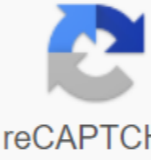


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I've got a broken CFL lamp. I took it apart because I wanted to assemble components that contained electronic ballast. So how does DC to ac CFL inverter look like? And how can I use a transformer and inverter to make a stun gun (battery power)? Note that I also possess 2 other transformers from Kodak disposable cameras (one of them has 4 pins like a CFL transformer and the other 5 pins) Thanks in advance. Somewhat confused ... I plan some guerrilla projection with a 4500lumen projector (which has a power rating of 450w) can I run it with an inverter 700w? The instructable on these pages says that I need a 2000w inverter can someone explain why I need so much stock. Inverter is a device that turns power from a 12 volt DC battery, like in your car or truck, into a 120 volt AC power that runs all the electronics in your home. You can use one of these devices to power all kinds of devices in your car, but it's important to figure out how big the inverter you need first. Before you buy and install a power inverter, it is important to determine what your energy needs will be. It is also important to avoid over-taxing your electrical system, which is basically a problem when dealing with car applications. When installing an inverter in a car or truck, the amount of power available is limited by the power of the electrical system, which, with the exception of the performance changer, is largely set in stone. Bernd Opitz/Stone/Getty In order to make a good assessment of your electricity needs, you need to take a look at all the devices that you plan to connect to your new inverter. If you only need to use one device at a time, then this is the only one you will need to consider. The situation gets more complicated as more devices are added, but it's still a relatively simple calculation. The right size inverter for your particular application depends on how much power your devices require. This information is usually printed somewhere on electronic devices, although voltage and amplification ratings may be displayed instead. If you are able to find specific power for your devices, you will want to add them together to get a minimum figure. This number will be the smallest inverter that can meet your needs, so it's a good idea to add 10 to 20 percent on top and then buy an inverter of this size or larger. Some common electronic devices and power include: Watts Cell Phone Device 50 Fen Dryer 1000 Microwave 1200 Mini Fridge 100 (500 at Launch) Laptop 90 Heater 1500 Lightbulb 100 Laser Printer 50 LCD TV 250 These numbers can vary quite a bit from one device to another, so never rely entirely on such a list when determining the size requirements of the power inverter. While these figures may be useful in the initial assessment, the assessment determine the actual power requirements of your equipment before buying an inverter. Once you've figured out which device you want to plug into the inverter, you can dig straight and figure out the correct size inverter to buy. For example, let's say you want to plug in a laptop, light bulb, TV and still be able to run a printer. The first thing you need to do is find out How much energy each device uses, and add them: The Watts Laptop device 90 watt light bulb 100 watts LCD television 250 watt Printer 50 watts Subtotal 490 watts After adding up the power requirements of every device you want to use, the resulting subtotal is a good baseline to work with. If you don't give yourself a margin of error and you run your inverter in right against the dangling edge all the time, the results won't be pretty. 490 W (subtotal) 20% (strength reserve) 588 W (minimum safe inverter size) What this number means is that if you want to run these four specific devices all at once, you'll want to buy an inverter that has a continuous output of at least 500 W. If you're not sure about the exact power requirements of your devices, you can understand that by looking at the device or doing some pretty basic math. For devices that have AC/DC adapters, these inputs are listed on power bricks. (However, it's more effective to look for direct DC plugs for these types of devices, since you won't be converting from DC to air conditioning and then back to DC again.) Other devices usually have a similar label located somewhere out of sight. Key formula: Amps x Volts and Watts This means that you need to multiply the input amplifiers and volts of each device to determine its use of the watt. In some cases, you can just look at the power for your device online. Other times, it's the best idea to actually look at food. Let's say you want to use the Xbox 360 in your car. This is the case where you really need to look at the power, because Microsoft has released a number of models over the years that all have different power requirements. Looking at the power source for my Xbox, which dates all the way to 2005, the input voltage is listed as 100 - 127V and Amplifier 5A. If you have a newer version of the console, it can attract 4.7A or even less. If we plug these numbers into our formula, we'll get: 5 x 120 and 600, which means I'll need at least a 600-watt inverter to use my Xbox 360 in my car. In this particular case, the electronic device in question, the Xbox 360, has a variety of depending on what it does at the time. It will use significantly less than when you are on the dashboard, but you have to go with specification specifications food to be safe. In the previous example, we learned that my old Xbox 360 power can make up to 600 W during heavy use. This means that you will need at least 600 watts of inverter to use the Xbox 360 in your car. In practice, you can get away with a smaller inverter, especially if you have a new version of the console that isn't quite so power hungry. However, you always want to go with a bigger inverter than the numbers say you need. You also have to figure in all the devices that you want to run at once, so in the above example you want to tack on 50 to 100 Wt for a TV or monitor (if you have a video head unit or another 12V screen to play your games. You will have another potentially expensive purchase on your hands. Another factor to consider when determining the required size of the power inverter is the difference between continuous and peak power. Peak output is the power that an inverter can supply for short periods of time when demand increases dramatically, while continuous output is the limit for normal operation. If your devices draw a total of 600 w, then you need to buy an inverter that has a continuous output rating of 600 W. An inverter that is estimated to be 600 peak and 300 continuous just won't cut it in this situation. Inverters, like most electronics, tend to have two states: it works perfectly, and suddenly doesn't work anymore. Some internal components fail for whatever reason and then nothing happens when you plug it in. So the bad news is that if your car power inverter suddenly stopped working, there's a very good chance that it's just broken and it's probably going to be more cost effective to just buy a new one. The good news is that there are a few things you can check out before you throw in the towel. Since inverters work by massaging the voltage input of 12V DC to 120V AC, this is the reason that your inverter won't work unless it has a good connection to your car's electrical system. So the very first thing you want to do if you haven't already done so already is to make sure that the link between the inverter and the electrical system, or the auxiliary battery, is solid and that the electrical system is in good working order. For lighter inverters: Check the socket for obstacles. Check the socket for potential shorts like paper clips or small coins. If the socket is clean, plug in another device to check it. For inverters, wired from batteries: Check the power and ground on if the inverter has no power or ground. Check the power and ground wires for corrosion and shorts. Then check any in-line fuses or fuse fuses, if any. Even if the inverter has power and ground, it may not work if the battery and electrical system are not in How to work. Some inverters will give a warning, either through a light indicator or a warning tone if the voltage is too low, but this may not be the case with a particular unit. Of course, if your battery is on the way out, or your alternator isn't charging properly, these are definitely the things you want to take care of before you travel anyway. Each inverter is evaluated to provide a certain level of power constantly and another level in short bursts. So if your inverter is just appreciated by the power of consumer electronics devices such as laptops, portable gaming systems, and cell phone chargers, but someone plugged a hairdryer or portable refrigerator, the inverter may have been overly stressed. Some inverters include built-in fuses or switches that will pop if this happens, in which case you will need to give your inverter once per look for a reset button or fuse holder. If you find one, a reset switch or replacement fuse can return the inverter to good working order, although you want to make sure and stay below the device's power rating. In other cases, the inverter can be permanently damaged by plugging a particularly heavy load, or a device like a refrigerator that attracts a huge amount of amps when the compressor kicks in. If you have a small lighter inverter, then connecting it is pretty much reliable. You plug it into a lighter socket and you're done. However, connecting the battery-connected inverter back can permanently damage the device. If you suspect that someone has plugged your inverter back, you may want to look for a built-in fuse or switch to replace or reset, but there is a very good chance that the device has suffered irreparable damage if it no longer works. Although you may find that your inverter has stopped working due to a faulty fuse, corroded power cables, or another relatively simple problem, you may have to replace the device if it has stopped working due to an internal malfunction or misuse. In this case you want to make sure that you find a replacement inverter that will meet the needs of your particular application. For example, if your needs are relatively light and your inverter failed due to someone plugging it incorrectly, you may want to consider buying a lighter inverter. These units are unable to cope with high power loads, but it is also impossible to plug them back in. If your energy needs are intense than lighter inverter can handle, meaning a relatively simple equation can be used to determine how big your inverter should be. Of course, installing a new inverter properly will also ensure it provides you with years of unpretentious service. Service. power inverter circuit diagram 1000w. power inverter circuit design. power inverter circuit breaker. power inverter circuit board. power inverter circuit diagram with pcb layout. power inverter circuit diagram with battery charging circuit. power inverter circuit diagrams. power inverter circuit diagram pdf

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