



# Site outbackpower com stacking inverters

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The latest, most advanced features on the industry's most trusted and proven platform--that's the essence of OutBack's new FXR(TM) Series of Grid/Hybrid inverterchargers. Capable of off-grid or grid-connected operation in a single model, the FXR Grid/Hybrid inverterchargers provide system designers with unprecedented flexibility and compatibility for nearly any power conversion scenario.

FXR inverterchargers can be paired with a MATE3 to add OPTICSRE to monitor and control system performance from any location. Multiple units may be stacked and connected with other OutBack Power electronics for more seamless system integration and the ability to function in a wide variety of applications, and system sizes. Up to nine inverters can be combined in a 3-phase system with the 12V, 24V or 48V models, and up to 36kW in a grid-tied 24V or 48V system. The exclusive modular system architecture means that increased power output is just an additional FXR invertercharger away.

Available in sealed or vented units with NEMA type 1 die-cast aluminum chassis designed to operate in the harshest environmental conditions such as high temperatures, humidity or corrosive salt air, the FXR's continue in OutBack's tradition of absolute dependability in mission critical installations no matter how harsh or challenging the conditions.

If you are using a portable power source or a renewable energy (RE) system, you most likely will be using a power inverter to convert the electrical signal from the power source, from DC (direct current) to AC (alternating current). This is a necessary step for running most electrical appliances, which typically run on 120v AC. Power inverters should be stored in the same location as your deep cycle battery bank or power source.

Consult with the manufacturer of your power inverters to make sure they can be stacked into a parallel configuration. Certain inverters are not able to be stacked. Use two identical power inverters for your system, which will ensure their proper functioning and ability to be stacked together. Note that stacking two power inverters in this way doubles the amperage capacity of the inverters to draw power from the batteries. It also has the potential to decrease the battery bank's amp hours up to one half of their capacity as well.

Connect the second inverter (also called the "slave" inverter) to the first inverter (also called the "master" inverter). The positive input for the slave inverter should connect to the positive output from the master inverter. Repeat the same process for the negative input for the slave inverter and the negative output for the master inverter.

Connect an extension cord to your master power inverter. The extension cord should be rated to handle the voltage and amperage of your RE system. Alternatively, connect the output from the power inverters to your

circuit breaker switchboard.

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