Specifications & support

Item	Design configuration
Mounting	19-inch horizontal rack; 1U target
AC input	208/240V AC, 50/60Hz, single phase
Supply connection	NEMA L6-30P; L1 / L2 / protective earth
Input cable	10 AWG, 3-conductor copper; 9.84 ft (3 m)
Total continuous load	24A maximum across both banks
Apparent power at 24A	4.99kVA at 208V; 5.76kVA at 240V
Outlets	4 x IEC C19 + 8 x IEC C13
Meters / protection	2 AC current meters / 2 x 20A breakers

Dimensions, outlet ratings, bank wiring, cable approvals and the final assembly rating must be confirmed against the production nameplate. No complete-unit certification claim is made in this review copy.

IF A BANK TRIPS

Shut down affected equipment, turn that bank OFF and remove its loads. Check for overload or damage. After the cause is resolved, reset according to the breaker instructions and reconnect loads one at a time. If it trips again, stop using the unit and contact support.

CARE & SUPPORT

Unplug before cleaning; use a dry cloth. For support, provide the model/nameplate photo, both meter readings and connected equipment details.
sales@ele-b2b.com

FARYUAN

1U PDU / 4C19 + 8C13

1U Rack Mount PDU

User Manual

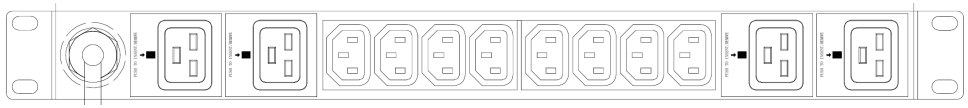
12 outlets. Two metered banks.
One 208/240V AC supply.

4 x C19 | **8 x C13** | **L6-30P INPUT**

CONTROL SIDE / TWO METERS + TWO BREAKERS



OUTLET SIDE / ALL 12 OUTLETS + CABLE ENTRY



Factory drawing reference. Schematic only; not a production photograph. Bank markings and final mounting dimensions require factory confirmation.

READ BEFORE CONNECTING

Requires a compatible, grounded NEMA L6-30R supply.
For compatible 208/240V equipment only.
Total continuous load: 24A maximum.

Safety & installation

1. Check the supply and equipment

Use a properly installed, grounded 208/240V AC, 30A supply with a matching NEMA L6-30R receptacle. Check the PDU nameplate and every connected device. This PDU does not convert voltage. Do not connect 120V-only equipment.

2. Use a suitable location

Indoor, dry locations only. Keep liquids and heat sources away. Do not block equipment airflow. Do not use a damaged cable, plug, receptacle or enclosure. Keep the supply plug accessible.

3. Mount before connecting power

With the PDU unplugged, secure both mounting ears to a compatible 19-inch rack using suitable rack hardware. Support the power cable independently. Prevent sharp bends, pinching and pull on the cable entry.

4. Connect compatible cords

Turn both bank breakers OFF. Connect the input directly to the matching supply receptacle and engage the twist-lock plug correctly. Do not daisy-chain power strips or use adapters that defeat grounding. Use C14-ended cords for C13 outlets and compatible C20-ended cords for C19 outlets. Release any retention latch before unplugging; pull the plug, not the cable.

5. Power up and check both meters

Connect equipment with its power switched OFF. Turn on the bank breakers, then start equipment one device at a time. Check each meter and their combined reading under normal operation and peak workload. Follow the outlet and cord ratings as well as the bank limits.

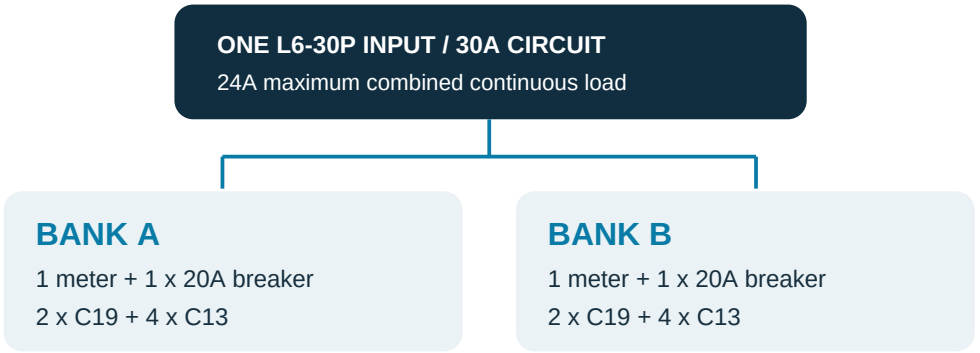
Before service: unplug the PDU from its supply. A bank switch is not a substitute for isolating the whole unit. Do not open the enclosure; refer repairs to qualified service personnel.

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1U PDU / 4C19 + 8C13

Understand the two banks

Each meter shows its own bank current. Add both readings to check the total. The two banks share one input; they are not independent redundant A/B power feeds.



Bank mapping shown is the proposed allocation. Match the final outlet labels to the factory wiring before release.

CONTINUOUS-LOAD PLANNING

Plan for **up to 16A per bank** and **24A total**, subject to the final assembly rating. The 16A planning limit uses 80% of a standard 20A breaker; 100%-rated continuous use has not been established for this assembly.

Meter A	Meter B	Total	Planning result
12A	12A	24A	Within limits
15A	9A	24A	Within limits
16A	8A	24A	Within limits
20A	4A	24A	Redistribute bank load
15A	15A	30A	Reduce total load

Breakers do not enforce these planning limits. Trip timing varies with overload and the actual breaker. Manage loads using both meters.