

When measuring AC voltage NORMAL procedure is from Hot to Neutral as shown above on a typical RV 50 AMP Park Power Pedestal receptacle.

Each Leg is a 120 VAC source.

In Bluebirds you will notice 2 each 50 AMP breakers in the distribution panels this is considered a "50 AMP" system. Still 120 VAC

With the increase in electrical demand from the consumer this system has actually 100 AMP service potential. The service input breaker protection normally determines the amperage capacity.

On a 30 AMP SYSTEM, 30 AMPS on the single HOT leg is the maximum. Still 120 VAC

How does a 30 AMP to 50 AMP adapter work ?

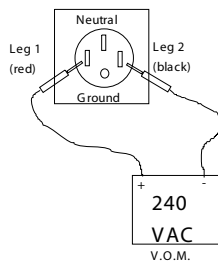
All that is done is the 30 Amp Hot usually the BLACK wire is JUMPERED to both the 50 AMP Hot legs the RED and BLACK. Thus supplying 120 VAC to both separate legs. But we are still limited to only 30 AMPS maximum capacity. Using a 50 AMP to 30 AMP adapter we only use ONE (1) of the 50 AMP HOT legs to supply 120 VAC to the 30 AMP BLACK HOT wire. Still only 30 AMP capacity

Let's discuss 240 VAC

Below, what is being measured is the LINE to LINE (240 VAC) potential of the Park Power Pedestal receptacle. This is something that is not required for us to measure in the RV industry as RV's do not require LINE to LINE (240 VAC) to operate equipment on board.

Along with that is that we do not have to be concerned with PHASES of power Whether they are leading or lagging or 180° out, all that is unnecessary for our applications of AC power in RV's

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The issue of the PLACARDS next to the 50 AMP receptacles on RV's Stating 120 / 240 VAC @ 50 amp. Is confusing for the for the unknowing. The NEC "Powers To Be" have determined that the POTENTIAL rating be listed for all electrical plugs and receptacles, either stamped into the device or by placard. The problems that exist out there for RVers is that many Electricians and RV Owners do not know how to properly wire a 50 AMP RECEPTICAL, FOR TWO (2) SEPARATE LEGS OF 120 VAC.