

## Your eoCharger should be installed by a qualified electrician

In accordance with the IET Code of Practice for Electric Vehicle Charging Equipment Installation and local regulations



Remove the charger and base plate from the packaging



Unscrew the locking plate from the base plate using the tool provided

Offer up the base plate. Level the base plate against the wall (or EO Stainless Steel Post). Fix the base plate to the wall/post using the 4mm holes.





Unscrew the cover on the benector.



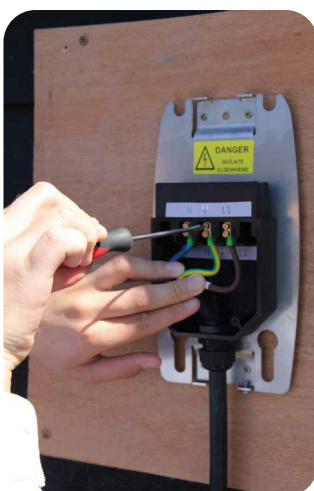
Using a hole cutter, cut a hole into the benector the correct size for the gland.



Fit the correct sized gland for your power cable.



Unscrew the 6 screws (10 screws if installing a 3-phase unit), feed the cable through the gland and secure. Prepare the ends with ferrules.

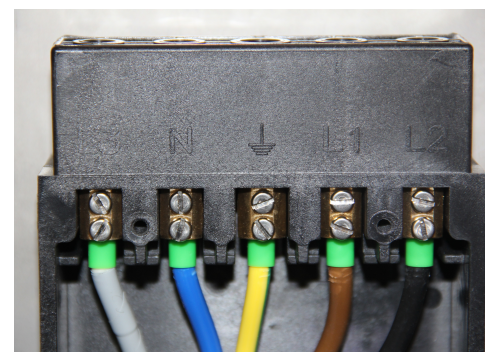


Single Phase

Connect the power cables to the pins as shown

Single Phase - connect neutral, earth and L1

3-Phase - in addition connect L2 and L3



3-Phase



Replace the cover



Offer up the charger to the base plate. (If installing an eoGenius ensure that the data cable does not get trapped).



An additional screw is provided should you need another earth connection.



Replace the locking plate and screws to secure the unit. Power up the unit and test.

If installing an eoGenius connect the data cable to the eoHUB and test.

The installer should design the electrical install and select the RCD and earthing configuration in accordance with the IET Code of Practice for Electric Vehicle Charging Equipment Installation and local regulations

To ensure seamless charging with all vehicle types:

- Each charge-station requires a dedicated final circuit
- Each charge-station requires a dedicated RCD (Type-A minimum), observing local codes
- Unless employing load management (applicable to eoGENIUS only), distribution boards should be rated for the full load, without diversity
- 3.6kW/11kW charge-stations require a 20A supply circuit
- For 7.2kW/22kW charge-stations require a 40A supply circuit
- If employing an earth electrode as means of earthing the electrode impedance ( $R_a$ ) should be less than  $150\Omega$