



**victron energie**

**USER MANUAL  
GEBRUIKSAANWIJZING  
GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG**

**Victron Atlas Combi 12/450**





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## **SECTIONS**

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English  
Nederlands  
Duits

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**ENGLISH**

**USER MANUAL**  
**Victron Atlas Combi 12/450**



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## INTRODUCTION

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Victron Energie has established an international reputation as a leading designer and manufacturer of power systems. Our R&D department is the driving force behind this reputation as it is continually seeking new ways of incorporating the latest technology in our products. Each step forward results in value-adding technical and economical features.

Our proven philosophy has resulted in a full range of state-of-the-art equipment for the supply of electrical power that meets the most stringent requirements.

Victron Energie systems provide you with high-quality AC supplies in places where there are no permanent sources of mains power.

An automatic stand-alone power system can be created with a configuration comprising a Victron Energie inverter, battery charger, mains manager (if required) and, last but not least, batteries with sufficient capacity.

Our equipment is suitable for countless situations in the field, on ships or other places where a mobile 230-Volt AC power supply is indispensable.

Victron Energie has the ideal power source for all kinds of electrical appliances used for household, technical and administrative purposes, including instruments susceptible to interference. All of these applications require a high-quality power supply in order to function properly.

### *Victron Atlas Combi 12/450*

This manual contains directions for installing the Atlas Combi model 12/450. It describes the functionality and operation of the Atlas Combi, including its protective devices and other technical features.

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# 1. DESCRIPTION



## 1.1 General

Victron Atlas Combi 12/450 units are tested to ensure correct functioning before leaving the factory. They are packed in shock-absorbing polystyrene and packed in sturdy cardboard boxes for secure transportation. Along with the equipment itself, the box also contains a manual.

The Victron Atlas Combi is housed in a robust aluminium cabinet (IP21) suitable for floor or wall mounting. The AC output terminals and the DC battery terminals are located on the front of the cabinet.

**IP21 =**  
protection against materials larger than 12 mm (for example a finger) and protection against vertically descending water-drops (condensation).

## 1.2 Victron Atlas Combi 12/450

The Atlas Combi is a compact combination of an inverter and an automatic battery charger, hence the name Atlas Combi. The coding of the Combi models is composed as follows:

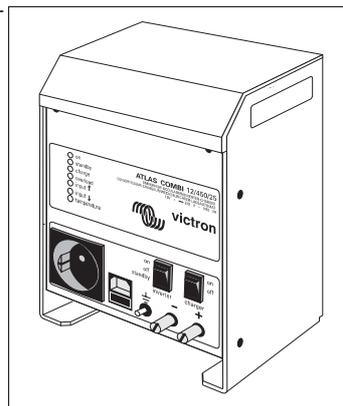
example: Atlas Combi 12/450:

12/ = 12 Volt, battery voltage  
/450 = 450 Watt, continuous power

The Atlas Combi delivers a modified sinewave alternating current of 230 V, 50 Hz. Continuous power can be delivered at all times. A maximum short-duration power can be delivered for about one second: at a battery voltage of 12 Volt, the maximum power is 700 Watt.

Almost any electric or electronic device powered by a 230 V<sub>AC</sub> (50 Hz) supply may be connected to the inverter of the Atlas Combi.

**Watt =**  
unit of power  
**Volt =**  
unit of voltage  
**Volt<sub>rms</sub> =**  
root mean square  
(effective value of  
alternating wave)  
**Hertz =**  
unit of frequency



### 1.3 The battery charging section

The battery charger of the Atlas Combi is suitable for a 230 V (50 Hz) mains voltage. The charger works automatically and delivers a maximum current of 25 amp.

The battery may remain permanently connected to the charger, even during winter storage. The Atlas Combi is suitable for starter batteries and semi-traction batteries of the lead/acid type in open or sealed designs.



### 1.4 The inverter section

The inverter converts a direct current of 12 V into an alternating current of 230 V, 50 Hz (see illustration 1). With the Atlas Combi switched on (i.e. switch set to “on”) the inverter’s own no-load power consumption is 14 Watt.

A full-load efficiency of approximately 85% is achieved through the use of FET transistors.

The Atlas Combi has an AES (“Automatic Economy Switch”), as standard. It is activated by setting the switch to the “stand by” position. The AES switches the inverter off when the external equipment does not require power. This limits power consumption to 2 Watt and the inverter operates when a load is detected. Substantially reduced power consumption is achieved when there are intermittent loads. The sensitivity of the AES can be adjusted, for more information see section 4 “Start-up”.

**starter battery =**  
a battery used  
only to start  
machines (such as  
the engine of a  
boat) and suitable  
for high cold  
currents

**semitraction  
battery =**  
a combined  
starter/light battery

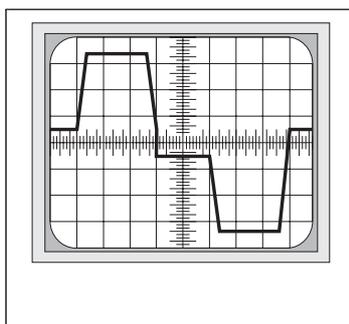


Illustration 1. Output voltage waveform during “on” mode.

**AES =**  
Automatic  
Economy Switch

**intermittent  
load =**  
a load regularly  
switched on and  
off automatically  
in equipment such  
as refrigerators or  
electric heaters  
with thermostats.

## 1.5 Changeover

When a mains voltage is connected to the Atlas Combi, the “on” LED goes out. The load of the inverter is automatically switched to mains after about 1 second. As a result, the inverter is immediately switched off. More information about this changeover is given in section 4.4.

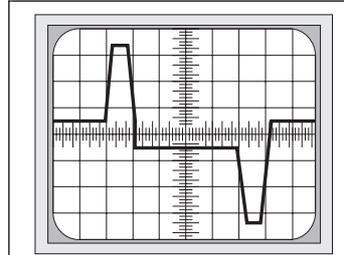


Illustration 2. Output voltage waveform during “AES” mode.

## 1.6 Charging



The automatic part of the charger starts up about 1 second after the charger switch has been set to the “on” position and 230 V<sub>AC</sub> is present.

Charging takes place according to the WoUoU characteristic, with a maximum current of 25 amp at a battery voltage of 12 V. The boost charging voltage is set to a standard value of 14.25 V<sub>DC</sub> (see illustration 3).

**AC =**  
Alternating Current. This is the normal type of voltage supplied by the mains or shore power systems

**DC =**  
Direct Current. This is the type of Voltage delivered by batteries and battery chargers.

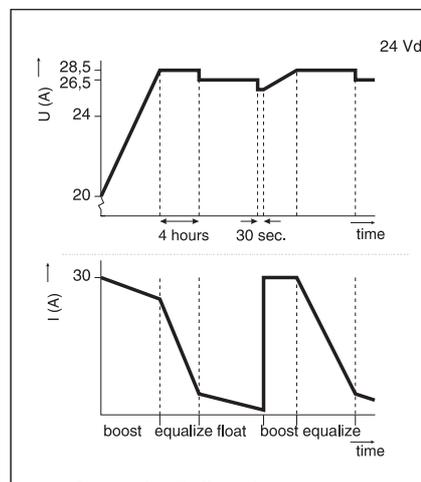


Illustration 3. Charging current waveform in relation to battery voltage.

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## **2. PROTECTIVE DEVICES**

The Atlas Combi is extremely reliable thanks to numerous built-in protective devices. Descriptions of these devices are given below.

### **2.1 Short-circuits**

The inverter's output is protected against short-circuiting. For the Atlas Combi 12/450, the short-circuit output current amounts to 3 amp.

**short circuit current =** current supplied when a short-circuit on the output occurs.

In this condition the output voltage approaches 0 V. Once the short-circuit has been rectified the inverter immediately resumes normal operation. This eliminates the need to fit a fuse in the inverter's output circuit.

### **2.2 Maximum power**

The maximum power which can be delivered by the inverter is 700 Watt. This level, which is limited electronically, can be delivered for several seconds. If the equipment is overloaded for too long, the input plate fuse (50 A) will become defective.

### **2.3 Overload**

If the inverter is subjected to a high load, it may reach the critical limit and the overload protection will be activated. With the Atlas Combi 12/450 this critical limit is ca. 600 Watt.

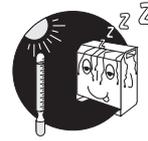
The overload protective device fitted to the Atlas Combi 12/450 works as follows:

**LED =** Light Emitting Diode

- When the critical limit is reached, the "overload" LED lights up. Although the inverter will not switch off, the output voltage will fall as the load increases.
- When the overload situation has ended, the voltage will automatically return to the correct level.

## 2.4 Temperature

The temperature of the electronics is measured continuously. The inverter switches off before the temperature reaches an unacceptably high level due to short-circuiting, overloading or excessive ambient temperatures. The “temperature” LED lights up when this situation occurs and the inverter restarts automatically once the temperature has dropped to an acceptable level.



## 2.5 Low input voltage

The inverter switches off if the input voltage is too low. This input voltage limit is 9.0 V. The inverter restarts when this voltage exceeds +10.5 V.

## 2.6 High input voltage

The inverter switches off if the input voltage rises above 17 V and restarts once the input voltage has dropped below +15 V.

## 2.7 Reversed polarity

If the positive (“+”) and negative (“-”) poles are switched when the equipment is being connected up, the inverter will not switch on. Once this has been corrected the inverter will switch on. You should therefore follow the connection instructions given in section 3.3.4, on page 18 very carefully.

**input voltage =**  
DC voltage  
delivered by  
batteries

**output voltage =**  
AC voltage  
delivered by the  
Victron product

## 3. INSTALLATION



### 3.1 Materials required

- Two mains leads, 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>, maximum length 6 m.
- Battery cables.
- The Atlas Combi model 12/450 is fitted with a mains lead, so a screwdriver is not required.

### 3.2 Location

- Install the inverter in a dry area with good ventilation.

**Note:** High ambient temperatures will reduce output power, impair efficiency and shorten working life (see section 6 “Specifications”).

- There are holes in the bottom and rear of the cabinet for floor or wall mounting. For the dimensions, refer to section 7 “Drawings”, page 38.
- Install the Atlas Combi in an upright position with sufficient space for natural cooling through the grill of the cabinet. If this is not possible forced cooling must be provided by fitting a fan to the underside. Make sure you will have easy access to the front of the unit after installation.
- Keep the distance between the Atlas Combi and the battery as short as possible.



### 3.3 Connections

#### 3.3.1 Earth

Connect the mains earth wire to the earth contact of the socket. The circuit is functional only if the cabinet is connected to earth. An M5 earth screw is fitted on the front of the cabinet (see illustration 4, on page 19). Connect the cabinet earth terminal to earth. The earth for vessels is the hull or earth plate; for motor vehicles it is the chassis.

#### 3.3.2 230 V<sub>AC</sub> output

The Atlas Combi 12/450 is fitted with a socket, which is located on the front, at the lower left-hand side (see illustration

3 on page 19. The 230 V external equipment must be connected to this socket.

It is not necessary to incorporate a fuse in the inverter's output: the inverter is fully protected against overloading and short-circuiting, see section 2, "Protective devices".

**The inverter will be damaged if another alternating current (e.g. from a generator) is connected to the 230 V output, however briefly. This also applies when the inverter is switched off ("off" position).**

### 3.3.3 230 V<sub>AC</sub> input

A 230 V<sub>AC</sub> supply is needed if the Atlas Combi's battery charger is used.

Use the three-wire cable (wire diameter 1.5 to 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>) which is supplied with the equipment. The connection arrangement of the input terminal block is in the same order as the output terminal block (see illustration 9). This cable should be connected to the terminal situated to the right of the socket (see illustration 4 on page 19).

**Ensure that double-pole switches are used for all switching between different 230 V<sub>AC</sub> power supplies (e.g. generator), otherwise the Atlas Combi may be damaged.**

### 3.3.4 Battery

The functioning and working life of equipment and batteries depend on the battery connections being made correctly. Between the battery and the Atlas Combi there is a circuit with a low voltage and high current. Resistance decreases accordingly as cables become shorter and thicker. The combined resistance of the two cables must not exceed 4 milliohms.

The terminals to which the battery cables are connected are located on the front of the Atlas Combi, at the lower left-hand side (see illustration 3). The terminals are suitable for use with battery cables which have a flexible core.

**double-pole switching**  
switching by means of a relay which has two separate contacts, i.e. one for phase

### 3.3.5 Battery cables

In determining the wire diameters of the battery cables, loads of 450 Watt and peak loads were taken into account.

Distances to batteries	cable diameter
less than 1.5 m	6 mm <sup>2</sup>
more than 1.5 m and less than 6.0 m	10 mm <sup>2</sup>

Avoid contact resistances by tightening up all connections.

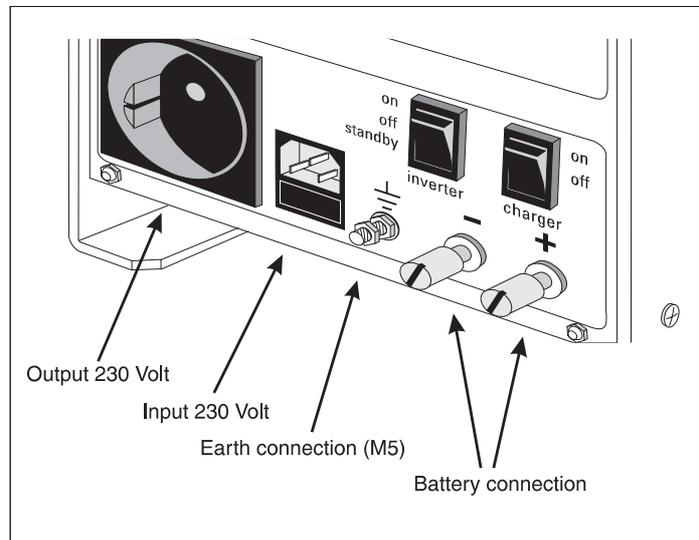


Illustration 4. Atlas Combi 12/450 connections

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## 4. START-UP

### 4.1 Operation

The switches and monitoring LEDs of the inverter are located on the front of the Atlas Combi (see illustration 5).

LED's	
on	switched on
stand by	inverter operating automatically
charge	battery charger on
overload	overload indication
input ↓	battery voltage too high
input ⊕	battery voltage too low
temperature	inverter temperature too high
inverter switch	
inverter	inverter
on	switched on
off	switched off
stand by	stand by
battery charger switch	
charger	battery charger
on	switched on
off	switched off

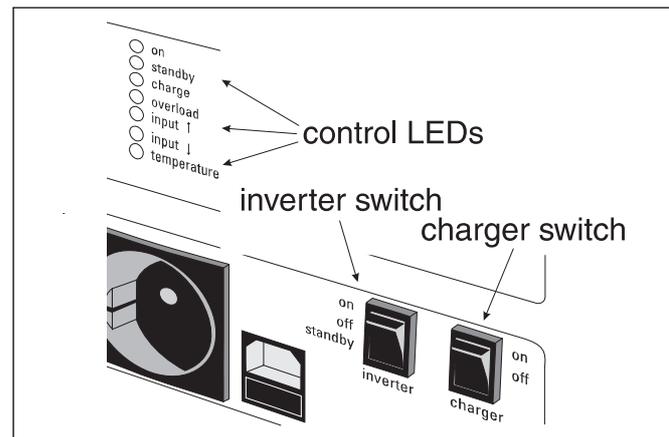


Illustration 5. Atlas Combi 12/450 front.

## 4.2 “On” position

Start the inverter by setting the “inverter” switch to the “on” position. The “on” LED lights up if an output voltage is present.

## 4.3 “Stand by” position

When the inverter is in the “stand by” mode (bottom position of the switch), the “stand by” LED lights up to indicate that the AES has been activated. Refer to section 5 “Fault tracing list” if this does not occur.

The inverter starts as soon as the load at the output exceeds 9 W. This causes the “on” LED to burn more brightly, while the “stand by” LED remains at normal brightness.

The inverter switches back to the “stand by” mode automatically as soon as the load is switched off. This enables considerable energy savings to be achieved.

The switch-on sensitivity of the AES can be adjusted using potentiometer R82 (for more details, see section 4.6.3.).

## 4.4 Changeover

### 4.4.1 Engaging 230 V mains

If the Atlas Combi 12/450 is connected to the 230 V mains, the following sequence of events will occur:

The inverter switches off.

The connected load (maximum 600 Watt) is switched from the inverter to the mains network.

The “on” LED lights up.

The equipment’s plug contains a 6,3 amp glass fuse, which protects the changeover contacts (see illustration 6).

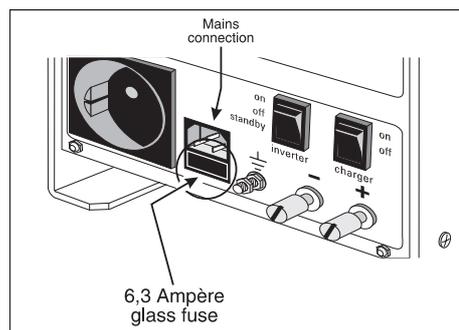


Illustration 6. Location of mains glassfuse.

#### 4.4.2 Disengaging 230 V mains

If the 230 V mains voltage is switched off, the following sequence of events will occur:

The load is switched to the inverter.

The inverter starts immediately.

The external equipment is reconnected to a 230 V supply within 0.5 seconds.

The “charge” LED goes out and the battery charger is switched off.

## 4.5 Charger

The charger of the Atlas Combi is switched on by setting the “charger” switch to the “on” position. The “charge” and “on” LEDs light up after about 0.1 seconds.

The voltage rises gradually until it reaches 14.25 V, depending on battery capacity, discharge and consumption.

When the battery reaches a voltage of 14.25V, the charging current drops. This high charging current is maintained for four hours, thereby ensuring optimum charging of the batteries. After this period the charger switches to a lower voltage of 13.5 V.

**V.D.L.** =  
Victron trickle  
charge system

**float charge  
mode** =  
recharging

**boost charge  
mode** =  
initial charging

The battery charger works with the VDL 2-step charging system made by Victron Energie. It automatically keeps the battery in a perfectly charged condition for extended periods. External equipment has immediate access to power.

If, during the float charge cycle, the voltage drops below 13.5 V for longer than 30 seconds, a new boost charge cycle is started. This may occur after the switching on of external equipment which requires more than 25 amp. A new “boost - equalize - float” cycle is also started if the charger is switched off briefly.

With the VDL system, the battery can remain permanently connected to the battery charger, without overcharging.

## 4.6 Adjusting the inverter

Frequency and output voltage can be adjusted with the aid of potentiometers. General information about potentiometers can be found in section 4.10.

Open the cabinet by unscrewing the four screws (M4) off the dripshield. Take the dripshield off and unscrew the four cap nuts on the front, then remove the front (see illustration 7).

The adjustment points are on the control PCB of the inverter. This PCB, which is located at the front of the subchassis, contains three adjustment points, namely: potentiometers P3 (output voltage), P4 (frequency) en R82 (AES-sensitivity). See illustration 8.

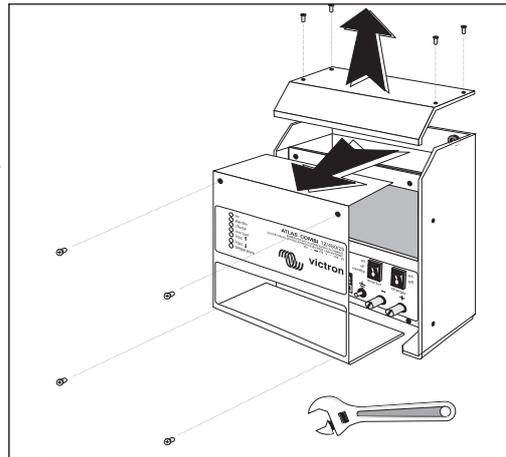


Illustration 7. Removal of the frontpanel.

### 4.6.1 Frequency

The frequency is set to a standard value of 50 Hz although this can be altered by turning potentiometer P4 (see illustration 7) to the left (“-”) or to the right (“+”). This can be measured with a digital frequency meter.

### 4.6.2 Output voltage

The output voltage is set to a standard value of 220 V<sub>RMS</sub> at a load of 450 Watt and an input voltage of 12 V. The unloaded output voltage is approximately 233 V<sub>RMS</sub>. The output voltage may be adjusted by turning potentiometer P3 (see illustration 7) to the left (“-”) or to the right (“+”) (the standard factory-setting is 233 Volt).

### 4.6.3 Switch-on sensitivity on “stand by”

If the inverter fails to start when the external equipment requests power, the AES sensitivity may be increased by turning potentiometer R82 to the right. Check whether the inverter returns to “stand by” once the external equipment has switched off.

**frequency meter =**  
device for measuring the frequency of the mains voltage

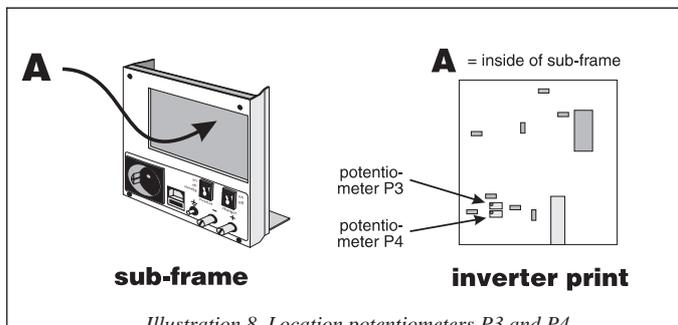


Illustration 8. Location potentiometers P3 and P4.

#### 4.7 Adjusting the battery charger

The adjustment points are on the control PCB of the battery charger.

The control PCB of the battery charger, which is located beneath the rear of the sub-chassis, has two adjustment points; potentiometers P1 (equalize) and P2 (float) (see illustration 9 and page 39, drawing ac02050i).

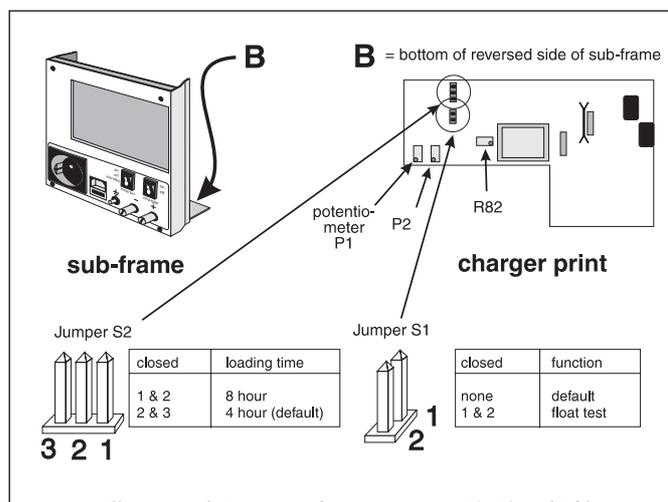


Illustration 9. Location of potentiometers P1, P2 and R82.

#### 4.7.1 Adjustment of voltage

The battery charger operates with two charging voltages which must be adjusted separately. First set the low charging voltage (float) and then the high charging voltage (equalize).

**Internal adjustments should only be carried out by a qualified technician.**

#### 4.7.2 Float

The following procedure should be used when adjusting the low charging voltage (float) by means of potentiometer P2 (see illustration 8).

- step 1 Switch on the charger and disconnect all external equipment.
- step 2 Using an acidimeter, check whether the batteries are fully loaded.
- step 3 Position jumper S1 (see illustration 9). For further information about jumpers see section 4.9.
- step 4 Connect a voltmeter with a reading accuracy of 0.1 V to the output of the charger. Adjust the float charging voltage (potentiometer P2) until the required voltage has been achieved (13.5 Volt).
- step 5 Remove jumper S1.
- step 6 Seal the adjusting screw of potentiometer R4 with nail polish.

Jumper	Function
S1	float test
S2 (pins 1+2)	charging time 8 hours
S2 (pins 2+3)	charging time 4 hours (standard setting)

#### 4.7.3 Equalize

The high charging voltage (equalize) is adjusted once the low charging voltage (float) has been set. The following procedure should be used for adjusting the high charging voltage with the use of potentiometer P1 (see illustration 9):

- step 1 Switch on the charger. Wait until the batteries are charged to a level where the charging current is below 5 amp.
- step 2 Connect a voltmeter with a reading accuracy of 0.1 V to the output of the charger.

- step 3 Adjust the equalize voltage (potentiometer P1) until the required voltage has been achieved.
- step 4 Seal the adjusting screw of potentiometer P1 with nail polish.

**Internal adjustments should only be carried out by a qualified technician.**

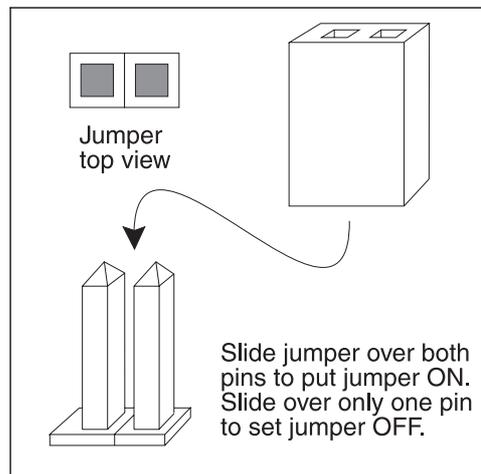
## 4.8 Maintenance

The Atlas Combi does not require any special maintenance. It is advisable to check the electrical connections periodically (once a year). Keep the converter as dry and clean as possible.

## 4.9 Jumpers

Jumpers are small removable connectors situated on the PCB. By placing and removing the jumpers various features can be enabled or disabled.

Illustration 9 shows how to set the jumpers.

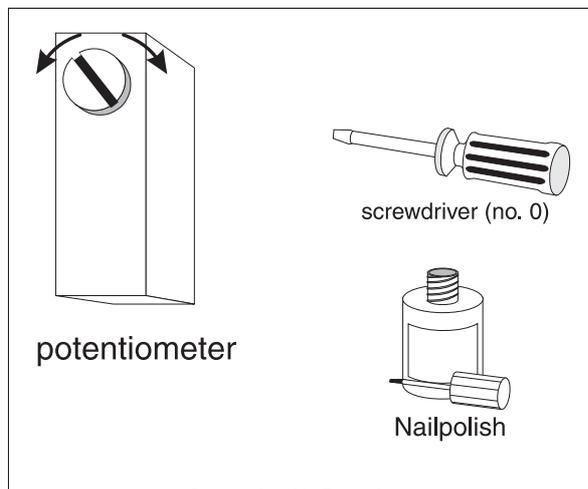


*Illustration 10. Placing the jumper.*

## 4.10 Potentiometers

Potentiometers are adjustable resistors. Turning the screw increases or reduces the values associated within the potentiometer.

These values may concern matters such as voltage, frequency or switch-on sensitivity. The screw must be turned by means of a screwdriver (No. 0) and sealed with Tipp-Ex or nail polish. See also illustration 10.



*Illustration 11. Potentiometer.*



## **5. FAULT TRACING LIST**

### **5.1 General**

This list of steps will facilitate the rapid tracing of the most common types of faults.

Before you start you must:

- connect the mains supply to the charger;
- disconnect all 12 V external equipment from the battery.

Several fault situations are described below:

- the inverter does not start;
- the AC output voltage is too low;
- the charger does not start;
- the battery overcharges;
- the battery does not charge or does not charge fully.

### **5.2 The inverter fails to start**

- step 1 Set the “inverter” switch to the “on” position and check whether the green “on” LED lights up. Go to step 2.
- step 2 The following may occur:
- The green “on” LED lights up and the Atlas Combi produces only a “buzzing” noise; go to step 3.
  - The green “on” LED lights up and the “overload” LED lights up after a few seconds; go to step 3.
  - The green “on” LED lights up and the “battery low” LED lights up; go to step 4.
  - The green “on” LED does not light up; go to step 8.
- step 3 Remove the load from the AC output and check whether the “overload” LED goes out when the inverter is switched on. If it does not, go to step 8.

- step 4 Check the input voltage of the battery on the terminals of the Atlas Combi. The input voltage should lie between 10.5 Volt (minimum) and 15 Volt (maximum). If the input voltage is not between the minimum and maximum values, check the plate fuse. If this is intact, go to step 5. If the input voltage is correct, go to step 7.
- step 5 Check whether the 12 V connecting cables are properly connected and the wires are of a sufficient diameter. Rectify the situation if the connecting cables are not properly connected or the wire diameters are not in conformity with the specifications. Also, check that the terminal screws are securely tightened. If this action does not solve the problem, go to step 6.
- step 6 The battery must be charged. Go to step 7 if the battery has been sufficiently charged or recharged but the inverter does not start.
- step 7 Check whether the plus (“+”) and minus (“-”) of the battery and the Atlas Combi correspond. Go to step 8.
- step 8 Contact your Victron Energie dealer to have the Atlas Combi repaired.

### **5.3 The (unloaded) AC output voltage is too low**

- step 1 If you have determined with an RMS voltmeter (moving-iron voltmeter) that the AC output voltage is too low, go to step 2.
- step 2 Turn potentiometer P3 (see section 4.6 “Adjustments”) to the right and check whether the voltage returns to the normal value. If it does not, go to step 3.
- step 3 Contact your Victron dealer to have the Atlas Combi repaired.

## 5.4 The battery charger does not start

- step 1 Turn on the charger by setting the “charger” switch to the “on” position. If the “charge” LED lights up but the “on” LED does not, go to step 2.
- step 2 Turn off the 230 V mains supply. Check the glass fuse. This is located towards the front of the cabinet (see illustration 5). If the fuse is in order, go to step 4. If the fuse is defective, proceed to step 3.
- step 3 Replace the defective fuse. Reconnect the 230 V mains supply to the Atlas Combi. The problem has been solved if the fuse operates normally. If it becomes defective again, go to step 4.
- step 4 Contact your Victron Energie dealer to have the Atlas Combi repaired.

## 5.5 The batteries overcharge

- step 1 Check the battery voltage. Go to step 2.
- step 2 If the battery voltage is about 14.25 V, contact the manufacturer of the battery because the battery is probably defective. If so the battery must be replaced. If the voltage is higher than the above values, go to step 3. Then check the jumpers.
- step 3 Contact your Victron Energie dealer to have the Atlas Combi repaired.

## 5.6 The batteries either fail to charge or do not charge fully

- step 1 Check whether the cables to the batteries are properly connected to the battery terminals. Repair these connections if the contacts are defective. If this does not solve the problem, go to step 2.
- step 2 Check that the mains voltage (or generator voltage) is adequate, check for voltage losses in cables, (overly) long cables, etc. If necessary, the appropriate manufacturer should be consulted. If this input voltage is higher than 209 V<sub>AC</sub>, go to step 3. If the input voltage is lower than 209 V<sub>AC</sub>, go to section 6.7.

- step 3 Allow the Atlas Combi to charge continuously for about eight hours with the 12 V external equipment switched off. The problem has been solved if after this period the battery voltage is ca. 14.25 V. If this voltage is lower, go to step 4.
- step 4 Check whether too many pieces of external equipment are connected to the Atlas Combi and check the batteries for:
- defective cell(s);
  - a maximum capacity of 250 a.h.
- If the batteries are in proper working order, go to step 6. Any batteries not meeting the specifications, must be replaced. After replacement, go to step 5.
- step 5 Check the charger again. The problem has been solved if the charger works properly. If it does not, go to step 6.

## 6. SPECIFICATIONS



### 6.1 Inverter

#### 6.1.1 Input

Nominal input voltage:	12 V <sub>DC</sub>
Input voltage range:	9 - 17 V <sub>DC</sub>
Voltage ripple:	maximum 5% RMS
Nominal input current:	40 amp
Maximum input current:	60 amp
No-load in "auto" mode:	2 Watt
No-load in "on" mode:	14 Watt

#### 6.1.2 Output

Output voltage:	230 V <sub>AC</sub> ; ± 5%
Frequency:	50 Hz; ± 5%
Waveform of output voltage:	modified sinewave
Power factor:	0.9 capacitive to 0.4 inductive
Power at -10 to +40°C:	300 Watt, power factor 0.8
Power at -10 to +25°C:	450 Watt, power factor 1
Power at -10 to +45°C:	275 Watt, power factor 1
Power at -10 to +50°C:	215 Watt, power factor 1
Switch-on behaviour:	The inverter can start under any load conditions. The nominal output voltage is reached in 50 msec.
Efficiency:	80%
Dynamic stability:	Maximum surges of 10% when switching on and off at 50% nominal load. Recovery time is ½ period.
Overload protection:	The delivered power is limited electronically to: 200% of the continuous power at the nominal input voltage.
Short-circuit protection:	The output is short-circuit proof. The short-circuit current is ca. 3 Ampere

Ambient temperature protection:	Sensors measure the temperature of critical components. The sensors switch off the inverter if the temperature on the FETs rises above 80°C and/or the transformer temperature rises above 110°C. The inverter restarts automatically after the components have cooled down.
High/low input voltage protection:	The inverter switches off automatically at values above 17 V <sub>DC</sub> and below 9.5 V <sub>DC</sub> .

### 6.1.3 Automatic Economy Switch (AES)

Switch-on:	9 Watt
Adjustable sensitivity:	2 - 48 Watt
Switch-off:	1 Watt
Test voltage on “auto”:	60 V <sub>RMS</sub> 50 Hz

## 6.2 Battery charger

### 6.2.1 Input

Nominal input voltage:	230 V <sub>AC</sub>
Frequency:	48 - 62 Hz
Input voltage range:	± 10%
Input voltage fuse 230/240 V:	1 x 6,3 amp fast; 5 x 20 mm
Power factor:	0.7 inductive

### 6.2.2 Output

Nominal charging voltage:	12 V <sub>DC</sub>
Charging voltage	
float	13.5V
boost	14.25V
Charging characteristic:	WUOUO according to DIN 41772
Adjustable range:	13.0 - 15.0 V
Voltage stability:	1%
Output current:	25 amp
Current ripple:	70% RMS
Current stability:	5% approx.

### 6.2.3 Changeover

Maximum switching capacity:	600 Watt
Changeover time:	0.5 sec.
Breakdown voltage of output to earth:	2.5 kV; 50 Hz
Insulation resistance:	
input and output to earth:	100 M ohm
input and output mutually:	500 V <sub>DC</sub>
	100 M ohm 500 V <sub>DC</sub>
Safety class	IEC 950 (I. PCB)
EMC:	
Electro-magnetic compatability according Council Directive 89/336 EEG	
Emission:	EN 55014 (1993) EN 60555-2 (1986)
Immunity:	EN 50082-1 (1991)

### 6.3 Mechanical data

Cabinet:	Aluminium IP21
Colour:	Blue (RAL 5012), epoxy
Dimensions (H x W x D):	280 x 200 x 180 mm
Weight:	11 kg
Noise level:	40 dB(A)
Connecting points:	
Output 230 V <sub>AC</sub> :	Mains socket at front
Input 12 V <sub>DC</sub> :	10 mm <sup>2</sup> terminals on front
Charger:	
Input 230 V <sub>AC</sub>	Equipment euro socket
Earth	M5 screw
Cooling:	Natural cooling
Relative humidity:	maximum 95%

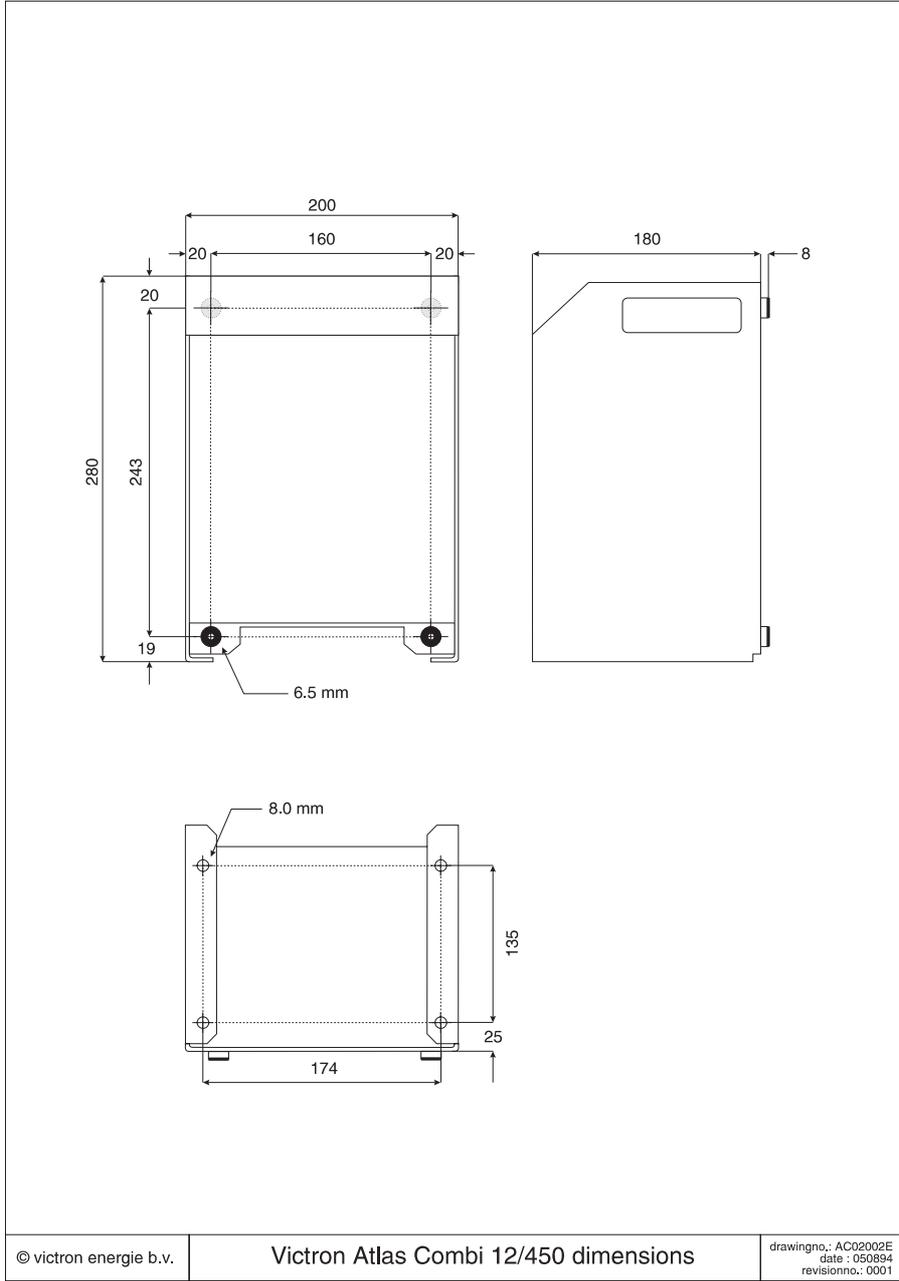
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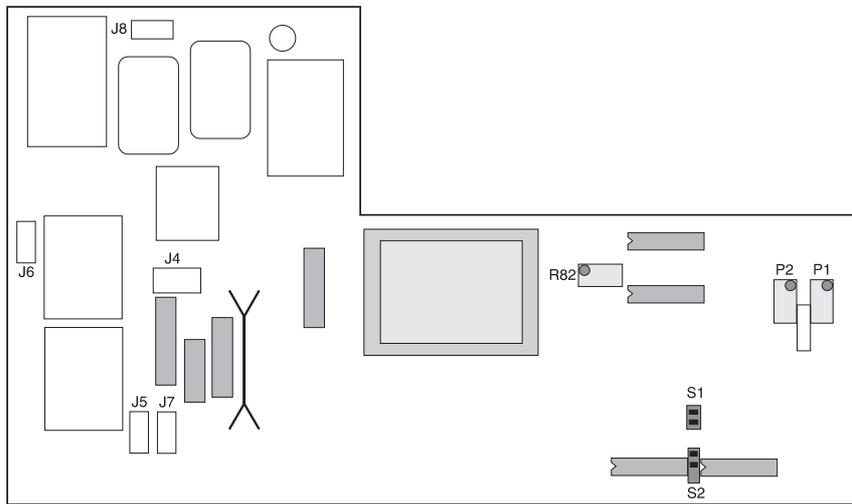
## **7. DRAWINGS**

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<b>Victron Atlas Combi 12/450 cabinet dimensions</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Victron Atlas Combi 12/450 print</b>	<b>39</b>





P1, P2 en R82 = potentiometers  
 J4, J5, J6, J7 en J8 = connectors for transformer

