



Designers and Manufacturers of Mobile Health Clinics

ADI Technical Bulletin #1-A 3 Phase Φ delta Addendum

WARNING

If you are connecting a mobile clinic shore power line to a building or premises that has a 3 Phase Φ **delta** electrical system, you run the risk of connecting to a 240-volt source that has a wild leg or a stinger leg in it.

The wild leg is typically identified by a permanent orange identifying mark on the buss or conductors at each end (NEC 110.15). The wild leg is +/- 200 volt to ground or neutral. Utilization of equipment that requires 120 volts to neutral/ground that gets connected to the wild leg will be at risk of permanent damage due to such a connection.

Steps for Identifying a High Leg:

1. Test all energized phase legs A, B, and C to ground and neutral.
2. If any of the A, B, and C phases to neutral/ground are 180 volts and above it is likely a high leg.
3. Common code practice for the high leg is to land it on the B phase (NEC 408.3e).
4. If you are uncertain, we recommend consulting with and/or hiring a licensed and bonded electrical contractor.

Recommendation:

A licensed electrical contractor should identify and make all electrical connections used for shore power where there is a delta electrical system.

Use a volt meter to confirm that both 120-volt sides are balanced, that there is a good central neutral, and that you have a minimum of 208 to 240 volts on both hot legs.

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