

Voltage Converter Guide

Voltage converters also known as voltage transformers are devices that convert foreign electricity to power devices from different parts of the world. A step down voltage converter is a 220 to 110 volts converter. A step up converter is a 110 volts to 220 volts converter. Our 2-way converters are voltage transformers that convert power from both 220 to 110 volts and 110 to 220 volts. They also work with 100 volts, 110 volts, 120 volts, 220 volts and 240 volts. This model is a 2 way voltage converter / voltage transformer available in many different sizes including 100 watts, 200 watts, 300 watts, 500 watts, 750 watts, 1000 watts, 1500 watts, 2000 watts, 3000 watts and 5000 watts.

To determine the correct model voltage converter or heavy duty transformer you need, you must find the watts of your appliance. You can find this information listed on the appliance manufacturer's label located on the back or bottom of the appliance or in the specifications section of the appliance owner's manual. We recommend to use a Voltage Converter / Transformer that's max watts is at least 50% higher than your appliance.

Some appliances such as Power tools, Motors, Laser printers and TVs require a converter 2-3 times the watts that the appliance is rated for.

-A higher watts rated transformer will never hurt your appliance, however if you buy one that is not strong enough, it will not work.

-Items such as TVs, Microwave ovens, laser printers and power tools require a transformer with 3 times the watts rating on the equipment. This is because these items require a surge of power when they are first turned on.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Watts may be abbreviated as W on your appliance. However if you can't find watts or w on the label of your appliance, then you may be able to find Amps also known as amperage, and A. This can be converted to watts to select the correct converter.

If only the amperage rating is shown, multiply the input voltage by the amperage rating to find the wattage rating. Volts x Amps = Watts or 110V x 1.5 A = 165W

Cycles - 50 Hz vs. 60 Hz

North American 110-120 volt electricity is generated at 60 Hz. (Cycles) Alternating Current. Most foreign 220-240 volt electricity is generated at 50 Hz. (Cycles) Alternating Current. This cycle difference will cause analog clocks and timing circuits that use Alternating Current as a timing base to keep incorrect time. **Most modern electronic equipment including battery chargers, computers, printers, stereos, tape and CD players, VCR/DVD players, CRT, Plasma, or LCD TVs and Monitors, etc. will not be affected by the difference in cycles.**