Load Evaluation Chart

Use the following chart to understand your total electrical use. Note which loads are AC and which are DC. This, along with the largest AC load number, will help you pick an inverter that will power your loads. Don't forget to include anticipated loads that you would like to use in the future like power tools or a washing machine.

Remember to move loads like clothes drying, cooking and water heating to other energy sources. Hang your clothes on the line, cook with a solar cooker, heat your water with a solar water heater. Propane gas is not solar but, if you have access to it, it can be far less expensive than electricity for these problematic loads.

This estimate does not have to be EXACTLY accurate. However, the closer you get, the better you will be able to design your solar system. And, of course, you can call us for free help. It makes it easier if you have done your homework and have these numbers to help us help you.

Appliance	AC	DC	Qty.		Wattage (V x A) Mult. * 1.5 for AC		Hours per Day		Days per Week	Divide By 7	"="	Avg. Watt Hrs. per Day
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		
				x		x		x		/7		

Largest AC Load in Watts:	Total AC Wattage Used At One Time:			Total Watt Hrs. Per Day:
Total Watt Hrs. Per Day:	÷	System Loss Factor: *	=	Actual Watt Hrs. Per Day:
	÷	.8	=	

* Use .8 as your system loss factor. There are inefficiencies and losses in solar systems and batteries.