

K.E.I.
Recommended
Wire and Cable Carrying Capacities

Warning: Failure to use proper Wire and or Cable can diminish the alternators performance, this could also void your warranty.

| Maximum Amp Load | 1 to 10 (Feet) | 11 to 15 (Feet) | 16 to 20 (Feet) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 50 amps | 8GA | 6GA | 4GA |
| 75 amps | 6GA | 4GA | 2GA |
| 100 amps | 4GA | 2GA | 1/0 |
| 125 amps | 2GA | 1/0 | 2/0 |
| 150 amps | 2GA | 1/0 | 2/0 |
| 175 amps | 1GA | 1/0 | 2/0 |
| *200 amps | 1GA | 2/0 | 3/0 |
| 225 amps | 2/0 | 3/0 | 4/0 |
| **250 amps | 2/0 | 3/0 | 4/0 |
| 275 amps | 3/0 | 3/0 | 4/0 |
| 300 amps | 4/0 | 4/0 | 4/0 |
| 350 amps | 4/0 | 4/0 | N/A |
| 400 amps | 4/0 | N/A | N/A |
| 450 amps | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Wire gauge recommendations are a minimum for 12-volt systems. Both positive and n
For other applications with high surge currents or large motor load, use
1 to 2 wire gauge sizes larger.
Keep wire runs between battery and the alternator or inverter as short as possible.
Make the highest quality connections as possible.
Also, use heavy-duty gauge wiring to the loads from any inverter.

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