

BASICS OF ELECTRICITY

THE FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF ELECTRICITY CAN BE COMPLEX. HOWEVER, IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND HOW THESE BUILDING BLOCKS WORK TOGETHER TO EFFECTIVELY AND SAFELY USE POWER PRODUCTS. UTILIZING WATER AS AN ANALOGY CAN HELP CLARIFY THESE CONCEPTS:

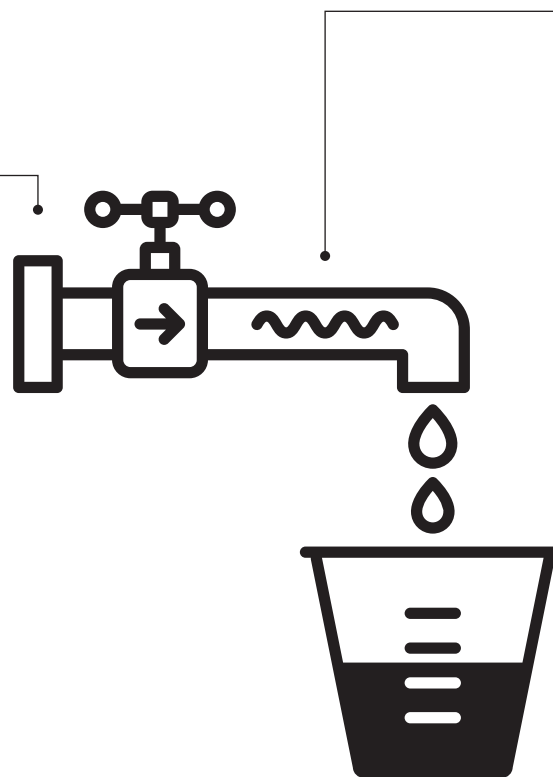
VOLTS

Volts, or voltage, is the force that makes electricity move.

Voltage can be represented as the pressure in a faucet. Even if the faucet is turned off, there is still pressure inside the pipe.

VOLTS = WATTS / AMPS

Dekko receptacles output 120 Volts, equal to a standard wall outlet. USB port voltages vary.



AMPS

Amps, or amperage, is the strength of an electrical current.

You can think of Amps like the rate at which water flows in the pipes of a faucet. The bigger the current, the more electricity is flowing.

AMPS = WATTS / VOLTS

If you connected a standard USB cord into one Cove USB port that offers 5 Volts and 5.25 Watts of power, the strength of electrical current to the device would be 1.05 Amps.

WATTS

Watts, or wattage, is the rate of energy transfer known as electrical power.

Imagine wattage as the rate at which a faucet fills a bucket with water. If you increase either the voltage or the amps, you'll create more watts and generate more power.

WATTS = VOLTS x AMPS

For 30 and 60 Watt units, the more wattage, the faster the device charges. Be sure to calculate wattage using the provided amperage and voltage specs of the electrical unit for accuracy.

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