**DC Power Distribution Panel**

**PN 8379 / PN 3379 / PN 8382 / PN 3382**

**Panel Specifications**

- **Material**: 0.125” 5052-H32 Aluminum Alloy
- **Primary Finish**: Chemical Treatment per Mil Spec C-5541C
- **Final Panel Finish**: Graphite color 2 part textured Polyurethane
- **Amperage Rating**: All components are sized for 100 Amps of continuous current
- **Voltage Rating**: 12 or 24 Volt DC
  - *Configure your panel with the supplied voltage identification labels.

**Overall Dimensions**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PN</th>
<th>14-3/4” x 7-1/2”</th>
<th>14-3/4” x 11-1/4”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8379</td>
<td>374.65 x 190.50</td>
<td>374.65 x 254.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3379</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8382</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3382</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Panel Features**

**8379 / 3379**

- One 100 Ampere C-Series DC main circuit breaker
- Twenty circuit breaker positions, Fourteen 15 Ampere branch circuit breakers installed
- DC digital multimeter PN 8248 with 3 position switch for multiple battery banks and remote shunt

**8382 / 3382**

- One 100 Ampere C-Series DC main circuit breaker
- Thirty-five circuit breaker positions, Twenty-six 15 Ampere branch circuit breakers installed
- DC digital multimeter PN 8248 with 3 position switch for multiple battery banks and remote shunt

**Installation**

1. **Disconnect all AC and DC power**
   - Disconnect all AC power originating on or off the vessel. This includes inverters, generators, shore power attachments and any other device capable of supplying AC power to the ship’s circuits.

2. **Apply Voltage Label**
   - All panel components are sized for 12 or 24 Volt systems. Use the labels provided to permanently identify the system voltage and its type (DC) as required by ABYC. Apply the appropriate voltage label to the recessed area on the front of the panel.

3. **Select mounting location and cut opening**
   - If this panel is to serve as your main shore power disconnect circuit breaker, select a location which is not more then 10 feet from the shore power inlet or the electrical attachment point of a permanently installed shore power cord as measured along the conductors of the feed wires. If it is more then 10 feet additional fuses or circuit breakers must be installed within 10 feet of the shore power inlet.

   Select a mounting location which is protected from water on the panel front and back and is not in an area where flammable vapors from propane, gas or lead acid batteries accumulate. The circuit breakers used in marine electrical panels are not ignition protected and may ignite ignitable vapors.

   Using the panel template provided, make a cutout in the mounting surface where the distribution panel is to be mounted. Do not yet fasten the panel to the mounting surface.

4. **Select positive feed wire and negative return**
   - Determine the positive feed (red) and negative return (black or yellow) wire size by calculating the total amperage of the circuits that will be routed through the panel. Blue Sea Systems’ electrical panels are rated at 100 amp total capacity. The positive feed wire must be sized for 3% voltage drop at the 100 amp panel rating or the maximum amperage that will be routed through the panel in any particular installation, which ever is less. It is recommended that the positive feed wire be sized for the full panel capacity, which, in most cases, will require at least 2 AWG wire, assuming a 10 foot wire run between the panel and the batteries in 12 volt systems. Refer to the Wire Sizing Chart for other situations. In the case of panels with two or more columns of breakers, jumpers from positive bus to positive bus and from negative bus to negative bus should be the same size as the positive feed and the negative return wires.

   Remember that the length of the circuit is the total of the positive wire from the power source and the negative wire back to the DC Negative Bus. Be certain that there is a fuse or circuit breaker of the correct size protecting the positive feed wire.

5. **Install shunt, negative return and positive feed**
   - The DC digital meter shunt must be installed in the negative line of the circuit whose current is to be measured. Refer to the DC meter installation and operation manual prior to installing the shunt. Review the Theory of Operation, Use, Installation Overview, Installing Shunt, Wiring Diagram and Wire by Wire Instruction sections. Observe all warning regarding the shunt installation.

   Connect a negative return wire from the negative bus on the panel to DC negative and ultimately the load side of the shunt. Connect a positive feed wire from the positive bus on the panel to DC positive. Be certain that there is a fuse or circuit breaker of the correct size protecting the positive feed wire.

6. **Install battery bank voltage monitor wires**
   - The panel is supplied with a digital meter and switch to monitor the voltage of three separate sources, usually the batteries. Connect a minimum 16 AWG red wire from each source to be monitored to each of the corresponding input wires of the switch. There should be a 1 amper fuse in each positive wire near each source.

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**WARNING**

- It is not possible within the scope of these instructions to fully acquaint the installer with all the knowledge of electrical systems that may be necessary to correctly install this product. If the installer is not knowledgeable in electrical systems we recommend that an electrical professional be retained to make the installation.
- If either the panel front or back is to be exposed to water it must be protected with a waterproof shield.
- The panels must not be installed in explosive environments such as gas engine rooms or battery compartments as the circuit breakers are not ignition proof.
- The main positive connection must be disconnected at the battery post to avoid the possibility of a short circuit during the installation of this distribution panel.
- The shunt must be installed in the negative line to avoid damage to the meter. Positive voltage applied to digital meter terminals #4 and #5 will cause damage to the meter not covered by warranty.
- The vessel’s shore power cord must be disconnected form shoreside power before installing this electrical panel.
- If an inverter is installed on the vessel its power leads must be disconnected at the battery before the panel installation. Be aware that many inverters have a “sleep mode” in which their voltage potential may not be detectable with measuring equipment.
- If an AC Generator is installed aboard it must be stopped and rendered inoperable before the panel is installed.
- Verify that no other AC source is connected to the vessels’ wiring before the panel is installed.

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Installation (continued)

7. Install branch circuit wires
   Determine the proper wire size for each branch circuit using the guidelines in step 4. Verify that the standard 15 amp circuit breakers installed in the panel are large enough for each branch circuit. Remove and replace with a higher amperage any that are undersized. Connect the positive (red) branch circuit wires to the load terminals of each circuit breaker. Connect each negative (black) branch circuit wire to the DC Negative Bus. DO NOT CONFUSE THE DC NEGATIVE BUS WITH THE DC GROUNDING BUS.

8. Installation of Backlight System
   Connect the yellow negative wire to the panel negative bus.
   
   To activate the label lights by the boat’s battery switch, connect the red positive wire to the DC panel positive bus.
   
   To activate the label lights by an independent switch or breaker, connect the red positive wire to the load side of the switch or breaker.

9. Optional - install grounding system wire
   The grounding wire (bare, green or green with yellow stripe and normally non-current carrying) should not be confused with the negative ground wire (black or yellow and normally current carrying).

   In Boatowner’s Illustrated Handbook of Wiring, Charlie Wing identifies three purposes of DC Grounding:
   
   1. Holding conductive housings of low voltage (under 50 volts) DC devices at ground potential by providing a low resistance return path for currents accidentally contacting the device cases.
   
   2. Providing a low resistance return path for electrical current, preventing stray currents that may cause corrosion.
   
   3. Grounding metal electrical cases to prevent emission from inside or absorption from outside of radio frequency noise (RFI).

   ABYC requires that grounding wires be sized no smaller than one wire size under that required for current carrying conductors supplying the device to which the grounding wire is connected.

10. Apply branch circuit labels and mount panel
   Apply a label for each of the branch circuits from the 60 basic labels provided. If the appropriate label is not included, AC and DC Extended Label Sets of 120 labels each may be ordered from your marine supplier (PNs 8039 and 8067). Individual labels are also available from Blue Sea Systems for specific applications. Refer to the label order form for a complete listing of individual labels.

   Fasten the panel to the mounting surface using the panel mounting screws supplied with the panel.

11. Testing
   ✔ Reconnect the main positive cable to the battery terminals and turn the main switch on to supply power to the panel. Turn on all branch circuits and test the voltage at the panel. Compare this voltage to the battery terminal voltage to determine that the voltage drop is within 3%. With all branch circuits still on, test the voltage at one device on each circuit to determine that there is a 3% or 10% drop as is appropriate.

   ✔ Turn on each branch circuit to verify power to each circuit.


Optional Branch LED’s
This panel is supplied with LED’s pre-installed in all optional branch positions. For future expansion of the panel remove the positive leg of the LED from the negative bus and connect it to the load side of the corresponding branch circuit breaker.

Note
All Blue Sea Systems’ DC electrical distribution panels are furnished with 15 amp AC/DC circuit breakers. This rating was selected to minimize the need for removing the panel’s circuit breakers and reinstalling different size circuit breakers. As shown in the Wire Sizing Chart included with these instructions, even 16 AWG wire, which is the minimum wire size recommended by ABYC, has an allowable amperage greater than 20 amps. Additionally, it would be rare to have more than 15 amps of current flowing in any one circuit. Therefore, 15 amp circuit breakers will satisfy the vast majority of marine circuit protection situations.

Reference

Wire Sizing Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wire Size</th>
<th>Wire Ampacity (non-engine)</th>
<th>Wire Ampacity (engine)</th>
<th>Voltage (Feet x Amps)</th>
<th>Volts Ampacity (Feet x Amps)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>288</td>
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<td>16.3</td>
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</table>

Example

a. A 12 volt system at 10% drop with a 40’ circuit x 45 amps = 1800 Famps. A wire size of 8 is required.

Applicable Standards
- American Boat and Yacht Council (ABYC)
- United States Coast Guard 33 CFR Sub Part 1, Electrical Systems

The Purpose of a Panel
There are five purposes of a marine electrical panel:
- Power distribution
- Circuit (wire) protection
- Circuit ON/OFF switching
- Metering of voltage and amperage (In panels with meters)
- Condition Indication (circuit energized)

Useful Reference Books

Guarantee
Any Blue Sea Systems product with which a customer is not satisfied may be returned for a refund or replacement at any time. Reference Blue Sea Systems’ Digital Meter installation manual for specific meter warranty information.

Related Products from Blue Sea Systems
- High Amperage Fuses and Circuit Breakers for positive feed wires
- High Amperage Battery Switches
- Terminal Blocks and Common Bus Connectors
- AC and DC Voltmeters and Ammeters

Questions and Comments
We invite your questions and comments. You may contact us at the address above or by email at conduct@bluesea.com. To find out more about our full line of marine electrical products visit our web site at www.bluesea.com.