

- Step 1: Since the range exceeds 12 kW, follow Note 1 of Table 220.19. The first step is to determine the demand load as listed in Column C of Table 220.19 for one unit = 8 kW.
- Step 2: We must increase the Column C value (8 kW) by 5% for each kW that the average range (in this case 14 kW) exceeds 12 kW. This results is an increase of the Column C value (8 kW) by 10%,

8 kW x 1.1 = 8.8 kW or 8,800W.

Step 3: Convert the demand load in kW to amperes. I = $\frac{P}{E} = \frac{8,800W}{240V} = 36.7A$

One Counter-Mounted Cooking Unit

What is the branch-circuit load for one 6 kW counter-mounted cooking unit? Figure 9–6.

(a) 15A (b) 20A (c) 25A (d) 30A • Answer: (c) 25A

 $I = \frac{P}{E} = \frac{-6,000W}{-240V} = 25A$

ONE COUNTER-MOUNTED COOKING UNIT AND UP TO TWO OVENS [220.19 Note 4]

To calculate the load for one counter-mounted cooking unit and up to two wall-mounted ovens, complete the following steps:

Step 1:	Total Load. Add the nameplate ratings of the cooking appliances and treat this total as one range.
Step 2:	Table 220.19 Demand. Determine the demand load for one unit from Table 220.19, Column C.
Step 3:	Net Computed Load. If the total nameplate rating exceeds 12 kW, increase Column C (8 kW) 5% for each kW, or major fraction (0.5 kW), that the combined rating exceeds 12 kW.