

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION, SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

TO REDUCE THE RISK OF INJURY, USER MUST READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS INSTRUCTIONAL MANUAL. THIS MANUAL CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING THE OPERATION OF PRODUCT. PLEASE RETAIN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

DC To AC POWER INVERTER

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How Power Inverters Work

Power inverters convert low voltage DC (direct current) power to 220/230-volt AC (alternating current) household power. This conversion process thereby allows you to use household products, power tools, and other electronic products away from normal AC power sources (standard 220/230V wall outlets). Depending on the model and its rated capacity, inverters can draw power either from standard 12-volt automobile and marine batteries or from portable high power 12-volt power sources.

The waveform that is generated by this conversion is a "modified sine wave." The modified sine wave produced by our inverters has a root square mean (RMS) voltage of 220/230 volts, which is the same as standard household power. The majority of AC voltmeters are calibrated for RMS voltage under the assumption that the measured waveform will be a pure sine wave. Therefore, these meters will not read the RMS modified sine wave voltage correctly. They will read about 20 to 30 volts too low. To accurately measure the output voltage of the inverter, use a true RMS reading voltmeter such as a Fluke 87, Fluke 8060A, Beckman 4410, Triplett 4200 or any voltmeter identified as a "true RMS."



Warranty will be void if you do not follow the instructions below: With our highly trained staff it will be possible to determine the cause of the problem.

CAUTION

- •The inverter is designed to operate from a 12-volt power source only. The unit will not operate from a 6-volt battery or a 24-volt battery. Do not attempt to connect the inverter to any other power source other than a battery with a nominal output voltage of 12 volts or damage to the unit may occur and will void the warranty.
- Do not attempt to extend or otherwise modify the supplied 12-volt power cord, battery cable or clips.
- 220/230 volts can inflict serious injury, damage or death. Improper use of the inverter may result in property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

Connecting the Inverter

- 1. Make sure the ON/OFF power switch located on the front panel of the inverter is in the OFF(O) position.
- 2. Unscrew the red and black caps from the power input terminals located on the rear of the inverter.
- 3. Connect the battery-clip cables to the power input terminals making sure to match the color coded cables to the color coded terminals on the inverter (RED=Positive, BLACK=Negative). Hand-tighten the red and black caps back on the power input terminals. Do not over tighten these caps.
- 4. Connect the cable from the Negative (-) terminal (BLACK) on the inverter to the Negative terminal on the 12-volt power source. Double check that the connection is secure.
- 5. Connect the cable from the Positive (+) terminal (RED) on the inverter to the Positive terminal on the power source. Double check that the connection is secure.
- 6. Turn the inverter power switch to the ON(I) position. The GREEN LED Indicator Light should illuminate to confirm that power is running to the inverter.
- 7. Turn the inverter power switch to the OFF(O) position. (The GREEN LED Indicator Light may "blink" briefly and/or the internal audible alarm may make a momentary "chirp." This is normal).
- 8. Make sure that the device you intend to operate is turned OFF. Plug the cord from the equipment you wish to operate into one of the AC outlets located on the front panel of the inverter. Do not connect the output terminals of the inverter to an incoming AC source.

9.Do NOT connect the inverter 220V output to another power source!



- 10. Turn the inverter power switch to the ON(I) position. Then turn the equipment on.
- 11. Do not parallel or serie connect the output of two inverter. The output waveform will not be in phase with another.

Notes

- Loose connections can result in a severe decrease in voltage, which may cause damage to the component or the product you wish to operate.
- Failure to make a proper connection between the inverter and the power source may result in reverse polarity. Reverse polarity will blow the internal fuses in the inverter and may cause permanent damage to the inverter. Damage caused by reverse polarity is not covered under the warranty.
- The audible alarm may make a momentary "chirp" when the inverter is turned ON(I) or OFF(O). This same alarm may also sound when the inverter is being connected to or disconnected from the 12-volt power source. This is normal.
- If the GREEN LED Indicator Light blinks when you first turn the inverter ON(I), this may indicate an interruption of the power supply. Simply turn the inverter OFF(O) and try removing and reconnecting the clamps. If this does not fix the problem, try using a different 12-volt power source.

Inverter Protection Features

- **Short Circuit Protection.** The inverter will automatically shut down until short is removed.
- **Low Voltage Alarm.** An alarm will sound when the voltage from the battery discharges to 10.5 +/- 0.5 volts DC. This is an indication that the battery needs to be recharged.
- Over Voltage Protection. The RED LED Indicator Light will illuminate and the inverter will automatically turn itself off when the input exceeds 16.5 +/- 1 volt DC.
- **Under Voltage Protection.** The RED LED Indicator Light will illuminate and the inverter will automatically turn itself off when the input is less than 10.0 +/- 0.5 volts DC.

- Overload Protection. The RED LED Indicator Light will illuminate and the inverter will automatically turn itself off when the continuous draw of the equipment being operated exceeds 800 watts or the surge draw of the equipment exceeds 1600 watts.
- **Thermal Protection**. The RED LED Indicator Light will illuminate and the inverter will automatically turn itself off when the circuit temperature exceeds 55℃

3. Modifed sine wave graph

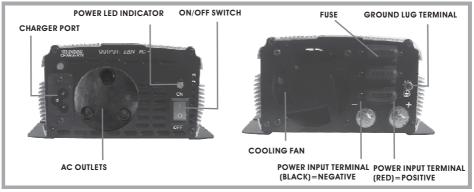
2-1. Features:

- A. Modifed sine wave output (<2% thd).
- b. input & output fully isolation design.
- c. high efficiency 87%~90%.
- d. high surge in motor start capacity.
- e. 5-stage thermal control fan.
- F. auto restart function.

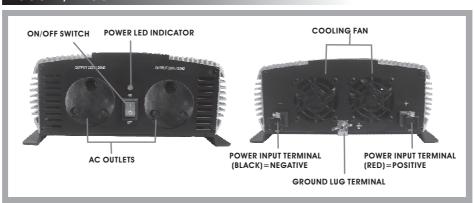
2-2 Suitable Appliances:

- a. power tools-circular saws, drills, grinders, sanders, buffers, weed and hedge trimmers, air compressors.
- b. office equipment-computer, printers, monitors, facsimile machines, scanner.
- c. kitchen appliances-microwave ovens, refrigerators and freezers, coffee makers, blenders, ice markers, toasters.
- d. industrial equipment-metal halide lamp, high-pressure sodium lamp.
- e. household items-vacuum cleaners, fans, fluorescent and incandescent lights, sewing machines.
- f. home entertainment electronics-tv, vcr, video games, stereos, musical instruments, satellite equipment.

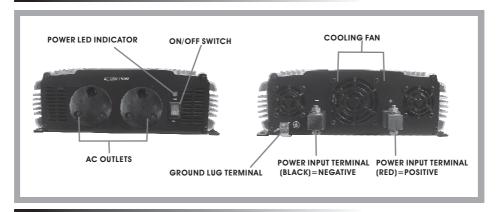
400W/600W/800W



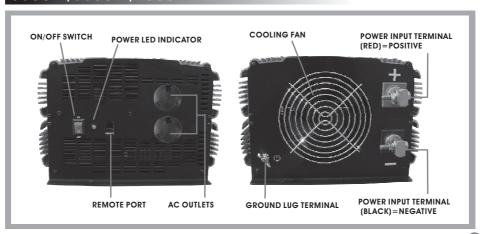
1000W/1200W



1500W/2000W/2500W



3000W/3500W/4000W



Modifed sine wave spec.

| | | S | PECI | FICA | AOIT. | IS | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Model No. | 8E\$40 | 8E\$60 | 8E\$80 | 8ESA0 | 8DSA2 | 8DSA6 | 8ESBO | 8ESB6 | 8ESC0 | 8ESC6 | 8ESD0 | |
| Continuous power | 400W | 600W | 800W | 1000W | 1200W | 1500W | 2000W | 2500W | 3000W | 3500W | 4000W | |
| Max surge power | 800W | 1200W | 1600W | 2000W | 2400W | 3000W | 4000W | 5000W | 6000W | 7000W | 8000W | |
| AC Output Voltage | C Output Voltage 220V±10% RMS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DC input Voltage | 11-15V | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output wave form | | ~~Modifed Sine Wave~~ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency | | 50Hz ±3Hz | | | | | | | | | | |
| Efficiency | | >80% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temperature protection | <65 °C | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input low volt alarm | 10.5±0.5V | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input low volt shut-down | 10±0.5V | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input high volt protection | >15V | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output short circuit protection | · Alito Shiit-down | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THD (Distortion) <2% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | 400W | | | | 163*98*48mm | | | | | | |
| | | 500W | | | | | 163*98*48mm | | | | | |
| | | 300W | | | | | 2 | 86*14 | 7*74m | m | | |
| | 1 | 1000W | | | | | 286*147*74mm | | | | | |
| | 1 | 1200W | | | | | 290*210*89mm | | | | | |
| Dimensions | ensions 1500W | | | | | 290*210*89mm | | | | | | |
| (1 434/411) / | 2000W (L*W*H)/mm 2500W | | | | 342*260*86mm | | | | | | | |
| (L^W^HJ/MM | | | | | 342*260*86mm | | | | | | | |
| | 3000W | | | | | | 417*230*158mm | | | | | |
| | 3500W | | | | | 417*230*158mm | | | | | | |
| | 4000W | | | | | | 457*230*158mm | | | | | |
| | 800W(with charger) | | | | | | 286*147*74mm | | | | | |
| | | 1500W(with charger) | | | | | 375*210*99mm | | | | | |
| | 2 | 2000W | (with c | harge | r) | | 4 | 32*26 | 0*86m | m | | |

Troubleshooting guide

| Problem | Possible cause | Solution | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| No output power | You have connected the inverter's 220V output to another power source | Warranty void! Send back to supplier for charged repairs | | | | |
| Low output voltage | Using a voltmeter which can not read the RMS voltage | Use a true RMS voltmeter | | | | |
| Low input voltage and watts LED turns to be red. | Poor battery condition Overload Improper Installation | Check the batteries and the vehicle alternator condition Reduce load Check each inverter'ss installation steps | | | | |
| No output voltage and volt indicator in lower red zone | Low input voltage | Recharge the battery, check the connections and cables. | | | | |
| No output voltage and no voltage indication | Inverter off No DC power to the inverter Reverse DC polarity | Turn the inverter on Check the wiring Check battery fuse and the installation Replace the inverter. Damage caused by reversed polarity is not covered by the warranty | | | | |
| Low battery alarm on continuously | Poor battery condition Poor DC wiring Poor DC terminal connections | Charge or change battery Use proper cables and check connection Use proper tool | | | | |
| No output voltage and overtemp indicator on | Thermal shutdown Improper installation | Reduce load Allow inverter to cool off Improve ventilation Install properly | | | | |
| No output voltage and overload indicator | Short circuit or wiring error Inverter overload Improper installation | Check AC wiring Remove or reduce load, switch the inverter OFF at least 5 seconds and restart the inverter Check the AC wires and improper polarity | | | | |

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