

Elite 2000W

DC to AC Pure Sine Inverter



User's Manual

We are constantly improving our products so specifications are subject to change without notice. Visit our website for the latest product information.

Introduction

Thank you for purchasing this Wagan Pure Sine Wave DC to AC Power Inverter. It delivers a true sine wave AC identical to that of commercial power. Use this inverter to power AC appliances in your vehicle, at a campsite, or at home as an emergency source of AC power. Pure Sine Wave AC means that your sensitive electronics such as audio/video systems, computers, and communications equipment will operate properly. This inverter is powered from 12 volts DC and it will continuously deliver 2,000 watts AC power at 115 Volts, 60 Hz.

For your convenience, this inverter is supplied with a wireless remote control. The installer must install a fuse and fuse holder for battery protection. See Configuring Battery Bank section.

This Wagan 2,000 watt Pure Sine Wave Inverter is an indispensable addition to your complement of mobile power equipment. With minimal care and proper treatment it will provide years of reliable service. Please read and understand this manual before installing and operating this inverter. Keep this manual for future use.

About This Inverter.

This power inverter converts 12 volts, direct current (12V DC) to 115 volts alternating household current (115V AC). It easily powers TV/VCR combinations, small microwave ovens, and refrigerators. It also operates at high efficiency (up to 90%) that results in long running time and extended battery life compared to other inverters with this level of power output.

This inverter has the highest surge capability in its class. Superior surge capability of 4,000 watts allows the inverter to start most difficult motorized appliances. Advanced microprocessor-controlled circuits run cooler and are more reliable than competing units.

General Instructions:

- Keep the inverter away from any direct heat source or combustible materials.
- Keep well ventilated—this device generates heat.
- Keep the inverter away from combustible gases.
- Do not continuously operate any equipment over 2,000 watts.
- This inverter is designed to operate from a 12 volt DC power source only.
- Do not attempt to connect the inverter to any other power source, including any AC power source.
- Incorrect battery polarity will damage the inverter and void the warranty.
- Keep this inverter in a dry environment.
- Do not open the inverter; there are no user serviceable parts inside.

SAFETY WARNING!

THE INVERTER OUTPUT CAN BE LETHAL. IMPROPER USE OF THIS INVERTER MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY, OR LOSS OF LIFE.

Product Features

Front Panel

The Front Panel view shows the inverters ON/OFF Switch, Indicators, AC Outlets, and Ground Terminal.

- **ON/OFF Switch**
This switch controls AC output of the inverter.
- **The FAULT indicator turns RED as the inverter shuts down because of:**
Excessive Temperature, Overload, Under Voltage or Over voltage.
Immediately turn off all AC appliances if the FAULT LED is lit. Allow the inverter to cool before continuing. Make sure that the ventilation vents are not blocked.

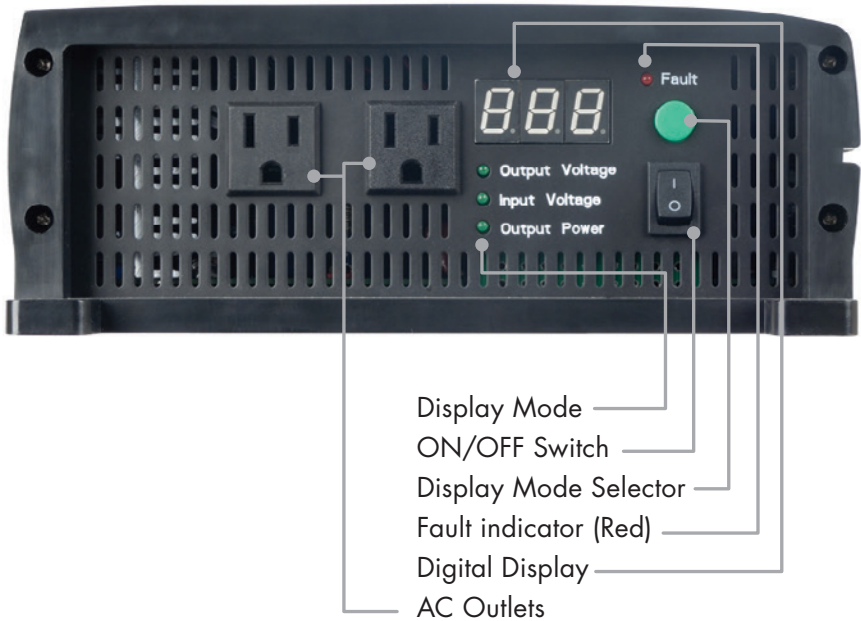
If an inverter “shutdown” was preceded by a buzzing sound, there may be excessive load, in combination with a low voltage or cable problem.

Observe the Digital Display for low battery voltage. Normal operating range is 10.5V to 15V DC.

- **Digital Display:** Press the green Display Mode Selector button to change current display mode. The Green LEDs will light correspondingly.
 - **Output Voltage:** Displays DC output load.
 - **Input Voltage:** Displays DC input that the inverter senses at its terminals. Low battery, excessive load for the cables can cause a low voltage reading and inverter shutdown. Low battery is also indicated when the Audible Alarm sounds.
 - **Output Power:** Shows the “Percent of Load that the inverter can handle”. If the inverter has excessive load “OVL” will be displayed.
- **Audible Alarm (internal to the inverter)**

When the audible Alarm makes a buzzing sound, the inverter senses a low battery condition. The user should reduce the AC load, charge the battery, and check the DC cable or excessive losses.

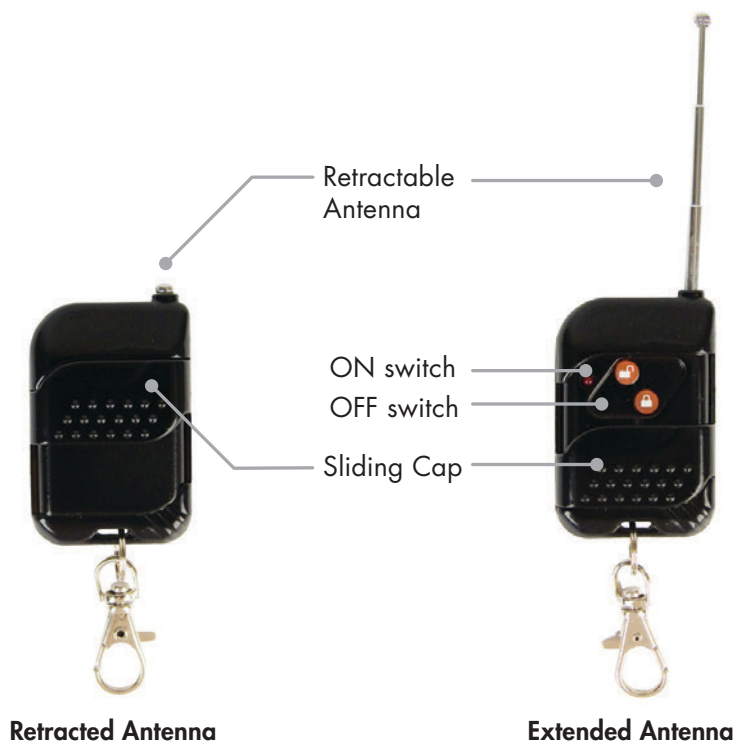
Front Panel



Remote On/OFF Switch

This inverter is supplied with a 100-foot range battery-powered wireless remote ON/OFF feature. To enable the Remote Switch, the front panel On/Off Switch must be in the On position.

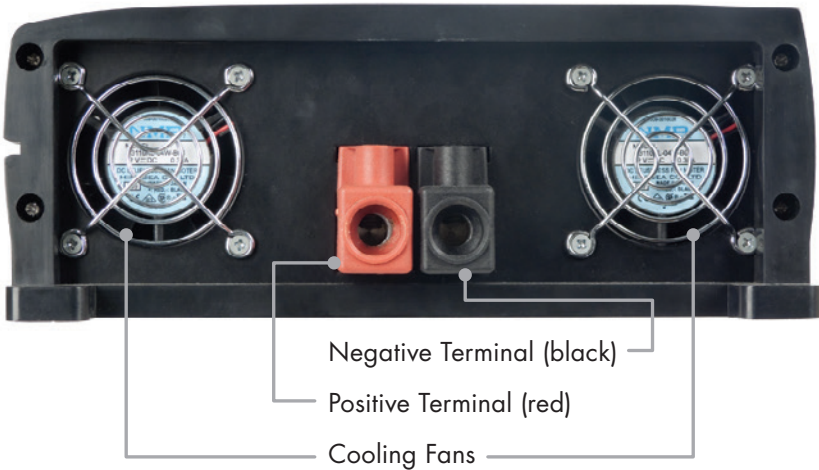
To turn On the inverter, momentarily press ON. To turn the inverter Off, momentarily press "Lock". If the wireless remote fails to control operation of the inverter, you may be out of range for the radio signal—move closer to the inverter. If the Remote Switch has a depleted battery, open the unit by unscrewing the three small screws on the back side of the remote control and replace the 12 volt model 23A alkaline battery with a new one.



Rear Panel

- Positive Terminal (red): Positive DC Input
- Negative Terminal (black): Negative DC Input
- Cooling Fans: High-speed and temperature controlled

Rear Panel



Load Considerations

When an appliance with a motor starts, it requires a momentary surge of power. This surge of power is the “starting load” or “peak load”. Once started, the appliance requires less power to continue to operate. This is known as the “continuous load”. It is important to know the starting loads and the continuous loads of the appliances that are to be powered by the inverter.

Appliance power is rated in watts. This information is usually stamped or printed on most appliances and equipment. In some cases, a tool will be rated in amperes. To convert from amps to watts, multiply:

$$\text{Amps} \times 115 \text{ (AC voltage)} = \text{Watts}$$

This formula yields an approximation of the continuous wattage load of that appliance.

The startup load of an appliance is a major factor of whether this inverter can power it.

Startup load is momentary. With many appliances, it is approximately twice the continuous load, but some appliance startup loads can be as high as eight times the continuous load.

To determine if an appliance or tool will operate with this inverter, run a test. This inverter will automatically shut down in the event of an output overload, so there is no danger of damaging either the inverter or the equipment. When lit, a red LED indicator signals a fault.

Planning the Inverter System

Any large wattage inverter system requires planning before installation. There are several steps to the planning process so the user must determine the following:

- Maximum inverter wattage required.
- Operating time (run time) needed between battery recharges.
- Battery bank capacity in amp-hours.
- Charger requirement to charge batteries within a practical time.
- Distance between battery bank and inverter.

Determining Maximum Appliance Wattage

Microwave oven specifications list cooking power (watts) and appliance power. Appliance power is the AC load the inverter has to supply. Do not exceed the 2,000 watt maximum AC load or the inverter will shut down.

Most other electrical tools, appliances, and audio/video equipment have labels that list the unit's power requirements in watts. If the tool or device is rated in amps, multiply the amps by 115 (115V AC) to determine the watts. For example, a power tool rated at 4 amps will draw 460 watts.

Remember to consider the startup surge that motorized appliances will cause. Do not exceed the 4,000 watt surge rating of this inverter this can cause immediate overload shut down.

At 2,000 watts continuous output, this inverter requires a DC power supply (battery bank) that can continuously supply 200 amps at 12V DC for the duration of the run time.

Configuring the Battery Bank

To determine the minimum battery ampere-hour rating that you will need to operate appliances from the inverter and any DC appliances powered by the battery bank, follow these steps:

1. List the maximum continuous wattage that the inverter has to supply.
2. Estimate the number of hours the appliances will be in use between battery recharges. This will vary depending on appliances. For example, a typical home-use coffee maker draws 500 watts during its brew time of 5 minutes. It maintains the temperature of the pot, requiring 100 watts. Typical use of a microwave oven is only for a few minutes. Some longer operating time appliances are lamps, TVs, computers and refrigerator/freezers.

Determine the total watt-hours of energy needed. This is done by multiplying average power consumption in watts by hours of run time. For example: 500 watts for 10 hours = 5000 watt hours. To get an estimate of the maximum current (in amps) that a battery bank must be capable of delivering to the inverter, divide the load watts by ten. For example a 500 watt appliance load will need 50 amps at 12 volts DC. Using the 500 watts (or 50 amps) for 10 hours example as above, then 50 amps is needed for 10 hours. This provides us with the basic amp-hours (AH) of battery that is required. Ten hours at 50 amps equals 500 amp-hours (AH). There are additional factors that determine actual run time. These include:

- AC appliance load and time in use (basic AH).
- Cable gauge and length (cable losses).
- Charge level of the batteries (between use, chargers have to be able to fully charge the batteries).
- Temperature of the batteries (colder batteries provide fewer amps).
- Age and condition of the batteries (older batteries lose AH capacity).
- Compliance with turning off unnecessary AC loads.
- Use of DC appliances and compliance with turning off unnecessary DC loads.

Derating the Battery Bank

Most lead-acid batteries have a rating expressed in amp-hours (AH). The most common rating of AH is “at the 20 hour rate”.

NOTE: Despite several internet explanations, there is no relationship between cold cranking amps (CCA) and ampere-hours (AH).

For example, if a 20 AH battery is discharged at a 1 amp rate, it will take 20 hours to discharge that battery. The terms “charged” and “discharged” relate to actual battery voltage. This means that the output voltage of a nominal 12 volt battery starts at 13.4 volts (fully charged) then drops to 10.5 volts (discharged). If the load on the battery causes the battery to discharge faster than the 20 hour rate, the capacity (AH) of the battery is measurably reduced (derated). In heavy battery discharge applications, double the estimated Amp Hour rating and configure batteries to support this capacity. If the batteries are frequently charged by an alternator, the Amp Hour rating of the battery may be reduced.

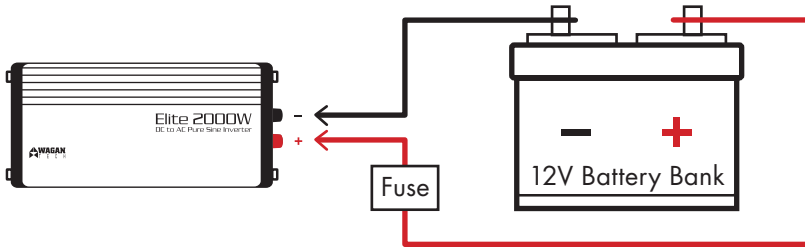
Configuring the battery bank

Batteries that are used indoors or inside a vehicle or vessel, should be deep-cycle, sealed lead acid batteries.

NOTE: It is important that for any inverter installation to battery protection fuses. Battery fuses are added to the positive (+) battery cable as close as possible to the battery bank's positive terminal. The fuse amperage rating must be sized to allow simultaneous operation of all the AC appliances to be powered, plus 20 percent safety factor. Fuses are very important to protect equipment, batteries and personnel. The fuses protect against battery explosion if the cables that connect to the inverter accidentally short.

Battery Bank Diagram

The diagram below shows inverter connections to a battery bank with recommended fuse protection.



WARNING—Exploding Batteries!!

EXPLODING BATTERIES CAN SPRAY MOLTEN LEAD, HOT SULFURIC ACID, AND OTHER METAL AND PLASTIC FRAGMENTS. BATTERIES THAT ARE CHARGING OR UNDER HIGH DISCHARGE RATES PRODUCE EXPLOSIVE HYDROGEN GAS INTO THE SURROUNDING AREA. BE SAFE—FUSE THE BATTERY BANK AND MAKE SURE THE BATTERIES ARE PROPERLY VENTILATED.

DC Cable Gauge

Minimize cable losses by using the thickest wire available and the shortest practical length.

Measure Round Trip (RT) cable distances in feet. Round Trip cable distance is battery to inverter and back to battery.

Use a recommended ANL fuse and Fuse holder. Fuse at 300 Amps. ANL are quick acting and sealed so they do not spark when they blow. Place fuse no more than one foot from the Positive (+) terminal of the battery.

RT Length	4-6 Ft	7-8 Ft	9-10 Ft	11-14 Ft
AWG	2	0	0	0

If the inverter and the battery are positioned within 4 feet of each other, a minimum of 4 AWG insulated copper wire should be used to make the connections. If the distance is longer than 32 inches (2.6 ft), heavier wire will be required.

Connecting the Inverter

Loose connections will result in a severe voltage drop that can cause damage to connectors, conductors, and insulation and can cause sparking. Reverse polarity connection will blow the fuses in the inverter and can permanently damage to the inverter. Damage caused by reverse polarity will void the warranty.

Installation Procedure

1. Mount the inverter in a secure location. If the inverter is to be mounted on a wall, mount it horizontally. Make sure that the front and rear of the inverter has free air flow.
2. Make sure the cables are the proper gauge and have the fuse holder as close to the battery bank's Positive (+) terminal as possible.
3. Install the fuse in the Positive (+) cable.
4. Make sure the ON/OFF switch located on the front panel of the inverter is in the OFF (0) position.
5. The cable ends need to be stripped of insulation for ½ inch before attaching to terminals. Insert cable end into terminal and tighten with the screw. Make sure that the cable connections are secure and there are no loose connections.
6. Connect the Negative (–) cable end to the inverter terminal and battery Negative Terminal. Make sure you have good, secure connections.
7. Recheck and make sure the DC cable fuse is installed in the fuse holder.

CAUTION: Making an initial connection between the positive cable end and the inverter's positive terminal may cause a spark. This is a normal and is a result of capacitors in the inverter starting to charge. Because of the possibility of sparking, it is extremely important that both the inverter and the battery bank be positioned away from any source of flammable fumes or gases. Failure to heed this warning can result in fire or explosion. Do not make the positive terminal connection immediately after the batteries have been charging. Allow time for the battery gasses to vent to outside air.

8. Attach the positive cable to the Positive (+) DC connector on the battery and then the inverter. Make sure the connections are tight and secure.
9. Turn ON the inverter from the Front Panel On/OFF Switch
10. Make certain that the LED display is lit and the FAULT LED indicator is not lit.
11. Turn OFF (0) the inverter. The Fault LED may briefly “flash”. This is normal. The audible alarm may also sound a short “chirp”. This is also normal.
12. When you have confirmed that the appliance to be operated is turned off, plug the appliance into one of the two AC outlets on the front panel of the inverter.
13. Turn the inverter on.
14. Check operation of the Remote Switch – Press “Lock” to turn Off the inverter.
15. Press the Unlock button to turn On the inverter.
16. Turn the appliance on. The appliance should begin working.
17. Observe the LED indicators and the Digital Display for Normal operation.

Note: If an extension cord is used from the inverter to the appliance, limit the extension cord length to 100 feet or less. Make sure that the cord is safety approved and AWG 14 or greater to carry the appliance load. Remember that extension cords are for temporary use.

Charging the Battery Bank

It is not the purpose of this inverter user's guide to provide detailed information regarding battery charging systems. However, the user should try to augment any stationary inverter charging system with either wind power or solar power. These can continue to operate during power outages and they also reduce recharge time. For mobile or marine charging systems, a higher rated alternator may be necessary to charge a battery bank.

Regular Loss of Commercial Power

If the inverter system is used during commercial power outages that occur daily, configure the charger system to replace energy during the time that commercial power is available.

Replacement of battery energy always requires more than was taken from the battery (typically 30 percent more). Follow battery manufacturer's recommendations for maximum charging current.

WARNING:

THERE IS DANGER OF EXPLOSION. DO NOT CONNECT OR DISCONNECT CHARGER CABLES DIRECTLY AFTER BATTERY DISCHARGE OR RECHARGE—MAKE SURE THAT THE BATTERY BANK AREA IS WELL VENTED BEFORE ATTACHING OR REMOVING CABLES.

If the flooded lead acid batteries are used, be sure that periodic checks of battery electrolyte levels are accomplished. Follow battery manufacturer's instructions in keeping the electrolytes at the proper level. Be sure to use pure distilled water when replacing evaporated electrolyte liquid.

Operating Issues

(Television and Audio Equipment Suggestions.)

Although all inverters are shielded and filtered to minimize signal interference, some interference with your television picture may be unavoidable, especially with weak signals. However, here are some suggestions that may improve reception.

- Make sure that the television antenna produces a clear signal under normal operating conditions (i.e. at home plugged into a standard 110/115V AC wall outlet). Also ensure that the antenna cable is properly shielded and of good quality.
- Sometimes vehicle alternators produce some electrical noise. There are filters available to mount on the alternator to reduce noise.
- Change the positions of the inverter, antenna cables and television power cord.

- Isolate the television, its power cord and antenna cables from the 12 volt power source by running an extension cord from the inverter to the television set.

Troubleshooting

PROBLEM: Low or No Output Voltage – Fault LED Lit

Reason	Solution
Poor contact with battery or inverter terminals.	Clean terminals thoroughly. Reinstall and tighten.

PROBLEM: Inverter is Shut Down – Fault LED Lit

Reason	Solution
Battery voltage below 10 Volts	Charge or replace battery.
Inverter is too hot (thermal shut down mode).	• Allow inverter to cool. • Check for adequate ventilation. • Reduce the load on the inverter to rated continuous power output.
Unit may be defective.	See warranty and call customer service.

PROBLEM: Inverter Shut Down – Fault LED Lit – OVL Display

Reason	Solution
Equipment being operated draws too much power.	Use a higher capacity inverter or do not use this equipment.

PROBLEM: Continuous Buzzing Sound – Display Shows Low Voltage

Reason	Solution
Input voltage below 10.5 Volts	Keep input voltage above 10.5 Volts
Poor or weak battery condition.	Recharge or replace battery.
Poor or loose cable connection	Inspect terminals and tighten all connections.
Inadequate power being delivered to the inverter or excessive voltage drop.	• Use heavier gauge DC cable. • Keep cable length as short as possible.

Disposal/Recycling of Inverter

Electronic products are known to contain materials that are toxic if improperly disposed. Contact local authorities for disposal and recycling information.

Specifications*

- Output Waveform: True Sine Waveform
- Input: 11V–15V DC
- Output: 115V AC
- TrueRated™ Power: 2,000 watts
- Peak Surge: 4,000 watts
- Maximum Efficiency: Approximately 90%
- Frequency: 60Hz
- Remote Switch range: 10+ ft (3+ m)
- Remote Switch Battery type: 12V
- Total Harmonic Distortion (THD): <5%
- No load current draw: <1.5A
- Switch OFF: <0.2mA DC
- Battery low alarm: 10.7V±0.3V DC
- Battery low shutdown: 10.2V±0.3V DC
- Over voltage shutdown: 15.5±0.5V
- Cooling fans controlled by temperature
- AC output sockets: 2 US standard
- Power switch DC input ON/OFF control
- Digital status display
- Dimensions: 17.0 in × 9.5 in × 3.8 in (43.2 cm × 24.1cm × 9.6 cm)
- Net Weight: 21.7 lbs (9.8 kg)

*All specifications are typical at nominal line, half load, and 77°F (25°C) unless otherwise noted. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

WAGAN Corp. Limited Warranty

The WAGAN Corporation warranty is limited to products sold only in the United States.

Warranty Duration:

Product is warranted to the original purchaser for a period of one (1) year from the original purchase date, to be free of defects in material and workmanship. WAGAN Corporation disclaims any liability for consequential damages. In no event will WAGAN Corporation be responsible for any amount of damages beyond the amount paid for the product at retail.

Warranty Performance:

During the warranty period, a product with a defect will be replaced with a comparable model when the product is returned to WAGAN Corporation with an original store receipt. WAGAN Corporation will, at its discretion, replace or repair the defective part. The replacement product will be warranted for the balance of the original warranty period. This warranty does not extend to any units which have been used in violation of written instructions furnished.

Warranty Disclaimers:

This warranty is in lieu of all warranties expressed or implied and no representative or person is authorized to assume any other liability in connection with the sale of our products. There shall be no claims for defects or failure of performance or product failure under any theory of tort, contract or commercial law including, but not limited to negligence, gross negligence, strict liability, breach of warranty, and breach of contract.

Returns:

WAGAN Corporation is not responsible for any item(s) returned without an official Return Authorization number (RA#). Please contact our customer service team by phone or email to obtain an RA#. You can also visit our website and chat with our team during our normal business hours. For more details and instructions on how to process a warranty claim, please read the "Returns" section under the "Contact" page on our website. WAGAN Corporation is not responsible for any shipping charges incurred in returning the item(s) back to the company for repair or replacement.

Register your product online at <http://tinyurl.com/wagan-registration> to be added to our email list. You will receive previews on our upcoming products, promotions, and events.

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