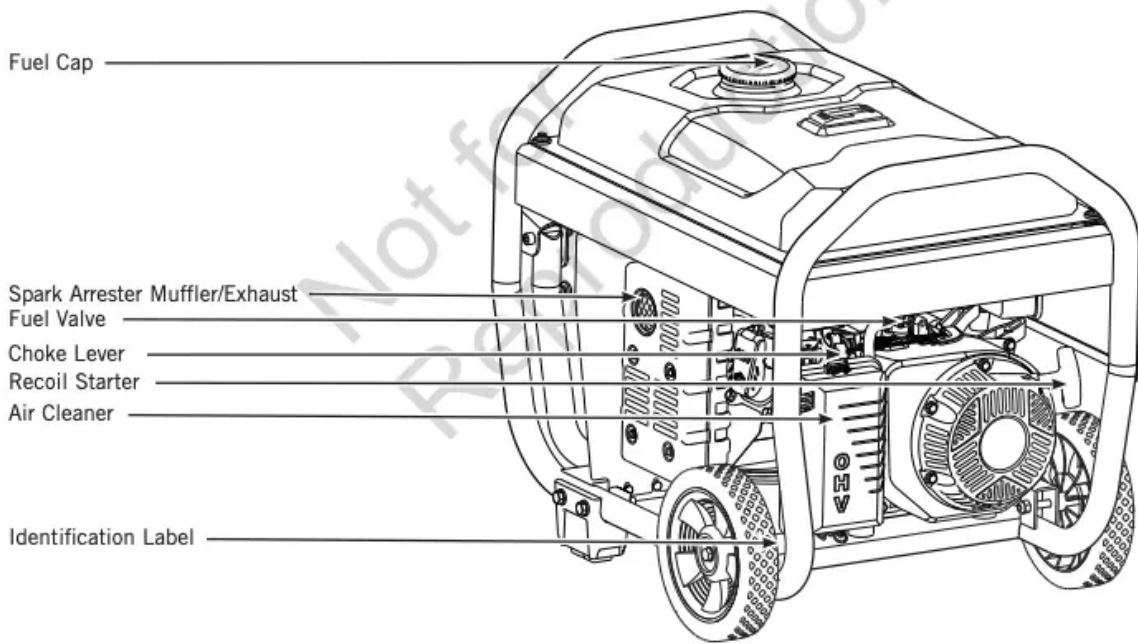
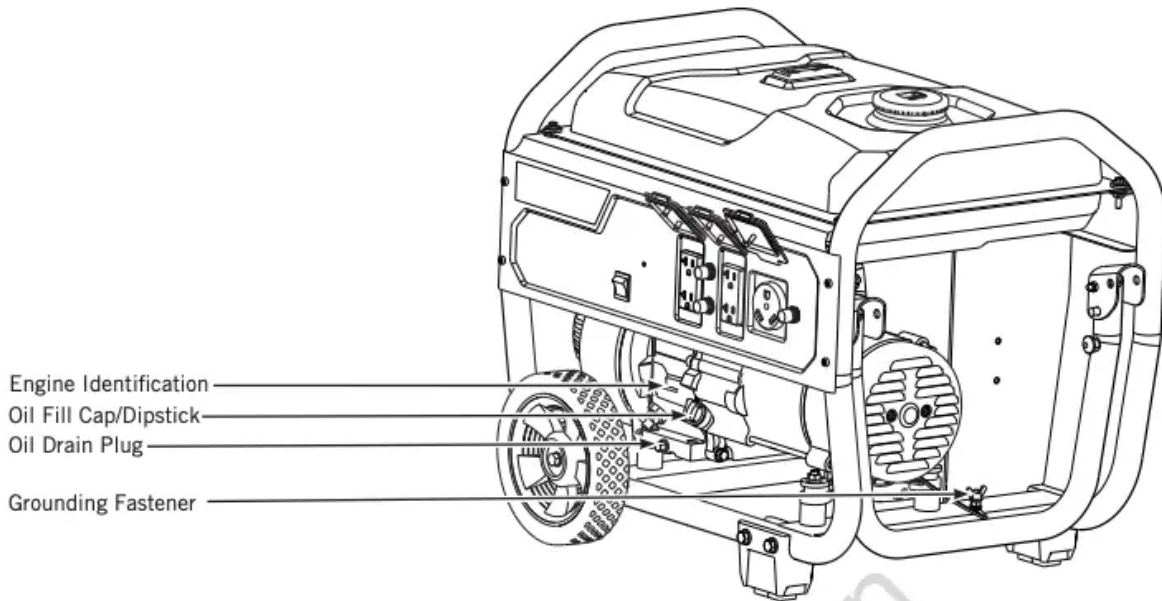


Equipment Description



Air Cleaner — Filters engine intake air.

Choke Lever — Used when starting a cold engine.

Engine Identification — Provides model, type and code of engine.

Fuel Cap — Add unleaded fuel here.

Fuel Valve — Used to turn fuel supply on and off to engine.

Grounding Fastener — Consult your local agency having jurisdiction for grounding requirements in your area.

Identification Label — Provides model and serial number of generator.

Oil Drain Plug — Drain engine oil here.

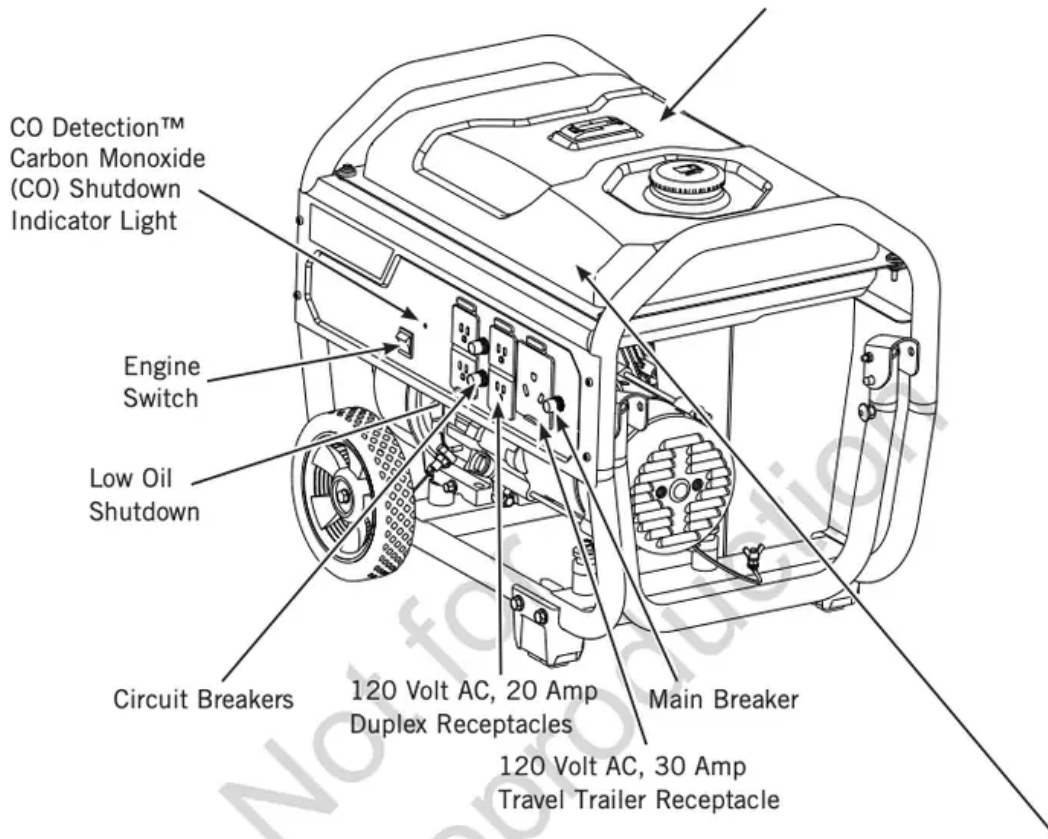
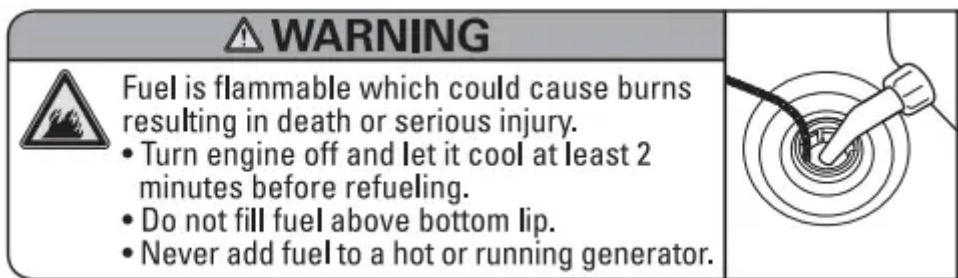
Oil Fill Cap/Dipstick — Check and add engine oil here.

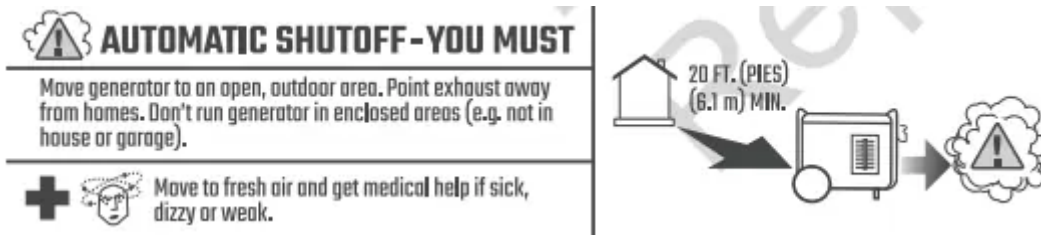
Recoil Starter — Used to start the engine manually.

Spark Arrester Muffler/Exhaust — Exhaust muffler lowers engine noise and is equipped with a spark arrester screen.

Features and Controls

Compare the illustrations with your generator to familiarize yourself with the locations of various controls and product warnings.





120 Volt AC, 20 Amp, Duplex Receptacles — Used to supply 120 Volt AC, single phase, 60 Hz power for electrical lighting, appliance, tool and motor loads.

120 Volt AC, 30 Amp Travel Trailer Receptacle — May be used to supply electrical power for the operation of 120 Volt AC, single phase, 60 Hz electrical, travel trailer loads.

Circuit Breakers (AC) — The 120 Volt AC, 20A duplex receptacles are provided with “push to reset” 20 Amp circuit breakers to protect the generator against electrical overload.

CO Detection™ Carbon Monoxide (CO) Shutdown Indicator

Light — Indicates the engine shutdown due to carbon monoxide accumulation around the generator or a CO Detection system fault occurred.

Engine Switch — Set this switch to on (I) before starting engine. Set switch to off (O) to shut off engine.

Low Oil Shutdown — This unit is equipped with a low oil protection device. Oil must be at proper level for engine to run. If the engine oil drops below a preset level, an oil switch will stop the engine. Check oil level with dipstick.

Main Breaker — Protects generator against electrical overload. If breaker trips, it cuts power to all receptacles.



**Point engine exhaust
away from all homes.**

**Apunte el escape del
motor lejos de las casas.**



⚠ DANGER



Failure to follow warnings, instructions and operator's manual will result in death or serious injury.



Tampering with the CO Detection™ will cause Carbon Monoxide poisoning. Install Carbon Monoxide alarms inside home.



Generator could cause electrical shock.

- Do not run indoors to avoid wet conditions.
- Do not run in rain or wet weather.
- Do not connect to a home's electrical system.



Hot exhaust gases could cause fires. Keep at least 5 ft. (1.5 m) clearance from any combustibles or structures, including overhead.

⚠ DANGER

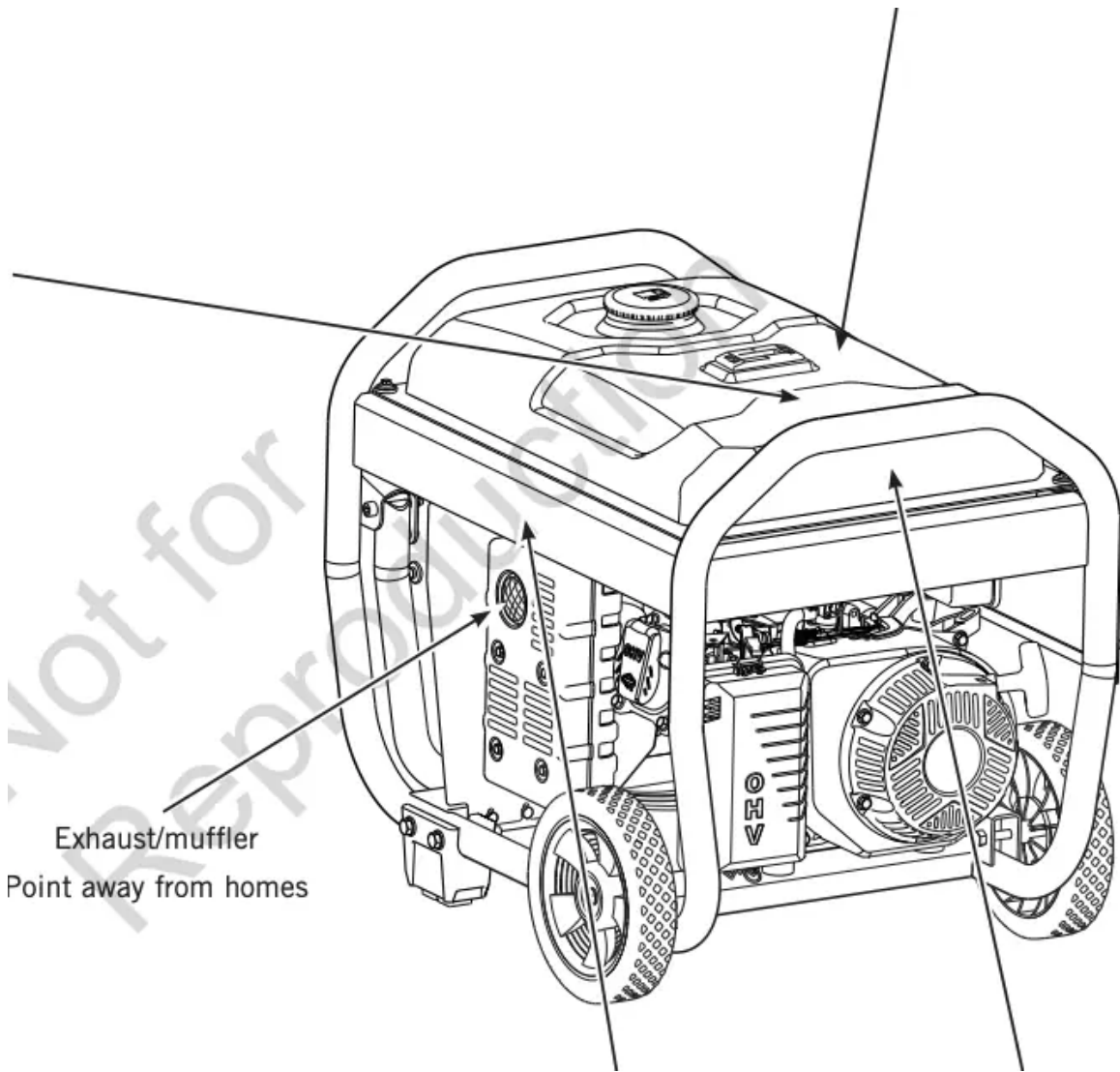
Using a generator indoors **CAN KILL YOU IN MINUTES.** Generator exhaust contains carbon monoxide. This is a poison you cannot see or smell.



NEVER use inside a home or garage, **EVEN IF** doors and windows are open.



Only use **OUTSIDE** and far away from windows, doors, and vents.



Exhaust/muffler
Point away from homes

⚠ WARNING	
<p>Muffler could cause burns resulting in serious injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not touch hot parts • Avoid hot exhaust gases 	

⚠ WARNING	
<p>Fire Hazard. Operation of this equipment may create sparks that can start fires around dry vegetation. A spark arrestor may be required. The operator should contact local fire agencies for laws or regulations relating to fire prevention requirements.</p>	

Operation

Operation

Step 1: Safe Location

Before starting the portable generator there are two equally important safety concerns regarding carbon monoxide poisoning and fire that must be addressed.

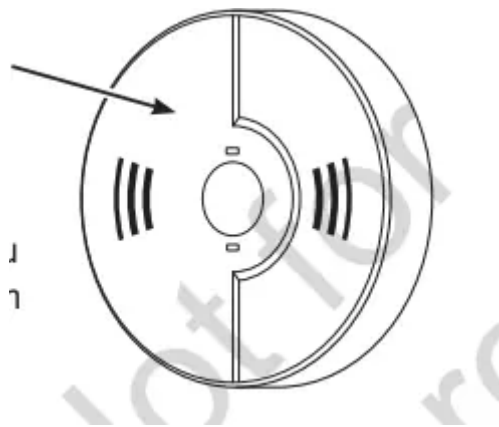
Operation Location to Reduce the Risk of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

The engine exhaust of all fossil fuel burning equipment, such as a portable generator, contains carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas that will kill you in minutes. You cannot smell it, see it, or taste it. Even if you do not smell exhaust fumes, you could still be exposed to carbon monoxide gas.

By law in many jurisdictions it is required to have a carbon monoxide alarm in operating condition in your home. A carbon monoxide alarm is an electronic device that detects hazardous levels of carbon monoxide. When there is a buildup of carbon monoxide, the alarm will alert the occupants by flashing visual indicator light and alarm. Smoke alarms cannot detect carbon monoxide gas.

Carbon Monoxide Alarm(s)

Install carbon monoxide alarm inside your home. Without working carbon monoxide alarms, you will not realize you are getting sick and dying from carbon monoxide poisoning.

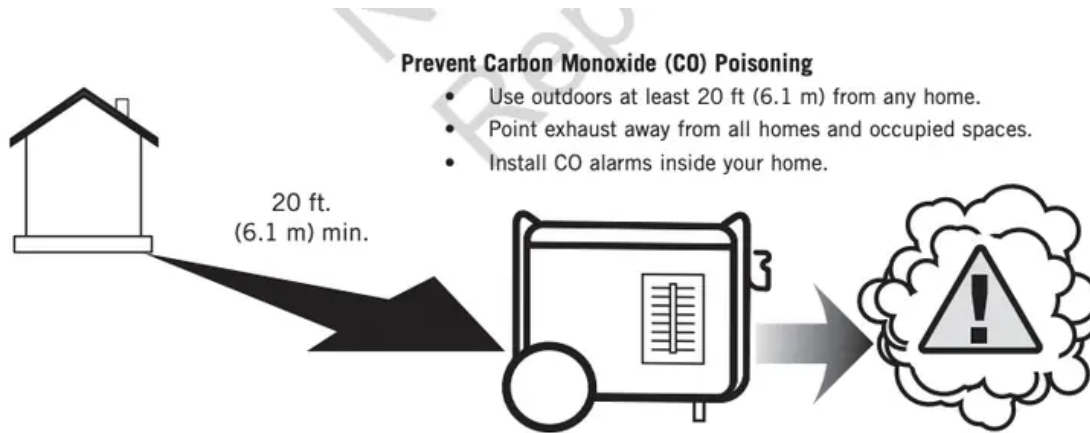


DANGER! Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas that will kill you in minutes. You cannot smell it, see it, or taste it. Even if you do not smell exhaust fumes, you could still be exposed to carbon monoxide gas.

- Operate portable generator only outdoors, at least ft. (6.1 m) from occupied spaces with exhaust pointed away to reduce the risk of carbon monoxide accumulating.
- Install battery-operated carbon monoxide alarms or plug-in carbon monoxide alarms with battery back-up according to the manufacturer's instructions. Smoke alarms cannot detect carbon monoxide gas.
- Do not run portable generator inside homes, garages, basements, crawlspaces, sheds, or other partially enclosed spaces even if using fans or opening doors and windows for

ventilation. Carbon monoxide can quickly build up in these spaces and can linger for hours, even after this product has shut off.

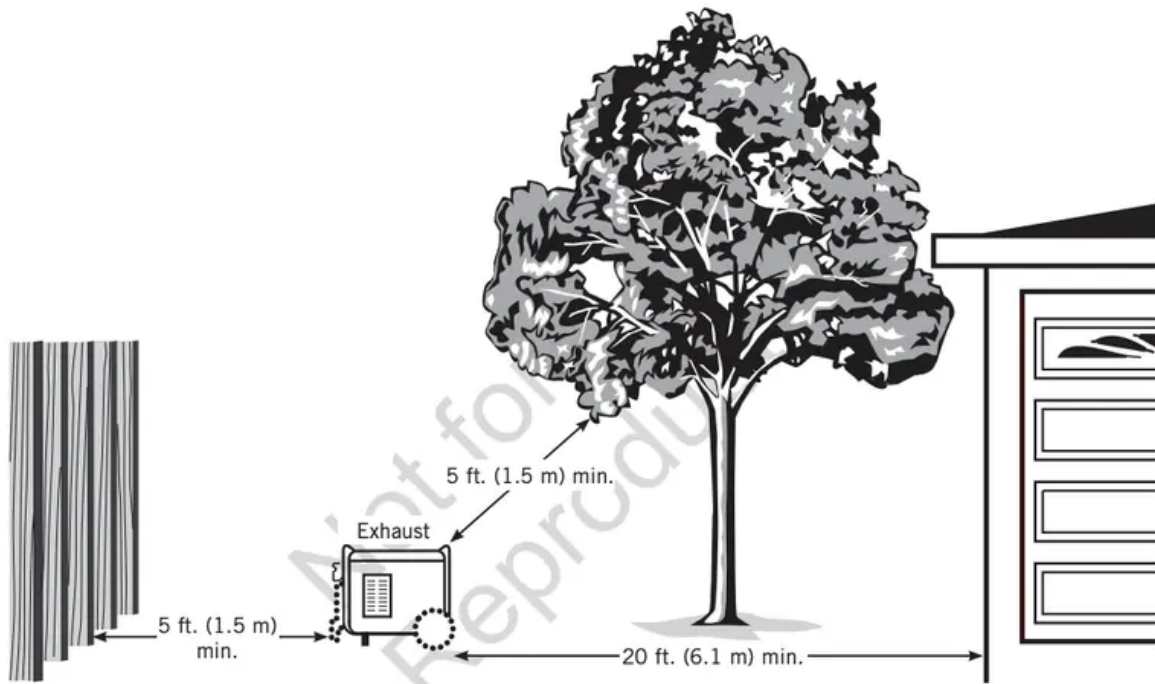
If you start to feel sick, dizzy, weak, or your homes carbon monoxide alarm sounds while using this product, get to fresh air right away. Call emergency services. You may have carbon monoxide poisoning



Operation Location to Reduce the Risk of Fire

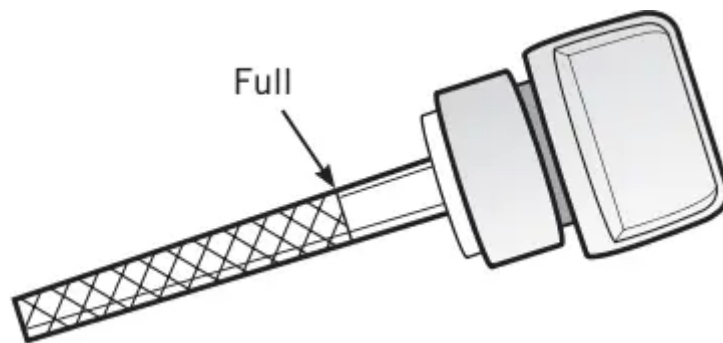
WARNING! Exhaust heat/gases could ignite combustibles, structures or damage fuel tank causing a fire, resulting in death or serious injury.

- Portable generator must be at least 5 ft. (1.5 m) from any structure, overhang, trees, shrubs, or vegetation over 12 in. (30.5 cm) in height.
- Do not place portable generator under a deck or other type of structure that may confine airflow. Smoke alarm(s) must be installed and maintained indoors according to the manufacturer's instructions/ recommendations.
- Carbon monoxide alarms cannot detect smoke.
- Do not place portable generator in manner other than shown.



Step 2: Oil and Fuel

1. Move generator outdoors to a flat, level surface.
2. Clean area around oil fill and remove oil fill cap/ dipstick.
3. Using oil funnel (optional), slowly pour contents of provided oil bottle into oil fill opening to the full mark on dipstick.



NOTICE Pause to permit oil to settle. Wipe dipstick clean each time oil level is checked. DO NOT overfill.

4. Replace and fully tighten oil fill cap/dipstick.

Fuel must meet these requirements:

- Clean, fresh, unleaded fuel with a minimum of 87 octane.
- Gasoline with an ethanol content up to 10% is acceptable.

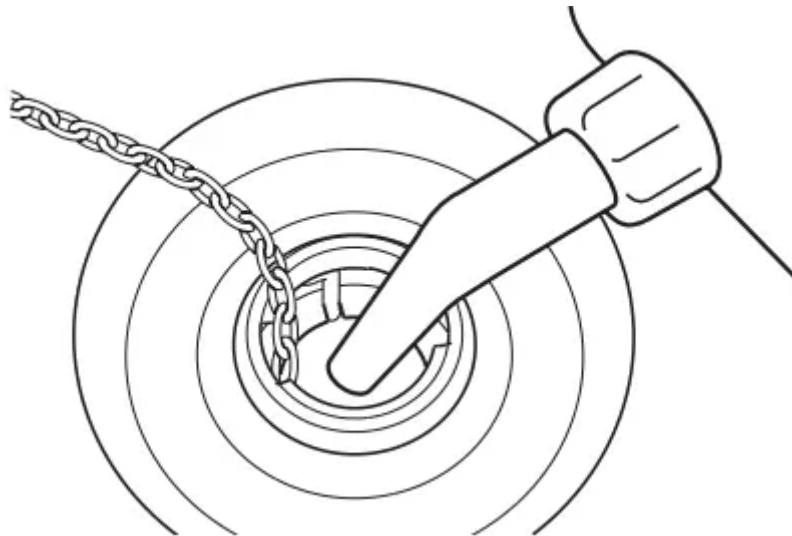
E10

E15

NOTICE Do not mix oil in fuel or modify engine to run on alternate fuels. Use of unapproved fuels could damage engine and will not be covered under warranty. See High Altitude for 5,000 ft. and above.

WARNING! Fuel and its vapors are extremely flammable which could cause burns or fire resulting in death or serious injury.

- Do not refuel during operation.
 - Do not smoke during refueling.
 - Turn engine off and let it cool at least 2 minutes before removing fuel cap.
 - Fill fuel tank outdoors. Keep fuel away from sparks, open flames, pilot lights, heat, and other ignition sources. Check fuel lines, tank, cap and fittings frequently for cracks or leaks. Replace if necessary.
1. Slowly remove fuel cap to relieve pressure in tank.
 2. Slowly add unleaded fuel to fuel tank. Be careful not to fill above bottom lip. This allows adequate space for fuel expansion.



3. Install fuel cap and let any spilled fuel evaporate before starting engine.

High Altitude

At altitudes over 5,000 ft. (1524 m), a minimum 85 octane fuel is acceptable. To remain emissions compliant, high altitude adjustment is required. Operation without this adjustment will cause decreased performance, increased fuel consumption, and increased emissions.

See an authorized Briggs & Stratton dealer for high altitude adjustment information. Operation of the engine at altitudes below 2,500 ft. (762 m) with the high altitude kilt is not recommended.

Transporting

When transporting equipment with a vehicle or trailer, turn fuel shutoff valve to off (O) position. Do not tip engine or equipment at an angle which causes fuel to spill.

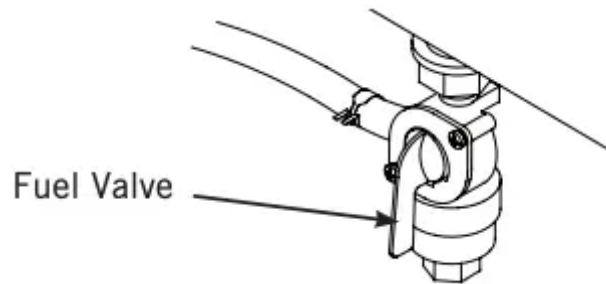
Step 3: Generator Start Up

Disconnect all electrical loads from the generator. Use the following start instructions:

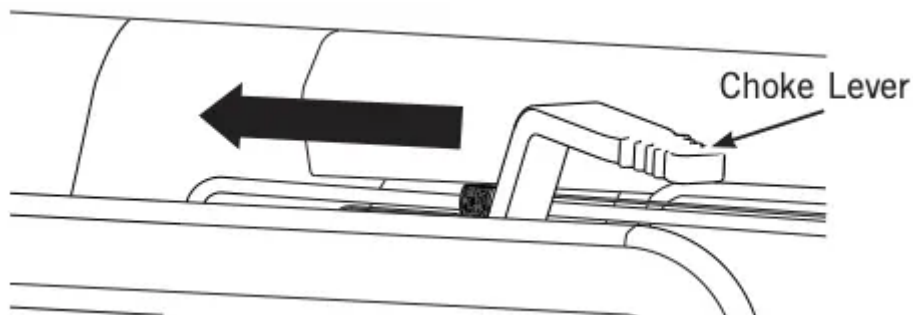
1. Make sure unit is outdoors on a level surface.

NOTICE Failure to operate the unit on a level surface may cause the unit to shut down.

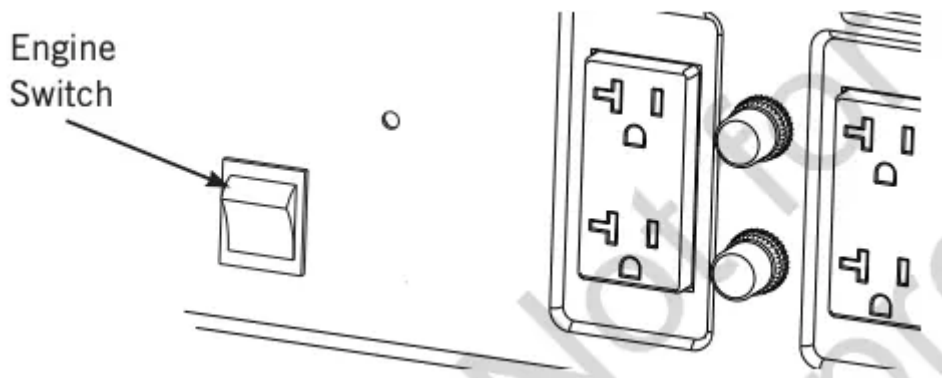
2. Turn the fuel valve to the on (I) position.



3. Push choke lever to choke (I) position.



4. Set engine switch to on (I) position.



5. Grasp recoil handle and pull slowly until slight resistance is felt. Then pull rapidly to start engine.


6. Slowly move choke lever to run (I) position. If engine falters, move choke lever to half choke position until engine runs smoothly, and then to run (I) position.

NOTICE If engine starts but fails to run, see Low Oil Shutdown in Features and Controls.

Step 4: Connecting Electrical Loads

Using Extension Cords

1. Only use grounded cords marked for outdoor use rated for your loads.

 To provide power using extension cords		
Total Amperage	Minimum Gauge, Outdoor Rated	
	Up to 50 FT (15 M)	Up to 100 FT (30 M)
Up to 13A	16	14
Up to 15A	14	12
Up to 20A	12	10
Up to 30A	10	8

2. Follow cord safety instructions.

3. Install carbon monoxide alarm(s).

4. When operating generator with extension cords, make sure it is located in an open, outdoor area, at least 20 ft. (6.1 m.) from occupied spaces with exhaust pointed away.

5. Extension cords running directly into home, powering indoor items IS NOT RECOMMENDED.

DANGER! Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas that will kill you in minutes. You cannot smell it, see it, or taste it. Even if you do not smell exhaust fumes, you could still be exposed to carbon monoxide gas.

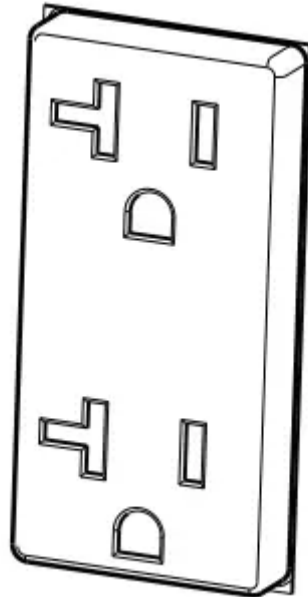
- Extension cords running directly into the home increase your risk of carbon monoxide poisoning through openings.
- If an extension cord running directly into the home is used to power indoor items, the operator recognizes that this increases the risk of CO poisoning to people inside the home and assumes that risk.

WARNING! Damaged or overloaded extension cords could overheat, arc, and burn resulting in death or serious injury.

NOTICE For generator output required see Generator Capacity. Connect electrical loads in off position then turn on for operation.

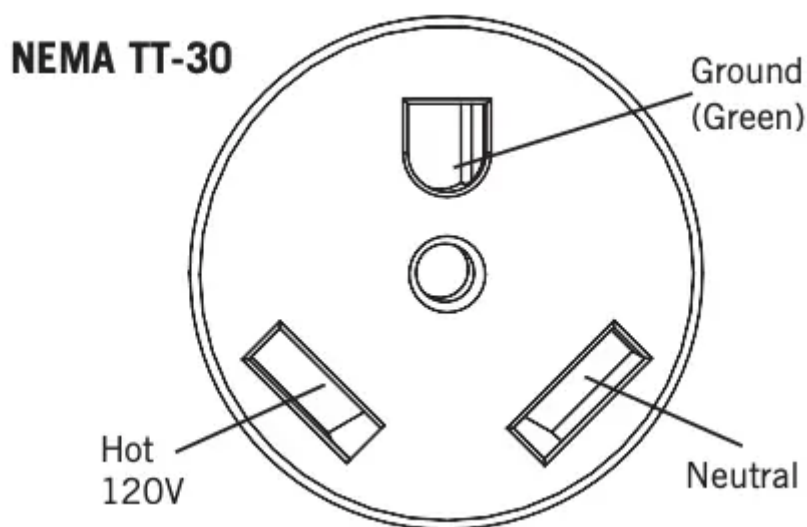
120 Volt AC, 20 Amp, Duplex Receptacles

Use each receptacle to operate 120 Volt AC, single-phase, 60 Hz electrical loads requiring up to 2,400 Watts (2.4 kW) at 20 Amps of current.



120 Volt AC, 30 Amp, Travel Trailer Receptacle

Use a NEMA TT-30 plug with this receptacle. Connect a 3-wire travel trailer cord set rated for 125 Volt AC loads at 30 Amps to the plug.



This receptacle powers 120 Volt AC, 60 Hz, single phase travel trailer loads requiring up to 3,500 watts (3.5 kW) of power at 29.1 Amps.

Generator Capacity



To make sure your generator can supply enough running watts and starting watts for the items you will power at the same time, follow these three simple steps:

1. Select the items you will power at the same time. See following list for typical wattages.

Tool or Appliance	Running Watts*	Starting Watts**
Light Bulb - 75 Watt	75	-
Refrigerator/Freezer	550	1350
Window AC - 10,000 BTU	1000	2100
Microwave Oven - 1000 Watt	1000	-
Plasma Television - 50"	500	-
Laptop	250	-

* Typical wattages listed are approximate only. Check tool or appliance for actual wattage.

** The momentary electrical current the generator can provide to start electric motors, per Briggs & Stratton standard 628K. It does not represent the power required to continuously run electrical loads. It is the maximum current that can momentarily be supplied when starting a motor, multiplied by the generator's rated voltage.

2. Total the running watts. This is the amount of power your generator must produce to keep your items running. See following example:

Example

Tool or Appliance	Running Watts	Starting Watts
Window AC - 10000 BTU	1000	2100
Refrigerator/Freezer	550	1350
Plasma Television	500	—
Light (75 Watts)	75	—
	2125 Total Running Watts	2100 Highest Starting Watts

Total running watts = 2125

Highest starting watts = 2100

Total generator watts required = 4225

3. Estimate the starting watts you will need. Because not all motors start at the same time, total starting wattage can be estimated by adding only the item with the highest additional starting watts requirements to the total running watts from step 2.

Power Management



To manage generator power, sequentially add loads as follows:

1. With nothing connected to generator, start the engine outdoors.
2. Plug in and turn on the first load, preferably the largest load you have.
3. Permit the generator output to stabilize (engine runs smoothly and attached device operates properly).
4. Plug in and turn on the next load.
5. Again, permit the generator to stabilize.
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 for each additional load.

Never add more loads than the generator capacity. Take special care to consider starting loads in generator capacity.

CO Detection

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Shutdown System

CO Detection automatically shuts down the engine when harmful levels of carbon monoxide accumulate around the generator or a CO Detection fault occurs. After shutdown, the CO Detection indicator light will blink for at least five minutes per the chart below.

CO Detection DOES NOT replace carbon monoxide alarms. Install battery-powered carbon monoxide alarm(s) in your home. Don't run generator in enclosed areas

Color/Pattern	Description
Red •• ••	Carbon monoxide accumulated around generator. Move generator to an open, outdoor area 20 ft. (6.1 m) from occupied spaces with exhaust pointed away. Automatic shutoff is an indication generator was improperly located. If you start to feel sick, dizzy, weak, or your homes carbon monoxide alarm sounds while using this product, get to fresh air right away. Call emergency services. You may have carbon monoxide poisoning.
Blue • • •	CO Detection fault occurred [‡] . See Briggs & Stratton authorized service dealer.

Blue light will blink for five seconds at the startup of generator to show CO Detection functioning properly.

Step 5: Generator Shutdown

1. Turn off and unplug all electrical loads from generator panel receptacles. Never stop engine with electrical devices plugged in and turned on.
2. Let engine run at no-load for one minute to stabilize internal temperatures of engine and generator.
3. Push engine switch to off (0) position.
4. Move fuel valve to off (0) position.

Maintenance

Maintenance Schedule

Follow the hourly or calendar intervals, whichever occurs first. More frequent service is required when operating in adverse conditions noted below.

First 5 Hours
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change engine oil
Every 8 Hours or Daily
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean debris
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check engine oil level
Every 50 Hours or every season
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean/Replace air filter¹
Every 100 Hours or every season
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change oil¹
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change/Adjust spark plug
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean spark arrester
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Service fuel valve

1 Service more often under dirty or dusty conditions.

2 See any authorized dealer for service.

General Recommendations

Regular maintenance will improve the performance and extend the life of the generator. See any authorized dealer for service.

The generator's warranty does not cover items that have been subjected to operator abuse or negligence. To receive full value from the warranty, the operator must maintain the generator as instructed in this manual.

All service and adjustments should be made at least once each season. A new spark plug and clean air filter assure proper fuel-air mixture and help your engine run better and last longer. Follow requirements in Maintenance Schedule.

Emissions Control

Maintenance, replacement, or repair of the emissions control devices and systems may be performed by any nonroad engine repair establishment or individual. However, to obtain "no charge" emissions control service, the work must be performed by a factory authorized dealer. See Emissions Warranty.

Cleaning

Daily or before use, look around and underneath the generator for signs of oil or fuel leaks. Clean any accumulated debris. Keep area around muffler free from any debris.

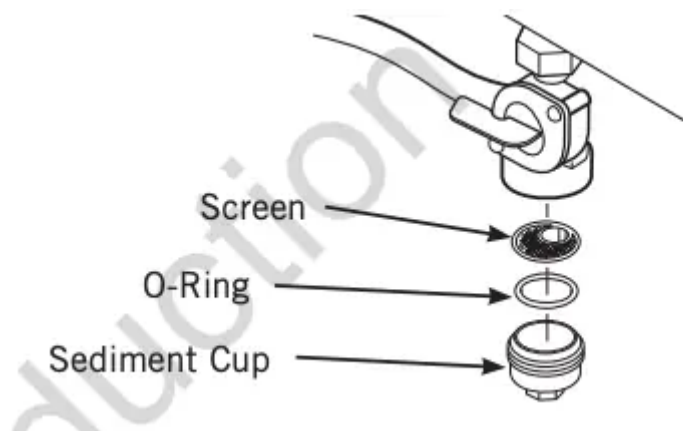
- Use a soft bristle brush to loosen caked on dirt or oil.
- Use a damp cloth to wipe exterior surfaces clean.

NOTICE Improper treatment of generator could damage it and shorten its life. Do not expose generator to excessive moisture, dust, dirt, or corrosive vapors. Do not insert any objects through cooling slots.

Fuel Valve Maintenance

The fuel valve is equipped with a fuel sediment cup, screen, and o-ring that need to be cleaned.

1. Move fuel valve to off (0) position.
2. Remove sediment cup from fuel valve. Remove o-ring and screen from fuel valve.



3. Wash sediment cup, o-ring, and screen in a nonflammable solvent. Dry them thoroughly
4. Place screen and o-ring into fuel valve. Install sediment cup and tighten securely.

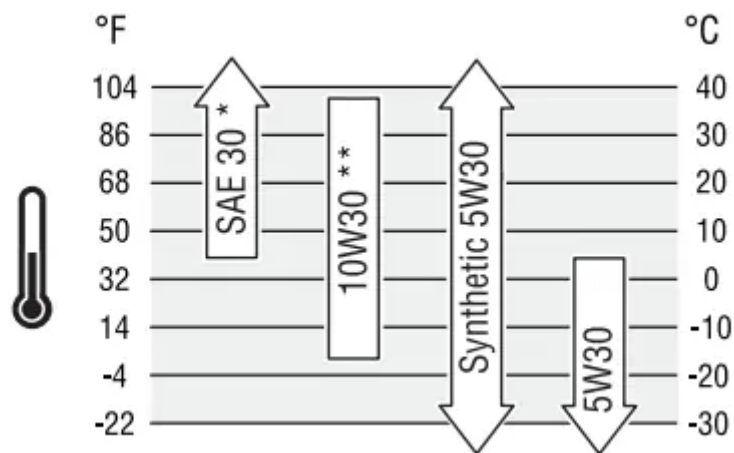
5. Move fuel valve to on (I) position, and check for leaks. Replace fuel valve if there is any leakage.

Engine Maintenance

Oil Recommendations

We recommend the use of Briggs & Stratton Warranty Certified oils for best performance. Other high-quality detergent oils are acceptable if classified for service SF or higher. Do not use special additives. See Common Service Parts.

Outdoor temperatures determine the proper oil viscosity for the engine. Use the chart to select the best viscosity for the outdoor temperature range expected.



* Below 4°C (40°F) the use of SAE 30 will result in hard starting.

** Above 27°C (80°F) the use of 10W30 may cause increased oil consumption. Check oil level more frequently.

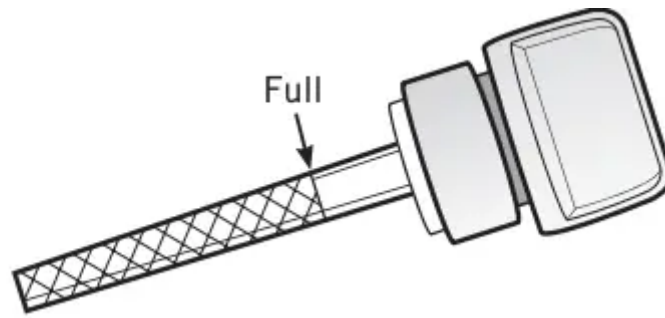
Checking/Adding Engine Oil

Oil level should be checked prior to each use or at least every 8 hours of operation. Keep oil level maintained.

1. Make sure generator is on a level surface.
2. Clean area around oil fill, remove dipstick and wipe with clean cloth. Replace dipstick. Remove and check oil level.

NOTICE Do not screw in dipstick when checking oil level.

3. Verify oil is at full mark on dipstick. Replace and tighten dipstick.



4. If needed, slowly pour oil into oil fill opening to the full mark on dipstick. Do not overfill.

NOTICE Overfilling with oil could cause the engine to not start, or hard starting.

- Do not overfill.
- If over the full mark on dipstick, drain oil to reduce oil level to full mark on dipstick.

5. Replace and tighten dipstick.

NOTICE Do not attempt to crank or start engine before it has been properly serviced with recommended oil. This could result in an engine failure.

CAUTION Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact with used motor oil. Used motor oil has been shown to cause skin cancer in certain laboratory animals. Thoroughly wash exposed areas with soap and water.



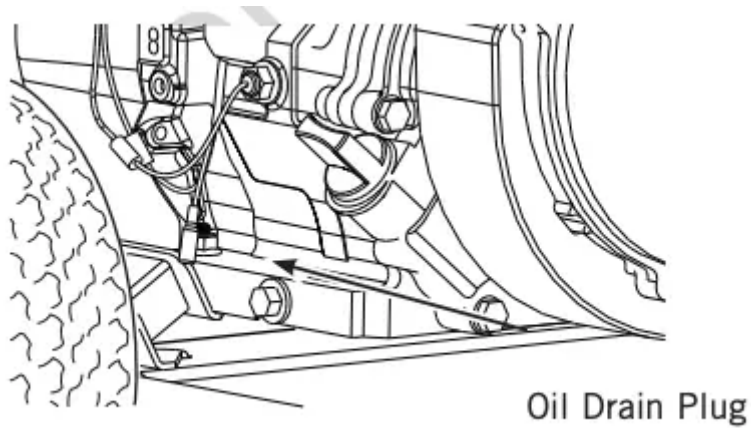
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. DON'T POLLUTE. CONSERVE RESOURCES.
RETURN USED OIL TO COLLECTION CENTERS.

Changing Engine Oil

If you are using your generator under extremely dirty or dusty conditions, or in extremely hot weather, change the oil more often.

Change the oil while the engine is still warm from running, as follows:

1. Make sure unit is on a level surface.
2. Remove oil drain plug and drain oil completely into a suitable container.



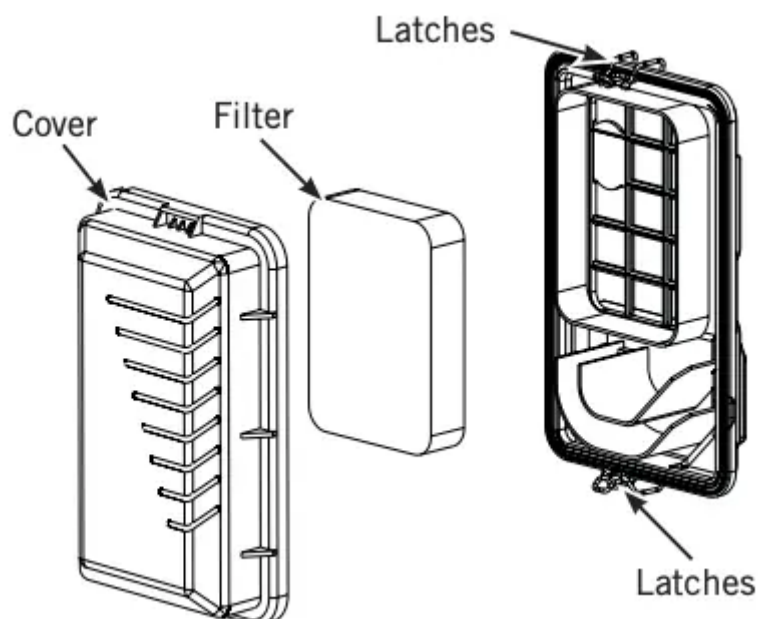
3. Reinstall oil drain plug and tighten securely. Remove dipstick.
4. Slowly pour recommended oil (about 20 oz. (0.6 l)) into oil fill opening. Pause to permit oil to settle. Fill to Full mark on dipstick.
5. Wipe dipstick clean each time oil level is checked. Do not overfill.
6. Reinstall dipstick. Tighten cap securely.
7. Wipe up any spilled oil.

Service Air Filter

WARNING! Fuel and its vapors are extremely flammable which could cause burns or fire resulting in death or serious injury.

- Do not start and run engine with air filter removed. Your engine will not run properly and may be damaged if you run it with a dirty air filter. Clean or replace more often if operating under dusty or dirty conditions.

1. Unclamp latches that hold on the cover.

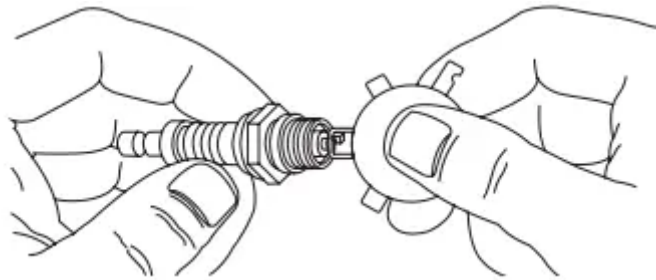


2. Remove cover and foam air filter.
3. Wash the foam air filter in liquid detergent and water. Squeeze dry the foam air filter in a clean cloth.
4. Saturate the foam air filter with clean engine oil. To remove the excess engine oil, squeeze the foam air filter in a clean cloth.
5. Reinstall clean or new foam air filter.
6. Reinstall the air filter cover and clamp latches

Service Spark Plug

Changing the spark plug will help your engine to start easier and run better.

1. Clean area around spark plug.
2. Remove and inspect spark plug.
3. Replace spark plug if electrodes are pitted, burned or porcelain is cracked. Use the recommended replacement spark plug. See Common Service Parts.
4. Check electrode gap with wire feeler gauge and reset spark plug gap to recommended gap if necessary (see Specifications).



5. Install spark plug and tighten firmly.

Inspect Muffler and Spark Arrester

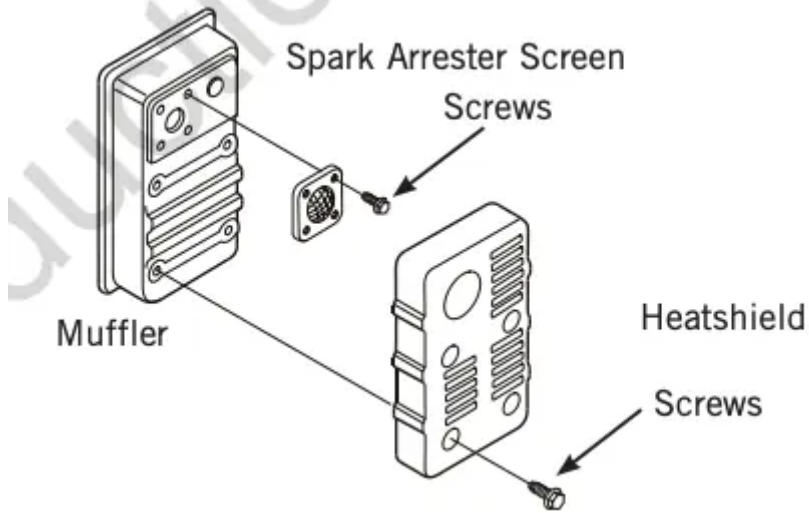
The engine exhaust muffler has a spark arrester screen. Inspect the muffler for cracks, corrosion, or other damage. Inspect spark arrester screen for damage or carbon blockage. Clean if carbon blockage is found using brush and commercial solvent or replace if damaged.

WARNING! Contact with muffler area could cause burns resulting in serious injury.

- Allow equipment to cool before servicing.
- It is a violation of California Public Resource Code, Section 4442, to use or operate the engine on any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land unless the exhaust system is equipped with a spark arrester, as defined in Section 4442, maintained in effective working order. Other states or federal jurisdictions may have similar laws, reference Federal Regulation 36 CFR Part 261.52.

Replace spark arrester as follows:

1. Remove four screws that connect heat shield to muffler.



2. Remove four screws that attach spark arrester screen.
3. Obtain a replacement screen.
4. Reattach screen and muffler guard.

Common Service Parts

Foam Air Filter	704927
Spark Plug	704948
Engine Oil Bottle	100028
Synthetic Oil Bottle	100074

Contact an authorized service dealer or BRIGGSandSTRATTON for a full list of parts and diagrams.

Storage

If storing the unit for more than 30 days, use the following guidelines to prepare it for storage.

Long Term Storage Instructions

1. Clean the generator as outlined in Cleaning.
2. Change engine oil while engine is still warm, drain oil from crankcase. Refill with recommended grade. See Changing Engine Oil.
3. Treat or drain fuel from generator as fuel can become stale when stored over 30 days.

Stale fuel causes acid and gum deposits to form in the fuel system or on essential carburetor parts. To keep fuel fresh, use a fuel stabilizer



There is no need to drain gasoline from the engine if a fuel stabilizer is added according to instructions. Run the engine for 2 minutes to circulate the stabilizer throughout the fuel system before storage.

If gasoline in the engine has not been treated with a fuel stabilizer, it must be drained into an approved container. Then run the engine until it stops from lack of fuel. The use of a fuel stabilizer in the storage container is recommended to maintain freshness.

WARNING! Fuel and its vapors are extremely flammable and explosive which could cause burns, fire or explosion resulting in death or serious injury.

- When storing fuel or equipment with fuel in tank, store away from furnaces, stoves, water heaters, clothes dryers or other appliances that have pilot light or other ignition source because they could ignite fuel vapors.
- When draining fuel, turn generator engine off and let it cool at least 2 minutes before removing fuel cap. Loosen cap slowly to relieve pressure in tank. Drain fuel tank outdoors. Keep fuel away from sparks, open flames, pilot lights, heat, and other ignition sources.
- Check fuel lines, tank, cap and fittings frequently for cracks or leaks. Replace if necessary.

4. Store generator in clean, dry area and cover with a suitable protective cover that does not retain moisture.

WARNING! Storage covers could cause a fire resulting in death or serious injury.

- Do not place a storage cover over a hot or running generator. Let equipment cool for a sufficient time before placing the cover on the equipment.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Correction
Engine is running, but no AC output is available.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the circuit breakers is open. 2. Poor connection or defective cord set. 3. Connected device is bad. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the circuit breakers is open. 2. Poor connection or defective cord set. 3. Connected device is bad.
Engine runs well at no-load but “bogs down” when loads are connected.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generator is overloaded. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. See Generator Capacity.
Engine will not start; starts and runs rough or shuts down when running.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engine switch set to off (0) position. 2. Fuel valve is in off (0) position. 3. Low oil level. 4. Dirty air filter. 5. Out of fuel. 6. Spark plug wire not connected to spark plug. 7. Flooded with fuel. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set switch to on (I) position. 2. Turn fuel valve to on (I) position. 3. Fill crankcase to proper level or place generator on level surface. 4. Clean or replace air filter. 5. Fill fuel tank. 6. Connect wire to spark plug. 7. Wait 5 minutes and re-crank engine.
Engine shuts down and CO Detection LED blinks red (••••).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generator improperly located. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move generator to an open, outdoor area. See CO Detection Carbon Monoxide (CO) Shutdown System

For all other issues, see a Briggs & Stratton authorized dealer.

Warning

This content is compiled from multiple sources and is provided for reference purposes only. It may not be complete or fully applicable to all situations. If you are unable to resolve your issue, please contact the product manufacturer or an authorized service provider for official support.



