



**650 Watt • 1000 Watt
2200 Watt • 4500 Watt
PURE SINE WAVE INVERTER**

	04-MA-P65126	650Watt	12V DC to 110-120V AC
	04-MA-P65246	650Watt	24V DC to 110-120V AC
	04-MA-P10126	1000Watt	12V DC to 110-120V AC
	04-MA-P10246	1000Watt	24V DC to 110-120V AC
	04-MA-P22126	2200Watt	12V DC to 110-120V AC
	04-MA-P22246	2200Watt	24V DC to 110-120V AC
	04-MA-P45126	4500Watt	12V DC to 110-120V AC
	04-MA-P45246	4500Watt	24V DC to 110-120V AC

User's Manual

Watt:	2200 Watt	4500 Watt
Display:	LCD	LCD
Remote control (Wire)	YES	YES
OUTPUT POWER		
Continuous	2200 Watt	4500 Watt
Surge power	4000 Watt	9000 Watt
BATTERY DC INPUT		
12V DC system	12V DC nominal	12V DC nominal
	(11-15V) operative	(11-15V) operative
INVERTER AC OUTPUT		
Voltage	120 ± 5V AC	120 ± 5V AC
Frequency	60Hz ± 2%	60Hz ± 2%
Wave form	Pure Sine Wave	Pure Sine Wave
Efficiency	≥85%	≥85%
Total Harmonic Distortion	4% ± 1%	4% ± 1%
Output Voltage Variation	110VAC ± 10%	110VAC ± 10%
Frequency Variation	60Hz ± 2%	60Hz ± 2%
PROTECTION		
Soft-start system	Yes	Yes
Low battery shutdown	Yes	Yes
DC Input overload voltage	Yes	Yes
Output overload	Yes	Yes
Overload temperature	Yes	Yes
Short circuit shutdown	Yes	Yes
PHYSICAL		
Ventilation	High Speed Cooling Fan	High Speed Cooling Fan
Weight	18.73 lbs (8.496 kg)	25 lbs (11.34 kg)
Dimensions	13.96 x 6.69 x 9.19 inches (35.5 x 17 x 23.3cm)	18.5 x 7.5 x 16 inches (47 x 18 x 40.5cm)

Thank you for choosing Pure Sine Wave Inverters and our inverters have been carefully engineered and manufactured to give you a dependable power source. A Pure Sine Wave Inverter converts low voltage, direct current (DC) to 110 volt alternating household current (AC) depending on the model and its rated capacity. Pure Sine Wave Inverters draw power, either from standard 12 volt (or 24 volt) automobile and marine batteries, or from portable high power 12 volt (or 24 volt) sources.

Please read this manual thoroughly before operating your new Inverter. Pay close attention to any WARNING and CAUTION notes. This will help you to receive the best possible performance from your new inverter.

IMPORTANT SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Working with Batteries

- **RISK OF EXPLOSIVE GAS** – Working in the vicinity of a lead acid battery is dangerous. Lead acid batteries produce hydrogen-gas when charging that can cause explosion and sulfuric acid that can cause severe burns. Always charge batteries and work in a well ventilated area.
- **DO NOT SMOKE, OR ALLOW A SPARK OR A FLAME IN THE VICINITY OF A BATTERY!**
- Remove personal metal items such as rings, necklaces, watches, and bracelets when working with a battery. Be extra cautious not to drop a metal wrench onto the battery, bridging the terminal posts. The battery may spark and short circuit, and explode.
- Be careful when making connections not to bridge the terminals with a wrench at the rear of the inverters as the terminal posts are close to one another, and could result in a short circuit.
- **NEVER CHARGE A FROZEN BATTERY**
- If battery acid contacts skin or clothing, wash immediately with soap and water.

If acid enters the eye, IMMEDIATELY FLOOD EYE WITH RUNNING COLD WATER for at least 10 minutes. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Failure to comply with above warnings may lead to explosion, and or severe injury.

Is the Battery Fully Charged?

State of battery can be determined by Hygrometer testing of electrolyte in the battery, or the voltage of the battery as measured with no load and a good quality digital voltmeter. See the table below.

State of Charge	Specific Gravity	Voltage		
		24V	24V	6V
100%	1.265	25.5	6.3	12.7
75%	1.225	24.8	6.2	12.4
50%	1.190	24.2	6.1	12.2
25%	1.155	23.6	6.0	12.0
Discharged	1.120	23.0	6.0	11.9

Working with Inverters

- Do not expose the inverter to moisture, including rain, snow, spray mist, or excessive humidity. To reduce risk of fire hazard, do not cover or obstruct the ventilation openings. Do not install the inverter in a non-ventilated space. Overheating may result.
- Use appropriate cables and attachments. To avoid a risk of fire and electric shock, make sure that existing wiring is in good electrical condition; and that wire size is not undersized. Do not use damaged or low grade wires. To ensure adherence to proper electrical wiring regulations all wiring must be done by a certified technician or electrician.

SPECIFICATIONS

Watt:	650W	1000 Watt
Display:	LED Bar	LCD
Remote control (Wire)	---	YES
OUTPUT POWER		
Continuous	650Watt	1000 Watt
Surge power	1200Watt	2000 Watt
BATTERY DC INPUT		
12V DC system	12V DC nominal	12V DC nominal
	(11-15V) operative	(11-15V) operative
INVERTER AC OUTPUT		
Voltage	120 ± 5V AC	120 ± 5V AC
Frequency	60Hz ± 2%	60Hz ± 2%
Wave form	Pure Sine Wave	Pure Sine Wave
Efficiency	≥85%	≥85%
Total Harmonic Distortion	4% ± 1%	4% ± 1%
Output Voltage Variation	110VAC ± 10%	110VAC ± 10%
Frequency Variation	60Hz ± 2%	60Hz ± 2%
PROTECTION		
Soft-start system	Yes	Yes
Low battery shutdown	Yes	Yes
DC Input overload voltage	Yes	Yes
Output overload	Yes	Yes
Overload temperature	Yes	Yes
Short circuit shutdown	Yes	Yes
PHYSICAL		
Ventilation	High Speed Cooling Fan	High Speed Cooling Fan
Weight	6.69 lbs (3.75Kg)	9.68 lbs (4.4 Kg)
Dimensions	13.66 x 8.94 x 3.46 inches (35 x 23 x 9cm)	13.66 x 8.94 x 3.46 inches (35 x 23 x 9cm)

Trouble shooting

Problem	Reason	Solution
Low or No Output Voltage	<p>Battery voltage may be low.</p> <p>Poor contacts are causing voltage drop.</p> <p>Using incorrect type of voltmeter to test output voltage.</p>	<p>Recharge or replace battery. May be necessary to use two batteries to run some items.</p> <p>Unplug and reattach connections, may be necessary to use shorter or heavier cables. Check condition of 12 volt (or 24 volt) plug and socket, clean or replace as necessary.</p> <p>Use a true RMS reading meter.</p>
Fault LED on	<p>Battery voltage below 10 volts (12V system) or 20 volts (24V system).</p> <p>AC appliance consumption is higher than capacity. Inverter is too hot causing thermal overload. Inverter may be defective.</p>	<p>Recharge or replace battery.</p> <p>Use a higher capacity inverter or lower capacity appliance.</p> <p>Shut off inverter to allow cooling. Ensure proper ventilation.</p> <p>Contact tech hotline.</p>
TV Interference	<p>Battery voltage below 10 volts.</p> <p>AC appliance consumption is higher than capacity.</p>	<p>Use a filter in the TV power cord. Adjust placement of the television.</p> <p>Try another TV, different makes and models may not experience the same interference.</p>
Low Battery Alarm on ALL the time	<p>Input voltage below 10.5 ± 0.5 VDC (12V system) or 19.5 ± 0.5 VDC (24V system).</p> <p>Poor contacts are causing voltage drop.</p>	<p>Recharge or replace battery. May be necessary to use additional batteries to run some items.</p> <p>Unplug and reattach connections, may be necessary to use shorter or heavier cables. Check condition of 12 volt (or 24 volt) plug and socket., clean or replace as necessary.</p>
Appliance not functioning	<p>Appliance won't turn on.</p>	<p>Turn inverter ON, OFF, then ON again.</p> <p>Contact manufacturer of appliance to check start up power consumption and if product is compatible with a modified sine wave inverter.</p>

Respect guidelines for the capacity of their inverter and recommended wire gage to be used.

Do not use inverter if it has been dropped or damaged.

- Do not attempt to repair or disassemble the inverter. Risk of shock and fire. Any alterations to the inverter will render the warranty void.
- Disconnect the inverter from all connections before performing any maintenance on any of the equipment, such as changing a fuse on the inverter.
- The inverter must be grounded. Grounding and all other wiring must comply with local codes and ordinances. Grounding may be made to the chassis of most vehicles or to an earth ground. Make sure the inverter is off before attempting to ground. Operating an inverter that is not properly grounded may result in electrical shock.
- Reverse polarity connection will result in a blown fuse and may cause permanent damage to the inverter and will void warranty.
- Making the 12V (or 24V) connections to the Inverter Terminals may cause a spark as a result of current flowing to charge capacitors within the inverter. This is a normal occurrence. Due to the possibility of sparking, however, it is extremely important that both the inverter and the 12 volt (or 24V) battery be positioned far from any possible source of flammable fumes or gases. Failure to heed this warning could result in fire or explosion.
- Be careful if you are hooking up the inverter to a battery just off the charger.
- The battery is most likely the source of flammable gas. Gas from the battery is produced during charging.
- Battery and/or inverter terminals may be hot if the unit has been operated at full capacity, or has tripped from an overload. Caution when touching or servicing these connections.
- This is not a toy-keep away from children.

Circuit Breaker

The AC outlets are controlled by the Circuit Breaker. This device will shut the power off automatically when the AC output is over limit, this may occur to all AC outlets or only one single AC outlet. The Inverter can be turned on again after the AC plugs have been removed from the AC Outlets and push the circuit breaker reset button(s).

IMPORTANT CABLE INFORMATION

Significant power loss to the inverter can occur from battery cables of insufficient gauge and/or excessive length when operating the units at their rated capacity. Marine installations are also subjected to vibration and stresses that exceed those of other mobile installations. Therefore, the installer/operator should take extra care to maintain secure, tight, water-resistant electrical connections and to provide for strain relief for DC cables and appliance wiring. Cable insulation must be the appropriate type for the environment.

ABOUT THE CIRCUIT BREAKER

The AC outlets are controlled by circuit breakers. The full output is across all the AC outlets and not accessible from a single AC outlet (or set of two AC outlets for model 2200W; 4500W). The inverter will shut down in the event of overload on one AC outlet (or set of two AC outlets for model 2200W; 4500W). The inverter may be turned on again once the load has been removed and the circuit breaker button has been pushed to reset it.

FULL LOAD AC OUTPUT

The total full loaded AC Output is the rated continuous output. The connector is live when the power button is in the "ON" position. On models with multiple 110V outlets, the total output of the unit is shared between the outlets. One outlet may not be able to deliver the total rated power on the unit. Capacity of each plug outlet will be limited by the breaker on the outlet.

LCD DISPLAY (1000W/2500W/4500W Inverter)

VDC

Press "SET" key to light up the Green LED beneath VDC.

The Input Voltage Level from the battery will be shown on the panel.

Example: 12.5V Input.

KW

Press "SET" key to light up the Green LED beneath KW.

The Power Consumption Load will be shown on the panel.

Example 1: 2500W Output

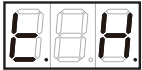
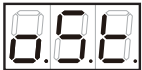

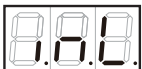


Example 2: 1380W Output

VAC

Press "SET" key to light up the Green LED beneath VAC.

The Output AC Voltage Level will be shown on the panel.

Example: AC 120V Output

Problem	Reason	Solution
	Over-Temperature	Please keep inverter in a well ventilated area with a minimum distance of 6in/15 cm of space around the fan.
	AC Shortage	Please try again using another AC device.
	AC Overload	Check whether the power consumption of AC load exceeds maximum wattage rating.
	The battery voltage is too low (Insufficient Load)	Recharge or replace batteries. It may be necessary to use multiple batteries to achieve full power.
	The battery voltage is too high	Use only a 12V (or 24V) battery.
	Inverter Defective	Please call Customer Service Department.

※ Only LCD showing "529" is regarded as an indication of a defective power inverter. Please return it!

Please read the attached manual of Bluetooth remote controller before operating.

The full-loaded Output Terminal is sharing the total output wattage capacity with the other AC Outlets.

Therefore, the full-loaded output will be less than rated maximum output wattage when the other AC Outlets are working.

INVERTER PROTECTION FEATURES

Protection	12V system	24V system
Short Circuit Protection	The Inverter will automatically shut down until the short is removed.	
Over Voltage Protection	16.5 ± 0.5 volt DC	32.5 ± 1 volt DC
	The LED will illuminate RED and the Inverter will automatically turn itself off, when the input exceeds.	
Low Voltage Protection	10.0 ± 0.5 volts DC	20.0 ± 1 volt DC
	The LED will illuminate RED and the Inverter will automatically turn itself off, when the input is less than.	
Overload Protection	The LED will illuminate RED and the Inverter will automatically turn itself off, when the continuous draw of the equipment being operated exceeds rated capacity. Or the surge draw of the equipment exceeds rated capacity watts.	
Thermal Protection	The LED will illuminate RED and the Inverter will automatically turn itself off when the circuit temperature exceeds 150°F. (65°C)	

FEATURES OF THE PURE SINE WAVE INVERTER

The output of the Pure Sine Wave Inverter provides stable power and it can be used to run the electronic equipment that modified sine wave inverters cannot. For example, the Pure Sine Wave Inverter works with small electronic tools, air pumps, electronic doors, small motors, refrigerators and hair dryers.

This Inverter is configured with the latest Soft-Start Technology. Before introduction of Soft-Start, high startup currents from large inductive loads could shut down the inverter. Soft Start improves inverter operation. Three major features incorporated in SST include:

First, gradual voltage ramp-up during inverter startup. This eliminates failed cold starts under load.

Second, output that momentarily dips in voltage and quickly recovers to allow large motorized loads to start. This eliminates almost all shutdowns from momentary overloads.

Third, the inverter automatically re-starts when an overload that causes inverter shutdown is removed. Previously, manual reset was required.

This inverter is equipped with the additional following safety features:

- Low battery shutdown
- DC Input overload voltage
- Output overload
- Overload temperature
- Short circuit shutdown

GETTING STARTED

Before installing and using the Pure Sine Wave Inverter please read all instructions and cautionary markings on the inverter, batteries and all appropriate section of this manual.

When you turn on an appliance, or a tool that operates using a motor or a tube (such as a television), it requires an initial surge of power to start up. This surge of power is referred to as the "starting load" or "peak load". Once started, the tool or appliance requires less power to continue to operate. This is referred to as the "continuous load" in terms of power requirements. You will need to determine how much power your tool or appliance requires to start up (starting load) and it's continued running power requirements (continuous load).

Power consumption is rated in wattage (watts), or in amperes (amps), and this information is usually stamped on most appliances and equipment. If this information is not indicated on the appliance or equipment, check the owner's manual or contact the manufacturer to determine if the device you are using is compatible with the Pure Sine Wave Inverter.

CALCULATING LOADS (WATTAGE)

To calculate your continuous load when given in Amps:

Multiply: $AMPS \times 110 \text{ (AC voltage)} = WATTS$

This formula yields a close approximation of the continuous load of your appliance.

Always ground the Inverter before operating it. Make certain the power consumption of the appliance or equipment you wish to operate is compatible with the capacity of the inverter. Do not exceed recommended wattage limitations.

WHILE IN USE

When attempting to operate solar battery chargers, monitor the temperature of the battery charger for approximately 10 minutes. If the battery charger becomes abnormally warm, disconnect it from the inverter immediately.

In the event of a continuous audible alarm or automatic shutdown, turn the Inverter OFF immediately. Do not restart the Inverter until the source of the problem has been identified and corrected.

To avoid battery drain, always disconnect the Inverter when not in use.

Do not expose the inverter to rain or moisture and keep it dry. Water and other liquids can conduct electricity, which may lead to serious injury.

Improper use of the inverter may result in property damage, or personal injury.

For best operating results, place the inverter on a flat surface.

Although all the Pure Sine Wave Inverters are shielded and filtered to minimize signal interference, some interference with your television picture may be unavoidable, especially with weak signals.

REMOTE CONTROLLER

A Bluetooth remote controller enables the inverter to be turned on or off through APP in your smartphone.

The remote controller is included with your inverter. Ensure the inverter is switched off then connect the BRC to the "REMOTE" slot of the inverter.

The remote controller is attached to a cord that can be plugged into a jack on the front face of the inverter. The remote control is operational within 32 feet (10 meters) in open space.

For continuous high power use, a bank of batteries is certainly required.

Most automobile and marine batteries will provide an ample power supply to the inverter for 30 to 60 minutes, even when the engine is turned off. Actual time may vary depending on the age and condition of the battery and the power demand being placed on it by the equipment being operated.

The inverter can be used off an automobile battery while the engine is running. If you decide to use the inverter while the engine is off, we recommend that you start the engine every 30 to 60 minutes and let it run for approximately 10 minutes to recharge the battery. This of course is dependent on how much power you demand from the inverter. If the inverter shuts down by itself due to battery depletion, you may not be able to start the car. It is also recommended that the device plugged into the inverter be turned OFF before starting the vehicle engine. Although it is not necessary to disconnect the inverter when starting the vehicle engine, it may momentarily cease to operate as the battery voltage decreases. When the inverter is not supplying power it draws very low amperage from the battery. Never attempt to operate the Pure Sine Wave Inverter from any power source other than a 12 volt (or 24 volt) battery.

The inverter is not to be used in conjunction with 6 volt batteries.

To maximize the performance of this product we recommend using multiple 12 volt (or 24 volt) deep cycle batteries.

NOTE Always ensure the power cable terminal connections run Negative (-) to Negative (-) and Positive (+) to Positive (+). Check these connections frequently to make sure they remain secure. Use the heaviest gauge wire to connect the Inverter to the power source.

While connecting the Inverter to the power source, make certain that the Inverter is positioned far away from any potential source of flammable fumes or gases. While in use, make sure the inverter is properly ventilated. Ideal air temperatures should be between 50°F (10°C) and 80°F (26°C).

TO CALCULATE APPROXIMATE STARTING LOAD:

Multiply: WATTS X 2= Starting Load

This formula yields a close approximation of the starting load of most appliances. However some appliances can have a startup load of up to 7 times their continuous load. These are usually tools and appliances using an induction motor, some examples are air conditioners, refrigerators, well pumps and air compressors. In most cases the startup load of the appliance or power tool determines whether your Inverter has the capability to power it.

To determine whether the Pure Sine Wave will operate a particular piece of equipment or appliance, it is advisable to run a test. All Pure Sine Wave inverters are designed to automatically shut down in the event of a power overload. This protection feature prevents damage to the unit while testing appliances and equipment with ratings in the correct wattage range. If an appliance in the correct wattage range will not operate properly when first connected to the Inverter, turn the Inverter rocker switch ON (I), OFF (O), and ON (I) again in quick succession. If his procedure is not successful, it is likely that the inverter does not have the required capacity to operate the appliance in question. (This approach is useful with a load that may have a large internal capacitor (a TV for example) and the initial power draw is large enough to trip the unit, but repeated restarting of the unit lets the capacitor/s in the load get charged a little more each time, and then finally it will get past the big initial demand and will be able to run the unit.

CONTROLS AND COMPONENTS

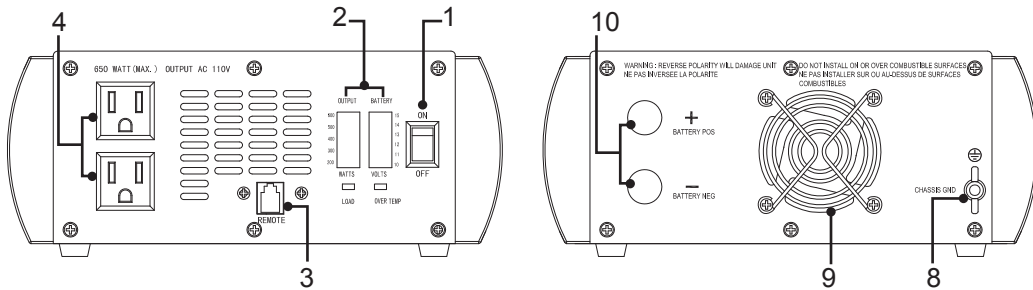
Front Panel

1. ON / OFF Power Switch
2. LED Status Indicator Bar (650W) / LCD Display (1000W, 2200W, 4500W)
3. Remote Control Jack
4. 110 - 120V AC Outputs
5. Circuit Breaker (2200W, 4500W)
6. 12VDC Outlet (1000W, 2200W, 4500W)
7. Fully-Loaded Output Terminal (2200W, 4500W)

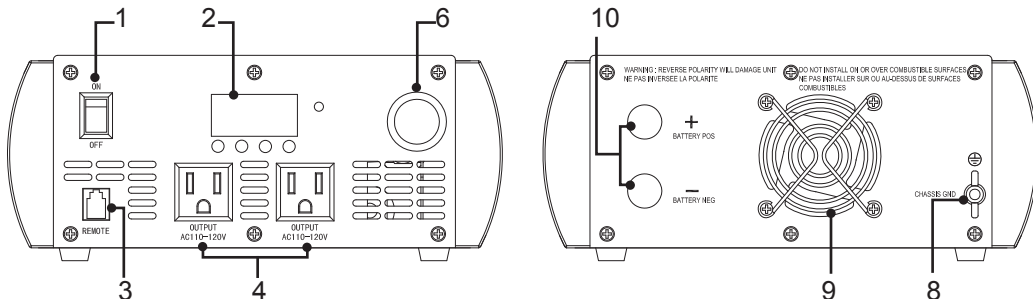
Rear Panel

8. Chassis Ground
9. Cooling Fan
10. Power Input Terminal: Red =Positive, Black = Negative

650W Inverter



1000W Inverter



2) Connect the other end of the Negative cable to the Inverter Negative terminal.

3) Connect the Positive cable to the battery post.

4) Connect the other end of the cable to the inverter Positive terminal.

This last connection may cause a spark. This is a result of current flowing to charge capacitors within the Inverter. This is a normal occurrence.

The audible alarm may make a momentary "chirp" when the Inverter is turned OFF (O). This same alarm may also sound when the Inverter is being connected to, or disconnected from the 12 volt (or 24 volt) power source.

When using an extension cord from the Inverters to the appliance, the extension cord should be no more than 6 feet long. At this length there should be no measurable decrease in power from the inverter.

The inverter comes equipped with a cooling fan. An automatic shut down of the unit caused by high circuit temperatures, will occur when the cooling fan is unable to maintain a cool enough temperature for safe operation. In the event of automatic shut down or a continuous audible alarm, turn the inverter power switch to the OFF (O) position until the source of the problem has been determined and resolved. Inexpensive sound systems may emit a "buzzing" sound, when operated with an Inverter. This is due to the inadequate filters within the sound system. There is no solution to this problem.

SOURCE OF POWER

Automotive and Deep cycle batteries are good at delivering moderate power (300 watts) for a reasonable period of time. They can also deliver High power (5000 watts), but for a short period of time. This is because of the internal chemistry of the battery (water gets produced on the plates faster than it can be absorbed in the electrolyte and acts as an insulator, increasing internal resistance and reducing battery output).

Connections

Make sure the ON/OFF Switch located on the front panel of the Inverter is in the OFF (O) position.

1. Connect the wires to the power input terminals at the rear of the Inverter.
Make sure to match the negative (BLACK) terminal on the Inverter, with the wire that connects to the negative terminal on the 12 volt (or 24 volt) power source. Then repeat this procedure with the positive (RED) terminal, connecting a wire to the positive terminal of the 12 volt (or 24 volt) power source. Make sure you have a good (clean), secure connection, but do not over tighten these screws.
2. Locate the Ground Lug Terminal at the rear of the Inverter. Run a wire from this terminal to a proper grounding point using the shortest practical length of 8 AWG wire. You can connect this wire to the chassis of your vehicle or to the grounding system in your boat. When in remote locations the ground wire can be connected to the earth (one way to accomplish this is to attach it to a metal rod driven into the ground).
Before connecting the ground, make certain that the Inverter is turned off.

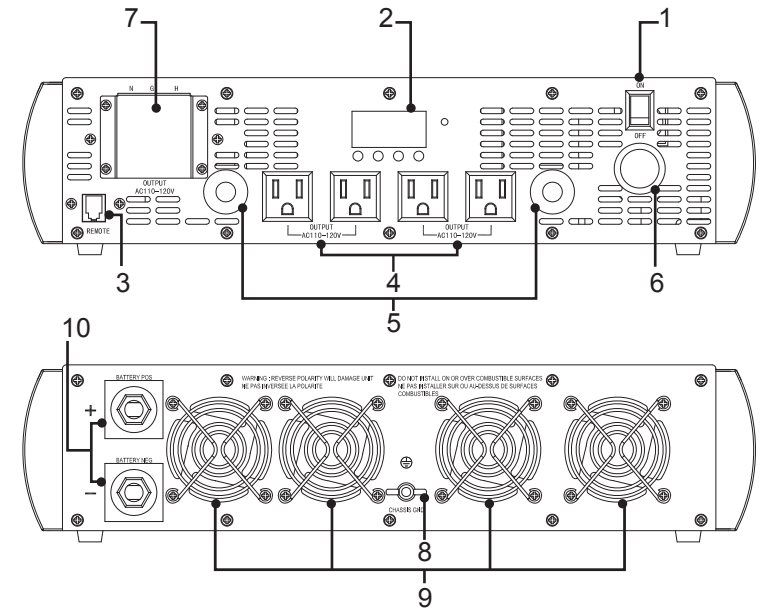
Operating the Inverter without correctly grounding the unit may result in electrical shock.

3. When you have confirmed that the appliance to be operated is turned off, plug the appliance into one of the 110V AC Outlets on the front panel of the inverter.

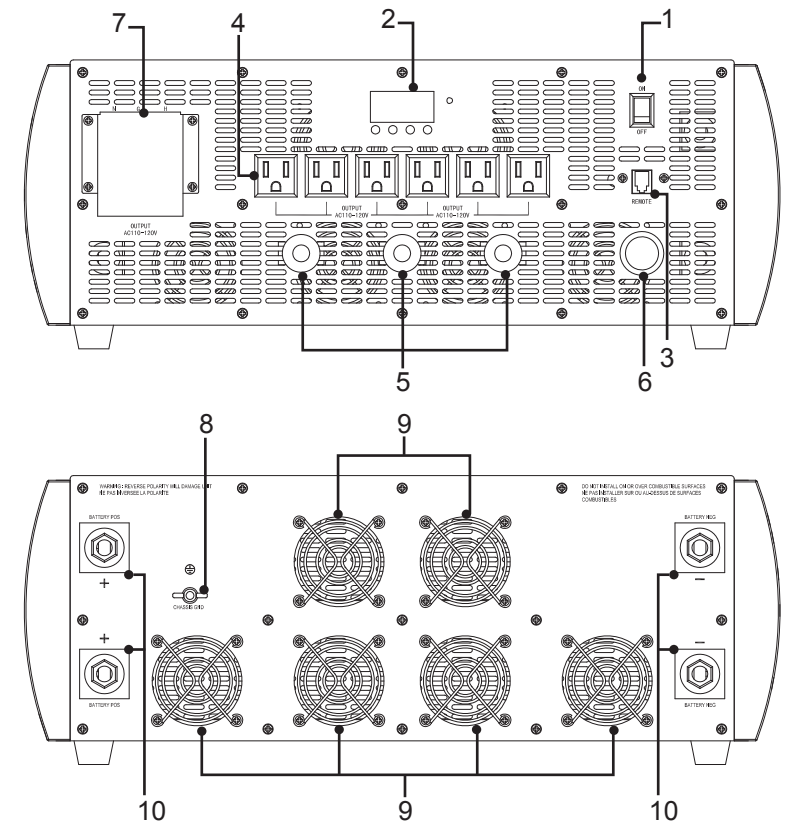
NOTE Loose connections can result in sparks, and a severe decrease in voltage caused by contact resistance which may cause damage to the wires and insulation from heat generation at the poorly contacted terminal. When making the connection to the inverter, the following sequence is recommended.

- 1) Connect the Negative cable to the Negative terminal post on the battery.

2200W Inverter



4500W Inverter



CONNECTING YOUR INVERTER

Electrical connections

All contact joints **MUST** be clean in order to achieve low voltage loss due to contact resistance.

The lead posts on the battery should be cleaned with a terminal cleaner, a wire brush, or sand paper. The posts should have a shiny finish when properly cleaned. The cable connectors should be in the same clean state before hook up. Failure to do this will result in hotter than normal electrical contacts and greater voltage loss to the inverter.

Wiring Specifications

AWG (American Wire Gauge) is a standard for wire sizes. The table below shows the properties of a few of the sizes. For reference a 110V 1500W Toaster will have a power cord that is Gauge 16 size. For the same 1500W in a 12 Volt wire would need to be Gauge 1 size. 12 Volt source will always require a larger diameter wire to deliver the same power as a 110V source would.

AWG Wire Sizes

AWG gauge	Conductor Diameter Inches	Conductor Diameter mm
0000	0.46	11.684
000	0.4096	10.40384
00	0.3648	9.26592
0	0.3249	8.25246
1	0.2893	7.34822
2	0.2576	6.54304
3	0.2294	5.82676
4	0.2043	5.18922
5	0.1819	4.62026
6	0.162	4.1148
7	0.1443	3.66522

8	0.1285	3.2639
9	0.1144	2.90576
10	0.1019	2.58826
11	0.0907	2.30378
12	0.0808	2.05232
13	0.072	1.8288
14	0.0641	1.62814
15	0.0571	1.45034
16	0.0508	1.29032

When connecting the inverter to the power source, it is recommended to use the largest diameter wire available in the shortest length possible. The table below recommends the AWG Wire size for each inverter not to exceed 0.2 volts loss in the cables connected to the inverter when it is operated at Maximum capacity.

DC Cable & DC battery Issues

- Keep the inverter and the batteries within 6 feet.
 - Use AC extension cord as the device is far away from the inverter.
 - The right table recommends the AWG Wire size & DC battery required for each inverter to guarantee the maximum output.
- ※ Please be sure to use inverter cables, which are designed to meet the requirements, in size and length of your inverter.

650W	Distance from battery AWG Gauge	2ft 4	4ft 2	6ft 1	10ft 00
1000W	Distance from battery AWG Gauge	2ft 4	4ft 4	6ft 3	10ft 0
2200W	Distance from battery AWG Gauge	2ft 3	4ft 1	6ft N/R	10ft N/R
4500W	Distance from battery AWG Gauge	2ft 1	4ft 0000	6ft N/R	10ft N/R