

DC to AC
PURE SINE WAVE
With Solar Controller

USER MANUAL

13. Warranty

We take the guarantee of one year from the purchasing day. During the guarantee period, any malfunction caused by our product quality, our company will fix or replace the unit for free. But any one of the following conditions is beyond our guarantee terms.

1. The box distorted, damaged or changed, and interior parts damaged because of the exterior hit or drop.
2. Connect the DC power adversely.
3. Dismantled or repaired the unit by un-granted person.
4. The unit was damaged by incorrect installation or operating method.

Service support: support@giandel.com.au

USER MANUAL

MODEL: PS-2200KSC

Specifications

Item	PS-2200KSC	
Continuous power	2200W	
Surge power	4400W	
Rated input voltage	<input type="checkbox"/> 12V	<input type="checkbox"/> 24V
Input voltage range	9.5~16VDC	19~32VDC
Input over-voltage shutdown	16V±0.5VDC	32V±1VDC
Input under-voltage shutdown	9.5V±0.5VDC	19V±1VDC
Input under-voltage alarm	9.8V±0.3VDC	19.6V±1VDC
Output voltage	<input type="checkbox"/> 115V / <input type="checkbox"/> 120V / <input type="checkbox"/> 220V / <input type="checkbox"/> 230V / <input type="checkbox"/> 240V AC±10% (Subject to the label)	
Output frequency	<input type="checkbox"/> 50Hz / <input type="checkbox"/> 60Hz ±1Hz	
Output waveform	Pure sine wave (THD≤3%)	
Conversion efficiency	90%	
Over temperature protection	65 ± 5 °C	
Over-load protection	2200W~2500W	
USB output	5 VDC Max. 2.4A	
On-load current	2A	1.6A
Solar charging input working voltage	15VDC (15-18V are ok)	30VDC (30-36V are ok)
Solar panel power	≤ 300W	≤ 600W
Solar panel open voltage	≤ 22VDC	≤ 44VDC
Over charge protection	15V±0.5VDC	30V±1VDC
Recovery charge voltage	≤ 12.5 V±0.5VDC	≤ 25 V±1VDC
Max. solar charging current	20A	
Intelligent cooling fan	The cooling fan on the product will not run when start up the inverter, it will start running only when the case temperature reaches about 40°C or the load power is more than 800W	
Working temperature	0~40°C	
Storage temperature	-10~45°C	
Dimension (L×W×H)	400×240×96mm	
Weight	5.2 kg	

1. BRIEF

Our power inverter is an advanced tool of power conversion, and it can supply you with AC power converted from a DC power source. It not only can be used in cars, vessels and camping, but also can be used in emergency when out of electricity.

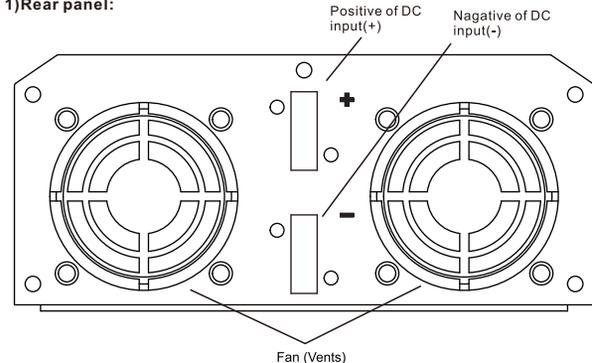
In order to use the inverter efficiently and safely, please install and use it in a proper way. Please read the instruction carefully before installing and using the inverter. Pay special attention to the "WARNING" and "NOTICE" statements in the manual.

2. WARNING AND SAFETY

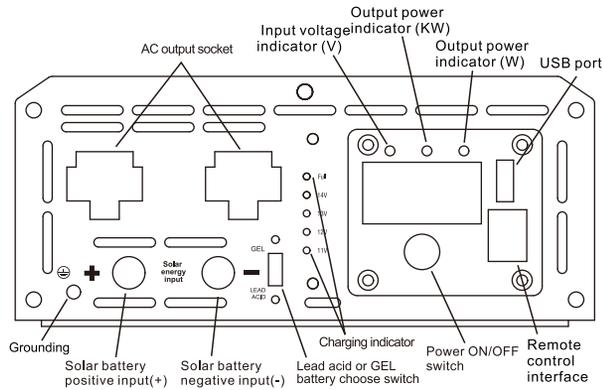
- 1) Read the manual before use and keep it for future reference.
- 2) Don't put the inverter under sunlight, near a heating source, wet or humid environment.
- 3) The case housing of inverter will be hot when using, please keep the inverter away from material that can't withstand high temperature, such as clothing, sleeping bags, carpets etc.
- 4) Our power inverter is designed to use with the negative ground electrical system! Don't use with positive ground electrical systems (The majority of modern automobiles, RVs, trucks and boats are negative ground).
- 5) Do not disassemble the unit , it may cause fire or electric shock.
- 6) Keep the inverter out of reach from children.
- 7) The power inverter will output AC power as utility power, please treat the output terminal as carefully as your home AC socket. Don't put any other things into the output terminal except electrical appliance plug.
- 8) Disconnect the battery and inverter when it is not in use. ire if used improperly .

3. PARTS LIST

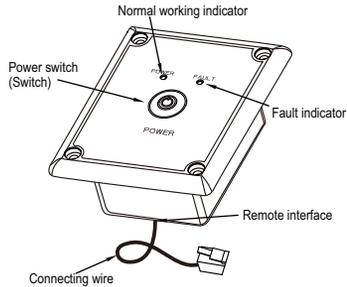
1)Rear panel:



2) Front panel:



3) Remote control box:



4. ASSEMBLE

1.The position of Mounting

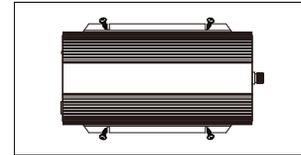
First ensure that there is enough space to install the inverter, while the installation location must meet the following requirements:

- 1) Drying: Do not use water or other liquids dripping on the inverter
- 2) Cool: a working environment temperature of the product is 0-40°C, preferably a temperature of 10-25°C, at a temperature as low as possible within this range.

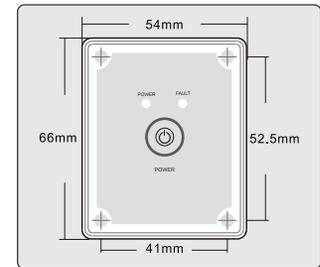
- 3) Ventilation: There should be a certain distance between inverter and other objects, to avoid blocking the products vents.
- 4) Clean: Do install the products in the dusty, wood chips or other particles , If cooling fan is turned on, the particles involved in the inside of the product, thus affecting the normal work.
- 5) Inverters and batteries when connected, will produce arcs or sparks, so there should not be around flammable objects such as gasoline, alcohol, etc.

2. Assemble the inverter

For this big power inverter, because the heavier weight, preferably mounted on a solid platform, such as floor, table or mounting bracket fine. In order to avoid falling off, platform for supporting the product should can bear the weight of sufficient capacity, and it is good with four screws to secure the product.



3. Assemble the remote control box



- 1) the remote is designed to be mounted on a dash or other surface where a hole should be cut so that it sits flush. This is not a requirement however just a recommendation.
 - 2) The remote cable should be plugged into inverter and the remote before mounted.
- Note: Optional remote is not needed for inverter operation. The main power switch will work the power on / off.

5. BATTERY

1). Voltage and current of the battery

The battery is designed to supply the unit with DC input voltage and the rated voltage should be in accordance with the rated input voltage of the inverter. Any voltage exceeds the range of the input voltage of the inverter will cause over voltage or under voltage protection.

In the meantime, the battery should supply sufficient current. The small capacity battery cannot drive the large power electrical appliance. In this case, the battery will be in under voltage protection because of the over-discharge of the battery. The simple calculation method of battery current is: load power divided by battery voltage. Due to the consumption of the inverter itself, the actual current will be about 10% larger. For example, the voltage of lead acid battery is 12VDC, and load power is 1000W, therefore, the actual current of the battery is about $1000W \div 12V \times 110\% = 91.6A$.

2). Battery operating time

Battery operating time depends on battery capacity and current, and the calculation formula of operating time is: battery capacity divided by current, that is, battery capacity divided by the value of the load power divided by battery voltage times 110%. For example, battery specification is 12V, 2000Ah, load power is 1000W, so the total discharging time is $2000Ah \div (1000 \div 12 \times 110\%) = 21.8$ hours

Notice: The result of formula above is on the basic of discharging rate of 20 hours of the battery, that is, the result is from the discharging current of 2000Ah battery not exceed 100A. When the charging current exceeds this value, the discharging period will reduce. And the quantity of the electricity of the battery may also influence the result. See the specification of the battery manufacturer.

6. Connection

1) Grounding

The power inverter has a terminal on the rear panel marked " Grounding " or "  ". This is used to connect the chassis of the power inverter to the ground. The ground terminal has already connected to the ground wire of AC output receptacle through the internal connecting wire.

The ground terminal must be connected to the ground wire, which will vary depending on where the power inverter is installed. In a vehicle, connect the ground terminal to the chassis of the vehicle. In a boat, connect it to the boat's grounding systems. In a fixed location, connect the ground terminal to earth.

Warnings:

- To make sure the firmness of the connection. The ground wire must be 14AWG (2.08 mm²) or even larger.
- Do not operate the power inverter without connecting to the ground. Electric shock may result.

2) Connect to the lead acid battery

(1) Please do all the safety precautions before connection, and then check whether the battery voltage is in accordance with the input voltage of the inverter. Only the voltage of the battery accords with the requirements can be allowed to connect with the inverter.

(2) The connecting wire must bear enough current. Depending on the table below, please choose the input DC wire or larger one.

Rated voltage of inverter	Current max. load power	Max. current of wire	Specification of wire length=1m	Specification of wire length: Nm
12V	1000W	100A	6AWG(13.30mm ²)	N×13.30mm ²
	1500W	150A	4AWG(21.15mm ²)	N×21.15mm ²
	2000W	200A	3AWG(26.67mm ²)	N×26.67mm ²
	2500W	250A	2AWG(33.62mm ²)	N×33.62mm ²
	3000W	300A	1AWG(42.41mm ²)	N×42.41mm ²
	4000W	400A	1/0AWG(53.49mm ²)	N×53.49mm ²
24V	5000W	500A	2/0AWG(67.43mm ²)	N×67.43mm ²
	1000W	50A	9AWG(6.63mm ²)	N×6.63mm ²
	1500W	75A	7AWG(10.55mm ²)	N×10.55mm ²
	2000W	100A	6AWG(13.30mm ²)	N×13.30mm ²
	2500W	125A	5AWG(16.77mm ²)	N×16.77mm ²
	3000W	150A	4AWG (21.15mm ²)	N×21.15mm ²
	4000W	200A	3AWG (26.67mm ²)	N×26.67mm ²
5000W	250A	2AWG (33.62mm ²)	N×33.62mm ²	

Notice:

- (1) The table above is only for your reference. In practice, the thick wire can be replaced by two thin parallel wires if only the total cross-sectional area of the wire meets the requirements.
- (2) In high current, the input DC wire may produce voltage drop, therefore, the operating voltage should be subject to the value on the terminals. If the voltage drop is too large, you can increase the cross-sectional area or reduce the length of the lead.
- (3) Connect cathode wire of the battery to the cathode terminal (black) on the rear panel of inverter and then connect the anode wire of the battery to the anode terminal (red) on the inverter, and fix them.

Warnings:

- (1) Please wear eye patch and work clothes when working around the battery to protect your eyes and skin from the acid and corrosive objects.

- (2) Prepare enough water and soap. In case the acid material splashes on your skin, clean it by soap and water as soon as possible. If the acid material sprays to your eyes accidentally, clean it by cold water and then sent to hospital.
- (3) Do not put any combustible material in the location of installation for it will result in spark when connected to the battery.
- (4) Keep good ventilation. The battery may produce a little inflammable gas when it works, so keep away from the inverter and it is better to install them in different space.
- (5) Fix the connecting wire of the input DC, or it will result in the over- reduction of the voltage or over-temperature of the inverter.
- (6) Reverse connection of the polarities or the short circuit will burn the fuse or result in the permanent damage of the internal elements of inverter.
- (7) Take away the metal accouterments, such as ring or watch, when installation, to avoid the short circuit.
- (8) Although there is over-voltage protection, it may also cause damage of the inverter if the input voltage is too high.

3) Connection of the AC appliance

Put the load power plug of the AC appliance into the output AC receptacle of the inverter directly.

Warnings:

- (1) Make sure that the switches of the inverter and the appliances are in OFF position before connection.
- (2) Check the power cord. If it is damaged, it should be connected after replacement.

4) Connection of the remote control box

Directly to the two ends of the cable respectively inserted into the inverter and wired remote control remote control box on the interface.

7. Usage

①. How to use inverter

- 1) Check the output voltage and capacity of the battery to make sure it is in accord with the requirements of the product.
- 2) Connect the battery and the DC cable of the inverter to ensure that the polarities are not connected reversely and in tight connection.
- 3) Long press the switch or the remoter of inverter for over 0.5s and then stop, if the indicator light on the inverter or on the remote control box is on, it means that the inverter starts to work normally. This opening method can avoid turning on the unit by mistakes due to the interference or any factors.
- 4) Switch off electrical appliances and put its plug to the AC output socket of inverter. Then switch on electrical appliance.
- 5) The cooling fans inside the inverter do not work until the case temperature rises up to about 40℃ or the load power is more than 40% of rated power.
- 6) Switch off inverter and remoter to stop working. At that time, the indicator lights in. Both inverter and remoter are off. The inverter does not consume current of the battery when it is switched off.

②. How to use USB power supply

This model with USB output, can provide stable voltage 5V DC, maximum current 2.1A directly for the portable device with USB port.

Notice: Before using the USB power supply, please make sure the device can be charged by USB and the maximum working current is no more than 2.1A.

③. How to use solar charging

Firstly, connect battery properly, then connect the solar panels and product's solar input terminals, make sure the positive and negative electrode of solar panel is correspondingly connected to the positive and negative terminal of solar input terminals of inverter, the indicator lights light up while charging. the user can realize the size of the battery charging voltage, when the "full" indicator lights up, indicating that the battery is fully charged, product will stop charging automatically to avoid over charge. When the battery voltage is lower, product will recover to charge automatically.

Notice: It will destroy inverter when solar charging input voltage is too high, so please choose the suitable solar panel according to the specification table.

8. About soft start technology

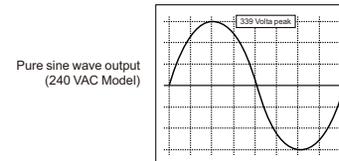
The output voltage rises up from low to normal when the inverter is turned on. This can reduce attack of high startup currents, which can make startup easier of large inductive loads.

As for the large inductive loads, such as electric tools and the capacitive loads, suggest turning on the switch of the appliance firstly and later the inverter's. The soft start works.

9. The output wave form

The output wave form of this inverter is Pure Sine Wave, which is much like the one from utility-supplied AC electricity, even more purer; pure sine wave is applicable in most of loads, including electrical equipments, such as Linear Adaptor, switching power supply, transformer, and motor and so on.

Comparing with Modified wave form, for inductive loads such as refrigerator and electric fans, pure sine wave form can improve its power factor and the battery's efficiency and reduce working noises effectively from appliances. For capacitive loads such as adapter of lap-top, pure sine wave can lower the rush current at work and reduce interferences to increase reliability and prolong the life of the product.



10. Work Instructions

When the inverter is in work condition, the input voltage and output power will be shown on the digital display screen by turns. Likewise, when the inverter goes into protection, corresponding letters will be also shown on the screen. Different letters mean the inverter is in different protection conditions.

1. When the input (V) LED is on, the current input voltage is shown.
2. When the output (KW) LED is on, the current output power (KW) is shown.
3. When the output (W) LED is on, the current output power (W) is shown.
4. LO means the inverter is in under voltage protection.
5. HI means the inverter is in over voltage protection.
6. OL means the inverter is in overload protection or short-circuits protection.
7. OH means the inverter is in OVER HEAT protection.

11. Protection Function

1. **Input under-voltage alarm:** When the input DC voltage is lower than 9.8V /19.6V/39.2V, the buzzer will whistle intermittently to remind that the inverter will go into the under voltage protection. Pay attention to save the data if you are using computer.
2. **Under voltage protection:** The inverter will automatically shut down when the input DC voltage is lower than 9.5V/19V/38V. The buzzer will whistle continuously and the digital display screen will show LO. Please turn off the inverter and use it after recharging the battery.
3. **Over voltage protection:** The inverter will automatically shut down when the input DC voltage is higher than 16V/32V/62V. The buzzer will whistle continuously and the digital display screen will show HI. Please turn off the inverter and adjust the input voltage to the admissible range.
4. **Overload protection:** The inverter will automatically shut down when the load power is higher than the rated power. The buzzer will whistle continuously and the digital display screen will show OL. Turn off the inverter and resume to normal operation after taking away the redundant load.
5. **Short-circuit protection:** The AC output will be automatically shut down when short circuit. And the digital display screen shows OL. It will automatically restored after the problem solved.
6. **Thermal protection:** The unit will be calorific during operation. If the temperature is higher than 65°C, the inverter will automatically shut down. Then the buzzer will whistle continuously and the digital display screen shows OH. Please turn off the inverter, and continue using it after the temperature goes back to normal temperature naturally. Meanwhile find out the factors causing the fault, such as ventilation, ambient temperature, vent, load power and so on. It can avoid the similar things happen again.

12. FAILURE GUIDELINES

Fault/Display	Cause	Solutions
No output voltage, buzzer whistles continuously	Low input DC voltage	Recharge or replace the battery.
	High input DC voltage	1. Do not use it when the battery is charging. 2. Check the rated voltage of the battery and make sure that it is in the allowable range of the input voltage.
	Overload	Reduce the load power.
	Over temperature	1. Cut off the load and keep it cool naturally for 10 to 30 minutes. Restart it after it resumes to normal temperature. 2. The load power is too large and reduces the total load power to the range of rated power. 3. Avoid blocking the vent and improve the ventilation condition. 4. Reduce the ambient temperature.
No output voltage	1.The switch is off. 2.The battery lead doesn't connect well.	1. Turn on the power switch. 2. Check the joint and make sure it's well connected.
Incorrect output voltage	1. RMS Multimeter measurement error 2. The battery power of RMS Multimeter is low 3. The input voltage is too high or too low	1. Use the true RMS multimeter to measure, such as the model FLUKE 177/179. 2. Try to maintain the input voltage in the range of rated power 3. Change the battery of the multimeter then test again.
Cannot drive the load	1.Load power is too large, or the actual power of the appliance exceeds nominal power. 2.The starting power of appliance is larger than the rated power(such as motor)	Reduce the load power, or open the appliance first, then open the inverter, The inverter internal soft-start circuit to buffer start the appliances.
Snowflakes on the screen or noise of the audio	Disturbance	1. Separate the inverter and antenna. 2. Use screened antenna

If the unit still doesn't work normally after using all the methods above, it maybe the internal faults of the circuit. Please return it to the supplier for maintenance.