


SPECIFICATIONS	
Model No	FWR1N1V8KW12V
Maximum Continuous Output Power	8000W
Output Surge Capacity	16000W
Output Wave Form	Modified Sine Wave phase corrected
No Load Current Draw	<2.5A
Efficiency	90%
Input Voltage Range	10-15V
High Voltage Shutdown	>17Vdc
Low Voltage Alarm	DC 10.5V±0.5V
Low Voltage Shutdown	DC 10V±0.5V
Over Temperature protection	60°±5°c or 140°f
Dimensions (L x W x H)	570x280x215mm or 22.44"x11.02"x8.46"
Weight	19.2KGS or 42.3Lbs

AC Output voltage : 120V

AC Output receptacles: 

Output frequency : 60Hz

DC TO AC POWER INVERTER

8000W

Instruction Manual

AIMS Operating Corp., Inc, Warranty Instructions:

This product is designed using the most modern digital technology and under very strict quality control and testing guide lines. If however you feel this product is not performing as it should , please contact us:

techsupport@aimscorp.net or (775)762-5400

We will do our best to resolve your concerns. If the product needs repair or replacement, make sure to keep your receipt/invoice, as that will need to be sent back along with the package prepaid to AIMS. You have a full 1 year from date of purchase warranty.

This warranty is valid world wide with the exception that freight and duty charges incurred outside the contiguous 48 United States will be prepaid by customer.

Except as provided above, AIMS makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, including without limitation the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. In no event shall AIMS be liable for indirect, special or consequential damages.

For additional products such as:

- Modified sine wave inverters
- Digital pure sine wave inverters
- Power controllers
- Automatic transfer switch controllers
- Custom cut cables

Please visit our web site: www.aimscorp.net

To find out where to buy any of our products, you may also e-mail: sales@aimscorp.net or call (775)359-6703

No output voltage, voltage indicator in upper red zone.	High input voltage	Make sure that inverter is connected to 12V/24V/48V battery. Check regulation of charging system.
Low battery alarm on all the time, voltage indicator below 11V (12V ver.)	Poor DC wiring, poor battery condition.	Use proper cable and make Solid connections. Use new battery
No output voltage, Over Heat indicator on, load in excess 8000W:800A(12V)	Thermal shutdown	Allow inverter to cool off.Reduce load if continuous operation required.
No output voltage, Over Heat indicator on, load less than: 8000W:800A(12A)	Thermal shutdown	Improve ventilation, make sure ventilation openings in inverter is not obstructed, reduce ambient temperature.
No output voltage, Over Load indicator on.	Sort circuit or Wiring error: Very high power load	Check AC wiring For short circuit or improper polarity (active and neutral reversed) Remove load

Maintenance

Very little maintenance is required to keep your inverter operating properly. You should clean the exterior of the unit periodically with a damp cloth to prevent accumulation of dust and dirt. At the same time, tighten the screws on the DC input terminals.

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d.Bar graph meters:

Display battery voltage and current. Current should be in the green zone for continuous operation. The inverter will operate for several minutes when the current is in the yellow zone. Operation with battery voltage or current in the red zone of a meter will result in protective shutdown of inverter.

e.AC outlet/AC Terminal block:

Connect to AC "Terminal block" only when main power switch "a" is off. The AC terminal block has a maximum output equal to the maximum output of this inverter. The maximum recommended output is 8000W. 6 Gauge wire is recommended as a minimum for the connection.

f. Remote ON/OFF Jack:

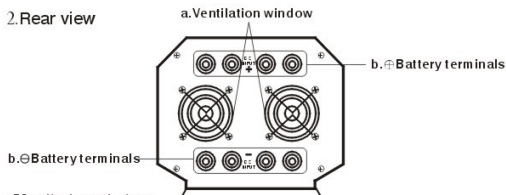
This model contains a jack which interfaces with an optional remote on/off switch. Please contact your inverter supplier to purchase the remote on/off power switch.

CAUTION: Do not plug a telephone into this jack as damage or improper operation may occur

g.Chassis ground lug: Connect to earth ground or to vehicle chassis using #8 AWG wire.

Warning! Operation of the inverter without a proper ground connection may result in an electrical safety hazard.

2.Rear view



a.Ventilation window:

Do not obstruct, allow at least 1 inch for air flow.

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Introduction

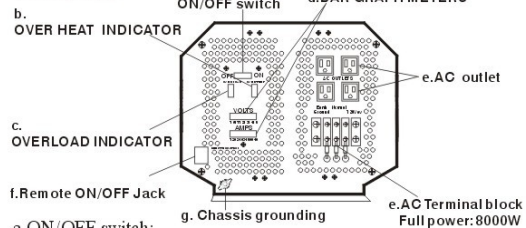
The power inverter series are the member of the most advanced line of mobile AC power systems available.

This model is used in a wide range of application including remote homes, RVS, sail boats and power boats. It will operate most televisions and VTRs, personal computers, small appliances and tools such as drills, sanders, grinders, mixers and blenders.

To get the most out of the power inverter, it must be installed and used properly. please read the instructions in this manual before installing and using this model.

Name and main function

1. Front view



a.ON/OFF switch:
Leave in the OFF position during installation.

b.Over Heat indicator:
Lights when inverter protects itself against overheating. Inverter shuts down while indicator is on. Inverter will restart automatically and indicator will turn off when the inverter cools.

c.Overload indicator:
Lights when inverter shuts down because of overload. Indicator will turn off and inverter will restart when overload is removed. Main power switch (a.) will need to be cycled "off" and back "on" again.

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-Keep the cables between the battery and the power inverter as short as possible and twist them together with about 2 to 3 twists per foot. This minimizes radiated interference from the cables.

2. Troubleshooting guide

Problem and Symptoms	Possible Cause	Solution
Low output voltage (110V:95-105V AC)	Using average reading voltmeter	Use true RMS reading meter See page 4 Point 8 of manual
Low output voltage and current indicator in red zone.	Overload	Reduce load
No output voltage and voltage indicator in lower red zone	Low input voltage	Recharge battery. check connections and cables
No output voltage, no voltage indication	Inverter switched off No power to inverter Internal fuse open	Turn inverter on. Check wiring to inverter Have qualified service technician check and replace fuse
	Reverse DC polarity	OBSERVE CORRECT POLARITY.

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The power inverter will also shut down if the input voltage exceed 15V (12V ver.). This protects the inverter against excessive input voltage. The voltage indicator will be in the upper red zone. Although the power inverter incorporates protection against overvoltage, it may still be damaged if the input voltage is allowed to exceed 20V (12V ver.).

Troubleshooting

1. Common problems

a. Buzz in audio systems:

Some inexpensive stereo systems and "boom boxes" will emit a buzzing noise from their loudspeakers when operated from the power inverter. This is because the power supply in the device does not adequately filter the modified sine wave produced by the power inverter. The only solution is to use a sound system that incorporates a higher quality power supply. Amplifiers will also tend to create a buzz due to the modified sine.

b. Television interference:

Operation of the power inverter can interfere with television reception on some channels. If this situation occurs, the following steps may help to alleviate the problem.

-Make sure that the chassis ground lug on the back of the power inverter is solidly connected to the ground system of your vehicle, boat or home.

-Do not operate high power loads with the power inverter while watching television.

-Make sure that the antenna feeding your television provides an adequate ("snow free") signal and that you are using good quality cable between the antenna and the television.

-Move the television as far away from the power inverter as possible.

Warning! You may observe a spark when you make this connection since current may flow to charge capacitors in the power inverter. Do not make this connection in the presence of flammable fumes, as explosion or fire may result.

6. Set the power switch to the on position. Check the meters and indicators on the front panel of the inverter. The voltage bar graph should indicate 11 to 14 volts depending on the voltage of the power source. If it does not, check your power source and the connections to inverter. The other indicators should be off.

7. Set power inverter switch to the OFF position, the indicator lights may blink and the internal alarm may sound momentarily. This is normal. Plug the test load into the AC receptacle on the front panel of the inverter. Leave the test load switch off.

8. Set power inverter switch to the ON position and turn the test load on, the inverter should supply power to the load. If you plan to measure the true output R.M.S. voltage of inverter, a meter such as FLUKE 87A, BACKMAN 4410 or TRIPLETT 4200 must be used.

Installation

1. Where to install

The power inverter should be installed in a location that meets the following requirements:

a. Day-Do not allow water to drip or splash onto the inverter.

b. Cool-Ambient air temperature should be between 0°C and 40°C, the cooler the better.

c. Ventilation-Allow at least one inch of clearance around the inverter for air flow. Ensure the ventilation openings on the rear and bottom of the unit are not obstructed.

b. Battery terminals:

Connect to 12V battery or other 12V power source. "+" is positive, "-" is negative. Reverse polarity connection will blow internal fuse and may damage inverter permanently. This inverter is designed to accept either 12Vdc and the input voltage can not be changed !

Quick hook-up and testing

If you would like to quickly hook-up the power inverter and check its performance before going ahead with your installation, please follow these guidelines:

1. Unpack and inspect the power inverter; check to see that the power switch is in the OFF position.

2. Connect the cables to the power input terminals on the rear panel of power inverter. The red terminal is positive (+) and black terminal is negative (-). Connect the cables into the terminals and tighten the wing nut or clamp the wires securely.

3. Connect the cable from the negative terminal of the inverter to the negative terminal of the power source. Make a secure connection. **Caution!** Loosely tightened connectors result in excessive voltage drop and may cause overheated wires and melted insulation.

4. Before proceeding further, carefully check that the cable you have just connected connects from the negative terminal of inverter to the negative output terminal of the power source.

Caution! Reverse polarity connection will blow a fuse in inverter and may permanently damage the inverter. Damage caused by reverse polarity connection is not covered by our warranty.

5. Connect the cable from the positive terminal of inverter to the positive terminal of the power source. Make secure connection.

A microwave oven will consume 40% to 100% more than its advertised cooking power. Check the rating sticker on the back of the oven to determine its actual power draw.

Some induction motors used in refrigerators, freezers, pumps, and other motor operated equipment require very high surge currents to start. The power inverter may not be able to start some of these motor even though their rated current draw is within the rating of the power inverter.

If motor refuses to start, observe the battery voltage indicator while trying to start the motor. If the battery voltage indicator drops below 11 volts while inverter is attempting to start the motor, this may be why the motor won't start. Make sure that

the battery connections are good and that the battery is fully charged. If the connections are good and the battery is charged, but the voltage still drops below 11 volts, you may need to use a larger battery or multiple batteries.

2. Input voltage

The power inverter will operate from input voltage ranging from 10V-15V (12V ver.). If the voltage drops below 10.7V (12V ver.), an audible low battery warning will sound and the voltage indicator will be in the lower red zone. The power inverter will shut down if the input voltage drops below 10V (12V ver.). This protects your battery from being overdischarged.

note: once the load turns off, or the inverter shuts down, the battery voltage may jump back up to a higher voltage. This is normal.

Ideally, the voltage should remain in the green area of the bar graph. If the voltage goes into the red area at top or bottom of the graph, inverter may shut-down.

3. Battery current indicator

The battery current bar graph indicates the current drawn from the battery by the power inverter. It will not indicate current by other loads also connected to the battery.
For long term operation, the current should be in the green area of the bar graph. Short term operation is possible with current in the orange area. If the current rises to the red area, the inverter will reduce its output voltage to protect itself.

4. Overtemp indicator

The overtemp indicator indicates that the power inverter has shut itself down because it has become overheated. The power inverter may overheat because it has been operated at power levels above its rating, or because it has been installed in a location which does not allow it to dissipate heat properly.

5. Overload indicator

The overload indicator indicates that the power inverter has shut itself down because its output circuit has been short circuited or drastically overloaded. Switch the ON/OFF switch to OFF, correct the fault condition, and then switch the ON/OFF switch back to ON.

Operating limits

1. Power output

The 8000W inverter will operate most AC loads within its power rating.

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d. Safety-Do not install the inverter in the same compartment as batteries or in any compartment capable of storing flammable liquids such as gasoline.

2. Cables:

DC to AC inverters require high amperage Cables. To operate properly connect inverter DC input terminals direct to battery with heaviest wire available 1/0 (1AWT) or 50mm² required.

3. Grounding

The power inverter has a lug on the rear panel marked "chassis ground" This is to connect the chassis of the power inverter to the ground. The ground terminals in the AC outlets on the front panel of the inverter are also connected to the ground lug.
The chassis ground lug must be connected to a grounding point, which will vary depending on where the power inverter is installed. In a vehicle, connect the chassis ground to the chassis of the vehicle. In a boat, connect to the boat's grounding systems. In a fixed location, connect the chassis ground lug to earth point, which will vary depending on where the power inverter is installed.

The neutral (common) conductor of the power inverter AC output circuit is connected to the chassis ground. Therefore, when the chassis is connected to ground, the neutral conductor will also be grounded. This conforms to national electrical code requirements that separately derived AC sources (such as inverters and generators) have their neutral tied to ground in the same way that the neutral conductor from the utility line is tied to ground at AC breaker panel

Caution! The negative DC input of the power inverter is connected to the chassis. DO not install the power inverter in a positive ground DC system. A positive ground DC system has the positive terminal of the battery connected to the chassis of the vehicle or to the grounding point.

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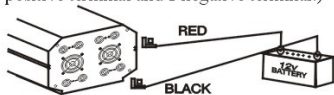
Warning! Do not operate the power inverter without connecting it to ground. Electrical shock hazard may result.

4. Battery Cables intial

When you connect the AC inverter to the battery terminals, it is important to connect the "+" wire to the "+" terminal and the "-" wire to the "-" terminal.

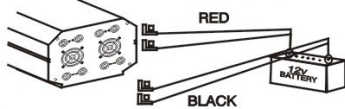
(a) When the load is 0-2000W:

The battery terminals may connect to 2 terminals of inverter DC input (1 positive terminal and 1 negative terminal.)



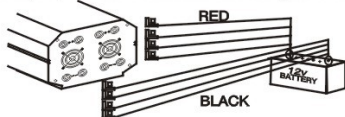
(b) When the load is 2001-4000W:

The battery terminals must connect to 4 terminals of inverter DC input (2 positive terminals and 2 negative terminals.)



(b) When the load is 6001-8000W:

The battery terminals must connect to all 8 terminals of inverter DC input (4 positive terminals and 4 negative terminals.)



Note: If you are not sure of your load, it's best to connect all 8 input terminals.

Note: Use 1/0 (1AWT) or 50mm² for all connections.

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IF YOU CONNECT THE WIRES TO THE INCORRECT TERMINALS. YOU WILL REVERSE THE POLARITY WILL INSTANTLY VOID THE WARRANTY OF YOUR INVERTER, SO BE CAREFUL TO CONNECT YOUR INPUT WIRES PROPERLY.

Caution! 1. To avoid any touch between the battery cords "+" "-" terminals, the directions of both "+" and "-" battery cords terminals must be the same. Please also be sure to screw them snug.

2. When you connect the battery cords to the terminals of the inverter, please make sure that you do not touch the battery cords' terminals to the case.

Operation

To operate the power inverter, turn it on using the ON/OFF switch on the front panel. The power inverter is now ready to deliver AC power to your loads. If you are operating several loads from the power inverter, turn on separately after the inverter has been turned on. This will ensure that the power inverter does not have to deliver the starting currents for all the loads at once.

1. Controls and indicators

The ON/OFF switch turns the control circuit in the power inverter on and off. It does not disconnect power from the power inverter.

When the switch is in the OFF position, the power inverter draws no current from battery. When the switch is in the ON position but with no load, the power inverter draws less than 2.5A (12V version) from battery.

2. Battery voltage indicator

The battery voltage bar graph indicates the voltage at the input terminals of the power inverter. At low input current, this voltage is very close to the battery voltage. At high input current, this voltage will be lower than the battery voltage because of the voltage drop across the cable and connections.

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