



MODEL :

PID-410

Power Inverter

Converts 12V DC battery power to 120V AC household power

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



1. IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1.1 SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.** This manual will show you how to use your inverter safely and effectively. Please read, understand and follow these instructions and precautions carefully, as this manual contains important safety and operating instructions.
- WARNING:** The inverter output is 120V AC and can shock or electrocute the same as any ordinary household AC wall outlet.
- 1.2 Keep out of reach of children.
 - 1.3 For the most effective use, place the power inverter on a flat surface.
 - 1.4 Keep the inverter well ventilated in order to properly disperse heat generated while it is use. Make sure there are several inches of clearance around the top and sides and do not block the slots of the inverter.
 - 1.5 Make sure the inverter is not close to any potential source of flammable fumes or clothing.
 - 1.6 Do not place the inverter in areas such as battery compartments or engine compartments where fumes or gases may accumulate.
 - 1.7 Keep the inverter dry. DO NOT allow the inverter to come into contact with rain or moisture.
 - 1.8 DO NOT operate the inverter if you, the inverter, the device being operated or any other surfaces that may come into contact with any power source are wet. Water and many other liquids can conduct electricity, which may lead to serious injury or death.
 - 1.9 Do not place the inverter on or near heating vents, radiators or other sources of heat or flammable materials.
 - 1.10 Do not place the inverter in direct sunlight. The ideal air temperature for operation is between 50° and 80°F.
 - 1.11 Only connect the power inverter to a 12 volt battery or power supply. Do not attempt to connect the inverter to any other power source, including an AC power source. Connecting to a 6 volt or 16 volt battery will cause damage to the inverter.
 - 1.12 Make sure the AC plug is tight.
 - 1.13 Do not modify the AC receptacle in any way.
 - 1.14 Do not try extending or otherwise changing the 12 volt power cord supplied with your inverter. Make sure the cord connections are tight.
 - 1.15 Incorrect operation of your inverter may result in damage and personal injury.
 - 1.16 Do not use the inverter with a product that draws a higher wattage than the inverter can provide, as this may cause damage to the inverter and product.
 - 1.17 Do not open – No user serviceable parts inside.

1.18 This device does not include an internal Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI).

1.19 Restrictions on Use: This inverter may not be used in life support devices or systems. Failure of this inverter can reasonably be expected to cause failure of that life support device or system, or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system.

2. INVERTER FEATURES

1. ON/OFF Button
2. Digital Display
3. Two Standard Electrical 120V AC Outlets
4. One 5V USB Port
5. 12V Power Plug
6. Battery Clamps
7. High-Speed Cooling Fan
8. Low-Battery Protection

3. BEFORE USING YOUR POWER INVERTER

NOTE: This inverter is designed to be used with a single battery, up to group 31 type (130 Ah or smaller in size).

NOTE: Do not use the inverter with a product that draws a higher wattage than the inverter can provide, as this may cause damage to the inverter and product.

When you turn on a device or a tool that runs on a motor, the device basically goes through two stages:

1. Start Up – Requiring an initial surge of power (commonly known as the “starting” or “peak” load).
2. Continuous Operation – Power consumption drops (commonly known as the “continuous load”).

The wattage (WATTS) or amperes (AMPS) can normally be found stamped or printed on most devices and equipment, or in the user’s manual. Otherwise, contact the manufacturer to find out whether the device you want to use is compatible with a modified sine wave.

To calculate the wattage: $\text{Wattage} = \text{AMPS} \times 120 \text{ (AC Voltage)}$.

To calculate the starting load: $\text{Starting Load} = 2 \times \text{WATTS}$. In general, the start up load of the device or power tool determines whether your inverter has the capability to power it.

To calculate the continuous load: $\text{Continuous Load} = \text{AMPS} \times 120 \text{ (AC Voltage)}$.

IMPORTANT: Always run a test to establish whether the inverter will operate a particular piece of equipment or device. In the event of a power overload, the inverter is designed to automatically shut down. This safety feature prevents damaging the inverter while testing devices and equipment within the wattage range of the inverter. If a device does not operate properly when first connected to the inverter, turn the inverter ON (I), OFF (O), and ON (I) again in quick succession. If this procedure is not successful, it is likely that the inverter does not have the required capacity to operate the device in question.

IMPORTANT: This inverter is designed to power 100 watt devices or less when used with the vehicle 12 volt accessory port. To use the full output you must use the battery clips adapter and connect the inverter directly to the battery.

NOTE: The 100 watt limit is to accommodate the fuse ratings for all vehicles. Some vehicles may allow the full output. If the fuse blows when you switch on the device you are trying to use, you have to either use a smaller device or you must purchase the 12 volt accessory outlet to battery clips adapter (Schumacher Model SAC-103) and connect the inverter directly to the battery.

IMPORTANT: This inverter uses a nonsinusoidal waveform. Therefore, we do not recommend you use it to power the following devices:

1. Switch mode power supplies
2. Linear power supplies
3. Class 2 transformers
4. Line filter capacitors
5. Shaded pole motors
6. Fan motors
7. Microwave ovens
8. Fluorescent and high intensity lamps (with a ballast)
9. Transformerless battery chargers

Doing so may cause the device to run warmer or overheat.

4. CONNECTING INVERTER CABLES

The inverter and power source must be in the OFF mode.

IMPORTANT: Make sure you connect your inverter to a 12V power supply only.

Inverter connection:

1. Locate the positive and negative plastic terminals located on the back of the inverter and remove the terminal caps completely.
2. Install the positive (red) cable ring lug onto the positive (red) terminal screw. Install the negative (black) cable ring lug onto the negative (black) terminal screw. Tighten each terminal so that the cable cannot come loose.

Connecting inverter cable to a vehicle (100 watts maximum):

1. Remove the cigarette lighter from its outlet.
2. Push the 12 volt power plug firmly into the outlet.

Connecting inverter cables to 12V battery or 12V power source:

1. Keep hands, hair, clothing and jewelry clear of battery terminals.
2. Wear eye protection and clothing protection.
3. Connect the positive (red) inverter terminal cable to the power source positive (+) or battery terminal. Make sure the connection is secure.
4. Connect the negative (black) inverter terminal cable to the power source negative (-) or battery terminal. Make sure the connection is secure.
5. To disconnect the inverter, reverse the above steps.

NOTE: The internal speaker may make a brief “beep” when the inverter is being connected to or disconnected from the 12V power source.

IMPORTANT: Failure to make the correct connections will result in blown fuses and permanent damage to the inverter.

5. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Connect the inverter (see “*Connecting Inverter Cables*” section).
2. Make sure the device to be operated is turned OFF.
3. Plug the device into the inverter AC outlet.
4. Press and hold the ON/OFF switch to turn the inverter on. (The internal speaker will make a brief “beep”. This is normal.) The Watts LED will glow and the digital display will show \square .
5. Turn the device on. The display will now show the total wattage used by the device. To change the digital display, press the ON/OFF switch.
6. To disconnect, reverse the above procedure.

NOTE: If more than one device is to be powered, start one device at a time to avoid a power surge and overloading the inverter. The surge load of each device should not exceed the inverters Continuous Operation wattage rate.

IMPORTANT: If there is a short circuit or power surge in the device, 5C will display and the alarm will sound. Press the ON/OFF switch to turn off the alarm. If the 5C displays after several attempts, there is a short circuit or the device requires more “starting” or “peak” load than the inverter is capable of providing.

IMPORTANT: If you are using the power inverter to operate a battery charger, monitor the temperature of the battery charger for about 10 minutes. If the battery charger becomes abnormally warm, disconnect it from the inverter immediately.

NOTE: You can use an extension cord from the inverter to the device without significantly decreasing the power being generated by the inverter. For best operating results, the extension cord should be no longer than 50 feet.

Using the USB Port

The USB port provides up to 2A at 5V DC.

1. Plug the device into the USB port.
2. Press and hold the ON/OFF switch to turn the inverter on. (The internal speaker will make a brief “beep”. This is normal.).
3. Turn the USB device on.
4. Reverse these steps when finished using the USB port.

Using the Inverter to Operate a TV or Audio Device:

The inverter is shielded and filtered to minimize signal interference. Despite this, some interference may occur with your television picture, especially with weak signals. Below are some suggestions to try and improve reception.

1. Make sure the television antenna produces a clear signal under normal operating conditions (i.e. at home plugged into a standard 120V AC wall outlet). Also, ensure that the antenna cable is adequately shielded and of good quality.
2. Try altering the position of the inverter, antenna cables, and television power cord. Add an extension cord from the inverter to the TV so as to isolate its power cord and antenna cables from the 12V power source.
3. Try coiling the television power cord and the input cables running from the 12V power source to the inverter.
4. Affix one or several “Ferrite Data Line Filters” to the television power cord.
Ferrite Data Line Filters can be purchased at most electronic supply stores.

NOTE: You may hear a “buzzing” sound being emitted from inexpensive sound systems when operated with the inverter. This is due to ineffective filters in the sound system’s power supply. Unfortunately, this problem can only be resolved by purchasing a sound system with a higher quality power supply or higher quality filter.

6. POWER SOURCE

Your average automobile or marine battery at full charge will provide an ample power supply to the inverter for approximately 3 hours when the engine is off. The actual length of time the inverter will function depends on the age and condition of the battery and the power demand being placed by the device being operated with the inverter.

If you decide to use the inverter while the engine is off, we recommend you turn OFF the device plugged into the inverter before starting the engine. To maintain battery power, start the engine every 2 to 3 hours and let it run for approximately 10 minutes to recharge the battery.

Although it is not necessary to disconnect the inverter when turning over the engine, it may briefly cease to operate as the battery voltage decreases. While the inverter draws very low amperage when not in use, it should be unplugged to avoid battery drain.

7. LED DISPLAY

The LED display identifies the current status of the inverter.

VOLTS DC: The voltage of the vehicle's battery, Portable Power jump starter or DC power source.

VOLTS AC: The voltage supplied to the device through the AC receptacle.

WATTS: The power or wattage supplied to the device plugged into the inverter.

An audio alarm will sound when any of the following codes display. To stop the alarm, press the ON/OFF switch:

bPd – The inverter is not functional. See warranty and call Customer Service.

H₁b – The vehicle's battery voltage is more than 15.5V. The inverter will automatically restart after the voltage drops below 15.0V.

H₁P – The continuous load demand from the device exceeds the inverter's wattage output.

H₀t – The inverter is overheated and automatically turns off for a period of 1 to 3 minutes to cool. Make sure the inverter is well ventilated. It will automatically restart after it cools.

L₀b – The vehicle's battery voltage is less than 10.5V.

5C – Short circuit, power surge or overload in the device.

8. IF THE INVERTER FUSE BLOWS

Your power inverter is fitted with a fuse, which should not have to be replaced under normal operating conditions. A blown fuse is usually caused by reverse polarity or a short circuit within the device or equipment being operated.

If the fuse does blow, take the inverter to a qualified technician for repair.

9. TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	REASON	SOLUTION
Alarm is on.	Display shows <i>SC</i> . Device has a short circuit or demands too much surge power.	Cycle the inverter power OFF and ON. If problem persists, use a larger inverter or a smaller device. Remove the defective device.
	Display shows <i>Lob</i> . 12V battery is too low.	Recharge/replace battery.
	Display shows voltage in between 10.5 and 11.0V.	12V battery is low. Recharge/replace battery. The inverter will automatically shut off after battery voltage reaches 10.5V.
	Display shows <i>Hib</i> . 12V voltage is too high.	If in a vehicle, repair/replace the alternator or charging system. Use a properly sized and rated 12V battery. If the input voltage returns to 15V or less, the inverter will automatically restart.
	Display shows <i>HP</i> . Device demands more than the inverter's continuous power rating.	Cycle the inverter power OFF and ON. If problem persists, use a larger inverter or a smaller device.
	Display shows <i>Hot</i> . Inverter is too hot.	Increase the ventilation to the inverter. Move the inverter to a cooler area. Reduce the power consumption of the device. The inverter will automatically reset after cooling.

PROBLEM	REASON	SOLUTION
Inverter does not turn on.	Poor contact at terminals. Fuse is blown.	Check for poor connection to battery or power supply. Make sure connection points are clean. Rock clamps back and forth for a better connection. A blown fuse is usually caused by reverse polarity or a short circuit within the inverter. To replace, contact a qualified service technician who will diagnose the inverter and replace the fuse(s) with the appropriate replacement(s).

10. SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum Continuous Power.....	410 Watts
Surge Capability (Peak Power).....	820 Watts
No Load Current Draw.....	<0.4A
Wave Form.....	Modified Sine Wave
Input Voltage Range.....	10.5V – 15.5V DC
Output Voltage Range.....	120V ± 5% AC
Low Battery Alarm.....	Audible, 11V ± 0.3V DC
Low Battery Shutdown.....	10.5V ± 0.3V DC
High Battery Shutdown.....	15.0V ± 0.5V DC
Optimum Efficiency.....	85%
AC Outlet.....	Two, NEMA 5 - 15 USA
USB Port.....	One, 5V 2 Amp
Dimensions.....	5" L x 4" W x 2.2" H
Weight.....	approximately 2 lbs.

11. REPLACEMENT PARTS

12V Accessory Plug with Cables.....	3899001511
Battery Cable with Clamps.....	3899001512