Thank you for purchasing the Cobra CPI 1550 inverter. Properly used, this Cobra product will give you many years of reliable service.

How Your Cobra Power Inverter Works

The Cobra power inverter is an electronic product that has been designed and built to take low voltage DC (Direct Current) power from your automobile or other low voltage power supplies and convert it to standard 115 volt AC (Alternating Current) power like the current you have in your home. This conversion process thereby allows you to use many of your household appliances and electronic products in automobiles, RVs, boats, tractors, trucks and virtually anywhere else.

Customer Assistance

Should you encounter any problems with this product, or not understand its many features, please refer to this owner's manual. If you require further assistance after reading this manual, Cobra Electronics offers the following customer assistance services:

For Assistance in the U.S.A.

Automated Help Desk English only.
24 hours a day, 7 days a week 773-889-3087 (phone).

Customer Assistance Operators English and Spanish.
8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. CT, Monday through Friday (except holidays) 773-889-3087 (phone).

Questions English and Spanish.
Faxes can be received at 773-622-2269 (fax).

Technical Assistance English only.
www.cobra.com (on-line: Frequently Asked Questions). English and Spanish. productinfo@cobra.com (e-mail).

For Assistance Outside the U.S.A.

Contact Your Local Dealer

Our Thanks to You
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Important Safety Information

Before installing and using your Cobra power inverter, please read these general precautions and warnings.

Caution and Warning Statements
To make the most of this inverter, it must be installed and used properly. Please read the installation and operating instructions carefully before installing and using it. Special attention must be paid to the CAUTION and WARNING statements in the manual.

CAUTION Statements specify conditions which could cause damage to the unit or other equipment.

WARNING Statements identify conditions that could result in personal injury or loss of life.

General Precautions

1. Never install the inverter in a boat's engine compartment where gas and battery fumes are present.
2. Do not operate the inverter if it has been dropped or damaged in any way.
3. Do not open the inverter; it contains no user-serviceable parts. Attempting to service unit could cause electrical shock.

NOTE Internal components remain charged after all power is disconnected.
4. Do not expose the inverter to rain, snow, bilge water or spray.
5. Do not obstruct the ventilation openings.
6. Do not install the inverter in zero-clearance compartment.

CAUTION This inverter should be used in negative ground applications only.
**WARNING** Power inverters contain components that tend to produce arcs or sparks. To prevent fire or explosion, do not install the inverter in areas or compartments containing batteries or flammable materials or in locations that require ignition-protected equipment.

**WARNING** To reduce the risk of fire, do not cover or obstruct the ventilation openings. Do not install inverter in zero-clearance compartment.

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**Caution: Rechargeable Appliances**

Certain chargers for small nickel cadmium batteries can be damaged if connected to the Cobra 1500 watt inverter. Two particular types of equipment are prone to this problem:

1. Small battery-operated appliances such as flashlights, razors, and night lights that can be plugged directly into an AC receptacle to recharge.

2. Certain battery chargers for battery packs used in hand power tools. These chargers have a **WARNING** label stating that dangerous voltages are present at the battery terminals.

This problem does not occur with the vast majority of battery operated equipment. Most use a separate charger or transformer that is plugged into the AC receptacle and produces a low voltage output. If the label on the AC adapter or charger states that it produces a low voltage AC or DC output (less than 30 volts), the inverter will have no problem powering the adapter safely.

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**Cobra 1500 Watt Output Waveform**

Some very sensitive electronic equipment may not operate satisfactorily on “square wave” or “modified sine wave.” The output waveform is referred to as “square wave” or “modified sine wave.” It is a stepped waveform designed to have characteristics similar to the sine wave shape of utility power. A waveform of this nature is suitable for most AC loads (including linear and switching power suppliers used in electronic equipment, transformers and motors).
Quick Evaluation Before Installation

This section provides you with basic information about the inverter and how to check its performance before installation.

Be sure to have on hand:

- A 12 volt DC power source (such as a vehicle battery).
- Cables to connect the power source to the inverter (not included).

The power source must provide between 11 and 15 volts DC and be able to supply enough current to run the test load. As a rough guide, divide the wattage of the test load by 10 to get the current (in amperes) the power source must deliver.

- Cables to connect the inverter to the power source (not included).

The cables must be as short and thick as possible in order to reduce the voltage drop between the power source and the inverter when it is drawing current from the power source.

If the cable suffers an excessive voltage drop, the inverter may shut down when drawing higher currents because the voltage at the inverter dropped below 10 volts.

#4 AWG stranded copper cable is recommended. It should be no longer than four feet (one and one-half meters).

The end of the cable that connects to the inverter must have its insulation stripped off for about one-half inch (one and one-half cm) back from the end, exposing the bare copper.

The other end of the cable, which connects to the power source, must be terminated with a lug or other connector that provides a secure, low resistance connection.

For example, if the power source is a battery, the cable must be terminated with a battery terminal that clamps to the post on the battery.

To check your inverter’s performance before installation:

1. Turn the inverter off (see page 14 for details). If the power source is a DC power supply, switch it off as well.
2. Connect cables to power input terminals (see page 8 for details).
3. Connect cables to power source (see page 8 for details).
4. Check to make sure all connections are secure.
5. Turn the inverter on. If the power source is a DC power supply, switch it on first.
6. Plug in the test load.

The inverter should supply power to the load. If the inverter is not working properly, refer to the troubleshooting guide on page 18 or power and protection indicators section on page 16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Load Power</th>
<th>Minimum Cable Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100W</td>
<td># 16 AWG copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250W</td>
<td># 12 AWG copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500W</td>
<td># 8 AWG copper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Installation Requirements
The inverter must be installed in an area that meets all of the following requirements:

A. Dry
Do not place in an area where water can drip or splash on the inverter.

B. Cool
Ambient air temperature should be between 30°F and 105°F (0°C and 40°C). The cooler the better.

C. Ventilate
Allow at least one inch (three cm) of clearance around the inverter for proper airflow. Make sure that ventilation openings on the ends of the unit are not obstructed.

D. Safe
Do not install the inverter in the same compartment as a battery or in any compartment that contains flammable liquids such as gasoline.

E. Close to Battery
Install unit as close to battery as possible (without being in the same compartment) to minimize the length of cable required to connect the inverter to the battery. It is better and cheaper to run longer AC wires than longer DC wires (cables).

CAUTION To avoid fire, do not cover or obstruct ventilation openings. Do not install inverter in a zero-clearance compartment. Overheating may result.

CAUTION The inverter must only be connected to batteries with a nominal output voltage of 12 volts. It will not work with a 6 volt battery, and will be damaged if it is connected to a 16 volt battery.

WARNING This unit contains components which can produce arcs or sparks. To prevent fire or explosion, do not install in compartments containing a battery or flammable materials, or in a location which requires ignition protected equipment.

WARNING This unit is suitable for installation in negative ground applications only. Do not attempt to install to a positive ground application.

Mounting
To mount your inverter:

1. Place the inverter on a flat surface with the mounting bracket against the mounting surface.

2. Mount to secure surface using mounting hardware that is corrosion resistant (not included).

The inverter can be mounted horizontally or vertically.
Connecting Cables (not included)

Power wire and wiring are very important to the performance of the inverter. Because the inverter has a low voltage, high current input, low resistance wiring is essential between the battery and inverter. This is so it can deliver the maximum amount of energy to the load.

Use only copper wire. Aluminum wire has about one-third more resistance than copper wire of the same size, plus it is difficult to make good, low-resistance connections to aluminum wire.

We recommend #4 AWG copper cable (90°C insulation rating) as the minimum size for connections between the battery and inverter.

Keep the cable length as short as possible, no more than four feet (one and a half meters). This will keep the voltage drop to a minimum.

If the cable has too much voltage drop, the inverter may shut down when drawing higher currents because voltage at the inverter may drop below 10 volts. If you must use longer cables, choose thicker cables, such as #2 AWG, and trim the ends of the cable to fit the terminals.

To connect the cables between the inverter and the battery:

1. Turn the On/Off Switch on the inverter to the off position. If the power source is a DC power supply, switch it off as well.

2. On the end of the cable that connects to the inverter, strip back the insulation about one-half inch (one and one-half cm), exposing the bare copper conductor.

3. Connect cable to the Power Input Terminals on right side panel of the inverter. The red terminal is positive (+) and the black terminal is negative (-). Insert the bare ends of the cables into the terminals and tighten the screws to clamp the wires safely.

4. Connect cables to the power source:
   a. Connect the cable from the Negative (Black) Terminal of inverter to the Negative Terminal of the power source. Make a secure connection.
b. Connect the cable from the **Positive (Red) Terminal** of the inverter to the **Positive Terminal** of the power source (the battery's main fuse or the battery selector switch, if you are using one). Make a secure connection.

You might observe a spark when you make this connection since current can flow to charge capacitors in the inverter. All power connections to your Cobra inverter must be **Positive to Positive** and **Negative to Negative**.

**CAUTION** Electrical installations must meet local and national wiring codes, and should be performed by a qualified electrician.

**CAUTION** Do not connect the inverter and another AC source (such as a generator or utility power) to the AC wiring at the same time. The inverter will be damaged if its output is connected to AC voltage from another source. Damage can even occur if the inverter is switched **off**.

**CAUTION** Do not connect the inverter to an AC branch circuit that has high-power consumption loads. It will not operate electric heaters, air conditioners, stoves, and other electrical appliances that consume more than 1500 watts.

**CAUTION** Loose connectors result in excessive voltage drop and may cause over heated wires and melted insulation.

**CAUTION** Reverse polarity connections (positive to negative) will blow internal fuses in the inverter and may permanently damage the unit. Such damage is not covered by the warranty.

**CAUTION** We recommend a main fuse in the battery's positive cable to protect against DC wiring short circuits (external to the inverter). The fuse should be as close to the battery as possible. We recommend a Buss Fuse ANL-250 or equivalent. The specific fuse ampere rating should be sized to allow operation of all your DC powered equipment.

**CAUTION** Remove any jewelry (watch, ring, etc.). Be careful not to short circuit the battery with any metallic object (wrench, etc.).

**WARNING** If you are making a permanent AC connection to the inverter, make sure that the AC wiring steps are performed before any DC wiring is done. (DC hook-up energizes internal components, regardless of the position of the **On/Off Switch**). Working on AC connections in such a circumstance may result in an electric shock.

**WARNING** 115 volt AC power is potentially lethal. Do not work on AC wiring when it is connected to the inverter (even if it is switched **off**) unless the DC power source is physically disconnected from the inverter. Also, do not work on AC wiring if it is connected to another AC power source such as a generator or the utility line.

**WARNING** You may observe a spark when making the connection because current can flow to charge the capacitors in the inverter. **Do not make this connection in the presence of flammable fumes.** Explosion or fire may result. Thoroughly ventilate the battery compartment before making this connection.
Power Consumption

For each piece of equipment you will be operating from the inverter, you must determine the battery's **reserve capacity** (how long the battery can deliver a specific amount of current – in automotive batteries, usually 25 ampere) or **ampere-hour capacity** (a measure of how many amperes a battery can deliver for a specified length of time).

**Example – Reserve capacity:** a battery with a reserve capacity of 180 minutes can deliver 25 ampere for 180 minutes before it is completely discharged.

**Example – Ampere-hour capacity:** a battery with an ampere-hour capacity of 100 ampere-hours can deliver 5 ampere for 20 hours before it is completely discharged.

To determine the battery ampere-hour capacity you require:

1. Determine how many watts each piece of equipment consumes. This can normally be found on the product label. If only the current draw is given, multiply the current draw by 115 to get the watt consumption.

2. Estimate the time (in hours) that each piece of equipment will be running between battery charging cycles.

3. Calculate the total watt-hours of energy consumption (power x operating time) using the average power consumption and the total estimated running time (in hours). 

   \[ \text{Power} \times \text{Operating Time} = \text{Watt-Hours}. \]

4. Divide the watt-hours by 10 to determine how many power supply's (12 volt) ampere-hours will be consumed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Power Consumption</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Watt-Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laptop</td>
<td>100 watts x 2 hours</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV/VCR (up to 25&quot;)</td>
<td>115 watts x 3 hours</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>300 watts x 15 minutes</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ground Wiring

There is a screw on the rear panel for **Chassis Ground**. This is to connect the chassis of the inverter to ground.

The **Chassis Ground Screw** must be connected to a grounding point, which will vary depending on where the unit is installed. Use a #8 AWG copper wire (preferably with green/yellow insulation) to connect the chassis ground screw to the grounding point.

**In a vehicle:** Connect the **Chassis Ground** to the chassis of the vehicle.

**In a boat:** Connect to the **Boat Grounding System**.

**In a fixed location:** Connect the **Chassis Ground Screw** to earth ground by connecting to a groundrod (a metal rod pounded into the earth) or other proper service entrance ground.
Turning Your Inverter On or Off

Be sure to have your power inverter properly installed before attempting to turn the unit on (see installation page 6).

To turn the power inverter on:
1. If a DC power supply is being used as the power source, switch it on.
2. On the left side panel, switch the On/Off Switch to on.

The inverter is now ready to deliver AC power to your loads. If several loads are to be operated by the inverter, turn them on separately, after the inverter has been turned on. This will ensure that the inverter does not have to deliver the starting currents required for all the loads at once.

To turn the power inverter off:
1. On the left side panel, switch the On/Off Switch to off.

NOTE The On/Off Switch turns the control circuit in the inverter on and off. It does not disconnect power from the inverter.

When the switch is in the off position, the inverter draws no current from the battery. When it's in the on position, but no power is being supplied to the load, the inverter draws less than 500 milliamperes from the battery. This is low current draw. It would take more than a week to discharge a 100 ampere-hour battery at this rate depending on the age of the battery.

Remote On/Off Switch (not included)

An optional Remote On/Off Switch (not included) can be connected to the Remote Jack allowing you to turn the Cobra power inverter on or off from a convenient location when the inverter is installed in an out of reach location.
**Power and Protection Indicators**

The Power and Protection Indicators include a green light, a red light, an alarm and a current meter.

**Green Light**

*Power on* – The green light should remain on steady.

**Red Light and/or Alarm**

- **Current overload** – The red light will turn on momentarily, then the inverter will shutdown. The inverter will continue to check for appropriate current levels while trying to restart the load.
- **DC input voltage overload** – The red light will turn on and the inverter will shutdown. The inverter will continue to check for appropriate voltage levels while trying to restart the load.
- **DC input voltage shortage** – As a warning that the voltage is getting low, the internal alarm will sound. When the voltage is too low, the inverter will shutdown and the red light will turn on. The inverter will continue to check for appropriate voltage levels while trying to restart the load.
- **Temperature overload** – The red light will turn on momentarily, then the inverter will shutdown. The inverter will continue to check for appropriate temperature levels while trying to restart the load.

**NOTE** A momentary sound of the internal alarm and/or flash of the red light is normal at start up.

**Current Meter**

The current meter indicates the current drawn from the battery. It will not indicate the current drawn by other loads also connected to the battery. For long term operation, the current meter should remain in the middle of the bar graph.

**Operating Limits**

**Power Output**

The inverter can deliver 1500 watts for about 60 minutes. The inverter must cool for 15 minutes before it can resume operation at 1500 watts. Note: The wattage rating applies to resistive loads.

The inverter will operate most AC loads within its power rating. Some induction motors used in freezers, pumps, and other motor-operated equipment require very high surge currents to start. The inverter may not be able to start some of these motors even though their rated current draw is within the inverter’s limits. The inverter will normally start single phase induction motors rated at one-half HP or less.

**Input Voltage**

The inverter will operate from input voltage ranging from 10 volts to 15 volts. Optimum performance will occur when the voltage is between 12 volts and 14 volts. If the voltage drops below 10.5V +/- 0.3V, an audible low battery warning will sound. The inverter will shut down if the input voltage drops below 9.5V +/- 0.3V. This protects the battery from being over-discharged. It will restart when the input voltage exceeds 12V +/- 0.3V.

The inverter will also shut down if the input voltage exceeds 15.75V +/- 0.75V. This protects the inverter against excessive input voltage. Although the inverter has protection against over-voltage, it may still be damaged if the input voltage were to exceed 16 volts.
## Troubleshooting Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem/Symptom</th>
<th>Possible Causes</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low output voltage</td>
<td>Overload</td>
<td>Reduce the load.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No output voltage</td>
<td>Low input voltage</td>
<td>Recharge battery. Check connections and cable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thermal shutdown</td>
<td>Allow inverter to cool off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce load, continuous operation input current required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Improve ventilation; Make sure ventilation openings in the inverter are not obstructed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce ambient temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No output voltage, “Protect” indicator lighted</td>
<td>High input voltage</td>
<td>Make sure the inverter is connected to 12V battery. Check regulation of charging system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No output voltage</td>
<td>Short circuit</td>
<td>Check load for proper operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No output voltage</td>
<td>Inverter switched off</td>
<td>Turn inverter on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No power to inverter</td>
<td>Check wiring to inverter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse DC polarity</td>
<td>Observe correct polarity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low battery alarm on all the time</td>
<td>Poor DC wiring</td>
<td>Check connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor battery condition</td>
<td>Make sure battery is fully charged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuous output power (1 hour)</td>
<td>1500W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surge rating (0.1 second)</td>
<td>3000W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak efficiency (12V – 1⁄2 load)</td>
<td>&gt; 88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency (full load, 12V)</td>
<td>&gt; 83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No load current draw</td>
<td>&lt; 0.5A (12.6V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output waveform (resistive load)</td>
<td>Modified sine wave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output frequency</td>
<td>58HZ – 62HZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage</td>
<td>109V – 120V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage</td>
<td>10.4VDC – 14.4VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm voltage (unload)</td>
<td>10.2V – 10.8V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown voltage (unload)</td>
<td>9.2V – 9.8V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature range</td>
<td>0°C – 40°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature range</td>
<td>-40°C – 85°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Overload, short-circuit, overtemp, reverse polarity, under/over voltage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Notes

All protection is automatically recovered.

To protect the battery, if the unit needs to be restarted after low voltage protection, the voltage of DC input should be above 12V.

To extend the life of the fan, it will stop when there is no load. The speed of the fan increases as the load increases.

The unit is completely insulated in input and output for added safety.
Limited Two-Year Warranty

For Products Purchased in the U.S.A.

Cobra Electronics Corporation warrants that its Cobra power inverter, and the component parts thereof, will be free of defects in workmanship and materials for a period of two years from the date of first consumer purchase. This warranty may be enforced by the first consumer purchaser, provided that the product is utilized within the U.S.A.

Cobra will, without charge, repair or replace, at its option, defective power inverters, products or component parts upon delivery to the Cobra Factory Service department, accompanied by proof of the date of first consumer purchase, such as a duplicated copy of a sales receipt.

You must pay any initial shipping charges required to ship the product for warranty service, but the return charges will be at Cobra’s expense, if the product is repaired or replaced under warranty. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which may vary from state to state.

Exclusions: This limited warranty does not apply:
1. To any product damaged by accident.
2. In the event of misuse or abuse of the product or as a result of unauthorized alterations or repairs.
3. If the serial number has been altered, defaced, or removed.
4. If the owner of the product resides outside the U.S.A.

All implied warranties, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose are limited in duration to the length of this warranty. Cobra shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or other damages; including, without limitation, to damages resulting from loss of use or cost of installation.

Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts and/or do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations may not apply to you.

For Products Purchased Outside the U.S.A.

Please contact your local dealer for warranty information.

Trademark Acknowledgement

Cobra®, Nothing comes close to a Cobra® and the snake design are registered trademarks of Cobra Electronics Corporation, USA. Cobra Electronics Corporation™ is a trademark of Cobra Electronics Corporation, USA.
An optional Remote On/Off Switch can be connected to the Remote Jack allowing you to turn the Cobra CPI 1550 inverter on or off from a convenient location when the inverter is installed in an out of reach location.