









TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURE

TROUBLE / SYMPTOMS	POSSIBLE CAUSE(S)	SUGGESTED REMEDIES
<p>NO AC OUTPUT <i>On the LED Display</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbol  lights up (Red Color) • Symbol  lights up (Red Color) • AC output voltage is being displayed "0" • Load Level Bar is OFF • There is a buzzer alarm 	<p>Over Temperature Shutdown In case the fan fails or if the cooling is inadequate due to higher ambient temperature or restricted airflow, the temperature inside the inverter will start rising. Temperature rise is sensed at one of the DC side Mosfets. If this temperature exceeds 80 °C, the AC output will be switched off.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inverter will remain latched in this shut down condition and will be required to be reset manually by switching OFF, waiting for 15 minutes and switching ON again. 2. Before using the inverter again, please ensure that the cause of over temperature has been removed
<p>NO AC OUTPUT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LED Display is OFF • There is no buzzer alarm 	<p>No activity due to loss of DC input power to the inverter</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If there is no voltage at the DC input terminals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battery is dead • External DC input fuse is blown • Loose connection along the circuit from the battery to the DC input terminals 2. If there is voltage at the DC input terminals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal DC input fuses have blown 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check DC side wire connections and fuses or contact Technical Support
<p>NO AC OUTPUT <i>On the LED Display</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbol  lights up (Red Color) • Symbol  lights up (Red Color) • AC output voltage is being displayed "0" • Load Level Bar is flashing • There is a buzzer alarm 	<p>Shut down due to overload or short circuit Inverter has shut down because the power drawn by the load is more than the continuous / surge ratings or there is a short circuit on the load side.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the load or disconnect the load that is causing overloading. 2. Check for shorting and remove the short. 3. When the inverter shuts down due to overload, it will be latched in shutdown condition and will require a manual reset at the inverter by switching off and then switching on. Switch OFF the inverter. Wait for 3 min for the internal latching circuit to deenergize and then switch ON again after removing the cause of overload / short circuit 4. NOTE: for the models with Remote Control cannot be reset by using the ON / OFF push button on the remote. Manual reset, as explained above, has to be carried out with the help of the ON / OFF switch on the inverter
<p>NO AC OUTPUT <i>On the LED Display</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbol  lights up (Red Color) • Symbol  lights up (Red Color) • AC output voltage is being displayed "0" • Battery Level Bar turns Red and flashing • There is a buzzer alarm • DC input voltage is being displayed and has dropped to Low DC Input Voltage Shut-down Threshold of 10.5V +/- 0.3V 	<p>Shutdown due to low DC input voltage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DC input wire size is not adequate for the capacity of the AC load or there is loose connection between the battery and the inverter leading to DC input voltage falling below the Low DC Input Voltage Shutdown Threshold of 10.5V +/- 0.3V 2. The battery has developed sulfation due to under charging. In this condition, the internal resistance of the battery rises above normal and hence causes abnormal voltage drop on its terminals at higher discharge current consumed by higher capacity load 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use thicker wires between the battery and the inverter and tighten all DC input circuit connections 2. Check internal resistance of the battery and remove sulfation by equalizing the battery or replace the battery
<p>NO AC OUTPUT <i>On the LED Display</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbol  lights up (Red Color) • Symbol  lights up (Red Color) • AC output voltage is being displayed "0" • Battery Level Bar is lit completely and flashing • There is a buzzer alarm • DC input voltage is being displayed and has risen to High DC Input Voltage Shutdown Threshold of 15.2V +/- 0.3V 	<p>Shutdown due to high DC input voltage DC input voltage has risen to High DC Input Voltage Shutdown Threshold of 15.2V +/- 0.3V</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Switch off the AC load and the inverter. 2. Disconnect the DC input to the inverter 3. Check the output voltages of the battery and charging source and ensure these are below the High DC Input Voltage Shutdown Threshold of 15.2V +/- 0.3V 4. Check that a 24V battery is not being used instead of 12V battery 5. The unit will reset automatically once the voltage drops to 14.6V +/- 0.2V 6. CAUTION! Voltage input of > 16V will permanently damage the inverter
<p>AC OUTPUT IS AVAILABLE <i>On the LED Display</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buzzer alarm sounds when DC input voltage drops to Low DC Input Voltage Alarm Threshold of 10.5V +/-0.2V when delivering high power loads or even on low AC loads • Battery Level Bar turns Red and flashing • DC input voltage shows 10.5V +/-0.2V 	<p>Buzzer alarm due to intermittent high AC loads or even at low AC loads</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DC input wire size is not adequate for higher capacity loads or there is loose connection between the battery and the inverter leading to DC input voltage falling below the Low DC Input Voltage Alarm Threshold of 10.5V +/- 0.2V 2. The battery has developed sulfation due to undercharging. In this condition, the internal resistance of the battery rises above normal and hence causes abnormal voltage drop on its terminals at higher discharge current consumed by higher capacity load 3. The battery is almost discharged 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use thicker wires between the battery and the inverter and tighten all DC input circuit connections 2. Check internal resistance of the battery and remove sulfation by equalizing the battery or replace the battery 3. Recharge the battery
<p>INVERTER DOES NOT SHUT DOWN WHEN REMOTE CONTROL IS SWITCHED OFF</p>	<p>The ON / OFF switch on the inverter is in ON condition</p>	<p>When using the remote Control, ensure that the ON / OFF switch on the inverter is in OFF position</p>
<p>MOTORIZED POWER TOOL WILL NOT START</p>	<p>Excessive start-up current from the load is activating the Soft Start Circuit and is reducing the output voltage and consequently the current to a level where the starting torque required by the motor is not sufficient to turn the motor. (Starting torque in a motor is proportional to Voltage and the Current)</p>	<p>If appliance does not start, then the appliance is drawing excessive power and will not work with the inverter</p>
<p>MOTORIZED POWER TOOL DOES NOT OPERATE AT CORRECT SPEED</p>	<p>Purely inductive load with higher reactive power and lower Power factor is activating the soft start circuitry and reducing the output voltage resulting in reduced speed</p>	<p>Make the load not purely inductive. operate an incandescent lamp at the same time as the motor. This will reduce the reactive power and raise the Power factor so that the Soft Start Circuit is not activated</p>