
RPPD2000 PowerDrive 2000 Watt Power Inverter

Here are some additional tips, to help you get the best performance from your PowerDrive 2000 watt inverter.

1. Save your receipt, you will need this if you ever need warranty service.
2. You must hook up all four cables. Not doing so will harm your inverter and void your warranty.
3. If you need to extend the length of the stock cables (36" 4 gauge are included), you must use a larger gauge wire. (2 gauge is recommended up to 6 feet. Over 6 feet Ø gauge.)
4. Do not use extension cords or multi-taps on the inverter. One device per outlet.
5. Supply plenty of fresh air. A hot inverter will not be able to supply full power and will shut down if it becomes too hot. It is best to mount it in a location that is cool, like the passenger cab, away from an outside wall, and not in a cargo box.
6. Mount/store in a dust free environment. A build up of dirt will keep the inverter from being able to cool properly.
7. The power consumption formula for watts and amps is:
(volts X amps = watts) or (watts ÷ volts = amps)
 - ⊙ If you want to add fuses to your inverter: $2000 \text{ watts} \div 12 \text{ volts} = 166 \text{ amps}$. We recommend a "T" fuse, You will need one fuse of at least 85 amps on each hot wire (2 total) to fully operate the inverter.
 - ⊙ If you can use your refrigerator with the inverter, look on the refrigerator for the amperage rating on the compressor motor, for example 7.5 amps: $(120 \text{ volts} \times 7.5 \text{ amps} = 900 \text{ watts})$ NOTE: Appliances with compressors may need three to four times the running power for start-up.
 - ⊙ Microwaves are sold advertising their cooking power, not the amount of power they consume. A 900 watt microwave may use more, or less than 900 watts. Consult your owner's manual, or the back of the microwave oven for power consumption. (watts or amps)
8. Keep in mind that for the inverter to run at full power for an extended period of time, the inverter must be supplied with full power. With a 2000 watt inverter that means 166 amps, most alternators are not that powerful.

Think of the battery as a bath tub, water (power) is going down the drain to the inverter, at the same time water (power) is filling the tub (battery) from the spigot, (alternator) if the power flow going out is greater than the power flow coming in, eventually the tub (battery) will be empty, and the inverter will cease to work properly.