

10,000 Watt AC Inverter



User's Manual

10,000 Watt AC Inverter by Wagan Tech

Thank you for purchasing this DC to AC power inverter by Wagan Tech. With minimal care and proper treatment it will provide years of reliable service. Carefully read, understand and comply with all instructions before use. Keep this manual for future reference.

ABOUT THESE INVERTERS

This heavy-duty power inverter converts 12 volt direct current (12V DC) to 115 volt alternating household current (115V AC). It easily powers large TV/VCR combinations, microwave ovens, refrigerators, and room air conditioners. It also operates at up to 90% efficiency, which results in longer running time and extended battery life compared to other inverters at this level of power.

This inverter has the highest surge capability in it's class. Superior surge capability allows this inverter to start the most difficult motorized loads. Advanced circuitry runs cooler and is more reliable than competing units.

General Instructions:

- Keep your Inverter dry and away from any direct heat source or combustible materials or gases.
- Keep well ventilated—this device generates heat.
- Do not continuously operate your inverter at more than its rated output wattage.
- Your inverter will only operate from a 12 volt DC battery.
- Reversed DC polarity will damage the inverter and void the warranty.
- Do not connect the inverter to any other power source, including any AC power source. These actions will damage this inverter.
- There are no user serviceable parts inside this inverter

LOAD CONSIDERATIONS

As an appliance motor starts, it requires a momentary surge of power called “starting load” or “peak load”. Once started, that appliance needs less power to operate. This is called the “continuous load”. It is important to know starting loads and continuous loads of appliances that are to be powered by this inverter.

Appliance power is rated in watts. This information is usually stamped or printed on most AC appliances and equipment. In some cases, a tool will be rated in amperes. To convert amps to watts, multiply: $AMPS \times 115 \text{ (AC voltage)} = \text{WATTS}$. This formula yields an approximation of the continuous wattage load of that appliance.

The starting load of an appliance is a major factor of whether an inverter can power it. Starting load is momentary. With many appliances, it is approximately twice the continuous load. However, some appliance starting loads can be as high as eight times the continuous load. To determine if an appliance or tool will operate with this inverter, run a test. This inverter will automatically shut down in the event of an overload, so there is no danger of damaging either the inverter or the equipment.

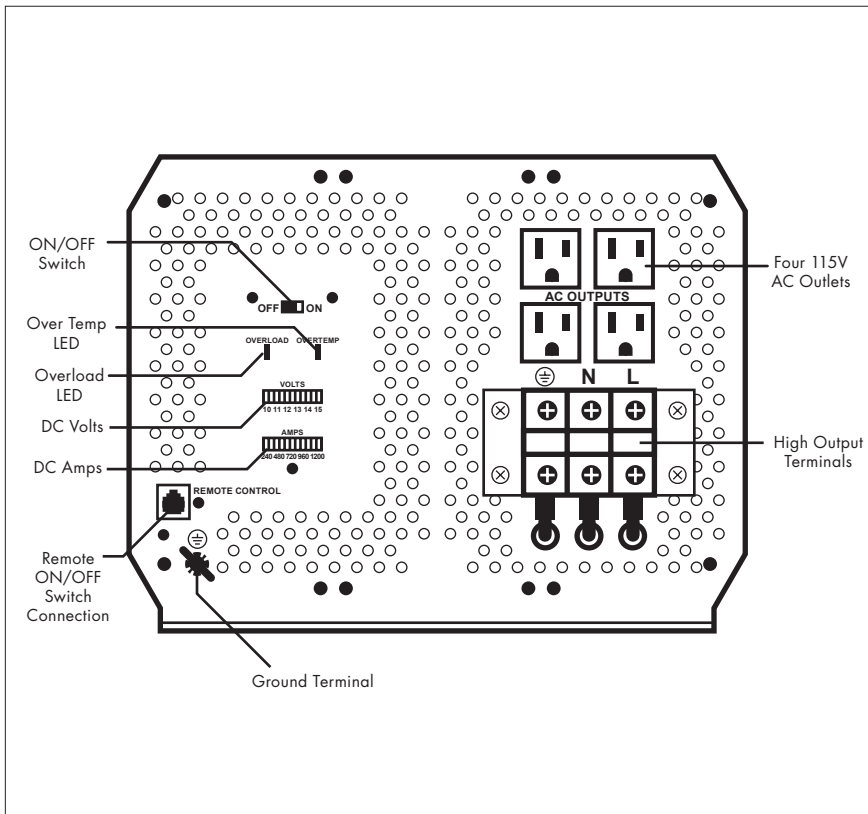
User's Manual—Please read before using this equipment.

All Modified Sine Wave (MSW) inverters may not properly operate some appliances with either speed control features or dimmer controls. Some appliance GFCI power cords will not operate properly while powered by MSW inverters. Trial operation is the only way to know for sure.

WARNING: INVERTER AC OUTPUT CAN BE LETHAL. IMPROPER USE OF THIS INVERTER MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE.

FRONT PANEL

The Front Panel contains an ON/OFF Switch, Overload and Over Temp Indicators, direct wiring High Output Terminals, Four AC Outlets, a Ground Terminal Lug and a Remote Switch Connector. The inverter also has LED bar meters that display DC volts and DC amps.



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ON/OFF Switch.

This switch turns the inverter ON and OFF.

Over Temp LED

This indicator turns RED as the inverter shuts down because of excessively high temperature. Immediately turn off appliances and allow the inverter to cool before continuing. The inverter generates heat and overheats when it is operated in a location without adequate ventilation.

Overload LED

This indicator turns RED as the inverter shuts down from an overload condition. Immediately turn off some appliances to reduce the load. If the continuous combined power requirement of appliances exceeds the inverters continuous rating, the inverter will overload. Sometime an appliance with very high start-up load will cause an inverter to shut down. If battery condition and cables do not support the load, then a more batteries and heavier cables may be required.

Volts Bar Graph

This inverter operates with input voltage ranging from 10.0 to 15 volts of direct current (DC). If the inverter input voltage level drops below 10.5 volts DC, an alarm will sound. When input voltage drops below 10 volts, the inverter automatically shuts down. This display is a measurement of the voltage at the DC terminals of the inverter, not actual battery voltage. During high wattage applications the display may show a lower voltage level than battery voltage because of cable voltage drop that occurs between the DC input terminals and the battery. Generally, cable voltage drop should not exceed 0.25 to 0.5 volts, because greater voltage drop can seriously reduce appliance run time.

While charging from a generator, solar panel or AC powered charger, battery voltage will be higher than when the battery is resting. This inverter will automatically shut down if the input voltage is 17 volts or higher. Voltages that are greater than 15 may cause damage to the inverter. Damage caused by excessive voltage input is not covered under warranty.

Amps Bar Graph

This display indicates actual DC amperes of current being drawn from the battery bank. Note that the AMPS display indicates a range of current from 240 to 1200 amps. Current less than 240 amps is not displayed. Note that for a 240 amp reading, the inverter should be powering 2400 watts of AC load.

AC Outlets.

Each of the four outlets is rated at 15 amps 115V AC maximum (1500 Watts). Use High Output Terminals for appliance loads greater than 1500 watts or for distributed wiring.

High Output AC Terminals

There are three insulated terminals on the front panel of the inverter. These terminals are for connecting 115 volt AC devices that require more than 15 amps to operate or for connection to distribution wiring with multiple branches and AC outlets. Any AC output wiring that

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is directly connected must comply with US National Electric Code (NEC) wiring gauge recommendations. Facing the Front Panel, the terminals are:

Left	Middle	Right
Ground	Neutral	Hot (or Live)

Neutral and Ground are bonded (connected) inside the inverter to comply with the NEC requirement that any AC source must have a Neutral to Ground connection.

Remote ON/OFF Switch Connection

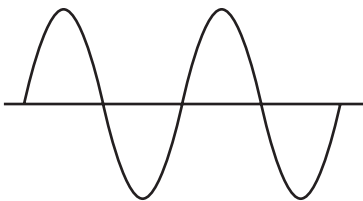
A supplied cable and Remote Switch assembly provides a convenient remote On/Off feature.

Ground Terminal

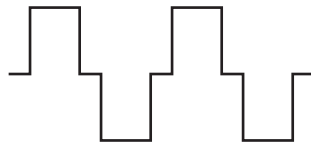
This terminal is for attaching a 6 gauge insulated safety ground wire. This safety wire protects personnel if there is an unlikely failure in either the cabling or enclosure insulation. Do not directly connect this ground to any negative DC terminal on the inverter. This safety wire is to be connected to the vehicle frame or earth ground or negative battery terminal as described in the installation procedure.

POWER INVERTER OUTPUT WAVEFORM

This inverter's AC output is a Modified Sine Wave (MSW) 115 volts AC. The comparison of MSW and household AC is shown below.



Sine Wave

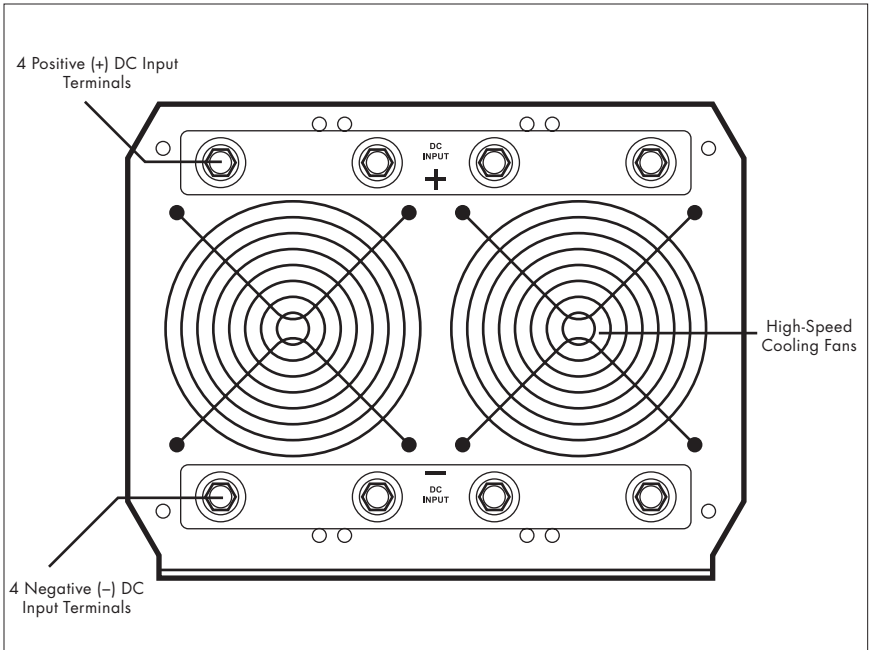


Modified Sine Wave (MSW)

MSW has a root mean square (RMS) voltage of 115 volts. Most ordinary AC voltmeters are calibrated to read "average" voltage and assume that an AC waveform is a sine wave. Average reading meters do not correctly read MSW voltage, and will display 20 to 30 volts too low. Multi-meters identified as "TRUE RMS" will accurately read MSW voltage.

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REAR PANEL



High-Speed Cooling Fans

Fans keep internal temperatures of the inverter from becoming excessive.

Negative DC (-) Input and Positive DC (+) Input Terminals

The inverter described in this manual has multiple cable terminal sets. All negative (-) terminals are connected inside the inverter. Similarly, all positive (+) terminals are connected together inside the inverter.

PLANNING AN INVERTER SYSTEM

Any large wattage inverter system requires planning before installation.

The user must determine the following:

- Maximum inverter wattage required
- Operating time (run time) needed between battery recharges
- Battery bank capacity in amp-hours

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- Charger requirement to charge batteries within a practical time.
- Round trip distance between battery bank and inverter.

DETERMINING MAXIMUM APPLIANCE WATTAGE

Maximum AC appliance wattage is the first factor in planning battery and charging systems.

Some appliance consideration:

Microwave oven specifications list cooking power (watts) and appliance power. Appliance power is the AC load the inverter will support.

Most electric tools, appliances and audio/video equipment have labels that list the unit's power requirements in watts. Sometimes, tools are rated in amps. To convert to watts, multiply the amps by 115 (115V AC). For example, a power tool rated at 4 amps will draw 460 watts.

Determine the wattage of each appliance you need to simultaneously operate. Add all of the appliance wattages to obtain an estimated "total watts" number. Remember to consider the start-up surge that motorized appliances will cause. Do not exceed the momentary surge rating of the inverter (peak watts), as this can cause immediate overload shut down.

CONFIGURING A 12 VOLT BATTERY BANK

A battery bank is an interconnection of batteries; in this case, to provide 12 volts. To determine the minimum battery ampere-hour rating that is needed to operate AC appliances from an inverter, plus any DC appliances powered by the battery bank. Follow these steps:

1. List the maximum continuous wattage that an inverter has to supply.
2. Estimate the number of hours each appliance will be in use between battery recharges. This will vary. For example, a typical home-use coffee maker draws 500 watts during its brew time of 5 minutes, but maintaining pot temperature only requires 100 watts. Typically, a microwave oven only operates for a few minutes. Refrigerators and air conditioners cycle on and off. Some longer operating time appliances are lamps, televisions, computers and sound systems.
3. Determine the total watt-hours of energy needed by multiplying average power consumption in watts by hours of run time. For example: 1500 watts for 10 hours = 15,000 watt hours.
4. To get an estimate of the maximum current (in amps) that a battery bank must be capable of delivering to the inverter, divide the AC load watts by ten. For example, a 1500 watt AC load will need 150 amps at 12 volts DC. This relationship holds for 12V DC inverters with 90% efficiency.

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Using the 1500 watts (or 150 amps) for 10 hours example, 150 amps are needed for 10 hours. This provides us with the basic amp-hours (AH) of battery life that is required. Ten hours at 150 amps equals 1500 Amp-hours (AH). This answer is just a starting point because there are additional factors that determine actual run time. These include:

- Cable gauge and length (cable losses)
- Charge level of the batteries (between use, chargers have to be able to fully charge the batteries)
- Temperature of the batteries (colder batteries provide fewer amps)
- Age and condition of the batteries (older batteries lose AH capacity)
- Use of DC appliances
- Compliance with turning off unnecessary AC and DC loads.

DERATING THE BATTERY BANK

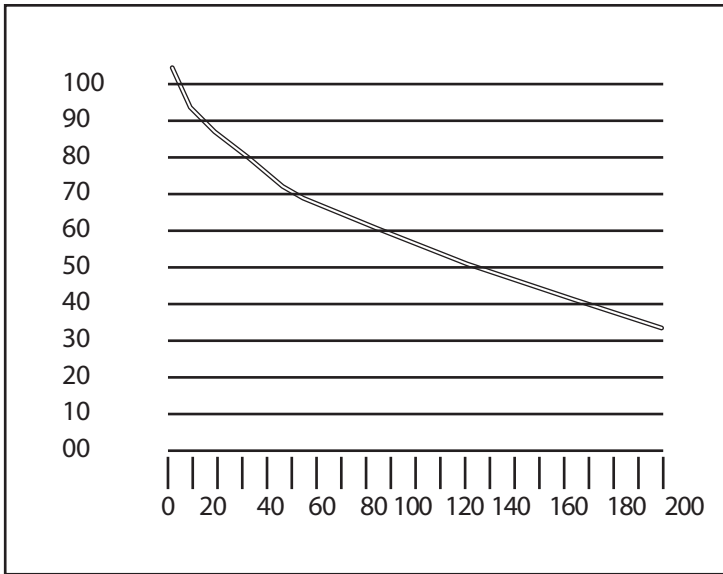
Most lead-acid batteries have a rating expressed in amp-hours (AH). The most common rating of AH is "at the 20 hour rate".

NOTE: Despite several Internet explanations, there is no relationship between cold cranking amps (CCA) and amp-hours (AH).

For example; if a 20AH battery is discharged at a 1 amp rate, it will take 20 hours to discharge that battery. The terms "charged" and "discharged" relate to actual battery voltage. This means that the output voltage of a 12 volt battery starts at 13.2 volts (fully charged) then drops to 10.0 volts (discharged). If a load on the battery causes the battery to discharge faster than the 20 hour rate, the apparent capacity (AH) of the battery is reduced (derated). When batteries are under heavy load, derating is a major run time factor. The following graph can help to determine what a battery bank can deliver under heavy load. The results are used to estimate how much additional battery capacity is needed to deliver desired run time.

The left vertical numbers of the curve represents percentage of the battery capacity at the 20 hour rate. In this example, the user needs a one hour run time. If the example battery is 220AH (20 hour rate), and the load is 220 amps that is 100 percent (horizontal number) of the AH (20 hour rate). Starting at the 100 percent horizontal point and looking up to the curve the results are that only 56 the percent of the battery capacity is available. This means that a higher battery capacity is required to get the desired run time of one hour. The curve also shows that a load of 200 percent of the 20 hour rate yields only 31 percent of the battery capacity. The installer must carefully plan the capacity of battery bank or the run time may be seriously affected. To the inexperienced installer, several trial battery capacities may be required to make sure a large enough battery capacity is available to achieve the desired run time.

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The curve can be applied to any lead acid battery under heavy load providing that the battery has an AH rating "at the 20 hour rate".

The example 150 amp load needs to run for 10 hours, so we begin configuration with a 1500 AH battery. If the vertical is 1500 and the horizontal is 150 amps, the percentage of load on the battery is 10 percent. The curve shows that the 1500 AH is derated to 90 % of maximum. This means that the battery should be at least 16,500 AH for the full 10 hour run time. It is important to add some extra battery capacity, because as batteries age, they lose capacity.

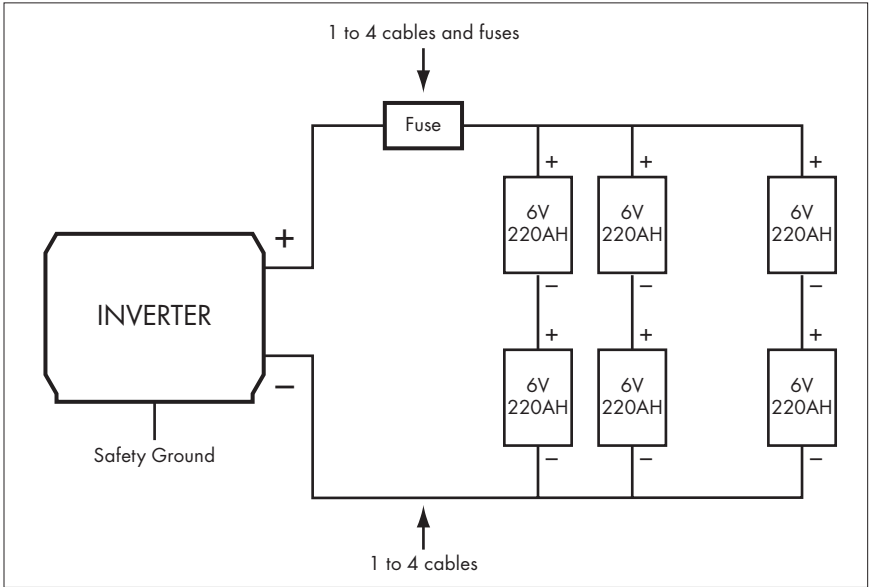
CONFIGURATING THE BATTERY BANK

6 volt, 220 AH deep-cycle "golf cart" batteries were selected for these illustrations because they are generally available and relatively inexpensive. They are deep-cycle type and with regular recharging they have a relatively long life. These batteries are "flooded" type; they freely vent hydrogen and oxygen while under charge and heavy discharge conditions. They must be vented to outside air to prevent accumulation of explosive gases. If batteries are to be kept in close proximity to the inverter or in a living space, use deep-cycle sealed lead acid batteries (SLA).

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Battery Bank Diagram

The diagram below shows an inverter with up to four sets of connections to a battery bank with recommended fuses for battery protection.



Fusing Requirements

NOTE: It is important that any high powered DC system has main battery fuses in all positive (+) battery cables within one foot of the battery bank's positive terminal. The fuses protect against battery explosion if a battery cable accidentally shorts. The fuse amperage rating must be sized to allow simultaneous operation of all the AC appliances to be powered, allowing for momentary high start-up current requirements. Use the recommended ANL type fuses and fuse holders (or equivalent) are recommended. See Appendix A for recommended fuse ratings. They are readily available from marine supply dealers. Read and comply with the warning below.

WARNING: EXPLODING BATTERIES CAN SPRAY MOLTEN LEAD, HOT SULFURIC ACID AND PLASTIC FRAGMENTS. BATTERIES THAT ARE CHARGING OR UNDER HIGH DISCHARGE RATES CAN PRODUCE EXPLOSIVE HYDROGEN GAS INTO THE SURROUNDING AREA. BE SAFE— FUSE THE BATTERY BANK AND MAKE SURE THE BATTERY BANK LOCATION IS PROPERLY VENTILATED.

DC Cable Gauge

Minimize cable losses by using the thickest insulated stranded copper wire available, and the shortest practical length. Refer to Appendix A at the rear of this manual for suggested cable gauge.

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INSTALLATION—CONNECTING AN INVERTER

General Information

This inverter must be mounted in a dry, cool and dust free environment.

If installation is on a wall or bulkhead, the inverter should be mounted horizontally. Vertical mounting allows dust and objects to fall into inverter vents.

Loose cable connections can result in a severe voltage drop that can damage connectors, conductors, and insulation and can cause sparking. A reverse polarity connection will blow fuses in the inverter and can permanently damage the inverter. Damage caused by reverse polarity will void the warranty.

There are multiple sets of DC input terminals to reduce the need for larger gauge cables. All DC terminals are threaded studs that have metal washers and nuts. Make sure that you have the proper sized socket wrenches to tighten terminal connections when so directed. The table below indicates the how many sets of cable terminals to use for different power levels. One terminal set is any positive and any negative terminal.

NOTE: No single terminal can carry more current than described in the table that follows:

Watts	2500	5000	7500	10000
Terminal Sets	1	2	3	4

All cables must be made of stranded, insulated copper wire. Measure the round trip length of cable needed. Round trip is the distance from the negative battery bank terminal to the inverter and back to the positive terminal of the battery bank. Use a length of string and follow the route the cables will follow. Measure the length of string and then determine the correct gauge cable required for the power level and total distance. Appendix A has a table that relates cable length and gauge for your inverter. Measure all terminal stud diameters that are to be connected to cables. Obtain ring terminals that fit the cables and terminal studs. Be sure the ring terminals can carry the current required.

Ground Terminal Wire Requirements

Use a minimum of 6 gauge stranded wire for enclosure ground wire. Connect this to the chassis of your vehicle or to the grounding system in your boat. In a city, the ground wire can connect to a metal cold water pipe that goes underground. In remote locations, the ground wire can be connected to an "earth ground". This can be an attachment to a 6 foot long copper clad metal rod driven into the ground. In the unlikely event of a short circuit, operating the inverter without proper grounding can result in electrical shock. Do not directly connect this ground to the negative terminal on the inverter.

Cable Preparation

1. Strip all cable ends to allow crimping of Ring Terminals.
2. Crimp appropriate sized ring terminals onto all cable ends including fuse holder cable ends.
3. Connect the fuse holders to the long positive (+) cable terminals.

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4. Connect the fuse holders to the short positive (+) cable terminals.
5. Wrap the inverter positive cable ends with insulating plastic wrap.
6. Mount the fuse holders to a support structure.
7. Install fuses in the fuse holders and tighten the retaining nuts.
8. Install the Ground wire from the inverter enclosure to the grounding point.

WARNING: THE PROCEDURE THAT FOLLOWS IS FOR SAFE CONNECTION TO MINIMIZE INITIAL CONNECTION SPARKING AND DAMAGE FROM UNPROTECTED BATTERY CABLE SHORTS.

Making the first connection between the positive cable and the inverter's positive terminal may cause a spark. This is a normal and is a result of capacitors in the inverter starting to charge. Because of the possibility of sparking, it is extremely important that both the inverter and the battery bank be positioned away from any source of flammable fumes or gases. Failure to heed this warning can result in fire or explosion. Do not make the first positive terminal connection immediately after batteries have been charging. Allow time for the battery gasses to vent to outside air.

Inverter to Battery Connection Procedure

1. Disconnect any Remote Switch Connector from the front panel of the inverter.
2. Make sure the ON/OFF switch located on the front panel of the inverter is in the OFF position.
3. Install all non-fused (negative) cables from the negative battery bank terminal to the Negative (-) Terminals on the rear of the inverter.
4. Tighten the retaining nuts.
5. Connect all fuses end positive cable ring terminals to the positive battery bank terminal.
6. Carefully tighten the retaining nuts. **DO NOT SHORT BATTERY POSITIVE TO NEGATIVE OR GROUND.**
7. At the inverter end carefully unwrap one positive cable end and connect it to one Positive Terminal. A spark is likely to result. This is normal.
8. Tighten the retaining nut. **BE CAREFUL; DO NOT SHORT THE POSITIVE TERMINAL TO THE GROUNDED INVERTER ENCLOSURE.**
9. Continue installing the remaining positive cables.
10. Turn ON the inverter. The display on the front panel should show between 10.5 to 15 volts depending on the voltage of the power source. When the voltage reading does not fall within this range, check the connections of the wires to the terminals on the power source and the inverter to make sure they are secure. Also check the voltage of the power source. Make certain that the High Temp or Overload LED Indicators are not lit.
11. Turn OFF the inverter. The Overload and Over Temp LEDs may briefly "flash". This is normal. The audible alarm may also emit a short "chirp". This is also normal.

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12. When you have confirmed that the appliance to be operated is turned off, plug the appliance into one of the AC Outlets on the front panel of the inverter.

13. Turn the inverter on.

Note: If an extension cord is used from the inverter to an appliance, limit the extension cord length to 50 feet or less. Make sure that the cord is properly rated to carry the appliance load. Extension cords are not to be used as permanent wiring. Instead, use High Output Terminals and NEC compliant wiring, outlets and installation techniques.

CHARGING THE BATTERY BANK

It is not the purpose of this Inverter User's Guide to provide detailed information regarding battery charging systems. However, the user should try to supplement any charging system with either wind or solar power. These can continue to operate during power outages and they also reduce recharge time. If automatic AC powered battery chargers do not provide enough charging current for a larger battery bank, it is permissible to have two automatic battery chargers connected to the same battery bank.

REGULAR LOSS OF COMMERCIAL POWER

If an inverter system is used during commercial power outages that occur daily, configure the charging system to replace energy during the time that commercial power is available. Replacement of battery energy always requires more than was taken from the battery (typically 130 percent). In the example used earlier in this document, the AC load ran for 10 hours. If commercial power is available, there are approximately 14 hours left in the day to do the recharging. The following is an example of what is necessary to recharge a battery bank that has 16,500 AH of capacity (as in the example above) and has been discharged to 10.5 volts (discharged). The charger has to replace 2145 AH (1650×1.3 AH) in 14 hours. So the charger must charge at a rate of 153 amps for 14 hours. As this charge current is distributed among the batteries in the battery bank, the current received by an individual battery is within its charge rating. Be sure that the battery is well vented as the area will likely have accumulations of an explosive mixture of hydrogen and oxygen. Follow all recommendations for use that are contained in the battery charger manual.

WARNING: THERE IS DANGER OF EXPLOSION. DO NOT CONNECT OR DISCONNECT CHARGER CABLES DIRECTLY AFTER BATTERY DISCHARGE OR RECHARGE—MAKE SURE THAT THE BATTERY BANK AREA IS WELL VENTED BEFORE ATTACHING OR REMOVING CABLES.

If flooded lead acid batteries are used, as examples given in this document, be sure that periodic checks of battery electrolyte levels are accomplished. Follow battery manufacturer's instructions in keeping the electrolytes at the proper level. Be sure to use pure distilled water when replacing evaporated electrolyte liquid.

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ABOARD A VESSEL OR VEHICLE.

Manufacturer-supplied engine-driven alternators can usually be replaced with higher amperage alternators. This will keep batteries charging while the vessel or vehicle engine is operating. In the case of a vessel, make sure that shore power is used to recharge batteries whenever possible.

TELEVISION AND AUDIO SUGGESTIONS.

Although all inverters are shielded and filtered to minimize signal interference, some interference with your television picture may be unavoidable, especially with weak signals. However, here are some suggestions that may improve reception.

- First, make sure that the television antenna produces a clear signal under normal operating conditions (i.e., at home plugged into a standard 110/120V AC wall outlet). Also, ensure that the antenna cable is properly shielded and of good quality.
- Change positions of the antenna cable and television power cord.
- Isolate the television, its power cord and antenna cables from the 12 volt power source by running an extension cord from the inverter to the television set.
- Coil the television power cord or install a clamp-on ferrite choke (available from electronic parts suppliers).

Note: Some inexpensive audio systems may have a slight “buzzing” sound when operated with the inverter. This is caused by insufficient filtering in the audio system. The only solution to this problem is to get a sound system with a higher quality power supply.

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TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM: Low or no output voltage

Reason	Solution
Poor contact with battery terminals	Clean the terminals thoroughly
Using incorrect type of voltmeter to test output voltage	Use a true RMS reading meter

PROBLEM: Inverter is shut down

Reason	Solution
Battery voltage below 10 volts	Recharge or replace the battery
Equipment being operated draws too much power	Cable gauge may be inadequate—use heavier cables
Inverter is too hot (thermal shut down mode)	Allow inverter to cool
	Check for adequate ventilation.
	Reduce the load on the inverter to rated continuous power output
Unit may be defective	See warranty and call customer service

PROBLEM: TV interference

Reason	Solution
Electrical interference from the inverter	Add a ferrite data line filter on to the TV power cord

PROBLEM: Low battery alarm on all the time

Reason	Solution
Input voltage below 10.5 volts	Keep input voltage above 10.5 volts to maintain regulation
Poor or weak battery condition	Recharge or replace battery
Poor or loose cable connection	Inspect terminals and tighten all connections
Inadequate power being delivered to the inverter or excessive voltage drop	Use heavier gauge wire
	Keep wire length as short as possible

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SPECIFICATIONS

Name	Description
Input	12V (10–15V) DC
Output	115 ± 5V AC
Output waveform	Modified Sine Waveform
Continuous power	10,000 watts
Surge power	20,000 watts
Efficiency	Approximately 90 %
No load current draw	<2.5A DC
Battery low alarm	10.5 ± 0.5V DC
Battery low shutdown	10 ± 0.5V DC
AC output sockets	4 US standard grounded
Power switch	Turns off AC output from inverter
Dimensions	22.44 x 11.02 x 8.46 in. (57 x 28 x 21.5 cm)
Net Weight	42.3 lb. (19.2 kg)

NOTE

All specifications are typical at nominal line, half load, and 77°F (25°C) unless otherwise noted. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

DISPOSAL OF INVERTER

Electronic products are known to contain materials that are toxic if improperly disposed. Contact local authorities for disposal and recycling information.

APPENDIX A CABLE GAUGE GUIDE

Cable recommendations are for full 10,000 watt output. Fuse each Positive cable at 250 to 300 Amps. Keep all fuses at same type and rating. For less than 10,000 maximum continuous AC output, fuse each Positive cable at 20 percent above the continuous DC current that cable is to handle.

Cable Round Trip Length (feet)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gauge (AWG)	2×4	0×4	0×4	00×4	00×4	000×4	000×4

WAGAN Corp. Limited Warranty Registration Form

Detach and return right portion to the address above.

Please activate my limited warranty for WAGAN Corp.

Name	
Mailing address	
City	
State, Zip code	
E-mail address	
Item purchased	Item no.
Store name	
Date of purchase	
Signature	Date

All WAGAN Corporation Products must be registered within (30) days of purchase to activate this warranty. Mail the complete registration form, along with a copy of the original sales receipt to:

Attn: Customer Service
WAGAN Corporation
31088 San Clemente St.
Hayward, CA 94544, USA



WAGAN Corp. Limited Warranty

All WAGAN Corporation products are warranted to the original purchaser of this product.

Warranty Duration: This product is warranted to the original purchaser for a period of two (2) Year from the original purchase date, to be free of defects in material and workmanship. WAGAN Corporation disclaims any liability for consequential damages. In no event will WAGAN Corporation be responsible for any amount of damages beyond the amount paid for the product at retail. In the event of a defective item, please contact WAGAN Corporation at (800) 231-5806 to obtain a Returned Merchandise Authorization number (RMA#), and return instructions. Each item returned will require a separate RMA#. After you have received the RMA# and the return instructions from WAGAN Corporation, please follow the instructions and send the item with PREPAID SHIPPING, along with all of the required documentation, a complete explanation of the problem, your name, address and daytime phone number. WAGAN Corporation will, at its option, replace or repair the defective part.

A Returned Merchandise Authorization number (RMA#) is REQUIRED when sending in any defective item. WAGAN Corporation is not responsible for any item(s) returned without an official Returned Merchandise Authorization number. The item(s) must be returned with prepaid shipping. WAGAN Corporation is not responsible for any shipping charges incurred in returning the item(s) back to the company for repair or replacement. This warranty is void if the product has been damaged by accident, in shipment, unreasonable use, misuse, neglect, improper service, commercial use, repairs by unauthorized personnel or other causes not arising out of defects in materials or workmanship. This warranty is effective only if the product is purchased and operated in the USA and does not extend to any units which have been used in violation of written instructions furnished.

Warranty Disclaimers: This warranty is in lieu of all warranties expressed or implied and no representative or person is authorized to assume any other liability in connection with the sale of our products. There shall be no claims for defects or failure of performance or product failure under any theory of tort, contract or commercial law including, but not limited to negligence, gross negligence, strict liability, breach of warranty and breach of contract.

Warranty Performance: During the above two (2) Year warranty period, a product with a defect will be replaced with a comparable model when the product is returned to WAGAN Corporation with an original store receipt. The replacement product will be in warranty for the balance of the two (2) Year warranty period. *Updated August 2008*



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