

POWERHORSE™

M6075679A.1

Item Number: 6075679

Serial Number: _____

Owner's Manual

Instructions for Installation/Set-up, Operation, Servicing, & Storage Portable, Outdoor Use-Only, Duel Fuel Generator

Can be used to power individual appliances plugged directly into the generator's outlets, or as a back-up connection to a building's power supply (via a professionally installed UL-approved transfer switch).

⚠ WARNING

READ and UNDERSTAND this manual completely before using the generator! Failure to properly set up, operate, and maintain this generator could result in *serious injury or death* from *carbon monoxide poisoning, electric shock, fire/explosion, or burns*. Generator has been shipped **WITHOUT** engine oil, Check the oil level using the dipstick and add oil as needed. In particular, be aware of the following hazards:

CO Poisoning

Generators give off carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas that can kill you. You CANNOT smell it, see it, or taste it.

- ONLY run generator OUTDOORS and AWAY from building air intakes. NEVER run generator inside any enclosed or semi-enclosed spaces, including homes, basements, garages, sheds, boxes, RVs, boats or pick-up truck beds. These spaces can trap poisonous gases, EVEN if you run a fan or open windows.
- Install carbon monoxide alarms inside nearby structures/buildings (battery-operated, or plug-in with battery backup).

Electric shock / Electrocution

- High voltage electricity from generator can kill. DO NOT operate in wet locations. Be sure generator is properly grounded. Use only UL-listed, outdoor-rated grounded extension cords of proper size.
- NEVER plug the generator directly into a wall outlet. ANY connection to a building's electrical system MUST ISOLATE THE GENERATOR FROM UTILITY POWER via a UL-approved transfer switch installed by a licensed electrician. Otherwise, back feed from the generator into the power grid could kill utility workers.

Fire / Explosion

- DO NOT overload generator (per rated capacity), and OPERATE ONLY in an area with adequate cooling ventilation so engine does not overheat. Exhaust can be extremely hot. Keep muffler at least 7 feet from all combustible objects.
- All fuels are flammable. Never fuel a running or hot engine. Never pump fuel directly into generator at gas station – use approved container to transfer fuel. Ensure there are no fuel leaks, and keep sources of sparks and flames away.
- ALWAYS keep a fire extinguisher rated “ABC” nearby.

STOP!

CHOOSE THE RIGHT GENERATOR FOR YOUR NEEDS. See the “Power load Planning & Management” section of this manual to determine your power load requirements and then compare to the generator's rated capacity.

INSPECT COMPONENTS: Closely inspect to make sure no components are missing or damaged. See the “Unpacking & Delivery Inspection” section for instructions on whom to contact to report missing or damaged parts.

ARRANGE FOR PROFESSIONAL INSTALLATION of a transfer switch if you will be connecting the generator to your building's electrical system. See the “Installation/Initial Set-Up” section for more information about this requirement.

Any Questions, Comments, Problems, or Parts Orders

Call Powerhorse Product Support 1-866-443-2576

Hazard Signal Word Definitions



This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.

 **DANGER**

DANGER indicates a hazardous situation, which if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

 **WARNING**

WARNING indicates a hazardous situation, which if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

 **CAUTION**

CAUTION used with the safety alert symbol, indicates a hazardous situation, which if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

CAUTION

CAUTION without the safety alert symbol, is used to address practices not related to personal injury.

NOTICE

NOTICE is used to address practices not related to personal injury.

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About Your Generator

Thank you for purchasing your Powerhorse portable generator!

About Your Generator

This engine-driven, portable generator is designed to provide up to its rated amount of electrical power. (See specifications section of this manual for model specific ratings)

It can supply power:

1. As a portable power source. You can plug appliances directly into the generator's electrical outlets.
2. As a back-up, standby power source for a building. A licensed electrician can connect the generator to your building's electrical system via the installation of an **UL-approved transfer switch**. (See the "Installation & Initial Set-up" section of this manual to learn more about specific requirements and precautions relating to wiring the generator to your building's electrical system.)

You must select a generator adequately sized for your power needs. You need to determine the power needs of all the appliances/tools you wish to power at the same time and choose a generator rated to provide at least that power level. See the "Power Load Planning & Management" section of this manual to determine your specific power load requirements and then compare them to this generator's rated capacity. You must not overload the generator. Overloading will cause damage to the generator and attached electrical devices, and may also result in fire.

Be sure to read about site selection and grounding requirements for running this generator. More detailed information can be found in the "Installation & Initial Set-up, Steps 4 & 5 of this manual.

Contact Powerhorse Product Support at 1-866-443-2576 with questions about optional accessories or to order.

Read this Manual

WARNING

Improper use or maintenance of this generator can result in *serious injury or death* from *carbon monoxide poisoning, electric shock/electrocution, fire/explosion, or burns*.

Read this manual completely before using the generator and follow all instructions and safety rules.

You must follow all instructions and safety precautions presented throughout this manual. A summary of important safety information can be found at the end of the manual. Keep this manual for reference and review.

Proper preparation, operation, and maintenance will result in operator safety, as well as best performance and long life of the generator. For detailed engine operation and maintenance information, always refer to the engine Owner's Manual furnished with the generator.

Powerhorse is constantly improving its products. The specifications outlined herein are subject to change without prior notice or obligation. The purchaser and/or user shall assume liability for any modification and/or alterations of this equipment from original design and manufacture.

About Your Generator

Before using, the user shall determine the suitability of this product for its intended use and assumes liability therein.

Contact Powerhorse Product Support at 1-866-443-2576 for any questions about the appropriate use of this generator.

Warranty Registration

Please fill in the warranty registration information in the back of this manual and have it on hand when you call in on a warranty claim or replacement parts.

ATTENTION:

All Rental Companies and Private Owners who loan this equipment to others!

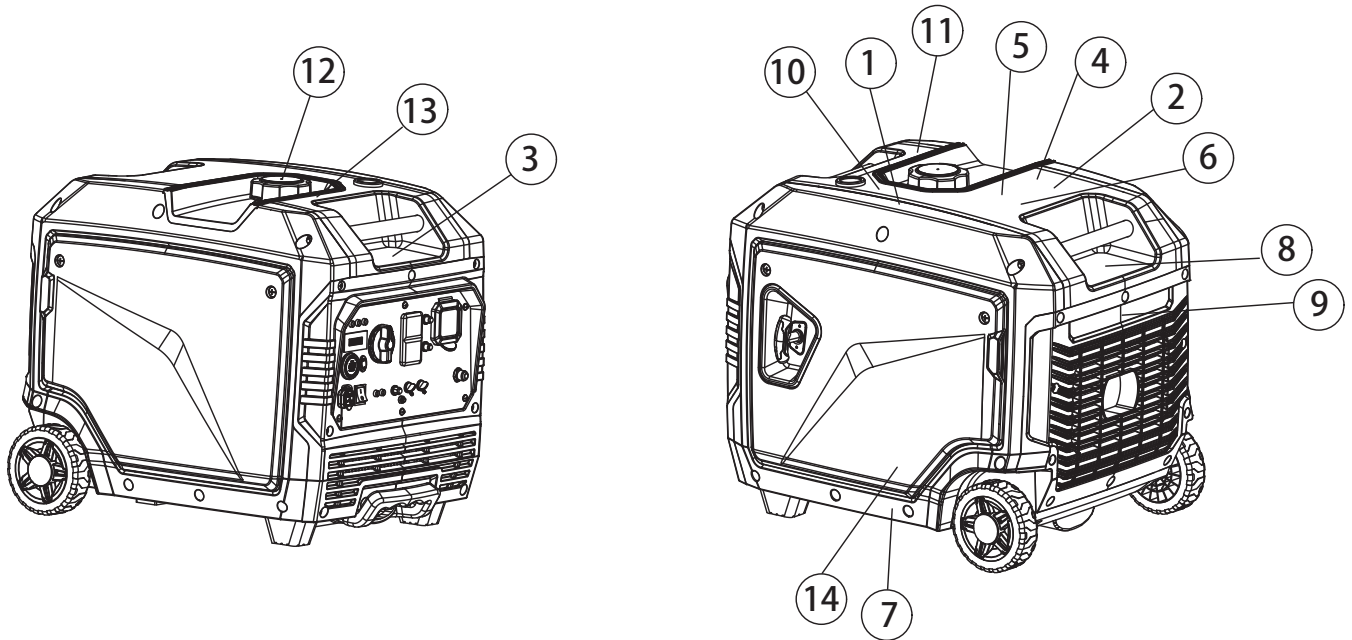
All persons to whom you rent/loan this generator must have access to and read this manual. Keep this owner's manual with the generator at all times and advise all persons who will operate the machine to read it. You must also provide personal instruction on how to safely operate the generator and remain available to answer any questions a renter/borrower might have.

Specifications

Item Number	#6075679
Maximum Output	GAS:5000 Watts LPG:4500 Watts
Continuous Output	GAS:3900 Watts LPG:3510 Watts
Voltage	120 Volt (V)
Phase	Single phase
Frequency	60 Hertz (Hz)
Power Factor	1.0 p.f.
Engine	Powerhorse 224cc
Engine Speed	3,800 RPM (with ESC button OFF)
Fuel Type	Non-leaded automobile gasoline/LPG
Fuel Capacity	7.13 US gallons (27L)
Oil Type	10W-30 (API Service SE type or higher)
Oil Capacity	0.58 US quarts (0.55L)
Noise Level	63 dBA @ 7 meters
Starting Method	Recoil/One push start/Rmote start
Dimensions	
Length	25"
Width	16.9"
Height	20.8"
Dry Weight	104.7 lbs.

Any Questions, Comments, Problems, or Parts Orders
Call Powerhorse Product Support 1-866-443-2576

Safety Label Locations

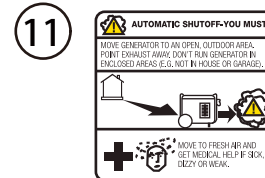
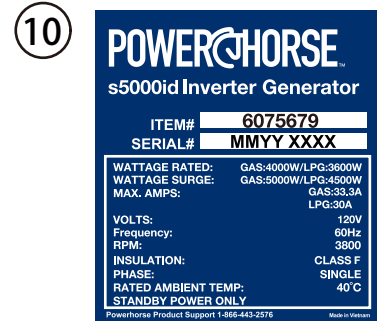
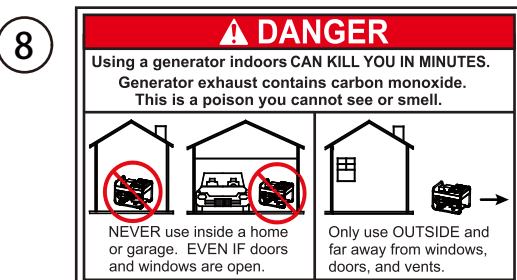
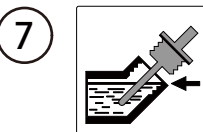
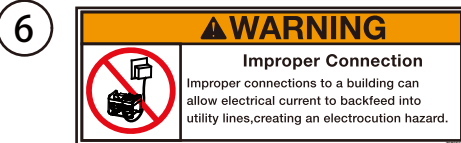
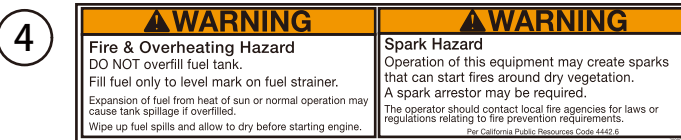
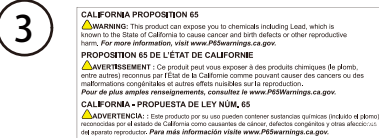
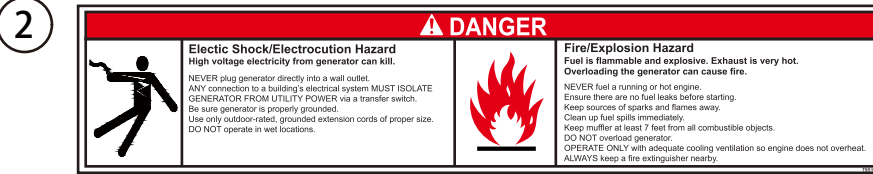


Ref#	Part#	Description	Qty
1	154637-1002	Starting Instruction Decal	1
2	141322-1002	Shock/Fire Decal	1
3	158849-1018	PROP65 Decal	1
4	159713-1002	Overfill & Spark Decal	1
5	153308-4000	CO Battery Warning Decal	1
6	159714-1002	Improper Connection Decal	1
7	159715-1002	Oil Fill Decal	1
8	149190-1002	CPSC Decal	1
9	154640-1002	Burn Hazard Decal	1
10	154799-1002	5000W Nameplate Decal	1
11	154524-1018	CO Warning Decal	1
12	154800-1002	Fuel Tank Cap Decal	1
13	154593-1002	Manual QR Code Decal	1
14	154784-1002	EPA Decal	2

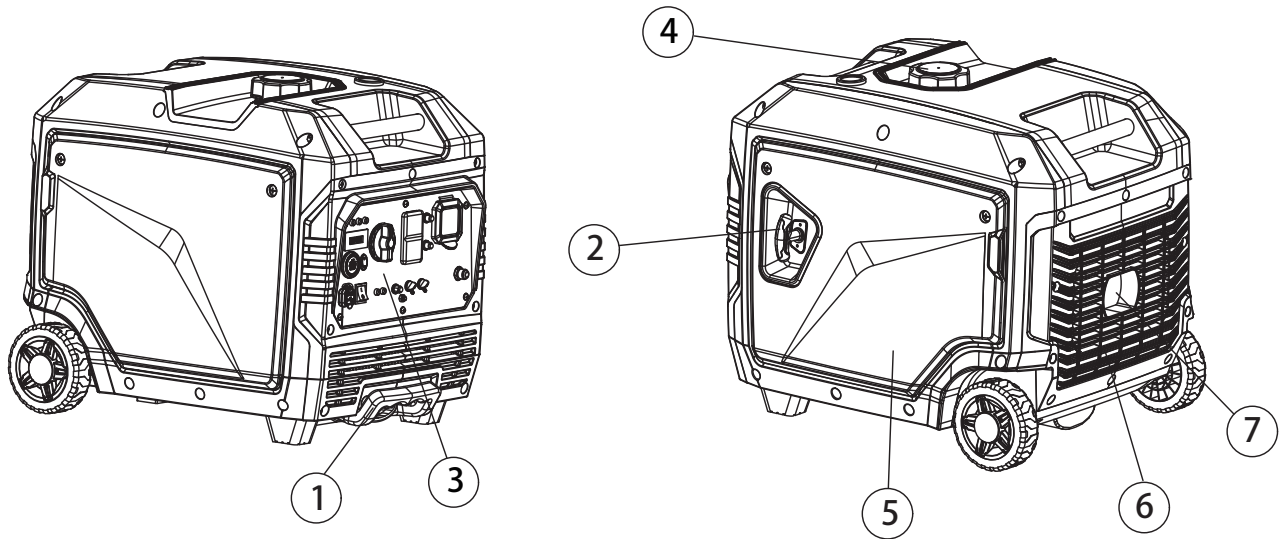
Always make sure safety labels are in place and in good condition. If a safety label is missing or not legible, order new labels or unsafe operation could result.

To order replacement safety labels, call Powerhorse Product Support at 1-866-443-2576.

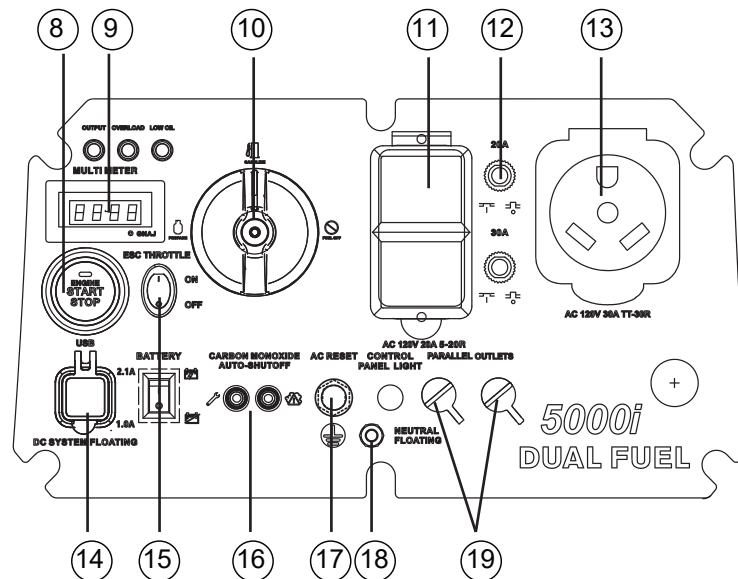
Safety Label Locations



Machine Component Identification



Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1	Carrying Handle	5	Right Baffle Board
2	Recoil Starter	6	Muffler Baffle
3	Control Panel	7	Muffler
4	Fuel Tank Cap		



Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
8	One Push Start	14	USB
9	Multimeter (V.F.T)	15	ESC Button
10	Fuel Knob	16	CO Warning Light
11	120V 20A Duplex Receptacles	17	AC Reset
12	20A Thermal Protection 120V	18	Grounding Post
13	30A Locking Receptacle	19	Parallel Operation Outlets

Machine Component Identification

REFERENCE GUIDE	
Reference 1 – Carrying Handle	Provides a means for moving and lifting the generator. Grasp the handle firmly when pulling the recoil starter grip so the generator does not fall over.
Reference 2 – Recoil Starter Grip	Grasp firmly when starting engine to engage engine cranking.
Reference 3 – Control Panel	An electrical device that contains receptacles, switches and other electrical devices.
Reference 4 – Fuel Tank Cap	The fuel tank cap seals the fuel in the tank.
Reference 5 – Right Baffle Board	Right panel of generator to protect parts inside.
Reference 6 – Muffler Baffle	The baffle is essential for reducing noise, optimizing exhaust gas flow, protecting the muffler structure, and enhancing durability.
Reference 7 – Muffler	An acoustic device installed onto the exhaust system that is designed to reduce noise. The outlet includes a spark arrester.
Reference 8 – One Push Start	The One Push Start (also known as an electric start or push-button start) function in a generator is a feature designed to simplify the starting process.
Reference 9 – Multimeter (V.F.T)	Instrument used for measuring voltage, frequency and runtime in an electrical circuit. Monitors voltage, frequency and runtime as produced by the generator.
Reference 10 – Fuel Knob	Provides a convenient method to switch between gasoline and propane.
Reference 11 – 120V, 20A Outlet (NEMA 5-20R)	Outlet designed to output 120 volts.
Reference 12 – 20 Amp Thermal Protection 120Volt	The primary function is to automatically disconnect the circuit within a 120-volt AC system when the current reaches or exceeds 20 amps, or when abnormal temperature rise occurs in the Unit, to ensure equipment safety.
Reference 13 -120V,30A (NEMA TT-30R)	Outlet designed to output 120 volts.
Reference 14 – 5V DC USB	Outlet designed to output 5 volts, USB socket.
Reference 15 – ESC Button	When in low load push it on for energy saving, that can reduce gas consumption, Unit running at low speed with low noise.
Reference 16 – CO Waring Light	When the yellow light is on, it indicates all functions should be checked and repaired. Red light alarms indicates CO concentrates exceeds the standard.
Reference 17 – AC Reset	The AC reset is designed to help restore normal operation if the generator's AC circuit breaker has tripped or if there is an issue with the AC output.
Reference 18 – Grounding Post	Means to connect the generator to a ground wire.
Reference 19 – Parallel Operation Outlets	This is the terminal for connecting two Powerhorse Inverter Generators using special cables.

Power Load Planning & Management

WARNING

NEVER exceed the rated wattage capacity of your generator.

OVERLOADING may cause SERIOUS DAMAGE to the generator and attached electrical devices, and may result in fire.

Your generator **MUST BE SIZED PROPERLY** to provide both the running and starting (surge) wattage of the devices you will be powering. Before using your generator, determine the running and starting wattage requirements of all the electrical devices you will be powering simultaneously. The sum of the running and starting wattages of the devices being powered must not exceed the continuous output rating of your generator. (The continuous output rating of your generator is listed in the “Specifications” section of this manual.) Note that:

- Devices without electric motors such as light bulbs, radios, and televisions have the same running and starting wattage.
- Devices with electric motors such as refrigerators, compressors, and hand tools typically require a starting wattage that is 3 to 5 times greater than the running wattage.

The running and starting wattage requirements are often listed on a device’s nameplate. If wattage is not given on the device’s nameplate, the wattage may be calculated by multiplying the nameplate voltage by nameplate amperage, Watts = Volts X Amps.

Example conversion to watts:

$$120 \text{ Volts} \times 5 \text{ Amps} = 600 \text{ Watts}$$

If only the running voltage is given on the nameplate for a device with an electric motor, the starting wattage can be approximated to be three to five times the running wattage.

Estimates for the running wattage requirements for common devices are listed in **Table 1** below. Guidance for starting wattages is provided in the table’s footnotes.

Table 1

Device	Running Watts (Continuous)	Starting Watts (Surge)
10in. Table Saw	1800	4500
7-1/4in. Circular Saw	1400	2300
8in. Bench Grinder	1400	2500
Air Conditioner - Central (24,000 BTU)	3800	4950
Air Conditioner - RV (13,500 BTU)	1500	3000
Air Conditioner - Window (10,000 BTU)	1200	2200
Battery Charger: 100 Amp with 300 Amp Boost	2400	7800
Battery Charger: 15 Amp	380	-
Battery Charger: 60 Amp with 250 Amp Boost	1500	5750
Belt Sander	1200	2400
Ceiling Fan	800	1200
Clock Radio	100	-
Clothes Dryer (electric)	1800	5750

Power Load Planning & Management (cont'd)

Device	Running Watts (Continuous)	Starting Watts (Surge)
Clothes Dryer (gas)	700	1200
Clothes Washer	1150	2300
Coffee Maker	1750	-
Deep Freezer	700	1000
Desktop Computer w/ 17" monitor	800	-
Dishwasher (Hot Dry)	1500	1500
Drill: 1/2in., 5.4 Amps	600	900
Drill: 3/8in., 4 Amps	440	600
DVD/CD Player	100	-
Electric Fence: 25 Miles	2500	-
Electric Fry Pan	1300	-
Electric Range: 8in. Element	2100	-
Furnace Fan (Gas or fuel oil): 1/2 HP	875	2350
Furnace Fan (Gas or fuel oil): 1/4 HP	600	1000
Furnace Fan (Gas or fuel oil): 1/8 HP	300	500
Garage Door Opener	750	1200
Hair Dryer	1250	-
Hot Plate	2100	-
Inkjet Printer	80	-
Iron	1200	-
Laser Printer	950	-
Lights (Ten 75 Watt light bulbs)	750	-
Microwave Oven 1000W	1000	-
Milk Cooler	1100	1800
Milker (Vacuum Pump): 2 HP	1000	2300
Miter Saw - 10"	1650	2400
Oscillating Fan	200	400
Portable Heater (Kerosene, Diesel: 150,000 BTU	625	1000
Pressure Washer: 1 HP	1200	3600
Quartz Halogen Work light	1000	-
Reciprocating Saw	1200	2000
Refrigerator Freezer	700	1500
Security System	500	-
Space Heater	1800	-
Stereo Receiver	450	-
Sump Pump: 1/2 HP	1050	2150
Sump Pump: 1/3 HP	800	1300
Television 27"	500	-
VCR	100	-
Water Heater (Electric 40gal)	4000	-
Water Well Pump (1/3hp 220v)	1000	2000

(a) Hard-starting motors require 3-5 times the rated running watts

(b) For extremely hard to start loads such as air conditioners and air compressors, consult the equipment dealer to determine maximum wattage

Power Load Planning & Management (cont'd)

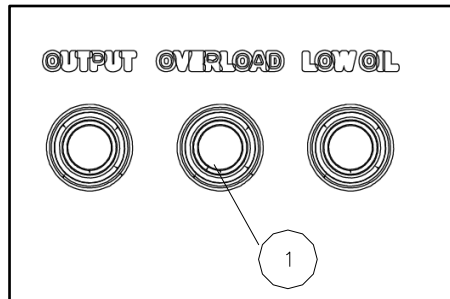
To calculate the running and starting wattage requirements for the devices you will be powering, follow these steps:

1. Make a list of all electrical devices you will be powering at the same time with the generator.
2. List the greater of the running or starting wattage next to each device as obtained from the devices' nameplate or **Table 1**. If only the running wattage for a device with an electric motor is known, the starting wattage can be estimated to be at least 3 times the running wattage.
3. Add the wattages for all devices on your list. This total must be lower than the continuous output rating of your generator.

Example:

Device to be Powered	Greater of Starting/Running Wattage
Light Bulbs (10 – 75 watt)	750 W
Refrigerator Freezer	1500 W
Microwave Oven 1000W	1000 W
Air Conditioner, Window (10,000 BTU)	2200 W
Sump pump (1/3 hp)	1300 W
Laser Printer	950W
Microwave Oven 1000W	1000W
Total	8700W

In this example, the generator must have a continuous output of at least 8700 watts in order to power all of the devices simultaneously.



The overload indicator light ① comes on when the total wattage exceeds the generators capability. If that happens, proceed as follows:

1. Turn off any connected electric devices.
2. Reduce the total wattage of connected electric devices within the rated output.
3. Check for blockages in the cool air intake (louver) and around the control unit. If any blockages are found remove.
4. After checking, press the reset button manually on the panel.

STAGGERING LOADS

You can increase the number of devices your generator can power by staggering the load on the generator. For example, you could alternately power your refrigerator and air conditioner for limited periods of time -- powering only one of the devices at a time and never powering both at the same time.

Installation / Initial Set-Up

There are a number of important steps required to set up your generator for initial use. These steps are:

Steps for Installation / Initial Set-Up

1. **Unpacking & delivery inspection.**
2. **Planning the power load to stay within the generator's rated capacity.**
3. **Setting up generator for the type of power generation you need:**
 - a. **portable power source, or**
 - b. **connected to a building as a back-up power source.**
4. **Selecting a site for using the generator.**
5. **Grounding.**

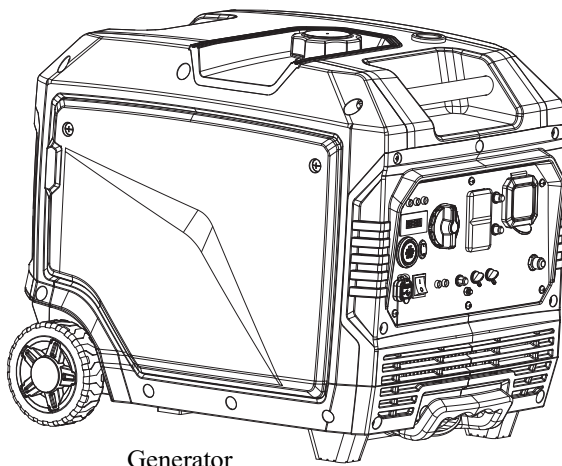
Each of these steps is discussed in detail below:

1. Unpacking & Delivery Inspection

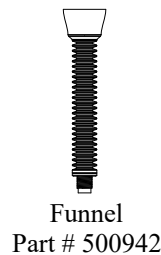
You should inspect the generator immediately after you receive delivery.

See the "Machine Component Identification" section of this manual for a diagram of the generator and its components.

- If you are *missing* or have damaged components, contact Product Support at 1-866-443-2576.



Generator



Funnel
Part # 500942



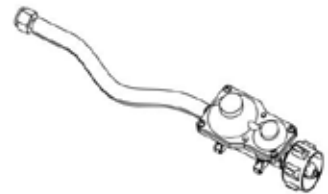
Spark Plug Wrench
and Handle Bar
Part # 99020



Flat Head
Screw Driver
Part # 99506



Parallel Cable Kit
(Sold separately)
Part #6489476



3.94ft Propane Hose
Assembly
Part#545331

2. Planning the Power Load

Plan your power load so that you do not exceed the generator's rated capacity.

See the "Power Load Planning & Management" section of this manual to review how to plan and manage power loads for the generator.

Installation / Initial Set-Up

3. Set-up either as a BUILDING BACK-UP or PORTABLE Power Source

This generator is designed to provide up to its rated amount of electrical power. It can supply electricity in two ways:

1. **As a back-up, standby power source for a building.** For this application, you must arrange for a licensed electrician to connect the generator to your building's electrical system via the installation of an UL-approved transfer switch. The transfer switch must be installed in accordance with building electrical code and guidelines supplied by your power company.
2. **As a portable power source.** You can plug appliances or tools directly into the generator's electrical outlets.

Specific requirements for each are given below.

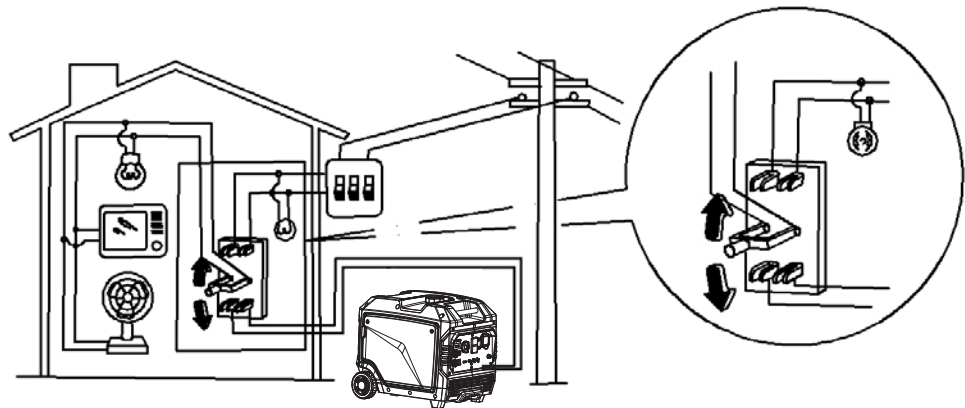
Note: Regardless of whether you use your generator as a back-up power source connected to a building or as a portable power source, you must not overload the generator. Overloading may cause serious damage to the generator and attached electrical devices.

Using as a Back-up Power Source for a Building

Contact a licensed electrician to install an UL-approved transfer switch if you want to use your generator as a back-up power source for a building.

What does a transfer switch do? It:

- a) Safely connects the generator to your building's electrical system by isolating your generator from your utility company's power lines, AND
- b) Connects your generator to a critical subset of your building's circuits that are needed for emergency power needs.



If your generator will be connected to your building's electrical system, it **MUST ALWAYS** be isolated from the utility power grid with a *UL-approved transfer switch installed by a licensed electrician* in compliance with all applicable building and electrical codes, and in accordance with guidelines supplied by your power company.

⚠DANGER:

A transfer switch must be installed in order to isolate your generator from the utility power grid. If your generator is **NOT** properly isolated from the utility system, serious hazards will arise:

- ◆ When your generator is running, its output will back feed into the utility power line and transformer that are normally used to provide you with power. The transformer will step up the current to the

Installation / Initial Set-Up

normal line voltage. An unsuspecting utility line worker working on what he thinks is a deactivated line could be electrocuted.

- ◆ If your generator is connected (running or not) when utility power is restored, your generator will be destroyed. It could also explode or cause fire.

In addition to isolating your generator from the utility system, the transfer switch connects your generator to a limited set of circuits in your building that have been chosen as critical to operate during a power outage.

The generator may not power your entire home -- you must work with the installing electrician to determine which devices/appliances you wish to power during an outage. The electrician can help you determine which circuits and devices can be powered simultaneously without overloading the generator.

(See the previous section of this manual entitled “**Power Load Planning & Management**” for more information on load application and selection.)

Using as a Portable Power Source

When using the generator as a portable power source, you can plug electric devices and appliances directly into the generator’s electrical outlets.

There are different kinds of electrical outlets on your generator:

1. 120 Volt, 20 Amp duplex straight-blade receptacles (NEMA 14-50R duplex receptacle compatible with NEMA 14-50R mating plugs).
 2. 120 Volt, 30 Amp locking receptacle (NEMA L5-30R receptacle compatible with NEMA L5-30R mating plug).
1. Make sure you plug each electrical device/appliance into the correct generator outlet based on the device’s plug configuration and voltage/amperage rating. Never exceed the amperage rating of an outlet.
 2. Extension cords may be used to power devices that are located at a distance from the generator. However, use only UL-listed, outdoor-rated, grounded extension cords of the proper size. Use Table 2 below to choose an adequately sized extension cord according to the amperage of the device being used and the length of the cord.

Table 2

Current/Power	Maximum Extension Cord Length and Size (AWG)			
Current At Full Load (Amps)	0-25 ft.	25-50 ft.	50-100 ft.	100-150 ft.
6	18 ga.	16 ga.	14 ga.	12 ga.
8	18 ga.	16 ga.	12 ga.	10 ga.
10	18 ga.	14 ga.	12 ga.	10 ga.
12	16 ga.	14 ga.	10 ga.	8 ga.
14	16 ga.	12 ga.	10 ga.	8 ga.
16	16 ga.	12 ga.	10 ga.	8 ga.
18	14 ga.	12 ga.	8 ga.	8 ga.

Installation / Initial Set-Up

⚠WARNING:

Use of under sized extension cords can cause electric shock, fire, or damage to connected devices.

3. All extension and appliance cords must be in good condition and not worn, bare, frayed, or otherwise damaged.

⚠WARNING:

Use of damaged electric cords can cause electric shock or fire.

Note: If an extension cord becomes hot to the touch, it is overloaded or damaged and must be replaced.

Northern Tool is NOT responsible for damage or injury resulting from customer use of inadequate extension cords.

Installation / Initial Set-Up

4. Select a Suitable Site

Before using the generator, you must select a suitable **OUTDOOR** location for installation and operation. This location should meet all of the criteria listed below.

▲WARNING:

You must choose a suitable site for operating your generator to avoid equipment damage and/or injury and possible death from carbon monoxide poisoning, electric shock, or fire. Choose a site that meets all of the criteria specified.

Dry, level surface

The generator should be positioned on a dry, firm, level surface.

Ensure that the generator sits level and will not slide or shift during operation. If applicable, block the generator's wheels to prevent sliding and shifting.

Outdoors only – dangerous carbon monoxide exhaust

▲WARNING: Carbon monoxide poisoning hazard

The exhaust from your generator contains carbon monoxide (CO), a poisonous gas that can kill. You cannot smell it, see it, or taste it. *Carbon monoxide exhaust is given off whether you are using gasoline, natural gas, or propane as the fuel source to power the generator.* Follow the directions below for choosing a location to operate your generator in order to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning.

The location you choose to operate the generator must be OUTDOORS and away from all air intakes:

- Never run the generator inside any closed or semi-enclosed spaces (even if outdoors), including homes, garages, basements, sheds, or boxes. *These spaces can trap poisonous gases, even if you run a fan or open windows.*
- Never place the generator immediately adjacent to a building or other structure – allow at least 7 feet clearance.
- Place the generator so that the exhaust fumes will not be directed towards people or building air intakes.
- Ensure that working, battery-operated or battery back-up carbon monoxide alarms are used in any dwelling/structure that is in close proximity to the running generator.
- Note that this generator is NOT designed or approved for use in vehicles or marine applications. Never run the generator inside RVs or other vehicles, on boats, or on pick-up truck beds.

▲WARNING:

Never attempt to attach ductwork to the muffler system to allow for installation inside an enclosure. This could cause hot air deflection, heat build-up, and increased exhaust back-pressure, resulting in possible exhaust leakage or damage to the generator.

Installation / Initial Set-Up

Adequate cooling ventilation	<p>The generator needs adequate, unobstructed flow of air to allow for proper cooling of engine and generator head.</p> <p>▲WARNING: Heat build-up from inadequate ventilation can result in fire, posing a serious risk to nearby persons and structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situate so there is adequate clearance around generator to allow for cooling airflow so that heat does not build up. • Never place the generator immediately adjacent to a building or other structure – allow at least a 7' clearance. • Do not run the generator in close proximity to other heat-generating equipment, such as another generator. The combined heat that is generated may raise air temperature in the immediate area and there will not be adequate cooling ventilation. • Do not allow debris to accumulate and block airflow. • Do not operate with a tarp, blanket, or cover surrounding the generator.
No wet conditions	<p>Choose a location where the generator will NOT be exposed to rain, snow, or direct sunlight. Exposure to water can cause electric shock.</p> <p>You <i>may</i> operate the generator under an outdoor, canopy-like structure of heat-resistant material that is open on all sides. Make sure that all parts of canopy are at least 7' from exhaust, and allow for adequate clearance above generator so that heat does not build up.</p>
Hot exhaust clearance	<p>The exhaust gas from your generator is extremely hot and can cause combustible materials to catch on fire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure your generator's exhaust system is at least 7 feet from all combustible materials and buildings/structures. • Equip the engine with a spark arrester if the generator will be used near any ignitable forest, brush, or grassy land. (See the "Specifications" section of this manual to determine if your generator is already equipped.) Make sure you comply with applicable local, state, and federal codes. • Keep a fire extinguisher rated "ABC" nearby. Keep it properly charged and be familiar with its use.
Away from dust/dirt	<p>Do not use the generator in extremely dusty or dirty conditions. Excessive dust and dirt can cause premature failure of the machine.</p>
Hearing protection	<p>Generators can produce noise levels of up to 95 dB in close proximity, which can be dangerous to human hearing with prolonged exposure.</p> <p>Hearing protection may be required for persons working within 15-20 feet of the running generator for an extended period of time.</p> <p>▲WARNING: Never attempt to attach ductwork to the muffler system to lower noise levels. This could cause hot air deflection, heat build-up, and increased exhaust back-pressure, resulting in possible exhaust leakage or damage to the generator.</p>

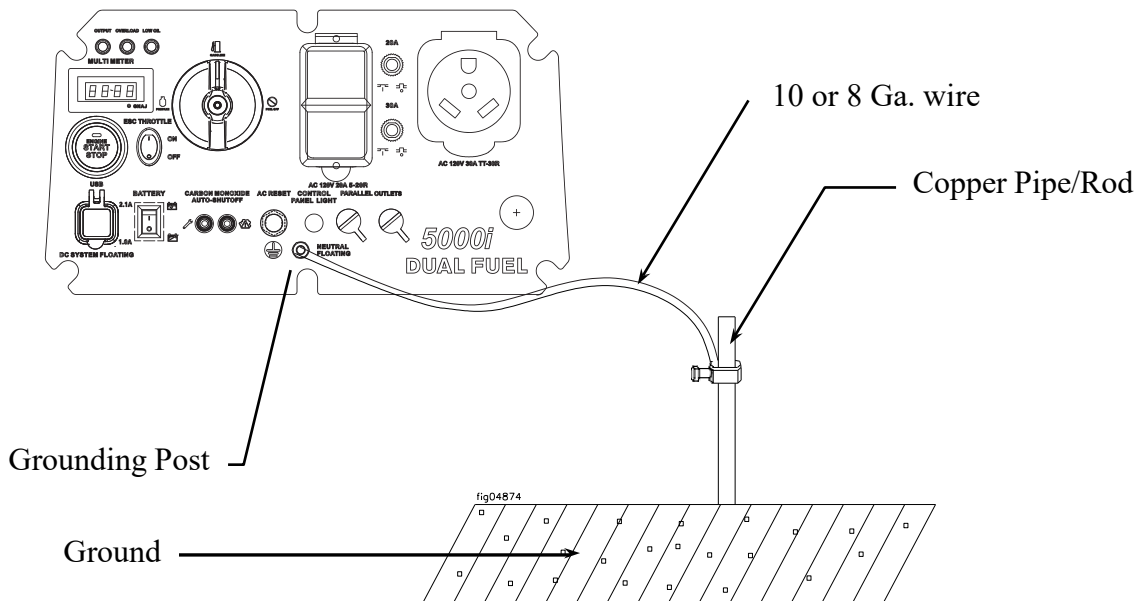
Installation / Initial Set-Up

5. Grounding the Generator

Always ensure the generator is properly grounded to prevent electrical shock.

You must always ground the generator by the following method when using the generator as a portable electrical source:

- 1) Drive a 3/4" or 1" copper pipe or rod into the ground close to the generator. The pipe/rod must penetrate moist earth – the depth required will be dictated by local soil conditions. Consult with an electrician.
- 2) Connect an approved ground clamp to the pipe.
- 3) Run a 10 or 8 gauge wire from the clamp to the generator grounding post located on the electrical panel.
- 4) Do not connect the generator grounding post to a water pipe or a ground used by a radio system.



If a licensed electrician installs the generator with a connection to your building's electrical circuit for use as a back-up power system, grounding may alternatively be completed through the building's grounding system. Ask your electrician. If the generator is not grounded through your building's electrical system, follow the procedure above.

⚠ WARNING:

Operating the generator when it is not properly grounded can result in electrical shock.

Safety Instructions

CO Sentry

The CO Sentry system was created to protect from dangerous carbon monoxide. Just like the detector for your home the CO Sentry tests the air for dangerous levels of carbon monoxide. If dangerous levels of carbon monoxide are detected this generator will automatically shut off.

▲WARNING:

Automatic shut off accompanied with a flashing RED light in the CO Sentry portion of the control panel is an indication that the generator was improperly located. If you start to feel sick, dizzy, weak, or carbon monoxide detectors in your home indicate an alarm, get to fresh air immediately. Call emergency services. You may have carbon monoxide poisoning.

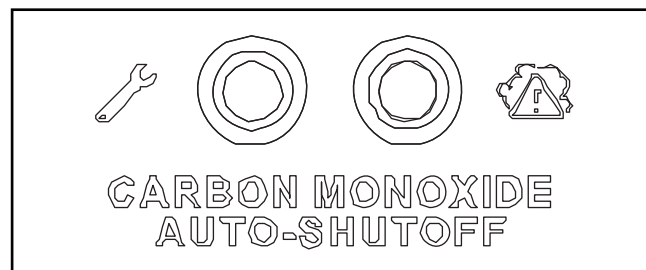
CO Sentry Indicator Lights

RED

Carbon monoxide has accumulated around the generator. After shut off, the RED indicator light in the CO Sentry area of the control panel will flash to provide notification that the generator was shut off due to an accumulating CO hazard. The RED light will flash for at least five minutes after a CO shut off. Move the generator to an open , outdoor area far away from occupied spaces with exhaust pointed away. Once relocated to a safe area, the generator can be restarted. Introduce fresh air and ventilate the area where the generator had shut down.

YELLOW

A CO Sentry system fault occurred. When a system fault occurs, the generator is automatically shut down and the YELLOW indicator light in the CO auto shut off area of the control panel will flash to provide notification that a fault has occurred. The YELLOW light will flash for at least five minutes after a fault. The generator can be re-started, but may continue to shut off.



Operation

Once you have set up your generator for use, it is time to start your generator. The following are the procedures necessary for safe, successful operation of your generator.

Operation Procedures

1. **General Safety Rules for Operation**
2. **Preparing for Operation**
3. **Starting the Engine**
4. **Checking Generator Output**
5. **Connecting Electrical Loads (Portable Power Generation)**
6. **Stopping**
7. **Storage & Exercise of Generator**

Each of these procedures is discussed in detail below:

1. General safety rules for operation

Before starting the generator, review the following general safety rules for operation:

▲WARNING:

Failure to follow safety rules may result in serious injury or death to the operator or bystanders.

- **Know proper use/how to stop.** Be thoroughly familiar with proper use of the equipment and all generator controls, output receptacles, and connections. Know how to stop the generator quickly if needed (see “Operation, Step 6 - Stopping the Engine”).
- **Instruct operators.** The generator owner must instruct all operators in safe generator set-up and operation. Only trained adults should set up and operate the generator – Do not let children operate.
- **Intended use.** Carefully read about and understand the intended use of this generator. Do not use for other purposes, as unforeseen hazards or equipment damage may result.
- **Under the influence.** Never operate, or let anyone else operate, the generator while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or medication.
- **Safety equipment / controls.** Do not operate the generator unless all safety covers, guards, and barriers are in place and in good working order, and all controls are properly adjusted for safe operation.
- **Damaged.** Do not operate the generator with damaged, missing, or broken parts.
- **Modifications.** Do not modify the generator in any way. Modifications can create serious safety hazards and will also void the warranty.
- **Engine speed.** Never attempt to modify the engine speed setting. The engine speed is preset for safe and optimal performance of the generator. If speed needs adjusting, it must be done by factory-authorized personnel.
- **External fuel sources.** Never attempt to connect external gasoline/diesel sources in order to increase engine run time. Larger tank at pressure or higher elevation will cause gasoline to leak from carburetor during operation. Fire or explosion could result.

Operation

- **Malfunction during operation.** Immediately turn off the generator if any of the following conditions arise during operation:
 - Excessive change in engine speed, slow or fast
 - Overheating in load connecting devices
 - Sparking or arcs from generator
 - Loss of electrical output
 - Receptacle damage
 - Engine misfire
 - Excessive vibration
 - Flame or smoke
 - Abnormal noise
- **Adjusting / repairing.** Always turn off generator and remove spark plug(s) or spark plug wire(s) before working on the generator to prevent accidental starting. Always discharge the capacitor before working on the generator head to prevent electrical shock. (See Maintenance & Repair section of this manual for instructions on how to do this.)
- **Carbon monoxide poisoning.** The running engine gives off carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas that can kill you. You CANNOT smell it, see it, or taste it. Follow all instructions for site selection and positioning the generator, and avoid inhaling the exhaust. If you start to feel sick, dizzy, or weak while using the generator, shut off the engine and get to fresh air RIGHT AWAY. See a doctor. You may have carbon monoxide poisoning.
- **Other exhaust dangers.** This product contains or emits chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Avoid inhalation of exhaust.
- **Wet conditions.** Do not operate the generator or handle any electrical equipment while standing in water, while barefoot, while hands are wet or while in the rain or snow. Electric shock may result.
- **Ground fault circuit interrupter.** Always use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected extension cord (or outlet, if generator is equipped) in damp or highly electrical conductive areas and on construction jobsites to prevent electrical shock.
- **Avoid contact.** Avoid contact with bare wires, terminals, connections, etc. while the unit is running.
- **Electric shock accident.** If an electric shock accident occurs, immediately shut down the source of electrical power. If this is not possible, attempt to free the victim from the live conductor. Avoid direct contact with victim. Use a nonconducting implement, such as a dry rope or board, to free the victim from the live conductor. Apply first aid and get immediate medical help.
- **Smoking/sparks.** Never smoke near the running generator, and never operate near sources of sparks or flames.
- **Hot muffler.** Never touch hot muffler, hot exhaust manifold, or engine cooling fins. Exhaust and engine parts can be very hot and will burn you.
- **Moving parts.** Keep hands, feet, and apparel away from drive belts, fans, and other moving parts. Never remove any drive belt or fan guard while the unit is operating.

Operation

Static electricity and filling the gasoline tank:

Static electricity can initiate from ungrounded gasoline tanks or containers, from flowing gasoline, and from persons carrying a static electric charge

Static electricity can explosively ignite gasoline vapors that are present during the fueling process, resulting in serious burns to nearby persons. To avoid static electricity while fueling, certain steps must be followed before and during the fueling process in order to minimize and safely dissipate static charge build-up:

- ***Touch a grounded metal object before starting.*** Always dissipate static charge from your body before beginning the fueling process by touching a grounded metal object at a safe distance away from fuel sources.
- ***Use a portable container to fill tank.*** Never fill the generator's gas tank directly from the fuel pump – the generator's tank is not grounded and the high velocity flow of gasoline from a fuel pump can cause static electric build-up. Use an approved portable container to transfer gasoline to the generator's tank.
- ***Fill container on the ground.*** Never fill the portable gas container while it is sitting inside a vehicle, trailer, trunk, or pick-up truck bed. ALWAYS place container on the ground to be filled.
- ***Keep nozzle in contact with container.*** Keep nozzle in contact with the portable container at all times while filling. Manually control the flow of gasoline; do NOT use the nozzle's lock-open device.
- ***Use a portable container made of metal or conductive plastic.*** It will dissipate charge to ground more readily.

About static electricity and fueling

Many common objects can accumulate and retain a static electric charge. Objects made of non-conductive materials (e.g. plastics) easily accumulate and retain static electric charge, as can objects made of conductive material (e.g. metal, water) if they are not electrically grounded. The static electric charge on an object, such as a human body or plastic fuel tank/container, can reach as high as several thousand volts!

A static electric spark can be generated if the static electric charge stored on an object “jumps” to another, less charged object. Such a spark can ignite invisible gasoline vapors that are present during fueling situations.

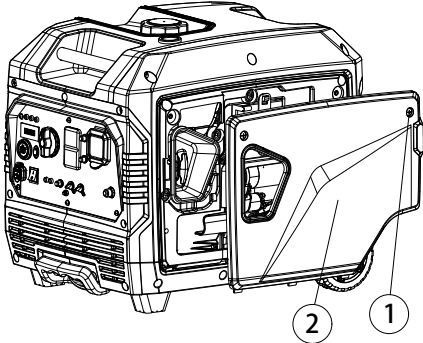
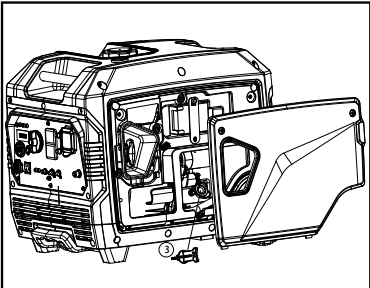
Typical sources of static electric hazards during fueling

The following objects can accumulate a static electric charge and cause an ignition spark in typical fueling situations:

- 1) **Ungrounded tanks/containers.** Any ungrounded fuel tank or container can accumulate a static electric charge as a result of contact with other objects or friction during transportation. This static electricity can discharge as a spark to the grounded gasoline dispenser nozzle, as the nozzle is first brought close to the tank/container at the beginning of the fueling process.
- 2) **Flowing gasoline.** Most people are not aware that gasoline accumulates static electric charge while flowing through a hose or pipe. This charge then transfers to and accumulates in the gas tank or container that is being filled. The total amount of charge accumulation depends on the amount of gas pumped into the container, the speed with which it is pumped, and whether or not the tank/container is grounded. If sufficient static electric charge accumulates in the fuel tank or container during the fueling process, the tank/container may discharge a spark to the grounded gasoline dispenser nozzle.
- 3) **Persons.** A person dispensing the gasoline can carry a static electric charge on their body, typically resulting from contact with their car seat or electronics. The static electricity can discharge as a spark between that person's hand and either the grounded dispenser nozzle or the fuel tank opening.

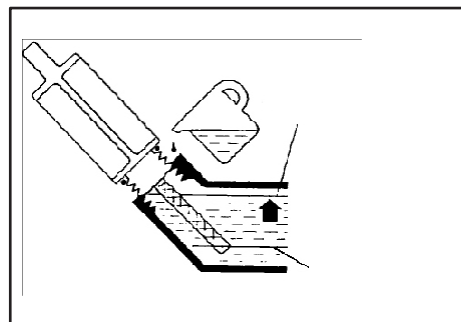
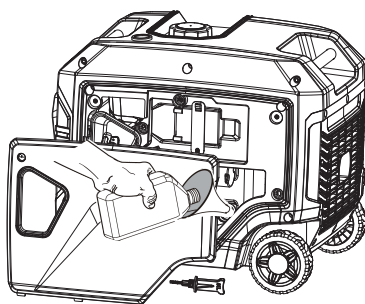
Operation

2. Preparing for Operation

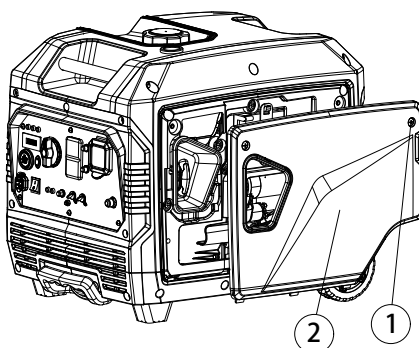
Position generator	<p>Position generator in accordance with the instructions given in “Installation & Initial Set-up, Step 4: Select a Suitable Site” of this manual.</p> <p>Operate outside only, on dry, level ground with adequate clearance and ventilation.</p> <p>⚠WARNING: Carbon monoxide poisoning hazard Generators give off carbon monoxide exhaust, a poisonous gas that can kill. You CANNOT smell it, see it, or taste it. ONLY run generator OUTDOORS and away from air intakes. NEVER run generator inside any enclosed or semi-enclosed spaces, including homes, garages, basements, sheds, boxes, pick-up truck beds, RVs, or boats. These spaces can trap poisonous gases, EVEN if you run a fan or open windows. <i>Carbon monoxide exhaust is given off whether you are using gasoline, natural gas, or propane to power the generator.</i></p>
Ground generator	<p>Make sure the generator is grounded in accordance with instruction given in “Installation & Initial Set-up, Step 5: Grounding the Generator” of this manual.</p> <p>⚠WARNING: Electric shock hazard Always ensure generator is properly grounded to prevent electrical shock.</p>
Perform scheduled maintenance as needed	<p>Make sure that any regular maintenance has been performed as prescribed in this manual in the “Maintenance & Repair” section.</p>
Check/add oil	<p>Generator has been shipped WITHOUT engine oil, Check the oil level using the dipstick and add oil as needed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Place the generator on a level surface. 2) Remove the screw ① and then remove the oil fill cover ②  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Remove the oil filler cap ③ 

Operation

- 4) Fill with the recommended amount and type of engine oil, then install and tighten the oil filler cap.



- 5) Install the oil fill cover ② and tighten the screw ①.



(See specification section for oil type and capacity.)

▲WARNING: Burn hazard

Never open oil port while engine is running. Hot oil can spray over face and body.

Notes:

- Low oil shutdown feature prevents the generator from starting without sufficient oil.
- Generator is shipped without oil. You must add oil before first use.

IMPORTANT:

Under long, continuous-run operating conditions, be prepared to:

- Check engine oil level every time you refuel the generator.
- Change oil after the first 20 operating hours, and at least every 100 operating hours thereafter.

Check/fill gasoline tank

Check the gasoline level in the generator. If needed, fill with fresh unleaded gasoline from a portable container, after first reading the warnings and instructions below.

▲WARNING: Gasoline fire/explosion hazard

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. Heat, sparks, and flames can ignite gasoline vapors, which can become widespread during fueling. A flash fire and/or explosion could result and cause serious injury or death. Use extreme care when handling gasoline. Carefully follow all the instructions in this section to avoid the following conditions which could result in gasoline ignition:

Operation

- gas vapor collection inside enclosures
- static electric sparks
- sparks from electric wiring, batteries, or running engines
- sources of heat (such as a hot engine or exhaust)
- open flames, including pilot lights

1) Before starting, review the following general safety precautions for fueling:

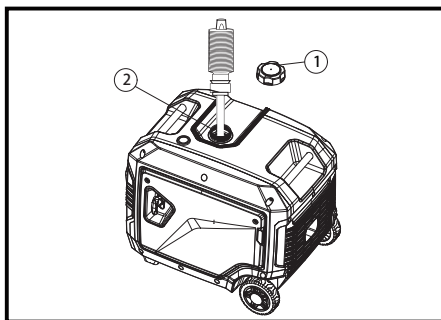
- a) Never pump gasoline directly into the generator's gas tank at a gas station – high velocity flow from the pump could result in a static electric build-up in the generator's tank. Always use a portable container to fill the tank. *See warning box about static electric spark hazards below.*
- b) Fill gasoline tank OUTDOORS – never indoors.
- c) Stay away from all sources of heat, sparks, and flames. Do not smoke.

2) Turn generator off and allow unit to cool for at least two minutes before removing gas cap.

Note: A running or still-hot engine is hot enough to ignite fuel.

3) Remove generator fuel tank cap.

4) Add gasoline through the fill opening up to the red level shown as ①. Correct fuel level should provide a small gap for fuel expansion as shown in ②



- Use only an UL-approved portable gasoline container to transfer the gasoline to the generator's tank. Follow the safety warning and instructions below for avoiding static electric sparking.
- Do NOT overfill the gasoline tank.

Operation

	<p>⚠ WARNING: Static electric spark hazard A static electric spark can explosively ignite gasoline vapor, resulting in a flash fire that could cause serious injury or death.</p> <p>To avoid static electric sparking while filling the gasoline tank, the following steps must be followed to minimize and safely dissipate static electric charge build-up before and during the fueling process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always dissipate static charge from your body before beginning the fueling process by touching a grounded metal object at a safe distance from fuel sources. • Never fill the generator's gas tank directly from the fuel pump – the generator's tank is not grounded and high velocity flow from the pump can cause static electricity build-up. Use an approved portable container to transfer gas to the generator's tank. • Never fill the portable gas container while it is sitting inside a vehicle, trailer, trunk, or pick-up truck bed. ALWAYS place container on the ground to be filled. • Keep nozzle in contact with portable container while filling. Manually control the flow of gasoline; do NOT use the nozzle's lock-open device. • A portable container made of metal or conductive plastic is preferred because it dissipates charge to ground more readily. <p>5) Clean up gasoline spills /splashes immediately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If possible, move the generator away from spilled gasoline on the ground. • Wipe up spilled gasoline, and wait 5 minutes for excess gasoline to evaporate before starting engine. • Gasoline soaked rags are flammable and should be disposed of properly. • If gasoline is spilled on your skin or clothes, change clothes and wash skin immediately. <p>6) Replace gasoline cap securely before starting engine.</p> <p>7) Store extra gasoline in a cool, dry place in an UL-approved, tightly sealed container.</p> <p>IMPORTANT: For continuous operation, be prepared to check and refuel the generator on a regular basis. A tank of gasoline should last about 26 hours @ 1/4 load.</p>
Inspect Fuel System / Check for Leaks	<p>Inspect fuel system & check for leaks BEFORE starting generator. Do not start generator until all needed repairs have been completed.</p> <p>⚠ WARNING: Fuel leak hazard Gasoline is highly explosive and fuel leaks can result in fire or explosions. You can be burned and seriously injured if the fuel system is not properly hooked up or there is a fuel leak when you start the engine.</p> <p>Inspect the entire fuel system. <i>Look for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • signs of leaks or deterioration, • chafed or spongy fuel hose,

Operation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loose connections, • loose or missing fuel hose clamps, • a damaged gasoline tank, or • a defective gasoline shut-off valve.
Personal Protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hearing can be damaged from prolonged, close-range exposure to the type of noise produced by this generator. The use of ear plugs or other hearing protection device is recommended for persons working within 15-20 feet of the running generator for an extended period of time. 2) Loose or dangling apparel can become entangled in moving parts. Metal jewelry can conduct electricity. Never wear jewelry or loose-fitting clothing when starting or operating the generator.

Operation

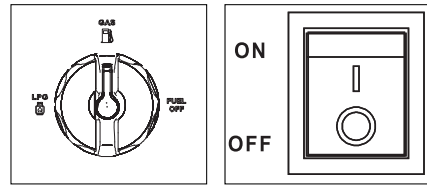
3. Starting the Generator

After you have completed the pre-start checklist procedures, you are ready to start the generator.

Generator start-One push start & Remote start:

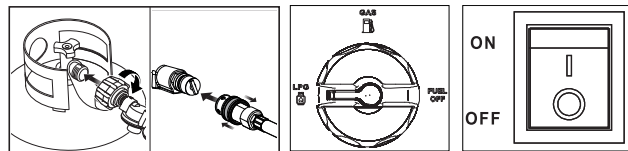
1) Gasoline start

- Place generator on a level surface. All electrical loads **MUST** be disconnected from generator.
- Turn the knob switch to the Gasoline position.
- Turn the battery switch to the ON position.
- Release the button after 1 second and press it again, and the engine will automatically start.



2) LPG start

- Place generator on a level surface. All electrical loads **MUST** be disconnected from generator.
- Connect one end of the first stage pressure reducing valve to the panel gas connector and the other end to LPG.
- Turn the knob switch to the LPG position.
- Turn the battery switch to the ON position.
- Long press the one button start switch, the engine will automatically start. If it start fails, the engine will start again.



Remote Start : Push and hold the ON button on the remote start key fob for 0.5 second.

The remote start is for warm up of the engine only and the load still needs to be connected after the engine is running.

3) When the battery is exhausted, start in the following way:

- a. Open side panel
 - b. For manual start, move the choke to the off/cold start position and pull the recoil hand repeatedly until the generator starts. If the engine is warm, move the choke towards the on/warm start position (about 2/3 of the way);
 - c. Start by manual
 - d. Assemble the baffle
- A. When the ambient temperature is lower than 0°C (32°F), the heating time is 3 min.
 - B. When the ambient temperature is higher than 0°C, the heating time is 1 min.
 - C. After running the above time, it is recommended that the energy saving

Connecting electrical equipment:

Tip: When using the following devices, such as air compressors and sinking pumps, the energy saving mode must be turned off because of the large starting current required.

Operation

4. Checking Generator Output

Although the speed of the engine was carefully adjusted at the factory so that the generator produces the proper voltage and frequency, **output voltage should be checked periodically to ensure the generator is working properly before connecting loads to the generator.**

Output voltage should be checked with a portable voltage meter:

1. Start engine and allow to warm up for five minutes. Do not connect any loads.
2. Use voltage meter to check output voltage at the generator's outlets/receptacles.
3. Measured voltage should be within the following ranges:
 - a. 120V +/- 10% at 120V receptacles.
 - b. 240V +/- 10% at 240V receptacles.
4. If measured voltage is not within the specified range, have generator adjusted by factory authorized personnel. Do not attempt to adjust the engine speed yourself.

NOTE:

Slight variation in voltage/speed with changing electrical loads

All engines have a tendency to slow down when a load is applied. When electrical loads are connected to the generator, the engine is more heavily loaded and as a result the speed drops slightly.

This slight decrease in speed, together with the voltage drop within the generator itself, results in a slightly lower voltage when the generator is loaded to its full capacity than when it is running with no load. Additionally, there may be small brief surges and drops in voltage as motors connected to the generator cycle on or off.

The slight variation has no appreciable effect in the operation of motors, lights, and most appliances.

Operation

5. Connecting Loads

You will want to be careful when connecting loads so as not to overload the generator, especially if you are powering devices with motors that require a higher starting power load.

Instructions are provided below for connecting loads when you are using the generator:

- As a portable power source
- Connected to a building as a back-up power source

⚠WARNING:

Do not overload generator. Make sure that combined starting and running loads do not exceed rated capacity of generator. Overloading the generator can cause damage to the generator and attached electrical devices, and may result in fire.

Using as a Portable Power Source

Connect electrical loads one at a time according to the following instructions:

1. Allow engine to reach operating speed by allowing it to warm up for approximately 5 minutes before connecting electrical devices.
2. After engine is warmed up, begin by connecting the items that require the highest wattage first. The recommended sequence is as follows:
 - a. Connect items with motors such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, or small hand tools, one at a time. Let each motor stabilize before connecting the next device.
 - b. Connect any lights you are planning on powering.
 - c. Connect voltage sensitive equipment such as electronics via surge protectors. Plug devices such as TV's, computers, and microwaves into a UL listed voltage surge protector, then plug the surge protector into the generator.

Using as a Back-up Power Source for a Building

Each transfer switch installation will be unique.

Proper instructions for how to safely bring the generator online with the building's electrical system should be provided by the installing electrician, who should also provide personal instruction to the owner/operator.

Failure to follow the proper procedure as provided by the electrician could expose persons to the hazards noted above.

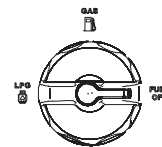
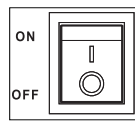
Operation

6. Stopping the Engine

Generator stop - One push start & Remote start:

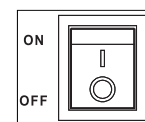
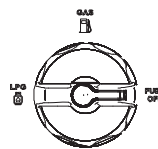
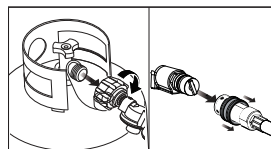
1) Gasoline stop.

- Disconnect any electronic device. All loads MUST be disconnect from the generator Never start or stop the engine with electrical devices plugged in to the receptacles.
- a. One push off/One push start: Press the switch for 1 second and releas it to turn off the generator set;
- b. Remote off: Press the stop button of the remote control key for 1 second to release and the generator set will be closed;
- Turn the fuel switch to the "Off" position
- Press the power switch to the "Off" position



2) LPG stop.

- Disconnect any electronic device. All loads MUST be disconnect from the generator Never start or stop the engine with electrical devices plugged in to the receptacles.
- a. One push off/One push start: Press the switch for 1 second and releas it to turn off the generator set;
- b. Remote off: Press the stop button of the remote control key for 1 second to release and the generator set will be closed;
- Turn off the LPG cylinder;
- Turn the fuel switch to the "Off" position
- Press the power switch to the "Off" position

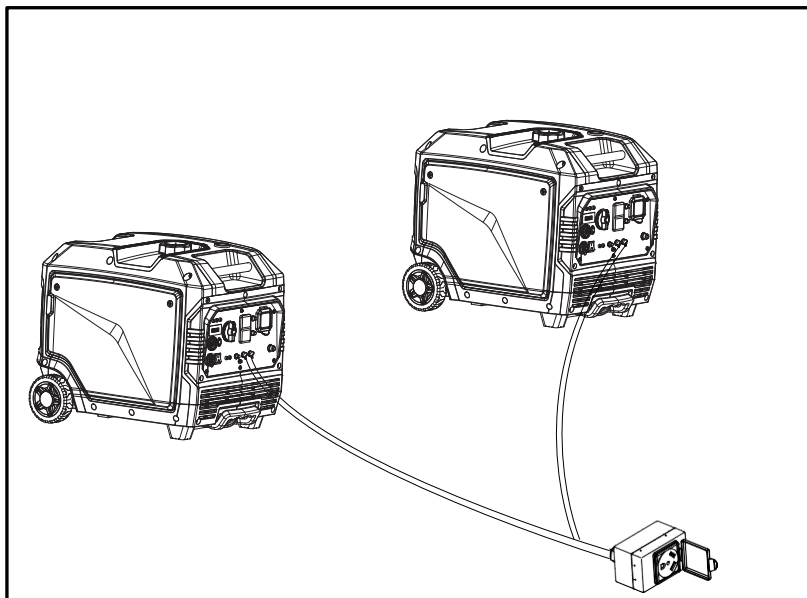


Operation

Follow the steps provided below for parallel operation.

Connect Parallel Cables

1. Connect the red parallel operation cable to the parallel operation outlets designated with the red o-ring on each of the generators.
2. Connect the black parallel operation cable to the remaining parallel operation outlets on each of the generators.



Starting the Generators

1. Start one generator first, and then start the second one once the first one is running normally, and make sure that the output indicator (green) on each generator comes ON.

Connecting Appliances

1. Plug an appliance into any of the AC receptacles.
2. Turn on the appliance.

Note: If either generator is overloaded, or if there is a short circuit in a connected appliance, the overload indicator (red) will go ON. The overload indicator (red) will stay ON, and after about 4 seconds, current to the connected appliance(s) will shut off, and the output indicator (green) will go OFF. Stop both generators and investigate the problem. Determine if the cause is a short circuit in a connected appliance or an overload. Correct problem and restart the generator. Substantial overloading may damage or shorten the service life of the generator.

Note: For single generator operation, the parallel operation cable must be removed.

⚠ WARNING:

Never connect or remove the parallel operation cables when the generator is running.

Operation

8. Storage & Exercise

When you are finished using the generator, you must:

- Disconnect all loads
- Allow generator to completely cool down
- Store the generator properly
- Plan on exercising the engine regularly unless the generator is prepared for long-term storage.

Detailed instructions are provided below.

Disconnect loads

When you are finished using the generator:

- Make sure all devices that were connected to the generator's outlets have been disconnected.

Cool engine before storing

Let engine cool for at least five minutes before storing. A hot engine can be a fire hazard.

Choose a storage location

Store the generator in a location that is:

- Clean and dry
- Away from sources of heat, open flames, sparks, or pilot lights, even if the generator's fuel tank is empty. Residual fuel in the tank could ignite.
- Away from extreme high or low temperatures.

Prevent accidental starting

Remove spark plug(s) in order to ensure the generator cannot be started accidentally in a storage location or by untrained persons.

Exercise generator every 4 weeks

The generator should be exercised regularly.

At least every four weeks, start the engine and let it run for 10 to 15 minutes with a small load plugged in, such as a lamp or fan.

Monthly exercising of the generator will:

- Dry out any moisture that has accumulated in the windings. If left, this moisture can cause corrosion in the winding.
- Ensure that the unit is operating properly should it be needed in an emergency.

Perform regular maintenance

Perform periodic maintenance as directed in this manual to keep the generator in safe working condition.

Storage Chart

You must prepare the engine for long term storage to prevent gum deposits from forming and causing malfunction of the engine.

STORAGE TIME	RECOMMENDED SERVICE PROCEDURE TO PREVENT HARD STARTING
Less than 1 month	No preparation required.
1 to 2 months	Fill with fresh gasoline and add gasoline stabilizer*.
2 months to 1 year	Fill with fresh gasoline and add gasoline stabilizer*. Drain the carburetor.
1 year or more	Drain the fuel tank and carburetor. Change the engine oil and lubricate the cylinder.

* Use gasoline stabilizers that are formulated to extend storage life.

Operation

Prepare engine for 1 to 2 month storage	<u>Add fuel stabilizer:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure gasoline tank is full. 2. Add fuel stabilizer to fuel tank. 3. Run engine at least 10 minutes after adding stabilizer to allow it to enter the fuel system. 4. Shut off engine. 5. Disconnect spark plug wire and remove spark plug. 6. Add one teaspoon oil through spark plug hole. 7. Place rag over spark plug hole and turn starter (or pull the recoil) a few times to lubricate the combustion chamber. 8. Replace spark plug, but do not reconnect the spark plug wire.
Prepare engine for 2 months to 1 year storage	<u>Add fuel stabilizer and drain carburetor:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure gasoline tank is full. 2. Add fuel stabilizer to fuel tank. 3. Run engine at least 10 minutes after adding stabilizer to allow it to enter the fuel system. 4. Shut off engine. 5. Remove the side cover and screws. 6. Loosen the carburetor drain screw (See Maintenance & Repair section). 7. Drain the gasoline from the carburetor into a suitable container. 8. Tighten the carburetor drain screw. 9. Remove spark plug access cover. 10. Disconnect spark plug wire and remove spark plug. 11. Add one teaspoon oil through spark plug hole. 12. Place rag over spark plug hole and turn starter (or pull the recoil) a few times to lubricate the combustion chamber. 13. Replace spark plug, but do not reconnect the spark plug wire.
Prepare engine for 1 year or more storage	<u>Drain fuel tank and drain carburetor:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the fuel tank cap, remove the filter. 2. Remove the fuel in the fuel tank using one of these methods: 3. Extract the fuel from the fuel tank into an approved gasoline container using a commercially available hand siphon. Install the fuel filter and fuel tank cap. 4. Drain the fuel from tank into a suitable container using the barb on the bottom of the fuel tank. 5. Start the generator and allow to run until it stops (approx. 20 minutes) 6. Remove the side cover and screws. 7. Drain the fuel from the carburetor by loosening the drain screw on the carburetor. 8. Tighten the drain screw. 9. Install the side cover and tighten the screws. Remove spark plug access cover. 10. Disconnect spark plug wire and remove spark plug. 11. Add one teaspoon oil through spark plug hole. 12. Place rag over spark plug hole and turn starter (or pull the recoil) a few times to lubricate the combustion chamber. 13. Replace spark plug, but do not reconnect the spark plug wire.

Maintenance & Repair

Inspect and maintain your generator as specified below in order to keep it in safe and optimal working order. Follow all safety rules and recommended maintenance steps.

⚠ WARNING

ALWAYS shut off the engine, disconnect the spark plug(s) and discharge the capacitor before cleaning, adjusting, or servicing the generator. Make sure all guards and shields are replaced before using.

Note: The generator head is brushless and maintenance free. The bearing is a heavy-duty sealed ball bearing, which requires no maintenance or lubrication.

Maintenance & Repair

Follow safety rules

Read and follow these safety rules whenever you will be servicing the generator:

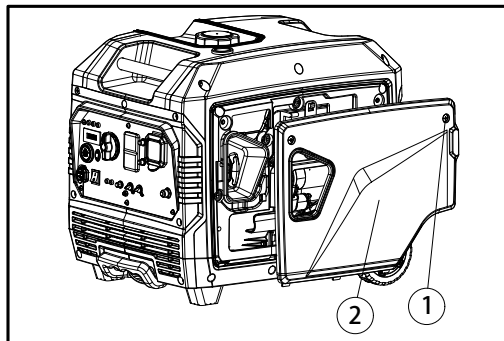
- **Turn off generator.** Always turn off generator and remove spark plug(s) or spark plug wire(s) before working on the engine or generator to prevent accidental starting.
- **Discharge capacitor.** When the generator is shut down, the capacitor may maintain a charge. Always discharge the capacitor before working on the generator head to prevent electrical shock. Discharge using a screwdriver with an insulated handle. While wearing safety glasses, touch opposite terminals of the capacitor together with the tip of the screwdriver. If there is stored charge in the capacitor, a spark will be generated thereby discharging the capacitor.
- **Replace guards.** Make sure all guards and shields are replaced after servicing the generator.
- **Repair.** Major service, including the installation or replacement of parts, should be performed only by a qualified electrical service technician. Obtain factory approved parts from Powerhorse Product Support at 1-866-443-2576.
- **Replacement parts.** If a part needs replacement, only use factory approved repair parts. Replacement parts that do not meet specifications may result in a safety hazard or poor operation of the generator and will void the warranty.

Perform engine maintenance

Engine maintenance items include:

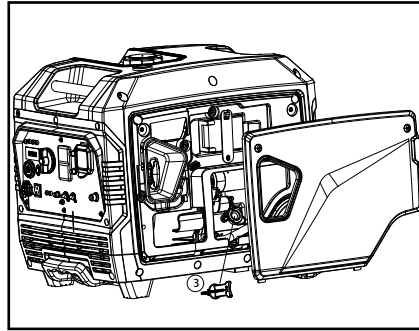
Changing Oil

- a) Place the generator on a level surface and warm up for several minutes.
- b) Remove the screw ① and then remove the oil fill cover ②.



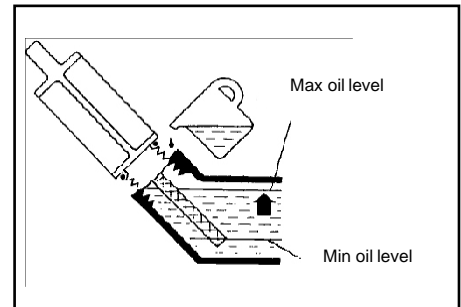
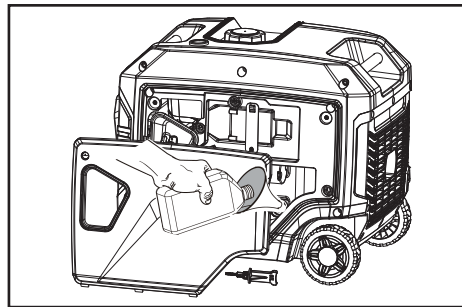
Maintenance & Repair (cont'd)

- c) Remove the oil filler cap③

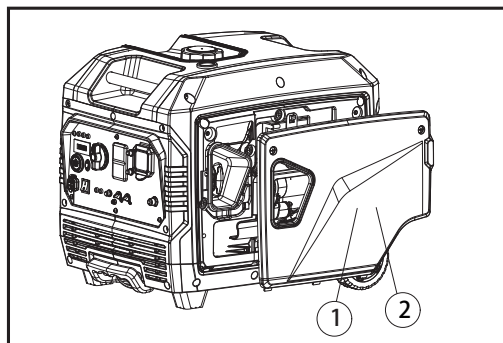


- d) Place an oil pan under the engine. Tilt the generator to drain the oil completely.
e) Place generator on a level surface.
f) Fill with the recommend amount and type of engine oil, then install and tighten the oil filler cap (See Specification section for oil type and capacity).

NOTE: DO NOT tilt generator when adding engine oil, this could result in overfilling and cause damage to the engine.



- g) Install the oil fill cover②and tighten the screw①

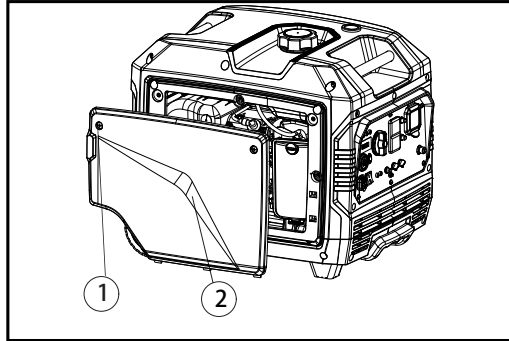


Using a funnel, add oil up to the max oil level with the recommended oil type for your engine and expected ambient conditions.
(See specification section for oil type and capacity.)

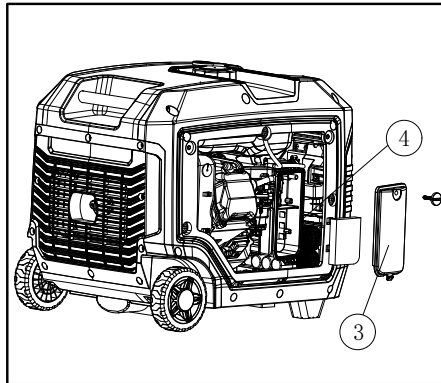
Maintenance & Repair (cont'd)

Air filter check/replacement

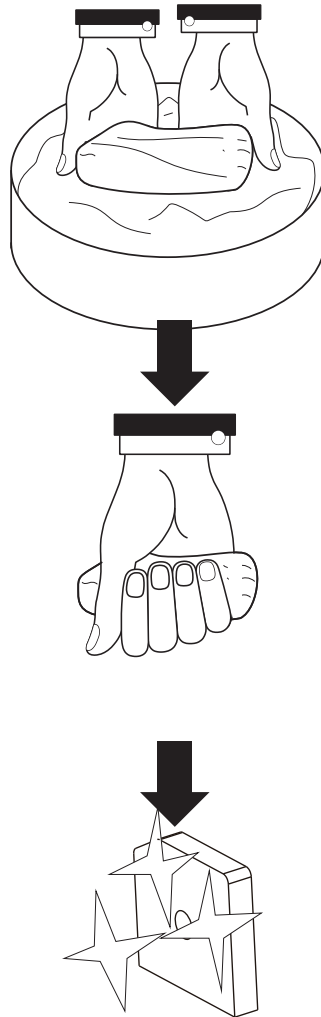
- a) Place the generator on a level surface and warm up for several minutes.
- b) Remove the screws① and then remove the side cover②



- c) Remove the air filter screw③ and then pull off air filter case cover④

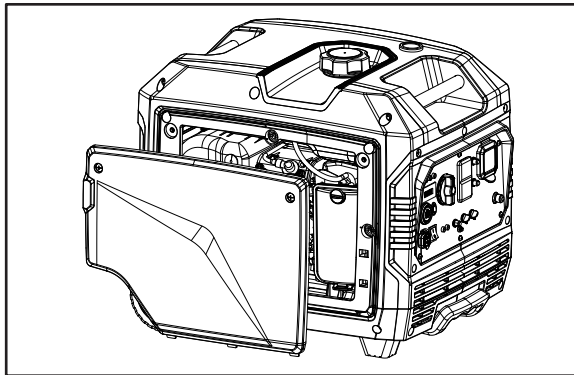


- d) Remove the foam element①(see image on next page).
- e) Wash the foam element in a solution of household detergent and warm water, rinse thoroughly and let air dry.
- f) Soak the foam element in oil and squeeze out excess oil. The foam element should be wet but not dripping.
Note: DO NOT twist or wring out the foam element when squeezing, this could cause it to tear.
- g) Install the foam element.
- h) Install the air filter case cover in its original position and tighten the screw.
- i) Install the side over and tighten the screws.



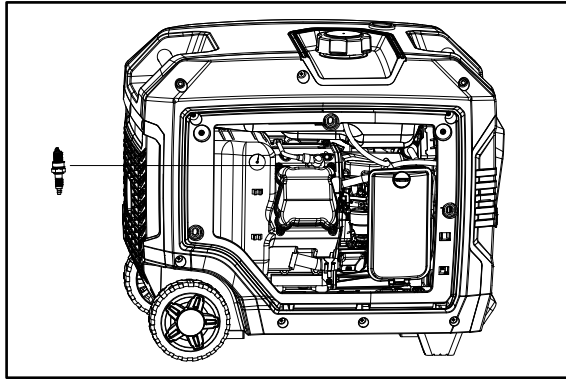
Spark plug cleaning and replacement

- a) Remove the access cover and spark plug cap Insert the spark plug wrench through the access cover opening.

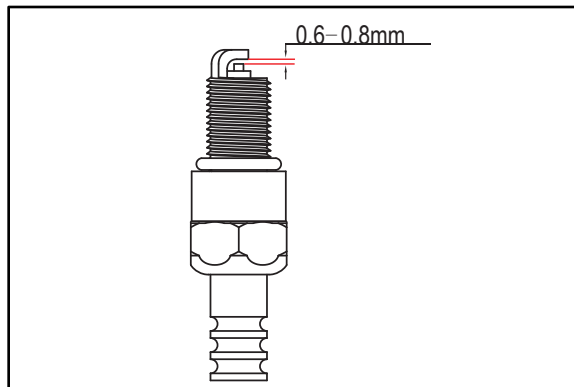


Maintenance & Repair (cont'd)

- b) Slide the handlebar through the hole in the spark plug wrench 4 and turn it counter clockwise to remove the spark plug.
- c) Check for discoloration and remove any carbon build up. The porcelain insulator around the center electrode of the spark plug should be a medium-to-light tan color.



- d) Check the spark plug type and gap The gap should be measured with a wire thickness gauge.



Standard Spark Plug: F7RTC

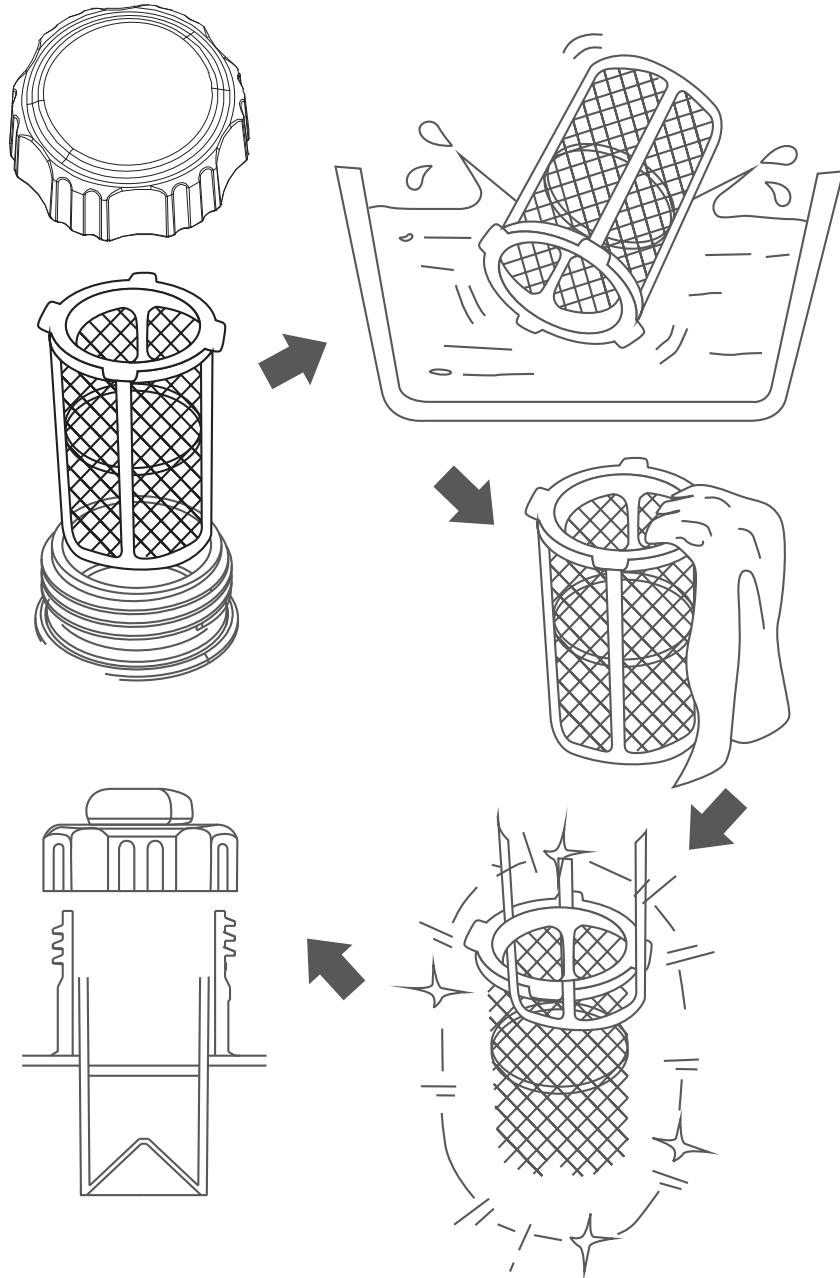
0.6-0.8mm (0.024-0.031in)

- e) Install the spark plug. Torque specification is 14.8 ft. lbs. If a torque wrench is not available, a good estimate of the correct torque is 1/4-1/2 turn past finger tight.
- f) Install the spark plug cap and access cover.

Maintenance & Repair (cont'd)

Fuel tank filter check/replacement

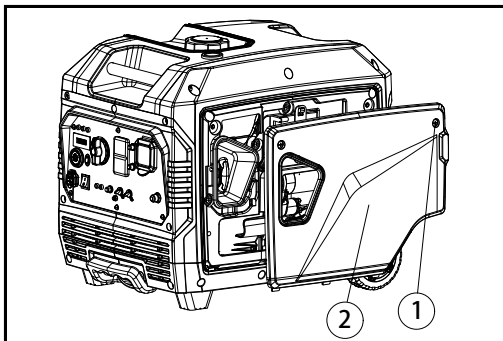
- Remove the fuel tank cap and filter.
- Clean the filter with gasoline.
- Wipe the filter and install it.
- Install the fuel tank cap.



Maintenance & Repair (cont'd)

Fuel filter check/replacement

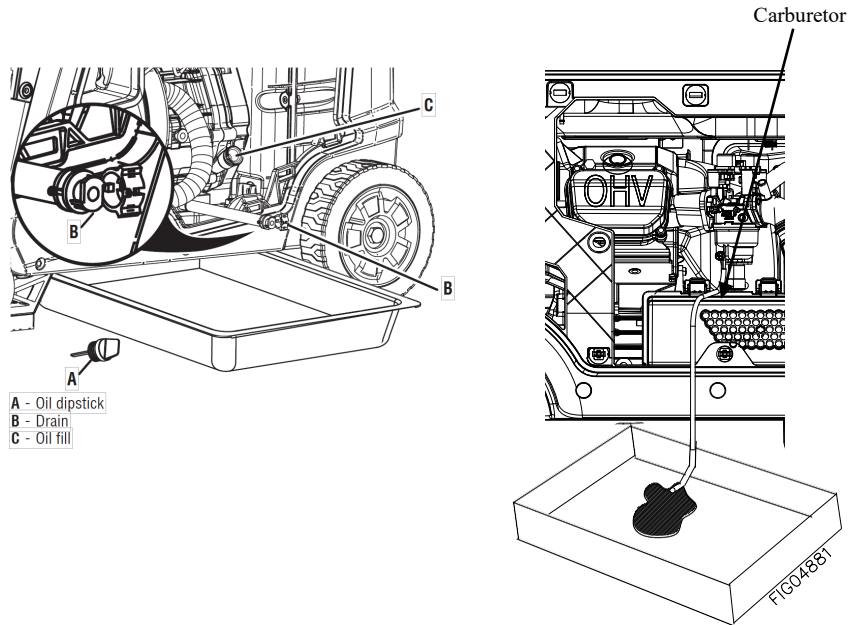
- a) Remove the screws①and the side cover②



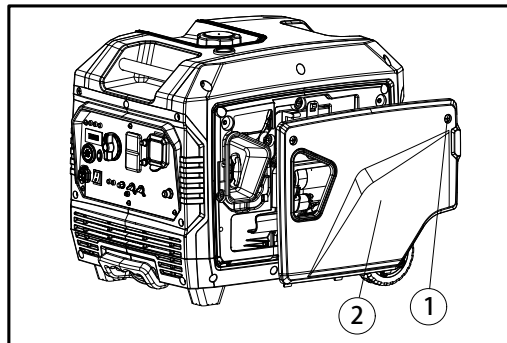
Maintenance & Repair (cont'd)

Draining the Carburetor

- Remove the side cover and screws.
- Loosen the carburetor drain screw.
- Drain fuel into suitable container.
- Tighten the carburetor drain screw.



- Install side cover ② and tighten the screws ①.



Check receptacles

Check receptacles before each use to make sure they are not cracked or broken.

If a receptacle is cracked or otherwise damaged, do not use until replaced with an authorized factory part. Using cracked or damaged receptacles can be both dangerous to the operator and destructive to the equipment.

Maintenance & Repair (cont'd)

Inspect fuel system / check for leaks

Inspect the fuel system and check for leaks on a regular basis.

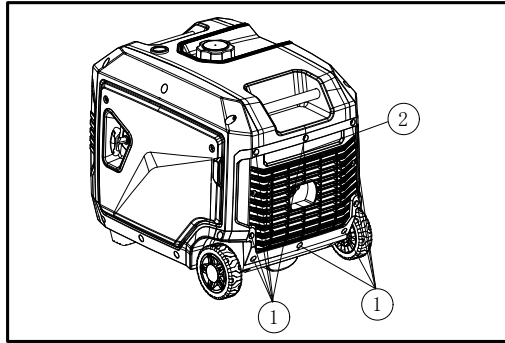
- 1) Inspect the entire fuel system. Look for: signs of leaks or deterioration, chafed or spongy fuel hose, loose connections, loose or missing fuel hose clamps, damaged gasoline tank, or defective gasoline shut-off valve.

Clean & inspect spark arrester

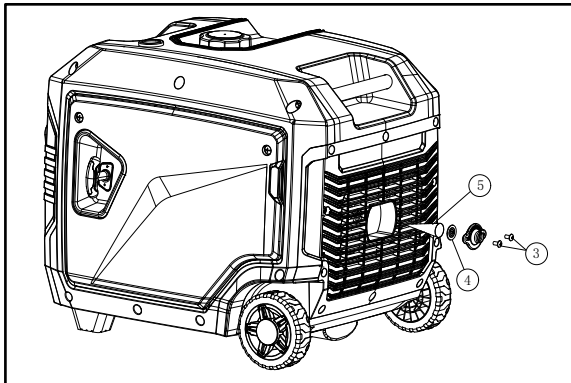
Clean and inspect the spark arrester muffler

If the engine is equipped with a spark arrester muffler, clean and inspect it regularly. Replace if damaged.

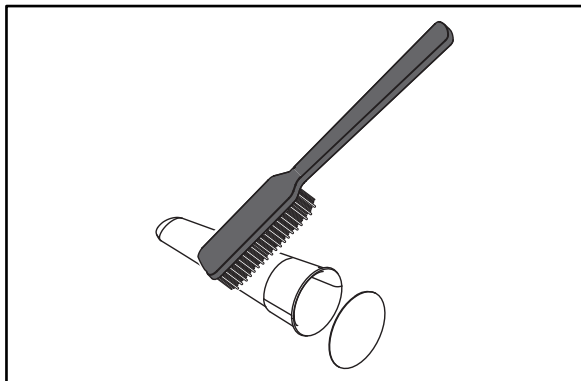
1. Remove the screws ① and pull outward on the end cover ②.



2. Loosen the securing bolt ③ to remove the muffler cap ④, the muffler screen, and the spark arrester ⑤.



3. Clean the muffler screen and spark arrester. Replace if damaged.



NOTE: When cleaning, use a wire brush lightly to avoid damaging or scratching muffler screen and spark arrester.

Maintenance & Repair (cont'd)

	<p>4. Install spark arrester.</p> <p>5. Install the muffler screen and muffler cap.</p> <p>6. Install the end cover and tighten the screws.</p>
Keep generator clean	<p>Keep generator clean.</p> <p>If dust or debris accumulates on the generator, clean the generator with a damp cloth or soft bristle brush. Do not allow air intakes to become blocked.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Do not spray generator with a garden hose or pressure washer. Water may enter the generator and cause damage to the rotor, stator, or internal windings.</p>
High Altitude Operation	<p>CAUTION: Operating at an altitude of greater than 2000 feet (610 meters) may affect your engines performance, fuel consumption, and emissions. To remain emissions compliant and improve engine performance at higher altitudes, a high-altitude kit is required. A high altitude kit includes a carburetor jet resized to help correct air / fuel mixture at altitude. To order a high altitude kit or if you have additional questions, go to www.northerntool.com or contact us at 1-866-443-2576 – Powerhorse. Please note, engines with the high-altitude kit installed operated at lower altitudes could cause severe engine damage and affect emissions compliance. When modified, a tag or decal should be added to the product stating that a high-altitude kit was installed and to remind you to re-service the carburetor (re-jet) when operating in lower altitude environments.</p>

IMPORTANT:

If a part needs replacement, only use parts that meet the manufacturer's specifications. Replacement parts that do not meet specifications may result in a safety hazard or poor operation of the generator.

**Contact Powerhorse Product Support at 1-866-443-2576
for any questions, problems, or parts orders.**

Troubleshooting

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Possible Causes</u>	<u>Possible Remedies</u>
Engine will not start.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Low oil level. b) Fouled spark plug. c) Out of fuel. d) Switch in OFF position. e) Fuel tank cap air vent knob OFF. f) Bad fuel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fill crankcase to proper oil level. b) Clean or replace spark plug. c) Fill fuel tank. d) Place switch in Run or Choke position. e) Turn ON. f) Drain tank and carburetor. Refuel.
Voltage too low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Defective inverter board. b) Generator is overloaded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bring generator to a qualified technician for inspection. b) Reduce the load. (See Power Load Planning & Mgt. section of this manual.)
Voltage too high.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Engine speed too high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bring generator to a qualified technician for adjustment.
Generator overheating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Generator is overloaded. b) Insufficient ventilation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reduce the load. (See Power Load Planning & Mgt. section of this manual.) b) Make sure there is at least 7 feet of clearance on all sides of generator.
No output voltage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Defective load connected to generator. b) Broken or loose wire. c) Defective receptacle. d) Defective stator. e) Defective rotor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Disconnect load. b) Bring generator to a qualified technician for repair. c) Replace receptacle. d) Bring generator to a qualified technician for repair. e) Bring generator to a qualified technician for repair.
Engine lacks power.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Generator is overloaded. b) Dirty air filter. c) Bad fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reduce the load. (See Power Load Planning & Mgt. section of this manual.) b) Clean or replace air filter. c) Drain tank and carburetor. Refuel.
Engine shuts down during operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Out of fuel. b) Low oil level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fill fuel tank. b) Fill crankcase to proper oil level.

Summary of Important Safety Information for Operation (cont'd)

This section provides a summary of the various safety procedures and measures that have been presented throughout the manual. Keep this summary handy and refer to it to refresh your memory about how to safely use your generator.

WARNING

Carefully read and make sure you understand the following safety information before using the generator. Improper use or maintenance of the generator can result in *serious injury or death* from *carbon monoxide poisoning, electric shock, fire/explosion, or burns*.

General

- **Read manual.** Read this Owner's Manual and the engine Owner's Manual completely before attempting to set-up and use the generator. Serious injury or death can result if safety instructions are not followed.
- **Instruct operators.** The generator owner must instruct all operators in safe generator set-up and operation. Do not allow anyone to operate the generator who has not read the Owner's Manual and been instructed on its safe use.
- **Adults only.** Only trained adults should set up and operate the generator. Do not let children operate.
- **Under the influence.** Never operate, or let anyone else operate, the generator while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or medication.
- **Intended use.** Carefully read about and understand the intended use of this generator. Do not use for other purposes, as unforeseen hazards or equipment damage may result.

Prohibition Against Modifications

Never modify or alter the generator in any way. Modifications can create serious safety hazards and will also void the warranty.

- **Engine speed.** Never attempt to modify the engine speed setting. The engine speed is preset for safe and optimal performance of the generator. If speed needs adjusting, it must be done by factory-authorized personnel.
- **Fuel/exhaust system.** Never modify the exhaust system, fuel tanks, or fuel lines. Carbon monoxide poisoning, fire, or explosion could result.
- **Guards.** Do not operate generator unless all guards and cover shields, which prevent access to moving parts and pinch points, are in place. Failure to guard the power transmission mechanisms *may result in serious injury or death*.

Summary of Important Safety Information for Operation (cont'd)

Safety – Installation & Set-up

- **Dry, level surface.** Situate generator on a dry, firm, level surface. Ensure generator sits level and will not slide or shift during operation. Block wheels if applicable.
- **Operate OUTSIDE only – dangerous carbon monoxide exhaust!** Generators give off carbon monoxide exhaust, a poisonous gas that can kill. You CANNOT smell it, see it, or taste it. ONLY run generator OUTDOORS and away from building air intakes. NEVER run generator inside homes, garages, sheds, or other semi-enclosed spaces. These spaces can trap poisonous gases, EVEN if you run a fan or open windows. Carbon monoxide is given off whether you are using gasoline, natural gas, or propane to power the generator.
- **No vehicle/marine use.** This generator is NOT designed or approved for use in vehicles or marine applications. Never run the generator inside RVs or other vehicles, on boats, or on pick-up truck beds.
- **Cooling ventilation.** The generator needs adequate, unobstructed flow of air to allow for proper cooling of engine and generator head. Situate so there is adequate clearance around generator to allow for cooling airflow. Do not allow debris to accumulate and block airflow.
- **Grounding.** Always ensure generator is properly grounded to prevent electrical shock. This generator is equipped with a grounding post. Always complete the grounding path from the generator to a copper pipe/rod driven into moist earth to a sufficient depth. Check with an electrician for local grounding requirements. If a licensed electrician installs the generator with a connection to your building's electrical circuit for use as a standby power system, grounding will be complete through the building's grounding system.
- **Isolate connection to building's electrical circuit.** Never plug the generator directly into a wall outlet. ANY connection to a building's electrical system MUST ISOLATE THE GENERATOR FROM UTILITY POWER via an UL-approved transfer switch installed by a licensed electrician in compliance with all applicable local building and electrical codes. If the generator is not isolated from the utility power system by such means, generator output will back feed into the utility power grid. This may result in injury or death to utility power workers or others who contact the lines during a power outage. It may also cause the generator to explode or cause fires when utility power is restored.
- **Wet conditions.** Water conducts electricity. Do not operate generator where it is wet. Operate on a dry surface under an open, canopy-like structure.
- **CO alarms.** Ensure that working, battery-operated or battery back-up carbon monoxide alarms are used in any dwelling/structure that is in close proximity to the running generator.
- **Hot exhaust - fires.** Exhaust from engine can be extremely hot and cause fire. Position muffler at least 7' from combustible objects during operation.
- **Spark arrester.** Equip engine with a spark arrester if generator will be used near any ignitable forest, brush, or grassy land. See the "Specifications" section of this manual to determine if your generator is already equipped. Make sure you comply with applicable local, state and federal codes.
- **Fire extinguisher.** Keep a fire extinguisher rated "ABC" by the National Fire Protection Association nearby. Keep it properly charged and be familiar with its use.

Safety – Before Use

Know how to operate

- **Review safety rules.** Before each use of this generator, review the "Rules for Safe Operation." Failure to follow these rules may result in serious injury or death.
- **Know how to operate.** Be thoroughly familiar with all controls and with the proper use of the equipment. Know how to stop the generator quickly if needed.

Personal protective equipment

- **Hearing protection.** The use of ear plugs or other hearing protection device is recommended for those in close proximity to the generator while it is operating.
- **Loose / dangling.** Loose or dangling apparel can become entangled in moving parts. Metal jewelry can conduct electricity. Never wear jewelry or loose-fitting clothing when operating the generator.

Gasoline Safety

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel. Use extreme care when handling:

- **Fuel outdoors.** Fill fuel tank outdoors – never indoors. Gasoline vapors can ignite if they collect inside an enclosure. Explosion can result.

Summary of Important Safety Information for Operation (cont'd)

- **Use approved container.** Never pump fuel directly into engine at gas station. Static charge can build and ignite fuel. Use an UL approved fuel container to transfer gas to the engine.
- **Running / hot engine.** A running engine is hot enough to ignite fuel. Never add fuel or remove gas cap if engine is running or still hot. Stop the engine and allow to cool at least two minutes before adding fuel.
- **Heat / flames / sparks.** Stay away from sources of heat, flame, or sparks while adding fuel.
Don't overfill. DO NOT overfill the gas tank. Fill to bottom of fill neck to allow for fuel expansion.
- **Replace cap.** Replace gas cap securely before starting engine.
- **Spills.** Clean up fuel spills immediately. Move generator away from spilled fuel on the ground. Wipe fuel off engine and wait 5 minutes for excess fuel to evaporate before starting engine. Gas soaked rags should be disposed of properly.
- **On skin / clothes.** If gasoline is spilled on your skin or clothes, change clothes and wash skin immediately.
- **Inspect fuel system.** Check fuel system on a regular basis. Look for signs of leaks, deterioration, chafed or spongy fuel hose, loose or missing fuel hose clamps, damaged fuel tank, or a defective fuel shut-off valve. Do not start generator until needed repairs have been completed.
- **Gasoline storage.** Store gasoline in a cool, dry place in an UL-approved, tightly sealed container.

Safety – During Use

- **Safety equipment / controls.** Always operate the generator with all safety covers, guards, and barriers in place and in good working order, and all controls properly adjusted for safe operation.
- **Know how to stop.** Be thoroughly familiar with proper use of the equipment and all generator controls, output receptacles, and connections. Know how to stop the generator quickly if needed.
- **Damaged.** Do not operate the generator with damaged, missing, or broken parts.
- **Carbon monoxide exhaust.** The running engine gives off carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas that can kill you. You CANNOT smell it, see it, or taste it. If you start to feel sick, dizzy, or weak while using the generator, shut off the engine and get to fresh air RIGHT AWAY. See a doctor. You may have carbon monoxide poisoning.
- **Other exhaust dangers.** This product contains or emits chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Avoid inhalation of exhaust.
- **Smoking/sparks.** Never smoke near the running generator, and never operate near sources of sparks or flames.
- **Check output voltage.** Check output voltage to ensure the generator is working properly before connecting loads to the generator. Failure to do so could result in damage to equipment powered by the generator and possible injury to the individual. Do not adjust output speed of engine to change voltage. If voltage is not within specified range, have generator repaired by factory authorized personnel.
- **Stabilize before connecting loads.** Start generator and let engine stabilize before connecting electrical loads.
- **Do not overload.** Do not overload the generator. Make sure that combined starting and running loads do not exceed rated capacity of generator or damage will result.
- **Protect sensitive electronics.** Some electronic equipment, such as computers and audio/video equipment, can be damaged by small fluctuations in the flow of power. Use a surge suppressor for any voltage-sensitive electronic equipment you will be powering with the generator.
- **Wet conditions.** Do not operate the generator or handle any electrical equipment while standing in water, while barefoot, while hands are wet or while in the rain or snow. Electric shock may result.
- **Ground fault circuit interrupter.** Always use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected extension cord (or outlet, if generator is equipped) in damp or highly electrical conductive areas and on construction jobsites to prevent electrical shock.
- **Electrical cords.** Use only UL-listed, outdoor-rated, three prong extension cords of the proper size. All extension and appliance cords must be in good condition and not worn, bare, frayed, or otherwise damaged. Use of inadequate or damaged electric cords can cause electric shock or fire.
- **Avoid contact.** Avoid contact with bare wires, terminals, connections, etc. while the unit is running.
- **Electric shock accident.** If an electric shock accident occurs, immediately shut down the source of electrical power. If this is not possible, attempt to free the victim from the live conductor. Avoid direct contact with victim. Use a nonconducting implement, such as a dry rope or board, to free the victim from the live conductor. Apply first aid and get immediate medical help.
- **Hot muffler.** Never touch hot muffler, hot exhaust manifold, or engine cooling fins. Exhaust and engine parts can be very hot and will burn you.
- **Moving parts.** Keep hands, feet, and apparel away from drive belts, fans, and other moving parts. Never remove any drive belt or fan guard while the unit is operating.

Summary of Important Safety Information for Operation (cont'd)

- **Refueling.** DO NOT refuel the engine until it has cooled at least two minutes.
- **Malfunction during operation.** Immediately turn off the generator if any of the following conditions arise during operation:
 - Excessive change in engine speed, slow or fast
 - Overheating in load connecting devices
 - Sparking or arcs from generator
 - Loss of electrical output
 - Receptacle damage
 - Engine misfire
 - Excessive vibration
 - Flame or smoke
 - Abnormal noise
- **Adjusting / repairing.** Always turn off generator and remove spark plug(s) or spark plug wire(s) before working on the generator to prevent accidental starting.

Safety – After use

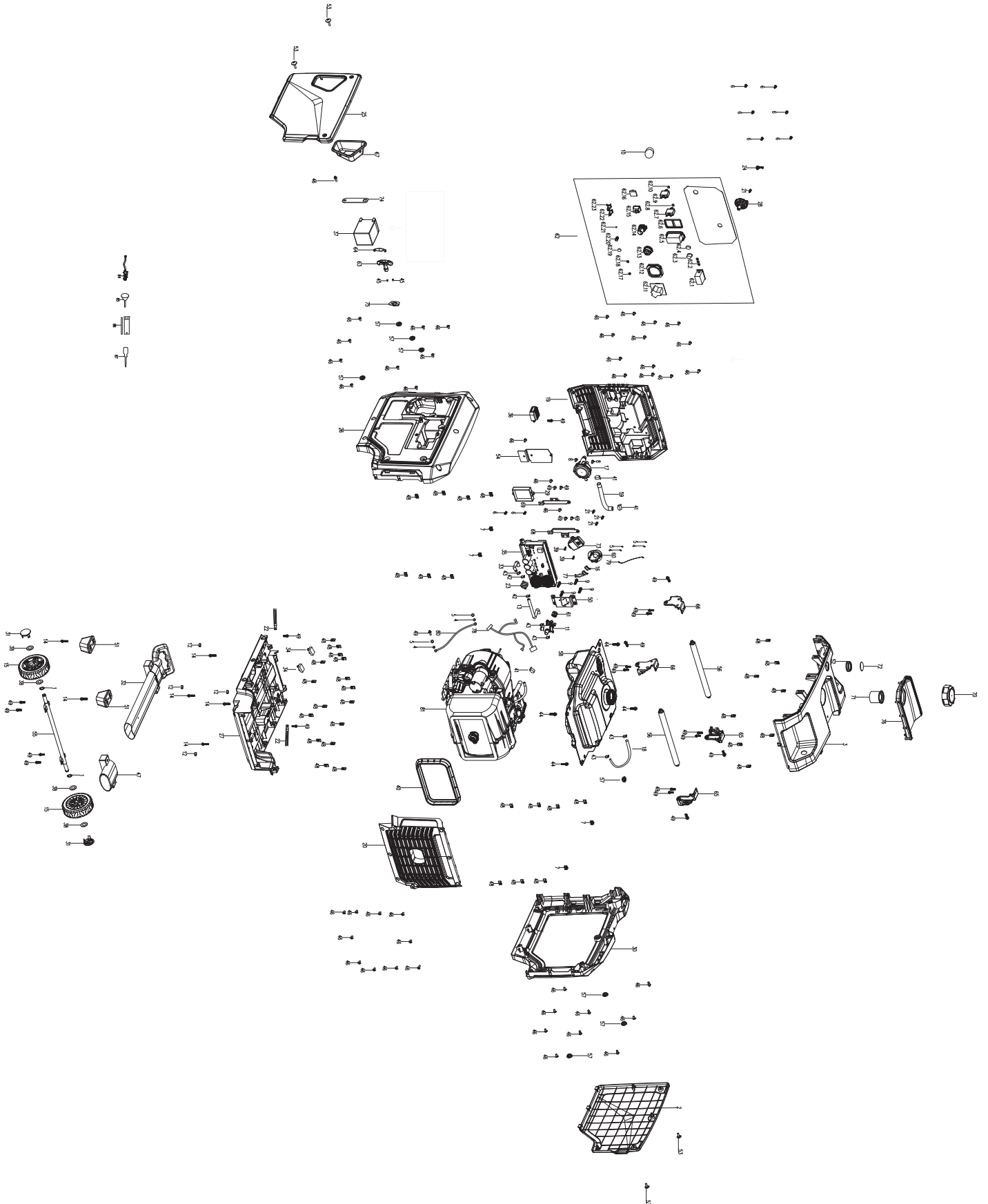
- **Cool engine before storing.** Let engine cool for at least five minutes before storing. A hot engine can be a fire hazard.
- **Shut off fuel supply.** Make sure gasoline shut-off valve is in the OFF position.
- **Prevent accidental starting.** When generator is not in use, remove key from starter (key start engines) and secure in a safe location, or remove spark plug(s) in order to ensure that generator cannot be started in a storage location or by untrained persons.
- **Storage location.** Store the generator in a dry location away from sources of heat, open flames, sparks or pilot lights – such as water heaters, space heaters, furnaces, clothes dryers, or other gas appliances – EVEN IF the generator's gas tank is empty. Residual gasoline could ignite.
- **Exercise regularly.** Exercise generator every four weeks to dry out moisture that accumulates in the windings. If generator cannot be exercised on a regular basis, prepare generator for long term storage.
- **Periodic maintenance.** Perform periodic maintenance as directed in this manual to keep the generator in safe working condition.

Safety - Inspection/Maintenance

Inspect and maintain your generator on a regular basis and repair as needed to keep it in safe working condition:

- **Turn off generator.** Always turn off generator and remove spark plug(s) or spark plug wire(s) before working on the engine or generator to prevent accidental starting.
- **Discharge capacitor.** When the generator is shut down, the capacitor may maintain a charge. Always discharge the capacitor before working on the generator head to prevent electrical shock.
- **Replace guards / shields.** Make sure all guards and shields are replaced after servicing the generator.
- **Replacement parts.** If a part needs replacement, only use parts that meet the manufacturer's specifications. Replacement parts that do not meet specifications may result in a safety hazard or poor operation of the generator and will void the warranty.

6075679 Unit Parts Explosion



PH6075679.104 Engine Parts Explosion



Limited Warranty

Dear Valued Customer:

The Powerhorse Product you just purchased is built with the finest material and craftsmanship. Use this product properly and enjoy the benefits from its high performance. By purchasing a Powerhorse product, you show a desire for quality and durability. Like all mechanical equipment this unit requires a due amount of care. Treat this unit like the high quality piece of machinery it is. Neglect and improper handling may impair its performance. Please thoroughly read the instructions and understand the operation before using your product. Always contact Powerhorse Product Support at 1-866-443-2576 prior to having any service or warranty work performed, as some services performed by parties other than Powerhorse approved service centers may void this warranty. This warranty is in lieu of any other warranty expressed or implied and Powerhorse assumes no other responsibility or liability outside that expressed within this warranty.

Limited Warranty

Powerhorse shall warranty any piece of equipment manufactured, or parts of equipment manufactured, to be free from defects in material or workmanship for a period of:

Powerhorse Warranty		
Item #	Consumer Warranty Period	Commercial Warranty Period
83169	2 years from date of purchase by user	90 days from date of purchase by user

“Consumer use” means personal residential household use by a consumer. “Commercial use” means all other uses, including use for commercial, income producing or rental purposes or when purchased by a business.

This warranty applies to the original purchaser of the equipment (verification of purchase, in the form of a receipt, is the responsibility of the buyer), is non-transferable, and covers parts and labor. Parts will be replaced or repaired at no charge, except when the equipment has failed due to lack of proper maintenance. If a part is no longer available, the part may be replaced with a similar part of equal function. Any misuse, abuse, alteration or improper installation or operations will void warranty. Determining whether a part is to be replaced or repaired is the sole decision of Powerhorse. Powerhorse will not provide for replacement of complete products due to defective parts. Any costs incurred due to replacement or repair of items outside of a Powerhorse approved facility is the responsibility of the buyer and not covered under warranty. Transportation costs to and from service center is the responsibility of the customer.

In addition to the normal warranty, Powerhorse shall warrant any normal wear item from defects in material or workmanship for a period of 90 days from the date of purchase by user. Normal wear items include, but are not limited to, filter elements.

This warranty specifically excludes the following; failure of parts due to damage caused by accident, fire, flood, windstorm, acts of God, applications not approved by Powerhorse in writing, corrosion caused by chemicals, use of replacement parts which do not conform to manufacturer’s specifications, damage to accessory parts such as starting batteries, damage related to rodent and/or insect infestation and damage caused by vandalism. Additional exclusions: loss of running time, inconvenience, loss of income, or loss of use, including any implied warranty of merchantability of fitness for a specific use. Also, Outdoor Power Equipment needs periodic parts and service to perform well, and this warranty does not cover instances when normal use has exhausted the life of a component or the engine.

This warranty does not cover any personal injury or damage to surrounding property caused by failure of any part. Repair or replacement of parts does not extend the warranty period.

The engine warranty is covered under the same terms and conditions as outlined above. Normal engine maintenance such as spark plugs, air filters, adjustments, fuel system cleaning and obstruction due to build up is not covered by this Powerhorse warranty.

Please fill in the following information and have it on hand when you call in on a warranty claim.

Customer Number: _____

Date of Purchase: _____

Powerhorse Serial Number: _____

Item Number: _____

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⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including gasoline engine exhaust, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and carbon monoxide, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

POWERCHORSE™

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