

SPECIFICATION

RS-PC80

DC Output Voltage (No Load) Approx: 14.6/13.6/13.2V
 Max Amp Output Continuous: 80A
 Max Power Output Continuous: 1168W
 Max AC Current: 13A
 Typical Efficiency: >85%
 Fan Control: Proportional
 Reverse Polarity, Overload and Thermal Protection

RS-PC100

DC Output Voltage (No Load) Approx: 14.6/13.6/13.2V
 MAX Amp Output Continuous: 100A
 MAX Power Output Continuous: 1460W
 MAX AC Current: 15A
 Typical Efficiency: >85%
 Fan Control: Proportional
 Reverse Polarity, Overload and Thermal Protection

INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

1. DISCONNECT DC POWER

Disconnect the **battery POS (+) wire** at the battery end before connecting this Converter/Charger to any vehicle/device wiring.

2. LOCATION

The mounting location may be on any interior (out of direct weather) surface. Location chosen must be accessible after installation. When mounted inside a cabinet, the cabinet must be large enough to allow dissipation of heated air. Make sure that there is a **minimum of 1" (one inch) free air space** at each end of the unit so that cooling air can move through the unit properly. AVOID foreign contaminants such as dirt, metal particles or moisture.

3. MOUNTING

Flanges with holes are provided for ease of mounting using standard fasteners. Confirm that the surface that the converter is mounted to is solid and will hold the weight (6 lbs) during vehicle operation.

-03-

4. ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

A **120 VAC** receptacle needs to be located within 36 inches of the Converter/Charger to supply power. Electrical consideration should also be given to mounting near the locations of the batteries and the **12 VDC** distribution panel.

5. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

Be sure to tighten all connections securely. A loose connection can quickly cause terminals and wires to overheat. Review unit labels for recommended terminal torque values.

6. THE FAN WILL NOT RUN ALL THE TIME. THE FAN IS TEMPETURE CONTROLD AND WILL ONLY RUN WHEN NEEDED

Never Leave the XX unattended when plugged in.

7. ALL PRODUCTS MUST BE INSTALLED BY A CERTIFIED ELECTRICIAN.

⚠ WARNING-Avoid Possible Injury or Death

120 VAC Connection - First confirm that the **120 VAC** power source AC circuit breaker(s) are in the **off** position. **DO NOT** turn-on AC circuit breakers until installation is complete.

- Using an 8 AWG minimum size copper wire, attach from the vehicle/device chassis to the Converter/Charger Bonding Lug.
- Using the attached power cord on the Converter/Charger, connect firmly to the **120 VAC** receptacle.

12 VDC Wiring - It is important to use the correct wire gauge. Use a minimum of 8 AWG size copper wire.

- The terminal marked **+** or **POS** is for the **RV 12 VDC positive** connection.
- The terminal marked **-** or **NEG** is for the **RV 12 VDC negative** connection.
- The **12 VDC** output wiring does not require over-current protection because the Converter/Charger limits current output. However, all electrical connections need to comply with the appropriate NEC code.

8. LEAD ACID CHARGING MODE

This is the **Factory Settings** with the **Smart charging mode 'ON'** with the **Output Voltages preset to 14.6V / 13.6V and 13.2V.**

DESCRIPTION: This mode provides an automatic charging system in three steps.
 1. A fast charge to bring a good, drained battery back up to full voltage rapidly ("Boost").
 2. A standard charge to bring the battery up to a full charge at a safe rate to prolong the life of the battery and provide power to run 12V lighting and appliances in the vehicle/device ("Normal").
 3. A trickle charge to keep the battery fresh during times of load inactivity ("Storage"). The charger automatically changes modes to accommodate changes in conditions. The chart below is for reference only, voltages may vary.

-04-

02 IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

03 SPECIFICATION

03 INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

-01-

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

⚠ SAFETY ALERT

For your safety, read all instructions before installation and operation.

INSTALLER: Provide these instructions to the end user or consumer.
CONSUMER: Keep these instructions for future reference.

NOTICE: Products are not to be used nor are warranted in aerospace, medical or life safety applications.

⚠ WARNING-Avoid Possible Injury or Death

120 VAC is present. This Converter/Charger is designed to convert **120 VAC to 12 VDC**. It also provides low voltage power for charging on-board **12 VDC** batteries. The Converter/Charger is a 'switch mode' type and is designed to be maintenance-free with no user serviceable components. The Converter/Charger power output is 'current limiting' by design.

⚠ WARNING-Avoid Personal injury or Product Damage

NEVER store electrical devices in compartments where flammable liquids (such as gasoline) exist.
DO NOT mount/install unit in compartments designed for storage of batteries of flammable liquids.

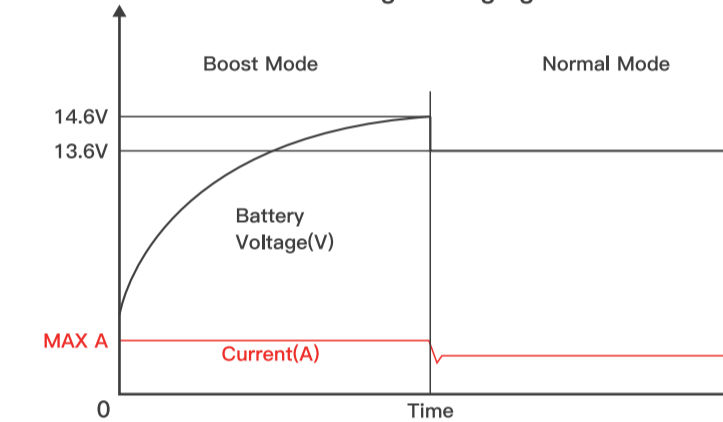
-02-

9. LITHIUM CHARGING MODE

This option provides an automatic charging system in two steps.

- A fast charge (Boost 14.6V) to bring a good, drained battery back up to full voltage rapidly.
- A trickle charge (Float 13.6V) to keep the battery both fresh during times of load inactivity to safely prolong the life of the battery and provide power to run 12V lighting and appliances in the vehicle/device. The charger automatically changes modes to accommodate changes in conditions. The chart below is for reference only, voltages may vary.

Two Stage Charging Chart



10. TEST

First, disconnect all loads and battery on the Converter/Charger by **removing all 12 VDC connections** from **+** or **POS**. Second, attach a multimeter instrument between the positive and negative terminals of the Converter/Charger. Then energize the **120 VAC** converter circuit. Test for proper output power using the multimeter. Measure the output voltage from the positive and negative terminals. The voltage should read **14.6 +/- 0.2 VDC**. Add **12 VDC** load connections to about 2/3 of the rated capacity of the converter. Recheck the voltage, which should remain approximately the same as at no load.

NOTE: If the charger's output voltage is set below the battery voltage the charge will not charge plus the LED will not come on.

11. BATTERY

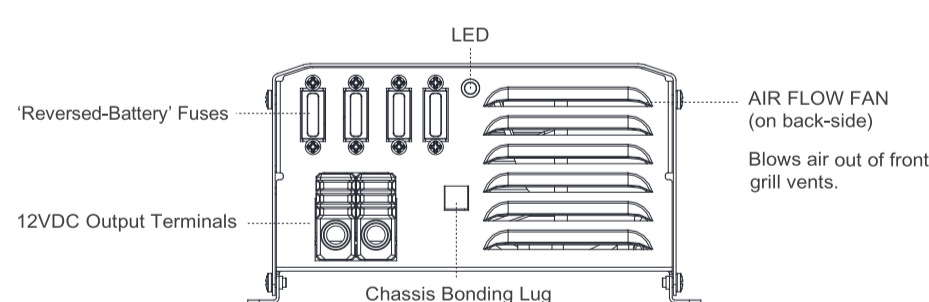
With the **120 VAC** disconnected, reconnect the **+** or **POS** positive terminal to a known good battery. With the converter **120 VAC** energized, measure the voltage at the converter and at the battery. The voltage should be about the same in both locations. As with any battery it is important that the fluid level be checked on a regular basis. When continuously connected to any charging source all batteries will "Gas" and lose some fluid.

⚠ WARNING-Avoid Personal Injury/Product Damage

-06-

11. HL-POT TESTING (Vehicle/device Manufacturing Facilities Only)

DO NOT Hi-Pot DC wiring with the Converter/Charger connected to the vehicle/device wiring in order to prevent serious injury and/or damage.



TROUBLESHOOTING

NOTE: Before removing and replacing the Converter/Charger, perform the following checks:

- Disconnect the AC power from the vehicle/device.
- Disconnect the wiring and Battery from the Converter Positive **+** output terminal.
- Re-connect the AC power to energize the Converter.
- Using a voltmeter, measure the voltage at the Converter - and **+** Output terminals.
 - > The Converter is OK if the voltage reading is between 13 VDC and 14 VDC (typically 13.6 VDC).
 - > Otherwise check the table below:

CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSE
No 12 VDC output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 120 VAC not connected to coach or the coach AC circuit breaker is in the off position. Reversed battery fuses blown. (Battery wiring connections are reversed) Severe overload or shorted load. Remove all loads and retest per above instructions. Converter/Charger internal failure.
Converter cycles On & Off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fan air flow is inadequate or blocked. (1" minimum free air space at each end required) Converter/Charger internal failure.

-07-

Reversed Battery fuses blown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battery wiring connections are reversed. Defective battery, possible bad cells.
12 VDC output is too low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attached load exceeds rating of the Converter/Charger. Defective battery, possible bad cells. Converter/Charger internal failure.
LED light is not on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The output voltage of the charger has dropped below the battery voltage. If charging a battery the unit is best to be in its factory starting at 14.6V, unless the Battery Manufacturer recommends otherwise. Charger internal failure.

-08-

☎ 1-800-831-9889
 ✉ support@richsolar.com
 🌐 www.richsolar.com
 📍 5550 Jurupa St, Ontario, CA 91761