SENCOR EN

SCA INV140

Car voltage converter

Safety regulations

- For safety reasons and registration (CE) reasons, modifying the internal connection of the converter is not permitted!
- Do not expose the voltage converter to high temperatures (direct sunlight), excessive air moisture or wetness, impacts and strong vibrations.
- Strong magnetic or electromagnetic fields can affect the function of the voltage converter (e.g. near speakers or electric motors).
- This converter has 230 V AC on its output and does not belong in the arms of children! **Attention, risk of life-threatening injury by electric current!!!**
- Do not link the 230 V AC output of this converter (electric socket contacts) in series or parallel with another 230 V AC source (for example a parallel or series connection with an electric outlet from the public distribution network).
- This converter can only be used to power electrical appliances requiring 230 V AC / 50 Hz and the power input of which does not exceed a long-term output of 140 W (the maximum short-term peak power output of this converter is 280 W).
- Even after switching the converter off, condensers not yet discharged can lead to 230 V AC still being detected on the output for a short period of time.
- Electrical appliances that are intended to be connected to the socket of this voltage converter shall be switched off. The same applies to their disconnection.
- Under no circumstances shall you cover the vents of the converter. Provide adequate cooling for the converter with sufficient air circulation.
- Do not switch the converter on immediately after bringing it from a cool environment to a warm environment. Condensed water could, under certain circumstances, destroy the converter. Leave the converter switched off until its temperature is even with the ambient temperature.
- When using the converter in cars, its application must not endanger the safety of the vehicle and road traffic.
- The equipment is only specified for connecting appliances with double insulation. These devices are labelled by a symbol ⧈.
- We are not liable for material damage or injuries to persons, caused by the unqualified handling of the converter or failure to respect safety regulations.

Service and repairs

Service work and repairs shall only be carried out by authorized qualified experts (service centres). A warranty is not provided with the product. If necessary, contact the service department at www.fastcr.eu.

Fuse replacement

The car plug contains a fuse (15 A). Turn to the left to unscrew the top part of this plug with centre contact (pin) and remove the blown fuse from the plug. Replace the blown fuse with a fuse with the same dimensions and identical current value. Do not replace this fuse with a fuse having a higher current value. Screw the plug back on again. Using repaired fuses or bridging fuse holders with a wire is forbidden!

Remarks and notices for using connected appliances

Almost any appliance that requires 230 V AC and the input power of which corresponds to the output power of this converter can be connected to this converter. In order to estimate the corresponding reserve for power consumption, it is important to know the typical features of various AC appliances. The majority of appliances is designed to be powered from the public power network. An important point in this case is the closing or starting current, which usually is not stated on the label of these appliances and which is almost insignificant with the normal network, for with normal networks, the reserve for short-term input power increase (current consumption) is always sufficient. This initial closing or starting current can be as much as severalfold higher than the value provided on the label of the respective appliance (for example a small refrigerator with a permanent input power of about 50 W must be powered by a converter capable of maintaining a peak output of 500 W) – see also the following examples:
If the initial input power of appliances connected to the converter is higher than the maximum short-term converter output power (140 W), the converter cannot power this type of appliance. Since the output voltage of this converter does not have a precise sinusoidal waveform, some appliances may warm up to a higher temperature than there normal operating temperature is.

Commissioning and use

1. Plug the connector (plug) of the converter into the cigarette lighter receptacle (12 V DC). Once the converter is plugged in, green indicator lamp on the converter will light up. Should the converter overload, red indicator light will appear. Mind the proper polarity of cigarette lighter receptacle contacts. The centre contact must be plus (+), side (external) contacts must be minus (-).
2. Plug the cord of the electric appliance into the socket on the front side of the converter. The power input of this appliance must be less than the maximum output power of the converter permissible (140 W).
3. Switch the appliance connected to the converter on.

Do not start the engine with the converter plugged into the cigarette lighter receptacle, for power to the receptacle is usually interrupted during the start of the engine. If you plan on using the converter to power an appliance with a higher power input (with greater current consumption) for a longer period of time, we recommend leaving the car engine running to avoid discharging the car battery followed by problems with starting the car.