



FAQS

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How do I get my converter into Float Trickle Mode?

Reduce the load on the system to almost nothing but the battery. Let the system sit for approximately 44 hours. The converter voltage will drop to 13.2V DC. If the converter sees any load during this period or after it is in Float mode, it will revert back to Absorption (Normal) mode- 13.6V DC.

Can I use any battery with WFCO chargers?

Deep-cycle batteries are recommended. They can be either of the Lead-Acid or AGM type. The Amp hour (Ah) rating should be shown on the battery; for example, 120Ah. There are many battery related Internet sites.

Does the converter need a battery to operate?

No. The battery works in conjunction with the converter to supply DC power to the RV. A battery is typically only necessary if you do a lot of dry camping or have slide-outs and/or a leveling system.

Will WFCO help me install my converter?

Yes, WFCO provides a manual with every converter and power/distribution center.

What is the warranty on your products?

All WFCO products carry a 2-year warranty from date of purchase.

Where do I find the model number?

The WF-8800, WF-9800, WF-6800, and WF-5100 Series' show the model number on the top label. The WF-8500, WF-8700, WF-8900, and WF-9900 Series' show the model number on the inside front panel next to the breakers.

Do you repair converters?

No. If the unit is within the 2-Year Limited Warranty, you may submit it for warranty consideration by following the "How do I file a warranty claim" procedure above. If warranty is approved, a replacement unit will be issued with warranty valid for the remainder of the original 2-Year Limited Warranty term.

Why can I pull my fuses out of the fuse board and some of the LEDs light up, but some do not?

When a fuse blows, the red LED comes ON indicating a blown fuse. If for some reason the output circuit has no load on it (turning off the switch or turning off the appliance), the red LED will not light even if the fuse is blown or removed.

What is the Reverse Polarity fuse?

The reverse polarity fuse provides protection for the converter when a battery is used. If the battery was connected to the DC fuse board backwards, the Reverse Polarity fuse(s) would blow preventing catastrophic damage to the converter.

What type of battery do I need?

It is based on what type of camping you do. If you are plugged into shore power most of the time, a normal deep cycle battery will work. If you do a lot of dry camping, we recommend using a deep cycle battery rated at 100 Amp hours or more. The higher the Amp hour rating, the longer the battery will be able to deliver power.

Can I use AGM or Gel batteries?

AGM batteries are OK. We do not recommend the use of GEL batteries except when using the WF-6800 Series. See the Owner's Manual for more information.

Can I use more than one battery?

Yes, the batteries MUST be the same brand and type (preferably the same age as well). Adding more batteries will provide longer use of DC appliances when not on shore power, but may reduce the converter's battery charging efficiency.

What size wire should I have from my batteries to the converter?

Wire size is based on the distance from the battery to the converter panel. The longer the distance, the heavier the gauge of wire that is required. There are many charts on the internet that will give you this information.

How many Amps does the converter supply to the battery?

The battery will draw amperage out of the converter. In other words, the converter provides only the amount of amperage the battery is asking for. The amount is based on the particular model of converter that you have and on the condition of the battery. Note that amperage is supplied to the RV load first, then the remainder goes to the battery. In other words, if you reduce the RV's electrical load, then more amperage goes to the battery causing it to charge faster.

Why can't I see my converter produce 14.4 volts on my volt meter?

The converter is a constant current device. This design will hold current (amperage) constant while reducing voltage as loads increase. The converter may be in Bulk Charge Mode but, due to the high amperage draw, you may only see voltages in the high 12 VDC range. As amperage is reduced, the voltage will climb.

What is the pigtail for on the black wire to the converter?

The pigtail is used to provide an additional circuit without losing that breaker space to the converter. Keep it capped off when not in use.

Why can I pull my fuses out of the fuse board and some of the LEDs light up, but some do not?

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Why do I have voltage on the DC Fuse Board output terminals even though the fuse is not in place?

This is normal. There is only voltage present- no amperage. The voltage you are seeing is the voltage needed by the monitoring circuit that turns the red LED ON when a fuse is blown.

What size DC fuses do I need?

Fuses used for the DC circuits are determined by the manufacturer. Always replace with same type and size as the original.

Reverse Protection Fuses:

(Replace with an ATO or ATC fuse having same rating as the original.)

WF-8700 Series 8712 - 15A 8725 - 30A 8735 - 40A 8740 - 30A, 30A WF-8500 Series 8540 - 25A, 25A 8560 - 35A, 35A	WF-8900 Series 8935 - 40A 8945 - 30A, 30A 8955 - 40A, 40A 8965 - 20A, 20A, 20A, 20A 8975 - 20A, 20A, 20A, 20A WF-9500 Series 9540 - 25A, 25A 9560 - 35A, 35A 9580 - 30A, 30A, 30A	WF-9800 Series 9835 - 40A 9845 - 30A, 30A 9855 - 35A, 35A 9865 - 40A, 40A 9875 - 40A, 40A WF-9900 Series 9960 - 20A, 20A, 20A, 20A 9990 - 25A, 25A, 25A, 25A
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Why aren't my batteries charging?

Even in normal "Absorption Mode" (13.6 VDC range), your batteries are being charged, just at a slower rate. The converter will not work without AC input.

Before you call the Power Pros check the following:

1. Locate and record the WFCO converter model number.
2. Are you connected to shore power?
3. Check breakers at the pedestal and in the power center for proper voltage.
4. Are all of the fuses on the DC panel OK? Are any red LED's on?
5. What is your battery condition? Does it have enough water? What is the age? Have you tested for shorted cells?

Voltage Check:

1. Disconnect the Positive lead at the battery terminals and set aside.
2. Turn off all DC loads in the RV.
3. Are you reading 13.6 VDC between the Positive battery lead and the Negative battery terminal? If not, the Reverse Polarity fuses may be blown at the converter or there is an OPEN fuse or battery disconnect switch in the Positive battery lead.
4. Any battery reading below 12 VDC while disconnected is a possible indication of battery trouble.

Why is there no AC power?

If you have no AC power, check the following:

1. Are you connected to AC power at the pedestal?
2. Is your Main Breaker tripped?
3. Check your wiring for any problems.

Why is there no DC power?

If you have no DC power, check the following:

1. Is AC power coming into your RV?
2. Is the converter breaker in the ON position?
3. Are the Reverse Polarity fuses in good condition?
3. Check your wiring for any problems.

My lights are dimming. What is wrong?

If the lights in the RV are dimming, that usually means that the converter is overloaded or that your coach is running only on batteries.

1. Remove some of the load by turning off 12V lights and appliances.
 2. Turn off the converter for 10 seconds to allow the unit to discharge by either turning off the breaker or unplugging the unit.
 3. Turn the converter back on.
 4. Check the output voltage of the converter. It should be approximately 13.6 VDC.
 5. Check your battery. It might be damaged or the water level may be low.
- Keep in mind that your battery can pull up to 30A or more from the converter. Low temperatures also will have major effect on your battery's performance.

Why do my lights flicker?

If the lights in the RV are flickering, that usually means that the converter is overloaded.

1. Remove some of the load by turning off 12V lights and appliances.
2. Turn off the converter for 10 seconds to allow the unit to discharge by either turning off the breaker or unplugging the unit.
3. Turn the converter back on.
4. Check your battery. It might be damaged or the water level may be low.
5. Check the output voltage of the converter. It should be at 13.6 VDC range.

Keep in mind that your battery can pull up to 30A or more from the converter. Low temperatures also will have major effect on your battery's performance.

Can I force my converter into Bulk Quick mode?

No, There is no means or need to do so.

Can I mount my converter in any direction?

Yes. If you are mounting a WF-6800, WF-8800, or WF-9800 Series converter in the vertical position, make sure the fan is on the bottom so cooler air can be drawn into the unit.

Should my fan run all the time?

No. The fan is controlled by the load. The fan will start running at a low speed when you have approx. 3.0 to 6.0 DC Amp draw. It will increase in speed as you add more load until you have approx 14.0 to 15.0 Amps draw. At this point, the fan is at its maximum speed and will stay there even if you add more load, Should amperage drop below 3.0 to 6.0 DC amps, the fan will shut off.

What are the red LEDs on the fuse board for?

They indicate a blown fuse.

My battery takes a long time to charge, how can I speed it up?

Reduce loads inside the RV (e.g. turn off appliances and lights). This will provide more amps to the battery.