Instruction Manual

iGen2750

Inverter Generator

CONGRATULATIONS ON PURCHASING A WESTINGHOUSE INVERTER GENERATOR

Thank you for purchasing a Westinghouse inverter generator. It is a high-quality power product that will provide many years of safe and reliable service if properly operated and maintained.

DANGER	
	**This manual contains important instructions for operating the generator. For your safety and that of others, be sure to read this manual thoroughly before operating the generator. Failure to properly follow all instructions and precautions could cause you or others to be seriously hurt or killed. This manual should be considered a permanent part of the generator and should remain with it if resold.**

For Your Records

Date of Purchase: _____ **Generator Model Number:** _____

Purchased From: _____ **Generator Serial Number:** _____

Purchase Receipt: Please retain your tax invoice or purchase receipt to ensure warranty coverage.

DISCLAIMERS

All instructions, illustrations and specifications in this manual are based on the latest information available at the time of publishing. The illustrations used in this manual are intended as representative reference views only. Moreover, because of our continuous product improvement policy, we may modify information, illustrations or specifications to explain or exemplify a product, service or maintenance improvement. We reserve the right to make any change at any time without notice. Your generator may differ slightly from the models pictured, including optional accessories.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

UPDATES

The latest Instruction Manual for your Westinghouse inverter generator can be found under the Downloads tab on our website at *www.westinghouseoutdoorpower.com.au*

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

SAFETY

SAFETY DEFINITIONS

The words DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION and NOTICE are used throughout this manual to highlight important information. Be certain that the meanings of these alerts are known to all who work on or near the equipment.

This safety alert symbol appears with most safety statements. It means attention, become alert, your safety is involved! Please read and abide by the message that follows the safety alert symbol.

DANGER

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

WARNING

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

CAUTION

Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

Indicates a situation which, if not avoided, could cause damage to the generator, personal property or the environment, or cause the equipment to operate improperly.

NOTE: Indicates a procedure, practice or condition that should be followed in order for the generator to function in the manner intended.

SAFETY SYMBOLS

Symbol	Description
	Safety Alert Symbol
	Asphyxiation Hazard

Symbol	Description
	Burn Hazard
	Burst / Pressure Hazard
	Electrical Shock Hazard
	Explosion Hazard
	Fire Hazard
	Lifting Hazard
	Pinch-Point Hazard
	Don't Leave Tools Around
	Keep Away From Fire
	Keep Dry
	Do Not Drop
	Do Not Dump
	Read Manufacturer's Instructions
	Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
	Read Safety Messages Before Proceeding
	Please Recycle

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

DANGER	
	Never use the generator in a location that is wet or damp. Never expose the generator to rain, snow, water spray or standing water while in use. Protect the generator from all hazardous weather conditions. Moisture or ice can cause a short circuit or other malfunction in the electrical system.
	Never operate the generator in an enclosed area. Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide. Only operate the generator outside and away from windows, doors and vents.
	Never use or store the generator in any area exposed to rain, snow or other moisture. Never immerse the generator in water or any other liquid.
	Never place the generator close to or in a fire or expose it to extreme heat. Keep out of direct sunlight if possible and safe to do so.

WARNING	
	Voltage produced by the generator could result in death or serious injury. • Never operate the generator in rain or a floodplain unless proper precautions are taken to avoid being subject to rain or flood. • Never use worn or damaged extension cords. • Always have a licensed electrician connect the generator to any fixed electrical installation. • Never touch an operating generator if the generator is wet or if you have wet hands. • Never operate the generator in highly conductive areas such as around metal decking or steel works. • Always use earthed extension cords. Always use three-wire or double- insulated power tools. • Never touch live terminals or bare wires while the generator is

WARNING	
	operating. • Keep animals and children away from the generator at all times.
	Never operate the generator if: powered items overheat; electrical output drops; there are sparks, flames or smoke coming from the generator; or if the receptacles are damaged.
	Never attempt to connect more than one generator or other electrical energy source (e.g. mains power supply, solar power system, battery and inverter power system, etc.) concurrently to the same electrical device, extension cord or fixed electrical installation.
	Never use the generator to power medical support equipment.
	Always remove any tools or other service equipment used during maintenance before operating the generator.

WARNING	
	Petrol fuel liquid and vapours are extremely flammable and explosive under certain conditions. • Always refuel the generator outdoors, in a well-ventilated area. • Never remove the fuel cap while the engine is running. • Never refuel the generator while the engine is running. Always turn engine off and allow the generator to cool before refuelling. • Only fill fuel tank with unleaded petrol. • Keep away from sparks, open flames or other forms of ignition such as matches, cigarettes, CB radios and mobile phones when refuelling. • Never overfill the fuel tank. Leave room for fuel to expand. Overfilling the fuel tank can result in a sudden overflow of fuel and result in spilled fuel coming in contact with hot

SAFETY

⚠ WARNING	
	surfaces. Spilled fuel can ignite. If fuel is spilled on the generator, wipe it up immediately and dispose of rags properly. Allow area of spilled fuel to dry before operating the generator. • Wear eye protection while refuelling. • Never use fuel as a cleaning agent. • Store any fuel containers in a well-ventilated area, away from any combustibles or source of ignition. • Check for fuel leaks after refuelling. Never operate the engine if a fuel leak is discovered. • Equip the operating area with Class ABE or BE portable fire extinguishers.
	Never operate in a hazardous location, e.g. where there may be a risk of explosion of petrol fumes, leaking gas or explosive dusts.

⚠ WARNING	
	Never operate in a confined area where exhaust gases, smoke or fumes could reach dangerous concentrations.

⚠ WARNING	
	Take reasonable care for the health and safety both of yourself and any others who may be affected by your actions. Obey all safety rules and working instructions described herein. You must also use your own good judgement and common sense.

⚠ CAUTION	
	Always keep the generator in an upright position and protected from impact or excessive vibration while being transported.

NOTICE
Never modify the generator. Never operate the generator if it vibrates at high levels, if the engine speed changes greatly or if the engine misfires often. Always disconnect or switch off electric tools or appliances from the generator before starting.

SAFETY LABELS

The safety labels have specific positions and must be replaced if they are unreadable, damaged or missing.

Figure 1 Safety Labels

UNPACK

UNPACK THE GENERATOR

WARNING	
	**Always have assistance when lifting the generator. The generator is heavy; lifting it could cause bodily harm.**
	**Avoid cutting on or near staples to prevent personal injury.**

1. Carefully cut the packing tape on top of the carton.
2. Fold back top flaps to reveal the upper packing tray.
3. Remove and save the instruction manual, oil bottle, oil funnel and spark plug socket wrench.
4. Remove and discard the upper packing tray.
5. Unfold the top of the plastic bag enclosing the generator.
6. Lift the generator out of the plastic bag and carton.
7. Recycle or dispose of the packaging materials properly.

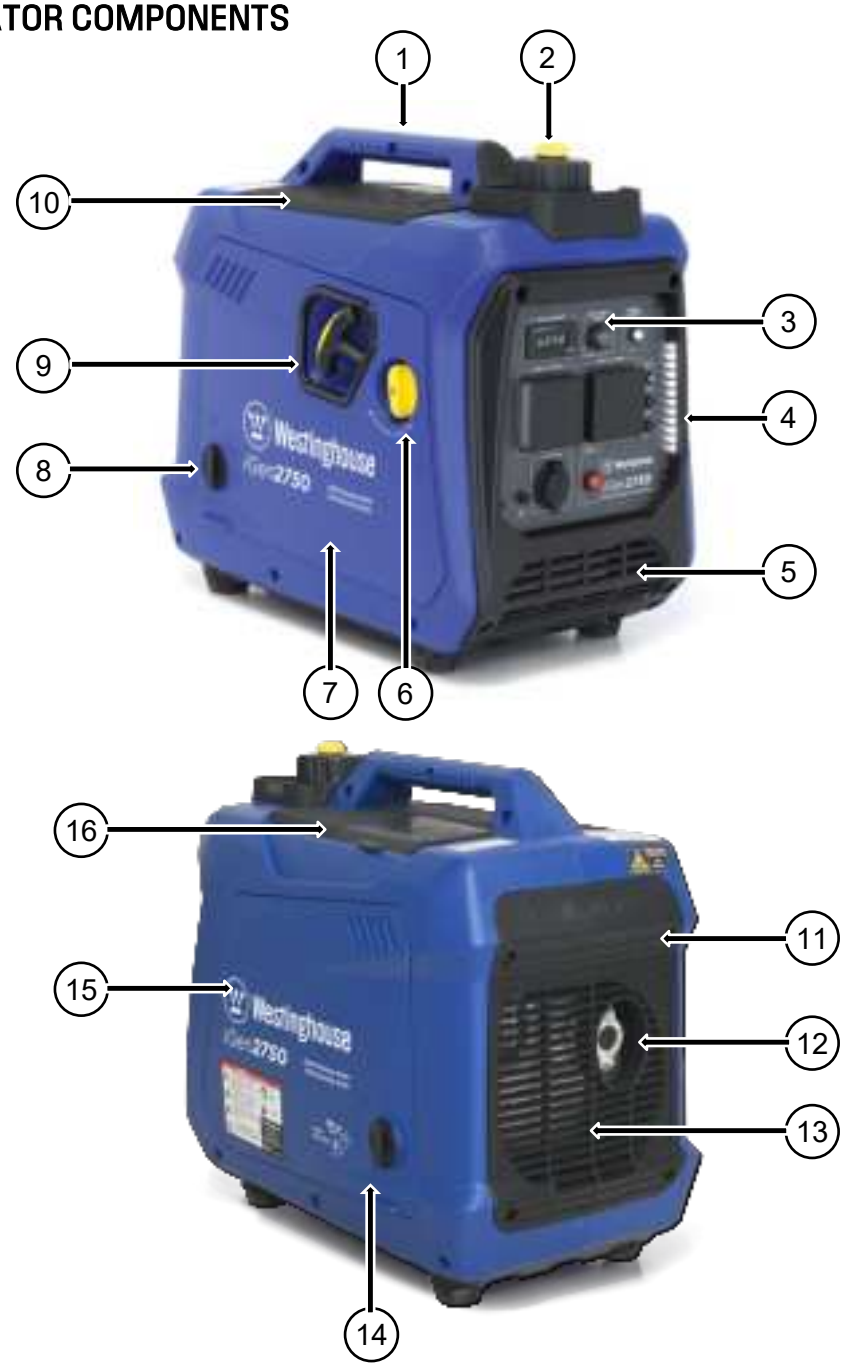
Included Accessories

Check the accessories against those shown in Figure 2. If any parts are missing, please contact your local Westinghouse dealer.

- **A.** Bottle of SAE 10W-30 Engine Oil (350 mL)
- **B.** Spark Plug Socket Wrench
- **C.** Double-Ended Screwdriver
- **D.** Oil Funnel
- **E.** Instruction Manual

Figure 2 Accessories

MAIN GENERATOR COMPONENTS



1. Carry Handle
2. Fuel Cap and Vent
3. Control Panel
4. Panel Lights
5. Inlet Ventilation Grille
6. Engine Control Switch
7. LHS Maintenance Access Cover
8. LHS Access Cover Lock
9. Recoil Starter Handle
10. Device Charging Tray (Non-Magnetic)
11. Muffler Access Cover
12. Exhaust Pipe
13. Outlet Ventilation Grille
14. RHS Access Cover Lock
15. RHS Maintenance Access Cover
16. Spark Plug Access Cover

Figure 3 iGen2750 Main Generator Components

FEATURES

CONTROL PANEL FEATURES

Figure 4 iGen2750 Control Panel Features

1. Panel Lights Switch:

   Illuminates the lights at either side of the control panel for operation in low light environments.

2. ECO Throttle Switch:

   The generator is equipped with ECO throttle control to minimise fuel consumption and noise. In ECO mode, the generator senses the electrical load demand and adjusts the engine speed and power output to match it; if there is no electrical load connected, the engine speed drops down to idle. ECO mode should only be used once the generator has reached normal operating temperature after running for at least five minutes. When starting large inductive loads such as an air conditioner, pump, or welder, ECO mode should be switched off so that the engine speed will be kept higher for maximum electrical starting power availability.

3. Output Indicator:

   The green status light will illuminate whenever the engine is running and there's AC output available from the generator.

4. Overload Alarm:

   The red warning light will illuminate if the generator's AC output is overloaded or short-circuited. A brief small overload may be tolerated, but the connected load should be reduced. An extended large overload or short circuit will trip the overload protection feature and disconnect the generator's AC output even though the engine is still running. Reduce the connected load or rectify the electrical fault before pressing the generator reset button to restore AC output.

5. Low Oil Alarm:

   The red warning light will illuminate, and the engine will automatically shut down if the oil level becomes too low. Add oil to the correct level before restarting the engine.

6. Generator Reset Button:

   An electrical overload or short circuit will trip the overload protection system by disconnecting the generator's AC output even though the engine is still running. If this occurs, the overload alarm light will be illuminated red and the output indicator light will be off.

7. Frame Terminal:

   Used by a licensed electrician to earth the generator if necessary.

8. 12-Volt DC Accessory Socket with Cover:

   Can be used for 12-Volt DC powered devices up to a maximum demand of 100 Watts (i.e. 8 Amps).

9. 240-Volt AC, 15-Amp Outlets with IP44 Covers.

10. LED Panel Lights:

    These can be switched on while the generator is running to illuminate the control panel for your convenience and safety.

11. Data Center:

    The alphanumeric LED display shows the output voltage by default. This parameter is displayed automatically upon start-up. Press the button on the lower righthand side of the data center fascia to cycle the display through the output frequency, and cumulative and current run time values, as required, before returning to the output voltage value.

OPERATION

PREPARE FOR OPERATION

Before Starting the Generator

Location Selection – Before starting the generator, avoid exhaust and location hazards by verifying that:

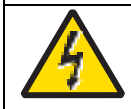
- The selected location to operate the generator is outdoors and well ventilated.
- The selected location is a level and solid surface on which to place the generator.
- The selected location is at least 1.8 m away from any building, other equipment or combustible material.
- If the generator is located close to a building, it is not located near any windows, doors or vents.

DANGER

Use of a generator indoors can cause death in minutes. Generator exhaust contains carbon monoxide. This is a colourless and odourless poison.

Never use inside a home or garage, even if doors and windows are open.

Only use outside and far away from windows, doors and vents



The output of this generating set is potentially lethal. The set should not be connected to a fixed electrical installation except by an appropriately licensed person.

WARNING

Always operate the generator on a level surface. Placing the generator on a non-level surface can cause the generator to tip over, causing fuel and oil to spill. Spilt fuel can ignite if it comes into contact with an ignition source such as a very hot surface.

NOTICE

Ensure that the generator is always kept upright during handling, operation, storage and transport. Flipping the generator over onto its side, end or top will damage it.

NOTICE

Only operate the generator on a solid, level surface. Operating the generator on a surface with loose material such as sand or grass clippings can cause debris to be ingested by the generator that could:

- **Block cooling vents**
- **Block air intake system**

Weather – Never operate or store your generator outdoors during rain, snow or any combination of weather conditions that could lead to moisture collecting on, in or around the generator.

Dry Surface – Always operate or store the generator on a dry surface free of any moisture.

DANGER

Never use the generator in a location that is wet or damp. Never expose the generator to rain, snow, water spray or standing water while in use. Protect the generator from all hazardous weather conditions. Moisture or ice can cause a short circuit or other malfunction in the electrical system.

No Connected Loads – It is recommended that the generator has no connected loads before starting it to prevent the unintended operation of any such connected devices. This may not be practicable in all applications. To ensure there are no connected loads, either unplug any electrical cords or devices from the 240-Volt AC or 12-Volt DC accessory receptacles on the control panel or check that they are switched off.

Extensions Cords – Locate the generator in a convenient place, avoid the use of long extension cords and possible damage to them by pedestrians or vehicles.

Earthing the Generator – The generator's equipotential bonding system including the frame terminal on the control panel should not be connected to the general mass of earth through a separate earth electrode. For more information, refer to AS/NZS 3010:2017 Electrical Installations – Generating Sets or consult a licensed electrician.

⚠ WARNING

Make sure the generator is properly installed to reduce the possibility of electric shock. Any connection to an electrical installation such as in a building, for example, must be carried out by a licensed electrician.

Ambient Conditions

The generator is designed to operate within the following range of ambient conditions:

- Temperature: -5 to +40°C
- Altitude: Up to 1,000 m

Where possible, the generator should be operated in the shade to prevent additional heat load due to solar radiation.

The engine's power output will decrease by approximately 3.5% for each 300 m increase in altitude above sea level. This is normal for spark-ignition engines and is attributable to the decrease in atmospheric pressure (and thus the available air for combustion) as altitude increases.

Application and Duty Cycle

All models within the iGen range of Westinghouse generators are portable, air-cooled, petrol engine driven, self-contained units designed for independent supply of electrical power. They are ideal as a backup power supply in the event of mains power failure or as a remote area power supply for use when camping, caravanning or working out in the field.

For most common applications, users can connect a Westinghouse generator to power electrical devices by detachable plug and socket-outlet connection as described in this manual. The RCD safety switch equipped models offer the best protection against electric shock when operated in this manner.

Westinghouse generators can also be connected to a fixed electrical installation such as in a house or business premises, for example, by a licensed electrician.

NOTE: The RCD safety switch equipped models are not suitable for a connection to a fixed electrical installation. The Multiple Earthed Neutral (MEN) design of the fixed electrical installation causes the RCD to trip continuously.

Add Initial Engine Oil

NOTICE

The generator does not contain engine oil as shipped. Attempting to start the engine before adding engine oil can permanently damage internal engine components.

NOTICE

The generator is equipped with a low oil shutdown switch. If the oil level becomes too low, the engine will shut down automatically and cannot be restarted until the oil is filled to the proper level.

NOTE: The generator has been functionally tested in the factory and may contain minimum residual oil. Additional oil is required to operate the unit. Do not overfill.

The generator as shipped does not contain oil in the engine. You must add engine oil before starting the generator for the first time. See Check Engine Oil and Add Engine Oil for instructions on checking engine oil level and the procedure for adding engine oil.

Add Fuel

⚠ WARNING

Never refuel the generator while the engine is running. Always turn the engine control switch to the OFF position before refuelling.

⚠ CAUTION

Avoid prolonged skin contact with fuel. Avoid prolonged inhalation of fuel vapours.

NOTICE

Do not overfill the fuel tank. Spilt fuel may damage some plastic parts.

With the generator switched off and stationary on a horizontal surface, check the fuel level in the tank visually by removing the fuel cap. It is good practice to always fill the fuel tank before operating the generator.

Required Fuel – Use only unleaded petrol with an octane rating not less than 91 and ethanol content not greater than 10%. Where possible, it is preferable to use unleaded petrol (RON 91) or premium unleaded petrol (RON 95 or 98) and not an ethanol blend such as E10.

OPERATION

Follow the steps below to fill the fuel tank:

1. Clean area around the fuel cap.
2. Turn the fuel cap vent clockwise to the ON position (see Figure 5).
3. Remove the fuel cap by unscrewing it anti-clockwise.

Figure 5 Fuel Cap Vent in the ON Position

4. Slowly add fuel into the fuel tank. Be careful not to overfill the tank. The fuel level should NOT be higher than the red ring inside the fuel strainer (see Figure 6).

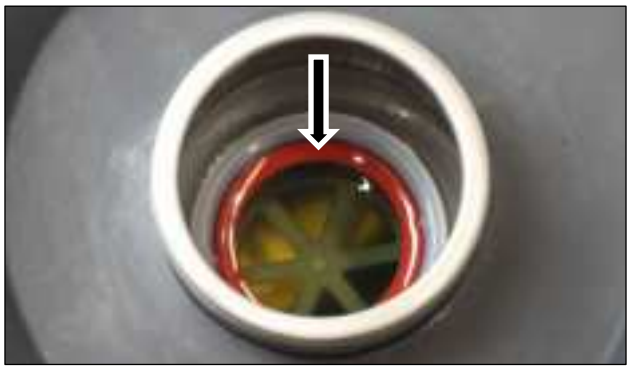


Figure 6 Maximum Fuel Fill Level

5. Fit the fuel cap by screwing it on clockwise.
6. Turn the fuel cap vent anti-clockwise to the OFF position.

START THE GENERATOR

Before starting the generator, make sure that:

- The generator is situated in a proper location (see Location Selection).
- All loads are disconnected from the generator or switched off (see No Connected Loads).
- The ECO throttle control switch is in the OFF position (see ECO THROTTLE CONTROL).

NOTE: The primary touch points that the user needs to interact with when starting the generator are identified with yellow-coloured markings.

To start the generator:

1. Turn the fuel cap vent clockwise to the ON position (see Figure 5).
2. Turn the engine control switch anti-clockwise to the CHOKE position if starting a cold engine (see Figure 7). To restart a warm engine, turn the knob to the ON position.

Figure 7 Engine Control Switch in the CHOKE Position

3. While holding the generator down with one hand, firmly grasp the recoil starter handle with your other hand and pull it slowly until you feel increased resistance. At this point, pull it briskly up and away from the generator (see Figure 8). Do not allow the starter handle to snap back against the engine but instead return it gently to prevent starter damage. Do not allow the starter cord to rub against other parts of the generator.

Figure 8 Recoil Starter Handle Operation

4. As the engine starts running and warms up, turn the engine control switch clockwise to the ON position.
5. Connect electrical cord or device into the 240-Volt AC outlet.

STOP THE GENERATOR

Normal Operation

During normal operation, use the following steps to stop the generator:

1. Turn off or unplug any electrical cords or devices from the 240-Volt AC receptacles on the control panel, if practicable.
2. Allow the generator to run unloaded for at least one minute to cool and stabilise the engine and alternator temperatures.
3. Turn the engine control switch clockwise to the OFF position.
4. Turn the fuel cap vent anti-clockwise to the OFF position.

During An Emergency

If there is an emergency and the generator must be stopped quickly, follow the procedure in Step 3 above with haste.

ECO THROTTLE CONTROL

To activate ECO mode, push the ECO Throttle Switch to the ON position (see Figure 9) when powering small resistive loads such as a computer or electric light; the engine speed will automatically be kept to a minimum, thereby reducing fuel consumption and noise.

To deactivate ECO mode, push the ECO Throttle Switch to the OFF position when powering large inductive loads such as an air conditioner or electric pump; the engine speed will be kept higher for maximum electrical starting power.

Figure 9 ECO Throttle Switch

OVERLOAD RESET

An electrical overload or short circuit will trip the overload protection system by disconnecting the generator's AC output even though the engine is still running. If this occurs, the overload alarm light will be illuminated red and the output indicator light will be off. The AC output can be restored as follows:

1. Turn off or unplug any electrical devices or cords from the 240-Volt AC receptacles on the control panel.
2. Press the generator reset button on the control panel until the overload alarm light goes off and the output ready light is illuminated green.
3. Check that the intended electrical running and starting loads do not exceed the generator's capacity or have a licensed electrician rectify any fault causing a short circuit in the load.
4. Reconnect any electrical device or cord to the receptacle on the control panel and then turn on the electrical loads as required.

CONNECTING ELECTRICAL LOADS

The generator can be used to power 240-Volt AC, 50 Hz, single phase electrical devices. Maintain normal safety precautions with appliances and accessories, as for use when connected to the mains power supply.

240-Volt AC Loads

240-Volt AC devices can be connected either directly or via electrical extension cords into the 240-Volt AC outlet(s) on the generator's control panel. Lift the spring-loaded weather resistant cover on each outlet for access to connect the electrical device or cord.

240-Volt AC devices may be fitted with either a three-pin (spade) 10 Ampere ("10 Amp" or "10 A") plug, or a three-pin (spade) 15 Ampere (typically abbreviated "15 Amp" or "15 A") plug as shown in Figure 10). Certain double-insulated devices may be fitted with a two-pin 10 A plug that doesn't have an earth pin (which is the longer, vertical pin).

A - 15 Ampere **B -** 10 Ampere

Figure 10 240-Volt AC Three-Pin Plugs

NOTICE

Do not connect any 240-Volt AC device that will severely overload the 15 Amp outlet. This may damage the generator or connected device.

See 240-Volt AC Extension Cords for detailed instructions that concern their selection and use.

12-Volt DC Loads

12-Volt DC devices can be connected either directly or via an electrical extension cord not exceeding 3.5 m in length into the 12-Volt DC outlet on the generator's control panel. Pull out the weather resistant stopper on the outlet for access to connect the electrical accessory or cord and re-insert after use.

12-Volt DC devices or extension cords must be fitted with a cigarette lighter plug for connection to the generator as shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11 12-Volt DC Cigarette Lighter Plug

Power Output and Demand

There are two limits to the amount of electric power that the generator can usefully provide:

A. The total 240-Volt AC electric power generating capacity or power output and

B. The electric current or power output capacity of each individual 240-Volt AC outlet.

The generator's total power output measured in Watts is listed in the Specifications. Two 240-Volt AC power outputs are specified for the generator, namely the running power and the starting power.

NOTICE

DO NOT overload the generator's 240-Volt AC or 12-Volt DC circuits beyond their rated capacities. This can result in damage to the generator or to the connected devices.

The generator should not be run completely unloaded for extended periods otherwise the engine may be damaged. It is recommended that the generator should always be operated with at least one-third of its rated 240-Volt AC power output.

240-Volt AC devices have two different electric power demands that must be taken into consideration, namely the running power and the starting power. Both are measured in Watts (typically abbreviated as "W").

The steady state continuous load is the running power demand and this is often marked on the device near its model number or serial number. Sometimes the device might only be marked with its voltage (i.e. 240 Volt or 240 V) and current draw (e.g. 6 Ampere or 6 Amp or 6 A), in which case the running power demand in Watts can be obtained by multiplying the voltage times the current, e.g. 240 V × 6 A = 1,440 W.

Simple resistive 240-Volt AC devices such as incandescent bulbs, toasters and heaters have no extra power demand when starting, and so their starting power demands are the same as their running power demands.

More complex 240-Volt AC devices containing inductive or capacitive elements such as electric motors have a momentary extra power demand when starting, which can be up to seven times the running power demand or more. Manufacturers of such devices rarely publish this starting power demand and so it's often necessary to estimate it.

A rule of thumb for devices fitted with an electric motor is to apply a starting power multiplier of 1.2 for small hand-held or portable devices and a value of 3.5 for larger stationary devices. For example, a 900 W angle grinder can be assumed to have a starting power demand of at least 1.2 × 900 W, which equals 1,080 W. Similarly, a 1,650 W air compressor can be assumed to have a starting power demand of at least 3.5 × 1,650 W, which equals 5,775 W.

To prevent overloading of the generator's 240-Volt AC system:

1. Add up the running power demand of all the 240-Volt AC devices that will be connected to the generator at one time. This total must not be greater than the generator's specified running power output.
2. Add up the running power demand again, but for the largest motor-driven device use the value of its starting power demand instead of its running power demand. This total must not be greater than the generator's specified starting power output.
3. The total running power demand of all the devices that will be connected to any one of the generator's outlets must not exceed the generator's specified running power output or the outlet's power capacity, whichever is the lesser.

The above guidelines serve as approximations only of determining the running and starting power demands of 240-Volt AC devices. If in doubt, always err on the conservative side to avoid overloading the generator. In the absence of any power demand information whatsoever, one can assume that any

device fitted with a standard domestic 10 A plug has a maximum running power demand of up to 2,400 W (i.e. 240 V x 10 A = 2,400 W). A device fitted with a heavy duty 15 A plug can be assumed to have a maximum running power demand of up to 3,600 W. And then apply the appropriate multiplying factor for starting power demand if the device has an electric motor.

There are large variations in the performance of different makes and models of electrical devices and the manufacturer's specifications are often inaccurate or misleading. It is recommended that the generator and powered device(s) be trialed to ensure that the combination performs satisfactorily.

240-Volt AC Extension Cords

Wherever possible, it is recommended to connect 240-Volt AC devices directly to the generator's 240-Volt AC outlet(s). This ensures that the device is supplied with the best quality electricity.

In those instances where it's not practicable or safe to directly plug an electrical device into the generator, the use of an electrical extension cord is necessary.

1. Locate the generator in a convenient place, avoiding long extension cords and possible damage to them by pedestrian or vehicular traffic.
2. Use only the shortest possible extension cord for the task. Voltage drop increases proportionately with the length of an extension cord and may result in damage to the powered device.
3. Use only a single extension cord and not multiple cords joined together. This will minimise voltage drop and prevent any hazard or inconvenience arising from the joint(s) becoming disconnected.
4. Use only extra heavy duty 15 A extension cords made from 3-core cable of at least 1.5 mm^2 conductor size and fitted with 15 A plugs and sockets (see Figure 10). A 15 A plug cannot be inserted into a standard domestic 10 A socket.
5. Extension cords with conductor size of 1.5 mm^2 or 2.5 mm^2 should not exceed 25 m or 40 m in length, respectively, for general use in accordance with AS/NZS 3199:2020.

NOTICE

Do not use extension cords with only 2-pin (active and neutral) plugs and sockets. These extension cords lack the earth connection that is provided by a 3-pin plug and socket joined with a 3-core cable; the vertical pin is the earth connection.

6. Do not use extension cords with any visible signs of damage to the plug, socket or cable.
7. Do not use extension cords that are rolled up or knotted as they may overheat.
8. Check the continuity of the extension cord's earthing core periodically from pin to socket for assured electrical safety.

CHARGE EXTERNAL 12 VOLT BATTERY

There are two methods by which the generator can be used to charge an external 12 Volt battery:

1. By using a mains-powered 12 Volt battery charger connected to one of the generator's 240-Volt AC outlets, or
2. By direct connection to the generator's 12-Volt DC electrical outlet.

DANGER	
	**Wet cell batteries produce explosive hydrogen gas while charging. If ignited, the hydrogen gas mixture can explode the battery and cause serious injury or blindness. Only charge a battery in a well-ventilated area away from any sources of ignition such as sparks, open flames, matches, cigarettes, CB radios and mobile phones.**
	**The electrolyte fluid inside a battery contains highly corrosive sulphuric acid, which upon contact with the skin or eyes can cause severe burns or blindness. Always wear protective glasses and clothing – including gloves – when working on a battery. Any electrolyte spill should be thoroughly flushed clean with water.**

OPERATION

Charge External Battery by a Mains-Powered Charger

This method is recommended. Using a proprietary mains-powered 12 Volt battery charger will ensure that the battery is optimally charged and without risk of damage due to overcharging.

Tools required – 240-Volt AC powered 12 V DC battery charger compatible with the battery's chemistry, e.g. lead-acid or lithium-ion.

1. Prepare the battery for charging if it is a user-maintainable type by removing the vent caps and adding demineralised or distilled water until the electrolyte level is just above the internal battery plates. This may not be possible with a maintenance-free battery.
2. Connect the battery charger's positive (+) alligator clip or terminal clamp (red) to the positive (+) terminal on the battery.
3. Connect the battery charger's negative (-) alligator clip or terminal clamp (black) to the negative (-) terminal on the battery.
4. Start the generator.
5. Make any necessary pre-charging adjustments or settings on the battery charger in accordance with its operating instructions.
6. Insert the battery charger's power supply plug into one of the generator's 240-Volt AC outlet sockets and then switch the battery charger ON. The battery is now charging. Keep the battery as far away as possible from the generator due to the explosive gas hazard.
7. Monitor the battery; stop charging if the battery gets hot to the touch and the electrolyte boils violently.
8. Monitor the battery charger in accordance with its operating instructions and switch it off when indicated to do so.
9. Switch the battery charger OFF and unplug its power supply cord from the generator.
10. Stop the generator unless it's being used to power some other 240-Volt AC device(s).
11. Disconnect the battery charger's negative (-) alligator clip or terminal clamp (black) from the negative (-) terminal on the battery.
12. Disconnect the battery charger's positive (+) alligator clip or terminal clamp (red) from the positive (+) terminal on the battery.
13. Refit the battery's vent caps, if applicable. The battery is now charged and ready for use.

Charge External Battery by Direct Connection

This method is not recommended and should only be used in an emergency. The generator's 12-Volt DC electrical output is unregulated and may damage the battery due to overcharging.

Tools required: 12 V DC, 10 A minimum battery charging cable with cigarette lighter plug for connection to the generator and alligator clips (both positive and negative) for connection to the battery.

1. Prepare the battery for charging if it is a user-maintainable type by removing the vent caps and adding demineralised or distilled water until the electrolyte level is just above the internal battery plates. This may not be possible with a maintenance-free battery.
2. Connect the positive (+) alligator clip (red) to the positive (+) terminal on the battery.
3. Connect the negative (-) alligator clip (black) to the negative (-) terminal on the battery.
4. Start the generator.
5. Insert the cigarette lighter plug into the generator's 12-Volt DC accessory socket. The battery is now charging. Keep the battery as far away as possible from the generator due to the explosive gas hazard.
6. Monitor the battery; stop charging if the battery gets hot to the touch and the electrolyte boils violently.
7. Variables such as battery size and initial state of charge make it impossible to definitively recommend the charging period. Some batteries have a state of charge indicator that can be visually checked. Otherwise, a voltmeter or hydrometer is necessary to accurately determine the battery's condition. A fully charged lead-acid battery will have an open circuit voltage of at least 12.6 V and an electrolyte specific gravity of at least 1.265. In the absence of any state of charge tools, stop the charging after approximately three hours and check whether the battery is capable of powering the required application, e.g. to start a car's engine.
8. Remove the cigarette lighter plug from the generator's 12-Volt DC accessory socket.
9. Stop the generator unless it's being used to power some other 240-Volt AC device(s).
10. Disconnect the negative (-) alligator clip (black) from the negative (-) terminal on the battery.
11. Disconnect the positive (+) alligator clip (red) from the positive (+) terminal on the battery.

12. Refit the battery's vent caps, if applicable. The battery can now be used.

CLEAN THE GENERATOR

The generator should be kept clean and dry at all times to ensure reliable and safe operation. This must be checked each time before using the generator.

Use a damp cloth which has been soaked in a mixture of household detergent and warm water and then wrung out to remove excess liquid. Wipe the exterior surfaces of the generator clean and then repeat with a damp cloth which has been rinsed in clean water and wrung out. Finish by wiping off all moisture with a dry cloth. Do not use abrasive or solvent cleaners.

A soft, non-metallic bristle brush or a vacuum cleaner may be used to loosen and remove any built-up dirt, mud or other debris. Low pressure compressed air may also be used to blow off any dirt or dust.

Make sure all of the ventilation grilles are clean of any dirt or other debris otherwise the generator may overheat and be damaged.

NOTICE

NEVER use a water hose or pressure washer to clean the generator. Water may enter the fuel or electric systems and damage the generator. The risk of electric shock is also possible.

TRANSPORT THE GENERATOR

The generator should be stopped, and both the fuel control switch and fuel cap vent should be turned to the OFF position before transporting the generator. Keep the unit level during transport to minimise the possibility of fuel leakage or, if practicable, drain the fuel prior to transport as described in Drain the Fuel.

If the generator has been operating, allow the unit to cool down before loading it onto the transport vehicle.

Use only the generator's fixed handle to lift the unit or attach any load restraints such as ropes or tie-down straps. Do not attempt to lift or secure the generator by holding onto any of its other components.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not up-end the generator or place it either on its side or upside down. Fuel or oil may leak out and create a hazardous situation.

MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE PRECAUTIONS

⚠ WARNING	
	**Avoid accidentally starting the generator during maintenance by removing the spark plug boot from the spark plug and disconnecting the onboard battery.**
	**Allow hot components to cool to the touch prior to performing any maintenance procedure.**
	**Internal pressure can build in the engine crankcase while the engine is running. Removing the oil fill plug while the engine is hot can cause hot oil to spray out of the crankcase and cause severe skin burns. Allow engine oil to cool for several minutes before removing the oil fill plug.**
	**Always perform maintenance in a well-ventilated area. Fuel and fuel vapours are extremely flammable and can ignite under certain conditions.**

⚠ CAUTION	
	**Avoid skin contact with engine oil or fuel. Prolonged skin contact with engine oil or fuel can be harmful. Frequent and prolonged contact with engine oil may cause skin cancer. Take protective measures and wear protective clothing and equipment. Wash all exposed skin with soap and water.**

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

⚠ WARNING	
	**Failure to perform periodic maintenance or not following maintenance procedures can cause the generator to malfunction and could result in death or serious injury.**

NOTICE
Periodic maintenance intervals vary depending on generator operating conditions. Operating the generator under severe conditions, such as sustained high-load, high-temperature, or unusually wet or dusty environments, will require more frequent periodic maintenance. The intervals listed in the maintenance schedule should be treated only as a general minimum guideline. Use only genuine Westinghouse spare parts or others as specified herein. Non-genuine spare parts may be of inferior quality and cause damage to the generator.

Following the maintenance schedule is essential to keep the generator in good operating condition. Table 1 provides a summary of routine inspection procedures and simple maintenance tasks that can be performed by someone with mechanical proficiency using commonly available hand tools. Alternatively, an authorised Westinghouse service dealer can carry out this work for a fee.

Table 1 Basic Maintenance Schedule - Owner Performed

Maintenance Item	Before Every Use	After First 20 Hours or First Month *	After 50 Hours or Every 3 Months *	After 100 Hours or Every 6 Months *	After 250 Hours or Every Year *
Engine Oil	Check / Add	Change	–	Change	–
Air Filter	–	–	Clean ^	–	–
Fuel Strainer	–	–	–	Clean	–
Spark Plug	–	–	–	Check / Clean	Replace
Spark Arrestor	–	–	–	Clean	–
Exterior Surfaces	Check / Clean	–	–	–	–

* Whichever occurs first. ^ Service more frequently in dusty conditions.

Table 2 lists the more complicated maintenance tasks that are best performed by a qualified mechanic using specialised tools. It is recommended to engage an authorised Westinghouse service dealer to do this work.

Table 2 Advanced Maintenance Schedule - Authorised Westinghouse Service Dealer Performed

Maintenance Item	After 250 Hours or Every Year*	After 500 Hours or Every 2 Years*
Fuel Filter	Replace	–
Valve Clearance	Check / Adjust	–

* Whichever occurs first.

ENGINE OIL SPECIFICATION

Use premium quality 4-stroke engine oil with an API Service Classification of at least SF. An SAE multigrade viscosity of 10W-30 is suitable for use in ambient temperatures of up to 40°C.

NEVER use 2-stroke engine oil either directly in the engine or mixed with the fuel.

Mineral based, semi-synthetic or fully synthetic oils may be used, but different types of oils should not be mixed. The engine oil supplied originally with the generator is a mineral type with SAE 10W-30 viscosity.

BEFORE ANY MAINTENANCE

Before any maintenance is carried out on the generator:

1. Stop engine if running.
2. Let engine cool for several minutes (allow crankcase pressure to equalise).
3. Move the generator to a flat, level surface preferably at a comfortable working height for maintenance.

ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE

Access Right Hand Side

Remove the Right-Hand Side (RHS) access cover of the generator to gain access to the engine oil, air filter and carburettor for routine maintenance.

Tools required – None.

1. Turn the RHS access cover lock anti-clockwise to the unlocked position (see Figure 12).

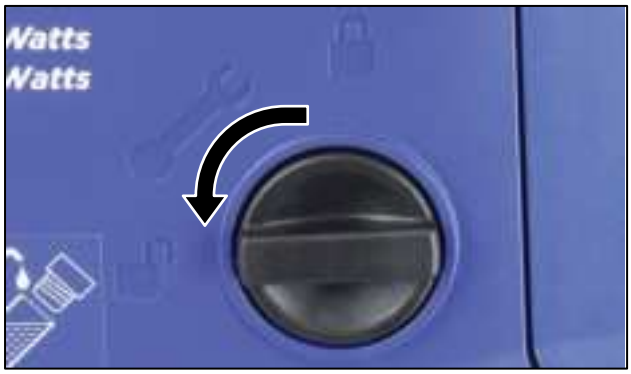


Figure 12 RHS Access Cover Lock in the Unlocked Position

2. Grip and pull away the RHS access cover tab to open and remove the cover (see Figure 13).

Figure 13 Remove the RHS Access Cover

Access Left Hand Side

Remove the Left-Hand Side (LHS) access cover of the generator for non-routine repair.

Tools required – None.

1. Turn the LHS access cover lock clockwise to the unlocked position (see Figure 14).

Figure 14 LHS Access Cover Lock in the Unlocked Position

2. Grip and pull away the LHS access cover tab to open and remove the cover (see Figure 15).

Figure 15 Remove the LHS Access Cover

Muffler Access Cover

To remove the muffler access cover, use a Phillips head screwdriver (supplied) to remove the four screws affixing it to the casing. Then grip and pull away on the bottom edge to open and remove the cover (see Figure 16).

Figure 16 Remove the Muffler Access Cover

ENGINE OIL

Check Engine Oil

NOTICE

Always maintain proper engine oil level. Failure to maintain proper engine oil level can damage the engine.
Always use the specified engine oil. Failure to use the specified engine oil can damage the engine.

Tools required - None.

Engine oil level should be checked before every use. Always operate or maintain the generator on a flat surface.

1. Remove the RHS access cover (see Access Right Hand Side).
2. Thoroughly clean around the oil fill plug.
3. Slowly unscrew and remove the oil fill plug.

Figure 17 Remove the Oil Fill Plug

4. Clean the oil fill plug and re-seat it inside the oil fill hole. Do not cross-thread it in the hole.
5. Remove the oil fill plug and verify that the oil level, indicated on its dip stick, is at or near the high-level mark. Add oil if necessary (see Add Engine Oil).

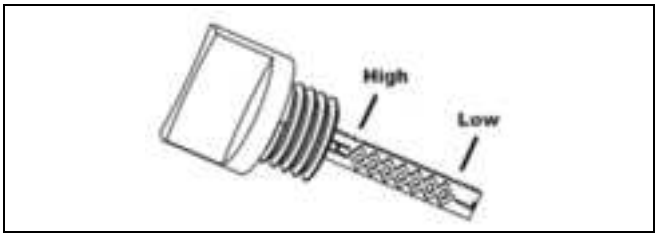


Figure 18 Oil Level Indication

6. Reinstall the oil fill plug.
7. Fit the RHS access cover and turn the lock knob to the locked position to secure.

Add Engine Oil

Tools required - None.

1. Remove the RHS access cover (see Access Right Hand Side).
2. Thoroughly clean around the oil fill plug.
3. Remove the oil fill plug.
4. Select the correct engine oil as described in ENGINE OIL SPECIFICATION.
5. Screw the supplied oil funnel into the threaded oil fill plug hole and slowly add engine oil to the engine as shown in Figure 19. Check the oil level periodically to avoid overfilling.

Figure 19 Add Engine Oil

6. Continue to add oil until the oil is at the correct level. See Check Engine Oil. A simple visual guide is to observe the oil level relative to the bottom lip of the oil filler neck in the engine into which the oil fill plug is screwed. If the oil reaches the bottom lip, then it's at the high level. If the oil is above the bottom lip and flows out of the hole, then it's too full and the excess must be drained out.
7. Unscrew the oil funnel and then reinstall the oil fill plug and access cover.

Change Engine Oil

For optimal performance, change the engine oil according to the intervals specified in the maintenance schedule. When using the generator under extreme dirty or dusty conditions or in extremely hot weather, change the oil more frequently.

NOTE: Change the oil while the engine is warm but not hot. Warm engine oil drains more quickly and thoroughly than cool lubricant. Contact with hot lubricant will cause serious burns.

Tools required - None.

1. Remove the RHS access cover (see Access Right Hand Side).

2. Place oil pan or other suitable container under the oil fill plug.
3. Thoroughly clean around the oil fill plug.
4. Remove the oil fill plug and place on a clean surface.
5. Screw the supplied oil funnel into the threaded oil fill plug hole and tilt the generator over to drain oil into a waste oil pan or container.

Figure 20 Drain the Engine Oil

6. Allow oil to drain completely.
7. Fill crankcase with new oil following the steps outlined in Add Engine Oil.
8. Remove the funnel and screw the cap back on.

An alternate method for draining is to use an oil extractor vacuum pump to remove the used oil via the oil fill plug hole.

NOTICE

Never dispose of used engine oil by dumping the oil into a sewer, on the ground, or into groundwater or waterways. Always be environmentally responsible. Follow the guidelines of the government agencies for proper disposal of hazardous materials. Consult local authorities or reclamation facility.

AIR FILTER

⚠ WARNING

Never use fuel or other flammable solvents to clean the air filter. Use only household detergent and warm water or alternatively a non-flammable solvent.

NOTICE

Do not operate the generator without an air filter element or with a damaged air filter element. This will allow dirt to enter the engine and cause accelerated wear.

Clean the Air Filter

Tools required - None.

The air filter must be cleaned after every 50 hours of use or 3 months (frequency should be increased if generator is operated in a dusty environment).

1. Remove the RHS access cover (see Access Right Hand Side).
2. Remove the air filter cover by undoing the central fixing screw (see Figure 21).
3. Clean the air filter cover with a rag and put it aside.

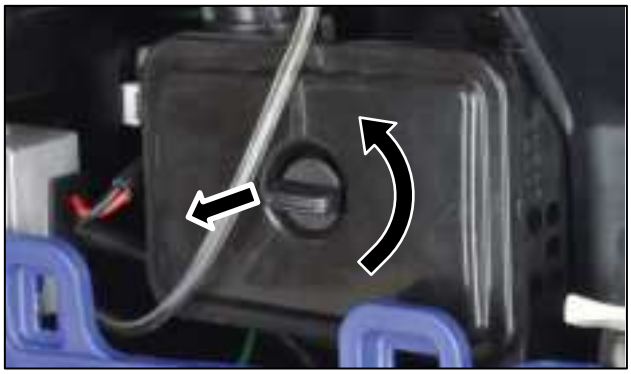


Figure 21 Remove the Air Filter Cover

4. Remove the foam air filter element while taking care to note its shape and orientation (see Figure 22). The air filter element must be re-installed later in the same position.

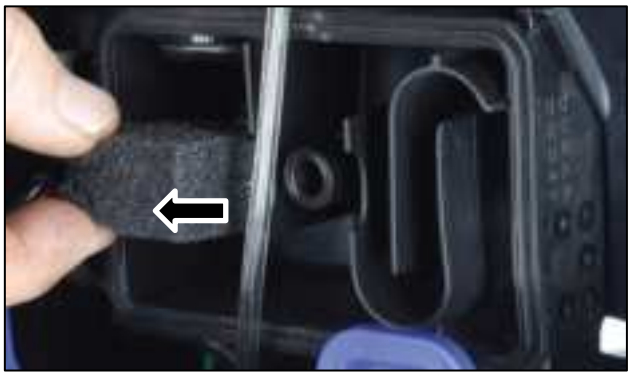


Figure 22 Remove the Air Filter Element

5. Wash the air filter element in a solution of household detergent and warm water or alternatively in non-flammable solvent. Slowly squeeze the foam in the liquid for a thorough cleaning action. Then remove the foam and squeeze out the liquid.

NOTICE

Do not twist or tear the air filter element during cleaning or drying. Apply only a slow and firm squeezing action.
Replace the air filter if damaged.

6. Rinse the air filter element by immersing it in fresh water and apply a slow squeezing action.

NOTICE

Never dispose of the used cleaning solution or solvent by dumping it into a sewer, on the ground, into groundwater or into a waterway. Always be environmentally responsible. Follow the guidelines of the governmental agencies for proper disposal of hazardous materials. Consult local authorities or reclamation facility.

7. Dry the air filter element by repeatedly applying a slow firm squeezing action.
8. Coat the air filter element in clean engine oil and thoroughly squeeze out excess liquid.
9. Install the air filter element inside the air filter housing and ensure that the element is correctly positioned.
10. Fit the air filter cover and access cover.

NOTE: Replace the air filter element if it cannot be adequately cleaned.

FUEL SYSTEM

Clean the Fuel Strainer

Tools required - None.

Check and clean the fuel strainer after every 100 hours of use or 6 months. It is recommended that this maintenance task also be done each time when filling with fuel from any source other than directly from a service station bowser.

1. Clean area around the fuel cap.
2. Turn the fuel cap vent to the ON position.
3. Remove the fuel cap and set it aside on a clean surface.
4. Remove the fuel strainer by hand from inside the filler hole on top of the fuel tank taking care not to tear or otherwise damage the fine mesh screen. Keep the fuel strainer vertical so that any trapped liquid or solids do not spill onto the generator.

Figure 23 Remove the Fuel Strainer

5. Pour the contents of the fuel strainer into a suitable waste receptacle. Low pressure compressed air can be used if necessary for blowing onto the outside of the strainer mesh to remove any trapped fine grit.
6. Install the fuel strainer by hand inside the filler hole on top of the fuel tank (see Figure 24). Make sure it is fully inserted into the opening.

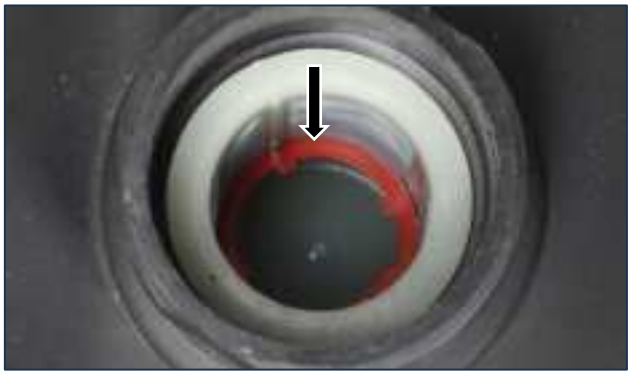


Figure 24 Install the Fuel Strainer

7. Fit the fuel cap.

Drain the Fuel

Occasionally it may be necessary to drain all the fuel out of the generator. For example, to remove contaminated or stale fuel or to prepare the generator for transport or storage.

Tools required – Phillips head screwdriver (supplied), fuel siphon hand pump and fuel storage container.

Drain the fuel tank

1. Turn the fuel cap vent to the ON position.
2. Clean area around fuel cap and remove the cap slowly.
3. Clean the fuel strainer (see Clean the Fuel Strainer), but do not reinstall it.
4. Pour or siphon the contents of the fuel tank into a fuel storage container (see Figure 25).

Figure 25 Drain the Fuel Tank

Drain the Carburettor

1. Remove the RHS access cover (see Access Right Hand Side).
2. Locate the fuel drain hose connected to the bottom of the carburettor float bowl. Take note of the hose's stowed position. Then gently pull the loose end of the hose up and out of the generator casing.
3. Position the fuel storage container to collect the remaining fuel discharged from the drain hose.
4. Turn the engine control switch to the ON position.
5. Use the screwdriver to loosen the fuel drain screw by turning it anti-clockwise and then carefully drain the fuel out (see Figure 26). Take care to wipe up any spills immediately.

Figure 26 Drain the Carburettor

NOTE: The fuel tank can also be drained using the carburetor drain screw and drain hose as described above.

6. When all the fuel has been drained out, tighten the fuel drain screw. Move the storage container and any fuel soaked rags away from the generator. It is preferable to consume the fuel in another engine-powered device straight away or dispose of it properly rather than storing it for a long time with fuel stabiliser for later reuse.
7. Turn the engine control switch to the OFF position.
8. Stow the fuel drain hose back to its original position, routed downwards. Take care to ensure that the hose is correctly routed and not touching any potentially hot components.
9. Reinstall the maintenance access cover.
10. Reinstall the fuel strainer.
11. Reinstall the fuel cap.
12. Turn the fuel cap vent to the OFF position.

NOTICE

Never dispose of fuel or fuel contaminants by dumping either of them into a sewer, on the ground, or into groundwater or waterways. Always be environmentally responsible. Follow the guidelines of the governmental agencies for proper disposal of hazardous materials. Consult local authorities or reclamation facility.

Replace the Fuel Filter

Tools required – Phillips head screwdriver (supplied) and a pair of pliers.

Over time, the fuel filter may become dirty or clogged. To reduce the risk of engine failure, replace the fuel filter according to the interval specified in the maintenance schedule.

1. Ensure that the engine control switch is in the OFF position.
2. Turn the fuel cap vent to the OFF position.
3. Remove the four screws affixing the control panel / front maintenance access cover assembly to the generator (see Figure 27) and gently pull the cover forwards away from the casing. Take care not to disconnect any of the electrical cables that tether the cover to the generator.

Figure 27 Fuel Filter

4. Locate the red-coloured fuel filter and note its orientation.
5. Use pliers to squeeze the fuel hose clip tails together (to loosen their clamping force) while pulling off the fuel hoses. Use a rag to catch and clean up any drops of fuel that may drip out from the hoses or filter.
6. Using a new fuel filter in the correct orientation, reattach the fuel hoses and refit the clips.
7. Turn both the engine control switch and fuel cap vent to the ON position. Check for fuel leaks from the newly installed fuel filter and reattached fuel hoses. If all is OK, reinstall the control panel / access cover assembly.
8. Turn both the engine control switch and fuel cap vent to the OFF position.

DANGER

Never operate the generator without its control panel / front maintenance access cover assembly properly installed.

SPARK PLUG

Clean and Replace the Spark Plug

Tools required – Spark plug socket wrench (supplied), spark plug gap tool or feeler gauge, and wire brush.

The spark plug should be checked and cleaned after every 100 hours of use or 6 months and then replaced after 250 hours of use or every year.

1. Remove the RHS access cover (see Access Right Hand Side).
2. Remove the spark plug access cover by lifting up the locking tab (see Figure 28).

Figure 28 Remove the Spark Plug Access Cover

3. Remove the spark plug boot by firmly pulling it up and away from the engine (see Figure 29).

Figure 29 Remove the Spark Plug Boot

4. Clean area around the spark plug.

NOTICE

Never apply any side load or move the spark plug laterally when removing the spark plug. Applying a side load or moving the spark plug laterally may crack or damage the spark plug insulator.

5. Use a spark plug socket wrench to remove the spark plug from the cylinder head by unscrewing it anti-clockwise (see Figure 30).

Figure 30 Remove the Spark Plug

6. Place a clean rag over the opening created by the removal of the spark plug to make sure no dirt can get into the combustion chamber.
7. Inspect the spark plug for:
   - Cracked or chipped insulator; replace the spark plug.
   - Excessive wear of the electrodes; replace the spark plug.
   - Excessive carbon or oil fouling of the electrodes; clean the electrodes with a wire brush or replace the spark plug.
   - Spark plug gap of 0.7 mm or 0.028 inch (see Figure 31); after cleaning with a wire brush, check using a spark plug gap tool or feeler gauge and adjust by carefully bending the ground electrode. Always check the gap of a new spark plug before installing it.

Figure 31 Spark Plug

NOTE: When replacing the spark plug, use only the recommended spark plug as listed in Table 3. The use of a non-recommended spark plug can damage the engine.

Table 3 Replacement Spark Plug for iGen2750

Spark Plug Make and Model			
Torch	**Bosch**	**Denso**	**NGK**
A7RTC	-	U22FSR-U	CR7HSA

8. Install the spark plug by following the steps outlined below:
   a. Carefully insert the spark plug back into the cylinder head. Hand screw the spark plug clockwise until it bottoms out (seats).
   b. Use a spark plug socket wrench to finish tightening the spark plug. If reinstalling a used spark plug, tighten approximately 1/8 to 1/4 of a turn after the spark plug seats. If installing a new spark plug, tighten approximately 1/4 to 1/2 of a turn after the spark plug seats. The tightening torque should not exceed 17 Nm (13 lb-ft).
   c. Fit the spark plug boot, making sure the boot fully engages onto the spark plug's terminal.
9. Reinstall the spark plug and maintenance access covers.

SPARK ARRESTOR

Clean The Spark Arrestor

Tools required – 8 mm socket wrench.

Check and clean the spark arrestor after every 100 hours of use or 6 months.

1. Remove the spark arrestor clamp by undoing the two bolts affixing it to the muffler (see Figure 32).

Figure 32 Remove the Spark Arrestor Clamp

2. Pull off the screen and remove the spark arrestor (see Figure 33).
3. Use a wire brush to remove any exhaust deposits that may have collected on the spark arrestor and screen.

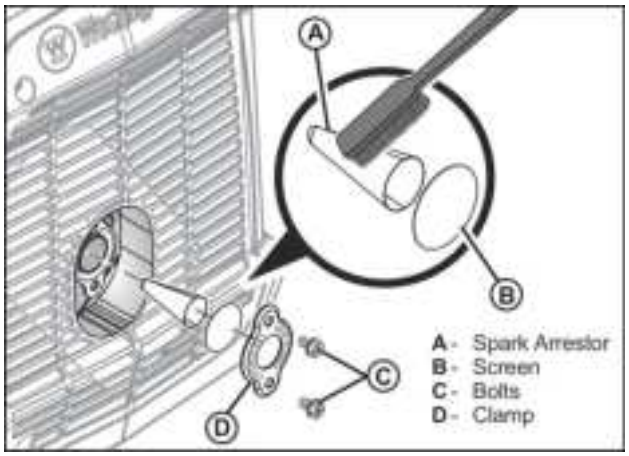


Figure 33 Remove and Clean the Spark Arrestor

4. If the spark arrestor or screen show signs of wear such as rips, tears or large openings, they should both be replaced.
5. Reinstall the spark arrestor, screen, clamp and bolts.

VALVE CLEARANCE

Check And Adjust

NOTICE

The valve clearance should only be checked or adjusted when the engine has cooled to ambient temperature.

The engine valve clearance should be checked and adjusted after every 250 hours of use or one year.

Tools required – Spark plug socket wrench (supplied), 8 mm socket wrench, 8 mm open-ended or ring spanner, 100 or 150 mm adjustable wrench, and a set of feeler gauges.

1. Ensure that the engine control switch is in the OFF position.
2. Turn the fuel cap vent to the OFF position.
3. Remove the spark plug access cover, spark plug boot and spark plug (see SPARK PLUG).
4. Remove the RHS access cover (see Access Right Hand Side).
5. Remove the rocker arm cover (see Figure 34). If the gasket remains wholly intact in situ and there is no visible evidence of it being damaged or leaking, it can be reused. If not, it will need to be replaced during reassembly.
6. Remove the spark plug so the engine can be rotated more easily.

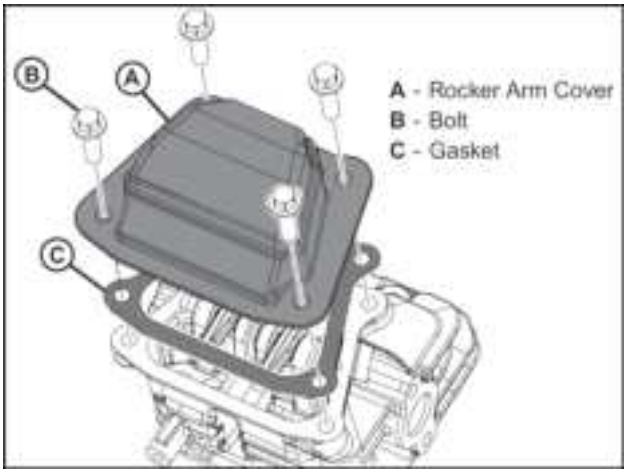


Figure 34 Access for Valve Clearance

7. Pull the recoil starter handle slowly in small increments until the engine is at top dead center (TDC). Look through the spark plug hole to observe that the piston is at the top of its stroke and check by hand that both rocker arms are loose with some play between each one and its corresponding inlet or exhaust valve. (See Figure 35).
8. Both rocker arms should be loose at TDC on the compression stroke. If they are not, rotate the engine 360°.
9. Insert a feeler gauge between the rocker arm and the valve stem to measure valve clearance.

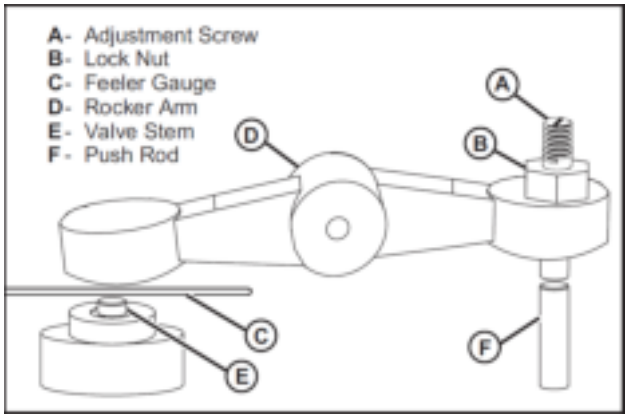


Figure 35 Set Valve Clearance

	Intake Valve	Exhaust Valve
Valve Clearance	0.08 - 0.12 mm	0.13 - 0.17 mm
Torque	8 – 12 Nm	8 – 12 Nm

10. If an adjustment is necessary, loosen the lock nut.
11. Slide the appropriate feeler gauge between the rocker arm and the valve stem.
12. Tighten the adjustment screw onto the push rod to obtain the specified clearance.

NOTE: You should be able to feel the rocker arm touch the feeler gauge.

13. Hold the adjustment screw in place and tighten the nut.
14. Recheck valve clearance.
15. If no further adjustments are needed, perform this procedure on the other valve.
16. When finished, install the gasket, rocker arm cover, spark plug, spark plug boot, spark plug access cover and the RHS maintenance access cover.

LONG-TERM STORAGE

⚠ WARNING

Never store a generator with fuel in the tank indoors or in a poorly ventilated area where the fumes can come into contact with an ignition source such as: a pilot light of a stove, water heater, clothes dryer or any other gas appliance; or a spark from an electric appliance.

NOTICE

Fuel stored for as little as 30 days can go bad, causing gum, varnish and corrosive build-up in fuel lines, fuel passages and the engine. This corrosive build-up restricts the flow of fuel, preventing an engine from starting after a prolonged period of storage.
The most commonly experienced faults with portable generators are directly attributable to contaminated or stale fuel. Such faults are not covered by the generator's warranty.

The generator should be run at least once per month for 30 minutes under no less than one-third load. If this is not possible, the generator should be prepared for long-term storage as described hereunder.

Proper care should be taken to prepare the generator for any long-term storage. This will protect the generator's function and appearance and will make it easier to start when next required.

Storage Procedure For 1 - 3 Months

1. Clean the generator as outlined in CLEAN THE GENERATOR.
2. Add a proprietary fuel stabiliser to the fuel tank and then add fresh fuel up to the tank's maximum capacity (see Checking and Adding Fuel). Follow the manufacturer's recommendation for correct amount of stabiliser to add.
3. Start the generator and run it for 10 minutes to ensure that treated fuel is distributed throughout the engine's fuel system.
4. Stop the generator (see STOP THE GENERATOR).
5. Turn the engine control switch to the OFF position if not already done in Step 4.
6. Turn the fuel cap vent to the OFF position.
7. Allow the unit to cool down and then move it to a clean, dry place for storage.

Storage Procedure for Greater Than 3 Months

1. Clean the generator as outlined in CLEAN THE GENERATOR.
2. Drain the fuel (see Drain the Fuel).
3. Start the generator, if possible, and run the engine without load until it stops when the last remnants of fuel have been used. (See START THE GENERATOR and STOP THE GENERATOR).
4. Change the engine oil (see Change Engine Oil).
5. Remove the spark plug (see SPARK PLUG) and pour a tablespoon of clean engine oil into the spark plug opening. While placing a clean rag over the spark plug opening, slowly pull the recoil starter handle to rotate the engine several times. This will distribute the oil and protect the cylinder wall from corrosion during storage.
6. Reinstall the spark plug (see Clean and Replace the Spark Plug).
7. Slowly pull the recoil starter handle until resistance is felt, at which point the piston is coming up on its compression stroke and both the intake and exhaust valves are closed. Storing the engine in this position will help to prevent internal corrosion.
8. Move the unit to a clean, dry place for storage.

Removal From Storage

Follow the normal procedures for pre-operation checks and starting (see PREPARE FOR OPERATION).

Use only fresh fuel to re-fill the tank, if necessary, rather than re-using any old fuel.

If oil was inserted into the cylinder prior to storage, the exhaust may smoke for a short while after starting the generator; this is normal and will cease within a minute or so of running time.

DISMANTLE AND DISPOSE

There is no requirement for the generator to be dismantled during normal operation other than for major repair / overhaul or prior to final disposal at the end of its service life.

Dismantling should only be carried out by a mechanically proficient person with access to proper tools or alternatively by your authorised Westinghouse service dealer for a fee.

Before dismantling:

1. Stop the generator (see STOP THE GENERATOR).
2. Drain the engine oil (see Change Engine Oil).
3. Drain the fuel (see Drain the Fuel).

NOTICE

Do not pollute the environment by improper or illegal disposal of the waste fluids. Dispose of these hazardous items only at an authorised waste collection / recycling facility. Do not pollute the environment by improper or illegal disposal of the generator either as a whole or in parts. Take the unwanted unit or components to your local recycling centre instead. The generator is made almost entirely of metals that can be recycled.

TROUBLESHOOTING

⚠ WARNING	
	**Before attempting to service or troubleshoot the generator, the owner or service technician must first read and understand this instruction manual and comply with all safety instructions. Failure to follow all instructions may result in conditions leading to voiding of the product warranty, serious personal injury, property damage or even death.**

PROBLEM	POTENTIAL CAUSE	SOLUTION
Engine will not start or starts and runs rough.	Low oil level.	Check oil level and add oil if necessary.
	Generator is out of fuel.	Check fuel level and add fuel if necessary.
	Fuel is stale or contaminated with water or other foreign substance.	Drain fuel and refill with fresh fuel.
	Electrical load connected to generator.	Unplug or switch off any electrical cords or devices from the 240-Volt AC receptacles.
	Fuel cap vent is in the OFF position.	Turn fuel cap vent to the ON position.
	Engine control switch is in the OFF position.	Move engine control switch to the ON position.
	Engine is not choked (if cold).	Move engine control switch to the CHOKE position.
	Engine is over choked (if hot).	Move engine control switch to the ON position.
	Spark plug boot is not properly connected onto spark plug terminal.	Push spark plug boot firmly onto spark plug.
	Spark plug is dirty or faulty.	Clean or replace spark plug.
	Air filter is dirty or blocked.	Check air filter element and clean if necessary.
	Spark arrestor is dirty or blocked.	Check spark arrestor and clean if necessary.
	If above possible causes are checked and eliminated, generator may be faulty.	Take generator to an authorised Westinghouse service dealer.

PROBLEM	POTENTIAL CAUSE	SOLUTION
Engine is running, but no 240-Volt AC output is available.	If output indicator light is blinking green, generator is still in starting mode and not yet delivering electrical output.	Wait 5 seconds for the generator to warm up, stabilise and commence output. No fault.
	If output indicator light is solid green, 240-Volt AC output should be available.	Check connected electrical cord(s) or appliance(s) as described below.
	Connected electrical cord or appliance plug is not properly inserted into 240-Volt AC outlet socket.	Check connected electrical cord or appliance plug is fully inserted into 240-Volt AC outlet socket.
	Connected electrical cord or appliance is faulty.	Connect known functioning appliance directly into generator's 240-Volt AC outlet socket to verify electrical output.
	If output indicator light is not illuminated, there is no 240-Volt AC output available. In such case: • If overload alarm light is not illuminated, generator may be faulty. • If overload alarm light is red, there is an overload or short circuit in the connected 240-Volt AC load.	• Disconnect all electrical cords and devices from generator and press the generator reset button. If unresolved, stop and restart engine with ECO throttle switch in the OFF position. If still unresolved, take generator to an authorised Westinghouse service dealer. • Disconnect all electrical cords and devices from generator and press the generator reset button. If unresolved, stop and restart engine with ECO throttle switch in the OFF position. Reconnect and test run 240-Volt AC loads individually; any single cord or device that trips overload alarm is either faulty or too great a load for the generator. Any faulty device must not be used further until checked and approved by a licensed electrician. Check running and starting power demands of total connected electrical load versus generator's rating.
	If above possible causes are checked and eliminated, generator may be faulty.	Take generator to an authorised Westinghouse service dealer.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	POTENTIAL CAUSE	SOLUTION
Engine stops during operation.	Generator is out of fuel.	Check fuel level and add fuel if necessary.
	Fuel is contaminated with water or other foreign substance.	Drain fuel and refill with fresh fuel.
	Fuel cap vent is in the OFF position.	Turn fuel cap vent to the ON position.
	Engine control switch is in the OFF position.	Move engine control switch to the ON position.
	Low oil level.	Check oil level and add oil if necessary.
	Spark plug boot is not properly connected onto spark plug terminal.	Push spark plug boot firmly onto spark plug.
	If above possible causes are checked and eliminated, generator may be faulty.	Take generator to an authorised Westinghouse service dealer.
Engine runs erratically or does not hold steady speed.	Power demand of connected 240-Volt AC load may be varying.	Engine speed varies when electrical load changes; this is normal operation. It is most noticeable when ECO throttle switch is in the ON position. Try pushing the ECO throttle switch to the OFF position. No fault.
	If output indicator and overload alarm are both illuminated, there is an overload in the connected 240-Volt AC load.	Switch off or unplug connected 240-Volt AC device(s) to reduce electrical power demand.
	Engine is not warm enough.	Disconnect all electrical cords and appliances from generator. Allow engine to run for at least 2 minutes after the engine control switch has been moved to the ON position before reconnecting electrical loads.
	Engine control switch is in the CHOKE position and engine is already warm or hot.	Move engine control switch to the ON position.
	Fuel is stale or contaminated.	Drain fuel and refill with fresh fuel.
	Air filter is dirty or blocked.	Check air filter element and clean if necessary.
	If above possible causes are checked and eliminated, generator may be faulty.	Take generator to an authorised Westinghouse service dealer.

PROBLEM	POTENTIAL CAUSE	SOLUTION
Engine is running, but no 12-Volt DC output is available.	If output indicator light is blinking green, generator is still in starting mode and not yet delivering electrical output.	Wait 5 seconds for the generator to warm up, stabilise and commence output. No fault.
	Connected electrical cord or appliance plug is not properly inserted into the DC outlet socket.	Check connected electrical cord or appliance plug is fully inserted into the DC outlet socket.
	Connected electrical cord or appliance is faulty.	Connect known functioning appliance directly into generator's 12-Volt DC outlet socket to verify electrical output.
	Overload or short circuit in the connected DC load.	Disconnect all electrical cords and devices from the 12-Volt DC outlet socket. Push the DC Circuit Breaker button in to the ON position. Reconnect and test run 12-Volt DC loads individually. Check that the DC device(s) do not overload the generator's rated DC output. Check that the DC device(s) are not faulty, e.g. short circuit. Damage caused to the generator by excessive or faulty DC loads is not covered by warranty. If unresolved, stop and restart engine with ECO throttle switch in the OFF position.
	If above possible causes are checked and eliminated, generator may be faulty.	Take generator to an authorised Westinghouse service dealer.

SPECIFICATIONS

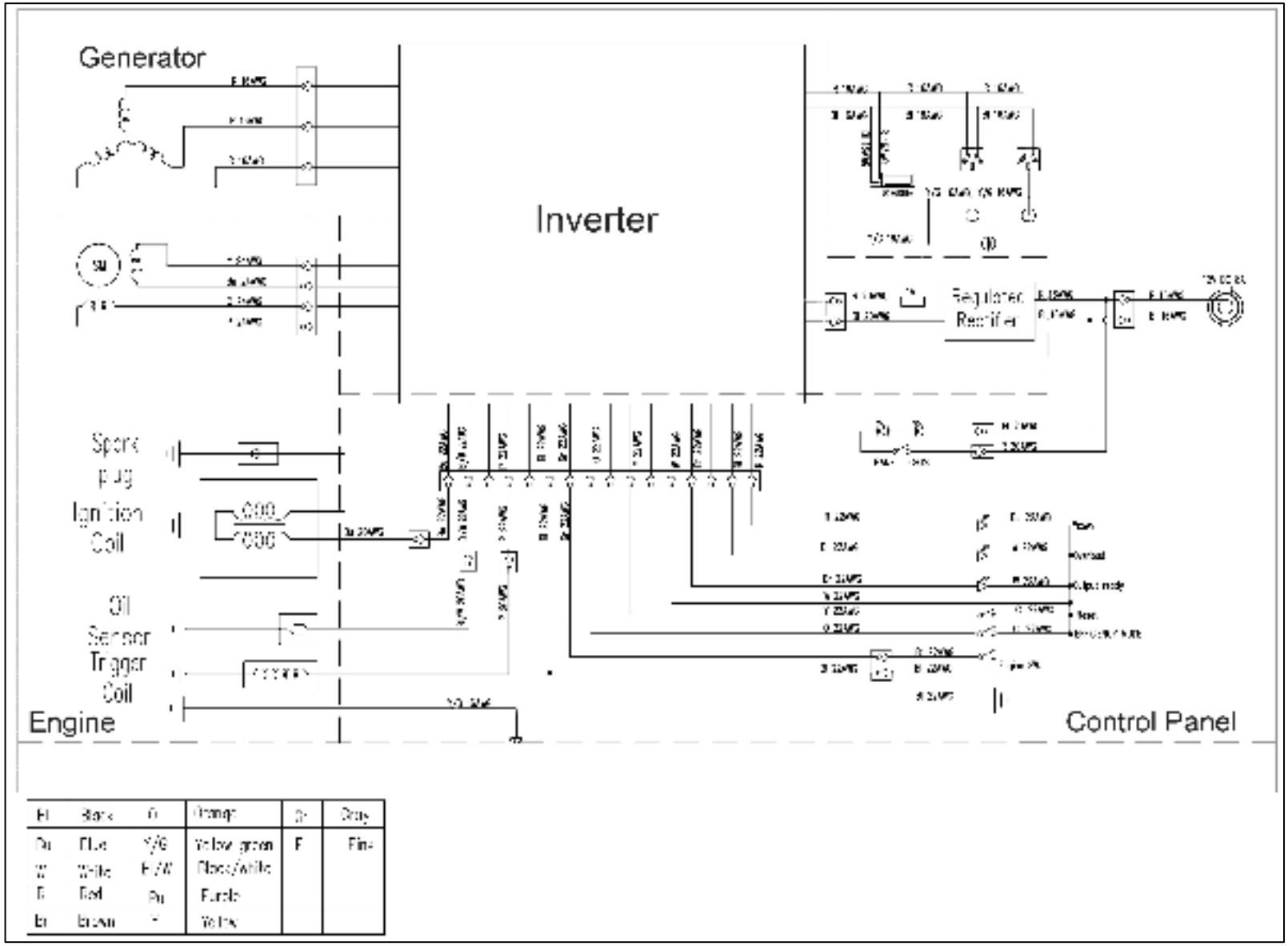
	PARAMETER	iGen2750
ENGINE	Type	1-Cylinder, 4-Stroke, Overhead Valve, Air Cooled
	Displacement (cm^3)	98
	Max. Speed (rpm)	5,000
	Oil Capacity (mL)	350
	Oil Viscosity	SAE 10W-30
	Low Oil Shutdown	Yes
	Spark Plug	Torch A7RTC
	Spark Plug Gap (mm)	0.60 - 0.80
	Fuel	Unleaded Petrol ‡ (91, 95 or 98 RON)
	Fuel Tank Capacity (L)	4.7
	Fuel Gauge	No
	Starting Method	Recoil
	Inlet Valve Clearance - Cold (mm)	0.08 - 0.12
	Exhaust Valve Clearance - Cold (mm)	0.13 - 0.17
240 V AC ELECTRICAL	Voltage (V)	240
	Frequency (Hz)	50
	No. of Phases	1
	Continuous Running Power (W) *	2,200
	Maximum Starting Power (W)	2,750
	Continuous Running Current (A)	9.2
	Voltage & Waveform Control	Digital Inverter, Pure Sine Wave Output
	Receptacle(s)	2 x 15 A, IP44
	Overload Protection	Electronic
	Alternator	Brushless, Permanent Magnet
	Output Power Meter	No #
12 V DC ELECTRICAL	Voltage (V)	12
	Maximum Current (A)	8
	Maximum Power (W)	100
	Receptacle(s)	8 A, IP44
DIMENSIONS & WEIGHT	Length (mm)	485
	Width (mm)	297
	Height (mm)	456
	Weight - Dry (kg)	20
	Weight - Wet (kg)	24

* Rated output at 1.0 power factor.

Output ready indicator light equipped.

‡ Ethanol blends such as E10 are not recommended.

iGen2750 WIRING DIAGRAM



WARRANTY

WARRANTY AGAINST DEFECTS

Proof Of Purchase

It is recommended that you keep a copy of the original tax invoice for your records.

Warrantor

Name:	Westinghouse Outdoor Power Equipment (ABN 21101370085)
Address:	19 Corymbia Place Parkinson, 4115, Australia
Phone:	1800 453 626
Email:	info@wpowereq.com.au
Web:	westinghouseoutdoorpower.com.au

Warranty Conditions

Westinghouse Outdoor Power Equipment (the "Company") warrants that its Westinghouse portable electric generators (the "Goods") shall be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of two years (2) years or five hundred (500) operating hours, whichever occurs first, from the date of original sale (hereinafter the "Warranty Period") in normal domestic applications such as personal, residential household or recreational use.

A Warranty Period of one (1) year or five hundred (500) operating hours, whichever occurs first, shall apply in commercial applications such as income producing, rental or other business-related use. Goods sold to a Consumer with an Australian Business Number shall be deemed as being used in a commercial application.

The Warranty Period is continuous from the date of original sale and does not restart upon the repair or replacement of the Goods or any part thereof.

Upon return – transportation charges prepaid by the Consumer – to the Company's or its nominated dealer's premises within the Warranty Period, the Company shall repair or replace, at its option, any Goods which it determines to contain defective material or workmanship and shall return said Goods to the Consumer free-on-board (FOB) at the Company's or agent's premises. The repair or replacement work will be scheduled and performed according to the Company's normal work flow and availability of replacement parts.

The Company shall not be obligated, however, to repair or replace Goods which have been: repaired by others; abused; improperly installed, operated, maintained, repaired, transported or stored; not serviced to schedule using genuine spare parts; altered or otherwise misused or damaged in any way.

The Company shall not be responsible for any diagnosis, communication, dismantling, packing, handling, freight, and reassembly or reinstallation charges.

Freight damage, pre-delivery service, normal operating adjustments, preventative maintenance service, consumable items, cosmetic damage, corrosion, erosion, normal wear and tear, performance, merchantability, and fitness for a particular purpose are not covered under this Warranty. Consumable items include batteries, filters, fuel, lubricants and spark plugs.

The Company shall not be liable for any repairs, replacements, or adjustments to the Goods or any costs of labour performed by the Consumer or others without the Company's prior written approval.

To the extent permissible by law and notwithstanding any other clause in these Warranty Conditions, the Company excludes all liability whatsoever to the Consumer arising out of or in any way connected with a contract for any consequential or indirect losses of any kind howsoever arising and whether caused by breach of statute, breach of contract, negligence or other tort.

The Company's liability will be limited to, in the case of products, the replacement of the products, the supply of equivalent products or the payment of the cost of replacing the products or of acquiring equivalent products or, in the case of services, the supply of the services again or the payment of the cost of having the services supplied again. The choice of remedy will be at the discretion of the Company and the Consumer acknowledges that this limitation of liability is fair and reasonable.

This Warranty is available only to the original Consumer bearing the original tax invoice from the Company or one of its authorised dealers as proof of purchase. Goods purchased from any other party such as a private seller, auction house, eBay seller, etc. are not covered by this Warranty.

Our Goods come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law. You are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure and compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage. You are also entitled to have the Goods repaired or replaced if the Goods fail to be of acceptable quality and the failure does not amount to a major failure.

NOTES

NOTES

Westinghouse Outdoor Power Equipment
19 Corymbia Place
Parkinson QLD 4115 Australia

2025-08-06