CHAMPION
GLOBAL POWER EQUIPMENT
TM·MC

OWNER'S MANUAL & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

3400 Starting Watts/3100 Running Watts (Gas)
3060 Starting Watts/2790 Running Watts (LPG)
Electric Start
DUAL FUEL INVERTER GENERATOR

U.S. Patent No. D710,802

Three Year Limited Warranty
3 YEAR
Garantía limitada de tres años

MODEL NUMBER
100263

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS
Important Safety Instructions are included in this manual.

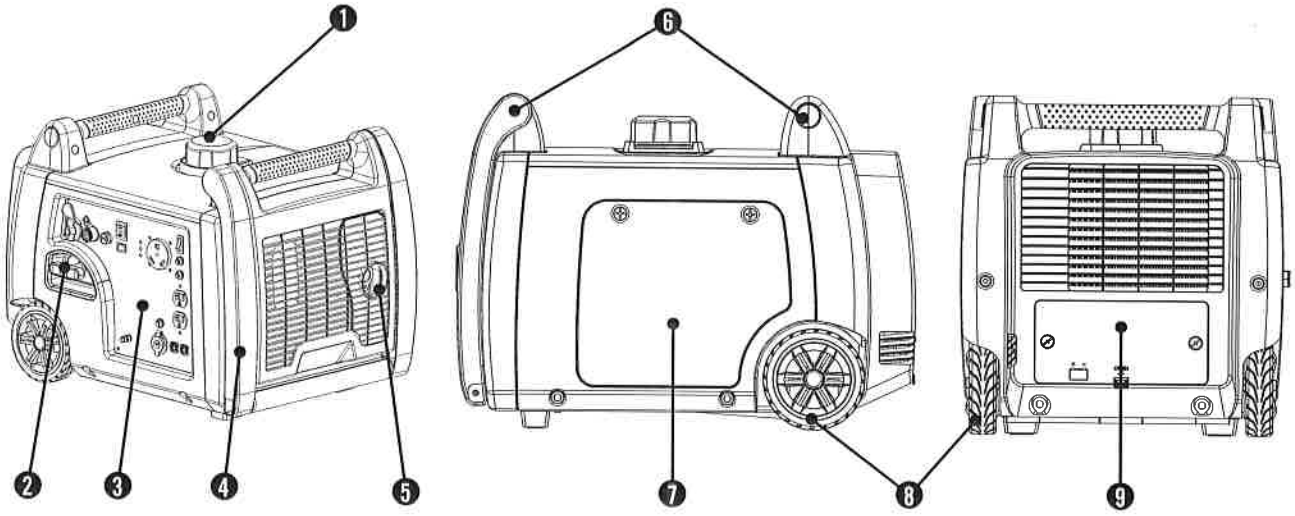
MADE IN CHINA
REV 100263-20180227

12039 Smith Ave.
Santa Fe Springs CA 90670 USA
1-877-338-0999
www.championpowerequipment.com

CONTROLS AND FEATURES

Read this owner's manual before operating your generator. Familiarize yourself with the location and function of the controls and features. Save this manual for future reference.

Generator



(1) **Fuel Cap** – Remove to add fuel.

(2) **Recoil Starter** – Used to start the engine.

(3) **Power Panel**

(4) **Foldaway Handle** – Do not use the foldaway handle to lift or carry the unit.

(5) **Muffler**

(6) **Carrying Handles**

(7) **Maintenance Cover**

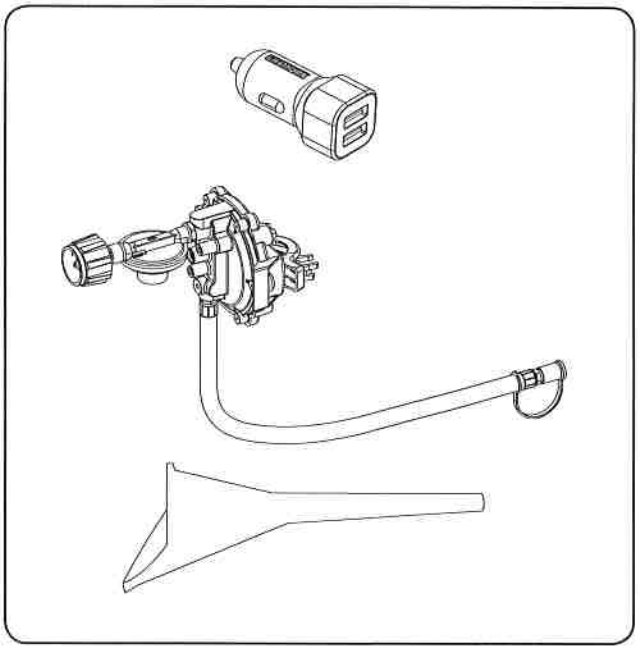
(8) **Never Flat Wheels**

(9) **Battery Access Cover**

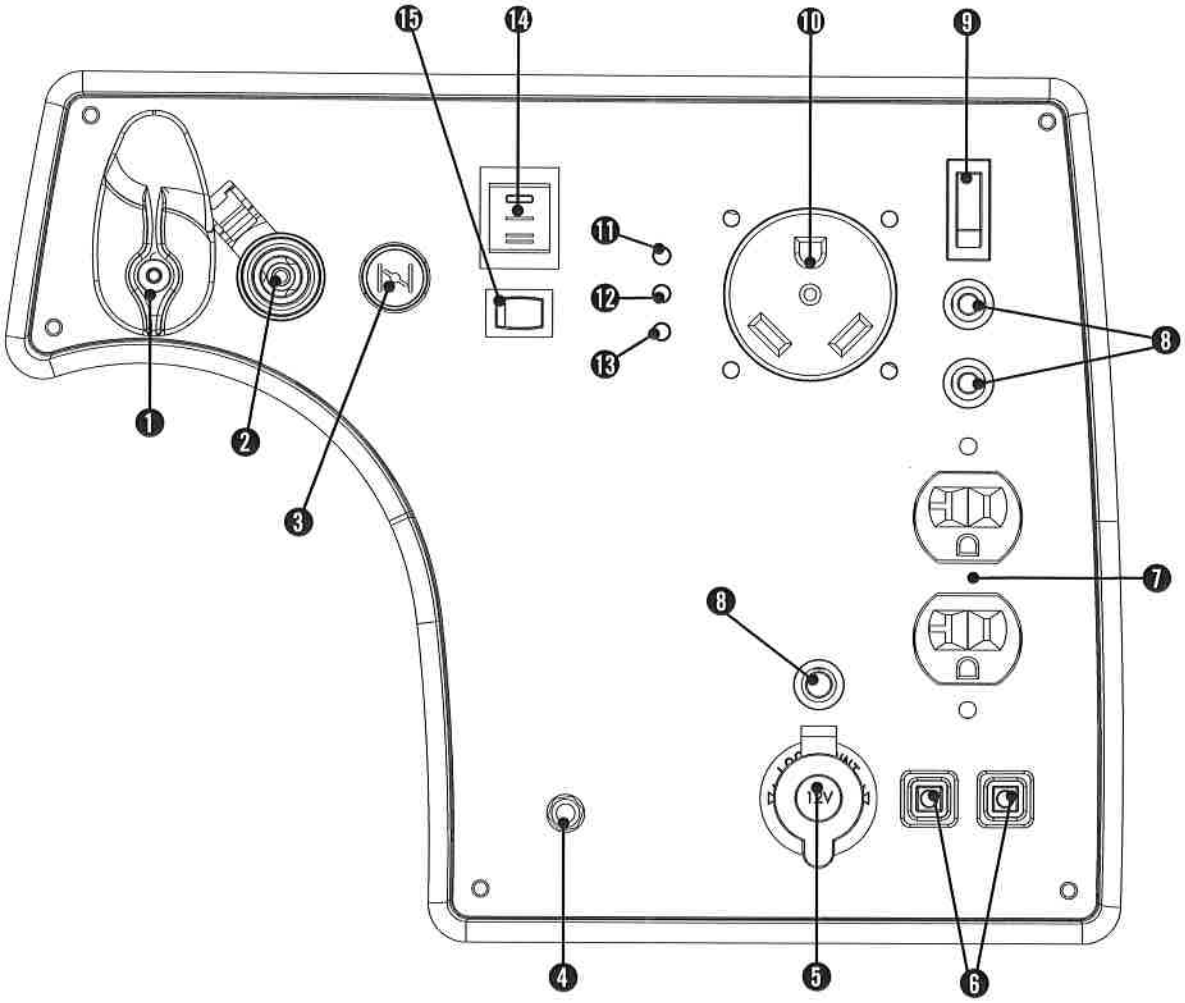
Parts Included

Your 100263 gasoline powered generator ships with the following parts:

- Dual 2.4A Port USB Adapter 1
- LPG Hose With Regulator 1
- Oil funnel 1



Power Panel



(1) **Fuel Selector Switch** – Used to select and turn on gas or LPG fuel source.

(2) **LPG Hose Quick Connect Inlet**

(3) **Choke**

(4) **Ground Terminal** – Consult an electrician for local grounding regulations.

(5) **12V DC Outlet***

(6) **Parallel Outlets** – used for parallel operation.

(7) **120 Volt AC, 20 Amp Duplex** (NEMA 5-20R) – May be used to supply electrical power for the operation of 120 Volt AC, 20 Amp, single phase 60 Hz electrical loads.

(8) **Circuit Breaker (push-button)** – Protects the generator against electrical overload.

(9) **Battery Switch**

(10) **120 Volt AC, 30 Amp Receptacle** (NEMA TT-30R) – May be used to supply electrical power for the operation of 120 Volt AC, 30 Amp, single phase 60 Hz electrical loads.

(11) **Oil Warning Light** – Check oil level when this light turns on. Engine will not run when indicator is lit.

(12) **Overload Indicator Light** – This light turns ON when the generator is overloaded and will cut power to the receptacles.

(13) **Output Light** – Remains ON during normal operating conditions. Shuts OFF when generator is overloaded.

(14) **Ignition Switch**

(15) **Economy Control Switch**

*Warning: Do not operate a device while it is plugged into the 12V DC outlet. Prolonged exposure to engine exhaust can cause serious injury or death. While charging a device do no place on the exhaust side of the generator. Extreme heat caused by exhaust can damage the device, and cause a potential fire hazard.

ASSEMBLY

Add Fuel (Gas)

1. Use clean, fresh, regular unleaded fuel with a minimum octane rating of 85 and an ethanol content of less than 10% by volume.
2. DO NOT mix oil with fuel.
3. Clean the area around the fuel cap.
4. Remove the fuel cap.
5. Slowly add fuel to the tank. DO NOT OVERFILL. Fuel can expand after filling. A minimum of 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) of space left in the tank is required for fuel expansion, more than 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) is recommended. Fuel can be forced out of the tank as a result of expansion if it is overfilled, and can affect the stable running condition of the product. When filling the tank, it is recommended to leave enough space for the fuel to expand.
6. Screw on the fuel cap and wipe away any spilled fuel.

ⓘ CAUTION

Use regular unleaded gasoline with a minimum octane rating of 85.

Do not mix oil and gasoline.
Fill tank to approximately 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) below the top of the tank to allow for fuel expansion.
DO NOT pump gas directly into the generator at the gas station. Use an approved container to transfer the fuel to the generator.
DO NOT fill fuel tank indoors.
DO NOT fill fuel tank when the engine is running or hot.
DO NOT overfill the fuel tank.
DO NOT light cigarettes or smoke when filling the fuel tank.

⚠ WARNING

Pouring fuel too fast through the fuel screen may result in blow back of fuel at the operator while filling.

Add Fuel Cont'd.

NOTE

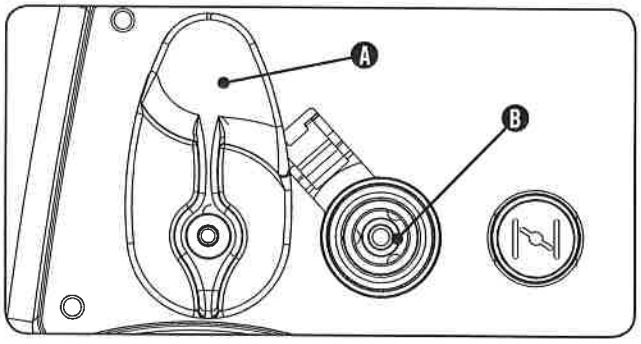
Our engines work well with 10% or less ethanol blend fuels. When using blended fuels there are some issues worth noting:

- Ethanol-gasoline blends can absorb more water than gasoline alone.
- These blends can eventually separate, leaving water or a watery goo in the tank, fuel valve and carburetor.
- With gravity-fed fuel supplies, this compromised fuel can be drawn into the carburetor and cause damage to the engine and/or potential hazards.
- There are only a few suppliers of fuel stabilizer that are formulated to work with ethanol blend fuels.
- Any damages or hazards caused by using improper fuel, improperly stored fuel, and/or improperly formulated stabilizers, are not covered by manufacture's warranty.

It is advisable to always shut off the fuel supply, run the engine to fuel starvation and drain the tank when the equipment is not in use for more than 30 days.

Connecting the Propane (LPG) Cylinder

1. Make sure the fuel selector switch on the inverter is in the 12 o'clock (vertical) position. (A)
2. Using your fingers, slide the outer barrel back on the LPG quick connect hose fitting (B).
3. While the outer barrel is in the back position, insert the LPG hose (included) into the inlet and release the outer barrel. The barrel will automatically return and lock the hose in the inlet.
4. Remove the safety plug or cap from the cylinder valve.
5. Attach the other end of the hose to the LPG cylinder and hand tighten.
6. Check all connections for leaks by wetting the fittings with a solution of soap and water. Bubbles which appear or bubbles which grow indicate that a leak exists. If a leak exists at a fitting then turn off the gas valve at the tank and tighten the fitting. Turn the gas back on and recheck the fitting with the soap and water solution. If the leak continues or if the leak is not at a fitting then do not use the generator and contact customer service.



NOTE

- Use only standard 20 or 30 pound capacity LP tanks with Type 1, right hand Acme threads.
- Verify the requalification date on the tank has not expired.
- All new cylinders must be purged of air and moisture prior to filling. Used cylinders that have not been plugged or kept closed must also be purged.
- The purging process should be done by a LPG supplier. (Cylinders from an exchange supplier should have been purged and filled properly already).
- Always position the cylinder so the connection between the valve and the gas inlet won't cause sharp bends or kinks in the hose.

CAUTION

Do not allow children to tamper or play with the cylinder or hose connections.

CAUTION

Use approved LPG cylinders equipped with an OPD (overfilling prevention device) valve. Always keep the cylinder in a vertical position with the valve on top and installed at ground level on a flat surface. Cylinders must not be installed near any heat source and should not be exposed to sun, rain, and dust. When transporting and storing, turn off the cylinder valve and fuel valve, and disconnect the cylinder. Plug the outlet, usually by a plastic protective cap, if one is available. Keep cylinders away from heat and ventilated when in a vehicle.

WARNING

If there is a strong smell of gas: Close off the gas supply at the cylinder. Use soapy water, which will produce a large bubble at the point of any leak, to check the hose, and connections on the cylinder valve and the generator. Do not smoke or light a cigarette, or check for leaks using a match, open flame source or lighter. Contact a qualified technician to inspect and repair the LPG system if a leak is found, before using the generator.

Grounding

Your generator must be properly connected to an appropriate ground to help prevent electric shock.

WARNING

Failure to properly ground the generator can result in electric shock.

A ground terminal connected to the frame of the generator has been provided on the power panel. For remote grounding, connect of a length of heavy gauge (12 AWG minimum) copper wire between the generator ground terminal and a copper rod driven into the ground. We strongly recommend that you consult with a qualified electrician to ensure compliance with local electrical codes.

OPERATION

Generator Location

NEVER operate the generator inside any building, including garages, basements, crawlspaces and sheds, enclosure or compartment, including the generator compartment of a recreational vehicle. Please consult your local authority. In some areas, generators must be registered with the local utility. Generators used at construction sites may be subject to additional rules and regulations. Generators should be on a flat, level surface at all times (even while not in operation). Generators must have at least 5 ft. (1.5 m) of clearance from all combustible material. In addition to clearance from all combustible material, generators must also have at least 3 ft. (91.4 cm) of clearance on all sides to allow for adequate cooling, maintenance and servicing. Generators should never be started or operated in the back of a SUV, camper, trailer, in the bed of a truck (regular, flat or otherwise), under staircases/stairwells, next to walls or buildings, or in any other location that will not allow for adequate cooling of the generator and/or the muffler. DO NOT contain generators during operation. Allow generators to properly cool before transport or storage. Place the generator in a well-ventilated area. DO NOT place the generator near vents or intakes where exhaust fumes could be drawn into occupied or confined spaces. Carefully consider wind and air currents when positioning generator.

Failure to follow proper safety precautions may void manufacturer's warranty.

⚠ WARNING

Do not operate or store the generator in rain, snow, or wet weather.

Using a generator or electrical appliance in wet conditions, such as rain or snow, or near a pool or sprinkler system, or when your hands are wet, could result in electrocution.

⚠ WARNING

During operation the muffler and exhaust fumes produced will become hot. If adequate cooling and breathing space are not supplied, or if the generator is blocked or contained, temperatures can become extremely heated and may lead to fire.

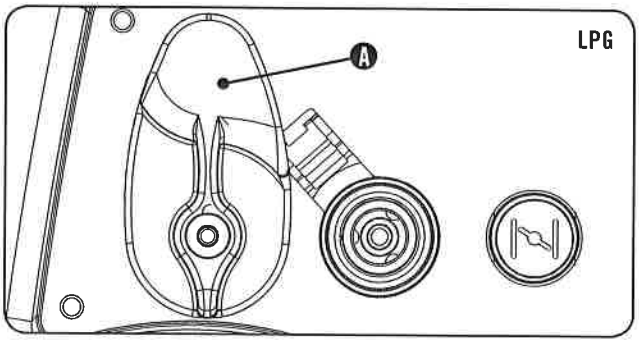
Grounding

The generator system ground connects the frame to the ground terminals on the power panel.

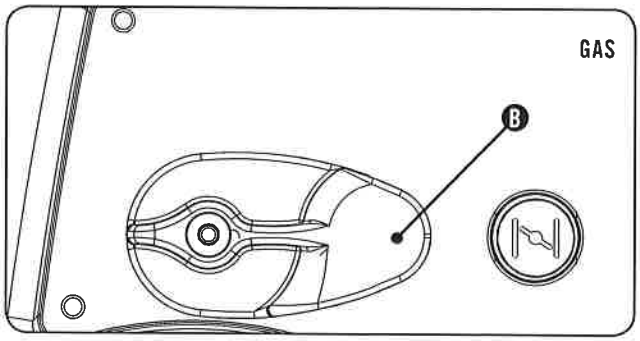
- The generator (stator winding) is isolated from the frame and from the AC receptacle ground pin.
- Electrical devices that require a grounded receptacle pin connection will not function if the receptacle ground pin is not functional, unless the neutral wire is bonded to the frame.

Fuel Selector Switch

The fuel selector switch on the front panel of the inverter is designed to choose the desired fuel source–Gasoline or LPG. To select the desired fuel source, simply rotate the selector switch to the fuel symbol on the panel. Turn the fuel selector switch to the 12 o'clock (vertical) position for LPG operation. (A)



Turn the fuel selector switch to the 3 o'clock (horizontal) position for gasoline operation. (B)



NOTE

When the fuel selector switch is in the 3 o'clock position, the gas fuel valve is OPEN. To CLOSE the gas fuel valve, turn the selector switch to the 12 o'clock position.

Starting the Inverter

CAUTION

If the ignition switch is held down in the "Start" position longer than 5 seconds it could damage the starter.

NOTE

The supplied 12V 7AH battery does re-charge while the engine is running, but it is also recommended that the battery be fully charged at least once per month.

NOTE

When the battery switch is in the "ON" position, the switch will light up if the battery is sending out a charge. If the switch does not light up while in the "ON" position, check that the battery connection is still good.

NOTE

If the engine starts but does not continue to run make certain that the generator is on a flat, level surface. The engine is equipped with a low oil sensor that will prevent the engine from running when the oil level falls below a critical threshold.

Gasoline

NOTE

The generator will NOT START with gasoline without battery charge or an appropriate connection.

1. Make certain the generator is on a flat, level surface.
2. Disconnect all electrical loads from the generator. Never start or stop the generator with electrical devices plugged in or turned on.
3. Turn the fuel selector switch to the "Horizontal" position.
4. Pull the choke out to the "CHOKE" position.
5. Push the ignition switch to the "ON" position.
6. Push the battery switch to the "ON" position.
7. ELECTRIC START: Press and hold the ignition switch to the "START" position. Release as the engine begins to start. If the engine fails to start within five seconds, release the switch and wait at least ten seconds before attempting to start the engine again.
8. RECOIL START: Pull the starter cord slowly until resistance is felt and then pull rapidly.
9. Do not over-choke. Allow the engine to warm up several seconds before gradually pushing the choke to the "RUN" position..

NOTE

Keep choke in "Choke" position for only 1 pull of the recoil starter. After first pull, push choke in for up to the next 3 pulls of the recoil starter. Too much choke leads to sparkplug fouling/engine flooding due to the lack of incoming air. This will cause the engine not to start.

OPERATION

LPG

1. Make certain the generator is on a flat, level surface.
2. Disconnect all electrical loads from the generator. Never start or stop the generator with electrical devices plugged in or turned on.
3. Turn the fuel selector switch to the "Vertical" position and connect LPG hose.
4. Fully open the LPG cylinder fuel knob.
5. Push the ignition switch to the "ON" position.
6. Push the battery switch to the "ON" position.
7. ELECTRIC START: Pull the choke to the "Choke" position.
8. Press and hold the ignition switch to the "START" position. Release as the engine begins to start. If the engine fails to start within five seconds, release the switch and wait at least ten seconds before attempting to start the engine again.
9. Do not over-choke. Allow the engine to warm up several seconds before gradually pushing the choke to the "RUN" position.
10. RECOIL START: Pull the choke to the "Choke" position.
11. PULL-TO-PRIME: Pull the starter cord slowly until resistance is felt and then pull rapidly. Pull with choke out 1-2 times until you feel a few combustion pulses that indicates that the engine momentarily started.
12. Push the choke in.
13. Pull the starter cord slowly until resistance is felt and then pull rapidly.
14. If engine fails to start in 1-pull with choke in the "RUN" position, then pull choke out and repeat the PULL-TO-PRIME step.

Starting LPG Cont'd.

NOTE

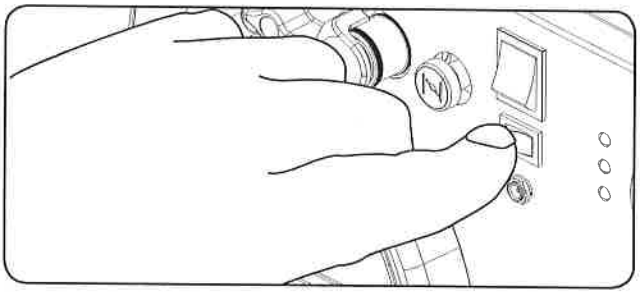
Observing frost on LPG containers and regulators is common during operation and normally is not an indication of a problem. As LPG vaporizes and travels from the tank to the generator engine it expands. The amount of frost that forms can be affected by the size of the container, the amount of fuel being used, the humidity of the air and other operating conditions. In unusual situations this frost may eventually restrict the flow of gas to the generator resulting in deteriorating performance. For example, if the tank temperature is reduced to a very low level then the rate at which the LPG vaporizes is also reduced and may not provide sufficient fuel flow to the engine. This is not an indication of a problem with the generator but only a problem with the flow of gas from the LPG container. If generator performance seems to be deteriorating at the same time that ice formation is observed on tank valve, hose or regulator then some actions may be taken to eliminate this symptom.

In these rare situations it can be helpful to reduce or eliminate the cold fuel system effects by doing one of the following:

- Exchanging fuel tanks to allow the first tank to warm up, repeating as necessary
- Placing the LPG container at the end of the generator near the handle, where engine fan air flows out from the generator. This air is slightly heated by flowing over the engine. The container should not be placed in the path of the muffler outlet.
- The container can be temporarily warmed by pouring warm water over the top of the tank.

Economy Control Switch

The Economy Control switch can be activated in order to minimize fuel consumption and noise while operating the unit during times of **reduced electrical output**, allowing the engine speed to idle during periods of non-use. The engine speed returns to normal when an electrical load is connected. When the economy switch is off, the engine runs at normal speed continuously.



⚠WARNING

For periods of high electrical load or momentary fluctuations, the Economy Control Switch should be turned OFF.

12V DC Outlet

The 12V DC outlet can be used with the supplied charge cable and USB charger and other commercially available 12V DC automotive style plugs. The DC output is unregulated and can damage some products. Confirm your accessory input voltage range is at least 12-24V DC. When using the DC outlet turn the Economy mode switch to the "OFF" position.

⚠WARNING

Do not operate a device while it is plugged in to the 12V DC outlet.

Prolonged exposure to engine exhaust can cause serious injury or death.

⚠WARNING

While charging a device do not place on the exhaust side of the generator. Extreme heat caused by exhaust can damage the device, and cause a potential fire hazard.

Connecting Electrical Loads

1. Let the engine stabilize and warm up for a few minutes after starting
2. Plug in and turn on the desired 120 Volt AC single phase, 60 Hz electrical loads.

- DO NOT connect 3-phase loads to the generator.
- DO NOT connect 50 Hz loads to the generator.
- DO NOT overload the generator.

NOTE

Connecting a generator to your electric utility company's power lines or to another power source may be against the law. In addition this action, if done incorrectly, could damage your generator and appliances and could cause serious injury or even death to you or a utility worker who may be working on nearby power lines. If you plan to run a portable electric generator during an outage, please notify your electric utility company immediately and remember to plug your appliances directly into the generator. Do not plug the generator into any electric outlet in your home. Doing so could create a connection to the utility company power lines. You are responsible for ensuring that your generator's electricity does not feed back into the electric utility power lines.
If the generator will be connected to a building electrical system, consult your local utility company or a qualified electrician. Connections must isolate generator power from utility power and must comply with all applicable laws and codes.

Parallel Operation

Two (2) Champion model 100263 generators can be operated in parallel to increase the total available electrical power. A Champion parallel kit (optional equipment) is required for parallel operation. For kit availability, call customer service at 1-877-338-0999 or visit www.championpowerequipment.com.

Detailed instructions for parallel kit installation, operation, and rating of the connected generators are provided in the parallel kit owner's manual and operating instructions.

OPERATION

Do Not Overload Generator

Capacity

Follow these simple steps to calculate the running and starting watts necessary for your purposes.

1. Select the electrical devices you plan on running at the same time.
2. Total the running watts of these items. This is the amount of power you need to keep your items running.
3. Identify the highest starting wattage of all devices identified in step 1. Add this number to the number calculated in step 2. Surge wattage is the extra burst of power needed to start some electric driven equipment. Following the steps listed under "Power Management" will guarantee that only one device will be starting at a time.

Power Management

Use the following formula to convert voltage and amperage to watts:

Volts x Amps = Watts

To prolong the life of your generator and attached devices, follow these steps to add electrical load:

1. Start the generator with no electrical load attached.
2. Allow the engine to run for several minutes to stabilize.
3. Plug in and turn on the first item. It is best to attach the item with the largest load first.
4. Allow the engine to stabilize.
5. Plug in and turn on the next item.
6. Allow the engine to stabilize.
7. Repeat steps 5-6 for each additional item.

NOTE

Never exceed the specified capacity when adding loads to the generator.

Stopping the Engine

1. Turn off and unplug all electrical loads. Never start or stop the generator with electrical devices plugged in or turned on.
2. Let the generator run at no-load for several minutes to stabilize internal temperatures of the engine and generator.
3. Turn the Fuel Valve to the "OFF" position if operating by gas.
4. Turn the LPG cylinder knob to the "CLOSE" or off position if operating by LPG.
5. Let the engine run until fuel starvation has stopped the engine. This usually takes a few minutes.
6. Press the ignition switch to the "OFF" position.
7. Turn battery switch to the "Off" Position.

Important: Always ensure that the fuel valve and the ignition switch are in the "OFF" position when the engine is not in use.

NOTE

When turning off the generator after LPG operation, make sure the LPG cylinder knob is in the fully closed position.

NOTE

If the engine will not be used for a period of two (2) weeks or longer, please see the Storage section for proper engine and fuel storage.

NOTE

Always turn the battery switch to the "OFF" position when unit is not in use, this will stop the battery from being drained. Follow the maintenance and storage instructions for the generator and battery when the unit will not be used for a period of 2 weeks or more.

Operation at High Altitude

The density of air at high altitude is lower than at sea level. Engine power is reduced as the air mass and air-fuel ratio decrease. Engine power and generator output will be reduced approximately 3½% for every 1000 feet of elevation above sea level. This is a natural trend and cannot be changed by adjusting the engine. At high altitudes increased exhaust emissions can also result due to the increased enrichment of the air fuel ratio. Other high altitude issues can include hard starting, increased fuel consumption and spark plug fouling.

To alleviate high altitude issues other than the natural power loss, Champion Power Equipment can provide a high altitude carburetor main jet. The alternative main jet and installation instructions can be obtained by contacting Customer Support. Installation instructions are also available in the Technical Bulletin area of the Champion Power Equipment internet site.

The part number and recommended minimum altitude for the application of the high altitude carburetor main jet is listed in the table below.

In order to select the correct high altitude main jet it is necessary to identify the carburetor model. For this purpose, a code is stamped on the side of the carburetor. Select the correct main jet part number corresponding to the carburetor code found on your particular carburetor.

Carburetor Code	Main Jet	Part Number	Altitude
P25-4-H	Standard	28.131017.00.H	3500 Feet (1067 Meters)
	Altitude	28.131017.00.01.H	

⚠WARNING

Operation using the alternative main jet at elevations lower than the recommended minimum altitude can damage the engine. For operation at lower elevations, the standard main jet must be used. Operating the engine with the wrong engine configuration at a given altitude may increase its emissions and decrease fuel efficiency and performance.

Overload Operation

The overload indicator light will turn on when the rated load is exceeded. When the maximum load is reached, the LED will blink and cut power to the receptacles. To recover the power, shut down the engine, wait until the light turns off and restart the generator.