IMPORTANT!
Models 2815M/115 and 2815M/230
Institution and operation.

BATTERY CHARGER
15 AMP 2 - BANK
(formerly 26/15AM)
MODEL 2815M

PERMITTED BY LAW.
CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARE EXCLUDED WHERE
PURCHASE THIS IS THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND
ARE LIMITED TO ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF
AVAILABILITY AND DEFECTS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
WARANTY EXCLUDES THOSE OF MECHANICAL,
INCUMMERSEMENT OF PROPERTY, OR REPAIR FOR THE ORIGINAL CONSUMER.

LIMITED WARRANTY

For one (1) year from the date of purchase, The Guest Co., Inc., will replace:
1) any part of the product which becomes defective in normal use, in the opinion of The Guest Co., Inc.

Both versions will function with either 50 Hz or 60 Hz AC input.

The model 2815M/230 for 230 volts AC input.

The model 2815M/115 for 115 volt AC input, and

Two different versions of the Guest 2815M are available:

1. A large number of 12 volt DC lights in use
2. A DC only conditioner or heater
3. A DC only refrigerator or ice maker

Dockside, such as:

board, the takes substantial amount of DC current, while at
board, can also result if there is equipment on
require a longer time to recharge the batteries in these installations.
Installation using more of larger batteries are possible, but it may

one Group 4D battery and one Group 24 battery

Two Group 27 batteries

Two Group 24 batteries

battery configurations are:

12 volt lead-acid or gel-cell batteries. Some of the most popular

Application

is ideal for harsh environments. Every Guest 2815M charger

wet battery installation or boat islands and marine cooled circuits.
automatically return to normal after the voltage is stable. The

Total output current:

15 amps at 12 volts DC

maximum:

12 volts DC minimum:

15 volts DC

Input voltage: 2815M/230: 109 to 140 volts 50 or 60 Hz AC

2815M/115: 109 to 140 volts 0 to 60 Hz AC

Output voltage: 12 volts DC minimum:

12 volts DC

Input AC draw at 115 volts: 2.5 amps

Housing dimensions: 9.4 L x 7.8 W x 6.7 H

Description

The Guest 2815M charger is a solid-state "3-stage" battery
### Checklist for Required Tools and Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal cutters</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wires to be terminated (positive)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal cutters</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correct &quot;DC&quot; wire size on page 6 to determine connections and pinout for negative (-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC connectors to your battery (-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal cutters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power from your AC main panel to the DC panel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC wire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC wire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety glasses, Nomex cover, long sleeve shirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltmeter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Shaded&quot; sourcemeter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire cutting and crimping tools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric drill with &quot;1/4&quot; and &quot;1/6&quot; drill bits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tools

- X

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### Overload Protection

Once the overload or short is removed, the 2815M will automatically reset and be ready to operate. In the event of a dead short, the circuit's overload voltage will level. If the circuit is not able to re-charge, its output voltage to a safe voltage connected to this charger, it will reduce its output voltage to a safe level. If an overload occurs (accessory demand occurs in the DC system)

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### Operation

Battery once a month as part of your maintenance routine. Check your equipment for proper operation. In warm climates, check your equipment for proper operation. However, in the event of a dead short, the circuit's overload voltage will level. If the circuit is not able to re-charge, its output voltage to a safe level. When using the 2815M to charge a single battery, a jumper wire, to each battery is absolutely required. The last 15 amp output of the charger is divided between both batteries connected to it. However, the charge being applied to each battery is partially divided. Only half the battery and ready for use without overcharging. When the 2815M shows a "0", charging reaches its maximum LED lit. This means that the charger has reached its maximum LED lit. When the 2815M shows a "0", charging reaches its maximum LED lit. The amp meter on the front of the charger shows the total.
This method is illustrated in diagram 2 on page 7.

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1. Connect a block DC wire from the charger's common
2. Connect a block DC wire from the charger's common
3. Connect the charger into your system.
4. Select a mounting location which will allow the shortest
5. Do not mount this unit directly over your batteries
6. Be sure that the mounting location will allow access to
7. Prevent the mounting location

The simplest and most widely used connection method is:

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Planing the DC connections

Planing the DC connections

Electrical connections

Electrical connections

NOTE: Do not mount the charger until after you have

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Preparing the mounting location

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Before beginning this installation

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- Dismantle the enclosure of the charger
- Disconnect the power source
- Disconnect all AC power sources
- Unplug the charger from all power sources
- Open the bottom of the charger and remove all the battery plates.
Making the DC Connections

1. Use the following table to determine the gauge of wire you will need to carry the current (amperes) of the charger. (gauge size) of the wire you will need to carry the current (amperes) of the charger. (gauge size) of the wire you will need to carry the current (amperes) of the charger.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amps</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended DC Wire Sizes

2. Connect the DC negative (-) of the charger to the battery negative (-) post of your battery isolator.

3. Connect the DC positive (+) of the charger to the battery positive (+) post of your battery.

4. Connect the DC positive (+) of the battery to the DC negative (-) post of the charger.

5. Make sure the battery isolator is engaged and that the battery is fully charged.

6. Use the correct gauge wire for the charger and battery.

7. Place the charger in the correct location and connect the battery to the charger.

8. Test the charger to ensure it is working properly.

9. If the charger does not work, check the wiring and connections.

10. If the charger still does not work, contact the manufacturer for assistance.

For sample diagrams of these types of installations, refer to the manufacturer's manual or contact the manufacturer directly.
areas of extreme heat

7. Like shown mounted cable ties or wire straps to press all 
   wires between the battery and the charger into solid 
   shape. Avoid rubbing wires over sharp edges or near 

6. Repeat step 4 for the block wire, using a true terminal 
   block. Repeat step 4 for the red positive wire, leaving it 

5. Open the battery end of red wire 
   black terminal from the battery post and strip off solder. 
   Connect the internally positive (POS) pair of your batteries. 
   black terminal on the black wires. Test if a 5/16" inch terminal. 
   Red wire is to each battery, cut them to size. Leaving three 

4. After you have determined an appropriate path for the 
   prevent accidental short-circuits during your installation. 
   the wires with the screw-down cable ties. This can help to 
   connected wire to the battery terminal on each end. Screw the 
   wires or lugs to the battery terminals. The AC and DC connection 
   Remove the two screws on the lower face of the charger to 
   terminals are oriented as shown here: 

3. You will also need to establish a path between the 
   The DC connections (continued)
You are now ready to listen to the charger on the mounting surface.

1. Connect the wires to the terminals provided:
   - Red to the Positive terminal.
   - Black to the Negative terminal.

2. Connect the AC wall plug to the AC outlet.

3. Place the charger on a flat surface.

4. Turn on the charger by pressing the On/Off button.

5. Charge the battery by connecting it to the charger.

Finishing the connections

After you complete the following steps:

1. Connect the charger to the DC outlet.
2. Connect the cable to the charger.
3. Connect the charger to the wall.
4. Turn on the charger.

DC Connections:

Before making any AC connections, be certain that all sources of current and voltage are turned off.

1. Connect the DC cable to the charger.
2. Connect the AC cable to the wall.
3. Connect the charger to the wall.
4. Turn on the charger.

Making the AC Connections

1. Turn on the AC power.
2. Connect the AC cable to the charger.
3. Connect the charger to the wall.
4. Turn on the charger.

Caution:

If your vessel does not already have an ABYC approved AC system, make sure to use a grounded, 3-wire outlet.
Test your installation

Check the insulation of the wires. This completes your installation.

Mounting the Battery Charger

Fix the charger onto the mounting surface as shown here: