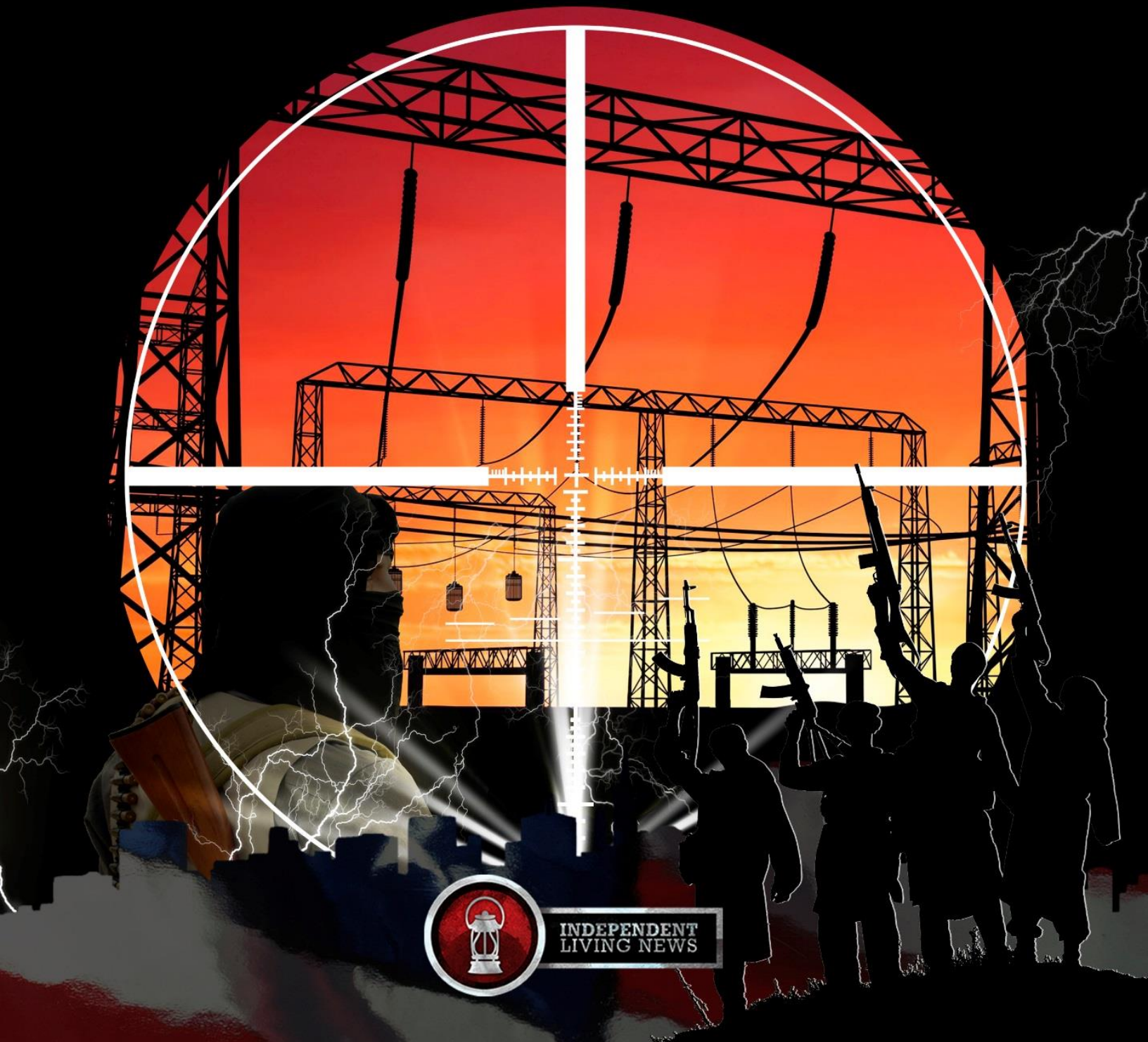


DIY POWER WHISPERER



INDEPENDENT
LIVING NEWS

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**PLEASE CONSULT THE ADVICE OF A PROFESSIONAL
ELECTRICIAN BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO BUILD
ANY TYPE OF SOLAR GENERATOR.**

PART ONE

What You Need To Know About Power Generators

What Would Be the Perfect Power Generator for You?

Electrical power is a part of our day-to-day lives. While it is possible to live without that electrical power, many things that we use would no longer be available to us.

Considering how fragile the electrical grid is and that it only takes a medium-sized storm to start knocking down power lines, it only makes sense to have some sort of power generator for your home.

When most people think of a power generator, they think of a gas operated one. Gas operated generators are relatively inexpensive to buy, but extremely expensive to operate. For any long-term emergency situation, gas operated generators just aren't practical.

The other problem with gas operated generators is that they are noisy. If you want to maintain OPSEC and not let people know that you are prepared to deal with the emergency, then the last thing you want to be using is a gas operated generator. The noise alone will give you away and attract much unwanted attention.

That's part of the beauty of solar power. Of all the power options available for use in an emergency, solar power is the best. The one drawback to it is that solar panels are expensive. However, once purchased, there are no operating expenses and solar

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panels will work for up to 20 years, with minimal power loss. For long-term power generation, solar is the best emergency backup system you can go with.

For solar to become a complete backup solution, you need more than just a solar panel. The solar panel absorbs sunlight and converts it to electricity. Typically, solar panels put out about 18 volts DC, which makes them perfect for charging 12 volt batteries. The slight over voltage of the solar panel means that it will still charge the battery, even if clouds are preventing the solar panel from operating at 100% efficiency.

The 12 volt DC of the battery can either be used as it is, such as for plugging in cell phones and other devices to charge them, or it can be inverted up to 120 volts AC, for use in powering home electronics. Either way, the solar generator is providing necessary electrical power for meeting your needs.

Another thing you might want to consider is having a small, flexible solar panel for your bug out bag. That would allow you to power your electronics while away from home. There are a number of options for those types of solar generators as well. While not big enough to provide electricity for your home electronics, they are big enough for charging cell phones, GPS units, tablets and portable computers that you might take with you on a bug out.

Most solar power generation is done by solar panels that are mounted to a home. However, there are also portable solar generator stations, such as the Power Whisperer.

This is a fully self-contained solar power generation system, with on board battery and voltage inverter. The heavy-duty aluminum case protects the system from EMP and the generator is mounted on a cart, making it portable.

Basic Rules for a Safe Usage of Your Power Generator

On some level, owning a mini electric company must appeal to anyone who pays an electric bill. It represents much more than a simple cost savings to preppers. To us, the ability to generate electricity equates to freedom, independence, self-reliance and survival.

Unfortunately, generators are a “black box” to many of us and this makes us hesitant to buy one. A generator is a major purchase for most folks, and it is natural to want to understand how competing technologies compare and how specific models stack up against one other before we make a major purchase.

Many of us do not understand how generators work in great depth or have any desire to. If you fall into that category, that is just fine. You can be a competent driver without being a mechanic. Fortunately for aspiring or inexperienced generator owners, producing your own electricity is easier, safer and more affordable than ever.

Wiring Issues to Beware Of

While each type of generator has safety issues unique to its design, they all have a certain of things in common. One thing most installations have in common is that the electricity they generate is conducted through wiring to receptacles or to batteries.

Fixed or stationary generators such as whole-home standby or emergency generators are almost always installed by licensed contractors which is a good start when it comes to wiring safety. Portable generators are plentiful, less expensive and more likely to be wired by a layman than stationary generators. Consequently, they are involved in more accidents than stationary generators.

We were recently asked a good question about the safety of a simple, but dangerous, method of powering home receptacles with a (presumably) portable generator.

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To answer the safety question, there are definitely some serious safety concerns with connecting a generator to home wiring in this manner.

1. Don't Improvise Beyond Safety Rules

If you drive down to the corner hardware store and ask for an electrical cord with a plug (male member) on each end, I would bet dollars to doughnuts that the retailer will not have one. If the hardware shop does have one, it probably will not sell it to you because the design of the cord is inherently dangerous and doing so would create a huge liability.

The primary safety concern here is that if someone unplugs the cord from the wall receptacle while the generator is running they will be holding a "hot" plug. If someone touched that plug, their body would conduct the current supplied by the generator and such a shock could easily result in a fatality under certain circumstances.

The same thing would occur if the cord was stored after use and later plugged into any live wall receptacle in any home by someone thinking that it was an extension cord. Plugging each end of the cord into a live wall receptacle, would cause an instant short circuit and a fire danger, so you will not likely find such a cord for sale by any business concerned with staying in business.

Could you make a cord as described? Of course. You could make one very easily, but it would be inherently dangerous in the wrong hands, so I *would not* do it. It would not instantly burn down the house or kill someone as the neighbor had it configured.

To most people, it might appear to be fine because they have never seen a hot male connection before. But as soon as one end was plugged into a live receptacle and the other plug touched any kind of conductor, the fireworks would begin.

2. "Back Feeding? NO!"

Powering home wiring through wall receptacles is called "back feeding."

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- Back feeding is a fire risk because it can cause your home's wiring to radiate excessive heat.
- Back feeding can also injure anyone who works on your home wiring because they would not expect your home's wiring to carry current coming into the wiring through a receptacle.
- Back feeding can pose a danger to linemen by energizing lines connecting to your home that should not be energized if the power from the grid is cut.

As demonstrated in "1" back feeding can present a shock or electrocution hazard to you or others in your home.

3. Building Codes Are Meant to Be Respected

Perhaps least importantly, improper wiring often breaks building codes or other laws that may carry penalties.

Keep in mind that proper electrical wiring is safe and should not deter you from generator ownership. But unless you are willing to bet family and farm on the quality of your work, please buy certified products or use a licensed electrician to perform wiring.

DIY projects make us feel self-reliant and can save money, but if you are at all uncertain about electrical wiring, please get your DIY fix from projects that are less likely to result in death or conflagration.

7 Rules for a Safe Operation

Controlling the environment around generators, battery banks and wiring is important. Consider the following safety factors that can stop your generator from working or make it unsafe:

- **Disconnect Utility Service:** Most home installations should be disconnected from utility power before being started.
- **Animals & Children:** Imagine going to fire up the generator so you can keep food frozen and the neighborhood insulin supply cool during a protracted power outage. Suddenly, a toddler in tow reaches for a (non-tamper resistant)

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receptacle with a bobby pin ... or a goat, seeking refuge from a storm, chews on a power cable ... or a chicken, trying to stay warm, settles in next to the air intake. Animals, children or adults who behave like children in the same space as your generator or wiring can quickly turn a bad situation worse and must be prepared for in your plans.

- **Ventilation:** An exhaust leak or improper ventilation could spell disaster. Explosive, caustic battery fumes can build up or a generator with an internal combustion engine or wood gasification system could introduce carbon monoxide into confined spaces. Ensure proper ventilation, check exhaust systems for leaks and use battery powered smoke and carbon monoxide detectors. Ditto for wood stoves, oil lamps and fireplaces, so you likely need to do it anyway.
- **Heat:** Many generators produce heat. This can be a resource or a liability depending on how you manage it. You can cook on a motor exhaust manifold or smoke stack or the same could become an ignition source for leaking fuel or nearby combustibles. In my consulting work, I was shocked to learn how many people buy insurance but disregard basic fire safety such as keeping an inspected fire extinguisher on hand, maintaining smoke and carbon monoxide detectors and eliminating combustion and fuel sources. Certain generator parts can become very hot during operation and can burn you if they are not allowed to cool before being touched.
- **Moisture:** Power cables on wet floors are a shock hazard, as is operating a generator with wet hand or when you are wet. I have lost friends to this in countries with lax wiring standards. It is always a shame to lose good people to preventable accidents.
- **Repair of Electric Generators:** Electric generators often contain large capacitors that store electrical energy so there is a risk of electrical shock when they are opened. They should be repaired by qualified personnel.
- **Testing and Maintenance:** Your installation may look beautiful on paper, but if the first time you fire it up is during an emergency, when your adrenaline is flowing and you have other things to worry about, problems may present. Like any

system, generators need regular inspection, maintenance and testing in order to run safely and reliably.

Practical Tips for Hiding Your Power Sources

You've prepared your stockpile and water, and have enough guns and ammo to defeat an army of intruders. You made your house uninviting, but did you hide your energy sources? Protecting renewable energy sources through deception may seem somewhat counterintuitive at first glance, but many of the best strategies are exactly that.

Thinking outside the box does not come naturally to most people or it would be commonplace, which it is not.

When I write of renewable energy, I am writing specifically about personal, camp, home, retreat or small groups of installations such as solar, wind, micro hydro, geothermal, biomass, biodiesel, or grain alcohol. The first step to succeeding at protecting a renewable energy source is to select a source that is both available and that lends itself to protection via the employment of deception.

Measures necessary to protect your renewable energy resource will vary greatly depending on the type of renewable energy you produce. That's because some installations clearly lend themselves to deceptive strategies, such as concealment or mobility, more readily than others. While it may be a simple matter to hide a micro hydro installation, hiding the crops that provide biodiesel or alcohol may not be possible. Windmills can be mobile, while geothermal installations cannot.

Leveraging any of these renewable energy sources in the active sense involves a certain amount of infrastructure. While strategies for protecting that infrastructure by means of deception may be endless, endless does not make a good article.

So I will describe some specific strategies and tactics while simultaneously admonishing you to use them as a guide to think up your own strategies or adapt them to your own circumstances.

Become a Master of Disguise

One overt camouflage/concealment strategy is that of **disguise**. Instead of concealing equipment, many times you can hide it in plain sight as long as it you make it appear inoperative or to be something other than what it really is.

One example is disguise a ham radio antenna as a roof exhaust pipe. Commercially disguised antennas are sold to amateur radio enthusiasts who want an antenna on the roof, but mounting such an antenna would violate the CC&Rs of the local HOA.

You may be able to hide an alcohol still, but you probably will not be able to hide the crops needed to run it. If those same crops are grown for other purposes, such as food, you may be able to grow the crops without scrutiny. In this case, you only need disguise the secondary purpose as a renewable energy source.

Keep the Distance

Another deceptive strategy is the employment of **mobility** to put enough **distance** between you and any enemies to make you and your renewable energy solution unobservable. Any time you can put a terrain feature or the earth's horizon between you and any potential enemies, you are undetectable and will survive unmolested by them as long as you did not leave behind any sign.

Good examples of mobile portable power are portable solar gear and portable windmills. Both of these are mountable on transportation such as sailboats, vehicles, wagons or handcarts. Portable solar gear and lightweight lithium ion batteries are designed to be carried in a rucksack or backpack.

I use just such an array to charge my batteries in the field. It is very effective and provides all the power I need to run lights, radios, GPS/PLB, computer, optics and even an electric pump for my shower.

A pump driven shower may be a luxury, but communications equipment can call in the cavalry and the right optics can be a powerful combat multiplier. All electronics have one thing in common though ... none of them will work for very long without a

renewable energy source. Without juice to run them, electronics are just silicon and soft metal, so the power to make electricity will always be of value.

Playing Hide and Seek

Effective **concealment** strategies must hide not only the renewable energy infrastructure itself, but also any stored energy and any signs of energy consumption. So if you plan to conceal a solar installation, you would not only need to hide the solar panels, wiring and charge controllers from view, but also any energy stored in batteries and any signs of energy usage.

Conceal renewable energy resources through **camouflage** and what I call **sign discipline**. I will not go into excessive detail about camouflage since so much material is available on the subject. I will point out that effective camouflage can be either covert or overt camouflage.

Overt camo is camo such as camo pattern clothing or a ghillie suit used to blend with natural terrain. Covert or urban camouflage is the art of not standing out in public as you hide in plain sight. Overt camo should include the following disciplines:

- Shape
- Shine
- Shadow
- Surface
- Silhouette
- Spacing
- Movement
- Muzzle Flash

Sign discipline is the effective management of sign to maintain concealment. Much less has written about the subject in survival circles. There is a sign discipline for each of the five senses, minus taste, plus any additional senses or sensors that you or your enemy possess.

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There are more disciplines to deal with the sense of sight since humans are primarily visual hunters and the primary danger to survival in this case comes from groups of humans. I categorize the principle sign disciplines are as follows:

- Light (Sight)
- Litter (Sight)
- Spore (Sight)
- Noise (Sound)
- Scent (Smell)
- Touch (Feel)

When the Lights Are Not Helpful

If your defensive strategy involves concealment, **light discipline** will likely be a priority. Light discipline includes both the visible and infrared spectrums, so be mindful of IR light, IR camo practices, IR imaging optics and illuminators and IR reflective material such as IFF patches if you or your enemy has night vision capability.

Mandate the use of blackout tent linings or curtains on all shelters or buildings. Test blackout curtains by turning on the lights and observing the structure from the outside after your eyes have adjusted to the dark.

Try to spot any light leaks, and turn off the lights before opening doors. When using a light to read maps or manipulate gear at night in the field, while on picket or LP/OP (listening post/observation post) duty, use a red light since they are easier on your night vision than white lights and are less visible at a distance.

Use only as much light as you need once your eyes have adjusted to the darkness and read the map or do the chore under a poncho while someone else pulls security in order to maintain light discipline. Even the glow of a cigarette is visible at great distances in the dark, especially with night vision, and the scent travels even further. Anyone in your group with a nicotine habit should switch to chew or should quit.

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Cigarette butts, toilet paper, food wrappers or any other litter may alert people to higher than normal standard of living. People are intelligent and cunning and will use reason to deduce which targets are the softest and of the highest value. So be mindful of **litter discipline**.

Sharpen Your Senses and Erase the Clues

Spore discipline is management of the tracks and traces you leave as you pass through an area. People most often think of obvious tracks left by people and animals is sand, mud and snow, but also includes any other sign your passing leaves such as handholds, broken twigs, splashes or overturned leaves or rocks.

If your renewable energy infrastructure includes a generator or other tool with an internal combustion engine, balance the use of the resource against the need to maintain **noise discipline**. Make sure that sufficient distance existence exists between you and your neighbors and lines of drift where people travel.

Plant vegetation to act as sound breaks. Make sure that your motor has an efficient muffler, is running properly and is free of exhaust leaks. Build a sound-resistant enclosure for the generator or engine. Operate it only in wind or foul weather when the noise will not carry as far.

As with smoking, keep in mind the need for **scent discipline** in biodiesel production, alcohol distillation and when cooking food with your energy. Do not underestimate the scents of food, body odor or the lack thereof. You had might as well ring a dinner bell as use energy to barbeque meat upwind of hungry critters, whether two or four legged.

Being clean smelling and looking may tip off an astute observer to the fact that you are enjoying a higher standard of living than most or you use it to your advantage to project an image of normalcy or authority or order. Whatever the case, you are better off being self-aware and alert.

In the most basic sense, **touch discipline** governs sign that you can feel to glean information, such as a fire pit, engine block or bed. They can all be touched to feel for

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warmth, which will dissipate over time according to the object's thermal mass, area, temperature, insulation, conduction, convection, air temperature etc.

Urine and scat also become dry to the touch over time according to similar factors that govern the evaporation of moisture.

Whatever strategy you choose, consider using or adding the element of deception as opposed to meeting brute force with brute force. It will improve your odds of survival.

PART TWO

Power Whisperer Assembly

DVD/VIDEO

Building Your Solar Power Generator

Hey There, I'm Mike Gallick and today I'm going to teach you how to build your very own solar backup power generator.

Before we get started, let's see what tools you'll need for the assembly.

Tools

- 2 -14mm Wrenches
- 2 -10mm Wrenches
- 1-Tyco SolorLock Crimper
- 1-Cable Cutter
- 1-Small Flathead Screwdriver
- 1-Allen Wrench Set (SAE) with 3/16
- 1-Set of Wire Strippers. Make sure they have a 12 gauge thread.
- 1-Power Drill

Parts

Here are the Parts you'll need to assemble the solar generator.

- 1-100AH Absorbent Glass Matte Battery
- 1-2000 Watt Inverter with Positive and Negative AWG Cables
- 1-Sun Saver Duo Solar Controller w/Solar Meter Display and RJ-11 Cable

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- 2 – Ring Terminals
- 1-Reel of 12 Gauge Red Positive Wire (At least 3 ft.)
- 1-Reel of 12 Gauge Black Negative Wire (at least 3 ft.)
- 1-SAE Loop
- 1-SAE Surface Mount
- 1-14 Gauge Lead Cable (We recommend 45 feet in length)
- 1 Solar Panel 50 Watt or More (We recommend 100 Watt)
- Male and Female Solar Couplers with Male and Female Connector Pins
 - Amp ANL fuse & Holder
- 1 Reel of 3/8 in. thick Heat Shrink Tubing
- 1 Reel of 3/16 in. thick Heat Shrink Tubing



**PLEASE CONSULT THE ADVICE OF A PROFESSIONAL
ELECTRICIAN BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO BUILD
ANY TYPE OF SOLAR GENERATOR.**

Building a Solar Power Generator in a Trash Can



Now we're going to show you how to build a solar generator in an inconspicuous metal trash can.

1. Take the battery and place it in the bottom of the trash can and mark the edges where you're going to drill holes for the battery clamp.
2. Take the battery out and drill the holes. Place the rods through the bottom of the can and set it up right then place the battery back inside the can. Connect the rods with the cross beam of the battery clamp to hold the battery in place.
3. Next we're going to mount the solar controller to the side of the stool. Take the four screws that came with the sun saver duo and mount the solar controller body to the top of the stool. You can place the solar meter display on top of the stool after connecting it to the solar controller body via the rj-11 cable.

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4. We'll connect the AUX Solar Panel surface mount to the solar channel in the solar controller. Make sure to connect the positive and negative wires to their respective terminals. Let the surface mount hang from the side of the stool.
5. Now we're going to place the inverter on top of the stool. Then we'll connect the red and black AWG wires from the battery to the inverter with their respective terminals.
6. Next we're going to run a 12 gauge positive red wire with ring terminal attached to one end from the battery to the positive terminal of the battery channel in the solar controller body. Then we'll run a 12 gauge negative black wire with a ring terminal attached to one end from the battery to the negative terminal of the battery channel in the solar controller body.
7. Last but not least we'll connect the red and black AWG wires from the battery to the inverter with their respective terminals and place the stool on top of the battery.

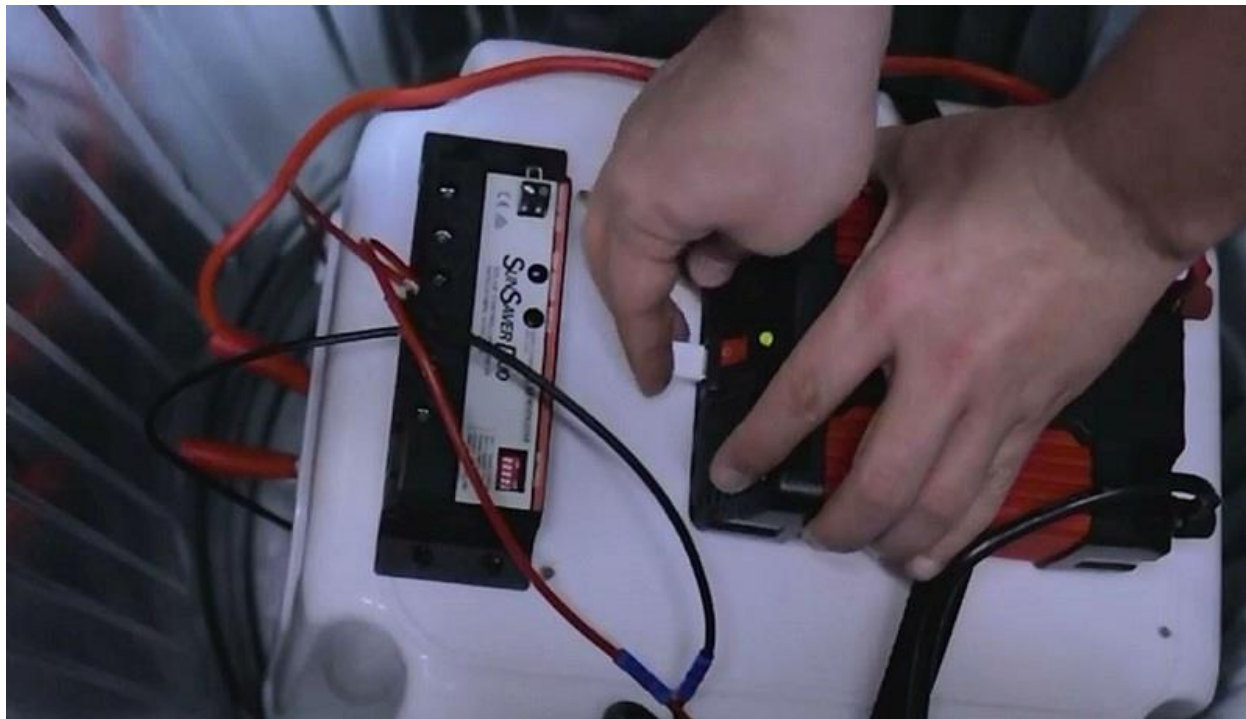
You now have a working solar generator in an inconspicuous trash can.



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When charging, just run the solar panel cable from your solar panel to the aux solar surface mount through the lid of the trash can.

When you want to power a device, run an extension cord from the inverter, through the lid of the trash can, to whatever device you wish to power.



Building Your Power Whisperer

Tools

Here are the tools you are going to need to build the PowerWhisperer.

- 2 -14mm Wrenches
- 2 -10mm Wrenches
- 1-Tyco SolorLock Crimper
- 1-Cable Cutter
- 1-Small Flathead Screwdriver
- 1-Allen Wrench Set (SAE) with 3/16
- 1-Ratchet Crimper

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- 1-Lug Crimper
- 1-Heat Gun
- 1-Set of Wire Strippers. Make sure they have a 12 gauge thread.
- 1-Roll of Black Electrical Tape.



Parts

Here are all the parts you are going to need to assemble the Power Whisperer.

- 1-100AH Absorbent Glass Matte Battery
- 1-2000 Watt Inverter with Positive and Negative AWG Cables
- 1-Sun Saver Duo Solar Controller w/Solar Meter Display and RJ-11 Cable
- 2-SAE Loops
- 2-SAE Surface Mounts
- 1-Reel of 12 Gauge Red Positive Wire (At least 6ft)
- 1-Reel of 12 Gauge Black Negative Wire (at least 6ft)
- 1-14 Gauge Lead Cable (We recommend 45 feet in length)
- 1 Solar Panel 50 Watt or More (We recommend 100 Watt)
- Male and Female Solar Couplers with Male and Female Connector Pins
- 2 – Ring Terminals
- 1 Reel of 3/8 in. thick Heat Shrink Tubing

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- 1 Reel of 3/16 in. thick Heat Shrink Tubing
- 2-30 amp breakers
- 1-15 amp breaker
- 1-5 amp breaker
- 1-Car Charger Coil
- 1-12 V Socket
- Amp ANL fuse & Holder
- Large Red Butt Splice 8 AWG
- 1-Yellow Butt Splice 14-16 gauge
- 4-Blue Butt Splices 10-12 gauge
- 2-Small Red Butt Splices 18-22 gauge
- 10 Female Spade Connectors
- 1-Trickle Charger

Preparing the Cables



Before we start assembling the Power Whisperer we must prep some wires and cables.

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First we're going to take the 2 SAE loops and cut them in half. After cutting them, set them aside.

Now we're going to show you how to prep the 12 gauge red and black wires.

You'll need about 6 feet of each wire, 8 yellow female spade connectors and the 2 yellow ring terminals.

The Red Positive 12 Gauge Wires

We'll start with the red positive 12 gauge wires

1. You're going to need **3 4-inch pieces**. On one end of these you need to crimp a female spade connector and have the other end stripped to show exposed wire.
2. Next you're going to need **3 8-inch pieces**. Two of these will have female spade connectors crimped on one end and stripped ends to show exposed wire. The other **8-inch piece** will have female spade connectors crimped on both ends.
3. Next you're going to need **1 10-inch piece**. It will have one stripped end and one end crimped with a female spade connector.
4. The **last piece** you need will be **18 inches** in length and have one stripped end. The other end will have a yellow ring terminal crimped on it.



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The Red Butt Splice Series

Now we're going to show you how to create the red butt splice series you will use later on in assembling your solar generator.

1. Take the 3 4-inch pieces of red positive wire and crimp them together inside one end of the large red butt splice. Take the stripped end of the 18 inch piece of red wire and crimp it in the other side of the large red butt splice.
2. The red butt splice series is now complete.

The Black Negative 12 Gauge Wires

Now let's prep the black negative 12 gauge wires.

1. You're going to need **2 4-inch pieces** of wire. 1 piece will have both ends stripped. The other piece will have 1 end stripped and one end with a female spade connector crimped to it.
2. Next you're going to need **1 8-inch piece** of wire with both ends stripped.
3. Next you're going to need **1 18-inch piece** of wire. One end will be stripped and the other end will have a yellow ring terminal crimped to it.



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The Yellow Butt Splice Series.

Now we're going to show you how to create the yellow butt splice series you will use later on.

1. Take the 18-inch piece of black wire and the 4-inch piece with one end containing a female spade connector and crimp them together in one side of the yellow butt splice.
2. Next you're going to cut the ring terminals off of both wires coming from the trickle charger.
3. Next you're going to take the black negative wire from the trickle charger and the 8-inch piece of black negative wire and crimp them together in the other side of the yellow butt splice.
4. The yellow butt splice series is now complete.



The Breakers

Now we're going to take our 4 breakers and group them together with electrical tape.

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1. Start with a 30 amp breaker, then add the 15 amp breaker, then add the second 30 amp breaker and then add the 5 amp breaker. Stack them together and wrap black electrical tape around them a few times to keep them grouped.



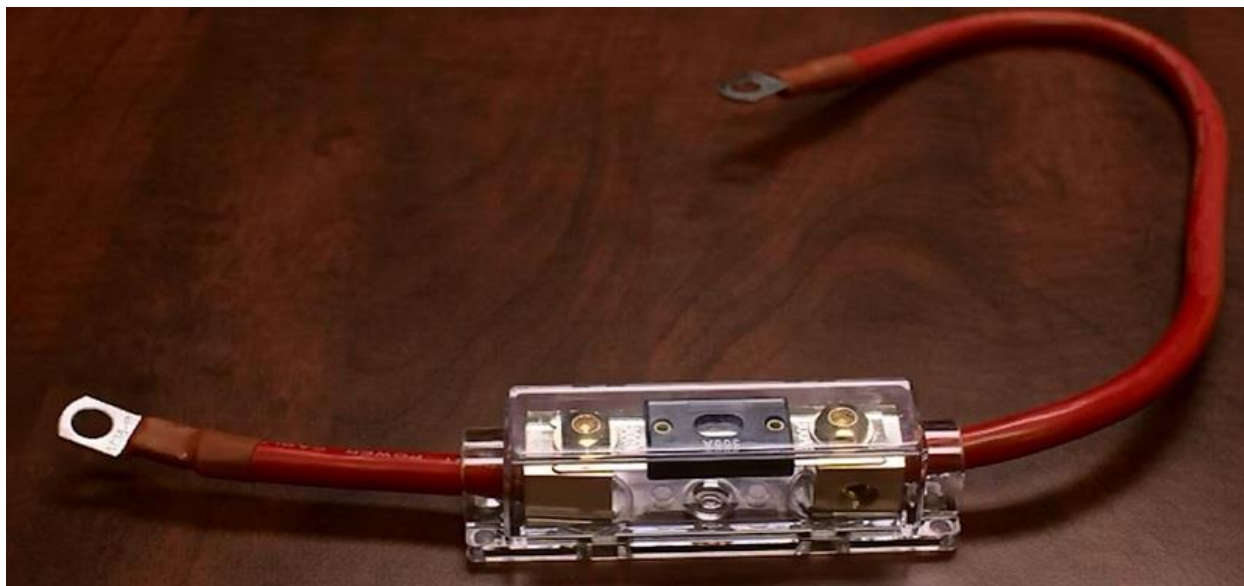
The Red AWG Cable

Now we're going to show you how to prep the red AWG cable to connect the battery and inverter.

1. Take the red AWG cable you received in your 2000 watt inverter box and cut it about 5 inches from one end. Strip both ends of the cable to expose the wires. Make sure you keep the existing ring terminals on both wires.
2. Next loosen the screws on the ANL fuse holder using an Allen wrench and place each exposed end of the wires into the clamps and secure them in.
3. Next, loosen the ANL fuse holder screws where the fuse will lay and place the ANL fuse on top of the holder and secure the fuse by tightening the screws.
4. Next, put the clear case over the entire ANL fuse and grip to tighten it securely to the frame.

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5. This completes the prepping for the red AWG cable.



Assembling the Car Charger Cable

Now we're going to show you how to assemble the car charger cable.

1. First take the car charger cable and attach it to the small red butt splices on the positive and negative wires.
2. Next take one of the pre-cut SAE loops and strip the ends of the wires. Then connect the positive and negative wires to their respective matches on the car charger cable through the small red butt splices.
3. This completes the Car Charger Cable assembly.



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Wiring the Solar Panel Cable

Now we're going to show you how to wire the solar panel cable.

1. First you're going to take one of your pre-cut SAE loops and attach the positive and negative wires to their respective matches on the 45 foot lead cable using two of the blue butt splices.
2. Next you'll put a piece 3/8 in. heat shrink tube on the other end of the 45 foot lead before stripping that end. Next you'll take two pieces of 3/16 in. heat shrink tube and put one on the positive wire and one on the negative wire. Then you'll strip the two ends at the edges of the heat shrink tubes. Next you'll crimp the (female) silver pin to the red positive wire and the (male) silver pin to the black negative wire.
3. Next, use the heat gun to shrink the 3/16 in. tubing around the pins.
4. Next you're going to take the male solar panel coupler and attach it to the red positive wire and the female solar panel coupler and attach it to the black negative wire. Use the heat gun to shrink the 3/8 in. tubing over the split ends on the 45 foot lead.
5. This completes the Solar Panel Cable assembly.

Wiring the Power Whisperer

Now we're going to show you how to wire the Power Whisperer.

Let's start with the solar controller body. You're going to need one 8-inch piece of positive red wire with one end stripped and the other end crimped with a female spade connector. Take the stripped end of the wire and place it in the positive terminal of the first battery channel in the solar controller body. Tighten the screw to secure the wire.

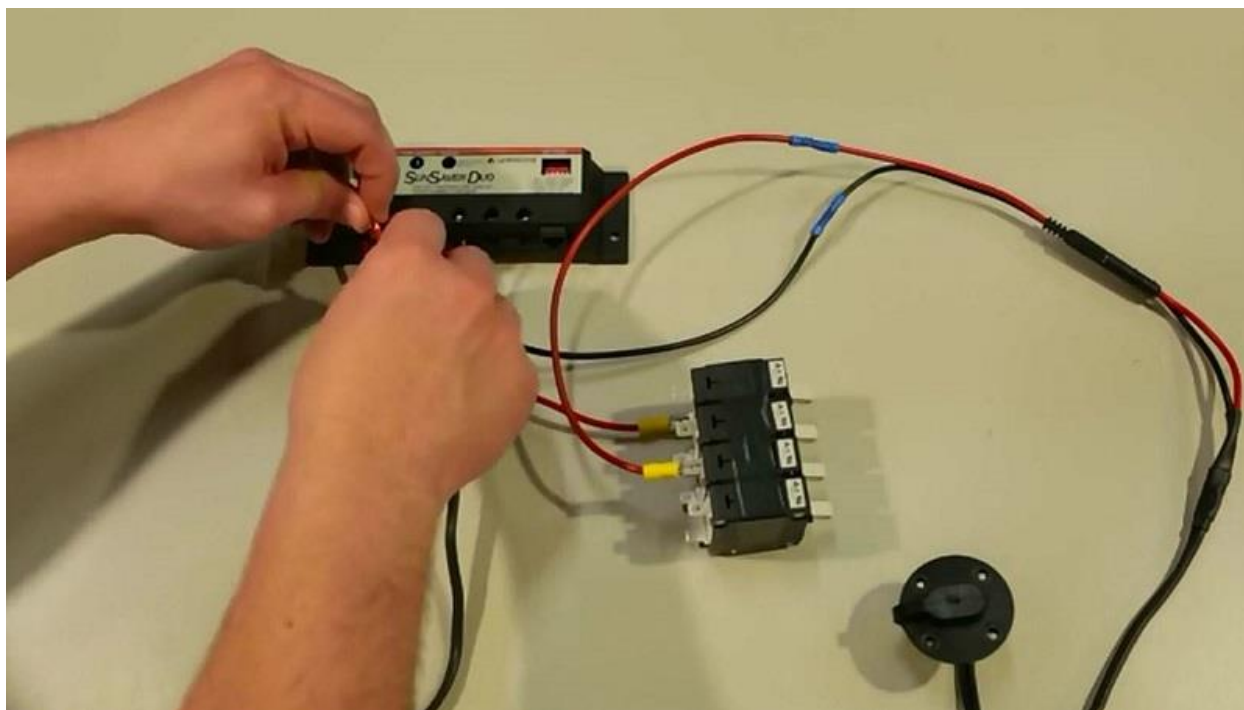
1. Next, you're going to need the group of breakers and the Aux Solar Surface Mount Sequence you prepared earlier. First take the positive red wire coming

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from the Aux Solar Surface Mount Sequence and attach it to the right side of the Aux Solar Breaker. This is the second 30 amp breaker in our group of 4.

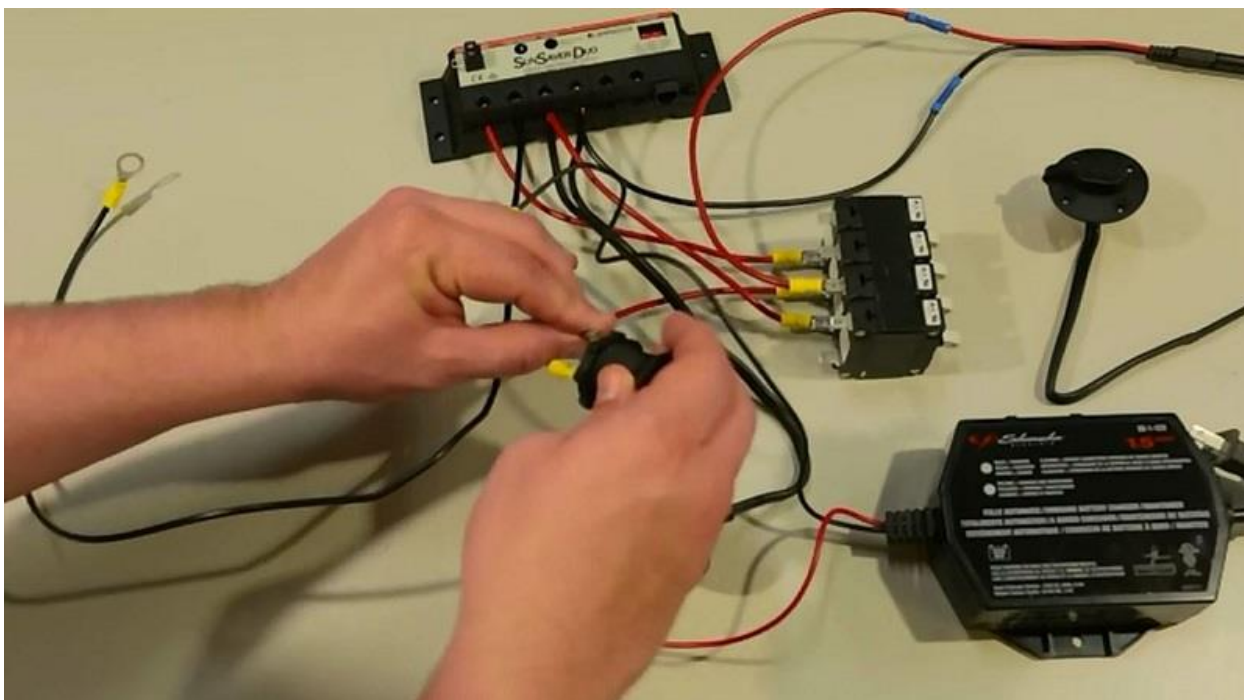
Then take the positive red wire from the first battery channel in the solar controller and connect it to the left side of the controller breaker. This is the first 30 amp breaker in our group of 4.

2. Next, you're going to need the Car Charger Surface mount. Take the negative wire from the Car Charger surface mount and the negative wire from the Aux Solar Surface Mount Sequence and twist the stripped ends together. Afterwards, place them in the negative terminal of the solar channel in the solar controller body. Tighten the screw to secure the wires.
3. Next you're going to need another piece of 8-inch. Red positive wire with one end stripped and the other end crimped with a female spade connector. Take the spliced end and twist it together with the positive wire from the Car Charger Surface mount. Afterwards, place them in the positive terminal of the solar channel in the solar controller body. Then connect the end of the red positive wire with the female spade connector to the left side of the Aux Solar breaker.



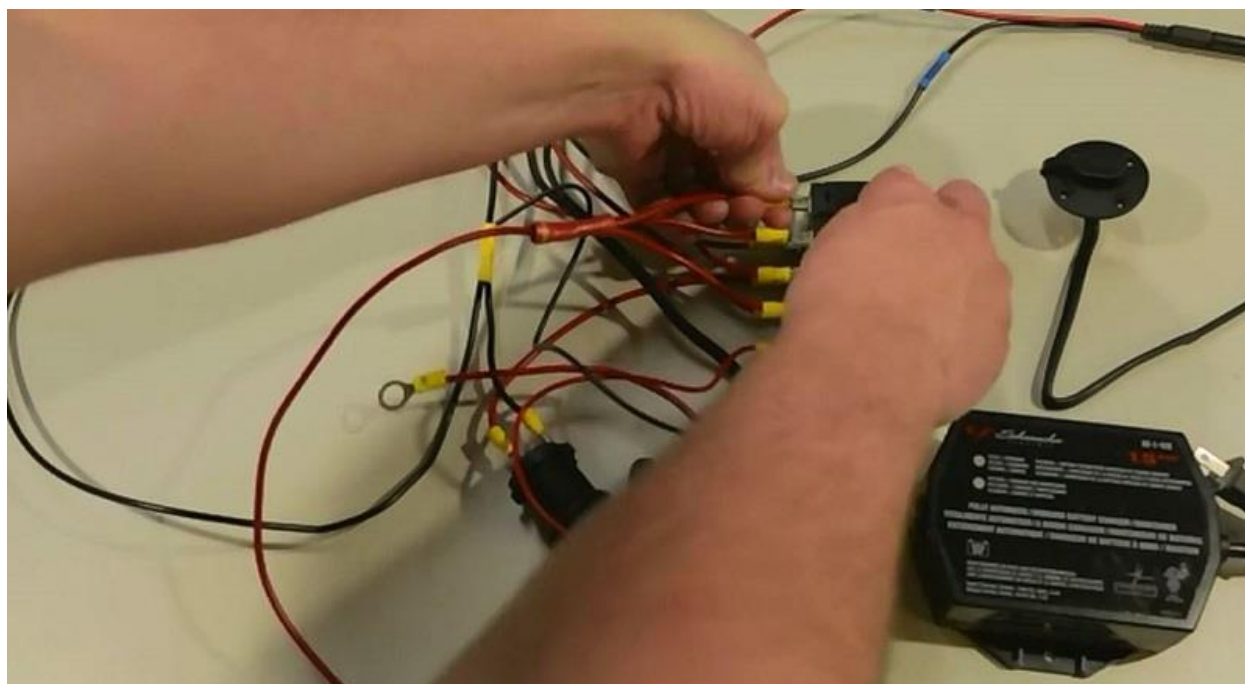
DIY Power Whisperer

4. Next, you're going to need the 12 V socket and a piece of red positive wire with female spade connectors crimped on both ends. Take one end of the wire and connect it to the positive terminal on the 12 V Socket and take the other end and connect it to the left side of the 12 V ACC breaker. This is the 15 amp breaker in our group of 4.
5. Next, you're going to need the group of negative wires attached to the yellow butt splice along with the trickle charger. The negative wire coming from the trickle charger should be attached to the yellow butt splice as well. Take the negative wire with the stripped end which runs into the same side of the yellow butt splice as the negative wire from the trickle charger, and place it in the negative terminal of the battery channel in the solar controller body. Then take the short negative wire with the female spade connector, coming from the other side of the yellow butt splice, and attach it to the negative terminal of the 12 V Socket.



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6. Next you're going to take the positive wire coming from the trickle charger, crimped with a female spade connector, and attach it to the left side of the trickle breaker. This is the 5 amp breaker in our group of 4.
7. Next, you're going to connect the remaining breakers together with the red butt splice series you prepared earlier. Connect the 3 4-inch red wires with female spade connectors crimped to their ends to the right sides of the Controller, 12 V ACC and Trickle breakers.

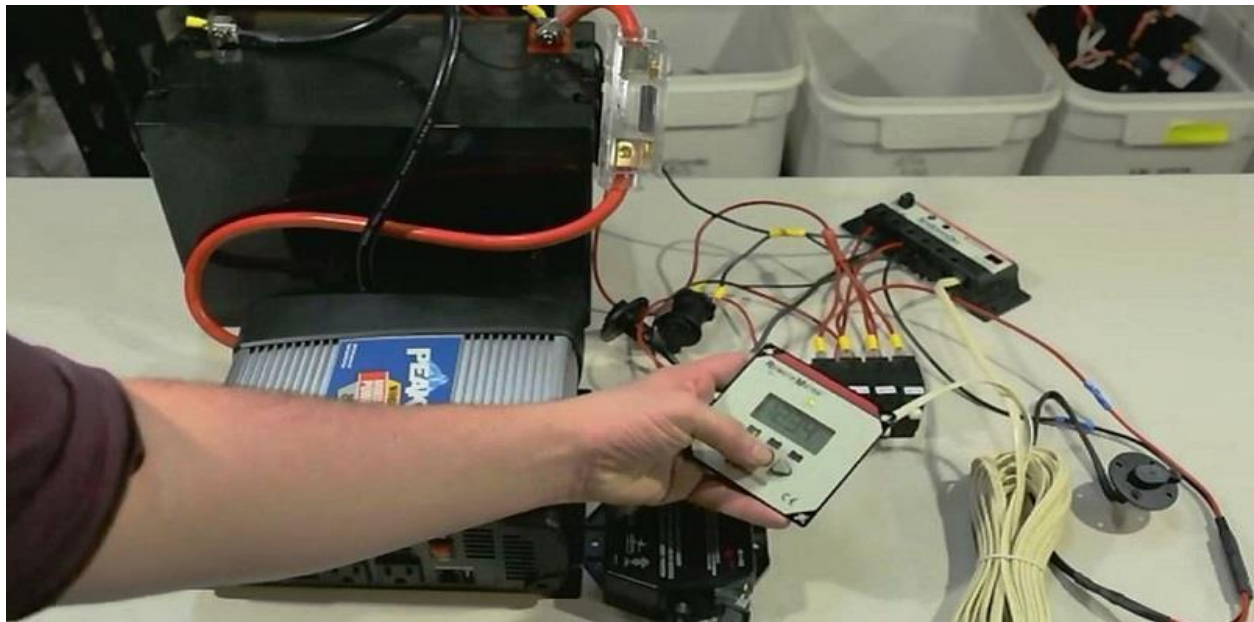


8. Now you're going to connect the red positive wire with a ring terminal from the red butt splice series to the positive terminal of the battery in correlation with the red AWG wire containing the ANL fuse. Next you're going to connect the black negative wire with a ring terminal coming from the yellow butt splice series to the negative terminal of the battery in correlation with the black AWG wire.
9. Next, you're going to connect the red and black AWG wires to their respective terminals on the 2000 watt inverter.

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10. Last but not least you're going to connect the solar meter display to the solar controller body using the RJ-11 cable provided in the solar controller box. After everything is connected, turn on the controller breaker to make sure the solar meter display is working and then turn on the inverter and plug in a device to make sure you're receiving power.



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Congratulations, you now know how to completely wire the PowerWhisperer.

Final Words

The **PowerWhisperer M-Type** we build has many advantages that other solar generators don't have. We have designed an awesome EMP-resistant Faraday cage type casing that it is housed in. It has 10 inch. Rugged wheels for easy transport over different types of terrain. It comes complete with a detachable handle for easy storage once you get the generator to your destination.

When you buy a **Power Whisperer** from us you receive a camouflage net that can be draped over the entire unit to help you conceal it while camping or while using it in during unpredictable times.

The construction of each unit is handmade here in our facilities and is checked for quality before being shipped. You will also receive 4 exclusive reports written by Lee Bellinger as well as a quick start guide to get you comfortable with your unit.

The Power Whisperer can supply power to many devices in your home and has the power to change your opportunities in desperate times.

Thank you for watching.