

**PROJECTA**

INTELLI-WAVE  
**INVERTER**

**12 VOLT, PURE SINE WAVE**



P/No.s IP600, IP1000, IP1500

# **IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION**

Please read this manual thoroughly before use and store in a safe place for future reference.

## **WARNINGS**

- For indoor use out of weather only.
- For use with negatively earthed vehicles & systems only.
- Internally bonded for safety, battery DC negative to case & AC socket earth.
- Hazardous voltage inside – do not attempt to open, repair or use if damaged.
- Only connect 230/240V AC appliances that are in safe condition.
- This appliance is not intended for use by young children or infirm persons unless they have been adequately supervised by a responsible person to ensure that they can use the appliance safely.
- Young children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.
- It is recommended that a type 'A' portable residual current device (RCD) be used for added output protection (excluding IP1500, which has its own RCD switch).
- For independent use, do not connect to buildings.

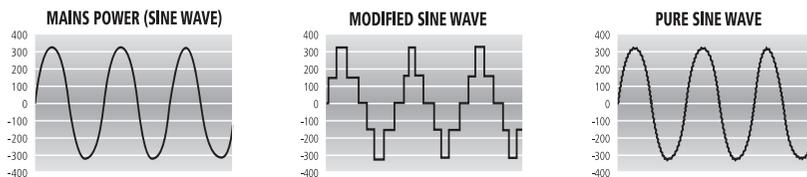
## **CAUTIONS**

- Batteries should be mounted in a separate well-vented enclosure.
- Even though the inverter is powered from a battery, it still produces dangerous high voltage AC power and has the potential to fatally injure if incorrectly installed or used.
- Double check battery negative and positive posts before making any connection; a wrong connection (reverse polarity) will cause the fuse/s to blow and may damage the inverter.
- A small spark (arc) can occur when making the final battery connection, this is most common when the inverter has not been used for some time. This spark is caused by the inverter's large capacitors charging quickly. To minimise this, make the last connection quickly and completely.
- Batteries can be dangerous; follow all battery manufacturer's instructions and warnings.
- Never operate the inverter without the DC negative input connected direct to the battery and never install a fuse, circuit breaker or battery switch in the negative supply line.

# FEATURES

## PURE SINE WAVE OUTPUT

There are two different types of inverters, modified sine wave and pure sine wave. The difference between the two is how closely the output replicates mains power.



Logically it follows that the process used in a pure sine wave inverter is more complex than a modified sine wave inverter and subsequently more expensive. Most electric appliances operate unaffected on a modified sine wave and hence they are more common.

Pure sine wave inverters are best for use on medical equipment and sensitive electrical appliances. They allow you to watch television without static, play your favourite game on an Xbox™, Playstation™ or Wii™ and run a fluoro, all of which may not operate properly on a modified sine wave inverter.

## FULLY ISOLATED DESIGN

Safety is paramount around 240V and in particular with inverters which is why Projecta fully electrically isolates the DC (and therefore battery posts, vehicle chassis, etc) from the 240V AC circuit.

## DESIGNED TO AS/NZS4763:2011

Designed in accordance with Australian Standard AS/NZS4763:2011 (Int): 2006 – Safety of Portable Inverters.

## REMOTE CONTROL DISPLAY

Control and monitor the inverter's performance from a remote control display allowing the inverter to be mounted flush or surface mounted out of sight. Ideal for use in caravans, motor homes and boats.

## RCD SAFETY SWITCH (IP1500 ONLY)

The Residual Current Device (RCD) switch detects if there is an earth leakage and will automatically disconnect all power sockets protecting from electrocution. Meets Australian Standards for AS/NZS4763:2011 (portable inverters) and AS3001 (caravan installation)

## BI-COLOUR L.E.D DISPLAY

## THERMOSTATICALLY CONTROLLED COOLING FAN

## PROTECTION

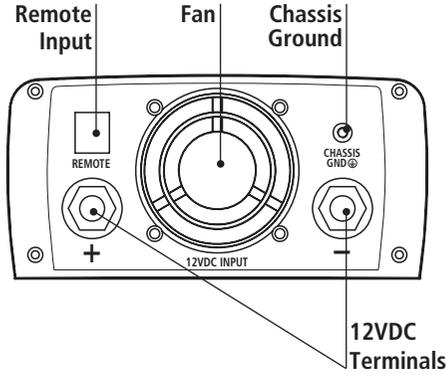
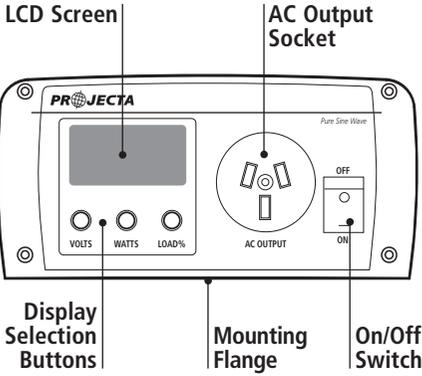
- Low input voltage
- High input voltage
- Low battery alarm
- Over temperature
- Overload

# SPECIFICATIONS

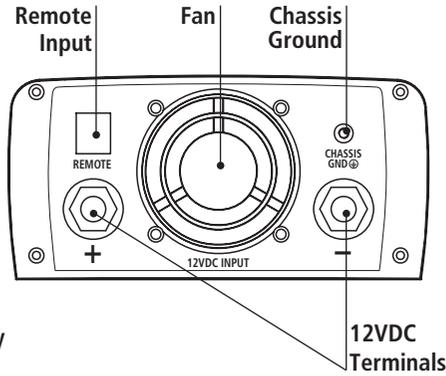
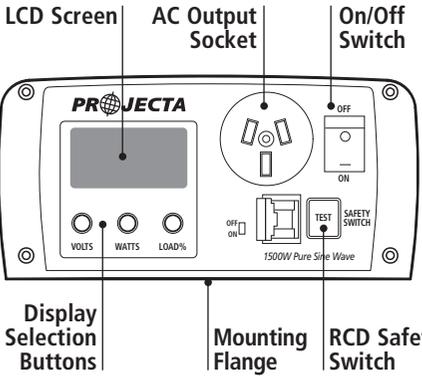
P/No.	IP600	IP1000	IP1500
Input	12VDC Battery/Vehicle (9.75–15.5VDC)		
Input Current (Max DC Amps)	60A	100A	150A
No Load Current Draw	650mA	1200mA	1000mA
Remote Standby Current Draw	2mA	2mA	2mA
Output	240VAC 50Hz		
Continuous Power (Watts)	600W	1000W	1500W
Peak Power (Watts)	1200W	2000W	3000W
Inverter Classification	Equipotentially Bonded Inverter (EPB)		
Output Waveform	Pure Sine Wave		
Efficiency	85–90%		
Low Battery Alarm/Shutdown	Alarm 10.25V, Shutdown 9.75V ( $\pm 0.2V$ )		
Cooling Fan	Automatic Temperature Controlled		
Thermal Shutdown	65°C ( $\pm 5^\circ C$ )		
RCD Switch	No	No	Yes
Replacement Fuse	Standard Auto Blade		
Fuse Quantity & Size	110A (2 x 40A & 1 x 30A)	220A (4 x 40A & 2 x 30A)	240A
Fuse Location	Internal		
Size (mm)	250 x 168 x 81	360 x 168 x 81	372 x 168 x 81
Weight	2.2kg	3.2kg	3.6kg
Approvals	Electrical Safety (AS/NZS4763:2011), EMC		

# PRODUCT OVERVIEW

**IP600 & IP1000**      FRONT VIEW      REAR VIEW



**IP1500**      FRONT VIEW      REAR VIEW



# CONNECTING THE INVERTER

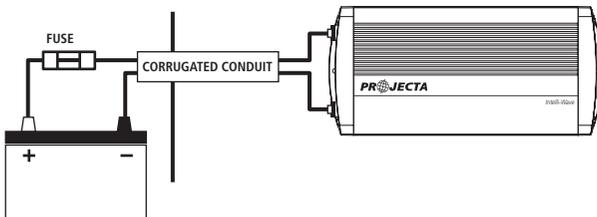
## IP600, IP1000, IP1500

It is important to use suitable cable lengths and sizes to get the most out of your inverter. Use of cable that is too thin or too long will result in voltage drop between the battery and inverter, and may trigger low voltage warnings and inverter shutdowns. It is recommended to place cable in corrugated conduit to protect from damage.

The following table lists suitable cable sizes for different cable lengths available from Projecta.

Part Number (Description)		
Cable Length	0–3m	3–6m
IP600	IWK3 (3m, 32mm <sup>2</sup> )	6m, 49mm <sup>2</sup>
IP1000	IWK3 (3m, 32mm <sup>2</sup> )	6m, 64mm <sup>2</sup>
IP1500	IWK6 (3m, 49mm <sup>2</sup> )	6m, 70mm <sup>2</sup>

1. Prepare all cable ends with cable lugs.
2. Install a circuit breaker or high current fuse and fuse holder in the positive line as close to the battery as possible. The following fuses are available from Projecta:  
IP600: **IFB-100** (100A fuse and holder)  
IP1000: **IFB-150** (150A fuse and holder)  
IP1500: 200A fuse
3. Make sure the inverter On/Off switch is turned OFF.
4. Connect the cables to the DC input terminals on the rear of the inverter.  
The **red terminal is positive (+)** and the **black terminal is negative (-)**.
  - a. Connect the positive cable to the inverter and battery positive terminals.
  - b. Connect the negative cable to the inverter and battery negative terminals.
5. The inverter is earthed through the negative DC input cable. Additional earthing can be made by connecting an insulated wire from the chassis-ground terminal at the rear of the inverter to the vehicle's chassis or any other ground point.



# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

To operate the inverter turn the inverter On/Off switch to ON. The inverter will beep momentarily while it carries out a brief self-analysis before supplying power to the AC socket. To turn off, turn the inverter On/Off switch to OFF.

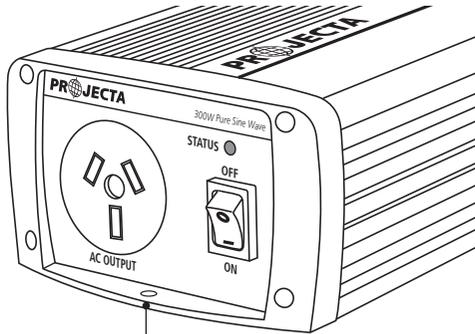
To help prevent the inverter being overloaded:

1. Ensure appliances are turned off before turning the inverter on.
2. If multiple appliances are being run, turn on one at a time.

# MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

Intelli-Wave inverters are designed for indoor, out of weather use only. During operation, the inverter should be in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area as close to the batteries as possible, but not in the same compartment as the batteries. Ensure the inverter is away from flammable materials and fumes.

The inverter end plates include a mounting flange for easy mounting. If permanently fixed, the inverter should be mounted to a suitable horizontal or vertical panel, with at least 10cm clearance from the end plates to provide adequate ventilation for the cooling fan.



3.5mm mounting hole

Part No.	Inverter Dimensions		
	Length	Width	Height
IP600	250mm	168mm	81mm
IP1000	360mm	168mm	81mm
IP1500	372mm	168mm	81mm

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR INVERTER

## IP600, IP1000 & IP1500

These inverters are equipped with an audible alarm and a multi-function LCD screen with selection buttons allowing you to monitor the inverter’s performance. During normal operation, the LCD screen will default to the VOLTS display (input battery voltage). Alternative information can be displayed by pressing the relevant buttons:

**VOLTS:** Displays input battery voltage

**WATTS:** Displays the amount of power being drawn by the appliance (in Watts)

**LOAD %:** Indicates the percentage of total capacity being drawn by the appliance

In the event of a fault or error, the alarm will sound and the LCD screen will display one of several fault codes.

STATUS	CODE	REMOTE L.E.D SIGNAL	ALARM
Normal	–	Green ○	–
Low Battery Voltage	Lb	Green ○	ON
Low Battery Voltage Shutdown	Lb	Green/Red (Flashing) ○ / ●	ON
Over Temperature Shutdown	OTP	Red ●	ON
Output Short Circuit	OSP	Red ●	ON
Overload Shutdown	OPP	Red (Flashing) ●	ON
High Battery Voltage Shutdown	Hb	Green (Flashing) ○	ON

## REMOTE CONTROL DISPLAY

To install the remote control, insert the data plug into the data socket at the rear of the inverter. **To operate the inverter using the remote, the inverter On/Off switch must be turned to ON.**

The remote is equipped with an LCD screen identical to the inverter, as well a bi-colour status L.E.D and audible alarm. During normal operation, the LCD screen will default to the VOLTS display (input battery voltage). Alternative information can be displayed by pressing the relevant buttons:

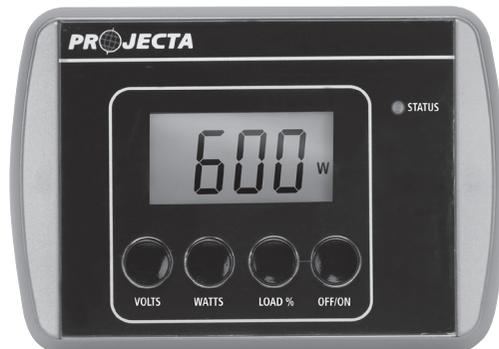
**VOLTS:** Displays input battery voltage

**WATTS:** Displays the amount of power being drawn by the appliance (in Watts)

**LOAD %:** Indicates the percentage of total capacity being drawn by the appliance

**OFF/ON:** Turns the inverter on and off (stand by mode)

In the event of a fault or error, the alarm will sound, the LCD screen will display one of several fault codes and L.E.D will illuminate various signals. Refer to the table on the previous page for fault codes and L.E.D signals.

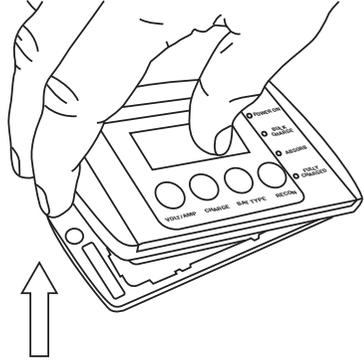
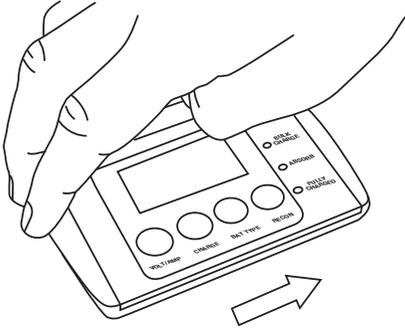




# REMOVING REMOTE CONTROL

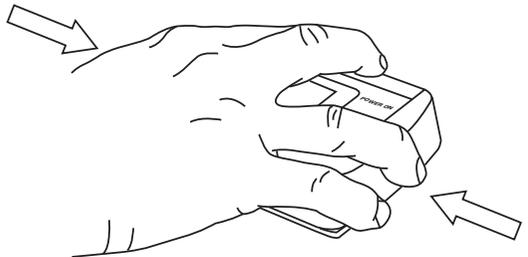
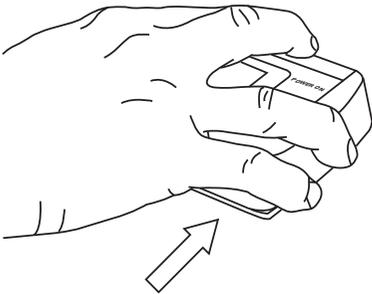
## FLUSH MOUNT

1. Pull the remote control sideways and firmly lift
2. The remote will click out of place



## SURFACE MOUNT

1. Holding the remote on either side, push upwards.
2. Squeeze the sides together to lift away.



## FAULTS & ERRORS

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Low battery voltage	Input battery voltage is below 10.5V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Recharge battery</li> <li>b) Battery may be too small. Refer to pg 13 for recommended battery sizes</li> <li>c) Check cable connections and that cable sizes are sufficient (see pg 6)</li> </ul>
Low battery Shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The input battery voltage is below 10V</li> <li>b) There is a voltage drop between the battery and the inverter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Recharge battery immediately. Failure to do so may cause permanent battery damage</li> <li>b) Check cable connections and that cable sizes are sufficient (see pg 6)</li> </ul>
Over temperature shutdown	Internal temperature is above 65°C	Turn off inverter and allow to cool
Overload shutdown	The inverter is overloaded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) there are too many appliances running, or</li> <li>b) the appliance is not suitable for this inverter</li> </ul>	Turn off inverter to reset. Check the (combined) power usage of the appliance/s is suitable for this inverter
High battery shutdown	Input battery voltage is above 15.5V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Confirm input battery is 12V.</li> <li>b) Check that a battery charger is not connected to the battery</li> </ul>
Output short circuit	Appliance may have an electrical fault	Remove appliance and have it checked by a qualified technician

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR POWER REQUIREMENTS

## POWER REQUIREMENTS OF YOUR APPLIANCE/S:

All appliances have a rating plate that shows the amount of power (Watts) used or the current (Amps) drawn under normal use.

The following table shows the maximum combined AC Watts or AC Amps which can be run by the inverter.

P/No.	IP600	IP1000	IP1500
AC Combined maximum load (Watts)	600W	1000W	1500W
AC Combined maximum load (Amps)	2.4A	4.0A	6.0A

Some appliances that use an electric motor or transformer may draw up to 10 times their power rating when first turned on. These are called inductive loads and are the most difficult for the inverter to run. Contact your appliance manufacturer for further advice.

## SUITABLE POWER SOURCE

In order to operate the inverter and supply power to an appliance a suitable 12V DC power supply is required, typically a vehicle or caravan battery, portable power pack or an independent 12V lead acid battery. For most applications, a deep cycle battery is recommended for best performance.

The size of the battery used will determine how long the inverter will supply power to an appliance and how well the inverter will perform. Most batteries are marked with their size in Amp hours (Ah) or Cold Cranking Amps (CCA).

Because 12V inverters are capable of drawing high currents the inverter should only be connected to a suitable size battery. Connection to an undersized battery could damage the battery and will result in the inverter shutting down within a short period due to low battery voltage.

The amount of power drawn from the battery is proportional to the inverter load.

P/No.	IP600	IP1000	IP1500
Minimum recommended battery size	50Ah (400CCA)	75Ah (550CCA)	80Ah (600CCA)
Run time with maximum load and minimum battery size	30 min	15 min	6 min
Run time for a 100W globe with minimum battery size	4 hours	6 hours	6.5 hours
Ideal battery size	50–130Ah	75–250Ah	80–300Ah

## TROUBLESHOOTING/FAQ:

### Q. Why does the inverter turn itself off?

A. If the inverter's audible alarm sounds and a fault L.E.D illuminates, this indicates that there is a fault or error, and the inverter may turn off. Most commonly this would be caused by an appliance that is drawing too much power (overloading), low battery voltage or voltage drop due to insufficient size cables or poor connections (refer to 'Faults & Errors' table, page 12).

### Q. The Inverter will not run my appliance even though the appliance draws less power (Watts) than the size of the inverter?

A. Electrical appliances can be divided into three groups by the way they draw energy (current) from their power supply. These groups are "Resistive", "Inductive" and "Capacitive" appliances or also called "loads". Some appliances may draw all three types of power.

**Resistive Loads** such as normal incandescent lights (wire filament) always draw a constant power (watts) from the power supply, that is a 100 Watt light will draw approximately 100 Watts from the power supply at all times. Resistive loads are the easiest appliances for an inverter to run.

**Inductive Loads** such as a refrigerator (Electric Motor) require a large rush of power (surge current) to start and then usually draw a more constant power once running. Inductive loads contain coils of wire (motors, transformers, ballasts, solenoids). When the power is first turned on, these coils of wire draw a large surge current which forms the magnetic flux (magnetic field) which allows these appliances to work. This magnetic flux is a kind of stored energy.

The most common inductive appliances are: fridges, air compressors, transformers/chargers, pumps, power tools and fluorescent lights. These appliances can draw up to 10 times their normal running power to start up; that is to run a 80W fridge you may need a 600 or 1000 Watt inverter.

**Capacitive Loads** such as many TV's or many electronic appliances require a large surge current to start only when they have not been used for a while. This is often due to large capacitors in the power supply that must be quickly charged when the appliance is turned on. If the appliance is not used for a few days these capacitors slowly go flat. Resetting the inverter a couple of times may allow these appliances to work.

There are some appliances such as large refrigerators, air conditioners and other pump driven appliances that have extremely high start up currents, because they have an inductive motor that must start under load. These appliances are not recommended for use with an inverter. They should be powered by an engine driven generator.

**Q. Why does it damage the inverter if the battery leads are reverse-connected?**

A. Your inverter uses sophisticated electronics to convert DC battery power to AC mains power. If you accidentally connect the inverter to the battery incorrectly (reverse polarity) a large current will be drawn by the inverter which will blow the protection fuse. As this occurs some of the high current could damage sensitive electronic components. Because of this risk it is important to always double-check the battery polarity before making any connections.

**Q. How do I check or change the fuses?**

A. Intelli-Wave inverters contain internal fuses and should only be checked or replaced by a qualified electrical appliance repairer.

THE DC SUPPLY MUST BE DISCONNECTED BEFORE ANY REPAIR, THEN TURN THE ON/OFF SWITCH OF THE INVERTER "ON" TO DISCHARGE THE CAPACITORS.

**Q. Why does the fan only operate sometimes?**

A. Intelli-Wave inverters feature a temperature controlled automatic cooling fan that only operates when needed. This allows the inverter to run very quietly for most of the time.

**Q. Can I run laptop computers and other sensitive electrical appliances?**

A. Yes. Intelli-Wave's pure sine wave output is suitable for medical equipment and sensitive electrical appliances. They allow you to watch television without static, operate computers and gaming consoles and run fluorescent lights.

# **WARRANTY STATEMENT**

## **Applicable only to product sold in Australia**

Brown & Watson International Pty Ltd of 1500 Ferntree Gully Road, Knoxfield, Vic., telephone (03) 9730 6000, fax (03) 9730 6050, warrants that all products described in its current catalogue (save and except for all bulbs and lenses whether made of glass or some other substance) will under normal use and service be free of failures in material and workmanship for a period of one (1) year (unless this period has been extended as indicated elsewhere) from the date of the original purchase by the consumer as marked on the invoice. This warranty does not cover ordinary wear and tear, abuse, alteration of products or damage caused by the consumer.

To make a warranty claim the consumer must deliver the product at their cost to the original place of purchase or to any other place which may be nominated by either BWI or the retailer from where the product was bought in order that a warranty assessment may be performed. The consumer must also deliver the original invoice evidencing the date and place of purchase together with an explanation in writing as to the nature of the claim.

In the event that the claim is determined to be for a minor failure of the product then BWI reserves the right to repair or replace it at its discretion. In the event that a major failure is determined the consumer will be entitled to a replacement or a refund as well as compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage.

This warranty is in addition to any other rights or remedies that the consumer may have under State or Federal legislation.

## **IMPORTANT NOTE**

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.

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