

PROJECTA

PRO-WAVE INVERTER

12 Volt, Pure Sine Wave



**P/No.s PW500, PW1100,
PW1600, PW2100 & PW2700**

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.
- 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 dangerously 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.

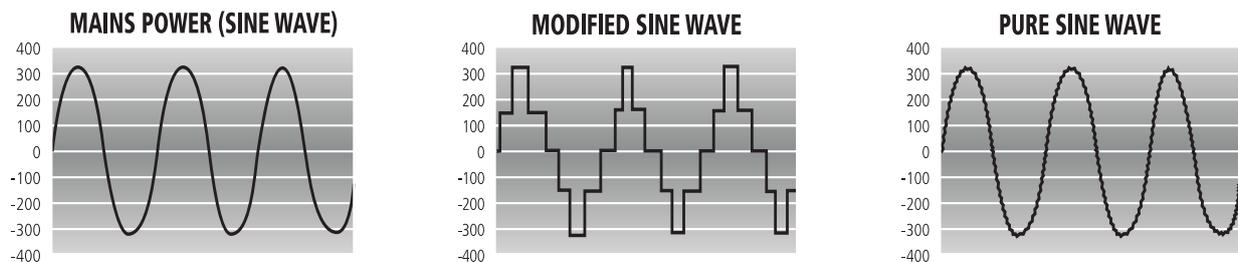
FEATURES

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.

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 fan, 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 AS4763

Designed in accordance with Australian Standard AS4763: 2011 – Safety of Portable Inverters.

REMOTE CONTROL DISPLAY

(PW500, PW1100, PW1600, PW2100 & PW2700)

The PW500, PW1100, PW1600, PW2100 and PW2700 can connect to the included remote (P/No. PWREMOTE-1) which will allow the inverter to be turned on/off remotely and monitor the battery voltage (V), load (W) and faults. Ideal for use in 4WD, caravans, motor homes and boats.

THERMOSTATICALLY CONTROLLED COOLING FAN

(Automatic Temperature & Load Controlled)

PROTECTION

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

SPECIFICATIONS

P/No.	PW500	PW1100	PW1600	PW2100	PW2700
Input	12VDC Battery/Vehicle (11V–14.5VDC)				
Input Current (Max DC Amps)	60A	130A	188A	247A	318A
Input Current (Rated DC Amps)	49A	108 A	157 A	206 A	265A
No Load Current Draw	900mA	1000mA	1200mA	1200mA	1300mA
Remote Standby Current Draw	1mA	1mA	1mA	1mA	1mA
Current Draw When Turned Off	200mA	200mA	400mA	400mA	400mA
Output	240VAC 50Hz				
USB Output	USB-C 21W, USB-A 2.1A				
Continuous Power (Watts)	500W	1100W	1600W	2100W	2700W
120% Surge ≤10 Minutes	600W	1320W	1920W	2520W	3240W
Peak Power ≤1 Second (Watts)	1000W	2200W	3200W	4200W	5400W
Inverter Classification	Equipotentially Bonded Inverter (EPB)				
Output Waveform	Pure Sine Wave				
Efficiency @ 13V input	≥85%				
Low Battery Alarm/ Shutdown	Alarm 10.5(±0.3V) Volt, Shutdown 9.9V (±0.3V)				
Over Voltage Shutdown	15.2V (±0.3V) Volt				
Cooling Fan	Automatic Temperature and Load Controlled				
Thermal Shutdown	65°C (±5°C)				
Internal Fuse Size	80A	150A	200A	280A	350A
Recommended External Fuse	80A	125A	175A	250A	300A
Size (mm)	300x168.7x84.7	404.5x220x103.3	419.5x220x103.3	442.2x271.4x114	482.2x271.4x114
Weight	2.3kg	4.40kg	4.9kg	6.2kg	7.4kg

NOTE:

PW2700 combined continuous power load is 2700W.

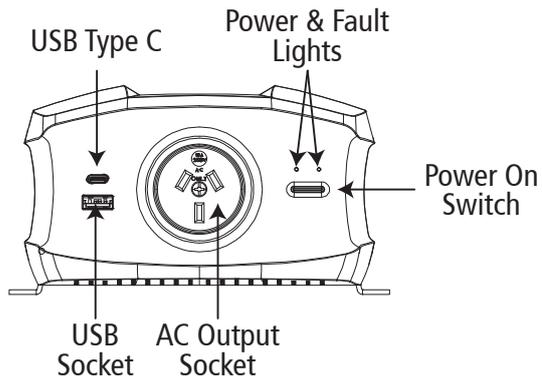
Each power socket is limited to 2400W continuous power load.

Both power socket combined power load shall not exceed 2700W of continuous power.

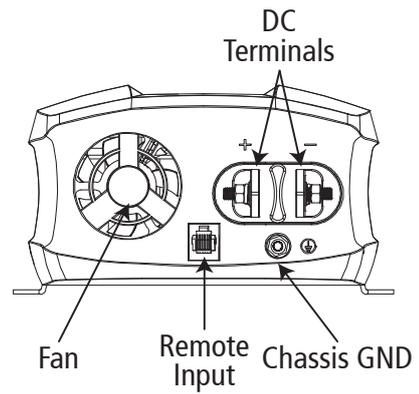
eg. Power socket 1: 2000W Heat Gun + Power socket 2: 700W Small Fridge = 2700W Combined continuous power load

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

PW500

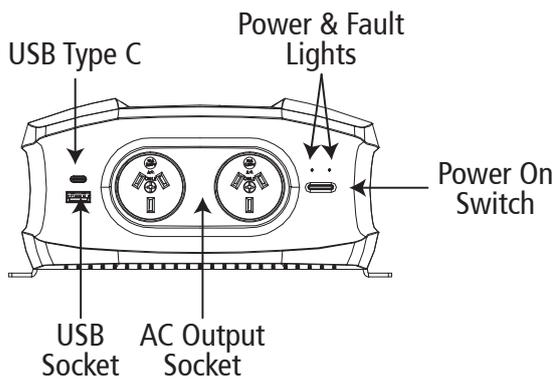


FRONT

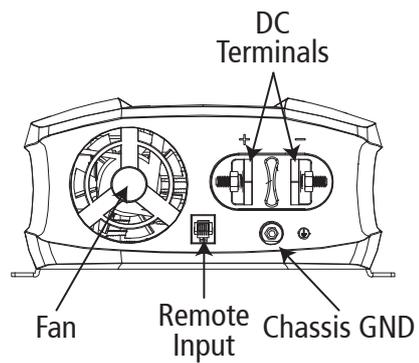


BACK

PW1100W/PW1600

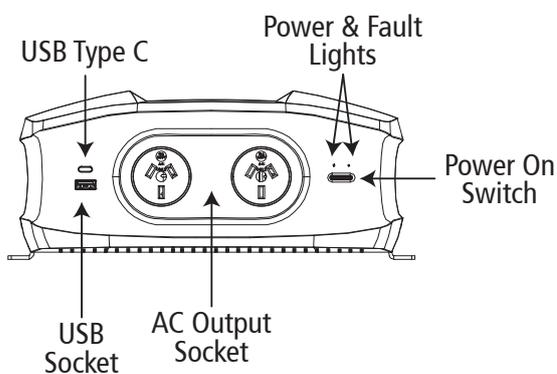


FRONT

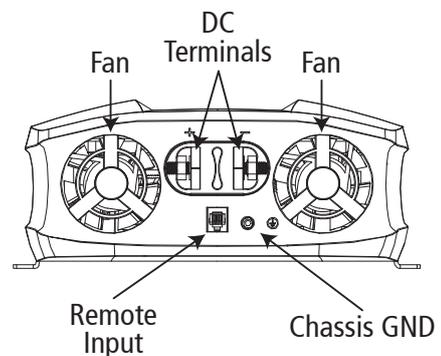


BACK

PW2100W/PW2700



FRONT



BACK

CONNECTING THE INVERTER

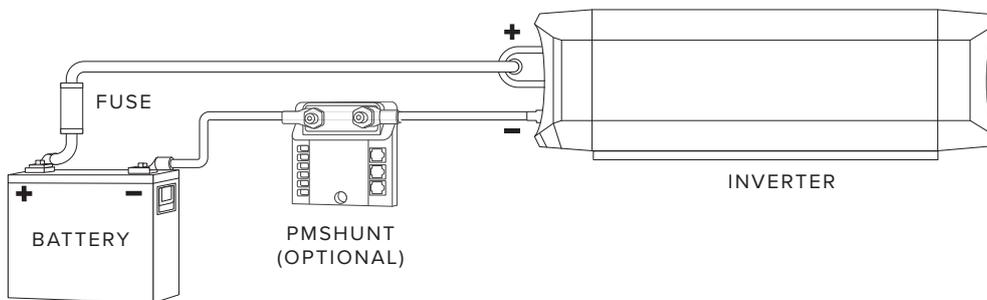
PW500, PW1100, PW1600, PW2100 & PW2700

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 supplied cable sizes for Projecta Pro-Wave Inverters:

Supplied Cable	
PW500	1.1m, 8mm ²
PW1100	1.1m, 16mm ²
PW1600	1.1m, 25mm ²
PW2100	1.1m, 35mm ²
PW2700	1.1m, 50mm ²

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:
PW500: IFB-80 (80A fuse and ANL fuse holder)
PW1100: IFB-150 (150A fuse and holder)
PW1600: IFB-200 (200A fuse and holder)
PW2100: IFB-250 (250A fuse and holder)
PW2700: IFB-350 (350A fuse and holder)
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 press the power button for 3 seconds.

To turn off, press the power button again for 3 seconds.

To help prevent the inverter being overloaded:

1. Allow the inverter to complete its start-up process when switched 'ON'.
2. Ensure appliances are turned off before turning the inverter on and;
3. If multiple appliances are being run, turn on one at a time.

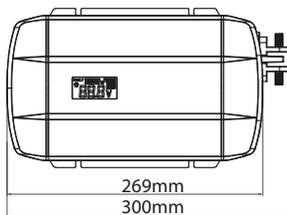
MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

Pro-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.

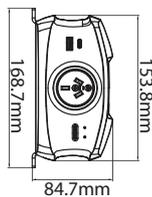
The inverter base plate includes a mounting flange for easy mounting.

If permanently fixed, the inverter should be mounted to a suitable horizontal or vertical panel, with at least 50cm clearance from the end plates to provide adequate ventilation for the cooling fan.

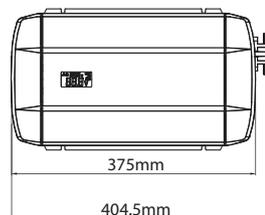
Part No.	Inverter Dimensions			
	Length	Width	Height	Weight
PW500	300mm	168.7mm	84.7mm	2.3kg
PW1100	405.5mm	220mm	103.3mm	4.4kg
PW1600	419.5mm	220mm	103.3mm	4.9kg
PW2100	442.2mm	271.4mm	114mm	6.2kg
PW2700	482.2mm	271.4mm	114mm	7.4kg



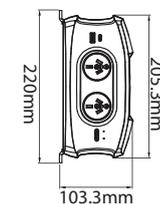
PW500



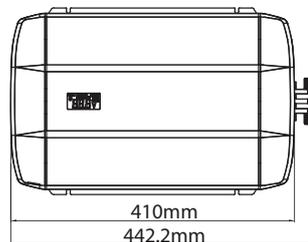
PW1100



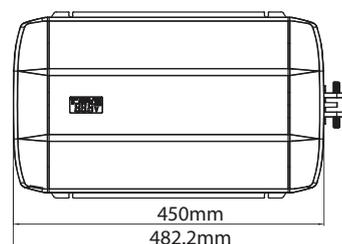
PW1600



PW2100



PW2700



UNDERSTANDING YOUR INVERTER

A) PW500, PW1100, PW1600, PW2100 & PW2700

These inverters are equipped with two status LED's and audible alarm. During normal operation, the blue LED will illuminate solid blue. In the event of a fault or error, the alarm will sound and the red LED will illuminate.

STATUS	LED Signal	Alarm
Normal	Blue On, Red Off	–
Low Battery Voltage	Blue On, Red Off	ON
Low Battery Voltage Shutdown	Blue On, Red On	ON
Over Temperature Shutdown and Output Short Circuit	Blue On, Red On	ON
Overload Shutdown	Blue On, Red On	ON
High Battery Voltage Shutdown	Blue On, Red On	ON

B) PW500, PW1100, PW1600, PW2100 & PW2700

These inverters are equipped with an audible alarm and a multi-function LCD display during normal operation, the LCD display will alternate between Volts and the load being drawn measured in Watts.

VOLTS: Displays input battery voltage

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

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

Description of LED and Digital Display Codes

Digital Display	Description	Alarm On
13V	Example: 13V	Off
500W	Example: 500W	Off
Bell Shape	Low voltage alarm	On
UNDERVOLT	Under voltage shutdown	On
OVERVOLT	Over voltage shutdown	On
OVERLOAD	Over load shutdown	On
OVERTEMP	Over temperature shutdown	On
SHORTCIRCUIT	Short circuit	On

Restarting after an AC Output Shutdown

1. Press the unit's power switch to turn it off.
2. Remove all AC loads or let the unit cool down for about 15 minutes.
3. Press the unit's power switch to turn it on.

Input Voltage

The input voltage limits are shown in the following table.

Operating Condition	Voltage Range	Comments
Normal	11.0V – 14.50V	–
Peak Performance	13.0V±0.2V	–
Low Voltage Alarm	10.5±0.3V	The audible low battery alarm sounds.
Low Voltage Shutdown	9.9±0.3V	The unit shuts down to protect the battery from being over-discharged.
Over Voltage Shutdown	15.2V (±0.3V)	The unit shuts down to protect itself from excessive input voltage. NOTE: Although this incorporates over-voltage protection, it can still be damaged if input voltage exceeds 15.5V.
Unit Restarts After Low Voltage Shutdown	12±0.3V	The unit will not restart unless the battery voltage is acceptable for running the load.

REMOTE CONTROL

An optional remote can be purchased for the PW500, PW1100, PW1600, PW2100 and PW2700: P/No. PWREMOTE-1.

To install the remote control, insert the plug into the remote input socket on the rear panel.

The remote has the ability to turn the inverter on and off remotely and indicate when the inverter is on.

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.	PW500	PW1100	PW1600	PW2100	PW2700
AC Combined maximum load (Watts)	600W	1320W	1920W	2520W	3240W
AC Combined maximum load (Amps)	2.5A	5.5A	8.00A	10.50A	13.50A

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.	PW500	PW1100	PW1600	PW2100	PW2700
Minimum recommended battery size	25Ah	55Ah	80Ah	105Ah	135Ah
30 Minutes run time	500W load on 25Ah battery	1100W load on 55Ah battery	1600W load on 80Ah battery	2100W load on 105Ah battery	2700W load on 135Ah battery
Run time with 100W load	2.5 hours on 25Ah battery	5.5 hours on 55Ah battery	8 hours on 80Ah battery	10 hours on 105Ah battery	14 hours on 135Ah battery
Ideal battery size	35Ah and above	75Ah and above	105Ah and above	110Ah and above	180 Ah and above

TROUBLESHOOTING/FAQ:

Q. Why does the inverter turn itself off?

A. If the inverter's audible alarm sounds and a fault LED 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 'Understanding your Inverter' tables, page 7).

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 to 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?

Pro-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. Pro-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. Pro-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.

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
UNDERVOLT	Poor DC wiring and/or poor battery condition	Use proper cable and make secure connections. Charge the battery or install a new battery.
OVERVOLT	Over-voltage(high input) shutdown	Make sure the inverter is connected to a 12V battery.
OVERLOAD	Overload shutdown	Reduce the load within the inverter's continuous power rating.
OVERTEMP	Over-temperature shutdown	Improve ventilation and make sure the inverter's ventilation openings are not obstructed. Reduce the ambient temperature, if possible.
SHORTCIRCUIT	Short circuit	Check the AC wiring for a short circuit or disconnect large AC loads.
No output voltage; no voltage indication	The unit is off	Turn the inverter on.
	No power to the inverter	Check wiring to the inverter.
	Inverter fuse is open	Have a qualified service technician check and replace the fuse if necessary.
	Reverse DC polarity	Have a qualified service technician check and replace the fuse, making sure to observe correct polarity.

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.

Distributed by

AUSTRALIA

Brown & Watson International Pty Ltd

Knoxfield, Victoria 3180

Telephone (03) 9730 6000

Facsimile (03) 9730 6050

National Toll Free 1800 113 443

NEW ZEALAND OFFICE

Griffiths Equipment Ltd.

19 Bell Avenue,

Mount Wellington,

Auckland 1060, New Zealand

Phone: (09) 525 4575