

# Magnetic Induction Automatic Voltage Stabilizer

## IR and IR3 SERIES 30KVA ~ 1500KVA

MAINTENANCE FREE BRUSHLESS TECHNOLOGY



### Features:

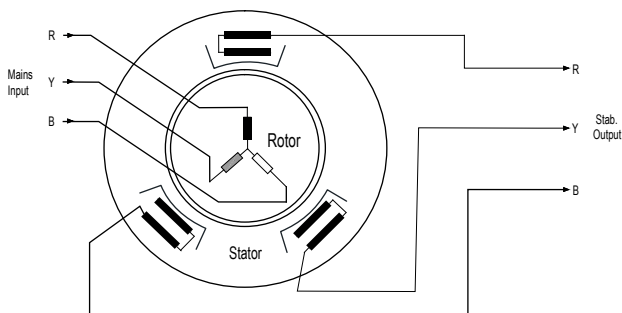
- **Wide Range of Voltage Stabiliser**  
Three Phase 30 to 1500KVA  
Single Phase 30 to 200KVA
- **Input Swing Range**  
Input Swing Range Available from  
+<sub>-</sub> 10%, +<sub>-</sub> 15%, +<sub>-</sub> 20%, +<sub>-</sub> 30%  
(To Specify)
- **Output Voltage Regulation**  
Output Voltage Accuracy +<sub>-</sub> 2%,
- **High Efficiency**  
Better than 97%
- **Standard Features**  
Digial LCD Display  
LED Status Indication
- **Optional Accessories**  
Input circuit breaker  
Output circuit breaker  
Over/low voltage protection  
Phase-failure protection  
Frequency meter  
Manual maintenance bypass switch
- **Compliance with International Standards**  
BS EN1-50081;2/IEC 61000-3-4;4  
BS EN5490/IEC 60529
- **Warranty**  
1 Year

### Applications:

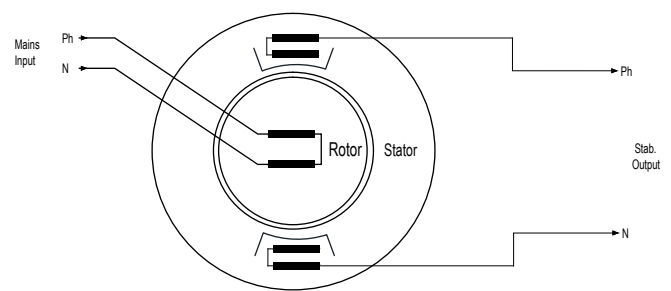
- Cement Manufacturing
- Induction Heaters
- Machine-tool Control
- Manufacturing and Testing
- Motor Testing
- Radiant Heaters
- Semi-conductor Equipment
- Manufacturing Plant

## Magnetic Induction Design

Magnetic Induction Voltage Stabilisers utilizing Brushless Technology are highly reliable. No carbon brushes, high efficiency and maintenance-free.



Three Phase Stabilizer



Single Phase Stabilizer

Intact Controls, IR & IR3 Series Voltage Stabiliser / Regulator utilizes the latest in Magnetic Induction technology to ensure the mains voltage remains constant at all times. As a Magnetic Induction based solution, IR&IR3 stabilisers utilise a simple, yet highly reliable, rotor and stator design principle to increase or reduce the magnitude of the voltage in a series transformer winding, thereby delivering and maintaining a constant output voltage. The arrangement is similar to a motor, except that the rotor does not rotate continuously. Its maximum rotation is only 130 degrees. The magnetic coupling between the rotor (the shunt winding) and stator (serieswinding) will cause the magnitude of the voltage in the series winding to increase or decrease, depending on the angle or position of the rotor to the stator. For example, when the input voltage drops, the rotor will rotate clockwise to such an angle to make up for the drop in voltage, rotating anti-clockwise to correct for a high voltage.