

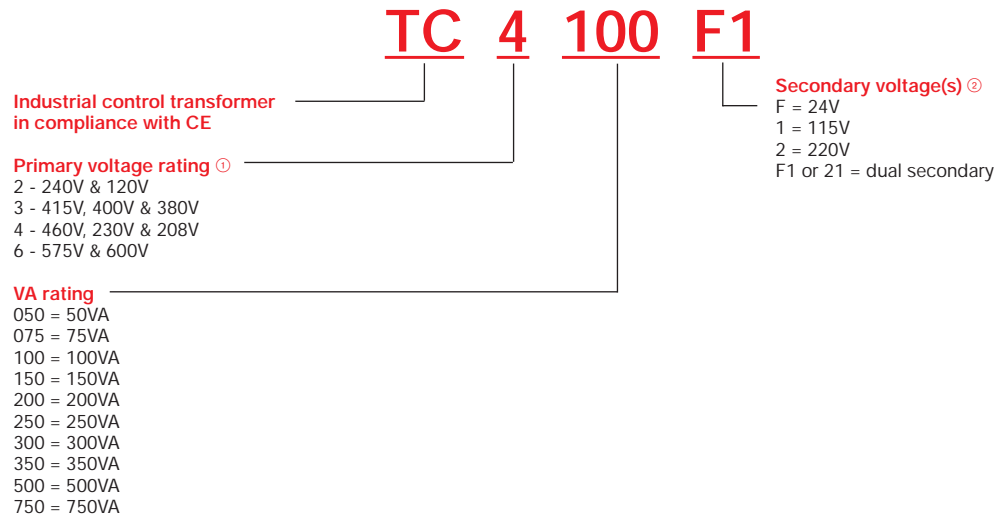
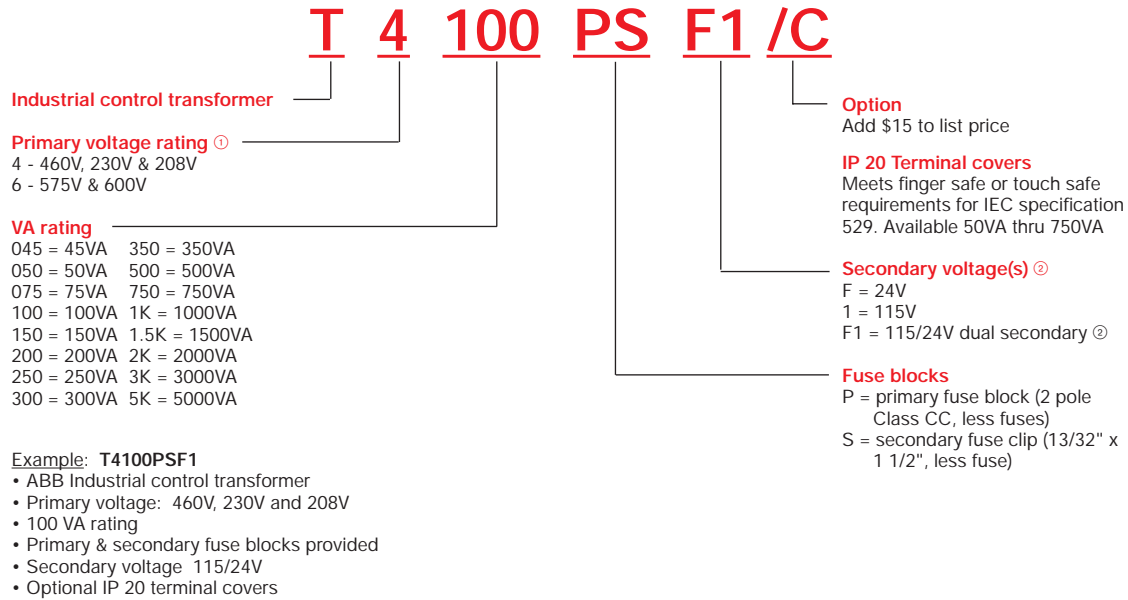
# Transformers



## Description

- Epoxy encapsulated coils up through 750VA
- Epoxy resin impregnated coils 1 kVA to 5 kVA
- Provides stepped down voltages for machine tool control devices and industrial control panels
- Laminations of high quality silicon steel
- Minimum core loss
- Optimized performance
- Copper magnet wire providing the highest quality and efficient operation
- Molded-in terminals
- 55° C rise, Class 10 insulation system
- 50/60 Hz
- UL File # E175311
- CSA File #LR27533
- IP 20 Touch safe covers available as an option
- Transformers with CE Mark available

## General information Catalog number explanation



① Consult factory for applications with different voltages.

② Whenever both secondary voltages are to be used at the same time, remove the secondary fuse clip and use a separate mounted 2 pole fuse block.

## Regulation

Selecting a transformer for industrial control circuit applications requires knowledge of the following terms:

**INRUSH VA** is the product of load voltage (V) multiplied by the current (A) that is required during circuit start-up. It is calculated by adding the inrush VA requirements of all devices (contactors, timers, relays, pilot lights, solenoids, etc.), which will be energized together. Inrush VA requirements are best obtained from the component manufacturer.

**SEALED VA** is the product of load voltage (V) multiplied by the current (A) that is required to operate the circuit after initial start-up or under normal operating conditions. It is calculated by adding the sealed VA requirements of all electrical components of the circuit that will be energized at any given time. Sealed VA requirements are best obtained from the component manufacturer. Sealed VA is also referred to as steady state VA.

**PRIMARY VOLTAGE** is the voltage available from the electrical distribution system and its operational frequency, which is connected to the transformer supply voltage terminals.

**SECONDARY VOLTAGE** is the voltage required for load operation which is connected to the transformer load voltage terminals.

Once the circuit variables have been determined, transformer selection is a simple 5-step process as follows:

1. Determine the application inrush VA by using the following industry accepted formula:

$$\text{Application inrush VA} = \sqrt{(\text{INRUSH VA})^2 + (\text{SEALED VA})^2}$$

2. Refer to the Regulation Data chart. If the primary voltage is basically stable and does not vary by more than 5% from nominal, the 90% secondary voltage column should be used. If the primary voltage varies between 5 and 10% of nominal, the 95% secondary voltage column should be used.
3. After determining the proper secondary voltage column, read down until a value equal to or greater than the application inrush VA is found. In no case should a figure less than the Application Inrush VA be used.
4. Read left to the Transformer VA rating column to determine the proper transformer for this application. As a final check, make sure that the Transformer VA rating is equal to or greater than the total sealed requirements. If not, select a transformer with a VA rating equal to or greater than the total sealed VA.
5. Refer to transformer selection pages to determine the proper catalog number based on the transformer VA, and primary and secondary voltage requirements.

## Inrush

Industrial control circuits and motor control loads typically require more current when they are initially energized than under normal operating conditions. This period of high current demand, referred to as inrush, may be as great as ten times the current required under steady state (normal) operation conditions and can last up to 40 milliseconds.

A transformer in a circuit subject to inrush will typically attempt to provide the load with the required current during the inrush period. However, it will be at the expense of the secondary voltage stability by allowing the voltage to the load to decrease as the current increases. This period of secondary voltage instability, resulting from increased current, can be of such a magnitude that the transformer is unable to supply sufficient voltage to energize the load.

This transformer must therefore be designed and constructed to accommodate the high inrush current, while maintaining secondary voltage stability. According to NEMA standards, the secondary voltage should typically be at 85% of the rated voltage.

Industrial Control Circuit Transformers by ABB Control Inc. are specifically designed and built to provide adequate voltage to the load while accommodating the high current levels present at inrush. These transformers deliver excellent secondary voltage regulation and meet or exceed the standards established by NEMA, ANSI, UL and CSA. Their hearty construction and excellent electrical characteristics assure reliable operation of electromagnetic devices and trouble-free performance.

① For units with class 105°C insulation systems.  
 ② For units with class 180°C insulation systems.

## Regulation Data Chart

Transformer VA rating	Inrush VA at 20% power factor		
	95% secondary voltage	90% secondary voltage	85% secondary voltage
25	100	130	150
50	170	200	240
75	310	410	540
100	370	540	730
150	780	930	1150
200	810	1150	1450
250	1400	1900	2300
300	1900	2700	3850
350	3100	3650	4800
500	4000	5300	7000
750	8300	11000	14000
1000 ①	15000	21000	27000
1000 ②	9000	13000	18500
1500	10500	15000	205000
2000	17000	25500	34000
3000	24000	36000	47500
5000	55000	92500	115000

To comply with NEMA standards, which require all magnetic devices to operate successfully at 85% of rated voltage, the 90% secondary voltage column is most often used in selecting a transformer.

**NOTE**  
 For UL overcurrent protection, see page 12.11

### IEC-742

The requirements for industrial control circuit transformers to be used in the European Common Market are identified by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and specified under IEC-742, Non-Short Circuit Proof Isolating Transformers, under the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC. Manufacturers of control transformers indicate compliance with these requirements by placing a CE mark on the product.

In addition to being able to handle the inrush requirements of industrial control circuits and motor loads, transformers built to the requirements of IEC-742 will exhibit several major construction differences from those manufactured in accordance with UL506. These construction differences will typically increase not only the physical size of the transformer when compared to those built only to UL requirements, but the inrush capability as well.

- The winding insulation thickness requirements, depending upon electrical currents, are comparable layer to layer for IEC-742 versus UL506. Winding to winding insulation requirements, however, may be twice that for IEC-742 compared to UL506.
- The electrical clearances between current carrying parts are one-third greater to comply with IEC-742 requirements for units up to 250VA with voltages up to 440 volts ac.
- The dielectric strength (hipot) test voltages are twice as long in duration to comply with IEC-742 compared to UL506 for all units and up to one-and-a-half times greater in magnitude on smaller VA sizes.
- Transformers manufactured to IEC-742 requirements will have a minimum of 10% higher overload capacity than those manufactured only to UL506 requirements.

IEC-742 requires that transformers in a failure mode under excessive current (10 times the unit rating) must not exhibit flame or molten material. There is no comparable requirement under UL506.

While no requirement exists in IEC-742 for the electrical connections to be either finger safe or touch proof, the specification does state that IF a transformer is supplied with a cover to prevent incidental contact with current carrying parts, that cover must utilize two separate methods or places of securing it to the component, with neither being dependent upon the other. Additionally, one of these methods MUST require a tool to remove it.

### IEC-529

The requirements for finger-safe or touch-proof electrical connections are identified by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) under specification 529, Classification of Degrees of Protection Provided by Enclosures. These various degrees of protection are identified and differentiated by IP ratings.

A variety of IP ratings are defined in IEC-529 ranging from IP00, which provides no protection from contact, to IP68, which identifies dust-proof and water-proof protection. Optionally, IP ratings may contain additional and supplementary designators. The IP specification which most closely approximates protection to a human finger is IP20. This IP rating would be the most common degree of touch-proof connection for electrical components such as transformers.

IEC-529 protection requirements would most commonly apply to products which fall under the requirements of the Machinery Directive 89/392/EEC, as opposed to the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC, which covers components such as control transformers. Over time, however, users subject to the requirements of the Machinery Directive and/or IEC-529 have expanded their interpretation of finger-safe or touch-proof electrical connections to include the components of the equipment, such as transformers.

### CB Scheme

A CE mark indicates compliance to the applicable requirements of a particular product as outlined by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and by mutual agreement is recognized throughout the European Union. By itself, however, the CE mark may not necessarily be accepted as evidence of product compliance in countries outside of the European Union. Additionally, even countries within the European Union may require their own country's approval mark in addition to the CE mark. To that end, a system of mutual recognition and reciprocal acceptance has been developed which would allow product acceptance outside of the European Union and the ability to obtain the approval mark of countries within it.

The official title for this mutual acceptance agreement is The Scheme of the IECEE for Recognition of Results of Testing to Standards for Safety of Electrical Equipment (CB Scheme for short). The basis of the CB Scheme is a CB Test Certificate providing evidence that representative samples of a particular product have been tested to a particular IEC standard and successfully passed the required tests.

Each country participating in the CB Scheme, currently over 50, including East and West Europe, the Middle and Far East, and the Pacific Rim, has a representative agency, referred to as a National Certification Body, in the IECEE. Each participant has agreed that they will accept the test results of other members if such results are based on a reasonably harmonized IEC standard. Thus, by utilizing the CB Scheme, a manufacturer of product carrying a CE mark may be able to have that product accepted throughout the world, or obtain additional listing marks, with no further product testing being required.

To utilize the CB Scheme, a manufacturer must present the appropriate test reports, along with a CB Test Certificate prepared by the National Certification Body responsible for the original product listing, to the National Certification Body of the country to which the product is being supplied. At such time as the reports are accepted, the product manufacturer may place the certification mark of the country on the product without the need for additional testing.