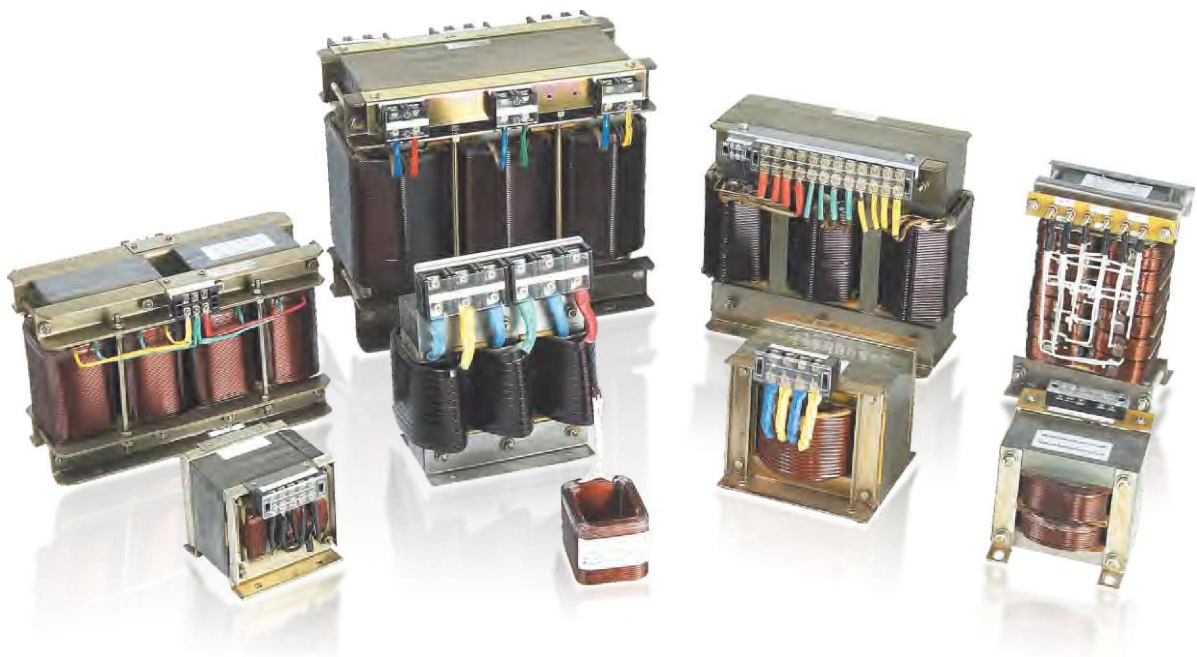


Magnetic Components

Safe, Reliable and Energy-efficient

Our S (D) G series dry type, iron core Transformers and Reactors adopt high quality low loss silicon sheet and arranged non-bobbin coil winding technology, and we apply vacuum pressure impregnating(VPI) process and solidify baking process to achieve insulation class H or C . Our transformers are

widely used on any occasions where voltage is below 1000V and capacity up to 2000KVA, and equipments which require voltage to step up or down. Our Reactors are used in a large variety of applications and in many industrial activities from phase-shifting to harmonic suppression.



Overview

Three phase or single phase dry-type low voltage (LV) transformers are used as isolation transformers or to adjust the voltage level in the LV distribution grid. We have advanced technology and imported equipments and made of high quality silicon sheet, copper/aluminum enamel insulated wire(or high quality foil), insulation material and optimal design. Applied with arranged non-bobbin coil winding technology and Vacuum Pressure Impregnation(VPI) process, the transformer insulation class up to H or C.

Features

- Low losses
- Low weight and compact dimensions
- Non-flammable and non-explosive
- IP21 enclosures (optional)
- With air cooling based on natural convection

Application

Our low voltage transformers are widely used in industrial applications and in commercial and public buildings. They are also used for adjusting the voltage from 690 V to 400 V or as isolation transformers with a voltage ratio of 1:1, providing galvanic separation. Dedicated products are available for various applications:

- Wind or solar
- Transportation (ie, marine or railways)
- Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)
- Chemical, oil and gas industry
- Motor drive
- Converters

The specifications of the transformers as input and output, capacity, voltage, current, frequency (40~650Hz), temperature rise, insulation class and noise and so on can be custom designed.

Type

- Isolation Transformers
- Auto Transformers
- Harmonic Mitigating Transformers
- K-Factor Transformers
- Variable Transformers
- Buck & Boost Transformers

Ratings

Number of phase	3 or 1
Power Rating	1-1000KVA(others on request)
Primary/secondary voltage	220,230,380,400,600,690(others on request)
Frequency	50, 60, 400Hz

Standards

All units are built in accordance with IEC and EN.



Transformer Selection Guide

■ Magnetic Components

When a customer calls you for help in the selection of a transformer these are steps you need to know:

Step 1: Determine the KVA, Amperes or wattage required by the load.

Determine the KVA, Amperes or wattage required by the load. Transformer size is determined by the KVA of the load. Be sure to add the total number of pieces of equipment involved. The following formulas may be used to calculate the KVA, (VA) or the Amperes required, for either single or three phase installations:

Single phase
$$\text{KVA} = \frac{\text{Volts} \times \text{Amps}}{1000}$$
$$\text{AMPS} = \frac{\text{KVA}(\text{VA}) \times 1000}{\text{Volts}}$$

Three phase
$$\text{KVA} = \frac{1.732 \times \text{Volts} \times \text{Amps}}{1000}$$
$$\text{AMPS} = \frac{\text{KVA}(\text{VA}) \times 1000}{1.732 \times \text{Volts}}$$

KVA stands for kilovolt ampere or thousand volt ampere. Smaller units 500 VA = 0.5 KVA. Single-phase has two lines of AC power. Three-phase has three lines of AC power, with each line 120 degrees out of phase with the other two.

Important: *The KVA of the transformer should be equal to or greater than the KVA of the load to handle current requirements and to account for future expansion. Unbalanced loads can severely de-rate or even overload a transformer.*

Step 2: Find out the supply voltage

Find out what the supply voltage (or available voltage) is to connect to the primary of the transformer. Line voltage, or primary voltage, is the available power from your utility or local power source.

Step 3: Determine the voltage required by the load

Determine the voltage required by the load. This is the secondary voltage or output voltage of the transformer. Load voltage, or secondary voltage, is the voltage required to operate the load (lights, motor and other devices).

Step 4: What is the frequency of the supply source?

What is the frequency of the supply source and of the equipment (normally 60 or 50 hertz)? The frequency of the supply source and the load must be the same.

