

# Components and materials

Part 8

October 1983

Variable mains transformers

Annular fixed transformers

# **COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS**

PART 8 - OCTOBER 1983
VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS

GENERAL (WITH SURVEY)

**AUTO-TRANSFORMERS** 

VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS WITH SEPARATE WINDINGS

**ACCESSORIES** 

ANNULAR FIXED TRANSFORMERS

# DATA HANDBOOK SYSTEM

Our Data Handbook System is a comprehensive source of information on electronic components, sub-assemblies and materials; it is made up of four series of handbooks each comprising several parts.

ELECTRON TUBES BLUE

SEMICONDUCTORS RED

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS PURPLE

COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS GREEN

The several parts contain all pertinent data available at the time of publication, and each is revised and reissued periodically.

Where ratings or specifications differ from those published in the preceding edition they are pointed out by arrows. Where application information is given it is advisory and does not form part of the product specification.

If you need confirmation that the published data about any of our products are the latest available, please contact our representative. He is at your service and will be glad to answer your inquiries.

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# **ELECTRON TUBES (BLUE SERIES)**

The blue series of data handbooks is comprised of the following parts:

- T1 Tubes for r.f. heating
- T2 Transmitting tubes for communications
- T3 Klystrons, travelling-wave tubes, microwave diodes
- ET3 Special Quality tubes, miscellaneous devices (will not be reprinted)
- T4 Magnetrons
- T5 Cathode-ray tubes
  Instrument tubes, monitor and display tubes, C.R. tubes for special applications
- T6 Geiger-Müller tubes
- T7 Gas-filled tubes

Segment indicator tubes, indicator tubes, dry reed contact units, thyratrons, industrial rectifying tubes, ignitrons, high-voltage rectifying tubes, associated accessories

T8 Picture tubes and components

Colour TV picture tubes, black and white TV picture tubes, colour monitor tubes for data graphic display, monochrome monitor tubes for data graphic display, components for colour television, components for black and white television and monochrome data graphic display

T9 Photo and electron multipliers

Photomultiplier tubes, phototubes, single channel electron multipliers, channel electron multiplier plates

- T10 Camera tubes and accessories, image intensifiers
- T11 Microwave semiconductors and components

# SEMICONDUCTORS (RED SERIES)

The red series of data handbooks is comprised of the following parts:

Wideband transistors and wideband hybrid IC modules

**S10** 

S1	Diodes Small-signal germanium diodes, small-signal silicon diodes, voltage regulator diodes(< 1,5 W), voltage reference diodes, tuner diodes, rectifier diodes
S2	Power diodes, thyristors, triacs Rectifier diodes, voltage regulator diodes (> 1,5 W), rectifier stacks, thyristors, triacs
<b>S3</b>	Small-signal transistors
S4	Low-frequency power transistors and hybrid IC modules
S5	Field-effect transistors
S6	R.F. power transistors and modules
<b>S7</b>	Microminiature semiconductors for hybrid circuits
S8	Devices for optoelectronics Photosensitive diodes and transistors, light-emitting diodes, displays, photocouplers, infrared sensitive devices, photoconductive devices.
S9	Taken into handbook T11 of the blue series

# INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (PURPLE SERIES)

The purple series of data handbooks is comprised of the following parts:

IC1	Bipolar ICs for radio and audio equipment
IC2	Bipolar ICs for video equipment
IC3	ICs for digital systems in radio, audio and video equipment
IC4	Digital integrated circuits CMOS HE4000B family
IC5	Digital integrated circuits — ECL ECL10 000 (GX family), ECL100 000 (HX family), dedicated designs
IC6	Professional analogue integrated circuits
IC7	Signetics bipolar memories
IC8	Signetics analogue circuits
IC9	Signetics TTL logic
IC10	Signetics Integrated Fuse Logic (IFL)

Microprocessors, microcomputers and peripheral circuitry

IC11

# COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS (GREEN SERIES)

The green series of data handbooks is comprised of the following parts:

Piezoelectric ceramics, permanent magnet materials

C16

C1	Assemblies for industrial use PLC modules, PC20 modules, HNIL FZ/30 series, NORbits 60-, 61-, 90-series, input devices, hybrid ICs
C2	Television tuners, video modulators, surface acoustic wave filters
СЗ	Loudspeakers
C4	Ferroxcube potcores, square cores and cross cores
C5	Ferroxcube for power, audio/video and accelerators
C6	Electric motors and accessories Permanent magnet synchronous motors, stepping motors, direct current motors
C7	Variable capacitors
C8	Variable mains transformers
C9	Piezoelectric quartz devices  Quartz crystal units, temperature compensated crystal oscillators, compact integrated oscillators, quartz crystal cuts for temperature measurements
C10	Connectors
C11	Non-linear resistors Voltage dependent resistors (VDR), light dependent resistors (LDR), negative temperature coefficient thermistors (NTC), positive temperature coefficient thermistors (PTC)
C12	Variable resistors and test switches
C13	Fixed resistors
C14	Electrolytic and solid capacitors
C15	Film capacitors, ceramic capacitors

GENERAL (WITH SURVEY)



#### INTRODUCTION

#### Applications

The main applications are:

- distortion-free voltage control for measuring equipment and voltage stabilizers;
- power control for electric heating, heat sealing of plastics;
- current control for galvanizing plants;
- lighting control;
- ventilation control in farm buildings and greenhouses;
- motor speed control.

#### **TYPES**

These variable transformers have a nominal output current range from 0,5 to 23 A. Most are autotransformers; transformers with separate windings for 3 A output current are available.

All auto-transformers are available as panel model and some also as bench model or laboratory model.

A panel model is a transformer of which the live parts are not protected.

A bench model is a transformer in a protective housing and has a knob and dial.

A laboratory model is a bench model with a handle, a 3-core input cable (including earth) with plug and a fused outlet socket; the plug and socket have earth connections.

The transformers with separate windings are available as a panel model or a laboratory model. The laboratory model has a handle, overload protection, a voltmeter for indicating the output voltage, a cable with plug for input connection, and an outlet socket.

#### **Features**

- continuous voltage control;
- small size and high efficiency by using high quality core material;
- very low stray losses by using toroidal coil and specially treated track with low and stable contact resistance between brush and track resulting in low losses at the most critical place; under normal conditions, the brush track needs no maintenance;
- corrosion proof:
- long life carbon brushes and smooth contact surface;
- simple replacement of carbon brushes;
- adjustable side-to-side spindle position;
- low winding resistance:
- high overload capability;
- simple coupling in parallel or three-phase combinations;
- remote-controlled motor drive available for coupled and individual transformers.

All transformers meet the safety requirements laid down in SEV1003; the relevant types (output current  $\leq$  10 A) have SEV approval, which is indicated on the transformer and in the relevant data sheet.



## **SURVEY**

In the tables below the transformers are listed in order of their nominal input voltages, and for each input voltage in order of their output currents.

Detailed specifications are in the data sheets, which are in two sections (with tabbed dividers): autotransformers and transformers with separate windings. The data sheets are listed according to transformer size code. (The size code is introduced to simplify division of the transformers into groups.)

Conversion of catalogue number to transformer size code is given in the list following Table 2.

Table 1 Auto-transformers

1 input	2 output	3 current	4 output	5* output	6* current	7* output	8 trans-		10 ogue nu	11 mber	12
voltage nom.	nom.	max.	voltage no-load		max.	voltage no-load	former size code	panel	530 bench	i ·	page
- V	Α	Α	V	Α	Α	V		model	model	model	
32	7	8	0-32				E1.1	90033			25
42	2,5 4	3 4,8	0-42 0-42			-	E1.1 E2	90032 90031			25 31
60	1,2 3,15	1,32 3,7	0-60 0-60				E1 E1.1	00007 10007			21 25
110	0,6 1,4 10	0,7 1,7	0-110 0-110 0-130	·			E1 E1.1 E6	00107 10107 90034			21 25 53
115	1,2 1,4	1,4 1,7	0-130 0-115	1,32	1,54	0-115	E2 E2	01607 11607			31 31
	2,5	3	0-150	2,75	3,25	0-127	E3.1	22307			39
127	5 5	6,3 6	0-150 0-150	5,5 5,5	6,5 6,5	0-127 0-127	C2 E4	03306 23307			17 43
-	10	12,6	0-150	11	13	0-127	E6.1	04307			57

<sup>\*</sup> The data given in the 5th, 6th and 7th columns hold for overwound transformers (transformers with a maximum output voltage higher than the input voltage) with the input voltage applied across the complete winding.

Table 1 Auto-transformers (continued)

l able 1	Table 1 Auto-transformers (continued)										
1	2	3	4	5*	6*	7*	8	9	10	11	12
input	output	current	output	output	current	output	trans-		ogue nu	ımber	
voltage			voltage			voltage	former		2 530		page
nom.	nom.	max.	no-load	nom.	max.	no-load	size code	panel	bench	1	
V	Α	Α	V	Α	Α	V		model	model	model	
	0,5	0,6	0-220				E1.1	10407			25
	0,7	0,83	0-240	0,77	0,91	0-220	E2	01407			31
	0,83	1	0-220				E2	11407	**		31
	1	1,25	0-260	1,1	1,3	0-220	E3.1		22411		39
	1,2	1.4	0-260	1,32	1,56	0-220	E3	08407			35
	1,4	1,7	0-220				E3	18407			35
	2	2,4	0-260	2,2	2,6	0-220	E4	03407			53
	2,5	3	0-220				E4	13407			43
	2,5	3	0-260	2,75	3,25	0-220	E4		23411		43
220	4	4,8	110-220				E5	90023			49
220	4	4,8	0-220				E5	90024	l		49
	4,5	5	0-253	5	5,85	0-220	E6	90028			53
	5	6	0-220				E6	90027			53
	5	6,3	0-260	5,5	6,5	0-220	E6,1		04411	04415	57
	8,5	11,2	0-260	9,3	11,5	0-220	E7	05407	05411	05415	63
	10	12	0-220				E7	15407			63
	12	15	0-260	13,2	15,6	0-220	E8	06407			69
	15	18	0-220				E8	16407			69
	23	30	0-260	25,3	30	0-220	E10	07407	07411		73
	0,5	0,55	120- 0				E1	00407			21
			120-240		1			ĺ			
	0,5	0,55	120- 0				E1	90004			21
			120-240	1							
	0,5	0,55	0-120				E1	90011			21
		1	240-120		1.05	0.040	F2.4	22507	20544		
240	1	1,25	0-270	1	1,25	0-240	E3.1	22507	1		39
	2	2,4	0-260	2	2,4	0-240	E4	03507	)	1	43
	2,5	3	0-270	2,5	3,2	0-240	E4	23507			43
	4,5	5	0-276	4,5	5	0-240	E6	90028	1		53
	5	6,3	0-270	5	6,3	0-240	E6.1	04507			57
	8,5	11,2	0-270	8,5	11,2	0-240	E7	05507			63
	12	15	0-260	12	15	0-240	E8	06507	1		69
	23	30	0-260	23	30	0-240	E10	0/507	07511		73

Table 2 Transformers with separate windings

Tubic 2	110113101	IIICIS W	tii sepaiat	C William	193						
1	2	3	4	5*	6*	7*	8	9	10	11	12
input	output	current		output	current	output	trans-	i	logue ni		
voltage			voltage			voltage	former	242	22 529		page
nom.	nom.	max.	no-load	nom.	max.	no-load	size code	panel	bench	lab.	
V	Α	Α	V	Α	Α	V		model	model	model	
	3		0-262				E7.1	00008		00007	83
220	3		0-262				E7.1			00017	83
	3		0-16				E2.1	00009			79

<sup>\*</sup> See note on preceding page.

#### **CONVERSION LIST**

Conversion of catalogue number to transformer size code.

catalogue number	transformer size code	page
2422 529 00007	E7.1	83
00008	E7.1	83
00009	E2.1	79
00017	E7.1	83
2422 530 00007	E1	21
00107	E1	21
00407	E1	21
01407	E2	31
01607	E2	31
03306	C2	17
03407	E4	43
03507	E4	43
04307	E6.1	57
04407	E6.1	57
04411	E6.1	57
04415	E6.1	57
04507	E6.1	57
04511	E6.1	57
05407	E7	63
05411	E7	63
05415	E7	63
05507	E7	63
05511	E7	63
06407	E8	69
06507	E8	69
07407	E10	73
07411	E10	73
07507	E10	73
07511	E10	73
	i	i

catalogue number	transformer	nage
Catalogue number	size code	page
	<del> </del>	<b></b>
2422 530 08407	E3	35
10007	E1.1	25
10107	E1.1	25
10407	E1.1	25
11407	E2	31
11607	E2	31
13407	E4	43
15407	E7	63
16407	E8	69
18407	E3	35
22307	E3.1	39
22407	E3.1	39
22411	E3.1	39
22507	E3.1	39
22511	E3.1	39
23307	E4	43
23407	E4	43
23411	E4	43
23507	E4	43
23511	E4	43
90004	E1	21
90011	E1	21
90023	E5	49
90024	E5	49
90027	E6	53
90028	E6	53
90031	E2	31
90032	E1.1	25
90033	E1.1	25
90034	E6	53

**AUTO-TRANSFORMERS** 

### OPERATIONAL NOTES

Note: Deviations from the following are given in the data sheets.

#### General

An auto-transformer is a variable mains transformer with a continuously variable secondary voltage. The common winding which serves as both primary and secondary winding is usually a single layer, wound on an annular core. A carbon brush, serving as the movable secondary tap, is made to contact the partly bared winding. The primary winding may be provided with one or more fixed taps.

#### Input voltage

The input voltage is connected to all or part of the primary winding of the transformer. In the data sheets the two input terminals for a stated input voltage are indicated. The **second letter** indicates the common input and output terminal. Unless otherwise stated the input/output terminals indicated are given so that a clockwise rotation of the spindle results in an increasing output voltage when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

The nominal input voltage may continuously be exceeded by 10%.

#### Output voltage

The output voltage (at no load) cannot always be set at exactly the same value as the input voltage as the carbon brush contact point with the slider against the end stop does not always coincide with the beginning or the end of the winding.

#### **Terminals**

The input terminals are denoted N, K, L or M; Z is a mid-tap. The output voltage is taken from T (carbon brush) and one of the other terminals.

#### Nominal output current

This is the current which the transformer may continuously supply under the most unfavourable brush position and ambient temperature.



In an auto-transformer the distribution of the currents, and consequently the copper losses and heat generation in the windings, depends on the brush position. The nominal continuous current is defined by the most unfavourable brush position and the cooling capacity of the transformer. Starting from that cooling capacity it is obvious that the output current may be adapted to the brush position. Measurements have shown that a certain overload is permissible within 10% from the primary tappings. In the graphs, Fig. 1, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, the maximum load current is plotted as a function of the noload output voltage which corresponds with the brush position. For the values of input voltage, nominal output current and maximum output current see under "Electrical data" in the data sheets.

If any doubt arises as to the cooling, do not overload the transformer. Overloads up to 70% can be tolerated if the transformer, and especially the brush track contact, is artificially cooled or immersed in oil. Since this depends greatly on given circumstances, the only hard-and-fast directive is that the temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) of the brush track contact may not exceed 70 °C or 90 °C (see the relevant data sheet).

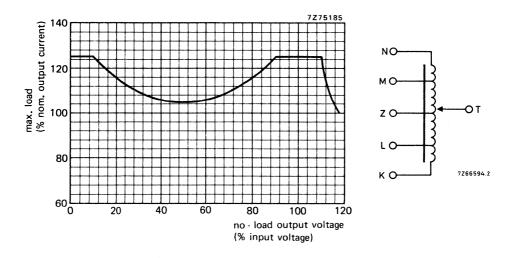


Fig. 1 Maximum load as a function of the output voltage; input voltage M to K or L to N.

When the ends of the winding are used as input terminals, an even higher load is permitted.

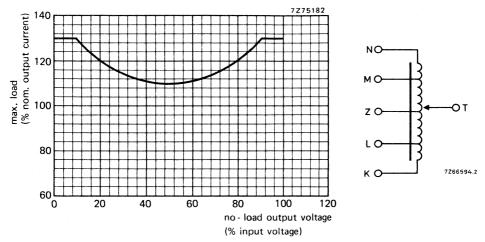


Fig. 2 Maximum load as a function of the output voltage; input voltage N to K.

For a transformer without taps the maximum load as a function of the output voltage is given in Fig. 3.

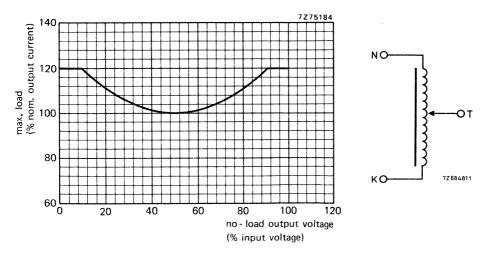


Fig. 3 Maximum load as a function of the output voltage; input voltage N to K.

#### Transient overloads

High transient overloads can be permitted due to the construction of the brush track and of the brush gear. The curve (Fig. 4) gives the relation between maximum permissible load and time. It is based on the maximum permissible temperature of the brush and on the unfavourable brush position. Therefore, after transient overload, additional cooling of the transformer is not required.

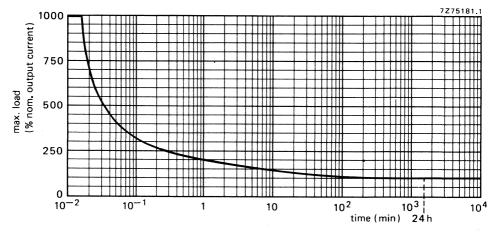


Fig. 4 Maximum non-repetitive overload as a function of time.

To avoid damage to the brush and the track the absolute limit for instantaneous loads is 1000%.

#### Overload protection and inrush current

As a result of the variable transformation ratio, fuses or other safety devices in the primary circuit cannot provide adequate overload protection in the secondary circuit. It is, therefore always necessary to provide secondary circuit protection.

Attention should be paid to the high inrush currents (up to 20 times the nominal current) when providing protection for the primary circuit. As these currents last for a few cycles only, the transformer will not be damaged, but the primary current safety devices may be operated. Safety devices with slow-to-operate characteristics should be used, or measures should be taken to limit the inrush current, e.g. a resistor switched in series with the transformer during the switching delay of a relay (see Fig. 5).

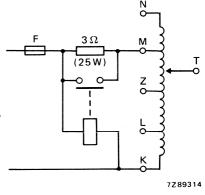


Fig. 5.

#### Voltage per turn of winding

The smallest step of voltage regulation (finest resolution) is that which occurs as the carbon brush "moves" from one turn of the winding to the next.

#### Voltage drop

Due to copper and brush-losses the output voltage will drop in proportion to the output current. The curves (Fig. 6) show the voltage drop as a percentage of the maximum voltage drop given in the data sheets as a function of brush setting. The upper curve applies to a constant current load (nominal output current). The lower curve applies to a constant impedance load (current approximately proportional to the voltage, increasing to maximum current at nominal input voltage).

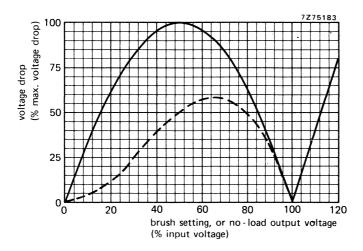


Fig. 6 Voltage drop as a function of brush setting.

#### Losses, no load

The core material has a practically constant specific no-load loss for frequencies of 50 to 400 Hz. The values given in the data sheets, refer to a mains frequency of 50 Hz. For lower frequencies the mains voltage must be decreased proportionally to avoid saturation of the core, and hence excessive core losses. Theoretically, the mains voltage can be increased for higher frequencies. However, the brush losses, being related to the voltage per turn of winding, would cause overheating of the brush contact point. For this reason it is not advisable to increase the input voltage.

#### Ambient temperature range

The data refer to an ambient temperature range of -15 to +40 °C. See also following paragraph.



#### Derating for higher ambient temperatures

The nominal data refer to a maximum ambient temperature of 40 °C. For higher temperatures the current must be derated in conformity with the curves of the figure below. These curves are also based on the most unfavourable brush position and should be combined with figures of preceding pages for different conditions.

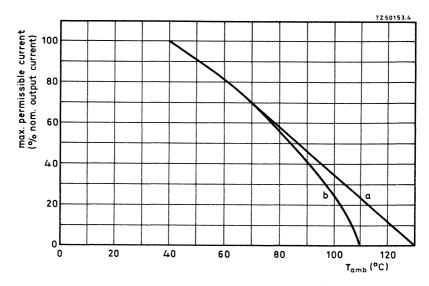


Fig. 7 Maximum permissible output current as a function of temperature. Curve <u>a</u> applies to transformers for which the maximum permissible temperature rise at any point is 90 °C.

Curve b applies to transformers for which the maximum permissible tem-

perature rise at any point is 70 °C.

#### Frequency range

The transformers may be used at frequencies between 50 and 400 Hz. See also "Losses, no load".

#### Insulation resistance

The insulation resistance between live and non-live parts after the damp heat test (IEC 68-2-3, test Ca, 21 days) is > 5 M $\Omega$ .

#### Test voltage

→ All transformers are tested for 1 min at 2000 V, 50 Hz between live and non-live parts.



#### Operational notes

# VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS (AUTO-TRANSFORMERS)

#### Air gap

The air gap between live and non-live parts is  $\geq 4$  mm.

#### Leakage path

The leakage path between live and non-live parts is ≥ 5 mm.

#### Earthing the output circuit

If it is necessary to earth the output circuit, an isolating transformer must be connected between the mains and the variable transformer, so as to prevent short-circuits.

#### Angle of rotation

The total angle of rotation is  $\approx 320^{\circ}$ .

#### Life

The guaranteed life of the carbon brushes, if used within the ratings, is  $> 100\,000$  two-way turns, however, the life expectance is  $\ge 250\,000$  two-way turns.

#### Parallel connection

For parallel connection of two or more transformers, chokes should be connected between the secondary windings to prevent high interchange currents caused by small differences in ganging. See section "Accessories".

#### **Environmental tests**

The transformers are designed to meet the following tests:

Damp heat test IEC 68-2-3, test Ca, 21 days

Temperature cycling IEC 68-2-14, test Na, -10/+85 °C, 1 cycle

Shock test IEC 68-2-27, test Ea

Acceleration, peak, 294 m/s<sup>2</sup> (30g)

Pulse duration: 6 ms

Vibration test IEC 68-2-6, test Fc, Procedure B4

10-55-10 Hz, 1 oct./min, amplitude 0,35 mm, 3 x 2 h

#### Climatic category

The climatic category of the transformers is 15/040/21, according to IEC 68-1.

#### Accessories

The following accessories are available:

- control knobs
- ganging units
- motor drive modules
- chokes for parallel connection of transformers
- a.c. stabilizer module.

See section "Accessories".





## VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMER

- Size code C2
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage	output current	output voltage	catalogue number
V	A	V	
127/150	5	0 to 150	2422 530 03306*

#### APPLICATION

This panel model transformer is for use in laboratories and in industrial and professional equipment.

#### DESCRIPTION

The transformer has a single layer toroidal copper winding which is vacuum impregnated and mounted on a diecast aluminium frame. The construction permits an adjustment down to exactly 0 V.

The spindle protrudes at both sides; its side-to-side position is adjustable. The spindle can be easily replaced by one of another length.

The transformer does not require maintenance under normal conditions.

Screw terminals are provided for connecting the leads.

<sup>\*</sup> Approved by SEV.

#### → ELECTRICAL DATA

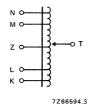


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram. KL = NM; Z = centre tap.

catalogue number	2422 530 03306	
Input voltage L to N*	127 V + 10%	
Input voltage K to N	150 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load, T to N**	0 to ≥ 150 V	
Voltage drop at nominal output current*	≤ 5 V	
Nominal output current	5 A	
Maximum output current**	6,3 A*	
Voltage per turn of winding	0,5 ∨	
Losses, no load	≤ 7 W	
Permissible temperature rise at any point	max. 90 °C	

<sup>\*</sup> Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

<sup>•</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".

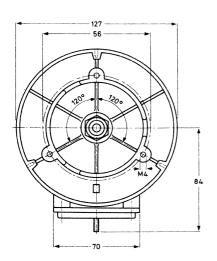
<sup>••</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".

<sup>\*</sup> See also data in the 5th, 6th and 7th column of the table on page 4.

<sup>\*\*</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".

#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

#### Dimensions in mm



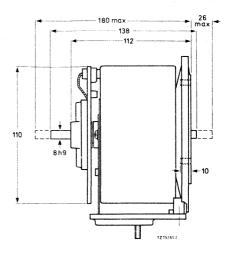


Fig. 2.

Degree of protection (IEC 144)

Mass

Operating torque

Permissible end stop torque

1P00

approx. 3,65 kg

0,1 to 0,2 Nm

max. 4 Nm

#### Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or a chassis by means of 3 screws M4 (maximum length = panel thickness + 10 mm). The mounting hole pattern is given in Fig. 3.

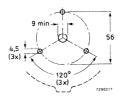


Fig. 3.

#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 027 75160 (service number 5322 362 40044).

# TRANSFORMERS SIZE CODE C2

#### **ACCESSORIES**

The following accessories are available:

- control knobs
- ganging units

See section "Accessories"; use transformer size code C2 when selecting. Further information on request.

## VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS

- Moulded types; size code E1
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage V	output current A	output voltage V	catalogue number 2422 530
240	0,5	120 to 0 or 120 to 240	00407*
120 or 240	0,25/0,5	120 to 0 or 120 to 240	90004*
240	0,5	0 to 120 or 240 to 120	90011*
110	0,6	0 to 110	00107*
60	1,2	0 to 60	00007*

#### APPLICATION

These panel model transformers will find their main application in those cases where inefficient load potentiometers or adjustable series resistors are used. They can also successfully replace tapped transformers in some types of inductive voltage control.

#### DESCRIPTION

The transformers are moulded in reinforced polyester resin. The construction is rugged and professional; the winding is protected by the moulding. The mounting is simple by means of a nut on a threaded bushing.

The transformers do not require maintenance under normal conditions.

Soldering tags are provided for connecting the leads.

The coils of the 240 V types are wound in two layers. The outer layer forms the brush track, so that the brush sweeps half the total winding.



<sup>\*</sup> Approved by SEV.

#### **ELECTRICAL DATA**

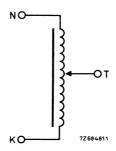


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram of transformers 2422 530 00007 and 2422 530 00107.

catalogue number	2422 530		
	00007	00107	
Input voltage K to N*	60 V + 10%	110 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load, T to N**	0 (+2) to 60 (-2) V	0 (+3) to 110 (-3) V	
Voltage drop at nominal output current*	≤6 V	≤ 10 V	
Nominal output current over the whole control range	1,2 A	0,6 A	
Maximum output current**	1,32 A	0,7 A	
Voltage per turn of winding	0,122 V	0,12 V	
Losses, no load	≤ 1,1 W	≤ 1,8 W	
Permissible temperature rise at any point <sup>♣</sup>	max. 70 <sup>C</sup>	max. 70 °C	



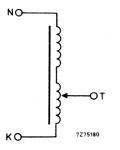
<sup>\*</sup> Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.

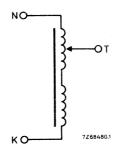
<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation.

See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".

See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".
 See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".

<sup>^ 0,25</sup> A/0,28 A for input connection between terminals Z and N.





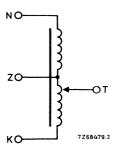


Fig. 2 Circuit diagram of transformer 2422 530 00407.

Fig. 3 Circuit diagram of transformer 2422 530 90011.

Fig. 4 Circuit diagram of transformer 2422 530 90004.

catalogue number	2	2422 530		
	00407	90011	90004	
Input voltage N to K*	240 V + 10%	240 V + 10%	240 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load, T to K**	120 (±2) to 0 (+3) V	240 (-3) to 120 (±2) V	120 (±2) to 0 (+3) V	
Input voltage K to N	240 V + 10%	240 V + 10%	240 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load, T to N**	120 (±2) to 240 (-3) V	0 (+3) to 120 (±2) V	120 (±2) to 240 (-3) V	
Input voltage Z to N			120 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load, T to N**			120 (±2) to 240 (-3) V	
Input voltage Z to K			120 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load, T to K**			120 (±2) to 0 (+3) V	
Voltage drop at nominal output current*	≤ 20 V	≤20 V	≤ 20 V	
Nominal output current over the whole control range	0,5 A	0,5 A	0,5 A (0,25 A**)	
Maximum output current ••	0,55 A	0,55 A	0,55 A (0,28 A**)	
Voltage per turn of winding		0,133 V		
Losses, no load		≤ 1,8 W		
Permissible temperature rise at any point <sup>♣</sup>		max. 70 °C		

Notes: see preceding page.



# TRANSFORMERS SIZE CODE E1



Dimensions in mm

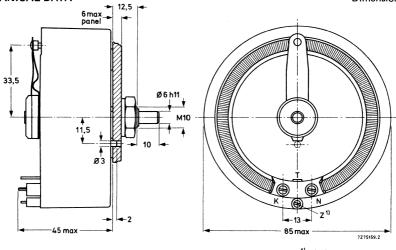


Fig. 5.

1) only for 2422 530 90004

Degree of protection (IEC144)

Mass

Operating torque

Permissible end stop torque

IP00

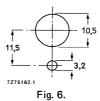
approx. 700 g

0.03 to 0.07 Nm

max. 1 Nm

#### Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or a chassis (maximum thickness 6 mm) by means of the nut on the threaded bushing. The mounting hole pattern is given in Fig. 6.



#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes, already mounted in the contact arm, can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 027 78660 (or service number 5322 362 40038).

#### **ACCESSORIES**

For these transformers a control knob with dial is available; see section "Accessories". Further information on request.



## VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS

- Moulded types; size code E1.1
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage	output current	output voltage	catalogue number
220 V	0,5 A	0 to 220 V	2422 530 10407*
110 V	1.4 A	0 to 110 V	2422 530 10107*
42 V	2.5 A	0 to 42 V	2422 530 90032*
60 V	3.15 A	0 to 60 V	2422 530 10007*
32 V	7 A	0 to 32 V	2422 530 90033

#### APPLICATION

These panel model transformers will find their main application in those cases where load potentiometers or adjustable series resistors are used. They can also successfully replace tapped transformers in some types of inductive voltage control.

#### DESCRIPTION

The transformers are moulded in reinforced polyester resin. The construction is rugged and professional; the winding is protected by the moulding. The mounting hole pattern is simple, the support area is relatively wide and therefore the transformer can be mounted on thin chassis or panels.

The transformers have spindles of glass-fibre-filled plastic material. They do not require maintenance under normal conditions.

Screw terminals or Faston terminals (transformers 2422 530 90033) are provided for connecting the leads.

<sup>\*</sup> Approved by SEV.

#### **ELECTRICAL DATA**

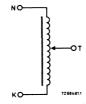


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram.

	2422 530		
catalogue number	10407	10107	90032
Input voltage N to K*	220 V + 10%	110 V + 10%	42 V + 10%
Output voltage, no load, T to K**	0 (+ 3) to 220 (-3) V	0 (+ 3) to 110 (-3) V	0 (+ 1) to 42 (-1) V
Voltage drop at nominal output current●	≤ 15 V	≤6 V	≤ 2,6 V
Nominal output current over the whole control range	0,5 A	1,4 A	2,5 A
Maximum output current●●	0,6 A	1,7 A	3 A
Voltage per turn of winding	0,2 V	0,2 V	0,16 V
Losses, no-load	≤3 W	≤3W	≤3 W
Permissible temperature rise at any point▲	max. 70 °C		

- Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.
- \*\* The output voltage increases for clockwise rotation when viewed on the shaft.
- See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".
- •• See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".
- ▲ See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".

catalogue number

Input voltage N to K\*

Output voltage, no load, T to K\*\*

Voltage drop at nominal output current.

Nominal output current over the whole

control range	3,15 A	7 A
Maximum output current●●	3,7 A	8 A
Voltage per turn of winding	0,203 V	0,128 V
Losses, no-load	≤3 W	≤ 4 W
Permissible temperature rise at any point▲	max. 70 °C	max. 90 °C

0 (+ 2) to 60 (-2) V

10007

2,5 V

60 V + 10%

2422 530 . . . .

90033

3 V

32 V + 10%

0 (+ 1) to 32 (-1) V



Notes: see preceding page.

#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

#### Dimensions in mm

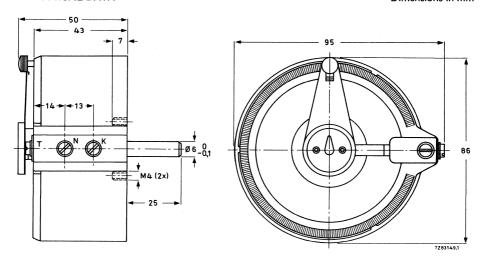


Fig. 2 Transformers 2422 530 10007, 2422 530 10107, 2422 530 10407 and 2422 530 90032.

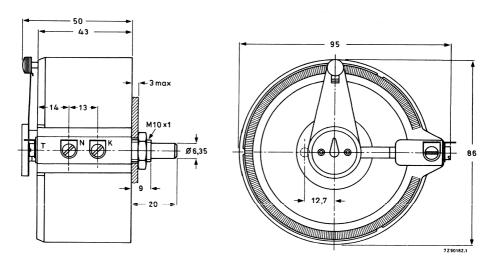


Fig. 3 Transformer 2422 530 90033.

Degree of protection (IEC 144)

Mass

Operating torque

Permissible end stop torque

1P00

1000 q

0.05 to 0.1 Nm

max. 1 Nm

#### Mounting

The transformers can be mounted on a panel or a chassis in any position. Transformer 2422 530 90033 can be secured with the hexagonal nut, which is supplied; see Fig. 4 for the required mounting holes. The other types of transformer can be fitted with 2 screws M4 (maximum length = panel thickness + 7 mm); see Fig. 5 for the mounting hole pattern.

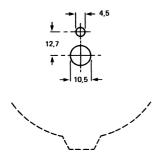


Fig. 4 Mounting hole pattern for transformer 2422 530 90033.

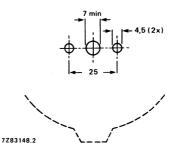


Fig. 5 Mounting hole pattern for transformers 2422 530 10007, 2422 530 10107, 2422 530 10407.

#### Carbon brushes

A subassembly consisting of a spindle, a contact arm with carbon brushes, and a locking washer can be supplied under:

catalogue number 4322 028 04980 (service number 5322 362 44025) for transformers 2422 530 10107 and 2422 530 10407;

catalogue number 4322 028 05710 (service number 5322 362 44027) for transformers 2422 530 10007 and 2422 530 90032:

catalogue number 4322 028 07090 (service number 5322 362 40185) for transformer 2422 530 90033.

#### **ACCESSORIES**

For these transformers a control knob with dial is available\*; see section "Accessories". Further information on request.

\* Not for transformers 2422 530 90033.



- Moulded types; size code E2
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage V	output current A	output voltage V	catalogue number 2422 530
220/240	0,7	0 to 240	01407*
220	0,83	0 to 220	11407*
115/130	1,2	0 to 130	01607*
115	1,4	0 to 115	11607*
42	4	0 to 42	90031*

#### APPLICATION

These panel model transformers will find their main application in those cases where inefficient load potentiometers or adjustable series resistors are used. They can also successfully replace tapped transformers in some types of inductive voltage control.

#### DESCRIPTION

The transformers are moulded in reinforced polyester resin. The construction is rugged and professional; the winding is protected by the moulding. The mounting hole pattern is simple, the support area is relatively wide and therefore the transformers can be mounted on thin chassis or panels.

The spindle protrudes at both sides; its side-to-side position is adjustable. The spindle can be easily replaced by one of another length.

The transformers do not require maintenance under normal conditions.

Screw terminals are provided for connecting the leads.

<sup>\*</sup> Approved by SEV.

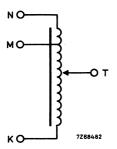


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram of transformers 2422 530 01407 and 2422 530 01607.

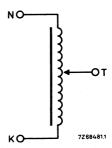


Fig. 2 Circuit diagram of transformers 2422 530 11407, 2422 530 11607 and 2422 530 90031.

catalogue number	2422 530		
cutai ogue riumboi	01407	11407	90031
Input voltage M to K*	220 V + 10%		
Input voltage N to K	240 V + 10%	220 V + 10%	42 V + 10%
Output voltage, no load, T to K**	0 (+3) to 240 (± 3 V)	0 (+3) to 220 (-3) V	0 (+1) to 42 (-1) V
Voltage drop at nominal output current®	≤ 16 V	≤ 13 V	≤2 V
Nominal output current over the whole control range	0,7 A	0,83 A	4 A
Maximum output current ••	0,83 A*	1 A	4,8 A
Voltage per turn of winding	0,242 V	0,23 V	0,206 V
Losses, no-load	≤4 W	≤4 W	≤ 2 W
Permissible temperature rise at any point	max. 70 °C		

<sup>\*</sup> Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".

<sup>••</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".

<sup>\*</sup> See also data in the 5th, 6th and 7th column of the table on pages 4 and 5.

<sup>^</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".

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catalogue number	2422 530		530
catalogue number	(	01607	11607
Input voltage M to K*		15 V + 10%	
Input voltage N to K		30 V + 10%	115 V + 10%
Output voltage, no load, T to K**		) (+2) to  30 (± 2) V	0 (+2) to 115 (-2) V
Voltage drop at nominal output current <sup>e</sup>		≤7 V	<6 V
Nominal output current over the whole control range		I,2 A	1,4 A
Maximum output current**		I,4 A*	1,7 A
Voltage per turn of winding	(	),211 V	0,186 V
Losses, no load	4	<b>≤4W</b>	≤4 W
Permissible temperature rise at any point		max.	70 °C

## **MECHANICAL DATA** Dimensions in mm 704 F-31: 86 75 max <sup>(2)</sup> Fig. 3. (1) for 2422 530 01407 and 01607 37 for 2422 530 90031 (2) 105 for 2422 530 90031 (4) 95 for 2422 530 90031 Degree of protection (IEC 144) **IP00** 1250 q

Mass

Operating torque

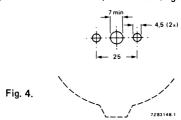
Permissible end stop torque

0,05 to 0,1 Nm

max. 1 Nm

#### Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or a chassis with 2 screws M4 (maximum length = panel thickness +7 mm). The mounting hole pattern is given in Fig. 4.



#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes, already mounted in the contact arm, can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 026 16310 (or service number 5322 362 40054). For transformer 2422 530 90031 the catalogue number of the spare carbon brush is 4322 027 78720 (or service number 5322 362 44015).

#### **ACCESSORIES**

The following accessories are available:

- control knobs
- ganging units
- motor drive modules
- a.c. stabilizer module.

See section "Accessories"; use size code E2 when selecting. Further information on request.

- Moulded types; size code E3
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage	output current	output voltage	catalogue number
V	A	V	2422 530
220/260	1,2	0 to 260	08407*
220	1,4	0 to 220	18407*

#### APPLICATION

These panel model transformers are used as power or voltage controls in mass produced apparatus, such as air heaters, ventilator controls, etc.

#### DESCRIPTION

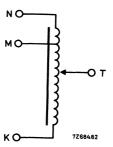
The transformers are moulded in reinforced polyester resin. The construction is rugged and professional; the winding is protected by the moulding. The mounting hole pattern is simple, the support area is relatively wide and therefore the transformers can be mounted on thin chassis or panels.

The spindle protrudes at both sides; its side-to-side position is adjustable. The spindle can be easily replaced by one of another length.

The transformers do not require maintenance under normal conditions.

Screw terminals are provided for connecting the leads.

<sup>\*</sup> Approved by SEV.





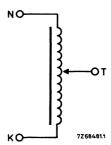


Fig. 2 Circuit diagram of transformer 2422 530 18407.

catalogue number	242	2 530
	08407	18407
Input voltage M to K*	220 V + 10%	
Input voltage N to K	260 V + 10%	220 V + 10%
Output voltage, no load, T to K**	0 (+3) to 260 (± 3) V	0 (+3) to 220 (-3) V
Voltage drop at nominal output current*	≤ 13 V	≤ 14 V
Nominal output current over the whole control range	1,2 A	1,4 A
Maximum output current ••	1,4 A*	1,7 A
Voltage per turn of winding	0,36 V	0,36 V
Losses, no load	< 6 W	≤5 W
Permissible temperature rise at any point <sup>▲</sup>	max	k. 70 °C

<sup>\*</sup> Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

<sup>•</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".

<sup>••</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".

<sup>\*</sup> See also data in the 5th, 6th and 7th column of the table on page 5.

<sup>^</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".

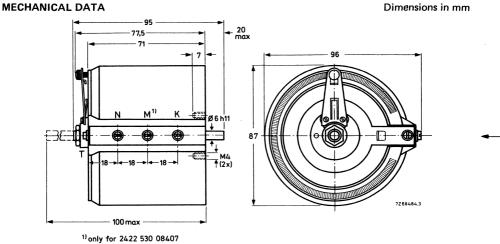


Fig. 3.

Degree of protection (IEC144)

Mass

Operating torque

Permissible end stop torque

IP00

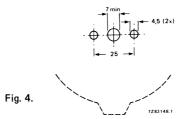
approx. 1800 g

0,05 to 0,10 Nm

1 Nm

#### Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or a chassis with 2 screws M4 (maximum length = panel thickness +7 mm). The mounting hole pattern is given in Fig. 4.



#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes, already mounted in the contact arm, can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 026 16310 (or service number 5322 362 40054).

#### **ACCESSORIES**

The following accessories are available:

- control knobs
- ganging units
- motor drive module
- a.c. stabilizer module.

See section "Accessories"; use size code E3 when selecting. Further information on request.



# =

## VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS

- Moulded types; size code E3.1
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### **QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

input voltage	output current	output voltage	,	ie number 30
V	<b>A</b>	V	panel model	bench model
220/260 240/270	1 1 1	0 to 260 0 to 270	22407* 22507*	22411* 22511
127/150	2,5	0 to 150	22307*	22511

#### APPLICATION

These panel model and bench model transformers are for use in industrial and professional equipment.

#### DESCRIPTION

The annular core with a single layer of insulated copper wire is moulded in reinforced polyester resin. The construction is rugged and professional; the mounting hole pattern is simple, the support area is relatively wide and therefore the transformers can be mounted on thin chassis or panels.

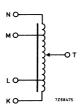
The bench models can also be panel mounted.

The spindle protrudes at both sides; its side-to-side position is adjustable. The spindle can easily be replaced by one of another length.

The transformers do not require maintenance under normal conditions.

Screw terminals are provided for connecting the leads.

<sup>\*</sup> SEV approval applied for.



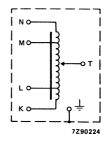


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram of panel model transformers 2422 530 22407, 2422 530 22507 and 2422 530 22307; KL = NM.

Fig. 2 Circuit diagram of bench model transformers 2422 530 22411 and 2422 530 22511; KL = NM.

catalogue number	2422 530			
panel model bench model	22407 22411	22507 22511	22307	
Input voltage M to K*	220 V + 10%	240 V + 6%	127 V + 10%	
Input voltage N to K	260 V + 10%	270 V + 6%	150 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load, T to K**	0 (+ 3) to 260 (± 3) V	0 (+ 3) to 270 (± 3) V	0 (+ 2) to 150 (± 2) V	
Voltage drop at nominal output current●	≤ 10 V	≤11 V	≤5 V	
Nominal output current over the whole control range	1 A	1 A	2,5 A	
Maximum output current●●	1,25 A <b>▲</b>	1,25 A▲	3 A <b>▲</b>	
Voltage per turn of winding	0,36 V	0,37 V	0,36 V	
Losses, no load	≤6 W	≤ 7 W	≤6 W	
Permissible temperature rise at any point▲▲	max.	70 °C	max. 90 °C	

Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".

<sup>•</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".

See also data in the 5th, 6th and 7th column of the table on pages 4 and 5.

<sup>▲▲</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".



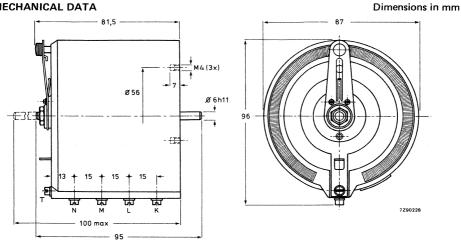
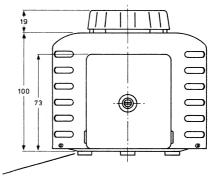


Fig. 3 Panel model transformer.



The pads protrude approximately 3 mm.

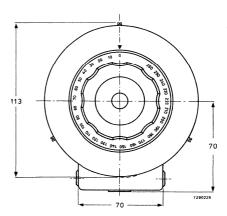


Fig. 4 Bench model transformer.

Degree of protection (IEC 144)

panel model	IP00
bench model	IP20

#### Mass

panel model	approx. 1,8 kg
bench model	approx. 2,1 kg
Operating torque	0,05 to 0,1 Nm
Permissible end stop torque	max, 1 Nm

#### Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or a chassis with 3 screws M4 (maximum length = panel thickness + 7 mm). The mounting hole pattern is given in Fig. 5.

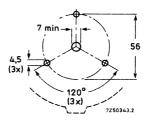


Fig. 5.

#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes, already mounted in the contact arm, can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 026 16310 (or service number 5322 362 40054). For transformer 2422 530 22307 the catalogue number of spare carbon brushes is 4322 028 07660 (or service number 5322 362 40187).

#### **ACCESSORIES**

The following accessories are available:

- control knobs
- ganging units
- motor drive module
- a.c. stabilizer module.

See section "Accessories"; use size code E3.1 when selecting. Further information on request.



- Moulded types; size code E4
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage	output current	output voltage	catalogue 2422 530	
V	Α	V	panel model	bench model
220/260	2	0 to 260	03407*	
240/260	2	0 to 260	03507*	
220	2,5	0 to 220	13407*	
220/260	2,5	0 to 260	23407**	23411**
240/270	2,5	0 to 270	23507**	23511**
127/150	5	0 to 150	23307**	

#### APPLICATION

These panel model and bench model transformers are for use in industrial and professional equipment.

#### DESCRIPTION

The annular core with a single layer of insulated copper wire is moulded in reinforced polyester resin. The construction is rugged and professional; the mounting hole pattern is simple, the support area is relatively wide and therefore the transformers can be mounted on thin chassis or panels.

The bench models can also be panel mounted.

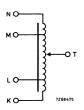
The spindle protrudes at both sides; its side-to-side position is adjustable. The spindle can easily be replaced by one of another length.

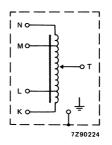
The transformers do not require maintenance under normal conditions.

Screw terminals are provided for connecting the leads.

<sup>\*</sup> Approved by SEV.

<sup>\*\*</sup> SEV approval applied for.





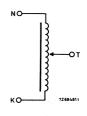


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram of panel model transformers 2422 530 03407, 2422 530 03507, 2422 530 23411 and 2422 530 23407, 2422 530 23507 2422 530 23511; KL = NM. and 2422 530 23307; KL = NM.

Fig. 2 Circuit diagram of bench model transformers

Fig. 3 Circuit diagram of panel model transformers 2422 530 13407.

catalogue number	2422 530			
panel model	03407	03507	13407	
Input voltage M to K*	220 V + 10%	240 V + 10%		
Input voltage N to K	260 V + 10%	260 V + 10%	220 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load, T to K**	0 (+3) to 260 (±3) V	0 (+3) to 260 (±3) V	0 (+3) to 220 (-3) V	
Voltage drop at nominal output current*	≤7 V	≤7 V	≤7 V	
Nominal output current over the whole control range	2 A	2 A	2,5 A	
Maximum output current ••	2,4 A*	2,4 A*	3 A	
Voltage per turn of winding	0,488 V	0,488 V	0,478 V	
Losses, no load		≤8 W		
Permissible temperature rise at any point		max. 70 °C		

<sup>\*</sup> Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".

<sup>••</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".

<sup>\*</sup> See also data in the 5th, 6th and 7th column of the table on page 5.

<sup>^</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".

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catalogue number	2422 530			
panel model	23407	23507	23307	
bench model	23411	23511		
Input voltage M to K*	220 V + 10%	240 V + 6%	127 V + 10%	
Input voltage N to K	260 V + 10%	270 V + 6%	150 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load, T to K**	0 (+ 3) to 260 (± 3) V	0 (+ 3) to 270 (± 3) V	0 (+ 2) to 150 (± 2) V	
Voltage drop at nominal output current •	≤ 8 V	≤ 8,5 V	≤ 3,5 V	
Nominal output current over the whole control range	2,5 A	2,5 A	5 A	
Maximum output current ••	3 A*	3 A*	6 A *	
Voltage per turn of winding	0,488 V	0,504 V	0,485 V	
Losses, no load	≤ 8 W	≤ 9 W	≤ 6 W	
Permissible temperature rise at any point **		max. 90 °C		

<sup>\*</sup> Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.

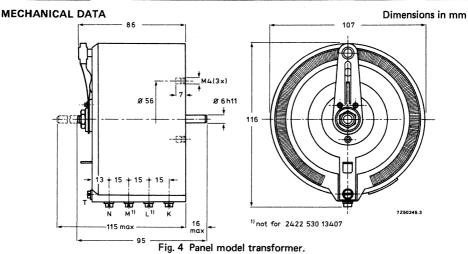
<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

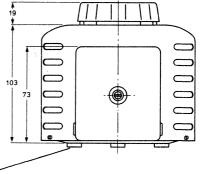
<sup>•</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".

<sup>••</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".

<sup>\*</sup> See also data in the 5th, 6th and 7th column of the table on pages 4 and 5.

<sup>♣▲</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".





The pads protrude approximately 3 mm.

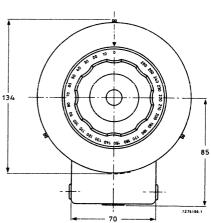


Fig. 5 Bench model transformer.

Degree of protection (IEC 144)

panel model bench model **IP20** 

Mass

panel model bench model

Operating torque

Permissible end stop torque

IP00

approx. 3,1 kg

approx. 3,3 kg

0.05 to 0.15 Nm

max. 1 Nm

#### Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or a chassis with 3 screws M4 (maximum length = panel thickness + 7 mm). The mounting hole pattern is given in Fig. 6.

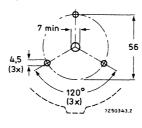


Fig. 6.

#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes, already mounted in the contact arm, can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 026 65540 (or service number 5322 362 40079). For transformer 2422 530 23307 the catalogue number of spare carbon brushes is 4322 028 07670 (or service number 5322 362 40188).

#### **ACCESSORIES**

The following accessories are available:

- control knobs.
- ganging units.
- motor drive module.
- a.c. stabilizer module.

See section "Accessories"; use size code E4 when selecting. Further information on request.

- Moulded types; size code E5
- Utility version
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage	output current	output voltage	catalogue number
V	A	V	2422 530
220	4	110 to 220	90023*
220		0 to 220	90024*

#### APPLICATION

These panel model transformers are designed to be built in laboratory, industrial and professional equipment.

#### DESCRIPTION

The transformers are partly moulded in reinforced polyester resin. The construction is simple but rugged; the impregnated winding is unprotected. The mounting hole pattern is simple, the support area is relatively wide and therefore the transformers can be mounted on thin chassis or panels.

The transformers do not require maintenance under normal conditions.

Screw terminals are provided for connecting the leads.

<sup>\*</sup> Approved by SEV.

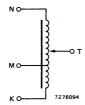


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram.

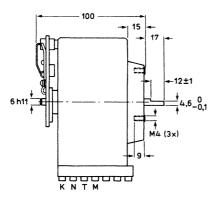
catalogue number	2422 530			
	90023	90024		
Input voltage N to K*	220 V + 10%	220 V + 10%		
Output voltage, no load, T to K**	110 (±3) to 220 (–3) V	0 (+3) to 220 (-3) V		
Output voltage, no load, M to K	80 (±3) V	80 (±3) V		
Voltage drop at nominal output current®	≤ 8,1	≤ 8,1 V		
Nominal output current over the whole control range	4 A			
Maximum output current ••	4,8 A	4,8 A		
Voltage per turn of winding	r turn of winding 0,61 V			
Losses, no load	≤6,5	≤6,5 W		
Permissible temperature rise at any point*	max.	max. 70 °C		

<sup>\*</sup> Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation.

<sup>See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".
See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".</sup> 

<sup>\*</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".



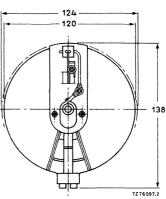


Fig. 2.

Degree of protection (IEC 144)

Mass

Operating torque

Permissible end stop torque

Total angle of rotation

2422 530 90023

2422 530 90024

1P00

approx. 4030 g

0,05 to 0,15 Nm

max. 1 Nm

approx. 1600

approx. 320°

## Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or a chassis with 3 screws M4 (maximum length = panel thickness +9 mm). The mounting hole pattern is shown in Fig. 3.

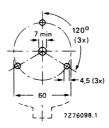


Fig. 3.

#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 027 75750 (service number 5322 362 44012).

- Moulded types; size code E6
- Utility version
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### **QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

output current A	output voltage V	catalogue number 2422 530
4.5	0 to 253 or 0 to 276	90028*
5	0 to 220	90027*
10	0 to 130	90034
	4,5 5	A V 4,5 0 to 253 or 0 to 276 5 0 to 220

#### APPLICATION

These panel model transformers are for use in industrial and professional equipment.

#### DESCRIPTION

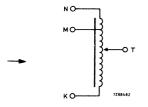
The transformers are partly moulded in reinforced polyester resin. The construction is simple but rugged; the impregnated winding is unprotected. The mounting hole pattern is simple, the support area is relatively wide and therefore the transformers can be mounted on thin chassis or panels.

The transformers do not require maintenance under normal conditions.

The spindle protrudes at both sides; its side-to-side position is adjustable. The spindle can be easily replaced by one of another length.

Screw terminals or Faston terminals (transformer 2422 530 90034) are provided for connecting the leads.





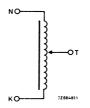




Fig. 1 Circuit diagram of transformer 2422 530 90028.

Fig. 2 Circuit diagram of transformer 2422 530 90027.

Fig. 3 Circuit diagram of transformer 2422 530 90034.

catalogue number	2422 530			
catalogue number	90028	90027	90034	
Input voltage M to K*	220 V + 15%	-		
Output voltage, no load, T to K**	0 (+ 3) to 253 (± 3) V			
Input voltage M to K	240 V + 6%			
Output voltage, no load, T to K**	0 (+ 3,3) to 276 (± 3,3) V			
Input voltage N to K	276 V + 6%	220 V + 10%	110 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load, T to K**	0 (+ 3,3) to 276 (-3,3) V	0 (+ 3) to 220 (-3) V	0 (+ 2) to 130 (± 2) V	
Voltage drop at nominal output current ●	≤6 V	≤6 V	≤ 2,5 V	
Nominal output current over the whole control range	4,5 A	5 A	10 A	
Maximum output current●●	5 A▲	6 A		
Voltage per turn of winding input 220 V	0,56 V	0,543 V		
input 240 V	0,61 V			
input 110 V			0,524 V	
Losses, no load	≤ 8 W max. 70 °C		≤ 5 W	
Permissible temperature rise at any point			max. 90 °C	

- Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.
- \*\* The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.
- See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".
- See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".
- ▲ See also data in the 5th, 6th and 7th column of the table on page 5.
- ▲ See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".



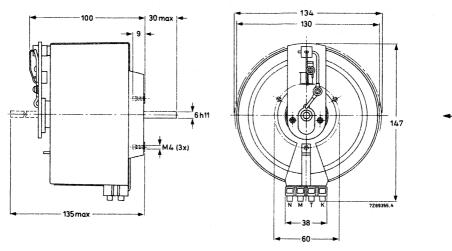


Fig. 4 Transformers 2422 530 90027 and 2422 530 90028.

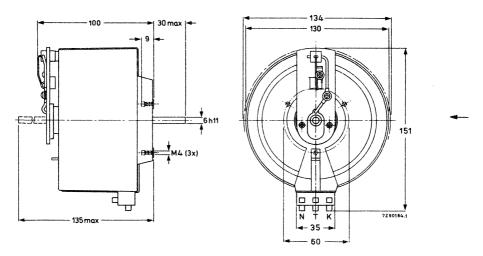


Fig. 5 Transformer 2422 530 90034.

Degree of protection (IEC 144)
Mass
Operating torque

Permissible end stop torque

IP00 approx. 4,5 kg 0,05 to 0,15 Nm max. 2 Nm

#### Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or chassis with 3 screws M4 (maximum length = panel thickness + 9 mm). The mounting hole pattern is in accordance with DIN 42595 and shown in Fig. 6.

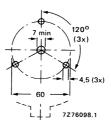


Fig. 6.

#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 027 75750 (or service number 5322 362 44012).

#### **ACCESSORIES**

The following accessories are available;

- control knobs
- ganging units
- chokes for parallel connection
- motor drive module
- a.c. stabilizer module.

See section "Accessories"; use size code E6 when selecting. Further information on request.

- Moulded types; size code E6.1
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage V	output current A	output voltage V	c 2		
			bench model	panel model	lab model
127/150	10	0 to 150		04307*	
220/260	5	0 to 260	04411*	04407*	
240/270	5	0 to 270	04511*	04507 *	
220	5	0 to 260			04415



These panel model, bench model and laboratory model transformers are designed for use in laboratories and in industrial and professional applications.

#### DESCRIPTION

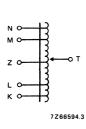
The annular core with a single layer of insulated copper wire is moulded in a reinforced polyester resin bottom part. The construction is rugged and professional; the transformers need no maintenance under normal conditions.

The spindle protrudes at both sides; its side-to-side position is adjustable. The spindle can be easily replaced by one of another length.

Screw terminals are provided for connecting the leads, except for the laboratory model. The bench models can also be used for panel mounting. The laboratory model is a bench model with a handle, a 3-core cable (including earth) with plug for input connection, an outlet socket, and a fuse. Both plug and socket have a side-contact earth connection.



<sup>\*</sup> Approved by SEV.



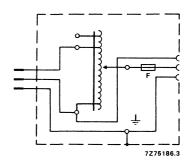


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram of panel model, KL = NM; Z = centre tap.

Fig. 2 Circuit diagram of bench model, KL = NM; Z = centre tap.

Fig. 3 Circuit diagram of laboratory model; F = 5 A.

catalogue number,	2422 530			
bench model		04411	04511	
panel model	04307	04407	04507	
laboratory model				04415
Input voltage L to N*	127 V + 10%	220 V + 10%	240 V + 10%	
Input voltage K to N	150 V + 10%	260 V + 10%	270 V + 10%	'
Input voltage				220 V + 10%
➤ Output voltage, no load, T to N**	0 to 150 ± 2 V	0 to 260 ± 3 V	0 to 270 ±3 V	
➤ Output voltage				0 to 260 ± 3 \
Voltage drop at nominal output current*	≤5 V	<6 V	≤6 V	≤6 V
Nominal output current	10 A	5 A	5 A	5 A
Maximum output current ••	12,6 A*	6,3 A*	6,3 A*	6,3 A
Voltage per turn of winding	0,65 V	0,63 V	0,66 V	0,63 V.
Losses, no load	≤ 10,5 W	≤ 9 W	≤ 10,5 W	≤9 W
Permissible temperature rise at any point**		max. 90	ос	

<sup>\*</sup> Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.



<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation when the transformer is mounted behind a panel

See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop"

<sup>••</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".

<sup>\*</sup> See also data in the 5th, 6th and 7th column of the table on pages 4 and 5.

<sup>^^</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".

#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

### Dimensions in mm

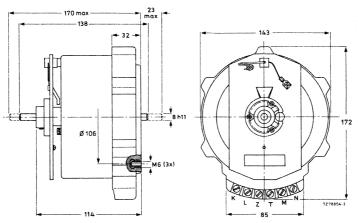
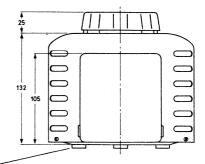


Fig. 4 Panel model.



The pads protrude approximately 4 mm.

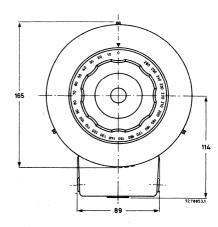
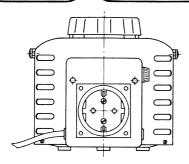


Fig. 5 Bench model.





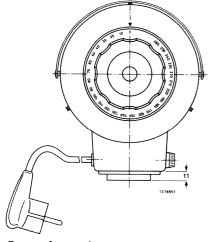


Fig. 6 Laboratory model; dimensions are identical with those in Fig. 5, except as shown.

Degree of protection panel model bench model

Mass

panel model bench model laboratory model

Operating torque

Permissible end stop torque

IP00 IP20

approx. 6 kg approx. 6,6 kg approx. 6,9 kg

0,15 to 0,25 Nm

max. 4 Nm

#### Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or a chassis by means of 3 screws M6 (maximum length = panel thickness + 10 mm). The mounting hole pattern is shown in Fig. 7.

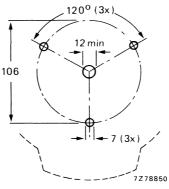


Fig. 7.

#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 027 75160 (service number 5322 362 40044). For complete replacement transformer 2422 530 04307 needs two brushes.

#### **ACCESSORIES**

The following accessories are available:

- control knobs
- ganging units
- chokes for parallel connection
- motor drive module
- a.c. stabilizer module.

See section "Accessories"; use transformer size code E6.1 when selecting. Further information on request.



# VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS

- Moulded types; size code E7
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage A	output current A	output voltage V	1	catalogue numbe 2422 530	r
			bench model	panel model	lab. model
220	10	0 to 220		15407 *	
220/260	8,5	0 to 260	05411*	05407 *	
240/270	8,5	0 to 270	05511*	05507*	
220	8,5	0 to 260			05415

#### APPLICATION

These panel mounting, bench model and laboratory model transformers are designed for use in laboratories and in industrial and professional equipment.

#### DESCRIPTION

The annular core with a single layer of insulated copper wire is moulded in a reinforced polyester resin bottom part. The construction is rugged and professional; the transformers need no maintenance under normal conditions.

The construction permits an adjustment down to exactly 0 V.

The spindle protrudes at both sides; its side-to-side position is adjustable. The spindle can be easily replaced by one of another length.

Screw terminals are provided for connecting the leads, except for the laboratory model. The bench models can also be used for panel mounting. The laboratory model is a bench model with a handle, a 3-core cable (including earth) with plug for input connection, an outlet socket, and a fuse. Both plug and socket have a side-contact earth connection.

<sup>\*</sup> Approved by SEV.

# **ELECTRICAL DATA**

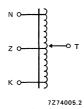


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram of panel model 2422 530 15407; Z = centre tap.

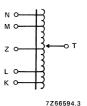


Fig. 2 Circuit diagram of panel models 2422 530 05407 and 2422 530 05507. KL = NM; Z = centre tap.

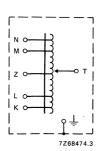


Fig. 3 Circuit diagram of bench model. KL = NM; Z = centre tap.

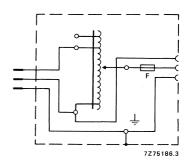


Fig. 4 Circuit diagram of laboratory model; F = 8 A.

catalogue number		2422 530 .		
bench model		05411	05511	
panel model	15407	05407	05507	
laboratory model				05415
Input voltage L to N*		220 V + 10%	240 V + 10%	
Input voltage K to N	220 V + 10%	260 V + 10%	270 V + 10%	
Input voltage				220 V + 10 %
Output voltage, no load, T to N**	0 to 220 ± 3 V	0 to 260 ±3 V	0 to 270 ±3 V	
Output voltage, no load		100		0 to 260 ± 3 V
Voltage drop at nominal output current	≤4 V	≤6 V	≤6 V	≤6 V
Nominal output current over the whole control range	10 A	8,5 A	8,5 A	8,5 A
Maximum output current ••	12 A⁴	11,2 A*	11,2 A*	11,2 A
Voltage per turn of winding	0,81 V	0,81 V	0,85 V	0,81 V
Losses, no load	≤ 16 W	≤ 16 W	≤ 17,5 W	≤ 16 W
Permissible temperature rise at any point <sup>* *</sup>		max. 90 °C	·	



<sup>\*</sup> Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

<sup>•</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".

<sup>••</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".

<sup>\*</sup> See also data in the 5th, 6th and 7th column of the table on page 5.

<sup>\*\*</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".

# **MECHANICAL DATA**

# Dimensions in mm

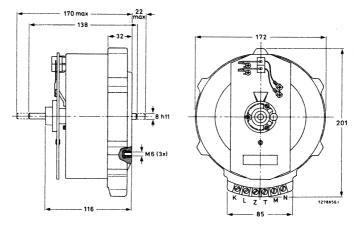


Fig. 5 Panel model.

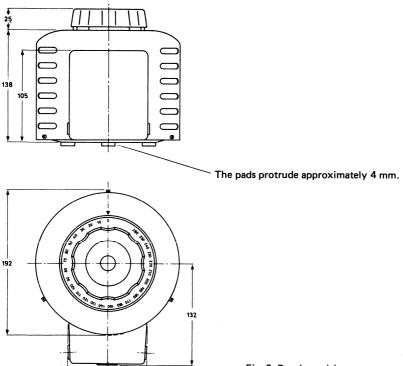
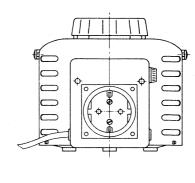


Fig. 6 Bench model.





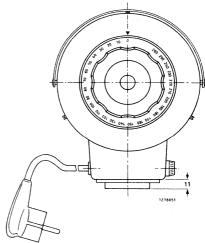


Fig. 7 Laboratory model; dimensions are identical with those in Fig. 6, except as shown.

Degree of protection (IEC 144) panel model

bench model

Mass

panel model bench model laboratory model

Operating torque

Permissible end stop torque

IP00 IP20

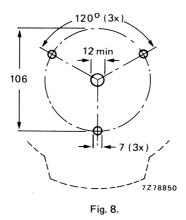
> approx. 8,8 kg approx. 9,6 kg approx. 9,85 kg 0,2 to 0,3 Nm

max. 4 Nm

# **TRANSFORMERS** SIZE CODE E7

### Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or chassis by means of 3 screws M6 (maximum length = panel thickness + 11 mm). The mounting hole pattern is shown in Fig. 8.



### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 027 75160 (service number 5322 362 40044). For complete replacement the transformers need two brushes.

# **ACCESSORIES**

The following accessories are available:

- control knobs
- ganging units
- chokes for parallel connection
- motor drive module
- a.c. stabilizer module.

See section "Accessories"; use transformer size code E7 when selecting. Further information on request.



# VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS

- Moulded types; size code E8
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage V	output current A	output voltage V	catalogue number 2422 530
220/260	12	0 to 260	06407
240/260	12	0 to 260	06507
220	15	0 to 220	16407

#### APPLICATION

These panel model transformers have been developed to meet the demand for larger power requirements e.g. power plants, studios, cinemas, etc.

#### DESCRIPTION

The annular core with a single layer of insulated copper wire is moulded in a reinforced polyester resin bottom part. The construction is rugged and professional. The contact surface is on the cylindrical outside and it has a special metal finish to ensure permanently perfect contact and to prevent any oxidation by overheating.

The construction permits an adjustment down to exactly 0 V.

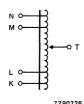
The spindle protrudes at both sides; its side-to-side position is adjustable. The spindle can easily be replaced by one of another length.

The transformers do not require maintenance under normal conditions.

Screw terminals are provided for connecting the leads.

# TRANSFORMERS SIZE CODE E8

# **ELECTRICAL DATA**



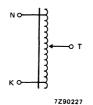


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram of transformers 2422 530 06407 and 2422 530 06507; KL = NM.

Fig. 2 Circuit diagram of transformer 2422 530 16407.

antalogue number	2422 530			
catalogue number	06407	06507	16407	
Input voltage L to N*	220 V + 10%	240 V + 10%		
Input voltage K to N	260 V + 10%	260 V + 10%	220 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load, T to N**	0 to 260 (± 3) V	0 to 260 (± 3) V	0 to 220 (± 3) V	
Voltage drop at nominal output current*	≤6 V	≤6 V	≤4,5 V	
Nominal output current over the whole control range	12 A	12 A	15 A	
Maximum output current ••	15 A⁴	15 A*	18 A	
Voltage per turn of winding	0,75 V	0,75 V	0,75 V	
Losses, no load		≤ 19,5 W		
Permissible temperature rise at any point <sup>▲</sup>		max. 90 °C		

<sup>\*</sup> Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".

<sup>••</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".

<sup>▲</sup> See also data in the 5th, 6th and 7th column of the table on page 5.

<sup>\*\*</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".

#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

#### Dimensions in mm

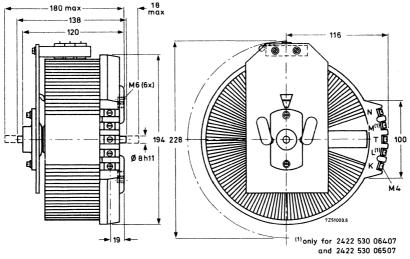


Fig. 3.

Degree of protection (IEC 144)

Mass

Operating torque

Permissible end stop torque

IP00

approx. 10 kg

0,25 to 0,5 Nm

max. 4 Nm

# Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or chassis with 3 screws M6 (maximum length = panel thickness + 10 mm). The mounting hole pattern is given in Fig. 4. Three holes on the outer circle or on the inner circle are sufficient for mounting.

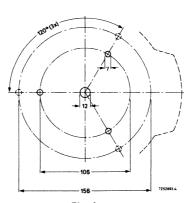


Fig. 4.

# TRANSFORMERS SIZE CODE É8

#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 028 01800 (service number 5322 362 44016). For complete replacement the transformers need 3 brushes.

#### **ACCESSORIES**

- control knobs
- ganging units
- chokes for parallel connection
- motor drive module
- a.c. stabilizer module.

See section "Accessories"; use size code E8 when selecting. Further information on request.

# VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS

- Moulded types; size code E10
- To be read in conjunction with Operational Notes

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

output current	output voltage	catalogue number	
A	V	2422 530	
		bench model	panel model
23 A	0 to 260	07411	07407
23 A	0 to 260	07511	07507
	23 A	A V 23 A 0 to 260	A V 2422 530 bench model 23 A 0 to 260 07411

#### APPLICATION

These panel model and bench model transformers have been designed for industrial use e.g. cinemas, studios, power plants, etc.

#### DESCRIPTION

The transformers are partly moulded in reinforced polyester resin. The construction is rugged and professional. The transformers do not require maintenance under normal conditions.

The construction permits an adjustment down to exactly 0 V.

The spindle protrudes at both sides; its side-to-side position is adjustable. The spindle can be easily replaced by one of another length.

Screw terminals are provided for connecting the leads.

#### **ELECTRICAL DATA**

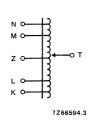


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram of panel model.

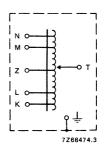


Fig. 2 Circuit diagram of bench model.

catalogue number,	2422 9	530
bench model	07411	07511
panel model	07407	07507
Input voltage L to N*	220 V + 10%	240 V + 10%
Input voltage K to N	260 V	+ 10%
> Output voltage, no load, T to N**	0 to 260 (±3) V	
Voltage drop at nominal output current®	≤6 V	
Nominal output current over the whole control range	23 A	
Maximum output current**	30 A*	
Voltage per turn of winding	0,9 V	
Losses, no load	≤ 40 \	V
Permissible temperature rise at any point**	max. 9	90 °C

<sup>\*</sup> Second letter denotes the common input/output terminal.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The output voltage is stated for clockwise rotation when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

See "Operational notes" paragraph "Voltage drop".

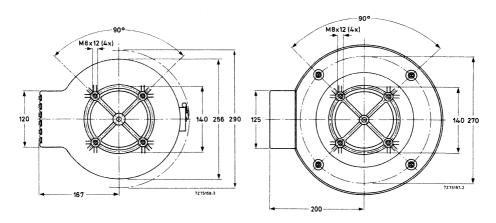
<sup>•</sup> See "Operational notes" paragraph "Continuous overload".

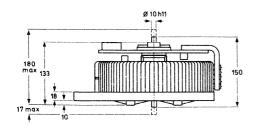
See also data in the 5th, 6th and 7th column of the table on page 5.

See "Operational notes" paragraph "Derating for higher ambient temperatures".

#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

#### Dimensions in mm





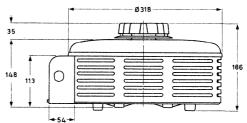


Fig. 3 Panel model.

Fig. 4 Bench model.



Fig. 5 Connection strip.

Degree of protection (IEC 144)
Mass
Operating torque
Permissible end stop torque

bench model	panel model.			
IP20	IP00			
approx. 19,8 kg	approx. 17,9 kg			
1 to 1,5 Nm				

max. 5 Nm

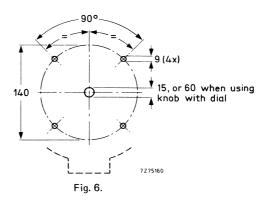
# TRANSFORMERS SIZE CODE E10

#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 028 01800 (service number 5322 362 44016). For complete replacement the transformers need 5 brushes.

# Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. Both panel and bench models can be fitted to a panel or chassis with 4 screws M8 (maximum length = panel thickness +12 mm). The mounting hole pattern is shown in Fig. 6. Remove pads of bench model before mounting.



#### ACCESSORIES

- control knobs
- ganging units
- chokes for parallel connection
- motor drive module
- a.c. stabilizer module.

See section "Accessories"; use size code E10 when selecting. Further information on request.

VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS
WITH SEPARATE WINDINGS





# VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMER

- With separate windings; size code E2.1
- Moulded type

# QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage	output current	output voltage	catalogue number
V	A	V	
220	3	0 to 16	2422 529 00009

# **APPLICATION**

This variable transformer is used for low-voltage supply.

#### DESCRIPTION

The annular core with two separated layers of insulated copper wire is moulded in reinforced polyester resin. The construction is simple but rugged; the transformer needs no maintenance under normal conditions.

The contact surface is on the top of the coil. The angle of rotation is 320°; end stops prevent the brush from overrunning the contact track.

The transformer has a spindle of glass-fibre-filled plastic material.

Screw terminals are provided for connecting the leads.



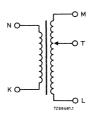


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram.

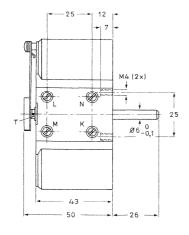
Input voltage N to K	220 V + 10%	
Output voltage, no load L to T*	0 to 21 V	
Voltage drop at nominal output current	≤ 5 V	
Nominal output current over the whole control range	3 A	
Short term overload current	3,5 A	
Voltage per turn of winding	0,101 V	
Losses, no load	≤ 3 W	
Frequency range	50 to 400 Hz	
Insulation resistance** after damp heat test (IEC 68-2, test Ca, 21 days)	$>$ 5 M $\Omega$	
Test voltage** for 1 min	3500 V, 50 Hz	
Air gap**	≥ 4 mm	
Leakage path**	≥ 5 mm	
Ambient temperature range	-10 to + 40 °C	
Climatic category, IEC 68-1	10/040/21	
Maximum temperature rise at any point	70 °C	

<sup>\*</sup> Clockwise rotation of the spindle results in an increasing output voltage when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Between windings and between live and non-live parts.

# **MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm



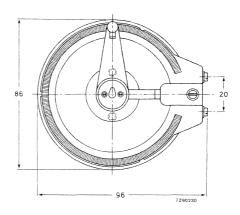


Fig. 2.

Degree of protection (IEC144)

Mass

Operating torque

Permissible end stop torque

Total angle of rotation

Life of carbon brushes, guaranteed

Life of carbon brushes, expected

1P00

approx. 0,85 kg

0,05 to 0,1 Nm

max. 1 Nm 320<sup>o</sup>

> 100 000 complete rotations

> 250 000 complete rotations

# Mounting

The transformer can be mounted in any position. It can be fitted to a panel or a chassis by means of 2 screws M4 (maximum length = panel thickness + 7 mm). The mounting hole pattern is shown in Fig. 3.

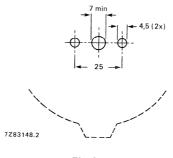


Fig. 3.

# TRANSFORMERS SIZE CODE E2.1

# Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 028 05710 (or service number 5322 362 44027).

#### **ACCESSORIES**

For this transformer a control knob with dial is available; see section "Accessories". Further information on request.

# VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS

- With separate windings; size code E7.1
- Moulded types

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage V	output current A	output voltage V	catalogue 2422 529	
			panel model	lab. model
220	3	0 to 262	00008*	00007** 00017*

#### APPLICATION

These variable transformers find their main application as isolating transformers in radio and television repair shops, laboratories and in teaching institutes.

#### DESCRIPTION

The annular core with two separated layers of insulated copper wire is moulded in a reinforced polyester resin bottom part. The construction is rugged and professional; the transformers need no maintenance under normal conditions.

The contact surface is on the top of the coil. The angle of rotation is 320°; end stops prevent the two brushes, which operate in parallel, from overrunning the contact track.

The spindle protrudes at both sides; its side-to-side position is adjustable. The spindle can easily be replaced by one of another length.

The panel model is provided with screw terminals for connecting the leads.

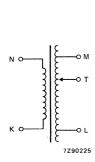
The laboratory models are metal encased Class I (transformer 2422 529 00017) or Class II (transformer 2422 529 00007) transformers. They are short-circuit proof by means of a non-self-resetting thermal and magnetical cut-out, which opens the output circuit when the transformer is overloaded or short-circuited.

Transformer 2422 529 00007 has a plug according to CEE7 (pin diameter 4,8 mm; pin distance 19 mm), a socket outlet for accepting similar plugs, an insulated handle, and a voltmeter for indicating the output voltage.

Transformer 2422 529 00017 has a 3-core cable (including earth conductor) with plug (according to SEV) for input connection, a socket outlet, a mating plug (supplied loose), an insulated handle, and a voltmeter for indicating the output voltage.

- \* Approved by SEV.
- \*\* Approved by TÜV.

# **ELECTRICAL DATA**



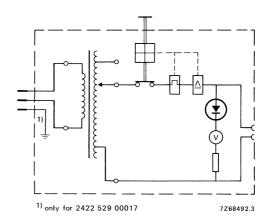


Fig. 1 Circuit diagram of panel models.

Fig. 2 Circuit diagram of laboratory models.

Input voltage N to K	220 V + 10%
Output voltage, no load L to T*	0 to ≥ 262 V
Voltage drop at nominal output current	≤ 12 V
Nominal output current over the whole control range	3 A
Short term overload current	5 A
Voltage per turn of winding	0,83 V
Losses, no load	≤ 11 W
Frequency range	50 to 400 Hz
Insulation resistance** after damp heat test (IEC 68-2, test Ca, 21 days)	$>$ 5 M $\Omega$
Test voltage** for 1 min	5000 V, 50 Hz
Air gap**	≥ 4 mm
Leakage path**	≥ 5 mm
Ambient temperature range	−10 to +40 °C
Climatic category, IEC 68-1	10/040/21
Maximum temperature rise at any point	70 °C

<sup>\*</sup> Clockwise rotation of the spindle results in an increasing output voltage when the transformer is mounted behind a panel.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Between primary and secondary windings and between live and non-live parts.

#### **Environmental tests**

The transformers are designed to meet the following tests:

Damp heat test

IEC 68-2-3, test Ca, 21 days

Temperature cycling

IEC 68-2-14, test Na, -10/+ 85 °C, 1 cycle

Shock test

IEC 68-2-27, test Ea Acceleration, peak, 294 m/s<sup>2</sup> (30g)

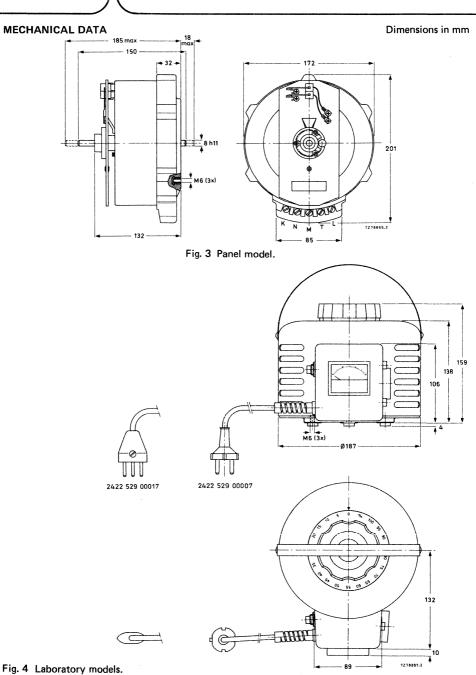
Pulse duration: 6 ms

Vibration test

IEC 68-2-6, test Fc, Procedure B4

10-55-10 Hz, 1 oct./min, amplitude 0,35 mm, 3  $\times$  2 h





Degree of protection (IEC 144)

panel model IP00 laboratory models IP20

Mass

panel model approx. 9 kg laboratory models approx. 10,2 kg
Operating torque 0,15 to 0,3 Nm

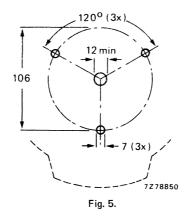
Permissible end stop torque max. 4 Nm

Total angle of rotation 320°

Life of carbon brushes, guaranteed > 100 000 complete rotations
Life of carbon brushes, expected > 250 000 complete rotations

### Mounting

The transformers can be mounted in any position. They can be fitted to a panel or a chassis by means of 3 screws M6 (maximum length = panel thickness + 10 mm). The mounting hole pattern is shown in Fig. 5.



#### Carbon brushes

Spare carbon brushes can be supplied under catalogue number 4322 027 75160 (or service number 5322 362 40044). For complete replacement the transformers need two brushes.

#### **ACCESSORIES**

The following accessories are available:

- control knobs;
- ganging units;
- chokes for parallel connection;
- motor drive module.

See section "Accessories"; use size code E7.1 when selecting. Further information on request.





# **ACCESSORIES**

	page
Ganging and motor drive	91
A.C. stabilizer module	115
Control knobs	121
Carbon brushes	123





# GANGING AND MOTOR DRIVE

#### INTRODUCTION

Variable mains transformers can be electrically connected in parallel or in series. To ensure correct current distribution **chokes** are supplied, which should be inserted between the output terminals of transformers connected in parallel.

For mechanical ganging of two or three variable transformers ganging units must be used, which are supplied in an assembly kit.

Most transformers, either ganged or individual, can be provided with a remote-controlled motor drive. Motor drive kits and base plate assemblies are supplied for this purpose.

Instructions for assembling come with all kits.

For ordering the required parts, and for details of the assembly kits, see paragraph "Ordering", page 110.



#### Parallel connection

Two or three variable mains transformers can be connected in parallel for the supply of higher singlephase secondary currents.

Chokes must be used to prevent high interchange currents between the parallel-connected circuits.

# Transformers with size code E6, E6.1 and E7

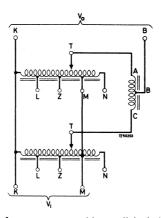


Fig. 1 Two transformers connected in parallel; choke AC inserted.

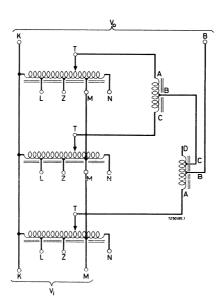


Fig. 2 Three transformers connected in parallel; chokes AC and AD inserted.



# =

# Transformers with size code E8 and E10

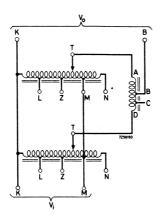


Fig. 3 Two transformers connected in parallel; choke AD inserted.

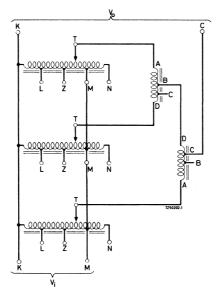


Fig. 4 Three transformers connected in parallel; chokes AD inserted.

#### Series connection

Two variable mains transformers can be connected in series for connection of high input voltages (max. 520 V).

The two brushes move simultaneously toward, or away from, the line terminals of the transformers, which means that the load is "floating".

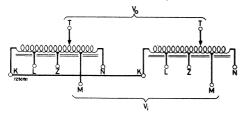


Fig. 5 Two transformers connected in series.

# Three-phase connection

Three transformers in star circuit

To control three-phase voltages, three transformers can be connected in star.

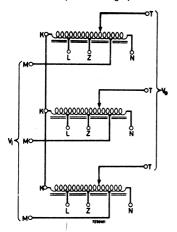


Fig. 6 Three transformers connected in star circuit.

# Two transformers in open delta circuit

Voltage control of the three-phase mains can also be obtained by using two variable transformers, connected in "open delta". The circuit applies to 127/220 V mains for transformers with 220 V input. This circuit provides full control without phase shift.

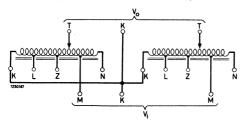


Fig. 7 Two transformers connected in open delta circuit.

#### Chokes

For parallel connection of two or three transformers, chokes must be inserted between the output terminals to prevent high interchange currents caused by differences in coupling. The permissible output voltage difference between the coupled transformers is  $\leq 2 \text{ V}$ .

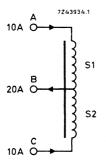


Fig. 8 Circuit diagram of choke 2422 532 00014; 2 x 10A parallel; S1: S2 = 1: 1.

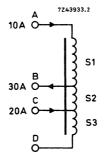


Fig. 9 Circuit diagram of choke 2422 532 00013; 10A + 20A parallel; S1: S2: S3 = 15,5: 7,5: 8.

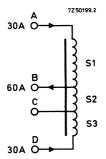


Fig. 10a Circuit diagram of choke 2422 532 00017; 2 x 30A parallel; S1: S2: S3 = 11,5: 4: 7,5.

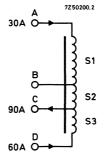
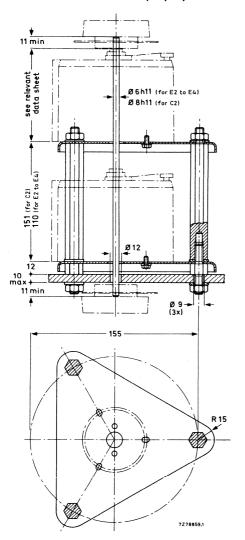


Fig. 10b Circuit diagram of choke 2422 532 00017; 30A + 60A parallel; S1: S2: S3 = 11,5: 4: 7,5.

# **MECHANICAL GANGING**

# Dimensions in mm

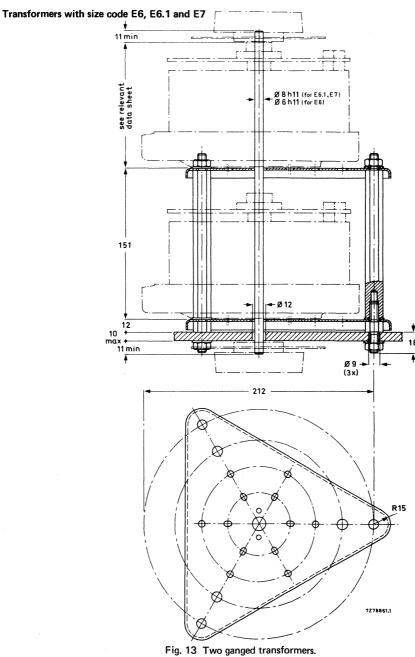
# Transformers with size code C2, E2, E3, E3.1 and E4



11 min see relevant data sheet Ø 6 h 11 (for E2 to E4) Ø 8 h 11 (for C2) 302 (for C2) 220 (for E2 to E4) 10 max + 11 min Ø 9-7278858.1

Fig. 12 Three ganged transformers.

Fig. 11 Two ganged transformers.



wo ganged transformers.

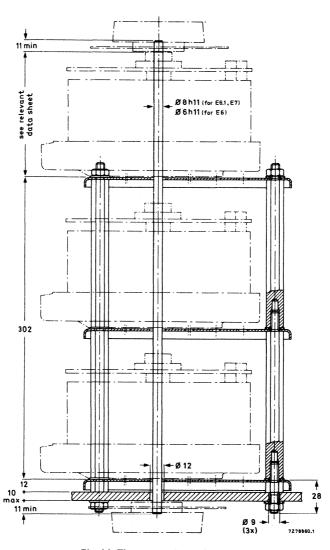


Fig. 14 Three ganged transformers.

### Transformers with size code E8

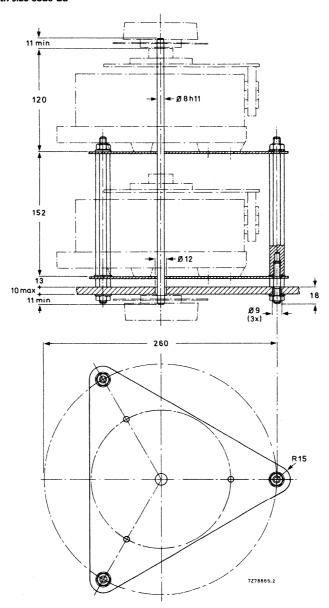


Fig. 15 Two ganged transformers.

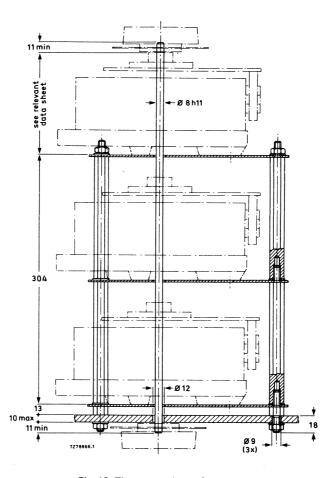


Fig. 16 Three ganged transformers.

# =

#### Transformers with size code E10

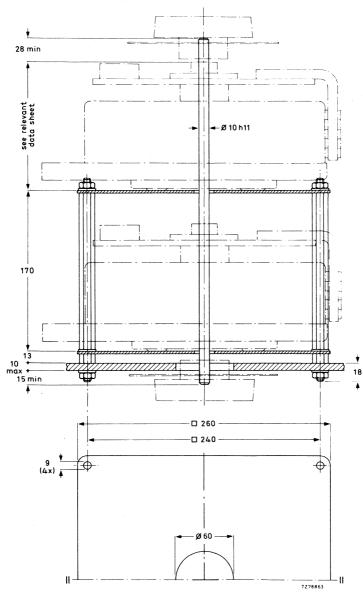


Fig. 17 Two ganged transformers.

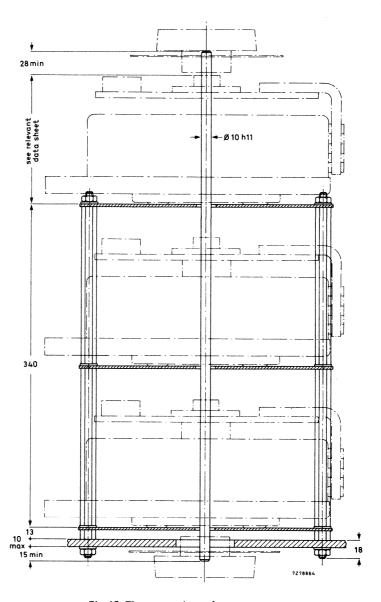


Fig. 18 Three ganged transformers.

### MOTOR DRIVE for transformers with size code C2, E2, E3, E3.1, E4, E6, E6.1 and E7

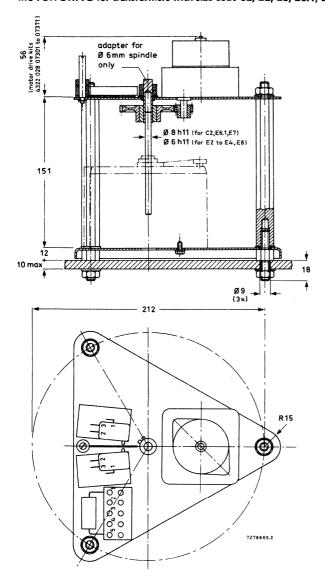


Fig. 19 Motor drive for one transformer.

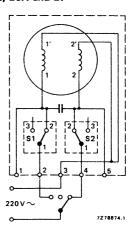


Fig. 20 Connection diagram for top-plate parts.
Connection of motor terminals 1 and 2 may require interchanging (to terminals 5 and 1 respectively) for correct direction of rotation, depending on gearbox used.
S1 and S2 are limit switches.



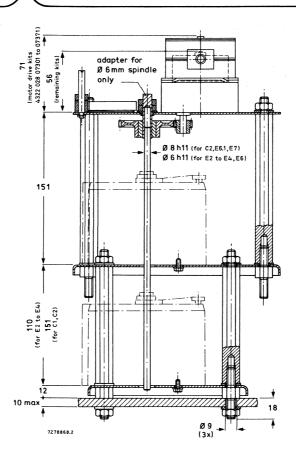


Fig. 21 Motor drive for two ganged transformers with size code C2, E2, E3, E3.1, E4. For connections of top-plate parts, see Fig. 20. For three ganged transformers, consult also Fig. 12.



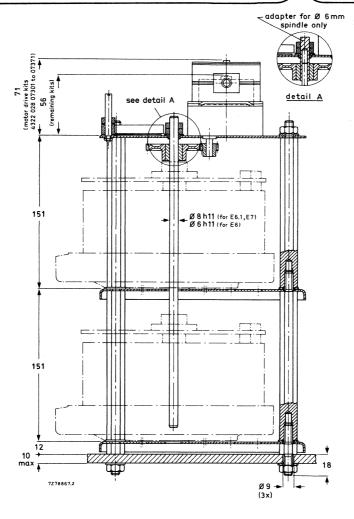
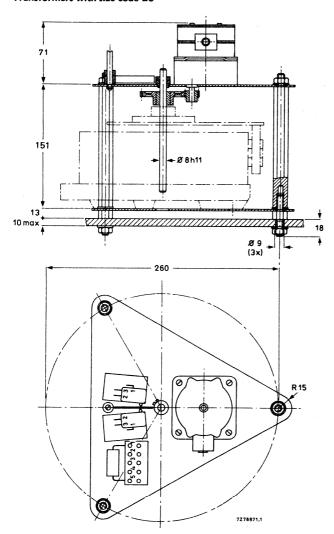


Fig. 22 Motor drive for two ganged transformers with size code E6, E6.1 and E7. For connections of top-plate parts, see Fig. 20. For three ganged transformers, consult also Fig. 14.

#### Transformers with size code E8



1 2 3 4 5 2 220V~

Fig. 24 Connection diagram for top-plate parts.
Connection of motor terminals 1 and 2 may require interchanging (to terminals 5 and 1 respectively) for correct direction of rotation, depending on gearbox used.
S1 and S2 are limit switches.

Fig. 23 Motor drive for one transformer.

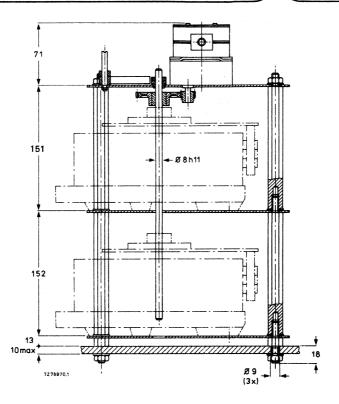
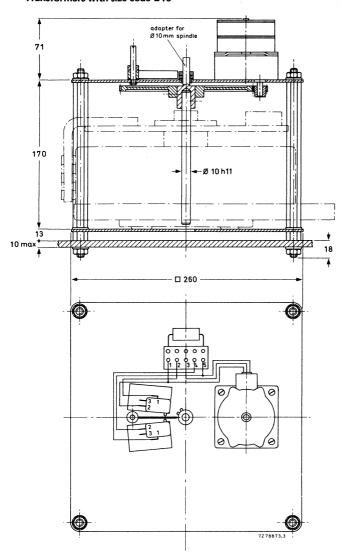


Fig. 25 Motor drive for two ganged transformers. For connection of top-plate parts, see Fig. 24. For three ganged transformers, consult also Fig. 16.



#### Transformers with size code E10



1 2 3 4 5 2 220V~ 7278874.1

Fig. 27 Connection diagram for top-plate parts.
Connection of motor terminals 1 and 2 may require interchanging (to terminals 5 and 1 respectively) for correct direction of rotation, depending on gearbox used.
S1 and S2 are limit switches.

Fig. 26 Motor drive for one transformer.



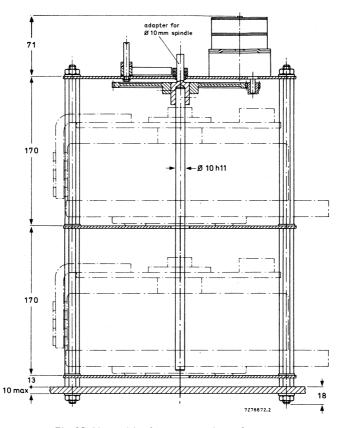


Fig. 28 Motor drive for two ganged transformers. For connection of top-plate parts, see Fig. 27. For three ganged transformers, consult also Fig. 18.

#### **ORDERING**

For correct ordering use the table on page 112, and pay attention to the following points.

- A) For mechanical ganging order ganging unit (Fig. 29) and spindle; see columns 4 and 5 of the table.
- B) For motor drive of single transformers order base plate assembly (Fig. 30) and motor drive kit (Fig. 31); see columns 6 and 7 of the table.
  - For motor drive of ganged transformers order ganging unit (Fig. 29), spindle, base plate assembly (Fig. 30), if required, and motor drive kit (Fig. 31); see columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the table.
- C) For electrical parallel connection order also chokes (Fig. 32); see column 3 of the table.
- D) If the brushes of the transformer have to stop at intermediate positions, order the special switch set, catalogue number 2422 532 00032.

83060-05-03

Fig. 29 Example of components of ganging unit; 1 = distance rods; 2 = coupling plates; components for attachment.

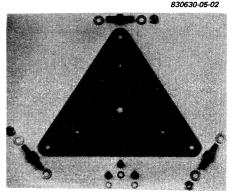


Fig. 30 Example of components of base plate assembly.

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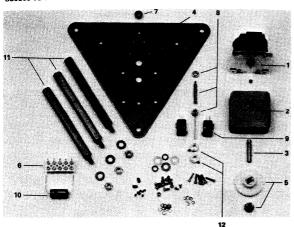


Fig. 31 Example of components of motor drive kit;

- 1 = synchronous motor, 220 V, 50 Hz;
- 2 = gear box + pinion;
- 3 = adapter for  $\phi$  6 mm or  $\phi$  10 mm spindles\*
- 4 = top plate;
- 5 = gear + pinion;
- 6 = contact block;
- 7 = bushing;
- 8 = vane + spindle + locking ring;
- 9 = micro switches;
- 10 = phasing capacitor;
- 11 = distance rods;
- 12 = actuating rings;

components for attachment.

RZ17454-2

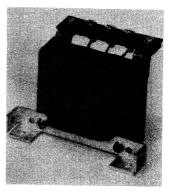


Fig. 32 Example of a choke.

Mathematical Health   Mathematical Health	2 3 4 5		വ		9							7							
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07401         Table 1         07411         07421         07351         Table 1         07361         Table 1         07361         Table 1         07481         Table 1         07501         D7501         D7501	2 00014 00055 08350 - 07381	00055 08350 -	ı		07381		07391	07321				-	07351			07361		07371	
07461         07471         07481         07491         07491         07501           0751         07461         07471         07481         07491         07491         07501           0751         0751         07531         07541         07541         07561         07571         07571           0751         07521         07531         07541         07561         07571         07571           0751         07521         07531         07541         07561         07571         07571	3 00013+ 00056 08360 - 07381	00056 08360	ı		07381		07391	07401				07421	07351			07361		07371	
07511         07521         07531         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07551         07541         07551         07541         07551         07541         07541         07551         07541         07551         07541         07551         07541         07551         07541         07551         07541         07551         07541         07551         07541         07551         07571         07541         07551         07541         07551         07541         07551         07541         07551         07541         07551         07571         07541         07541         07551         07571         07541         07551         07541         07551         07571         07541         07541         07541         07551         07541         07541         07551         07571         07541         07541         07551         07541         07541         07551         07541         07541         07551         07541         07541         07541         07551         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541         07541 <th< td=""><td>_</td><td>69000 -</td><td>69000</td><td></td><td>07431</td><td></td><td>07441</td><td>07451</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>07481</td><td></td><td></td><td>07491</td><td></td><td>07501</td><td></td></th<>	_	69000 -	69000		07431		07441	07451					07481			07491		07501	
07451         07461         07461         07471         07481         07541         07591         07501 <th< td=""><td>2 00017 00066 08350 – 07431</td><td>00066 08350 -</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>07431</td><td></td><td>07441</td><td>07451</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>_</td><td>07481</td><td></td><td></td><td>07491</td><td></td><td>07501</td><td></td></th<>	2 00017 00066 08350 – 07431	00066 08350 -	1		07431		07441	07451				_	07481			07491		07501	
07521         07531         07541         07551         07561         07571           07521         07531         07541         07561         07561         07571           07521         07531         07541         07561         07571	3 2×00017 00067 08360	- 08380	ı		1		07441	07451			07461	07471	07481			07491		07501	
07521         07531         07541         07551         07561         07571           07521         07531         07541         07551         07561         07571	00062	1		00062					07511			07531		07541	07551	07561	07571		07581
07521 07531 07541 07551 07561 07571	2 00017 00063 01850 -	00063 01850		ı					07511	07521		07531		07541	07551	07561	07571		07581
	3 2×00017 00064 01860 —	01860							1	07521		07531		07541			07571		07581

- Note: Motor drive kits with motors for other supply voltages, and gear boxes with other rotation times can be supplied to special order.
- The effective rotation angle of the variable mains transformers is  $320^{\circ}$ , so the actual rotation time between end stops is  $\frac{320}{360}$  x listed rotation No standard chokes are available for transformer size codes C2, E3, E3,1 and E4, since a single transformer of the standard range with Choke 2422 532 00014 may be replaced by 2422 532 00013.

\*

4

larger size code, is a more economic proposition than ganging these smaller size transformers.

July 1983

## A.C. STABILIZER MODULE

2422 532 00071

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Input voltage		220 V, + 10%, -15%; 50/60 Hz
Stabilized output volta	age	$\frac{1}{2}$
transformers 220 V	/0-220 V	5 to 100% of input voltage
transformers 220 V	/0-260 V	5 to 115% of input voltage
Maximum stabilization	accuracy	± 0,5 V
Ambient temperature	range	-10 to + 45 °C

#### APPLICATION

This automatic stabilizer module can be used in combination with motor driven transformers for correction of voltage variations. Its main use will be in those applications where the speed of response is of secondary importance to waveform distortion, and where the price per kVA of controlled power must be kept low. Application areas are in test and research laboratories, service centres, and factories. The module can also be used as a voltage, light or temperature-sensitive control for power sources. It is not intended for transformers with separate windings.

#### DESCRIPTION

A complete a.c stabilizer circuit consists of:

- one or more mains transformers:
- a transformer ganging unit, if two or three transformers are used;
- a motor drive with 220 V reversible synchronous motor, see "ganging and motor drive";
- the a.c. stabilizer module:
- a control potentiometer.

Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the stabilizer circuit. A stabilized power supply provides a d.c. reference voltage ( $V_{ref}$ ), which is applied to the control potentiometer. This potentiometer reduces the reference voltage by a factor  $k_1$ , thus the voltage  $k_1V_{ref}$  is applied to the comparator. The output voltage of the variable mains transformer is applied to the primary of a step-down transformer whose secondary output is rectified. The output of the rectifier,  $k_2V_{out}$ , is applied to the other comparator input. The comparator provides an output e to the switching amplifier when the difference between  $k_2V_{out}$  and  $k_1V_{ref}$  exceeds the value set by the accuracy potentiometer on the module. The output of the switching amplifier energizes the appropriate relay for driving the motor in the direction which corrects the voltage variation of the transformer.

The accuracy potentiometer (see Fig. 2) adjusts the stabilization accuracy between  $\pm$  0,5 V and  $\pm$  2,5 V; correct adjustment is necessary to prevent the system hunting. The system has a tendency to hunt because the rotor of a synchronous motor has permanent magnets and cannot stop between pole pairs, and also because the movement of the transformer brush from turn to turn causes a stepping voltage. Simultaneous occurrence of these conditions can exceed the accuracy potentiometer setting causing the stabilizer to hunt for the accurate transformer brush position, therefore the accuracy potentiometer would need re-adjustment. The phenomenon is dependent on control speed, i.e. the total gear ratio between motor and transformer drive spindle, thus a high control speed must be combined with a large voltage tolerance.

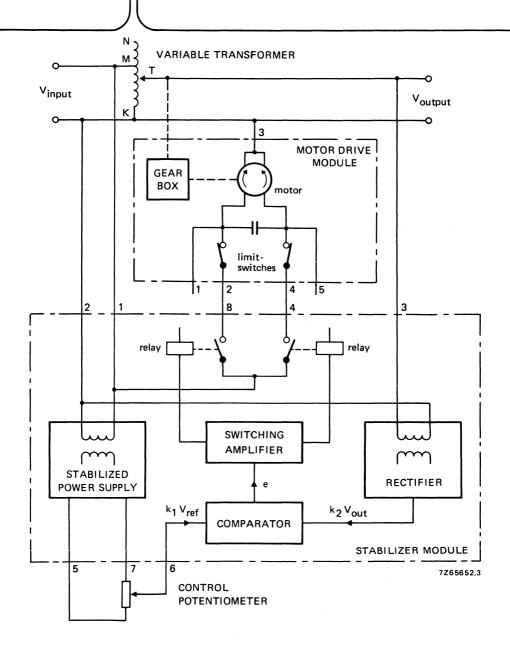


Fig. 1.

#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

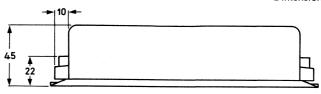
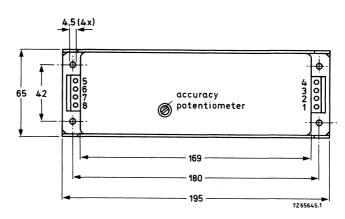


Fig. 2.



Mass:

Housing:

riousnig

Connections are made via two screw-terminal blocks.

approx. 700 g

#### **ELECTRICAL DATA**

Terminals 1 and 2 input voltage

power consumption, relays not operating

relays operating

Terminals 2 and 3

voltage to be stabilized

impedance

Terminals 2 and 4, and 2 and 8

maximum switching capability of relays

Terminals 5(+) and 7(-)

reference output voltage

maximum load

Terminals 6(+) and 7(-)

reference input voltage

maximum current consumption

Stabilized output voltage

transformers 220 V/0-220 V

1 and 10 and 10

transformers 220 V/0-260 V

lacquered metal

220 V, + 10%, -15%; 50/60 Hz

2,5 W

3 W

0 to 260 V (a.c.)

 $5\,k\Omega$ 

250 V (a.c.), 1 A,  $\cos \phi = 0.7$ 

+12 V (d.c.)

5 mA

0 to +12 V (d.c.)

1 mA

adjustable between 5 and 100% of input voltage adjustable between 5 and 115% of input voltage

Accuracy adjustable with accuracy potentiometer between

±0,5 V (a.c.) or voltage per turn of winding, whichever is the higher\*, and ±2,5 V (a.c.)

Maximum control speed

23 A transformers other transformers

Operating temperature range

Storage temperature range

14,5 V/s\*\*

43 V/s\*\*

-10 to +45 °C

-25 to +85 °C

#### Connections

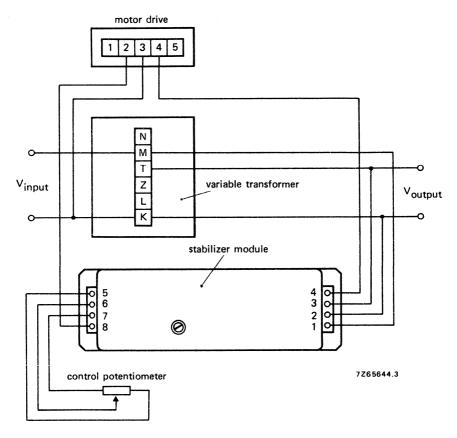


Fig. 3.

- Valid for motor drive kits 4322 028 07301, 07381, 07431, 07511, see the Table of "ganging and motor drive".
  - \*\* Provided the motor and gearbox are selected from the Table of "ganging and motor drive".

#### Notes

Motorconnections to terminals 1 and 5 of the motor drive may require interchanging to produce correct direction of rotation (depends on gearbox used).

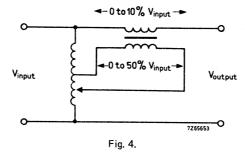
Recommended control potentiometer 5 k $\Omega$  ± 20%, 0.25 W.

If only stabilization or positioning at a lower voltage than the input voltage is required the phase can be connected to N instead of M.

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### Heavy load application

Greater output current that is stabilized against load and input voltage variations can be achieved by a boost transformer connected according to Fig. 4. The permissible load current is thus increased by the boost ratio factor. For example, with an input voltage of 220 V, an 8,5 A variable transformer can supply 0 to 110 V to a 5:1 ratio boost transformer thus controlling 42,5 A over 22 V.



#### Programmed stabilization

An external programmed voltage source can be injected into the stabilizer module. This can be done by connecting a control voltage ( $V_{control}$ ) of max. 12 V to terminals 6(+) and 7(-); terminal 5 is not used. Then stabilized output voltage is:  $V_{output} = k.V_{control}$ , in which  $k = 23 \pm 7\%$ .

#### Temperature and illumination level control

Instead of a control potentiometer a combination of fixed resistors and NTC thermistors or LDRs can be used to control a temperature or illumination level respectively.

## **CONTROL KNOBS**

These knobs with dials are for panel model transformers. They have a clamping collet enabling them to be locked in any position on the spindle. The range includes knobs with large diameter dials which allow transformer mounting screws to be concealed.

dial calibration	d mm	D1 mm	D2 mm	H1 mm	H2 mm	H3 mm	catalogue number	intended for transformer size code
0 - 260 V 0 - 270 V 0 - 100 %	6 6 6	60 60 60	78 78 78	15	4 4 4	24 24 24	2922 511 90043 90045 90046	E1, E1.1, E2, E2.1, E3, E3.1, E4, E6
0 - 100 % 0 - 260 V 0 - 270 V	8 8	60 60 60	78 78 78	15	4 4 4	24 24 24	2922 511 90047 90049 90051	C2
0 - 100 % 0 - 260 V 0 - 270 V	8 8	80 80 80	106 106 106	19 19 19	4 4 4	28 28 28	2922 511 90052 90054 90055	
0 - 100 % 0 - 260 V 0 - 270 V	8 8 8	80 80 80	125 125 125	19 19 19	4 4 4	28 28 28	2922 511 90056 90058 90059	E6.1, E7, E7.1, E8
0 - 260 V	10	100	155	22	5	44	2922 511 90071	E10

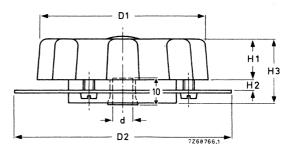
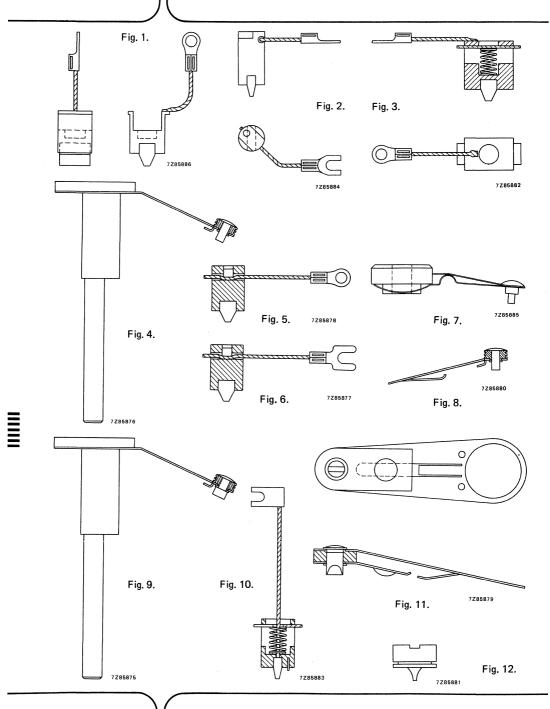


Fig. 1 Control knob with dial.

# ACCESSORIES



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## **CARBON BRUSHES**

Replacement carbon brushes are available for all variable transformers.

The table below shows all transformers of the present and previous ranges and their carbon brushes, and the number of brushes required for complete replacement. Order the spare carbon brushes by quoting either the 12-digit Elcoma catalogue number or service number; note that the 12-digit number applies to one brush. If brushes with different catalogue numbers are given for the same transformer, they are interchangeable provided their Fig. numbers are the same.

variable	carl	oon brush	required	Fig
transformer	Elcoma catalogue number	service number	number of brushes	
2422 529 00005	4322 027 75160	5322 362 40044	2	6
	027 55830	44003	2	1
	026 69320		2	1
00006	027 75160	40044	2	6
	027 55830 026 69320	44003	2 2	1 1
00007	027 75160	40044	2	6
00007	027 75160	40044	2	6
00009	028 05710	44027	1	9
00017	027 75160	40044	2	6
2422 530 00007	027 78660	40038	1	7
00107	027 78660	40038	1	7
00407	027 78660	40038	1	7
01407	026 16310	40054	1	8
01607	026 16310	40054	1	8
02301	026 19310	40011	1	2
02306	026 19310	40011	1	2
02401	026 19310	40011	1	2
02402	026 19310	40011	1	2
02403	026 19310	40011	1	2
02405	026 19310	40011	1	2
02406	026 19310	40011	1	2
02501	026 19310	40011	1	2
02503	026 19310	40011	1	2
02506	026 19310	40011	1	2
03301	026 19300		1	10
03302	026 19300		1	10
03306	026 19300		1	10
22200	027 75160	40044	1	6



# ACCESSORIES

variable	carboi	n brush	required	Fig.
transformer	Elcoma catalogue number	service number	number of brushes	
2422 530 03401	4322 026 19300 027 75160	5322 362 40044	1	10 6
03405	026 19300 027 75160	40044	1	10 6
03406	026 19300 027 75160	40044	1	10 6
03407	026 65540	40079	1	11
03501	026 19300 027 75160	40044	1	10 6
03503	026 19300		1	10
03506	026 19300 027 75160	40044	1	10 6
03507	027 65540	40079	1	11
04301	026 19300		2	10
04304	026 19300		2	10
04306	026 19300		2	10
	027 75160	40044	2	6
04307	027 75160	40044	2	6
04401	026 19300 027 75160	40044	1	10 6
04402	026 19300		1	10
04404	026 19300 027 75160	40044	1 1	10 6
04405	026 19300 027 75160	40044	1	10 6
04406	026 19300 027 75160	40044	1 1	10 6
04407	027 75160	40044	1	6
04411	027 75160	40044	1	6
04415	027 75160	40044	1	6
04501	026 19300 027 75160	40044	1 1	10 6
04503	026 19300		1	10
04506	026 19300 027 75160	40044	1 1	10 6
04507	027 75160	40044	1	6
04511	027 75160	40044	1	6
05401	026 19300 027 75160	40044	2 2	10 6
05402	026 19300		2	10

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variable	carbon l	orush	required	Fig.
transformer	Elcoma catalogue number	service number	number of brushes	
2422 530 05403	4322 026 19300		2	10
05404	026 19300		2	10
	027 75160	5322 362 40044	2	6
05405	026 19300	40044	2	10
05406	027 75160 026 19300	40044	2	6
05406	026 19300	40044	2 2	10 6
05407	027 75160	40044	2	6
05411	027 75160	40044	2	6
05415	027 75160	40044	2	6
05501	026 19300		2	10
	027 75160	40044	2	6
05503	026 19300		2	10
05506	026 19300		2	10
	027 75160	40044	2	6
05507	027 75160	40044	2	6
05511	027 75160	40044	2	6
05515	027 75160	40044	2	6
06407	026 66520 027 54810	40096	3 3	1 1
	028 01800	44016	3	5
06507	026 66520		3	1
	027 54810	40096	3	1
07404	028 01800	44016	3	5
07401	026 19271 027 75170	40063	5 5	3 3
07402	026 19271	10000	5	3
0, 102	027 75170	40063	5	3
07403	026 19271		5	3
	027 75170	40063	5	3
07406	026 19271	40000	5	3
07407	027 75170	40063	5	3
07407 07411	028 01800	44016	5	5
	028 01800	44016	5	5
07501 07503	027 75170 026 19271	40063	5 5	3
0/503	026 19271	40063	5	3 3
07506	026 19271		5	3
	027 75170	40063	5	3
07507	028 01800	44016	5	5
07511	028 01800	44016	5	5

variable	carbon	brush	required	Fig.
transformer	Elcoma catalogue number	service number	number of brushes	
2422 530 08407	4322 026 16310	5322 362 40054	1	8
10007	028 05710	44027	1	9
10107	028 04980	44027	1	4
10407	028 04980	44027	1	4
11407	026 16310	40054	1	8
11607	026 16310	40054	1	8
13407	026 65540	40079	1	11
14406	026 19300		1	10
15406	026 19300		2	10
	027 75160	40044	2	6
15407	027 75160	40044	2	6
16407	026 92960		3	1
	027 54810 028 01800	40096 44016	3	1 5
10407				
18407	026 16310	40054	1	8 7
90004	027 78660	40038	1	
90011	027 78660	40038	1	7
90012	027 78660	40038	1	. 7
90023	027 75750 028 01820	44012 44017	1 1	6 12
90024	027 75750	44012	1	6
0002	028 01820	44017	1	12
90027	027 75750	44012	1	6
90028	027 75750	44012	1	6
90029	027 75750	44012	1 1	6
90031	027 78720	44015	1 1	8
90032	028 05710	44027	1	9
90033	028 07090	40185	1 1	9
90034	027 75750	44012	1	6
90035	026 65540	40079	1	11
22307	028 07660	40187	1	8
22407	026 16310	40054	1 1	8
22411	026 16310	40054	1 1	8
22507	026 16310	40054	1	8
22511	026 16310	40054	1	8
23307	028 07670	40188	1	11
23407	026 65540	40079		11
23411	026 65540	40079	1 1	11

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variable	carbon b	orush	required	Fig.
transformer	Elcoma catalogue number	service number	number of brushes	
2422 530 23507	4322 026 65540	5322 362 40079	1	11
23511	026 65540	40079	1	- 11



ANNULAR FIXED TRANSFORMERS



## ANNULAR FIXED TRANSFORMERS

With separate windings

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

input voltage V	frequency Hz	output power VA	output voltage V	catalogue number
240	50/60	15	6	4322 028 06340
225	50/60	15	6	4322 028 06200
120	60	15	6	4322 028 06400

#### APPLICATION

Due to such excellent properties of these annular fixed transformers as very low stray losses, ability to withstand high temperatures, small size and low mass, they are suitable for various kinds of applications. For example, they are used in halogen spotlights, where they withstand the high temperatures occurring in the lamp units.

#### DESCRIPTION

Two layers of insulated copper wire, which are separated by means of polyamide paper, are wound on an annular core.

The connecting wires are insulated with glass-fibre-filled silicon sleeves; the primary wires are double insulated

The transformers comply with the insulation requirements for class II equipment; all insulation materials used apply to temperature class H (180 °C), according to IEC 85.

Other versions can be supplied to special order.

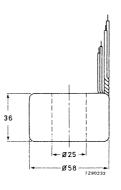


#### **ELECTRICAL DATA**

Input voltage transformer 4322 028 <b>06340</b> transformer 4322 028 06200 transformer 4322 028 06400	240 V + 10%, 50/60 Hz 225 V + 10%, 50/60 Hz 120 V + 10%, 60 Hz
Output voltage no load at output current = 2,5 A, copper temperature = 25 °C at output current = 2,5 A, copper temperature = 140 °C	6,7 ± 0,2 V 6,1 ± 0,2 V 5,9 ± 0,2 V
Output power	15 W
Losses, at output current = 2,5 A, copper temperature = 140 °C	< 3 W
Insulation resistance, after damp heat test, IEC 68-2, test Ca, 21 days	> 5 MΩ
Test voltage	5000 V, 50 Hz
Leakage path	≥ 6 mm
Ambient temperature range	$-10 \text{ to} + 140  {}^{\circ}\text{C}$
Climatic category, IEC 68	10/140/21
Mass	<b>380</b> g
Colour of primary connecting wires transformer 4322 028 06340 transformer 4322 028 06200 transformer 4322 028 06400	white/white red/white red/red

#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

Colour of secondary connecting wires



black

Dimensions in mm



# VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS

GENERAL (WITH SURVEY)

**AUTO-TRANSFORMERS** 

VARIABLE MAINS TRANSFORMERS WITH SEPARATE WINDINGS

**ACCESSORIES** 

ANNULAR FIXED TRANSFORMERS

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