

## Technical Data and Specifications

### **Overload Capability**

Short-term overload is designed into transformers as required by ANSI. Basically, dry-type distribution transformers will deliver 200% nameplate load for one-half hour, 150% load for one hour and 125% load for four hours without being damaged, provided that a constant 50% load precedes and follows the overload. See ANSI C57.96-01.250 for additional limitations.

Continuous overload capacity is not deliberately designed into a transformer because the design objective is to be within the allowed winding temperature rise with nameplate loading.

### **Insulation System and Temperature Rise**

Industry standards classify insulation systems and rise as shown below: Fits CE Marked designs 50–750 VA

#### **Insulation System Classification**

Ambient	+ Winding Rise	+ Hot Spot	= Temp. Class
40°C	55°C	10°C	105°C
40°C	80°C	30°C	150°C
25°C	135°C	20°C	180°C
40°C	115°C	30°C	185°C
40°C	150°C	30°C	220°C

The design life of transformers having different insulation systems is the same—the lower-temperature systems are designed for the same life as the higher-temperature systems.

### **Series-Multiple Windings**

Series-multiple windings consist of two similar coils in each winding that can be connected in series or parallel (multiple). Transformers with series-multiple windings are designated with an "x" or "/" between the voltage ratings, such as voltages of "120/240" or "240 x 480." If the series-multiple winding is designated by an "x," the winding can be connected only for a series or parallel. With the "/" designation, a mid-point also becomes available in addition to the series or parallel connection. As an example, a 120 x 240 winding can be connected for either 120 (parallel) or 240 (series), but a 120/240 winding can be connected for 120 (parallel), 240 (series) or 240 with a 120 mid-point.

For additional information, please refer to Volume 2, **CA08100003E**.