

Transformer Selection Process

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

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

Sealed VA is the product of load voltage (V) multiplied by the current (A) after initial start-up or under normal operating conditions. It is calculated by adding the sealed VA requirements of

all electrical components that will be energized at any given time. Sealed VA requirements are best obtained from the component manufacturer. Sealed VA is also referred to as steady state VA.

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

Secondary Voltage is the voltage required for load operation which is connected to the transformer load voltage terminals.

INRUSH REGULATION DATA CHART

INRUSH VA @ 0.4 POWER FACTOR

Continuous VA Transformer Nameplate Rating	85% Secondary Voltage	90% Secondary Voltage	95% Secondary Voltage
25	125	100	75
50	200	167	131
75	311	257	200
100	471	377	276
150	923	716	491
200	1125	883	622
250	1944	1476	970
300	2040	1547	1020
350	3300	2400	1400
500	3191	2500	1745
750	6025	4520	2915
1000	8100	5600	3000
1500	16000	12000	6600
2000	19500	13500	7300
3000	25500	18250	10500
5000	75000	56000	33000



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

1

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

$$\text{Application Inrush VA} = \sqrt{((\text{Inrush VA})^2 + (\text{Sealed VA})^2)}$$

2

Refer to the Regulation Data Chart. If the primary voltage is basically stable and does not vary by more than 5% from nominal, the 90% secondary voltage column should be used. If the primary voltage varies between 5% and 10% of nominal, the 95% secondary voltage column should be used.

3

After determining the proper secondary voltage column, read down until a value equal to or greater than the application inrush VA is found. In no case should a figure less than the application inrush VA be used.

4

Read left to the Transformer VA Rating column to determine the proper transformer for this application. As a final check, make sure that the Transformer VA Rating is equal to or greater than the total sealed requirements. If not, select a transformer with a VA rating equal to or greater than the total sealed VA.

5

Refer to the following pages to determine the proper catalog number based on the transformer VA, and primary and secondary voltage requirements.