olaHD is our line of premium power conversion and power quality brands. Our onversion and power quality brands. Ou proven technologies power and protect , perational efficiency and productivity.

Emerson Industrial Automation bring integrated manufacturing solutions to iverse industries worldwide. Our comprehensive product line, extensive experience, world-class engineering and lobal presence enable us to implement solutions that give our customers the comperitive edge.
For over 150 years, our electrical product rands have been providing a rich adition of long-term, practical, hig uality solutions with applications ranging fetrochemical and process plants to providing quality power that precicely ontrols automotive robotic productio
ngineers, distributors, contractors,
electricians and site maintenance professionals around the world trust Imerson Industrial Automation brands o make electrical installations safer, nore productive and more reliable.

EGS is organized into three focused businesses that provide distributors and end-users expert knowledge and excellent service.

Electrical Construction Material This group manufactures a broad range of electrical products including conduit and cable fittings, plugs and receptacles, enclosures and controls, conduit bodies, and industrial lighting. Whether the application is hazardous location, industrial, or commercial, the ECM group has the products to meet your needs.
Power Quality Solutions
This group offers the broadest power This group offers the broadest power
quality line including UPS, power conditioners, voltage regulators, shielded transformers, surge suppression devices and power supplies.

Heating Cable Systems
This group offers a broad range of electrica heating cable products for residential, commercial, and industrial applications.

Electrical Construction Materials
(a)Appleton OZGEDNEY A.T.X. ${ }^{\circ}$ SOLÂHD Heating Cable Systems

EASYHEEAT

65.6745.0114

## New from SolaHD



DC UPS with Battery Backup (see page 58)


SDN-C Smaller, More Robust DIN Rail Power Supplies (see page 101)


New Logo (see page 3)


S4K2U-5 and S4K4U
Industrial UPS (see pages 68 \& 73)


Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters with Surge Protection (see pages 21, 24)

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Anywhere in your facility from the service entrance to the most critical production equipment, SolaHD can power your process control applications with our power conversion and power quality products.

SolaHD offers industrial grade products to meet the most demanding applications worldwide.

- Factory automation
- Inspection, test and instrumentation equipment
- Laboratory and non-patient medical
- High efficiency applications (Energy Star®)
- UL508 environments such as waste water treatment
- Harsh environment and remote site locations
- Building automation
- Service automation
- Process control


Automotive/Industrial Control
SolaHD offers many products suited for harsh environments including our encapsulated power supplies and transformers. We also offer a wide range of Class 1 Division 2 products.

## When Power Is Money

Power is a dynamic aspect in production and automation. Companies lose billions of dollars every year due to:

| Disturbance | Cost/Event |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage Sags | $\$ 7,694$ |
| Momentary Outage | $\$ 11,027$ |
| 1 Hr Outage: Notice | $\$ 22,973$ |
| 1 Hr Outage: No Notice | $\$ 39,459$ |
| 4 Hr Outage | $\$ 74,835$ |

Cost of Poor Power Quality and Downtime by 1996 Duke Power Survey

Conditioning your incoming power keeps productivity high and costs down. Using compatible power conversion components ensures your system reliability.

## Power Is Our Only Business

Our industrial power specialists are serious about your system performance. SolaHD has been a trusted name in power conversion and power quality since 1915. We provide innovative and reliable products with proven technologies to help control your equipment or facility's efficiency, productivity, and longevity. Our products meet strict global requirements and new efficiency standards. SolaHD delivers total power quality solutions to drive your system reliability, your return on investment (ROI) and your customer satisfaction.


Power Products (4 watts to 660 KVA)

## Consider the Entire Picture

Sola/Hevi-Duty is now SolaHD. This name change reflects our continual investment in new technologies and product lines that enable our brand to deliver a complete power-quality offering. This singular name will be seen across all of our products and positions the brand for growth. More importantly, it signifies reliability and performance for your production lines and facilities.

SolaHD draws upon nearly 100 years of global experience in developing innovative solutions to optimize operational performance, improve efficiencies, preserve data and increase equipment longevity. Our comprehensive line of products stretch from entrances to load points to communications networks throughout facilities, making our total power quality solutions indispensable to today's industries.

Total power quality involves both power protection and power conversion. Power conversion choices made upstream can impact the type of power protection required downstream. Only SolaHD's products and expertise can save you time, money and space with combined power protection and conversion solutions that are right for your facility.


## Power Supplies

Power Supplies and Uninterruptible Power Supplies provide clean, consistent power. Both products safeguard equipment from power anomalies, such as fluctuations through complete power failures. Power Supply and UPS systems can also offer power conditioning benefits by filtering noise, harmonics and dangerous frequency variations.


## Power Conversion

Transformers regulate voltage anywhere that the available voltage must be changed to accommodate electrical circuit or equipment requirements. Transformers are designed and built in a vast range of configurations to meet requirements for variables, such as size, heat, voltage capacity and environmental conditions.

## Service \& Support

Selecting the proper power quality solution for your application can be tricky. Experienced and dedicated sales representatives, along with award-winning online tools, help you make the right choice, every time. Technical Service Representatives are available around the world for stock and support help 24/7.

## Total Power Quality Drives Performance

SolaHD is at work for you on the facility floor, branch panel, power distribution points and point-of-use applications.

Our products power the most demanding applications and environments and can be used in conjunction or alone to ensure controlled, reliable power at any part of the factory floor or machinery.



## Total Power Quality Solutions

Impulse (Transient/Spike)

| Definition | Narrow, high voltage or current impulse <br> superimposed on the AC |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Utility grid switching |
|  | Contactor opening or closing |
| Heavy industrial equipment starting |  |
|  | Lightning |
|  | Equipment failure or damage |
| Solution | System lock-up |
|  | Component stress that can lead to breakdown <br>  |



Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters and Surge Protection

Electrical Noise

| Definition | Low amplitude, low current, high frequency disturbances |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Non-linear loads |
|  | Other loads |
| Improper grounding |  |
| Effects | Loose wiring <br> Electromagnetic interference <br> Perceived software errors <br> System lock-up |
| Isolation Transformer <br> Active Tracking® Filters <br> Power Conditioner <br> UPS |  |

Sag

| Definition | Temporary drop in RMS voltage, may last for several cycles |
| :--- | :--- |
| Causes | Large load start-up (ex. motors, air conditioner) |
| Utility switching |  |
| Effects | Hardware crashes (ex. PLCs) <br> Occasional equipment failure <br> SolutionReduced efficiency and life span of electrical equipment |
| UPS <br> Voltage Regulator <br> Power Supplies with sag immunity |  |



Contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## Surge (Swell)

| Definition | Temporary rise in RMS voltage, may last for several cycles |
| :---: | :--- |
| Causes | Large load turning off (ex. motors, air conditioner) <br> Effects <br> Utility shedding loads <br> Solution <br> Hardware damageUPSPower Conditioner <br> Voltage Regulator |



Solatron ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Plus Power Conditioner

Brownout

| Definition | Temporary drop in RMS voltage, may last for several hours |
| :---: | :---: |
| Causes | High demand on utility grid |
|  | Service located at the end of grid |
| Effects | Hardware crashes |
|  | Occasional equipment failure |
|  | Reduced efficiency and life span of electrical equipment particularly motors |
| Solution | Voltage Regulator |



MCR Voltage Regulator

Harmonics

| Definition | Distortion to the sine wave |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Switch mode power supplies |
|  | Non-linear loads |
| Effects | Variable frequency drives |
|  | High neutral current |
| Overheated neutral conductors and transformers distortion |  |
| Solution | Breaker tripping |
| Loss of system capacity <br> K-Rated Transformers <br> UPS <br> Power Conditioner |  |



SLR Line Reactor

Whether protecting expensive equipment from sags and swells or ensuring the delivery of clean safe power, SolaHD's power quality products can be used individually or in combination to provide a complete solution.


Contact Technical Services for any special requirements you may have.

Contacting SolaHD
P 800.377.4384
847.268.6000

F 800.367.4384
E sales@solahd.com
customer.service@egseg.com
tech@solahd.com

All of the pages in this catalog are also available for download in PDF format from the website at www.solahd.com

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## Surge Protective Devices and Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filtering

Today's industries depend on their telecommunication, networking, computing and production equipment for optimized manufacturing performance. SolaHD's proven surge protection and filtering devices protect these critical operations across facilities from the continuous threat of transient spikes, noise and harmonic distortion.

Employing an entire facility protection strategy will safeguard the electrical system against most transients. Multi-stage protection involves clamping the initial high energy surge, filtering any remaining noise or transients to the protected sensitive equipment and finally, protecting the data/signal lines entering or leaving the control panel or the factory floor. This coordination of devices provides the lowest possible let through voltage to the equipment to ensure maximum productivity.

## Surge Protective Devices

High-energy transients either externally or internally generated pose an immediate threat to the reliability and performance of your sensitive electronic equipment. Emerson Network Power Surge Protection recommends placing high-energy Surge Protective Devices (SPDs) on key panels throughout your facility. Within your facility, motors, inductive loads and various equipment load switching can cause damage or costly downtime.

Our surge protective devices focus on limiting high-voltage spikes to a level that is acceptable to most electronic equipment. Plus, they're a great first line of defense, using components that are placed in parallel with the line and serve as clamping mechanisms for high-energy impulses. Protection at this level is referred to in the industry as Sine Wave Tracking or electronic grade. Surge Protective devices are typically installed at service entrances, on larger distribution panels and at the point of use.

## Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filtering with Surge Protection

Low-energy transients and high-frequency noise are the primary causes for system disruption and long-term degradation of microprocessor-based equipment within your facility. For more than 30 years, our Active Tracking Filters have proven to be the most effective solution in critical equipment protection within harsh industrial environments. Active Tracking Filters are built upon a unique multi-stage hybrid design. This design creates a foundation for a family of products that attenuate impulses that would normally go untouched by standard, parallel clamping devices.


Changing technology and dependence on total automation processes within modern facilities create a critical need for clean AC power at the equipment level. Active Tracking Filters are a perfect solution for your microprocessor-based products, including industrial PLCs, OEM applications and motion control systems.

## Data/Signal Line Surge Protection

The rapid development of automated controls, telecommunications and fire/alarm/security systems make it imperative to have properly coordinated low-voltage surge protection. Modern networked industrial facilities require error-free transmission of information for maximum productivity and integrity of data, but these areas are often overlooked when it comes to power protection.

The need to protect all susceptible low-voltage cable routes entering a facility and at key points within the building is as critical as protecting the equipment from high-energy impulses. The importance of protecting at this level grows as your facility's reliance on sensitive instrumentation, networked automation, and uncorrupted data transmission increases. Our Data/Signal Line products utilize high-speed, high-energy components that come in a variety of voltage levels and unique packaging configurations.

## STV 200/400K Series - Surge Protective Devices

SolaHD STV 200/400K Series offers continuous protection from damaging voltage transients and electrical noise commonly found at the service entrance or distribution panel. The modular design of the STV 200/400K allows for installation flexibility and its' robust design allows for installation in the most severe exposure locations. They are capable of handling the high-impulse, potentially damaging transients commonly found at the service entrance or distribution panels. The modular design of the STV 200/400K allows for installation flexibility. Its robust design allows for placement in the most severe exposure locations.

The STV 200/400K utilizes patented circuitry to monitor the status of all protection modes, including neutral to ground. Should protection be unavailable in any mode, the Green LED will be extinguished, and the Red LED will be illuminated. In addition, high isolation form C dry contacts provide remote monitoring of suppression system failure, under voltage, phase and power loss. The STV 200/400K patented suppression integrity monitoring indicates failure for both shorted or opened suppression components.

These devices are designed to meet UL 1449 (third edition), UL 1283 and cUL Listed. These units are ANSI/IEEE C62.11, C62.41, C62.45 Categories A, B, and C3 tested. They are built to meet your unique requirements, and are available in hardwire, three phase configuration. They are designed for years of trouble free operation and require little or no operator intervention after installation.

## Features

- Modular design allows for flexibility
- Surge current capacity of 200 to 400 kA per phase
- Industry's highest surge current repeatability
- All modes transient protection (L-N, L-G, and N-G)
- Form C contact and audible alarm status indications
- Internal/external monitoring, including neutral to ground
- UL rated 200 kAIC with component level fusing for safe operation
- EMI/RFI Filtering
- UL 1449 (third edition), UL 1283, and cUL Listed
- ANSI/IEEE C62.11, C62.41, C62.45 Categories A, B, and C3 tested
- Tested to NEMA LS1, ISO 9001
- NEMA 12 enclosure, available options NEMA 3R, 4, and 4X
- Optional rotary disconnect, transient counter, and remote monitor panel
- 5 Year Limited Warranty



## Applications

The STV 200/400K Series can be a facility-wide product family and may be installed from service entrances to distribution panels to branch panels.

- Industrial Plants
- Commercial Buildings
- Institutional Facilities
- Any facility that has an environment with electronics based equipment


## Related Products

- Power Conditioners
- Uninterruptible Power System
- Transformers
- STV 25K, STV 100K, STF, STFV and STC Series


## Selection Table

| Catalog <br> Number | Input Voltage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STV 400K-10Y | $120 / 208 \mathrm{~V}$ | Three Phase Wye 4 wire + Ground |
| STV 200K-10Y | $120 / 208 \mathrm{~V}$ | Three Phase Wye 4 wire + Ground |
| STV 400K-27Y | $277 / 480 \mathrm{~V}$ | Three Phase Wye 4 wire + Ground |
| STV 200K-27Y | $277 / 480 \mathrm{~V}$ | Three Phase Wye 4 wire + Ground |
| STV 400K-48D | 480 V | Three Phase $\Delta 3$ wire + Ground |
| STV 200K-48D | 480 V | Three Phase $\Delta$ 3wire + Ground |

## STV 200/400K Specifications

| Description | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | STV 200K-10Y | STV 200K-27Y | STV 200K-48D | STV 400K-10Y | STV 400K-27Y | STV 400K-48D |
| Input Vac | 120Y/208 V | 277Y/480 V | 480 V | 120Y/208 V | 277Y/480 V | 480 V |
|  | Three Phase Wye, $4 \mathrm{~W}+\mathrm{G}$ | Three Phase Wye, $4 \mathrm{~W}+\mathrm{G}$ | Three Phase Delta, $3 W+G$ | Three Phase Wye, $4 \mathrm{~W}+\mathrm{G}$ | Three Phase Wye, $4 \mathrm{~W}+\mathrm{G}$ | Three Phase Delta, $3 \mathrm{~W}+\mathrm{G}$ |
| Maximum Continous Operating Voltage (MCOV) | $120 \mathrm{~V}=125 \%$, All others voltages 115\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Line Frequency | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connection/ Mounting Type | Internally connected/Wall Mounted (Mounting hardware 1/4 in.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Enclosure | NEMA 12 (NEMA 3R, 4, 4x optional) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Modes of Protection | All Modes: L-N, L-L, L-G, N-G |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saftey Agency Approvals | UL 1449 3rd Edition, UL 1283, cUL |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UL 1449 (2nd Edition) Suppressor Classification |  |  |  |  |  |
| L-N | 400 V | 700 V | N/A | 400 V | 700 V | N/A |
| L-L | 700 V | 1,500 V | 1,500 V | 700 V | 1,500 V | 1,500 V |
| L-G | 400 V | 700 V | 1,500 V | 400 V | 700 V | 1,500 V |
| N-G | 400 V | 700 V | N/A | 400 V | 700 V | N/A |
| AIG Rating | 200 kAIC |  |  |  |  |  |
| Status Indication | LED's status indicator, Audible alarm, and Form 'C' contact only relay |  |  |  |  |  |
| Response Time | $<0.5 \mathrm{nsec}$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Humidity | 0\% to 95\% Non-condensing |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noise Attenuation | 50 dB Maximum |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Circuit Ampacity Limitations |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per Phase | 200 kA | 200 kA | 200 kA | 400 kA | 400 kA | 400 kA |
| Line to Neutral | 100 kA | 100 kA | N/A | 200 kA | 200 kA | N/A |
| Line to Line | 100 kA | 100 kA | 100 kA | 200 kA | 200 kA | 200 kA |
| Line to Ground | 100 kA | 100 kA | 100 kA | 200 kA | 200 kA | 200 kA |
| Neutral to Ground | 100 kA | 100 kA | N/A | 200 kA | 200 kA | N/A |
| Warranty | 5 year limited warranty |  |  |  |  |  |

Contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## Dimensional Drawings



## Dimensional \& Wiring Specifications

| STV 200/400K Series |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Catalog Number | Dimensions (in/mm) |  |  |  |  |  | Weight lbs (kg) | Suggested Breaker Size | Suggested Wire Size (AWG) | Allowable Breaker Range | Allowable Wire Range |
|  | A | B | C | D | E | F |  |  |  |  |  |
| STV 200K | 16.25 | 14.25 | 8.25 | 16.75 | 12 | . 31 | 35 (15.88) | 40 A | \#8 | 15 A-100 A | \#14-\#2 |
| STV 400K | 16.25 | 14.25 | 8.25 | 16.75 | 12 | . 31 | 42 (19.05) | 100 A | \#2 | $15 \mathrm{~A}-100 \mathrm{~A}$ | \#14-\#2 |


| STV 200/400K Series with Rotary Disconnect |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Catalog Number | Dimensions (inches) |  |  |  |  |  | Weight lbs (kg) | Suggested Breaker Size | Suggested Wire Size (AWG) | Allowable Breaker Range | Allowable Wire Range |
|  | A | B | C | D | E | F |  |  |  |  |  |
| STV 200K | 16.25 | 14.25 | 8.25 | 16.75 | 12 | . 31 | 38 (17.23) | 40 A | \#8 | 15 A-175 A | \#14-2/0 |
| STV 400K | 16.25 | 14.25 | 8.25 | 16.75 | 12 | . 31 | 45 (20.41) | 100 A | \#2 | 15 A-175 A | \#14-2/0 |

## The STV 100K Series - Surge Protective Devices

SolaHD's STV 100K series is a hardwired surge protective devices are designed for installation at the service entrance, branch panel or a dedicated sensitive electronic load. These units feature all mode protection, LED and audible alarm status indication, sinewave tracking and form "C" dry contacts. The STV 100K series also contains the highest levels of safety built into the product including thermal fusing and a fault current fusing level of 65 kAIC .

## Features

- 100,000 amp peak current rating provides all mode protection against severe transients
- Low clamping levels for more effective protection
- 65 kAIC fault current fusing level provides safety and NEC conformance
- LED status and audible alarms
- Listed to UL 1449, 3rd Edition
- Compact, rugged metal NEMA 12 enclosure


## Applications

- Distribution Panels (<1200 A)
- Branch, Lighting and Control Panels
- Factory Automation Installations
- Dedicated Industrial Equipment


## Related Products

- Power Conditioners
- UPS

- Drive Isolation and K-Factor Transformers

UNIT SHOWN IS A 3 PHASE WYE.

## Selection Table

| Catalog <br> Number | Input Voltage |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| STV 100K-10S | $120 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ | Single Phase 3 wire + Ground |
| STV 100K-10Y | $208 \mathrm{Y} / 120 \mathrm{~V}$ | Three Phase Wye 4 wire + Ground |
| STV 100K-10N | 120 V | Single Phase 2 wire + Ground |
| STV 100K-24L | 240 V | Single Phase 2 wire + Ground |
| STV 100K-23Y | $380 \mathrm{Y} / 220 \mathrm{~V}$ | Three Phase Wye 4 wire + Ground |
| STV 100K-27Y | $480 \mathrm{Y} / 277 \mathrm{~V}$ | Three Phase Wye 4 wire + Ground |
| STV 100K-24D | 240 V | Three Phase $\Delta 3$ wire + Ground |
| STV 100K-48D | 480 V | Three Phase $\Delta 3$ wire + Ground |
| STV 100K-10D4 | $240 / 120 \mathrm{CT}$ | Three Phase $\Delta 4$ wire + Ground |
| STV 100K-24D4 | $480 / 240 \mathrm{CT}$ | Three Phase $\Delta 4$ wire + Ground |



## STV 100K Specifications

| Description | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | STV 100K-10S | STV 100K-10N | STV 100K-24L | STV 100K-10Y | STV 100K-23Y | STV 100K-27Y | STV 100K-24D | STV 100K-48D | STV 100K-10D4 | STV 100K-24D4 |
| Input Vac | 120/240 V | 120 V | 240 V | 208Y/120 V | 380Y/220 V | 480Y/277 V | 240 V | 480 V | 120/240 CT | 240/480 CT |
|  | Single Phase 3 wire + Ground | Single Phase 2 wire + Ground |  | Three Phase Wye 4 wire + Ground |  |  | Three Phase $\Delta 3$ wire + Ground |  | Three Phase $\Delta 4$ wire + Ground |  |
| Maximum <br> Continuous <br> Operating <br> Voltage (MCOV) | $125 \%$ of the nominal level for $120 \mathrm{~V} ; 115 \%$ for all other input voltages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Line Frequency | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connection/ Mounting Type | Parallel/Flange |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Enclosure | Metal, NEMA 12 Enclosure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions in (mm) <br> ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ ) | $\begin{gathered} 4 \times 6 \times 4 \\ (101.6 \times 152.4 \times 101.6) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weight (lbs/kg) | $8 \mathrm{lb} / 3.63 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{max}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Modes of Protection | All Mode: L-N, L-L, L- G, N-G |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Safety Agency Approvals | UL 1449 3rd Edition, cUL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UL 1449 (2nd Edition) Suppressor Classification |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| L-N | 400 V | 400 V | N/A | 400 V | 800 V | 800 V | N/A | N/A | 400 V | 800 V |
| L-L | 800 V | N/A | 800 V | 800 V | 1500 V | 1500 V | 1500 V | 1500 V | 800 V | 1500 V |
| L-G | 400 V | 400 V | 800 V | 400 V | 800 V | 800 V | 1500 V | 1500 V | 400 V | 800 V |
| N-G | 400 V | 400 V | N/A | 400 V | 800 V | 800 V | N/A | N/A | 400 V | 800 V |
| A/C Rating | 65 kAIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Status Indication | 3-Green LEDs, 1 per phase, 1-Red LED, Form C Contacts, Audible Alarm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Response Time | $<0.5$ nsec |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Humidity | 0\% to 95\% Non-condensing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fusing | Thermal and Fault Current |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noise <br> Attenuation | 40 dB Max |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Peak Surge Current Capability |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per Phase Line to Neutral Line to Line Line to Ground Neutral to Ground | 100 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA | 100 kA <br> 50 kA <br> N/A <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA | 100 kA <br> N/A <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> N/A | 100 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA | 100 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA | 100 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA | 100 kA <br> N/A <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> N/A | 100 kA <br> N/A <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> N/A | 100 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA | 100 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA <br> 50 kA |
| Warranty | 10 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.
Visit our website at www.solahd.com.

## The STV 25K DIN Rail Series - Surge Protective Devices

This series provides point-ofuse protection, at the dedicated equipment level, against damaging transients. Ideal for installation in electronic control cabinets found in harsh industrial environments such as the factory floor or at remote locations. These devices provide 50,000 amps of surge protection, sinewave tracking, LED status indication and form "C" dry contacts. This DIN Rail series also provides protection

${ }_{c} \mathrm{TN}_{\text {us }}$ on all electrical paths and comes with a standard ten year product warranty. The STV 25K DIN Rail series surge protective devices are UL recognized to Standard 1449, $3^{\text {rd }}$ Edition.

## Applications (20 Amp Max)

- Control Cabinets for Industrial Automation
- Point-of-Use Industrial/Service Equipment
- Remote Commercial or Industrial Equipment
- Instrumentation and Large Test Equipment
- Commercial and Building Automation Systems


## Features

- Compact and narrow design maximizes panel space.
- Low clamping levels for more effective protection.
- Easy access terminal screws for quick mounting and installation.
- 50,000 amps of surge protection.
- Sine wave tracking and all mode protection provide consistent and reliable protection on all electrical paths.
- Patented thermal fusing prevents MOV overheating caused by excessive current levels.


## Related Products

- DIN Rail Power Supplies
- DIN Rail AC UPS
- Industrial Control Transformers
- Line Reactors
- Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters

Selection Table

| Catalog Number | Input Voltage |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| STV 25K-10S | 120 V | Single Phase (L-N) |
| STV 25K-24S | 240 V | Single Phase (L1-L2) |

## Dimensions



MRE RANGE
20-8 AWG
(9X)


## STV 25K Specifications

| Description | Catalog Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | STV 25K-10S | STV 25K-24S |
| Input Voltage | 120 Vac, Single Phase 0-135 VRMS | 240 Vac, Single Phase 0-260 VRMS |
| Maximum Continuous Operating Voltage (MCOV) | 120 Vac - 150 VRMS | 240 Vac - 275 VRMS |
| Line Frequency | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| Connection/Mounting Type | DIN Rail Mount (Chassis Mount Bracket Optional order SDN-PMBRK2) with screw terminals for \#12 AWG. |  |
| Input Current Rating | 20 Amps |  |
| Phase Configuration | 2 wire + GND |  |
| Weight - lbs (kg) | $3 \mathrm{lbs} / 1.36 \mathrm{~kg}$ |  |
| Dimensions (Hx W x D) | $4.87 \times 2.5 \times 4.375(12.37 \times 6.35 \times 11.11)$ includes mounting bracket |  |
| Modes of Protection | All Mode: L-N, L-L, L- G, N-G |  |
| Safety Agency Approvals | UL 1449 3rd Edition |  |
| UL 1449 (3rd Edition) <br> Suppressor Classification <br> 120 Vac Normal/Common Mode <br> 240 Vac Normal/Common Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{Vac} \\ & 800 \mathrm{Vac} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Status Indication | Green LED, Form C Contacts |  |
| Packaging | Metal DIN Rail Mount Enclosure, IP20 |  |
| Response Time | $<0.5 \mathrm{nsec}$ |  |
| Operating Temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Operating Humidity | 0\% to 95\% Non-condensing |  |
|  | Noise Attenuation |  |
| Normal Mode Common Mode | 50 dB Min 40 dB Min |  |
|  | Peak Surge Current Capability (8x $\mathbf{2 0} \boldsymbol{\mu} \mathbf{s}$ ) |  |
| Line to Neutral Line to Ground Neutral to Ground | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{kA} \\ & 25 \mathrm{kA} \\ & 25 \mathrm{kA} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Warranty | 10 Years |  |

## STF Series - Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters

Low voltage/high frequency noise is caused by everyday events such as turning on machinery, motors, or equipment. Although noise is less dramatic than high voltage transients, the long term effects of these frequent disturbances can be as damaging. Filtering systems such as SolaHD Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters provide clean AC power by eliminating lower voltage noise.

The SolaHD STF Series offers the original active tracking technology to guard against commonly occurring but very damaging, lower energy transients. Offering excellent noise reduction, the filter continuously tracks the input AC power line and responds instantly upon detecting extraneous high frequency noise.

The STF Series eliminates low voltage/high frequency noise via a low-pass or L-C filter. These filters are used for low energy, high frequency noise reduction and consist of a series of inductors, capacitors and resistors. STFs are load dependent which means that the series inductors located on each phase and neutral conductors are sized to handle the maximum current draw on the line. These inductors together with the capacitors and resistors form a circuit capable of absorbing a large bandwidth of noise.

These devices are designed to meet UL 1283, and CSA C22.2 for Electromagnetic Interference Filters. STFs attenuate or reduce the amplitude of noise to a minimum of 40 dB that occurs in a frequency range of 50 KHz to 50 MHz . They also provide the industry's best IEEE Category "A" protection, typically reducing normal mode transients to +/- 5 volts.

Built to meet your unique requirements, these filters are available in a multitude of voltage and phase configurations. They are hardwired and designed for years of trouble free operation requiring little or no operator intervention after installation.

Active Tracking ${ }^{\oplus}$ Filters are one part of a total power quality solution. They can be used alone or in conjunction with other SolaHD products to solve more complex power quality problems.

## Applications

- Branch and Control Panels
- Factory Automation Installations
- Point of Use Industrial Service Equipment
- Dedicated Industrial and Machine Tools Equipment
- Telecommunications Equipment



## Features

- Non degrading, series filter technology for total durability
- High Frequency Noise filter, RLC Low-Pass filter
- Single Phase applications up to 30 Amp
- Three Phase applications up to 200 Amp
- Attenuates noise to 40 dB in frequency range of 50 kHz to 50 MHz
- Operating Temperature from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Hardwired connection
- MTBF greater than 100,000 Hours, Mil Std. 217F
- UL 1283 Listed or Recognized (Single Phase models), CSA
- 10 Year Limited Warranty


## Related Products

- Single and Three Phase Power Conditioners
- Uninterruptible Power System
- Transient Voltage Surge Suppressors
- Power Supplies


## Selection Table

| Catalog Number | Amps | Min. Wire Size (AWG Suggested) | Fuse/Circuit Breaker Ampacity |  | Case Dim. (in)AxBxC | Mounting Flange Dim. (in) D x E x F | Weight lbs (kg) | Design Style |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Suggest | Max |  |  |  |  |
| Single-Phase Models (120 Vac)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STF0025-10N | 2.5 | 26 | 2.5A | 3.125A | $4.0 \times 2.88 \times 1.81$ | $4.38 \times 2.12 \times 5.31$ | 2.0 (.91) | 1 |
| STF0050-10N | 5.0 | 22 | 5A | 6.25A | $4.0 \times 2.88 \times 1.81$ | $4.38 \times 2.12 \times 5.31$ | 2.0 (.91) | 1 |
| STF0075-10N | 7.5 | 18 | 7.5A | 9.375A | $4.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $5.25 \times 3.5 \times 6.25$ | 3.0 (1.36) | 1 |
| STF0150-10N | 15.0 | 14 | 15A | 18.75 | $6.25 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $6.75 \times 3.5 \times 7.75$ | 5.0 (2.27) | 1 |
| STF0200-10N | 20.0 | 12 | 20A | 25A | $7.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $8.25 \times 3.5 \times 9.0$ | 7.0 (3.17) | 1 |
| STF0300-10N | 30.0 | 10 | 30A | 37.5A | $7.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $8.25 \times 3.5 \times 9.0$ | 8.0 (3.63) | 1 |
| Single-Phase Models (240 Vac)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STF0025-24L | 2.5 | 26 | 2.5A | 3.125A | $4.0 \times 2.88 \times 1.81$ | $4.38 \times 2.12 \times 5.31$ | 2.0 (.91) | 1 |
| STF0050-24L | 5.0 | 22 | 5A | 6.25A | $4.0 \times 2.88 \times 1.81$ | $4.38 \times 2.12 \times 5.31$ | 2.0 (.91) | 1 |
| STF0075-24L | 7.5 | 18 | 7.5A | 9.375A | $4.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $5.25 \times 3.5 \times 6.25$ | 3.0 (1.36) | 1 |
| STF0150-24L | 15.0 | 14 | 15A | 18.75 | $7.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $8.25 \times 3.5 \times 9.0$ | 5.0 (2.27) | 1 |
| STF0200-24L | 20.0 | 12 | 20A | 25A | $7.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $8.25 \times 3.5 \times 9.0$ | 7.0 (3.17) | 1 |
| STF0300-24L | 30.0 | 10 | 30A | 37.5A | $7.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $8.25 \times 3.5 \times 9.0$ | 8.0 (3.63) | 1 |
| Three-Phase Models (120/208 Vac WYE)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STF0150-10Y | 15.0 | 14 | 15A | 18.75A | $14 \times 12 \times 6$ | $14.75 \times 10.0 \times 15.5$ | 38.0 (17.24) | 4 |
| STF0300-10Y | 30.0 | 10 | 30A | 37.5A | $14 \times 12 \times 6$ | $14.75 \times 10.0 \times 15.5$ | 38.0 (17.24) | 4 |
| STF0500-10Y | 50.0 | 4 | 50A | 62.5A | $20 \times 16 \times 9$ | $21.25 \times 10.0 \times 22.5$ | 85.0 (38.55) | 2 |
| STF1000-10Y | 100.0 | 2 | 100A | 125A | $20 \times 16 \times 9$ | $21.25 \times 10.0 \times 22.5$ | 85.0 (38.55) | 2 |
| STF2000-10Y | 200.0 | 3/0 | 200A | 250A | $24 \times 20 \times 9$ | $25.25 \times 14.0 \times 26.5$ | 110.0 (49.89) | 2 |
| Three-Phase Models ( 240 Delta) ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STF0150-24D | 15.0 | 14 | 15A | 18.75A | $14 \times 12 \times 6$ | $14.75 \times 10.0 \times 15.5$ | 38.0 (17.24) | 4 |
| STF0300-24D | 30.0 | 10 | 30A | 37.5A | $14 \times 12 \times 6$ | $14.75 \times 10.0 \times 15.5$ | 38.0 (17.24) | 4 |
| STF0500-24D | 50.0 | 4 | 50A | 62.5A | $20 \times 16 \times 9$ | $21.25 \times 10.0 \times 22.5$ | 85.0 (38.55) | 2 |
| STF1000-24D | 100.0 | 2 | 100A | 125A | $20 \times 16 \times 9$ | $21.25 \times 10.0 \times 22.5$ | 85.0 (38.55) | 2 |
| STF2000-24D | 200.0 | 3/0 | 200A | 250A | $24 \times 20 \times 9$ | $25.25 \times 14.0 \times 26.5$ | 110.0 (49.89) | 2 |
| Three-Phase Models (277/480 V WYE)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STF0150-27Y | 15.0 | 14 | 15A | 18.75A | $14 \times 12 \times 6$ | $14.75 \times 10.0 \times 15.5$ | 38.0 (17.24) | 4 |
| STF0300-27Y | 30.0 | 10 | 30A | 37.5A | $14 \times 12 \times 6$ | $14.75 \times 10.0 \times 15.5$ | 38.0 (17.24) | 4 |
| STF0500-27Y | 50.0 | 4 | 50A | 62.5A | $20 \times 16 \times 9$ | $21.25 \times 10.0 \times 22.5$ | 85.0 (38.55) | 2 |
| STF1000-27Y | 100.0 | 2 | 100A | 125A | $20 \times 16 \times 9$ | $21.25 \times 10.0 \times 22.5$ | 85.0 (38.55) | 2 |
| STF2000-27Y | 200.0 | 3/0 | 200A | 250A | $24 \times 20 \times 9$ | $25.25 \times 14.0 \times 26.5$ | 110.0 (49.89) | 2 |
| Three-Phase Models (480 V Delta)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STF0150-48D | 15.0 | 14 | 15A | 18.75A | $10.0 \times 8.0 \times 6.0$ | $10.75 \times 6.0 \times 11.5$ | 38.0 (17.24) | 4 |
| STF0300-48D | 30.0 | 10 | 30A | 37.5A | $10.0 \times 8.0 \times 6.0$ | $10.75 \times 6.0 \times 11.5$ | 38.0 (17.24) | 4 |
| STF0500-48D | 50.0 | 4 | 50A | 62.5A | $14.0 \times 12.0 \times 6.0$ | $14.75 \times 10.0 \times 15.5$ | 85.0 (38.55) | 4 |
| STF1000-48D | 100.0 | 2 | 100A | 125A | $20.0 \times 16.0 \times 9.0$ | $21.25 \times 10.0 \times 22.5$ | 85.0 (38.55) | 2 |
| STF2000-48D | 200.0 | 3/0 | 200A | 250A | $24.0 \times 20.0 \times 9.0$ | $25.25 \times 14.0 \times 26.5$ | 110.0 (49.89) | 2 |

[^0]
## STF Specifications

| Description | 120 Vac Models | 240 Vac Models | 480 Vac Models |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Voltage | 0-150 VRMS | 0-275 VRMS | 0-520 VRMS |
| Line Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |
| Transient Attenuation Response Time | Instantaneous |  |  |
| Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) | > 100,000 Hours (Mil Std. 217F) |  |  |
| Packaging | Single phase units through 30 Amps housed in black, high impact plastic case, Vacuum impregnated magnetics, epoxy encapsulated; single phase greater than 30 Amps , 480 Vac , and three phase units housed in NEMA 12 enclosures |  |  |
| Operating Temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Derate Linearly to $60 \%$ at $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Load Surge Current Rating | 10m sec: $5 \times$ Nominal |  |  |
|  | $1 \mathrm{sec}: 3 \times$ Nominal |  |  |
|  | $5 \mathrm{sec}: 2 \times$ Nominal |  |  |
| Transient Reduction | Minimum of 40 dB from 50 kHz through 50 MHz . Attenuation is greater than 50 dB to the surge withstand capability Ringwave test IEEE C62.41, Category "A" (IEEE Category A Ringwave 6 kV, 200A, 100 kHz ) and "B" (IEEE Category B Ringwave $6 \mathrm{kV}, 500 \mathrm{~A}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ ). |  |  |
| Safety | ANSI / UL1283, CAN/CSA C22.2 No 8. Listed or Recognized "Electromagnetic Interference Filters" |  |  |
| Warranty | 10 years |  |  |

## Dimensional Drawings



Design Style 1


Design Style 3


Design Style 2


Design Style 4

Contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## STFV Plus Series - Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filtering with Surge Protection

The SolaHD STFV Plus Series combines Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ filtration for low energy noise and surge protection for high energy transients. It continuously tracks the input AC power line responding instantly into action upon detecting extraneous high frequency noise and high voltage transients caused by everyday events such as turning on machinery, motors, or equipment.

These devices are designed to meet UL 1283 for Electromagnetic Interference Filters. STFV Plus attenuates or reduces the amplitude of high frequency noise to a maximum of 90 dB that occurs in a range of 100 kHz to 50 MHz . STFV Plus provides the industry's best IEEE C62.41 Category "A \& B" Ringwave protection.

They are built to meet your unique requirements, and are available in hardwired, single phase configuration. They are
 designed for years of trouble free operation and require little or no operator intervention after installation.

Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters Plus is one part of a total power quality solution. They can be used alone or in conjunction with other SolaHD products to solve more complex power quality problems.

## Features

- Non degrading, series Filter/TVSS technology for total durability
- UL Listed surge current capacity - 25,000 Amps
- High impact plastic case, epoxy encapsulated enclosure
- Transient protection in all modes (L-N, L-G, and N-G)
- Single Phase applications up to 30 Amp
- Operating Temperature from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## Applications

- Branch and Control Panels
- Factory Automation Installations
- Point of Use Industrial Service Equipment
- Programmable Logic Controllers
- Dedicated Industrial and Machine tools
- Telecommunications and IT equipment


## Related Products

- Power Conditioners
- Uninterruptible Power System
- Power Supplies
- Hardwired connection
- LED power indication
- UL 1283
- 10 Year Limited Warranty


## Selection Table

| Catalog Number | Amps | Case Dim. (in)$A \times B \times C$ | Mounting Flange Dim. (in) DxExFxG | Number Min. Wire Size (AWG Suggested) | Screw Size | Fuse/Circuit Breaker Ampacity |  | Weight lbs (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Suggest | Max |  |
| Single-Phase Models (120 Vac) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STFV025-10N | 2.5 | $4.0 \times 2.88 \times 1.81$ | $4.38 \times 2.12 \times 5.31 \times 0.19$ | 26 | \#6 | 2.5 | 3.125 | 1.0 (.45) |
| STFV050-10N | 5.0 | $4.0 \times 2.88 \times 1.81$ | $4.38 \times 2.12 \times 5.31 \times 0.19$ | 22 | \#6 | 5 | 6.25 | 1.3 (.59) |
| STFV075-10N | 7.5 | $4.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $5.25 \times 3.5 \times 6.25 \times 0.19$ | 18 | \#6 | 7.5 | 6.25 | 2.0 (.91) |
| STFV150-10N | 15.0 | $6.25 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $6.75 \times 3.5 \times 7.75 \times 0.19$ | 14 | \#8 | 15 | 18.75 | 3.5 (1.59) |
| STFV300-10N | 30.0 | $7.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $8.25 \times 3.5 \times 9.0 \times 0.19$ | 10 | \#8 | 30 | 37.5 | 6.0 (2.72) |
| Single-Phase Models (240 Vac) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STFV025-24L | 2.5 | $4.0 \times 2.88 \times 1.81$ | $4.38 \times 2.12 \times 5.31 \times 0.19$ | 26 | \#6 | 2.5 | 3.125 | 1.3 (.59) |
| STFV050-24L | 5.0 | $4.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $5.25 \times 3.5 \times 6.25 \times 0.19$ | 22 | \#6 | 5 | 6.25 | 2.0 (.91) |
| STFV075-24L | 7.5 | $6.25 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $6.75 \times 3.5 \times 7.75 \times 0.19$ | 18 | \#6 | 7.5 | 9.375 | 3.5 (1.59) |
| STFV150-24L | 15.0 | $7.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $8.25 \times 3.5 \times 9.0 \times 0.19$ | 14 | \#8 | 15 | 18.75 | 5.8 (2.63) |
| STFV300-24L | 30.0 | $7.75 \times 4.75 \times 2.35$ | $8.25 \times 3.5 \times 9.0 \times 0.19$ | 10 | \#8 | 30 | 37.5 | 6.0 (2.72) |

## Dimensions



System Design


## STFV Specifications



[^1]
## STFE Elite Series - Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters with Surge Protection



The SolaHD STF Elite DIN Rail Mount Series combines Active Tracking ${ }^{\oplus}$ technology with UL Listed surge protection to protect against the full spectrum of voltage transients and surges. It continuously tracks the input AC power line responding instantly into action upon detecting extraneous high frequency noise and high voltage transients caused by everyday events such as turning on machinery, motors, or equipment.

These devices are designed to meet UL 1449 3rd Edition, UL 1283, cUL recognized, and CE. STFE attenuates or reduces the amplitude of normal mode noise to a minimum of 90 dB that occurs in a frequency range of 100 KHz to 50 MHz , and of common mode noise to a minimum of 60 dB that occurs in a frequency range of 5 MHz to 50 MHz . STFE provides the industry's best IEEE C62.41 Category "A \& B" Ringwave protection.

They are built to meet your unique requirements, and are available in hardwired DIN Rail mount, single phase configuration. They are designed for years of trouble free operation and require little or no operator intervention after installation.

## Related Products

- Power Conditioners
- Uninterruptible Power System
- Power Supplies


## Features

- Series connected DIN Rail mounted filter
- Patented durable metal mount clip
- UL Listed Surge current capacity - 45,000 Amps
- Transient protection in all modes (L-N, L-G, and N-G)
- Single Phase applications up to 20 Amp
- Operating Temperature from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Screw Terminal Connections
- Reliable and convenient screw clamp connections
- Accept 10-16 AWG wire
- Meet IP20 specifications for ingress protection
- LED status indication
- Form C contact for remote monitoring
- UL 1449 3rd Edition, UL 1283, cUL recognized component, CE
- 5 Year Limited Warranty


## Applications

- Control Panels
- Factory Automation Installations
- Point of Use Industrial Equipment
- Programmable Logic Controllers
- Dedicated Industrial and Machine Tools Equipment


## Selection Table

| Catalog <br> Number | Input Voltage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STFE030-10N | 120 V | Single Phase 2 Wire + Ground |
| STFE050-10N | 120 V | Single Phase 2 Wire + Ground |
| STFE100-10N | 120 V | Single Phase 2 Wire + Ground |
| STFE200-10N | 120 V | Single Phase 2 Wire + Ground |
| STFE030-24L | 240 V | Single Phase 2 Wire + Ground |
| STFE050-24L | 240 V | Single Phase 2 Wire + Ground |
| STFE100-24L | 240 V | Single Phase 2 Wire + Ground |
| STFE200-24L | 240 V | Single Phase 2 Wire + Ground |

## STFE Specifications



## Connection Diagram



Contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions. Visit our website at www.solahd.com.

Dimensional Diagram


Wiring Specifications

| Catalog Number | Amps | Min Wire Size* <br> (AWG Suggested) | Fuse/Circuit Breaker Ampacity <br> Suggest |  | Max |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Single-Phase Models (120 Vac) |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.0 | 24 | 3 A | 3.75 A |  |  |
|  | 5.0 | 22 | 5 A | 6.25 A |  |  |
|  | 10.0 | 20 | 10 A | 12.5 A |  |  |
| STFE200-10N | 20.0 | 12 | 20 A | 25 A |  |  |
|  | Single-Phase Models (240 Vac) |  |  |  |  |  |
| STFE030-24L | 3.0 | 24 | 3 A | 3.75 A |  |  |
| STFE050-24L | 5.0 | 22 | 5 A | 6.25 A |  |  |
| STFE100-24L | 10.0 | 20 | 10 A | 12.5 A |  |  |
| STFE200-24L | 20.0 | 12 | 20 A | 25 A |  |  |

*16 AWG wire or larger may be required by code dependent upon the application.

Internal Diagram


Contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## STC Series - Data/Signal Line Surge Protection Devices for Transient Data

The rapid development of automated controls, telecommunications and fire/security systems has made it imperative to have properly coordinated low-voltage protection. Modern networked industrial facilities require error free transmission of information for maximum productivity and integrity of data.

The SolaHD STC series protects all susceptible low-voltage cable routes entering a facility and at key points within the building. These devices can be used as part of a multi-stage protection strategy which involves clamping the initial highenergy impulse, filtering any remaining noise or transients to the PLC or sensitive equipment and finally, protecting the Data/Signal lines entering and leaving the control panel. Modern, networked industrial facilities require error free transmission of information for maximum productivity and data integrity.

The hybrid design of these Data/Signal Line surge suppressors allows them to respond quickly with high energy absorption. These units are available in a variety of application specific voltage levels and packaging configurations. The STC series is used to protect network signal lines entering or leaving control panels including PLCs, universal remote I/O, DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and Data Highway Plus.


## Related Products

- Single and Three Phase Power Conditioners
- Uninterruptible Power System
- Transient Voltage Surge Suppressors
- Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters
- Power Supplies


## Low Voltage - Data/Signal, STC Series

| Series | Application |
| :--- | :--- |
| STC-POE | Power-over-Ethernet, Category 5 and Category 6 |
| STC-DRS | DIN Rail mountable, single pair surge protection |
| STC-642 | Two-Pair Data/Signal Protection |
| STC-CCTV | High-Frequency Coaxial protection for head and camera ends |
| STC-TEL | RJ11 Telephone Protection |

## STC-POE Series, Category 5 and 6 Power-over-Ethernet Applications

The SolaHD STC Power-over-Ethernet (PoE) series is designed to work on Category 5 POE transmission lines as well as Category 6 applications. They feature both female to female and male to female RJ-45 connection options for ease of installation.

Power-over-Ethernet is a technology for wired Ethernet LANs (Local Area Networks) that allows the electrical current to be carried by the data cables rather than power cords. This minimizes the number of wires that must be strung in order to install the network. The result is lower cost, less downtime, easier maintenance and greater installation flexibility than with traditional wiring.

POE allows users to power devices over Ethernet cabling. Power and networking is provided over a single cable. PoE has tremendous advantages in industrial applications. The ease of combining signal and power in a single Ethernet cable connection is contributing to the already rapid evolution of Ethernet-based industrial control systems. Category $5 e$ and Category 6 commonly known as Cat5e and Cat6 are the most widely used Ethernet connectivity methods on the market today. Cat5e and Cat6 are defined in ANSI/TIA/EIA 568-B standard for Unshielded Twisted Pair Cabling.


The STC-POE series is ideally suited to protect expensive equipment and critical communication/data transfer from internally generated transients and noise.

## Features

- Exceeds CAT 5 PoE \& 6 Transmission Values
- Applications up to 60 Vdc @ 300 mA
- 3 Year Limited Warranty


## Specifications

| Description | STC-P0E-65FF | STC-POE-65MF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode of Protection | Normal Mode (L-L) All Lines (1-8) Protected |  |
| DC Breakover Voltage | 65 Vdc |  |
| Insertion Loss | $<.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  |
| Certified Transmission Speeds | 10baseT, 100baseT, 1000baseT |  |
| Peak Surge Energy | 300 Watt |  |
| Response Time | $<1 \mathrm{~ns}$ |  |
| Connectors | RJ-45 (Female - Female) | RJ-45 (Male - Female) |
| Dimensions - in (mm) | $\begin{gathered} 2.3 \times 1.0 \times .8 \\ (5.84 \times 2.54 \times 2.032) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0 \times 1.0 \times .8 \\ (7.62 \times 2.54 \times 2.032) \end{gathered}$ |
| Warranty | 3 years |  |

## STC-DRS Series, DIN Rail Protection

Using three-stage hybrid technology, this DIN Rail mountable, single pair, surge suppressor attenuates over-voltage transients with gas tubes and silicon avalanche components while resetable fuses (PTCs) mitigate sneak currents. The PTC increases resistance by several orders of magnitude when over-currents exceed safe levels. A normal state resumes when over-currents are removed. The ability to self-restore in this manner significantly increases suppressor performance and survivability.

The STC-DRS Series mounts onto a standard 35 mm industrial DIN rail. There are three Field Side and three Electronics Side screw terminals. One is reserved for a shield. Three electrically tied ground terminals are provided for grounding the unit to building-approved ground. The shield is isolated from ground.

## Features

- Low-Voltage Data Surge Protection
- Three-Stage Hybrid Technology
- Sneak/Fault Current Protection With Resetable Fuses (PTCs)
- Low Profile Packaging
- Easy Installation
- Fits Standard 35 mm DIN Rail
- Fast Response Time <1 Nanosecond
- UL 497B Listed
- 5 Year Limited Warranty


Dimensions


Notes:
These protectors are intended for indoor use on communication loop circuits that have been isolated from the Public Switch Telephone Network.

The communication loop circuits shall not be exposed to accidental contact with the electric light or power conductors. The protectors shall be installed per the applicable requirements of the National Electric Code, ANSI/NFPA 70.

## Selection Table

| Catalog <br> Number | Max Peak Signal <br> Voltage | Nominal <br> Breakdown <br> Voltage | Max Current <br> $\mathbf{1 p ~ 1 0 X 1 0 0 0 ~ m s ~}$ <br> (Occurrences) | Peak Current <br> $\mathbf{8 X 2 0} \mathbf{~ m s ~}$ | Typ. Cap <br> (PF) | Max <br> Continuous <br> Current | Nominal <br> Series <br> Resistance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STC-DRS-232 | 15 | 22 | $>100$ | 10 KA | 1500 | 150 ma | $5 \Omega$ |
| STC-DRS-036 | 30 | 36 | $>100$ | 10 KA | 1500 | 150 ma | $5 \Omega$ |
| STC-DRS-060 | 52 | 60 | $>100$ | 10 KA | 1500 | 150 ma | $5 \Omega$ |

## STC-642 Series, Data/Signal Line Protection

The STC-642 series of surge suppressors are dual pair (four wire) modules using three-stage hybrid technology. This module addresses over voltage transients with gas tubes and silicon avalanche components. In addition, sneak and fault currents are mitigated with resetable fuses (PTCs). The PTCs increase resistance several orders of magnitude when over currents exceed safe levels. A normal state resumes when over currents are removed. The ability to self restore in this manner significantly increases suppressor performance and survivability.

The STC-642 card edge module is gold-plated, double sided and is designed to mate with the STC-642 gold-plated female terminal connector (sold separately). When snapped together, the data circuits pass thru the protector in a serial fashion from the four Field Side terminals to the four Electronics Side terminals. Terminals 1 or 10 of the STC-PCB1B must be attached to building approved ground.

## Features

- Lightning Protection for Low Voltage Data
- Signal Lines
- Three-Stage Protection
- Sneak/Fault Current Protection
- Resetable Solid-State Fuses - PTCs
- Low Capacitance Option for High Speed Data
- Plug-in Module / Requires PCB1B Base
- Fast Response Time
- UL Listed 497B
- 5 Year Limited Warranty


## Selection Table

| Catalog Number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| STC-PCB1B | Base for all STC-642 models. Designed to <br> accommodate up to 10 AWG wire. It offers Flat/ <br> Phillips screws and can be mounted using 2 \#6 <br> size screws. Must be ordered separately. |
| STC-FM4-DRC | Optional DIN Rail Mounting Clip for STC-PCB1B |



Specifications

| Description | STC642-020* | STC642-036* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Peak Surge Current (10 times) | $8 x 20$ s .. 10kA $10 \times 700$ s 500A per line |  |
| Life Expectancy | $\begin{gathered} 8 \times 20 \text { s (2000A) .. }>100 \text { occurrences } \\ 10 \times 700 \text { s (400A) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Response Time | $<1$ ns |  |
| Voltage Clamp | 20 | 36 |
| Technology | SAD Hybrid |  |
| Resistance | 5 (typical) |  |
| Capacitance (typical) | 1500pf |  |
| Operating Temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Weight | 2 oz . |  |
| Dimensions H x W x L (STC-642 \& PCB1B) | $2.05 \times 1.0 \times 2.4$ |  |
| Certifications | UL 497B |  |
| Warranty | 5 Years |  |

*Part number STC-PCBIB sold separately

## STC-642 Series, Data/Signal Line Protection

## Wiring Diagram (PIN Assignments)

## STC-PCB1B



Ground Terminal 1 or 10 (internally tied together) to building approved ground. The STC-PCB1B accommodates 24 to 10 AWG wire.

The hybrid design of this product includes series resistance. Do not place this product in service on any signal line capable of supplying more than 150 milliamperes continuously.

These protectors are intended for indoor use on communication loop circuits which have been isolated from the Public Switch Telephone Network.

The communication loop circuits shall not be exposed to accidental contact with the electric light or power conductors. The protectors shall be installed per the applicable requirements of the National Electric Code, ANSI/NFPA 70.


## Part Numbers by Application

STC642-036 \& STC-PCB1B for 4-20 ma Signal STC642-020 \& STC-PCB1B for RS232


## STC-CCTV Coax Series



The STC-CCTV Series is tailored specifically to CCTV, data, audio and cable applications. These units are single Coax Surge Protective Devices implementing three-stage hybrid technology. They address overvoltage transients with a primary gas tube, and secondary silicon avalanche components. Over-currents (e.g. sneak and fault currents) are mitigated with solid-state resetable fuses (PTCs). The STC-CCTV units are designed in accordance with NFPA 780 (2004 Edition) requirements, with up to 20kA of surge current capability. The STC-CCTV-75I model has an isolated ground and is recommended for use at the camera end.

## Features

- Hybrid, three-stage technology
- Sneak/Fault Current Protection
- Low Insertion Loss
- Shielded Case
- 5 Year Limited Warranty


## Application Guide

- CCTV Head End
- CCTV Camera End

Specifications

| Description | STC-CCTV-75 | STC-CCTV-75I |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Voltage | 5 |  |
| Clamping Voltage | 6 |  |
| Frequency Range | 0 to 20 MHz |  |
| Equipment Location | IEEE Category C, and Category B |  |
| Rated Load Current | 0.35 amperes |  |
| Topology | 2-port Series |  |
| STC Technology | Primary Stage: Gas Tubes, <br> Secondary Stage: Silicon Avalanche Components |  |
| Third Stage: resetable fuses (PTCs) |  |  |

## STC-TEL Series - RJ Connection Telephone Protection

The SolaHD STC-TEL series are single pair telephone or Data Line Protectors that use an advanced two-stage hybrid design. These units address over voltage transients with silicon breakover devices, while sneak and fault currents are mitigated with resetable fuses (PTCs).

These units use two screw terminals to connect a Telco line to the protector. The equipment to be protected then plugs into the female modular jack on the STC-TEL.


## Features

- <1 Nanosecond Response Time
- Solid State Silicon Breakover Technology
- Low Capacitance
- Over current Protection
- UL 497A Listed


## Applications

- Telephone Lines
- Data Lines
- Line-to-Line, Line-to-Ground Protection
- Resetable Fuses PTCs
- 5 Year Limited Warranty


## Specifications

| Catalog <br> Number | Max Peak Signal <br> Voltage | Nominal <br> Breakdown <br> Voltage | Max Current <br> 1p (10x1000ms) <br> (0ccurrences) | Max Clamp* <br> Voltage @/p | Typ. Cap <br> (PF) | Max <br> Continuous <br> Current | Nominal <br> Series <br> Resistance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STC-TEL-200T | 220 | 270 | $100(T-G)(R-G)$ | 10 | 50 | 150 ma | $8 \Omega$ |

* Forward voltage after breakover.

Installation


To Phone or Computer

## CVS Hardwired Series - Constant Voltage Transformers

Superior voltage regulation of $\pm 1 \%$ sets the CVS series apart from other power conditioning technologies on the market. Extremely tight regulation is accomplished by SolaHD's patented ferroresonant transformer technology. The CVS recreates a well regulated sinusoidal waveform that is well isolated from input disturbances including:

- Impulses
- Brownouts
- Swells
- Sags
- Severe waveform distortion

No other power conditioning technology provides as complete a solution against these power quality disturbances. The CVS series is ideal for applications where even a small change in voltage level can lead to unscheduled downtime, misoperation, incorrect data or scrapped production.

## Features

- Superior voltage regulation of $\pm 1 \%$
- Surge protection tested to ANSI/IEEE C62.41, Class A \& B Waveform
- Harmonic filtering
- Hardwired
- Acts as a Step-up/Step-down Transformer
- Galvanic isolation provides exceptional circuit protection.
- 25 year typical Mean Time Between Failure
- No maintenance required



## Applications

- Industrial automation and control equipment PLCs
- Analytical laboratory and factory automating equipment
- Photo processing equipment
- Sound/recording systems
- Photographic enlargers
- Broadcast equipment


## Related Products

- On-line UPS (S4K Industrial)
- Surge Protection
- Three Phase Power Conditioners
- Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters


## Selection Tables: Single Phase

Group 1 - CVS Series, 60 Hz

| VA | Catalog Number | Voltage Input | Voltage Output | Height (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight (lbs) | Design Style | Elec <br> Conn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 23-13-030-2 | 120 | 120 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | $\checkmark$ |
| 60 | 23-13-060-2 | 120 | 120 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | $J$ |
| 120 | 23-22-112-2 | 120, 240 | 120 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 1 | J |
| 250 | 23-23-125-8 | 120, 240, 480 | 120 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 29 | 1 | G |
| 500 | 23-23-150-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 240 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 42 | 1 | H |
| 1000 | 23-23-210-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 240 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 65 | 1 | H |
| 2000 | 23-23-220-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 240 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 111 | 1 | H |
| 3000 | 23-23-230-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 240 | 19 | 13 | 10 | 142 | 1 | H |
| 5000 | 23-23-250-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 240 | 28 | 13 | 10 | 222 | 1 | H |
| 7500* | 23-28-275-6 | 240, 480 | 120, 240 | 27 | 25 | 9 | 365 | 2 | $J$ |

* This unit is not CSA Certified.


## Specifications

| Parameter | Condition | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input |  |  |
| Voltage | Continuous at full load (lower input voltage possible at lighter load) | +10\% to -20\% of nominal |
|  | For temporary surge or sags | $+20 \%$ to $-35 \%$ of nominal |
| Current ${ }^{1}$ | at Full Load \& 80\% of nominal input voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }} \cong(\mathrm{VA} / .87) /\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }} \times 80 \%\right)$ |
| Frequency | See Operating Characteristics section for details. | 60 Hz |
| Output |  |  |
| Line Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}>80 \%$ and $<110 \%$ of nominal | $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Overload Protection | At Nominal Input Voltage | Current limited at 1.65 times rated current |
| Output Harmonic Distortion | At Full Load within Input Range | 3\% total RMS content |
| Noise Attenuation | -Common Mode <br> -Transverse Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & 40 \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| General |  |  |
| Efficiency | At Full Load | Up to 92\% |
| Storage Temperature | Humidity <95\% non-condensing | $-20^{\circ}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature | Humidity <95\% non-condensing | $-20^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Audible Noise | Full Resistive Noise | 32 dBA to 65 dBA |
| Approvals | 60 Hz Models | UL1012, CSA ${ }^{2}$ |
| Warranty | See General Information section for details | 10 Years |

## Notes:

1 - Consult user manual for fuse sizing.
2 - Applies to all models except 23-28-275-6.
3 - It is recommended that the unit run at a minimum of $40-50 \%$ load
See the Operating Characteristics section of this chapter for more information.

## Design Styles (CVS and MCR Hardwired)




Style 2


Style 3

These styles are single phase only.

## MCR Hardwired Series - Power Line Conditioning with Voltage Regulation

The MCR Hardwired Series provides excellent noise filtering and surge protection to safeguard connected equipment from damage, degradation or misoperation. Combined with the excellent voltage regulation inherent to SolaHD's patented ferroresonant design, the MCR can increase the actual Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) of protected equipment. The MCR is a perfect choice where dirty power, caused by impulses, swell, sags, brownouts and waveform distortion can lead to costly downtime because of damaged equipment.


## Related Products

- On-line UPS (S4K Industrial)
- Surge Protection
- Three Phase Power Conditioners
- Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters


## Features

- $\pm 3 \%$ output voltage regulation
- Noise attenuation
- 120 dB common mode
- 60 dB transverse mode
- Surge protection tested to ANSI/IEEE C62.41 Class A \& B Waveform:
- <10 V let through typical
- Acts as a step-up or step-down transformer
- Harmonic filtering
- Hardwired
- Galvanic isolation provides exceptional circuit protection.
- 25 year typical MTBF
- No maintenance required


## Applications

- Industrial automation and control equipment PLCs
- Machine tools
- Computer loads and electronic equipment
- Robotics
- Semiconductor fabrication equipment


## Selection Tables: Single Phase

## Group 2 - MCR Series, 60 Hz Only

| VA | Catalog Number | Voltage Input | Voltage Output | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight (Ibs) | Design Style | Elec Conn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 | 63-23-112-4 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 1 | D |
| 250 | 63-23-125-4 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 1 | D |
| 500 | 63-23-150-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 208, 240 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 37 | 1 | E |
| 750 | 63-23-175-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 208, 240 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 52 | 1 | E |
| 1000* | 63-23-210-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 208, 240 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 62 | 1 | E |
| 1500* | 63-23-215-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 208, 240 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 95 | 1 | E |
| 2000* | 63-23-220-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 208, 240 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 109 | 1 | E |
| 3000* | 63-23-230-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 208, 240 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 142 | 1 | E |
| 5000* | 63-23-250-8 | 120, 208, 240, 480 | 120, 208, 240 | 28 | 13 | 9 | 222 | 1 | E |
| 7500** | 63-28-275-8 | 208, 240, 480 | 120, 208, 240 | 27 | 26 | 9 | 362 | 2 | F |
| 10000** | 63-28-310-8 | 208, 240, 480 | 120, 208, 240 | 28 | 26 | 9 | 446 | 2 | F |
| 15000** | 63-28-315-8 | 208, 240, 480 | 120, 208, 240 | 28 | 38 | 10 | 710 | 3 | F |

* Canadian option: cULus certified units must be ordered by changing "-8" (UL only) to "-C8".
** UL Listed Only. Use Group 3 for cULus.
Contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

SOLÂMH

## Selection Tables: Single Phase

Group 3 - MCR Series, 60 Hz Only

| VA | Catalog Number | Voltage Input | Voltage Output | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Ship weight <br> (lbs) | Design <br> Style | Elec <br> Conn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 500 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 3 1 - 1 5 0 - 8}$ | 600 | $120,208,240$ | 13 | 9 | 7 | 38 | 1 | B |
| 1000 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 3 2 - 2 1 0 - 8}$ | 600 | $120,208,240$ | 17 | 9 | 7 | 62 | 1 | B |
| 2000 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 3 2 - 2 2 0 - 8}$ | 600 | $120,208,240$ | 18 | 13 | 10 | 109 | 1 | B |
| 3000 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 3 2 - 2 3 0 - 8}$ | 600 | $120,208,240$ | 19 | 13 | 10 | 142 | 1 | B |
| 5000 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 9 - 2 5 0 - 8}$ | $208,240,480,600$ | $120,208,240$ | 28 | 13 | 10 | 221 | 1 | A |
| 7500 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 9 - 2 7 5 - 8}$ | $208,240,480,600$ | $120,208,240$ | 27 | 25 | 10 | 360 | 2 | A |
| 10000 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 9 - 3 1 0 - 8}$ | $208,240,480,600$ | $120,208,240$ | 28 | 25 | 10 | 441 | 2 | A |
| 15000 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 9 - 3 1 5 - 8}$ | $208,240,480,600$ | $120,208,240$ | 28 | 38 | 10 | 706 | 3 | A |

Group 4 - MCR Series, 50 Hz Only ( $\pm 5 \%$ output voltage regulation)

| VA | Catalog Number | Voltage Input | Voltage Output | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Ship weight <br> (lbs) | Design <br> Style | Elec <br> Conn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 3 - 6 1 2 - 8}$ | $110,120,220,240,380,415$ | $110,120,220,240$ | 9 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 1 | C |
| 250 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 3 - 6 2 5 - 8}$ | $110,120,220,240,380,415$ | $110,120,220,240$ | 11 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 1 | C |
| 500 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 3 - 6 5 0 - 8}$ | $110,120,220,240,380,415$ | $110,120,220,240$ | 13 | 9 | 7 | 40 | 1 | C |
| 1000 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 3 - 7 1 0 - 8}$ | $110,120,220,240,380,415$ | $110,120,220,240$ | 18 | 9 | 7 | 64 | 1 | C |
| 2000 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 3 - 7 2 0 - 8}$ | $110,120,220,240,380,415$ | $110,120,220,240$ | 18 | 13 | 10 | 113 | 1 | C |
| 3000 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 3 - 7 3 0 - 8}$ | $110,120,220,240,380,415$ | $110,120,220,240$ | 27 | 13 | 10 | 162 | 1 | C |
| 5000 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 3 - 7 5 0 - 8}$ | $110,120,220,240,380,415$ | $110,120,220,240$ | 30 | 13 | 10 | 266 | 1 | C |
| 7500 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 8 - 7 7 5 - 8}$ | $220,240,380,415$ | $110,120,220,240$ | 28 | 26 | 10 | 393 | 2 | C 1 |
| 10000 | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 8 - 8 1 0 - 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 0}, 240,380,415$ | $110,120,220,240$ | 30 | 26 | 10 | 490 | 2 | C 2 |
| $\mathbf{1 5 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 - 2 8 - 8 1 5 - \mathbf { 8 }}$ | $220,240,380,415$ | $110,120,220,240$ | 30 | 38 | 10 | 776 | 3 | C 2 |

## Specifications

| Parameter | Condition | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input |  |  |
| Voltage | Continuous at full load (lower input voltage possible at lighter load) | +10\% to -20\% of nominal |
|  | For temporary surge or sags | +20\% to -35\% of nominal |
| Current ${ }^{1}$ | at Full Load \& 80\% of nominal input voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }} \cong(\mathrm{VA} / .89) /\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }} \times 80 \%\right)$ |
| Frequency | See Operating Characteristics section for details. | 50 Hz or 60 Hz depending on model |
| Output |  |  |
| Line Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}>80 \%$ and $<110 \%$ of nominal | $\pm 5 \%$ for 50 Hz units, $\pm 3 \%$ for 60 Hz units |
| Overload Protection | At Nominal Input Voltage | Current limited at 1.65 times rated current |
| Output Harmonic Distortion | At full load within input range | 3\% total RMS content |
| Noise Attenuation | Common Mode Transverse Mode | $\begin{gathered} 120 \mathrm{~dB} \\ 60 \mathrm{~dB} \end{gathered}$ |
| General |  |  |
| Efficiency | At Full Load | Up to 92\% |
| Storage Temperature | Humidity <95\% non-condensing | $-20^{\circ}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature | Humidity <95\% non-condensing | $-20^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Audible Noise | Full Resistive Noise | 35 dBA to 65 dBA |
| Approvals | 60 Hz Models | UL1012, CSA evaluated by UL |
|  | 50 Hz Models | CE (EMC \& LVD) |
| Warranty | See General Information section for details | $10+2$ Years |
| Notes: 1 - Consult user manual for fuse sizing. <br> 2 - It is recommended that the unit run at a minimum of $40-50 \%$ load. |  |  |

Contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.
Visit our website at www.solahd.com.

## Electrical Connections

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines To |
| 208 | H 1 to H 4 H 2 to H 5 | H1 \& H5 |
| 240 | H 1 to H 4 H3 to H6 | H1 \& H6 |
| 480 | H3 to H4 | H1 \& H6 |
| 600 | H 3 to H4 | H1 \& H7 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines To |
| 120 |  | X1 \& X2 or X3 \& X2 |
| 208 |  | X4 \& X5 |
| 240 |  | X1 \& X3 |

MCR 60 Hz 5000-15000 VA


MCR 50 Hz 7500 VA


MCR 60 Hz 500-3000 VA

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines To |
| 220-240 | H 2 to H3 | H1 \& H4 |
| 380-415 | H2 to H3 | H1 \& H5 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines To |
| 110 |  | X 1 \& X2 or X 3 \& X 2 |
| 120 |  | X 4 \& X2 or X 5 \& X2 |
| 220 |  | X1 \& X 3 |
| 240 |  | X4 \& $\times 5$ |



MCR 50 Hz 120-5000 VA

MCR 60 Hz 120-250 VA
MCR 50 Hz 10000-15000 VA

Electrical Connections


MCR 60 Hz 500-5000 VA


CVS 60 Hz 500-5000 VA


MCR 60 Hz 7500, 10000 and 15000 VA


CVS 60 Hz 250 VA only

| Series-Multiple Primary |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| with Tap for two input voltages |
| Single Dutput |

CVS 60 Hz 30-120 VA \& 7500 VA

## MCR Portable Series - Power Line Conditioning with Voltage Regulation

The MCR provides excellent noise filtering and surge protection to protect connected equipment from damage, degradation or misoperation. Combined with the excellent voltage regulation inherent to SolaHD's patented ferroresonant design, they can increase the actual Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) of protected equipment. These units are a perfect choice where dirty power caused by impulses, swell, sags, brownouts and waveform distortion can lead to costly downtime because of damaged equipment.

## Applications

- Computers/ Printers
- POS terminals
- Laboratory equipment


MCR Portable Series
(1) (14)

- Telephone/FAX systems
- Security systems
- LAN networks


## Features

- $\pm 3 \%$ output voltage regulation
- Noise attenuation
- 120 dB common mode
- 60 dB transverse mode
- Surge protection tested to ANSI/IEEE C62.41 Class A \& B Waveform (<10 V let-through typical)
- Harmonic filtering
- Galvanic isolation provides exceptional circuit protection.
- Point-of-use Protection (cord \& plug connected)
- Easy \& Flexible Installation
- 25 year typical MTBF
- No maintenance required


## Related Products

- DIN Rail AC UPS (SDU)
- Off-Line UPS (S1K Mini-Tower)
- Line-Interactive UPS (S3K Mini-Tower)


## Specifications

| Parameter | Condition | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input |  |  |
|  | Continuous at full load (lower input voltage possible at lighter load) | +10\% to -20\% of nominal |
| Voltage | For temporary surge or sags | +20\% to -35\% of nominal |
| Current | At Full Load \& 80\% of nominal input voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {in }} \cong(\mathrm{VA} / .89) /\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }} \times 80 \%\right)$ |
| Frequency | See Operating Characteristics section for details. | 60 Hz depending on model |
| Output |  |  |
| Line Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}>80 \%$ and $<110 \%$ of nominal | $\pm 3 \%$ for 60 Hz units |
| Overload Protection | At Nominal Input Voltage | Current limited at 1.65 times rated current |
| Output Harmonic Distortion | At full load within input range | $3 \%$ total RMS content |
| Noise Attenuation | -Common Mode <br> -Transverse Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & 60 \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| Let-Through | ANSI/IEEE C62.41 Class A \& B Waveform | <10V typical |
| General |  |  |
| Efficiency | At Full Load | 92\% Typical |
| Storage Temperature | Humidity <95\% non-condensing | $-20^{\circ}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature | Humidity <95\% non-condensing | $-20^{\circ}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Audible Noise | Full Resistive Noise | 35 dBA to 65 dBA |
| Approvals | 60 Hz Models | UL1012 ${ }^{1}$, CSA (or cUL) ${ }^{1}$ |
| Warranty | See General Information section for details | $10+2$ Years |

Contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## Selection Tables: Single Phase

## Group A - MCR Portable Series, 60 Hz Only

| VA | Catalog Number | Voltage Input/Output | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight (lbs) | Receptacle ( No .) Type (NEMA) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Plug } \\ & \text { (NEMA) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 70 | 63-13-070-6 | 120 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 18 | (4) 5-15R | 5-15P |
| 150 | 63-13-115-6 | 120 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 21 | (4) 5-15R | 5-15P |
| 250 | 63-13-125-6 | 120 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 26 | (4) 5-15R | 5-15P |
| 500 | 63-13-150-6 | 120 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 32 | (4) $5-15 \mathrm{R}$ | 5-15P |
| 750 | 63-13-175-6 | 120 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 64 | (4) 5-15R | 5-15P |
| 1000 | 63-13-210-6 | 120 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 69 | (4) 5-15R | 5-15P |
| 1500* | 63-13-215-6 | 120 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 95 | (6) $5-15 \mathrm{R}$ | 5-20P |
| 2000** | 63-13-220-6 | 120 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 115 | (4) 5-15R, (1) L5-30R | L5-30P |
| 3000** | 63-13-230-6 | 120 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 143 | (4) 5-15R, (1) L5-30R | 5-50P |

* This unit is ${ }_{c} \mathrm{UL}_{\text {us }}$ certified.
${ }^{* *}$ This unit is not CSA certified.


## Back Panels


$60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 70-1000 \mathrm{VA}$,
(4) 5-15R Receptacles

$60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2000-3000 \mathrm{VA}$,
(4) 5-15R and (1)

L5-30R Receptacle

Plug \& Receptacle Reference Chart


## Model Comparison

| Description | Hardwired CVS | Hardwired MCR | Portable MCR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VA Ratings | 30 to 7500 VA | 120 to 15000 VA | 70 to 3000 VA |
| Input Voltage Range | +10/-20\% of nominal |  |  |
| Voltage Regulation | $\pm 1 \%$ for an input line variation of $+10 /-20 \%$. <br> No loss of output for line loss of 3 msec . | $\pm 3 \%$ for an input line variation of $+10 /-20 \%$ ( 50 Hz hardwired units $\pm 5 \%$.) No loss of output for complete line loss of 3 msec . |  |
| Overload | Limits output current to $1.65 \times$ rated current at nominal input. |  |  |
| Output Harmonic Distortion | 3\% total RMS content at full load. |  |  |
| Noise Isolation | 40 dB common and normal code. | 120 dB common mode and 60 dB normal mode. |  |
| Surge Protection | Up to 6000 Volt surges are suppressed to a let through of less than $1 \%$ per ANSI//EEE C62.41 Class A \& B waveforms. | ANSI/IEEE C62.41 Class A \& B 6000 waveforms are suppressed to a let-through of less than $0.2 \%$. |  |
| Efficiency | Up to 92\% at full load |  | Up to 90\% at full load |
| Operating Temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Audible Noise | 32 dB to 65 dB | 35 dB to 65 dB | 34 dB to 49 dB |
| Conformance | Listed to UL 1012. CSA Certified | UL Listed and CSA Certified. 50 Hz models in compliance with Low Voltage Directive Specification EN60950. | Listed to UL 1012. CSA Certified on all models except 3000 VA. |
| Warranty | 10 years |  |  |

Note: All values are typical and may vary based on VA ratings of actual units.

## BTU Output Chart for CVS and MCR Series

| VA Ratings | 120 | 250 | 500 | 750 | 1000 | 1500 | 2000 | 3000 | 5000 | 7500 | 10000 | 15000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total BTU's | 136 | 225 | 280 | 444 | 519 | 686 | 1229 | 1331 | 2117 | 2407 | 3209 | 4813 |

Note: Ratings are for a $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient temperature.

## Operating Characteristics of the CVS \& MCR Series

## Regulation

SolaHD's CVS power conditioners will hold output voltages to $\pm 1.0 \%$ or less with input variations as great as $\pm 15 \%$ ( $115 \mathrm{~V} \pm 15 \%$ or $120 \mathrm{~V}+10 \% /-20 \%$ ). Units operated at less than rated load will maintain approximately $\pm 1 \%$ regulation over a wider input line voltage variation. Output meets NEMA voltage specifications even when input voltage drops to 65\% of nominal. The output versus input voltage relationship for a typical CVS is show in Figure A.


Note: MCR line regulations: $\pm 3 \%$ for $60 \mathrm{~Hz} ; \pm 5 \%$ for 50 Hz . The typical performances shown in Figure B indicate that most of the residual changes take place near the lower ( 95 V ) and upper ( 130 V ) ends of the input range. It is possible to improve output regulation if line variations remain within a restricted range near the center of the nameplate range (for example, 100-120 V).


Figure B: Line Regulation
Normally, the output voltage will rise as the load is decreased. Typical percentages for changes in resistive load from full to zero load as shown below.

Except as noted, all characteristics of Sola/HD's CVS products also apply to the MCR series.

| CVS Conditioner <br> Rating - VA | Increase in Output Voltage due to <br> Load Removal |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30 | $3 \%$ |
| $60 \& 120$ | $2 \%$ |
| $250 \&$ over | $1 \%$ |

## Input Characteristics

SolaHD power conditioners include a resonant circuit that is energized whether or not it is serving load. The input current at no load or light load may run $50 \%$ or more of the full primary current. As a result, the temperature of the unit may rise to substantially full-load level, even at light or no load. Input power factor will average 90-100\% at full load, but may drop to about $75 \%$ at half load and $25 \%$ at no load. In any case, the current is always leading. The input no load watts are about $12.5 \%$ of the VA rating.

## Frequency

Output voltage varies linearly with a change of frequency of the input voltage. This change is about $1.5 \%$ of the output voltage for each $1 \%$ change in input frequency and in the same direction as the frequency change.

## Power Factor

SolaHD power conditioners regulate any power factor load. Output voltage is a function of load current and load power factor (see Figure C). If lower voltage under lagging power factor is objectionable, correction may be made with capacitors at the load. "Median" value of output voltage will vary from the nameplate rating if the load has a power factor other than that for which the transformer was designed. Load regulation will also be relatively greater as the inductive load power factor is decreased (see Figure C). However, the resulting median values of output voltage will be regulated against supply line changes at any reasonable load or load power factor.

## Operating Characteristics of the CVS \& MCR Series



Figure C: Power Factor

## Efficiency

The copper magnet wire and lamination material used in SolaHD ferroresonant products are selected to achieve efficiencies of $90 \%$ or higher. Whether or not an external load is being served, current will be drawn from the line whenever the primary is energized, since the capacitor remains connected in the circuit.

## Overload and Short Circuits

When the load is increased beyond the regulator's rated value, a point is reached where the output voltage suddenly collapses and will not regain its normal value until the load is partially released. Under direct short circuit, the load current is limited to approximately $150-200 \%$ of the rated full load value and the input watts to less than $10 \%$ of normal.

A constant voltage regulator will protect both itself and its load against damage from excessive fault currents. Fusing of load currents may not be necessary. The actual value of short-circuit current varies with the specific design and rating. Units may be operated indefinitely at short-circuit. This characteristic protects the unit itself as well as the load and load circuit being served. Typical overload performance is shown in Figure D.


Figure D: Overload Performance

## Motor Loads

Because of the fast response time of the SolaHD circuit, any current-limiting characteristic must be taken into account for transient overloads such as motor starting and solenoid operation. In general, the SolaHD constant voltage regulator must have a capacity nearly equal to the maximum demand made on it, even for an instant. To determine the power rating of the regulator, peak motor-starting current or solenoid inrush current should be measured or power factor correcting capacitors should be used to reduce the starting VA of the load.

## Response Time

An important advantage of SolaHD's ferroresonant transformer is its fast response time compared with other types of AC regulators. Transient changes in supply voltage are usually corrected within $11 / 2$ cycles or less; the output voltage will not fluctuate more than a few percent, even during this interval.

## Operating Characteristics of the CVS \& MCR Series

## Temperature

SolaHD's ferroresonant power conditioners are very stable with respect to temperature. The change in output voltage is only $0.025 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Units are factory adjusted to $+2 \% /-0 \%$ of nominal, with full load and nominal input voltage. This adjustment to the high side of nominal is to compensate for the natural temperature drift of about $1 \%$ that takes place during initial turn-on or warm-up. When the unit warms up to operating temperature, the voltage typically falls about $1 \%$.

At a stable operating temperature, the output voltage will change slightly with varying ambient temperatures. This shift is equal to approximately $1 \%$ for each $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ of temperature change. The normal maximum temperature rise of a SolaHD power conditioner may fall anywhere in the range of $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ depending on the type and rating. The nominal design ambient range is between $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for $70-1000 \mathrm{VA}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ portable models).

## External Magnetic Field

In almost all applications, this effect may be disregarded. The exclusive SolaHD "wide outside leg" construction (U.S. Patent $2,806,199$ ) reduces stray magnetic fields to a practical minimum. On critical applications, care should be taken in orientation of the core with respect to critical circuits to minimize the effect of the field.

## Phase Shift

The phase difference which exists between input and output voltages is in the range of 120 degrees to 140 degrees at full load. This phase difference varies with the magnitude and power factor of the load, and to a lesser extent, with changes in line voltage and load power factor.

## Transient Protection

Ferroresonant power conditioners protect input transients (caused by lightning and load switching) from damaging the sensitive electronic load. A typical surge protective device (SPD) tries to 'clamp' a transient by diverting it to ground. A ferroresonant power conditioner "blocks" the transient. This 'blocking' action is achieved by total physical separation from input (primary) to output (secondary). Because of this difference in operation, it is difficult to apply the same specifications to a ferroresonant power conditioner. Some parallels can be made however.

One, is that under load, the let-through voltage of a ferroresonant power conditioner (SPD refers to "clamping voltage") is less than 10 V above the point where the sine wave would normally be at any given time. The ferroresonant power conditioner is an 'active tracking' suppressor with several advantages. The Ferro power conditioner will not shunt the transient to the ground line as SPD devices typically do. Shunting the transient to ground can cause the disturbance to be transmitted to other sensitive loads within a facility. This can pose serious problems with electronic or microprocessor-based equipment, especially if there is poor grounding within a facility. Other advantages provided by ferroresonant power conditioners include noise filtering, filtering of harmonic distortion and protection against voltage fluctuations such as sags or swells. These features are not provided by standard surge protection devices but are often misrepresented or misused by SPD manufacturers trying to market their product as a "Do All" power quality device.

## SOLATRON ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Plus Series - Three Phase Power Conditioners

## Features

- Rugged, industrial design
- High overload capability
- High MTBF - No fans used
- No power factor restriction on loads
- Tight regulation for protection against sag (-25\%) and swell (+15\%) conditions
- Fail-safe, no-break, auto-bypass
- Status indicating lights
- Shielded, copper wound isolation transformer
- Surge protection to ANSI/IEEE and IEC Standards
- High efficiency (96\%) microprocessor controlled tap switcher
- Automatic under voltage protection
- UL1012, UL1449-2, ${ }_{c}$ UL $_{\text {US }}$ Listed
- Two Year Limited Warranty


## Related Products

- STV 100K
- Isolation Transformers


## Applications

- Automatic Packaging Machinery
- Large Machine Tool Equipment
- UPS Bypass Circuits
- Retail Store
- Process Equipment


## Electrical Specifications

| Power Ratings | $20,30,50,75 \mathrm{kVA}$, Three Phase $^{*}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nominal Voltages | See Selection Table |
| Input Voltage Range | $-25 \%$ to $+15 \%$ of nominal rated voltage |
| Output Voltage <br> Range | Regulated to a max of $\pm 5 \%$ (3\% typical) of nominal <br> voltage with an input voltage range of $-25 \%$ to $+15 \%$. |
| Response Time | Responds to any line variation in $<1.5$ cycles typical. |
| Technology | Enhance Voltage Regulation (EVR), Microprocessor <br> controlled electronic tap switching. 6 taps switched at <br> zero current crossing with no output interruption. |
| Operating Frequency | $57-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Load Power Factor | No Restriction |
| Insulation <br> Resistance | 100 megohms from winding to core <br> measured at 500 Vdc |
| Efficiency | $96 \%$ typical |
| Overload Capability | $1000 \%$ of rated load for 1 second <br> $200 \%$ of rated load for 1 minute |
| EMI | Less than 0.2 gauss at a distance of 3 ft. |



## Mechanical Specifications

| Indicators | Indicating Lamps: 2 amber (over temperature and bypass mode), 1 green (regulated output present) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Connections | Field wired, terminal blocks |  |  |  |
| Size |  | H | W | D |
|  | in | 42 | 28 | 26 |
|  | mm | 1016 | 712 | 661 |
| Safety Agency Approvals | UL1012 and UL1449-2 <br> cUL (Canadian Standard C22.2 No 125) Complies with Part 15 Subpart $J$ of FCC rules for a Class A computing device. |  |  |  |

## Environmental Specifications

| Audible Noise | Less than 50 dBA at 3 feet |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ambient Temperature | $0^{\circ}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating, <br> $0^{\circ}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Storage |
| Operating Altitude | 10,000 feet without derating |
| Operating Humidity | $95 \%$ relative (non-condensing) |

## Design Style



* Contact Technical Services for other ratings.

Contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## Protection Specifications

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|}\hline & \begin{array}{l}\text { Output voltage will switch to bypass mode } \\ \text { when input is less than } 50 \% \text { of nominal. } \\ \text { Regulated output voltage will be }\end{array} \\ \text { re-established once input voltage is with } \\ \text { specifications. }\end{array}\right\}$

Noise Suppression Performance Specifications

| Common Mode Noise <br> Attenuation | 150 dB at 100 kHz |
| :--- | :---: |
| Normal Mode Noise <br> Attenuation | 65 dB at 100 kHz |
| Surge Protection | Tested to ANSI/IEEE standard C62.41 A\&B |

## Selection Table

| Output kVA | Catalog Number | Vac Input | Vac Output | Ship Weight (lbs/kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 208 Vac Input, 208Y/120 Vac Output, 60 Hz |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 63TAA320 | 208 | 208Y/120 | 600/273 |
| 30 | 63TAA330 | 208 | 208Y/120 | 750/341 |
| 50 | 63TAA350 | 208 | 208Y/120 | 950/432 |
| 75 | 63TAA375 | 208 | 208Y/120 | 1200/545 |
| 480 Vac Input, 208Y/120 Vac Output, 60 Hz |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 63TCA320 | 480 | 208Y/120 | 600/273 |
| 30 | 63TCA330 | 480 | 208Y/120 | 750/341 |
| 50 | 63TCA350 | 480 | 208Y/120 | 950/432 |
| 75 | $63 T C A 375$ | 480 | 208Y/120 | 1200/545 |
| 480 Vac Input, 480Y/277 Vac Output, 60 Hz |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 63TCC320 | 480 | 480Y/277 | 600/273 |
| 30 | 63 TCC330 | 480 | 480Y/277 | 750/341 |
| 50 | 63TCC350 | 480 | 480Y/277 | 950/432 |
| 75 | 63 TCC375 | 480 | 480Y/277 | 1200/545 |
| 600 Vac Input, 208Y/120 Vac Output, 60 Hz |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 63TDA320 | 600 | 208Y/120 | 600/273 |
| 30 | 63TDA330 | 600 | 208Y/120 | 750/341 |
| 50 | 63TDA350 | 600 | 208Y/120 | 950/432 |
| 75 | $63 T D A 375$ | 600 | 208Y/120 | 1200/545 |
| Custom Voltages | 240 Vac Input, 240Y/139 Vac Output, 60 Hz 480 Vac Input, 240Y/139 Vac Output, 60 Hz 600 Vac Input, 240Y/139 Vac Output, 60 Hz |  |  |  |
| Contact Technical Services for custom voltages. |  |  |  |  |



Line Reactors


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## SLR Line Reactors

SolaHD introduces DIN Rail mounted line reactors as the latest addition to a family of power quality products with a reputation for increasing industrial automation system performance.

The SLR Series is a CE style, DIN Rail Mounted line reactor that provides safe, compact protection for high frequency drives and electronic equipment. The SLR inductive filter prevents damage to any three phase electronic system plagued by capacitor or large load switching. Other benefits include reduced harmonics and input line distortion.

For SCR drive protection, SolaHD recommends our Drive Isolation Transformers (from 7.5 to 440 kVA ) to completely isolate the negative effects of SCR drive technology.

No matter what the drive protection, SolaHD has the complete solution.

## Applications

- Variable Frequency Drives
- Any three phase electronic products subject to high current anomalies such as Power Factor Correction capacitor switching.
- SCR Drives


## Related Products

- Drive Isolation Transformers
- K-13 Rated Transformers for Variable Speed Drives



## (1)m C

## Features

- Compact, IP 20 finger safe packaging
- 2-20 HP available
- DIN Rail mount through 20 HP
- Reduces stress on drive components keeping drives running longer
- Removes harmonics and helps keep line voltage smooth through notching
- Reduces nuisance tripping to provide stable system performance
- Eliminates drive cross-talk and interference
- 10-Year warranty


## Selection Table

| Catalog Number | Power | Output Amperage | $\begin{gathered} \text { Impedance } \\ (\% \mathrm{Z}) \end{gathered}$ | mH | Phase | I/0 Voltage | Mounting | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dimensions } \\ (\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D})-\text { in }(\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | Ship Weight lbs (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SLR-2H-480-3 | 2 HP | 3.4 A | 3 | 5513 | 3 | 480 VAC | DIN Rail | $\begin{aligned} & 4.84 \times 4.80 \times 4.56 \\ & (123 \times 122 \times 116) \end{aligned}$ | 6 (2.72) |
| SLR-3H-480-3 | 3 HP | 4.8 A |  | 3675 |  |  |  |  | 6 (2.72) |
| SLR-5H-480-3 | 5 HP | 7.6 A |  | 2757 |  |  |  |  | 6 (2.72) |
| SLR-7H-480-3 | 7.5 HP | 11.0 A |  | 1838 |  |  |  |  | 7 (3.17) |
| SLR-10H-480-3 | 10 HP | 14.0 A |  | 1376 |  |  |  |  | 7 (3.17) |
| SLR-15H-480-3 | 15 HP | 21.0 A |  | 1050 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.84 \times 5.90 \times 4.56 \\ & (123 \times 150 \times 116) \end{aligned}$ | 9 (4.08) |
| SLR-20H-480-3 | 20 HP | 27.0 A |  | 817 |  |  |  |  | 16 (7.26) |

## Drive Isolation Transformers: 7.5-440 kVA, Three Phase

## Special Voltages and kVA Sizes for Drive Applications

For SCR (Silicon Control Rectifier) variable speed motor drive applications, a transformer is needed to magnetically isolate the incoming line from the motor drive. The transformer must also provide a voltage change to match the required voltage of the SCR Drive. Standard designs are delta primary and wye secondary to match the common power sources required in most three phase rectifier circuits.

SolaHD drive isolation transformers are specifically designed to handle the mechanical stresses, voltage demands and harmonics associated with SCR applications.

## Features

- Available from 7.5 thru 440 kVA, 3 Phase, 60 Hz.
- Isolation minimizes load disturbances caused by the SCR drive.
- UL-3R enclosures when used with optional weather shield.
- Taps on all units for adjustments to incoming source voltage. Full capacity secondary neutral as required by the National Electric Code.
- Shielding attenuates line to ground noise.
- 10 year warranty


## Related Products

- Surge Protective Devices
- Line Reactors
- K-13 Rated Transformers for Variable Frequency Drives


## Accessories

- Weather Shields


## Applications

- SCR Variable Speed Drives


## Design Styles



Style 1-Ventilated


## Sizing Information (from Selection Table)

To properly size a drive isolation transformer, follow the drive manufacturer's recommendations or, if you know the motor horsepower, select the proper kVA from the Selection Table on the next page. See the Transformer Sizing section of Chapter 6 (Distribution Transformers).

Note: Other voltage combinations available. Contact Technical Services.

Available upon special order:

- Totally enclosed, non-ventilated units (Non-UL Listed)
- Copper wound transformers


Visit our website at www.solaheviduty.com or

2

| kVA | Drive Horse Power | Group I Catalog Number | Group II Catalog Number | Group III Catalog Number | NEMA 3R <br> Weather <br> Shield ${ }^{(1)}$ | Dimensions |  |  | Ship Weight lbs (kg) | Design Style |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 460 D Primary 460Y/266 Secondary 60 Hz | $\begin{gathered} 460 \text { D Primary } \\ \text { 230Y/133 Secondary } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ | 575 D Primary 230Y/133 Secondary 60 Hz |  | Height <br> (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) |  |  |
| $7.5^{(2)}$ | 5 | DT651F7.5S | DT661F7.5S | DT631F7.5S | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}^{(2)}$ | 17 | 20 | 10 | 236 (107) | 4 |
| $11^{(3)}$ | 7.5 | DT651H11S | DT661H11S | DT631H11S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 166 (72) | 1 |
| $14^{(3)}$ | 10 | DT651H14S | DT661H14S | DT631H14S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 180 (82) | 1 |
| 20 | 15 | DT651H20S | DT661H20S | DT631H20S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 210 (95) | 1 |
| 27 | 20 | DT651H27S | DT661H27S | DT631H27S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 277 (126) | 1 |
| 34 | 25 | DT651H34S | DT661H34S | DT631H34S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 309 (140) | 1 |
| 40 | 30 | DT651H40S | DT661H40S | DT631H40S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 329 (149) | 1 |
| 51 | 40 | DT651H51S | DT661H51S | DT631H51S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 372 (169) | 1 |
| 63 | 50 | DT651H63S | DT661H63S | DT631H63S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 479 (217) | 1 |
| 75 | 60 | DT651H75S | DT661H75S | DT631H75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 510 (231) | 1 |
| 93 | 75 | DT651H93S | DT661H93S | DT631H93S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 637 (289) | 1 |
| 118 | 100 | DT651H118S | DT661H118S | DT631H118S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 910 (413) | 1 |
| 145 | 125 | DT651H145S | DT661H145S | DT631H145S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 920 (417) | 1 |
| 175 | 150 | DT651H175S | DT661H175S | DT631H175S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1150 (522) | 1 |
| 220 | 200 | DT651H220S | DT661H220S | DT631H220S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1280 (581) | 1 |
| 275 | 250 | DT651H275S | DT661H275S | DT631H275S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1415 (642) | 1 |
| 330 | 300 | DT651H330S | DT661H330S | DT631H330S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1525 (692) | 1 |
| 440 | 400 | DT651H440S | DT661H440S | DT631H440S | WS-12 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 2450 (1111) | 1 |

1. Weather shields come in a set of two and must be ordered separately.
2. Encapsulated. No weather shield required. cULus E77014.
3. Units are CSA marked.

## Electrical Connection Key

| Group I | Electrical Connection Number |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7.5 kVA | 1 |
| 11-440 kVA | . 4 |
| Group II |  |
| 7.5 kVA | 2 |
| 11-440 kVA | 5 |
| Group III |  |
| 7.5 kVA | ........... 3 |
| 11-440 kVA | ... 6 |

## Electrical Connections


$460 \Delta$ Primary, 230Y/133 Volt Secondary


| Primary <br> Voltage | Connect Taps | Line Leads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 483 | $1-\mathrm{H} 1 \& 2-\mathrm{H} 2 \& 3-\mathrm{H} 3$ | $\mathrm{H} 1, \mathrm{H} 2, \mathrm{H} 3$ |
| 460 | $4-\mathrm{H} 1 \& 5-\mathrm{H} 2 \& 6-\mathrm{H} 3$ | $\mathrm{H} 1, \mathrm{H} 2, \mathrm{H} 3$ |
| 437 | $7-\mathrm{H} 1 \& 8-\mathrm{H} 2 \& 9-\mathrm{H} 3$ | $\mathrm{H} 1, \mathrm{H} 2, \mathrm{H} 3$ |
| Secondary <br> Voltage |  | Line Leads |
| 230 |  | $\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{X} 3$ |
| 133 |  | $\mathrm{X} 0-\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{X} 3$ |


| Primary <br> Voltage | Connect Taps | Line Leads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 604 | $1-\mathrm{H} 1 \& 2-\mathrm{H} 2 \& 3-\mathrm{H} 3$ | $\mathrm{H} 1, \mathrm{H} 2, \mathrm{H} 3$ |
| 575 | $4-\mathrm{H} 1 \& 5-\mathrm{H} 2 \& 6-\mathrm{H} 3$ | $\mathrm{H} 1, \mathrm{H} 2, \mathrm{H} 3$ |
| 546 | $7-\mathrm{H} 1 \& 8-\mathrm{H} 2 \& 9-\mathrm{H} 3$ | $\mathrm{H} 1, \mathrm{H} 2, \mathrm{H} 3$ |
| Secondary <br> Voltage |  | Line Leads |
| 230 |  | $\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{X} 3$ |
| 133 |  | $\mathrm{X} 0-\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{X} 3$ |

$575 \Delta$ Primary, 230Y/133 Volt Secondary Taps: 1,5\% FCAN; 1,5\% FCBN

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{xo}}$ |  | $\prod_{x 2}^{m m}$ |  |
|  |  | X1 |  |
| Primary Voltage | H1-H2-H3 | Secondary Voltage |  |
| @ Tap | Voltage | X1, X2, X3 | X0-X1, X2, X3 |
| 1 | 604 | 230 | 133 |
| 2 | 575 |  |  |
| 3 | 547 |  |  |


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## Selecting a UPS

The SolaHD UPS product line consists of four topologies and classes of power protection:

DC topology provides cost effective, efficient back-up power for 24 V DC applications. The SolaHD DC UPS will support the load during AC power loss or power supply failure.

Off-Line topology (also called stand-by) is a cost-effective UPS choice for small, less critical, stand-alone applications such as isolated PLC, PCs and peripherals. Network communications are a useful option.


Line-Interactive topology provides highly effective power conditioning plus battery back-up. This is particularly applicable in areas where power outages are rare, but where there are frequent power fluctuations. Network communications are available and sometime necessary.


The On-Line alternative provides the highest levels of power protection, conditioning and power availability. True on-line topology is accomplished with double conversion technology. Network communications are often necessary to protect mission-critical applications.


How to choose the appropriate UPS for your application:

1. Add up the maximum electrical power requirements for all equipment to be protected. To obtain the power rating, multiply: Volts $\times$ Amps $=$ VA. Volt and Amp ratings can be found on the nameplate of your equipment.
Equipment to be Protected
2. Choose the level of protection appropriate to your application from Table 1.
3. Turn to the page indicated at the bottom of the matrix for sizes, specifications and other ordering information.

* When sizing the UPS, allow for future expansion. If not available, it is recommended to allow for at least $25 \%$ growth.
** Total Watt = Total VA $x$ Power Factor (P.F.) for AC Power only. If power factor is not available, simply multiply VA by 0.7 .

If you have any questions about sizing, contact our Technical Services group at (800) 377-4384 or via e-mail at tech@sola-hevi-duty.com.

## Table 1: Selection by Technology

| Feature | Benefits | DC | Off-Line |  | Line-Interactive <br> S3K | On-Line |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SDU DC | SDU AC | S1K |  | S4K | S5K |
| Battery Back-up | Stop power interruptions from destroying data and work in progress | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  <br> Filtering | Prevent surges, spikes and noise from damaging your hardware |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| Voltage Regulation | Keep working during power sags, brownouts and high line voltage without draining your battery. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { (on 320, } 520 \\ \& 1500 \text { VA } \\ \text { models only) } \end{gathered}$ | - | - | $\bullet$ |
| Sinewave Output | More compatible with sensitive loads |  |  |  | - | - | - |
| Extended Battery Option | Work through the longest blackouts with the extended battery option | - |  |  |  | - | - |
| Hardwired Input \& Output Possible | Easy, permanent installation with less chance of "accidental" misuse. | - | - |  |  | - | - |
| On-Line "Zero <br> Transfer Time" <br> Performance | Mission-critical work requires on-line premium power protection. | - |  |  |  | - | - |
|  | Page Number | 58 | 62 | 64 | 66 | 68 | 81 |

Table 2: Selection by Power Rating

| VA | Series | Page | VA | Series | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 240-480 VA DC | SDU DC | 58 | 700-1440 VA | S3K | 68 |
| 500-850 VA | SDU AC | 62 | $700 \mathrm{VA}-10 \mathrm{kVA}$ | S4K | 68 |
| 320-1500 VA | S1K | 64 | $4 \mathrm{kVA}-20 \mathrm{kVA}$ | S5K | 81 |

Table 3: Power Quality Problems

| Power Problem | Description | Effect |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Blackouts | Total loss of utility power | Disruption: <br> Power interruptions stop work in progress and <br> typically result in loss of time and valuable data. |  |
|  | Short-term reductions in utility voltage levels, <br> lasting from a few moments to many hours. <br> Causes include heavy start-up power requirements <br> Brownouts <br> (Sags/Swells) <br> the utility power system. | Degradation: <br> Working in an electrically "dirty" environment <br> reduces the accuracy, effectiveness and life span of <br> all electronic equipment. Productivity and quality of <br> work suffer. |  |
| Surges, Spikes <br> and Noise | Disturbances in utility power caused by a variety of <br> sources, such as lightning, utility power switching, <br> nearby noisy loads, electric motors, etc. | Destruction: <br> Electrical disturbances typically cause the instanta- <br> neous or eventual destruction of valuable systems, <br> data and work in progress. | SolaHD UPS |

## SDU Series, Direct Current Uninterruptible Power Supply (DC UPS) System

The SDU DIN Rail DC UPS is an advanced 24 Vdc uninterruptible power system that combines an industry leading design with a wide operational temperature range and unique installation options. The SDU DC UPS is a powerful, microprocessor controlled UPS that provides protection from power interruptions. With an input voltage range of 22.5 to 30.0 Vdc , the DC UPS is the ideal power back-up solution for your critical connected loads.

These units were designed specifically for use with SolaHD's popular SDN Series of power supplies. SolaHD's external battery module is the only one on the market that allows you to seal the electronics in the panel and maintain safety by placing the battery outside of a non-ventilated enclosure.

These units include easy to wire screw terminations for critical devices needing battery back-up. The SDU DC UPS includes an automatic self-test feature that checks the UPS and battery functions. Battery charging occurs automatically when input DC power is applied. When power fails, the DC UPS will switch to battery back-up. If the battery is no longer useful, the UPS will sound an alarm and an LED indicator will illuminate.

Back-up power protection in modern industrial applications depends mainly on AC UPS. AC is converted to DC, and converted back to AC in the AC UPS, then converted back to $D C$ in the protected equipment power supply. By applying the new SolaHD SDU DIN Rail DC UPS, you avoid the inefficiencies of all these conversions. This design maximizes system up-time flexibility, and optimizes reliability assurance.

## Applications

- Industrial/Machine Control
- Automation Process Control
- Computer-based Control Systems
- Conveying Equipment
- Material Handling
- Packaging Machines
- Semiconductor fabrication equipment
- DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$
- Amusement Park Equipment
- Pharmaceutical Applications
- Control Rooms


Features

- Modular, rugged industrial grade design
- Microprocessor based controls
- Automatic self-test feature for UPS function and battery management check
- Power module wide operation temperature range (-20 to $\left.+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
- Flexible batteries back-up expansion capabilities
- Overload protection in normal and battery modes
- User replaceable batteries
- Both power and battery modules are UL508 Listed
- IP-20 rated input and output screw terminals
- No internal fan, no extra cooling required
- Sturdy, reliable all metal DIN Rail mounting connector
- LED Status Indicators
- Universal Dry Contact Relay terminals provide remote signaling
- Monitoring, diagnostics, and remote turn-on and shut-off capabilities
- Limited two-year warranty


## Related Products

- SDN-P Series DIN Rail Power Supplies
- SDN-C Series DIN Rail Power Supplies
- STV 25K Series Surge Protective Devices


## Selection Table

| Catalog Number |  | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| SDU 10-24 | $240 \mathrm{VA}, 24 \mathrm{~V} / 10 \mathrm{~A}$ DIN Rail DC UPS power module, battery module is required | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |
| SDU 20-24 | $480 \mathrm{VA}, 24 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$ DIN Rail DC UPS power module, battery module is required | $1.65(0.65)$ |
| SDU 24-BAT | 24 V DIN Rail/Panel Mount Battery Module (cable included) | $1.65(0.65)$ |
| SDU 24-BATEM | 24 V External Mount Battery Module (cable included) | $12.0(5.33)$ |
| SDU 24EXTBC6 | Optional 6 ft. Battery Module cable to 24V DC UPS | $16.0(7.11)$ |
| SDU 24-DB9 | Optional interface kit to convert relay contacts signals to DB9 signals | $0.5(0.22)$ |
| SDU-PMBRK | Optional chassis mount brackets to secure UPS to wall, panel, or enclosure | $1.0(0.45)$ |

There are three individual hardware products when putting an SDU DC UPS system into operation:

1. 24 Vdc Power Supply (Recommended SolaHD SDN Series)
2. 24 Vdc SDU DC UPS Power Module
3. 24 Vdc SDU DC UPS Battery Module; or 24 Vdc SDU DC UPS External Battery Module

There are two models of the SDU DC UPS Power Module:

1. SDU 10-24, $24 \mathrm{Vdc} / 10 \mathrm{amp}$ (battery modules are required)
2. SDU 20-24, $24 \mathrm{Vdc} / 20 \mathrm{amp}$ (battery modules are required)

1) AC/DC Power Supply
2) Power Module: SDU 10-24 or SDU 20-24
3) Battery Module: SDU 24-BAT
4) Optional battery module for extended Back-up.

There are two models* of the SDU DC UPS Battery Modules:

1. SDU 24-BAT, DIN Rail/Panel mount for installation in ventilated enclosure, up to 4 battery modules can be connected to the SDU DC UPS.
2. SDU 24-BATEM, Panel mount, alternate battery module for external installation of non-ventilated enclosures, only 1 battery module can be connected to the SDU DC UPS.
*Can not use a combination of both models of the battery modules, only one model of the battery module can be connected to the SDU DC UPS.

External Battery Option


## Notes:

1) AC/DC Power Supply
2) Power Module: SDU 10-24 or SDU 20-24
3) Battery Module: SDU 24-BATEM

Uninterruptible Power Systems

## SDU DC UPS Power Modules Specifications



Notes:

1. See Battery Back-up Times on next page.
2. DC UPS System includes one power module (SDU 10-24 or SDU 20-24) and one or more battery modules (SDU 24-BAT or SDU 24BATEM)

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## SDN DC UPS Battery Module Specifications

| Parameter | SDU 24-BAT | SDU 24-BATEM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Voltage | 24 Vdc |  |
| Protection | Fuse: 30A | Circuit Breaker: 24V, 25A |
| Charging Current | 0.5 A | 0.8 A |
| Enclosure <br> Dimension in. (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & 4.88 \times 8.27 \times 4.55 \\ & (124 \times 210 \times 116) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.5 \times 5.57 \times 4.57 \\ & (292 \times 142 \times 116) \end{aligned}$ |
| Enclosure Type | IP20 | NEMA 1 |
| Terminal Connector Type | Polarized Powerpole Connectors |  |
| Batteries | Replaceable Batteries |  |
| Accessories | 1 ft . polarized battery cable | 6 ft. polarized battery cable |
| Operating Temperature | $-20^{\circ}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage Temperature | $-20^{\circ}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Humidity | 95\% no condensation |  |
| Safety Standard For DC UPS System* | UL60950-1, IEC 60950-1, UL508, CE CAN/CSA C22.2 No 107.1-01 CAN/CSA C22.2 No 60950-1 |  |
| Weight - lbs (kg) | 12 (5.33) | 16 (7.11) |
| Mounting | Simple snap-on system for DIN Rail TS35/7.5 or TS35/15 or chassis-mounted, optional screw mounting set SDU-PMBRK. | Wall/Chassis Mounting |

## SDU DC UPS Back-Up Times (Typical)

| SDU 10-24 with SDU 24-BAT |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Load | 20\% (2A) | 40\% (4A) | 60\% (6A) | 80\% (8A) | 100\% (10A) |
| 1 unit | 113 | 45 | 30 | 21 | 14 |
| 2 units | 247 | 114 | 74 | 48 | 38 |
| 3 units | 396 | 178 | 117 | 80 | 58 |
| 4 units | 531 | 233 | 148 | 111 | 81 |
| SDU 10-24 with SDU 24-BATEM |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 EBP | 135 | 52 | 28 | 19 | 14 |
| SDU 20-24 with SDU 24-BAT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Load | 20\% (4A) | 40\% (8A) | 60\% (12A) | 80\% (16A) | 100\% (20A) |
| 1 unit | 46 | 21 | 10 | 06 | 04 |
| 2 units | 116 | 50 | 28 | 17 | 10 |
| 3 units | 178 | 80 | 46 | 31 | 20 |
| 4 units | 237 | 113 | 65 | 43 | 31 |
| SDU 20-24 with SDU 24-BATEM |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 EBP | 48 | 17 | 9 | 6 | 4 |

## SDU Series, DIN Rail AC UPS

The SDU DIN Rail UPS combines an industry leading compact design with a wide operation temperature range and unique installation options. The SDU series provides economical protection from damaging impulses and power interruptions. These units include easy to wire screw terminations for critical devices needing battery back up such as computer based control systems.

## Features

- Lightweight, compact industrial design

- Wide operation temperature range $\left(0-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
- Cold start capability
- Phone/dataline surge protection
- Software and cable included for easy installation
- Simulated sinewave output
- RS232 Communication Port
- USB Communication Port (optional)
- Form C Dry Contact Relay (optional)
- Panel/Wall mounting brackets (optional)
- Remote turn-on and shut-off capabilities
- Limited two-year warranty


## Approvals

- 120 V models are UL1778 $\mathbf{c}_{\text {us }}$ recognized for industrial applications without derating.
- No derating required in UL508 applications.
- 230 V models are CE marked.


## Selection Table

| Capacity (VA/W) | Catalog Number | Volts, Frequency In/Out | Typical Back-up Time (minutes)* | Input/Output Connections | Approx. Ship Weight - lbs (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 500/300 | SDU 500 | $120 \mathrm{Vac}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 4 | IP20 touch proof, screw terminals. Wire range: 10 ~ 24 AWG. | 10.7 (4.7) |
| 850/510 | SDU 850 |  | 2 |  | 11.4 (5.0) |
| 500/300 | SDU 500-5 | $230 \mathrm{Vac}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 4 |  | 11.5 (5.2) |
| 850/510 | SDU 850-5 |  | 2 |  | 11.9 (5.4) |

* At full load.


## SDU Accessories

| Catalog <br> Number |  | Description <br> Weight - Ibs (kg) |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| RELAYCARD-SDU | Dry contact I/O relay box, IP20 touch proof screw terminals, wire size range 12~22 AWG (IEC 2.5mm); <br> N.O./N.C. form "C" contact. Relay contact signal for "On Battery", "Low Battery" and "UPS Shutdown". | 1.0 (0.45) |
| UPSMON-USB | RS232 to USB adapter cable | $1.0(0.45)$ |
| SDU-PMBRK | Mounting brackets to secure UPS to wall, back of panel or enclosure. | $1.0(0.45)$ |

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## Specifications

| Catalog Number | SDU 500 | SDU 850 | SDU 500-5 | SDU 850-5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capacity (VA/Watts) | 500/300 | 850/510 | 500/300 | 850/510 |
| Load Power Factor | 0.6 |  |  |  |
| Dimensions - inches (mm) |  |  |  |  |
| Unit ( X W W x D | $4.88 \times 11.1 \times 4.55(124 \times 281 \times 116)$ |  |  |  |
| Weight - lbs (kg) | 10.7 (4.7) | 11.4 (5.0) | 11.5 (5.2) | 11.9 (5.4) |
| Input Parameters |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage | 120 V (+10\%, -20\%) |  | 230 V (+/-20\%) |  |
| Frequency | $50+/-5 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz}+/-6 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (auto sensing) |  |  |  |
| Output AC Parameters |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage (Battery Mode) | Step sinewave |  |  |  |
|  | +/-5\% |  |  |  |
| Frequency (On Battery) | 50 or 60 Hz |  |  |  |
|  | +/- 0.3 Hz |  |  |  |
| Overload Protection | UPS automatic shutdown if overload exceeds $105 \%$ of nominal at 20 seconds, 120\% at 10 seconds, 130\% at 3 seconds |  |  |  |
| Short Circuit | UPS output cut off immediately |  |  |  |
| Battery Parameters |  |  |  |  |
| Battery Type | Sealed, non-spillable, maintenance-free lead acid batteries |  |  |  |
| Transfer Time | 4-6 ms typical |  |  |  |
| Back-up Time* (minutes) | 4.5/18 | 2.5/10 | 4.5/18 | 2.5/10 |
| Recharge Time | 8 hours to $90 \%$ capacity after full discharge |  |  |  |
| Environmental |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Temperature | $32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| Storage Temperature | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| Relative Humidity | 1\% to 95\%, non-condensing |  |  |  |
| Ambient Operation | 1-95\% humidity non-condensing, 0-50 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to 5,000 ft. (1500m) |  |  |  |
| Audible Noise | < 40dBA (1 meter from surface) |  |  |  |
| Standards |  |  |  |  |
| Safety | UL 1778 Recognized components for industrial applications in accordance with UL508 without derating. CAN/CSA C22.2 No 107.1-01. Overvoltage Category 3, pollution degree 3. FCC Part 15, Subpart B, Class A |  | CE Marked; LVD: EN62040-1-1; <br> EMC: EN50091-2, EN61000-3-2, EN61000-3-3, IEC60801-2, IEC60801-3, IEC60801-4, IEC61000-2-2. |  |
| Elevation | 5000 ft . without derating |  |  |  |
| Shock \& Vibration | According to the International Safe Transit Association standard ISTA 2A. |  |  |  |
| Mounting | To be mounted on DIN TS35/7.5 or TS35/15 rail system. Chassis mounting permissible via optional brackets. Unit handles normal shock and vibration of industrial use and transportation without coming off rail. |  |  |  |

* At full load/half load.


## S1K Mini-Tower Off-line UPS

The S1K series provides economical protection from damaging impulses and power interruptions. These units include two types of outlets; three for critical devices needing battery back-up and surge protection such as the CPU and one surge protected only outlet for non-critical devices like printers and fax machines. The S1K is ideal for point of sale and office applications.

## Features

- Lightweight, compact design
- 4 NEMA 5-15R outlets, (3 Battery, 1 Surge)
- Data-line surge protection for phone or network included on every unit.
- DB9 Communications Interface
- Software and cable included


## Applications

- PCs
- Workstations
- Step sinewave output
- Limited two-year warranty
- Computer Terminals


## Related Products

- Surge Protective Devices
- Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters
- Portable MCR Power Conditioners


## Selection Table

| Capacity (VA/W) | Catalog Number | Volts, Frequency In/Out | Typical Back-up Time (minutes)* | Input Plug/ Output Receptacle | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 320/240 | S1K320 | $115 \mathrm{Vac}, 50$ or 60 Hz | 10 | 5-15P / 5-15R <br> (3) Battery (1) Surge | 8.8 (4.0) |
| 520/340 | S1K520 |  | 15 |  | 11.6 (5.3) |
| 650/390 | S1K650 |  | 15 |  | 8.1 (3.7) |
| 850/600 | S1K850 |  | 25 |  | 10.8 (4.9) |
| 1200/720 | S1K1200 |  | 30 |  | 10.8 (4.9) |
| 1500/900 | S1K1500 |  | 70 | 5-15P / 5-15R (4) Battery | 30.0 (13.6) |

* For a typical PC with a 15" monitor.


## S1K Accessory

Hardware for Wall/Panel Mount (order part number separately)

| Catalog Number | Description | Approx. Ship Weight <br> $\mathbf{l b s}(\mathbf{k g})$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| S1K-PMBRK* | Wall/panel mount bracket kit for <br> S1K (320VA~1200VA) UPS | $1.0(0.45)$ |

* Not applicable to S1K1500



## Specifications

| Catalog Number | S1K320 | S1K520 | S1K650 | S1K850 | S1K1200 | S1K1500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capacity (VA/Watts) | 320/240 | 520/340 | 650/390 | 850/600 | 1200/720 | 1440/900 |
| Dimensions - inches (mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit (Hx W x D | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \times 3.8 \times 10.4 \\ & (135 \times 97 \times 264) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \times 3.8 \times 12.6 \\ & (135 \times 97 \times 320) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \times 3.8 \times 12.6 \\ & (135 \times 97 \times 320) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.5 \times 5.11 \times 15 \\ (191 \times 130 \times 381) \end{gathered}$ |
| Weight - lbs (kg) | 8.8 (4.0) | 11.6 (5.3) |  |  | 10.8 (4.9) | 30 (13.6) |
| Input Parameters |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage | $115 V+20 \% /-25 \%$ |  | $115 \mathrm{~V}+/-15 \%$ |  |  | $115 \mathrm{~V}+/-25 \%$ |
| Frequency | 50 or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 10 \%$ (auto sensing) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Power Cord | 6 ft . with NEMA 5-15P |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output AC Parameters |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage (Battery Mode) | Step sinewave at 115V |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | $\pm 5 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Frequency (On Battery) | 50 or 60 Hz |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | $\pm 0.3 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Auto Voltage Regulation (AVR function under Normal Mode) | AVR automatically increases output voltage 15\% above input voltage if 91\% to $75 \%$ of nominal. AVR decrease output voltage 13\% below input voltage if 109\% to $125 \%$ of nominal |  | N/A |  |  | AVR <br> (See first column for definition) |
| Overload Protection | UPS automatic shutdown if overload exceeds $105 \%$ of nominal at 20 seconds, $120 \%$ at 10 seconds, $130 \%$ at 3 seconds |  |  |  |  | UPS automatic shutdown if overload exceeds 110\% of nominal at 60 seconds, 130\% at 3 seconds |
| Short Circuit | UPS output cut off immediately |  |  |  |  |  |
| Battery Parameters |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Battery Type | Sealed, maintenance-free lead acid batteries |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer Time | 4 milliseconds, Typical |  |  |  |  |  |
| Back-up Time* (minutes) | 10-20 | 15-25 | 15-30 | 25-40 | 30-45 | 70-80 |
| Recharge Time | 4 hours |  | 6 hours |  |  |  |
| Environmental |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Temp. | $32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $104{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Storage Temp. | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Relative Humidity | 0\% to 90\%, non-condensing |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ambient Operation | 0-95\% humidity non-condensing, $0-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. (3000m) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Audible Noise | $<40 \mathrm{dBA}$ (1 meter from surface) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standards |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Safety | UL 1778, cUL ${ }_{\text {us }}$ Listed, FCC Part 15, Subpart B, Class A |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surge Protection | Meets IEEE C62.41, Category A |  |  |  |  |  |

Visit our website at www.solahd.com or contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## S3K Mini-Tower Line-Interactive UPS

The S3K is an economical choice for those applications requiring the performance of a sinewave output, line interactive UPS with the mini-tower shape for cabinet installations. The S3K Series protects against most severe power disturbances through state-of-the-art, line-interactive technology. Most power disturbance corrections are accomplished without transferring to the internal battery. Utility power is continually protected by the S3K Series UPS's and internal battery life is optimized.

The UPS has built in protection for under and over voltage conditions including low-energy lightning surges introduced on the input power source. All S3K Series UPS are provided with an input circuit protector and surge protected data line connectors. The S3K Series UPS's are provided with a battery test function. Should the battery fail this test, the UPS will display a warning to indicate that the battery needs to be replaced.

## Features

- Mini-Tower design for control cabinet installation.
- Automatic Voltage Regulation (AVR) topology saves battery power for deep voltage sag situations.
- Sine wave output
- User replaceable, "hot swappable" batteries (Downtime for battery replacement not required).
- RS-232 Communications port
- Built-in surge protection
- Cold start capability (DC power on)
- Telephone/Modem spike protection
- Power Management software is included (UPSMON).
- $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ auto sensing
- Fully digitized, microprocessor controlled
- Protects against most adverse power conditions including:
- Frequency variations
- Surge
- Sags
- Blackouts
- Spike
- Over and under voltages


Applications

- Workstations
- PLCs
- Robotics and Process Control
- Industrial Automation Systems
- Automatic Service \& Dispensing Equipment


## Related Products

- Portable MCR Power Conditioners
- Surge Protective Devices
- Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters


## Battery Back-up Times Chart

| Load \% | S3K700 | S3K1000 | S3K1600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 45 | 37 | 27 |
| 40 | 21 | 18 | 12 |
| 50 | 14 | 13 | 10 |
| 70 | 9 | 8 | 6 |
| 100 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

## Note:

Back-up times are at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, with $100 \%$ capacity batteries and resistive loads.

- Limited two-year warranty


## Selection Table

| Capacity <br> (VA/W) | Catalog <br> Number | Volts, Frequency <br> (In/Out) | Typical Back-up <br> Time (minutes)* | Input Plug/0utput Receptacle | Approx. Ship Weight <br> lbs (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $700 / 480$ | S3K700 | $120 / 120,50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $5 / 14$ | (Detached) $5-15 \mathrm{P} /(4) 5-15 \mathrm{R}$ |  |
| $1000 / 750$ | S3K1000 | $120 / 120,50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $4 / 13$ | (Detached) $5-15 \mathrm{P} /(4) 5-15 \mathrm{R}$ | $34.1(15.5)$ |
| $1440 / 1200$ | S3K1600 | $120 / 120,50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $3 / 10$ | (Attached) $5-15 \mathrm{P} /(6) 5-15 \mathrm{R}$ | $70(16.8)$ |

[^2]Specifications

| Catalog Number | S3K700 | S3K1000 | S3K1600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Rating (VA/Watts) | 700/480 | 1000/750 | 1440*/1200 |
| Dimensions inches (mm) |  |  |  |
| Unit (H x W x D | $8.3 \times 5.5 \times 17.2(210 \times 140 \times 436)$ |  | $8.9 \times 6.7 \times 17.7(226 \times 170 \times 450)$ |
| Shipping (Hx W x D) | $11.75 \times 10.5 \times 19.2(300 \times 265 \times 492)$ |  | $14.0 \times 12.0 \times 22.25(358 \times 307 \times 581)$ |
| Approx. Shipping Weight - lbs (kg) | 34.1 (15.5) | 37 (16.8) | 70.4 (32) |
| Input AC Parameters |  |  |  |
| Voltage Range | 103-132 Vac |  |  |
| Plug | 6 ft. detachable with NEMA 5-15P |  | Attached 5-15P |
| Line to Boost Transfer | Maintains output to $120 \mathrm{Vac} ;-14 \%$, when input is $120 \mathrm{Vac},-25 \%$ |  |  |
| Line to Buck Transfer | Maintains output to $120 \mathrm{Vac} ;+10 \%$, when input is $120 \mathrm{Vac},+23 \%$ |  |  |
| Frequency | $45-55 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or $55-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$; auto sensing |  |  |
| Output AC Parameters |  |  |  |
| Voltage | 103 Vac to 132 Vac |  |  |
| Receptacles | (4) NEMA 5-15R |  | (6) NEMA 5-15R |
| Frequency | 50 Hz or $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.5 \%$ |  |  |
| Waveform | Sine wave |  |  |
| Overload Warning | 100-110\% Nominal |  |  |
| Overload Shutdown | 200\% Nominal |  |  |
| Battery Parameters |  |  |  |
| Type | Valve-regulated, non-spillable, lead acid |  |  |
| Battery Time (mins) (FL/HL) | 5/14 | 4/13 | 3/10 |
| Qty. x Voltage x Rating | $4 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 7 \mathrm{AH}$ |  | $6 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 7 \mathrm{AH}$ |
| Transfer Time | 2-4 ms typical |  |  |
| Back-up Time | See Battery Back-up Times Charts |  |  |
| Recharge Time | 4 Hours |  |  |
|  | to 90\% rated capacity, after full discharge into resistive load |  |  |
| Environmental |  |  |  |
| Operating Temperature | $+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |
| Storage Temperature | $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { to }+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |
| Relative Humidity | 0\% to 95\%, non-condensing |  |  |
| Operating Elevation | Up to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. $(3000 \mathrm{~m})$ at $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ without derating |  |  |
| Audible Noise | <40 dBA, (beyond 1 m) |  | $<45 \mathrm{dBA}$, (beyond 1 m) |
| Agency |  |  |  |
| Safety | UL 1778, cULus Listed |  |  |
| Emissions | FCC Part 15, Subpart B, Class A |  |  |
| Immunity | IEC 60801-2, Level 4 / IEC 60801-4, Level 4 / ANSI C62.41 Category A \& B |  |  |

* Note: 1200W at 0.75 power factor equals 1600VA. Line cord limits total load to 1440 VA (max).


## S4K2U-C and S4K2U-5C Industrial On-Line UPS

The new SolaHD S4KC is a single-phase, on-line (doubleconversion) UPS system available in 500-3000VA, 120 V and 230 V . On-Line design means zero transfer time from external to internal power. When utility power fails, your critical load remains supported by a seamless flow of power. Rack or tower configurable, the SolaHD S4KC UPS offers customers a higher power factor, longer battery life, higher reliability and reduced cost of ownership. Housed in a slim 2U package, the SolaHD S4KC protects equipment from virtually all power disturbances due to blackouts, brownouts, sags, surges or noise interference. The UPS includes internal batteries. Optional, matching external battery cabinets, also in a slim $2 \mathrm{U}\left(3.5^{\prime \prime}\right)$ size, offer extended battery runtime.

The LED display indicates battery capacity, percentage of UPS load, battery operation, bypass operation and UPS fault condition.

The rack-tower models are also supplied with securing flanges and rack slide mounting hardware. Units can be easily hardwired by removing the attached line cord and receptacle plate. All units include a conduit knockout cover in the box.

## Features

- Hardwire capability for permanent installation
- Small 2U height maximizes available space
- Input and output noise suppression
- Higher Output Power Factor of 0.90
- PWM inverter reduces output voltage distortion
- Add on batteries for extended back-ups
- Integral sealed non-spillable batteries
- Hot swappable user replaceable battery
- Automatic restart
- Automatic and manual battery test
- Rack-mount or Stand-alone tower mounting
- Units are field configurable with a PC as a frequency converter (bypass will be disabled)
- Integral dynamic bypass reduces shutdowns
- Compatible with most standby generators
- Two-year limited warranty

Note:
The securing flanges do not support the weight of the UPS. Rack slides or shelves are required (sold separately).


## Applications

- Industrial Automation Systems
- Critical Microprocessors and PC Based Systems
- Robotics and Process Control
- Programmable Logic Controllers (PLC)
- Mission Critical and High Speed Networks
- Enterprise Telecommunication Systems
- Pharmaceutical and Medical Diagnosis Equipment
- Printing and Publishing Machinery

Selection Table - S4K2U-C \& S4K2U-5C Tower/Rack-Mount Models

| Capacity (VA/W) | Catalog Number | Typical Back-up Times (minutes)* | Input Plug/Output Receptacle | Approx. Ship Weight - lbs (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 Vac , 50/60 Hz Models |  |  |  | ${ }^{(1 \mathrm{~L}}$ ) us |
| 700/630 | S4K2U700-C | 6/14 | 5-15P / (6) 5-15R | 52.9 (24) |
| 1000/900 | S4K2U1000-C | 5/15 | 5-15P / (6) 5-15R |  |
| 1500/1350 | S4K2U1500-C | 5/16 | 5-15P / (6) 5-15R | 57.3 (26) |
| 2000/1800 | S4K2U2000-C | 4/11 | 5-20P / (6)5-20R (15/20 amp type) | 61.7 (28) |
| 3000/2700 | S4K2U3000-C | 4/14 | L5-30P / (5)5-20R (15/20 amp type): (1) L5-30R | 70.5 (32) |
| 230 Vac , 50/60 Hz International Models |  |  |  |  |
| 1000/900 | S4K2U1000-5C | 5/15 | IEC 320-C14 / (6) IEC 320/C13 | 44.0 (20) |
| 2000/1800 | S4K2U2000-5C | 4/11 | IEC 320-C20 / (6) IEC 320-C13 | 61.7 (28) |
| 3000/2700 | S4K2U3000-5C | 4/14 | IEC 320-C20 / (6) IEC 320-C13 (1) IEC 320-C19 | 70.5 (32) |

[^3]Uninterruptible Power Systems

## S4K2U-C, 120 Vac, 50/60 Hz Tower/Rack-Mount Models Specifications

| Catalog Number | S4K2U700-C | S4K2U1000-C | S4K2U1500-C | S4K2U2000-C | S4K2U3000-C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions, D x W x H, in. [mm] |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit | $19.7 \times 16.9 \times 3.4[497 \times 430 \times 85]$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23.7 \times 16.9 \times 3.4 \\ & {[602 \times 430 \times 85]} \end{aligned}$ |
| Shipping | $25.5 \times 23.9 \times 10.6[647 \times 607 \times 270]$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29.4 \times 23.4 \times 10.6 \\ & {[747 \times 5607 \times 270]} \end{aligned}$ |
| Weight, lb. [kg] |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit | 37.0 [16.8] |  | 51.1 [23.2] | 51.1 [23.2] | 71.4 [32.4] |
| Shipping | 44.1 [20.0] |  | 57.3 [26.0] | 57.3 [26.0] | 79.4 [36.0] |
| Input AC Parameters |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage Range (typical) | 120 Vac nominal; variable based on output load |  |  |  |  |
| 90\% to 100\% Loading | $90 \mathrm{Vac} / 140 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | $102 \mathrm{Vac} / 140 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  |  |
| 70\% to 90\% Loading | $86 \mathrm{Vac} / 140 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | $96 \mathrm{Vac} / 140 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  |  |
| 30\% to 70\% Loading | $77 \mathrm{Vac} / 140 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | $84 \mathrm{Vac} / 140 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  |  |
| 0\% to 30\% Loading | $60 \mathrm{Vac} / 140 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | $60 \mathrm{Vac} / 140 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  |  |
| Power Factor | 0.99 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 40 Hz to 70 Hz ; auto sensing |  |  |  |  |
| Input Power Cord ${ }^{1}$ | 10 ft . attached with NEMA 5-15P plug |  |  | 10 ft . attached with NEMA 5-20P plug | 10 ft . attached with NEMA L5-30P plug |
| Output AC Parameters |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Receptacles ${ }^{1}$ | $5-15 R \times 6$ |  |  | $5-20 R \times 6$ | L5-30R $\times 1+5-20 R \times 6$ |
| Voltage | 110/115/120/127 Vac (user-configurable) $\pm 3 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Waveform | Sine wave |  |  |  |  |
| Utility (Vac) Mode Overload | 200\% for 2 seconds; 150\% for 50 seconds with transfer to bypass |  |  |  |  |
| Power Factor | 0.90 |  |  |  |  |
| Battery |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | Valve-regulated, non-spillable, lead acid |  |  |  |  |
| Qty x V x Rating | $4 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 5.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ |  | $4 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 7.2 \mathrm{Ah}$ | $4 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 9.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ | $6 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 9.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ |
| Battery Mfr./Part Number | YUASA/NPH5-12; CSB/HR 1221W |  | Panasonic/UP-RW1236; CSB/GP 1272 | Panasonic/UP-RW1245; CSB/HR 1234W F2 |  |
| Backup Time ${ }^{2}$ | 6/14 | 5/15 | 5/16 | 4/11 | 4/14 |
| Recharge Time | 3 hours to 90\% capacity after full discharge with 100\% load until UPS auto shutdown (internal batteries only) |  |  |  |  |
| Environmental Requirements |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$; See Operating Temperature Parameters |  |  |  |  |
| Storage Temperature | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |  |  |  |  |
| Relative Humidity | 0\% to 95\%, non-condensing |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Elevation | Up to 10,000 ft. [3,000 m] at $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ without derating |  |  |  |  |
| Storage Elevation | 50,000 ft. [15,000 m] max. |  |  |  |  |

## Notes:

1. Full/half load (in minutes.) See selection table for more information.
2. Input power cord and receptacles can be removed for hardwired applications.

Visit our website at www.solahd.com or
contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

S4K2U-C, 120 Vac, 50/60 Hz Tower/Rack-Mount Models Specifications cont.

| Catalog Number | S4K2U700-C | S4K2U1000-C | S4K2U1500-C | S4K2U2000-C | S4K2U3000-C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Audible Noise | <43 dBA max. @ 3 <br> ft. [1 m] front \& sides; $<46$ dBA max. @ 3 ft . [1 m] rear | <45 dBA max. @ 3 ft. [1 m] front \& sides; $<50 \mathrm{dBA}$ max. @ 3 ft . [1 m] rear | <46 dBA max. @ 3 ft. [1 <br> $\mathrm{m}]$ front \& sides; $<45 \mathrm{dBA}$ max. @ 3 ft . [1 m] rear | $<48 \mathrm{dBA}$ max. @ 3 ft . [1 m] front \& sides; $<48 \mathrm{dBA}$ max. @ 3 ft . $[1 \mathrm{~m}]$ rear |  |
| Agency |  |  |  |  |  |
| Safety | UL1778, cUL Listed |  |  |  |  |
| RFI/EMI | FCC Part 15, Class A = CISPR22 Class B |  |  |  |  |
| Surge Immunity | IEC62040-2 $2^{\text {nd }}$ Ed. |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation | ISTA Procedure 1A |  |  |  |  |


| Operating Temperature Parameters |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ambient temperature | $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $\left[+77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ | $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $\left[+86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ | $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $\left[+95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |
| Maximum output power factor derating at maximum <br> load | $100 \%$ to $93 \%$ | $93 \%$ to $86 \%$ | $86 \%$ to $79 \%$ |

Uninterruptible Power Systems

S4K2U-5C, 230 Vac, 50/60 Hz Tower/Rack-Mount Models Specifications

| Catalog Number | S4K2U1000-5C | S4K2U2000-5C | S4K2U3000-5C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions, D x W x H, in. [mm] |  |  |  |
| Unit | $497 \times 430 \times 85[19$ | $\times 16.9 \times 3.3]$ | $602 \times 430 \times 85[23.7 \times 16.9 \times 3.3]$ |
| Shipping | $717 \times 570 \times 262$ [28 | $\times 22.4 \times 10.3]$ | $717 \times 570 \times 262$ [28.2 $\times 22.4 \times 10.3]$ |
| Weight, lb. [kg] |  |  |  |
| Unit | 37.0 [16.8] | 51.1 [23.2] | 71.4 [32.4] |
| Shipping | 44.1 [20.0] | 57.3 [26.0] | 79.4 [36.0] |
| Input AC Parameters |  |  |  |
| Voltage Range (typical) | 230 Vac nominal; variable based on output load |  |  |
| 90\% to 100\% Loading | 177 Vac/280 Vac |  | 196 Vac/280 Vac |
| 70\% to 90\% Loading | 168 Vac/280 Vac |  | 184 Vac/280 Vac |
| 30\% to 70\% Loading | $150 \mathrm{Vac} / 280 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | $161 \mathrm{Vac} / 280 \mathrm{Vac}$ |
| 0\% to 30\% Loading | $115 \mathrm{Vac} / 280 \mathrm{Vac}$ |  | 115 Vac/280 Vac |
| Power Factor | 0.99 |  |  |
| Frequency | 40 Hz to 70 Hz ; auto sensing |  |  |
| Input Power Receptacle ${ }^{1}$ | IEC 320 C 14 | IEC 320 C20 |  |
| Output AC Parameters |  |  |  |
| Output Receptacles ${ }^{1}$ | IEC $320 \mathrm{C} 13 \times 6$ |  | IEC 320 C13 $\times$ 6; IEC 320 C19 $\times 1$ |
| Voltage | 220/230/240 Vac (user-configurable) $\pm 3 \%$ |  |  |
| Frequency | 50 Hz or 60 Hz |  |  |
| Waveform | Sine wave |  |  |
| Overload | $200 \%$ for 2 seconds; $150 \%$ for 1 minute with transfer to bypass | 200\% for 2 seconds; 150\% for 50 seconds with transfer to bypass | 200\% for 2 seconds; 150\% for 55 seconds with transfer to bypass |
| Power Factor | 0.90 |  |  |
| Battery |  |  |  |
| Type | Valve-regulated, non-spillable, lead acid |  |  |
| Qty x V x Rating | $4 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 5.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ | $4 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 9.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ | $6 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 9.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ |
| Battery Mfr./Part Number | YUASA/NPH5-12; CSB/HR 1221W | Panasonic/UP-RW | 45; CSB/HR 1234W F2 |
| Backup Time ${ }^{2}$ | 5/15 | 4/11 | 4/14 |
| Recharge Time | 3 hours to 90\% capacity after full discharge with 100\% load until UPS auto shutdown (internal batteries only) |  |  |
| Environmental Requirements |  |  |  |
| Operating Temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$; See Operating Temperature Parameters |  |  |
| Storage Temperatures | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |  |  |
| Relative Humidity | 0\% to 95\%, non-condensing |  |  |
| Operating Elevation | Up to 3,000 m [10,000 ft.] at $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ without derating |  |  |
| Storage Elevation | 15,000 m [50,000 ft.] max. |  |  |

## Notes:

1. Full/half load (in minutes.) See selection table for more information.
2. Input power cord and receptacles can be removed for hardwired applications.

Visit our website at www.solahd.com or

S4K2U-5C, 230 Vac, 50/60 Hz Tower/Rack-Mount Models Specifications

| Catalog Number | S4K2U1000-5C | S4K2U2000-5C | S4K2U3000-5C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Audible Noise | $<43 \mathrm{dBA}$ max. @ 1 m [3 ft.] front \& sides; <46 dBA max. @ 1 m [3 ft.] rear | $\begin{array}{r} <48 \mathrm{dBA} \\ <48 \end{array}$ | \& sides; rear |
| Agency |  |  |  |
| Safety | EC/EN/AS 62040-1-1:2008 |  |  |
| RFI/EMI | IEC/EN/AS 62040-2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ Ed. = CISPR22 Class A |  |  |
| Surge Immunity | IEC62040-2 $2^{\text {nd }}$ Ed. |  |  |
| Transportation | ISTA Procedure 1A |  |  |


| Operating Temperature Parameters |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ambient temperature | $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $\left[+77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ | $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $\left[+86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ | $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $\left[+95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |
| Maximum output power factor derating at maximum <br> load | $100 \%$ to $93 \%$ | $93 \%$ to $86 \%$ | $86 \%$ to $79 \%$ |

## External Battery Cabinets Specifications

| Catalog Numbers | S4K2U48BATC | S4K2U96BATC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Used with UPS models | S4K2U700C, S4K2U1000C (-5), S4K2U1500C, S4K2U2000C (-5) | S4K2U3000C (-5) |
| Dimensions, D x W x H, in. [mm] |  |  |
| Unit | $19.7 \times 16.9 \times 3.4$ [ $497 \times 430 \times 85$ ] | $23.7 \times 16.9 \times 3.4[602 \times 430 \times 85]$ |
| Shipping | $24.3 \times 22.4 \times 10.3$ [ $617 \times 570 \times 262]$ | $28.2 \times 22.4 \times 10.3$ [ $717 \times 570 \times 262$ ] |
| Weight, lbs. [kg] |  |  |
| Unit | 70.5 [32.0] | 93.5 [42.4] |
| Shipping | 77.2 [35.0] | 101.4 [46.0] |
| Battery |  |  |
| Type | Valve-regulated, non-spillable, lead acid |  |
| Qty x V x Rating | $2 \times 4 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 9.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ | $2 \times 6 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 9.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ |
| Battery Mfr./Part Number | Panasonic/UP-RW1245; CSB/HR 1234W F2 |  |
| Backup Time | Battery Back-up Times Chart |  |
| Environmental Requirements |  |  |
| Operating Temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |  |
| Storage Temperatures | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+19^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$; High ambient temperatures will reduce battery life |  |
| Relative Humidity | 0\% to 95\%, non-condensing |  |
| Operating Elevation | Up to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. $[3,000 \mathrm{~m}]$ at $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ without derating |  |
| Storage Elevation | 50,000 ft. [15,000 m] max. |  |
| Agency |  |  |
| Safety | UL1778, cUL Listed |  |
| RFI/EMI | FCC Part 15, Class A = CISPR22 Class B |  |
| Surge Immunity | IEC62040-2 $2^{\text {nd }}$ Ed. |  |
| Transportation | ISTA Procedure 1A |  |

## S4K2U-C and S4K2U-5C Battery Back-up Times ${ }^{1}$

| Number of Batteries | Model VA ${ }^{1}$ | Backup Time (minutes) at Load (watts) ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 200 \\ W \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 400 \\ W \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 600 \\ W \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 800 \\ W \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1000 \\ \text { W } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1200 \\ W \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1400 \\ W \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1600 \\ \text { W } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1800 \\ \text { W } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2000 \\ \text { W } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2500 \\ W \end{gathered}$ | 100\% | Load |
|  |  | Minutes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Min. | W |
| Internal battery | 700 | 26 | 14 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 630 |
|  | 1000 | 28 | 15 | 9 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 900 |
|  | 1500 | -- | 26 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 1350 |
|  | 2000 | -- | -- | 20 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | -- | -- | 4 | 1800 |
|  | 3000 | -- | -- | -- | 25 | 20 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2700 |
| Internal battery + 1 external battery cabinet | 700 | 126 | 78 | 54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | 630 |
|  | 1000 | 128 | 74 | 52 | 41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27 | 900 |
|  | 1500 | -- | 110 | 72 | 48 | 36 | 28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24 | 1350 |
|  | 2000 | -- | -- | 54 | 34 | 34 | 26 | 22 | 17 | 15 | -- | -- | 15 | 1800 |
|  | 3000 | -- | -- | -- | 102 | 80 | 56 | 50 | 44 | 38 | 26 | 22 | 18 | 2700 |
| Internal battery + 2 external battery cabinets | 700 | 264 | 122 | 88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 82 | 630 |
|  | 1000 | 252 | 126 | 84 | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58 | 900 |
|  | 1500 | -- | 208 | 132 | 94 | 74 | 54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48 | 1350 |
|  | 2000 | -- | -- | 120 | 82 | 60 | 52 | 44 | 36 | 29 | -- | -- | 29 | 1800 |
|  | 3000 | -- | -- | -- | 124 | 114 | 106 | 92 | 74 | 66 | 62 | 46 | 44 | 2700 |
| Internal battery + 3 external battery cabinets | 700 | 280 | 140 | 120 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 116 | 630 |
|  | 1000 | 320 | 148 | 118 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 78 | 900 |
|  | 1500 | -- | 310 | 204 | 138 | 102 | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 82 | 1350 |
|  | 2000 | -- | -- | 180 | 126 | 92 | 72 | 62 | 52 | 45 | -- | -- | 45 | 1800 |
|  | 3000 | -- | -- | -- | 174 | 150 | 122 | 110 | 105 | 104 | 76 | 62 | 62 | 2700 |
| Internal battery + 4 external battery cabinet | 700 | 560 | 300 | 146 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 140 | 630 |
|  | 1000 | 600 | 250 | 138 | 116 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 109 | 900 |
|  | 1500 | -- | 400 | 256 | 180 | 144 | 110 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100 | 1350 |
|  | 2000 | -- | -- | 240 | 166 | 130 | 108 | 94 | 84 | 64 | -- | -- | 64 | 1800 |
|  | 3000 | -- | -- | -- | 184 | 172 | 150 | 128 | 120 | 119 | 105 | 92 | 84 | 2700 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Backup times are valid for all models rated with the listed VA <br> ${ }^{2}$ Approximate backup times are in minutes and at $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ with a resistive load |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Note:

S4K2U-5C models are not available in 700VA or 1500VA.

## S4K4U-C 6 kVA and S4K6U-C 10 kVA Industrial On-Line UPS

The new SolaHD S4K4U6000C and the S4K6U10KC Industrial UPS Series are the first true On-Line industrial UPS that provide higher output power factor, higher efficiency, flexible output voltage, an integrated maintenance bypass switch and internal batteries all in slim $4 \mathrm{U}\left(7.0^{\prime \prime}\right)$ and 6 U (10.5") enclosures respectively.

The S4K4UC and S4K6UC features true On-Line (double conversion) topology providing the ultimate in protection against a wide range of potential power problems. The S4K4UC design of two 3 kVA, 120 V inverters allow flexible output voltage to meet mixed load voltage requirements. The
 UPS automatically configures the output voltage to match the input configuration without requiring tap selections. Self diagnostics simplify maintenance and troubleshooting. The standard maintenance bypass switch provides an additional level of protection.

The S4K4UC and S4K6UC also feature a wide input voltage window to support the critical load without having to transfer to the battery. This extends system availability when back-up is truly needed.

## Features

- True double conversion topology
- Higher Power Factor of 0.80 ( 6 kVA ) and 0.90 (10kVA)
- Both models offer 208/120V or 240/120V
- Configurable as a Tower or Rack mounting
- Highest density, 6 kVA in only 4 U and 10 kVA in only 6 U of rack space
- Easily installed in 18 " to 32 " deep rack using rack mount kit \# SRS1832
- User replaceable, hot-swappable internal battery module
- Extended Battery Cabinets
- Includes both automatic and manual maintenance bypass switch
- Automatic frequency detection ( 60 or 50 Hz )
- Power Factor Correction
- Self-Diagnostics simplify maintenance and troubleshooting
- Remote Emergency Power Off (REPO)
- Intellislot ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ USB and Terminal Block Communication ports
- Compatible with most standby generators
- Two-year limited warranty applications


## Applications

- Industrial Computers
- Robotics and Process Controls
- Industrial Automation Systems
- Network Servers
- Enterprise Telecommunication Systems
- Printing and Publishing Machinery
- Pharmaceutical and Medical Diagnosis Equipment
- Industrial and Commercial Machinery
- Micro-processor Controlled Equipment
- Mission Critical Devices


## Related Products

- Portable MCR Power Conditioners
- Surge Protective Devices
- Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters

S4K 6 and 10 kVA Specifications

| Parameters | Model |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S4K4U6000C | S4K6U10KC |
| Rating | 4800 W/6000 VA | 9000 W/10000 VA |
| DIMENSIONS, W x D x H, in. [mm] |  |  |
| Unit | $6.8 \times 26.1 \times 16.9$ [ $173 \times 662 \times 430]$ | $10.3 \times 26.5 \times 16.9$ [ $261 \times 672 \times 430$ ] |
| Shipping | $13.2 \times 33.1 \times 26.1$ [ $336 \times 842 \times 662$ ] | $16.7 \times 32.8 \times 24.1$ [ $424 \times 832 \times 612$ ] |
| WEIGHT, lb. [kg] |  |  |
| Unit | 56.2 [25.5] | 78.3 [35.5] |
| Shipping | 70.5 [32.0] | 92.6 [42.0] |
| INPUT AC PARAMETERS |  |  |
| Nominal Operating Frequency | 50 or 60 Hz (Factory default is 60 Hz ) |  |
| Factory Default V ac | 120/208 V ac @ 120 degrees |  |
| L1-L2 Factory Default Input Phase Angle | 120 degrees |  |
| Allowable Input Phase Angle | 120, 180, 240 degrees; auto-sensing on application of alternating current (Restrictions for $\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{N}$ voltage other than 120 V ac) |  |
| Factory Default L1-N, L2-N V ac | 120 V ac nominal |  |
| User Configurable L1-N, L2-N V ac | 100/110/115/120/127 V ac (Can be modified with configuration program) |  |
| Input Frequency w/o Battery Operation | $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| Input Power Connection | Hardwire terminal block 3W + G (L-L-N-G) |  |
| L1-N, L2-N Maximum Allowable V ac | 150 V ac |  |
| OUTPUT AC PARAMETERS |  |  |
| Factory Default V ac | 120/208 V ac @ 120 degrees |  |
| L1-L2 Factory Default Output Phase Angle | 120 degrees |  |
| Allowable Output Phase Angle | 120, 180, 240 degrees; auto-sensing on initial application of input alternating current |  |
| Factory Default L1-N, L2-N V ac | 120 V ac nominal |  |
| User Configurable L1-N, L2-N V ac | 100/110/115/120/127 V ac, $\pm 2 \%$ |  |
| L1-N, L2-N Operating Load Range |  |  |
| 105\% to 130\% | 1 minute |  |
| 131\% to 150\% | 10 seconds |  |
| 151\% to 200\% | 1 second |  |
| >200\% (impact load) | At least 5 cycles |  |

## S4K 6 and 10 kVA Specifications - continued



Table 3: Operating Temperature Parameters

| Ambient Temperature | S4K4U6000C | S4K6U10KC |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| pf @ $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[\mathrm{pf} @ 86^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \pm 5.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ | 0.8 pf | 0.9 pf |
| $\mathrm{pf} @ 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[\mathrm{pf} @ 104^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \pm 5.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ | 0.8 pf | 0.8 pf |

Table 4: Internal Battery Specifications

| Parameters | Model Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S4K144INTBATC | S4K288INTBATC |
| Used with UPS Models | S4K4U6000C | S4K6U10KC |
| DIMENSIONS, W x D x H, in. [mm] |  |  |
| Unit | $2.8 \times 19.3 \times 8.1$ [ $70 \times 490 \times 206$ ] | $5.3 \times 19.7 \times 8.1$ [135 $\times 500 \times 207]$ |
| Shipping | $12.2 \times 23.7 \times 10.3$ [ $310 \times 602 \times 262$ ] | $12.2 \times 23.9 \times 9.5$ [ $310 \times 607 \times 242$ ] |
| WEIGHT, lb. [kg] |  |  |
| Unit | 75.8 [34.4] | 71.1 [32.3] |
| Shipping | 81.1 [36.8] | 76.4 [34.7] |
| BATTERY PARAMETERS |  |  |
| Type | Valve-regulated, non-spillable, flame retardant, lead acid |  |
| Qty x V x Rating | $2 \times 6 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 9.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ | $2 \times 12 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 9.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ |
| Battery Mfr./Part Number | Yuasa/REW 45-12 |  |
| Backup Time | See Table 13 |  |
| Recharge Time | 3 hours to 90\% capacity after full discharge into 100\% load |  |
| ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS |  |  |
| Operating Temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |  |
| Storage Temperature | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |  |
| Relative Humidity | 0\% to $95 \%$, non-condensing |  |
| Operating Elevation | Up to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. $[3,000 \mathrm{~m}]$ at $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ without derating |  |
| AGENCY |  |  |
| Safety | UL1778, cUL Listed (suitable for computer room applications |  |
| RFI/EMI | FCC Part 15, Subpart B, Class A |  |
| Transportation | ISTA Procedure 1A |  |

## Table 5: External Battery Cabinet Specifications

| Parameters | Model Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S4K144BATC | S4K288BATC |
| Used with UPS Models | S4K4U6000C | S4K6U10KC |
| DIMENSIONS, W x D x H, in. [mm] |  |  |
| Unit (with bezel) | $3.3 \times 26.1 \times 16.9$ [85 x $662 \times 430]$ | $6.8 \times 26.5 \times 16.9$ [173 $\times 672 \times 430$ ] |
| Shipping | $25.8 \times 34.3 \times 12.3$ [ $655 \times 872 \times 312$ ] | $13.2 \times 33.1 \times 24.5$ [336 $\times 842 \times 622]$ |
| WEIGHT, lb. [kg] |  |  |
| Unit | 99.9 [45.3] | 29.8 [13.5] |
| Shipping | 110.2 [50.0] | 44.1 [20.0] |
| BATTERY PARAMETERS |  |  |
| Type | Valve-regulated, non-spillable, flame retardant, lead acid |  |
| Qty x V x Rating | $2 \times 6 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 9.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ | $2 \times 12 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 9.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ |
| Battery Mfr./Part Number | Yuasa/REW 45-12 |  |
| Backup Time | See Table 13 |  |
| ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS |  |  |
| Operating Temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |  |
| Storage Temperature | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |  |
| Relative Humidity | 0\% to 95\%, non-condensing |  |
| Operating Elevation | Up to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. $[3,000 \mathrm{~m}]$ at $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ without derating |  |
| AGENCY |  |  |
| Safety | UL1778, cUL Listed (suitable for computer room applications) |  |
| RFI/EMI | FCC Part 15, Subpart B, Class A |  |
| Transportation | ISTA Procedure 1A |  |


| Parameters | Model Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S4KPAD2HDWRC | S4KPAD2- <br> HDWR-MBSC* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S4KPAD2- } \\ & \text { 001C } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { S4KPAD2- } \\ & \text { 002C } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S4KPAD2- } \\ & 003 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S4KPAD2- } \\ & \text { 004C } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { S4KPAD2- } \\ \text { 005C } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S4KPAD2- } \\ & 006 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S4KPAD2- } \\ & \text { L630C } \end{aligned}$ |
| DIMENSIONS, W x D x H, in. [mm] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit | $5.2 \times 15.5 \times 3.5$ [ $132 \times 393 \times 88$ ] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4.7 \times 13.2 \times 4.1 \\ {[119 \times 335 \times 105]} \end{gathered}$ |
| Shipping | $9.5 \times 20.7 \times 9.1[242 \times 527 \times 230]$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10.2 \times 18.4 \times 8.7 \\ {[119 \times 335 \times 105]} \end{gathered}$ |
| WEIGHT, lb. [kg] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit | 5.1 [2.3] | 6.0 [2.7] | 8.8 [4.0] | 8.6 [3.9] | 8.6 [3.9] | 9.9 [4.5] | 10.6 [4.8] | 9.5 [4.3] | 8.8 [4.0] |
| Shipping | 7.3 [3.3] | 8.2 [3.7] | 11.0 [5.0] | 10.8 [4.9] | 10.8 [4.9] | 12.1 [5.5] | 12.8 [5.8] | 11.7 [5.3] | 11.0 [5.0] |
| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amp Rating | 30 A 2 -pole input breaker |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Power Connections | Hardwire terminal block$3 \mathrm{~W}+\mathrm{G}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{G})$ |  | (1) L14-30R on a 300 mm cord |  |  |  |  |  | (1) L6-30P |
| Output Power Connections | Hardwire terminal block$3 \mathrm{~W}+\mathrm{G}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{G})$ |  | (4) $5-20 \mathrm{R}$ <br> (1) L14-30 <br> (1) L6-30R | (2) $5-20 \mathrm{R}$ <br> (2) L6-20R | (4) $5-20 \mathrm{R}$ <br> (2) $L 6-30$ | (4) L5-20R <br> (2) $\mathrm{L} 5-30 \mathrm{R}$ | (4) L5-20R <br> (2) L6-30R | (4) L6-20R | (2) L6-20R <br> (2) L6-30R |

Table 7: Power Distribution Specifications for S4K6U10KC

| Parameters | Model Number |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S4KPAD2-101C | S4KPAD2-102C | S4KPAD2-103C | S4KPAD2-104C | S4KPAD2-105C | S4KPAD2-106C |
| DIMENSIONS, W x D x H, in. [mm] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit | $7.4 \times 5.7$ [188 x 145] |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping | $11.9 \times 20.6 \times 8.7$ [ $302 \times 522 \times 220]$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| WEIGHT, lb. [kg] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit | 4.4 [2.0] | 6.6 [3.0] |  |  | 4.4 [2.0] | 6.6 [3.0] |
| Shipping | 6.6 [3.0] | 8.8 [4.0] |  |  | 6.6 [3.0] | 8.8 [4.0] |
| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amp Rating | 60 A 2-pole input breaker |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Power Connections | Hardwire terminal block 3W + G (L-L-N-G) to chassis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Power Connections | (2) $L 6-30$ <br> (8) 5-20R | (4) L6-20R <br> (4) $5-20 \mathrm{R}$ | (4) $5-20 \mathrm{R}$ <br> (4) L6-30R | (4) $5-20 \mathrm{R}$ (2) L6-30R (2) L6-20R | (4) $5-20 \mathrm{R}$ <br> (2) $L 5-30 \mathrm{R}$ <br> (2) L5-20R | (4) L6-20R <br> (4) L5-20R |

## S4KC Accessories

## Hardware for Rack Mount (order part number separately)

| Catalog <br> Number | Description | Approx. Ship <br> Weight llss (kg) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Rack Slide Kits |  |  |
| SRS1832 | Rack slide kit for racks with 18-32" <br> deep support rails. | 8 (3.6) |

## Optional Equipment

| Catalog Number | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| Communications Options |  |
| SNMPWEB CARD | Ethernet communications kit, (Supports SNMP, HTTP and OCP) includes SNMP hardware, MIB, configuration cable and installation manual. |
| RELAYCARD-INT | Relay contact board, 2 relay contact signals each independently configured for "On Battery", "Low Battery", "On Bypass", "On UPS", "Summary Alarm" and "UPS Fault" (rated at $24 \mathrm{~V} @ 1$ Amp AC or DC). |

## Power A/C Distribution (PAD)

PADs provide output distribution, input connection and a rotary maintenance bypass switch.
The PAD is field installed by the customer and allows the UPS to be removed without interrupting power to the load.

| Catalog Number | Description | Series |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A2D115HW | 120 Volt, Hardwired for use with 15 Amp Input | S4K2U-C (700-1500 VA Models) |
| A2D120HW | 120 Volt, Hardwired for use with 20 Amp Input | S4K2U-C (2000 VA Model) |
| A2D130HW | 120 Volt, Hardwired for use with 30 Amp input | S4K2U-C (3000 VA Model) |
| A2D220HW5 | 230 Volt, Hardwired for use with 10 Amp input | S4K2U-C (1000-2000 VA Model) |
| A2D230HW5 | 230 Volt, Hardwired for use with 15 Amp input | S4K2U-C (3000 VA Model) |
| S4KPAD2-001C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Plug-n-Play L14-30P, <br> (4)5-20 (1) L14-30 (1) L6-30R | S4K4U6000C |
| S4KPAD2-002C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Plug-n-Play L14-30P, <br> (2) 5-20R, (2) L6-20R | S4K4U6000C |
| S4KPAD2-003C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Plug-n-Play L14-30P, <br> (4) 5-20R, (2) L6-30 | S4K4U6000C |
| S4KPAD2-004C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Plug-n-Play L14-30P, <br> (4) L5-20R, (2) L5-30R | S4K4U6000C |
| S4KPAD2-005C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Plug-n-Play L14-30P, <br> (4) L5-20R, (2) L6-30R | S4K4U6000C |
| S4KPAD2-006C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Plug-n-Play L14-30P, (4) L6-20R | S4K4U6000C |
| S4KPAD2-101C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Output Distribution, <br> (2) L6-30 <br> (8) 5-20R | S4K6U10KC |
| S4KPAD2-102C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Output Distribution, <br> (4) L6-20R, (4) 5-20R | S4K6U10KC |
| S4KPAD2-103C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Output Distribution, <br> (4) 5-20R, (4) L6-30R | S4K6U10KC |
| S4KPAD2-104C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Output Distribution, <br> (4) 5-20R, (2) L6-30R, (2) L6-20R | S4K6U10KC |
| S4KPAD2-105C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Output Distribution, <br> (4) 5-20R, (2) L5-30R, (2) L5-20R | S4K6U10KC |
| S4KPAD2-106C | 208/120 V or 240/120 V, Output Distribution, <br> (4) L6-20R, <br> (4) L5-20R | S4K6U10KC |

Note: PADs can only be used with units having matching receptacles for the line cords provided.
Visit our website at www.solahd.com or

## Table 8: Battery Backup Times

| Number of Batteries | Load | Backup Time (minutes) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S4K4U6000C | S4K6U10KC |
| Internal battery | 30\% | 23 | 26 |
|  | 40\% | 17 | 18 |
|  | 50\% | 12 | 13.5 |
|  | 60\% | 10 | 11 |
|  | 70\% | 7 | 8 |
|  | 80\% | 5.5 | 7 |
|  | 90\% | 4.5 | 6 |
|  | 100\% | 4 | 4.5 |
| Internal battery + 1 external battery cabinet | 30\% | 53 | 60 |
|  | 40\% | 38 | 39 |
|  | 50\% | 29 | 32 |
|  | 60\% | 24 | 25 |
|  | 70\% | 20 | 21 |
|  | 80\% | 16 | 18 |
|  | 90\% | 14 | 16 |
|  | 100\% | 12 | 13 |
| Internal battery + 2 external battery cabinets | 30\% | 86 | 92 |
|  | 40\% | 72 | 70 |
|  | 50\% | 48 | 52 |
|  | 60\% | 41 | 41 |
|  | 70\% | 35 | 34 |
|  | 80\% | 28 | 29 |
|  | 90\% | 24 | 26 |
|  | 100\% | 21 | 23 |
| Internal battery +3 external battery cabinets | 30\% | 124 | 125 |
|  | 40\% | 86 | 90 |
|  | 50\% | 72 | 72 |
|  | 60\% | 54 | 60 |
|  | 70\% | 47 | 47 |
|  | 80\% | 38 | 39 |
|  | 90\% | 34 | 35 |
|  | 100\% | 30 | 32 |


| Table 9: Battery Backup Times |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Batteries | Load | Backup Time (minutes) |  |
|  |  | S4K4U6000C | S4K6U10KC |
|  | $30 \%$ | 158 | 180 |
|  | $40 \%$ | 110 | 120 |
|  | $50 \%$ | 88 | 90 |
|  | $60 \%$ | 72 | 72 |
|  | $70 \%$ | 63 | 65 |
|  | $80 \%$ | 49 | 54 |
|  | $90 \%$ | 45 | 47 |

Using the configuration program, the user may specify the number of external battery cabinets attached to the UPS. The factory default is programmed for internal batteries only. Table 13 shows the estimated battery backup times at different loads.

## S4K5U-5C 6 kVA International On-Line UPS

The new SolaHD S4K5U6K5C Industrial On-Line UPS Series is designed for international usage and provides flexible output voltage, an integrated maintenance bypass switch and internal batteries all in a slim 5 U (8.7") enclosure. The S4K5U-5C features true On-Line (double conversion) topology providing the ultimate in protection against a wide range of potential power problems. Flexible output voltages (220/230/240 VoIt) are available through the configuration program to allow for international use. One of the three L-N output voltages is selected to match the local voltage. Self diagnostics simplify maintenance and troubleshooting, and the UPS can be serviced by the customer. The standard maintenance bypass switch provides an additional level of protection.
The S4K5U-5C also features a wide input voltage window to support the critical load without having to transfer to the battery. This extends system availability when back-up is truly needed.

## Features

- True double conversion topology
- Higher Power Factor of 0.80
- Flexible L-N output voltage (220/230/240V)
- Configurable as a Tower or Rack Mount model
- High density, 6 kVA in only 5 U of rack space
- Easily installed in 18 " to 32 " deep rack using rack mount kit \# SRS1832
- User replaceable, hot-swappable internal battery module
- Matching 3U Extended Battery Cabinets
- Includes both automatic and manual maintenance bypass switch
- Automatic frequency detection of either 60 or 50 Hz
- Power Factor Correction
- Self-Diagnostics simplify maintenance and troubleshooting
- Remote Emergency Power Off (REPO)
- IntellislotTM, USB, and terminal Block Communication ports
- Compatible with most standby generators
- Two Year Limited Warranty



## Applications

- Industrial Computers
- Robotics and Process Controls
- Industrial Automation Systems
- Network Servers
- Enterprise Telecommunication Systems
- Printing and Publishing Machinery
- Industrial and Commercial Machinery
- Pharmaceutical and Medical Diagnosis Equipment


## Related Products

- Portable MCR Power Conditioners
- Surge Protective Devices
- Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters

Table 10: UPS Specifications

| Parameters | Model Number: S4K5U6K5C |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rating | 6000 VA/4800 W |
| DIMENSIONS, D x W x H, mm [in.] |  |
| Unit | $570 \times 430 \times 220$ [ $22.4 \times 16.9 \times 8.7]$ |
| Shipping | $745 \times 530 \times 516$ [29.3 $\times 20.9 \times 20.3]$ |
| WEIGHT, kg [lb.] |  |
| Unit | 60 [132.2] |
| Shipping | 71 [156.5] |
| INPUT AC PARAMETERS |  |
| Nominal Operating Frequency | 50 or 60 Hz (Factory default is 50 Hz ) |
| Factory Default V ac | 230 V ac |
| User-configurable V ac | 220/230/240 V ac (Can be modified using included configuration program) |
| Operating Voltage Range without Battery Operation | $176-280 \mathrm{Vac}$ |
| Maximum Allowable V ac | 280 V ac |
| Input Frequency without Battery Operation | $40-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Input Power Connection | S4KPAD2-CEHWMBSC Standard (See "3.3 Removable Power Distribution Box") |

## OUTPUT AC PARAMETERS

| Factory Default V ac | 230 V ac |
| :---: | :---: |
| Output Connections | S4KPAD2-CEHWMBSC Standard (See "3.3 Removable Power Distribution Box") |
| Frequency | 50 or 60 Hz , nominal |
| Wave form | Sine wave |
| Main Mode Overload | $>200 \%$ for 5 cycles; 151-200\% for 1 second; $131-150 \%$ for 10 seconds; 105-130\% for 1 minute |
| BYPASS PROTECTION LIMITS |  |
| Disable Bypass Operation | If input voltage exceeds $\pm 15 \%$ of the nominal voltage |
| Re-enable Bypass Operation | If input voltage returns to within $\pm 10 \%$ of nominal output voltage |
| Disable Bypass Operation | When the input frequency prevents synchronous operation |
| ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS |  |
| Operating Temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$; See Table 9 |
| Storage Temperature | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |
| Relative Humidity | 0\% to 95\%, non-condensing |
| Operating Elevation | Up to $1,000 \mathrm{~m}\left[3,281 \mathrm{ft}\right.$.] at $+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ without derating |
| Audible Noise | <55 dBA @ 1 m [3.2 ft.] rear; <50 dBA @ 1 m [3.2 ft.] front \& sides |

## Table 11: UPS Specifications

| Parameters | Model Number: S4K5U6K5C |
| :--- | :---: |
| AGENCY |  |
| Safety | IEC62040-1:2008 Version |
| EMI/EMC | IEC/EN/AS 62040-2 2 |
| ESD | Edition (Cat 2-Table 6) |
| Radiated Susceptibility | EN61000-4-2, Level 4, Criteria A |
| Electrical Fast Transient | EN61000-4-3, Level 3, Criteria A |
| Surge Immunity | EN61000-4-4, Level 4, Criteria A |
| Transportation | EN61000-4-5, Level 3, Criteria A |

Table 12: Operating Temperature Parameters

| Ambient Temperature | Model Number: S4K5U6K5C |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\mathrm{pf} @ 30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[\mathrm{pf} @ 86^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \pm 5.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ | 0.8 pf |
| $\mathrm{pf} @ 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[\mathrm{pf} @ 104^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \pm 5.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ | 0.8 pf |

Table 13: Power Distribution Specifications

| Parameters | Model Number: S4KPAD2-CEHWMBSC |
| :--- | :---: |
| Used with UPS Model | S4K5U6K5C |
| Power Distribution Box Includes: | Two (2) IEC320 C19 16 A/250 V Sockets <br> Eight (8) C13 10 A/250 V Sockets <br> Manual bypass switch with indicator lamp |
| Ampere Rating | 32 A |
| Input/Output Power Connections | 3-wire hard wired, 6-10 mm ${ }^{2}$ (8-10 AWG) |
| User-supplied Input Branch Circuit Breaker | 32 A |

Table 14: Internal Battery Specifications

| Parameters | Model Number: S4K240INTBATC |
| :---: | :---: |
| Used with UPS Model | S4K5U6K5C |
| DIMENSIONS, D x W x H, mm [in.] |  |
| Unit | $390 \times 113 \times 184$ [ $15.4 \times 4.4 \times 7.2]$ |
| Shipping | $467 \times 178 \times 262$ [18.4 $\times 7.0 \times 10.3$ ] |
| WEIGHT, kg [lb.] |  |
| Unit | 20.6 [45.1] |
| Shipping | 23.0 [50.7] |
| BATTERY PARAMETERS |  |
| Type | Valve-regulated, non-spillable, lead acid |
| Qty x V $\times$ Rating | $20 \times 12 \mathrm{~V} \times 9.0 \mathrm{Ah}$ |
| Battery Mfr./Part Number | Yuasa/REW 45-12 |
| Backup Time | See Table 13 |
| Recharge Time | 3 hours to 90\% capacity after full discharge into 100\% load |
| ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS |  |
| Operating Temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$; see Table 9 |
| Storage Temperature | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |
| Relative Humidity | 0\% to 95\%, non-condensing |
| Operating Elevation | Up to $3,000 \mathrm{~m}$ [10,000 ft.] at $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ without derating |
| AGENCY |  |
| Safety | IEC62040-1:2008 Version |
| Transportation | ISTA Procedure 1A |


| Parameters | Model Number: S4K240BATC |
| :---: | :---: |
| Used with UPS Model | S4K5U6K5C |
| DIMENSIONS, D x W x H, mm [in.] |  |
| Unit (with bezel) | $570 \times 430 \times 148$ [ $22.4 \times 16.9 \times 5.8]$ |
| Shipping | $745 \times 530 \times 407$ [ $29.3 \times 20.8 \times 16.0]$ |
| WEIGHT, kg [lb.] |  |
| Unit | 50.4 [111] |
| Shipping | 54.0 [119] |
| BATTERY PARAMETERS |  |
| Type | Valve-regulated, non-spillable, lead acid |
| Qty $\times$ V | $1 \times 20 \times 12 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Battery Mfr./Part Number | Yuasa/NPH5-12 |
| Backup Time | See Table 13 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS |  |
| Operating Temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |
| Storage Temperature | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |
| Relative Humidity | 0\% to 95\%, non-condensing |
| Operating Elevation | Up to $1,000 \mathrm{~m}\left[3,281 \mathrm{ft}\right.$ ] at $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |
| AGENCY |  |
| Safety | IEC62040-1:2008 Version |
| Transportation | ISTA Procedure 1A |

Table 16: Battery Backup Times

| Number of Batteries | Output to Connected Load, w |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100\% Load, W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1400 | 1800 | 2200 | 2600 | 3000 | 3400 | 3800 | 4200 | 4600 |  |
| Internal battery | 28 | 18 | 14 | 11 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 5 | 4 | 4800 |
| Internal battery + 1 external battery cabinet | 56 | 36 | 28 | 22 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 4800 |
| Internal battery + 2 external battery cabinets | 84 | 54 | 42 | 33 | 28.5 | 22.5 | 19.5 | 15 | 12 | 4800 |
| Internal battery + 3 external battery cabinets | 112 | 72 | 56 | 44 | 38 | 30 | 26 | 20 | 16 | 4800 |
| Internal battery + 4 external battery cabinets | 140 | 80 | 70 | 55 | 47.5 | 37.5 | 32.5 | 25 | 20 | 4800 |

Using the configuration program, the user may specify the number of external battery cabinets attached to the UPS. The factory default is programmed for internal batteries only. Table 13 shows the estimated battery backup times at different loads.

## UPS Extended Warranty Offering for the SolaHD 1K, S3K and S4K Series

## S1K

| Catalog Number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1-Year Extended Warranty |  |
| 1EWPS1K320 | 1-year extended warranty for S1K320 |
| 1EWPS1K520 | 1-year extended warranty for S1K520 |
| 1EWPS1K650 | 1-year extended warranty for S1K650 |
| 1EWPS1K850 | 1-year extended warranty for S1K850 |
| 1EWPS1K1200 | 1-year extended warranty for S1K1200 |
| 1EWPS1K1500 | 1-year extended warranty for S1K1500 |
|  | 3-Year Extended Warranty |
| 3EWPS1K320 | 3-year extended warranty for S1K320 |
| 3EWPS1K520 | 3-year extended warranty for S1K520 |
| 3EWPS1K650 | 3-year extended warranty for S1K650 |
| 3EWPS1K850 | 3-year extended warranty for S1K850 |
| 3EWPS1K1200 | 3-year extended warranty for S1K1200 |
| 3EWPS1K1500 | 3-year extended warranty for S1K1500 |

## S3K

| Catalog Number | Description |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1-Year Extended Warranty |  |  |
| 1EWPS3K700 | 1-year extended warranty for S3K700 |  |
| 1EWPS3K1000 | 1-year extended warranty for S3K1000 |  |
| 1EWPS3K1600 | 1-year extended warranty for S3K1600 |  |
| 3-Year Extended Warranty |  |  |
| 3EWPS3K700 | 3-year extended warranty for S3K700 |  |
| 3EWPS3K1000 | 3-year extended warranty for S3K1000 |  |
| 3EWPS3K1600 | 3-year extended warranty for S3K1600 |  |

S4K4UC AND S4K6UC - Maintenance Bypass Switch

| Catalog Number | Description |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1-Year Extended Warranty |  |  |
| 1EWPS4K06KPAD | 1-year extended warranty for S4K4UC PADs |  |
| 1EWPS4K10KPAD | 1-year extended warranty for S4K6UC PADs |  |
| 3-Year Extended Warranty |  |  |
| 3EWPS4K06KPAD | 3-year extended warranty for S4K4UC PADs |  |
| 3EWPS4K10KPAD | 3-year extended warranty for S4K6UC PADs |  |

## S4KC Industrial - UPS Models

The extended warranty program extends the standard two-year product warranty by the term of the extension purchased, 1-year or 3 years. This results in warranty terms of 3 or 5 years (depending on the extension selected) from the date of purchase. SolaHD will repair or replace the unit at any point during the extension period, subject to the same conditions as the standard warranty. The warranty extension is not transferable.

| Catalog Number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1-Year Extended Warranty |
| 1EWPS4K2U700C | 1-year extended warranty for S4K2U700C |
| 1EWPS4K2U1000C | 1-year extended warranty for S4K2U1000C |
| 1EWPS4K2U1500C | 1-year extended warranty for S4K2U1500C |
| 1EWPS4K2U2000C | 1-year extended warranty for S4K2U2000C |
| 1EWPS4K2U3000C | 1-year extended warranty for S4K2U3000C |
| 1EWPS4K4U6000C | 1-year extended warranty for S4K4U6000C |
| 1EWPS4K6U10KC | 1-year extended warranty for S4K6U10KC |
|  | 3-Year Extended Warranty |
| 3EWPS4K2U700C | 3-year extended warranty for S4K2U700C |
| 3EWPS4K2U1000C | 3-year extended warranty for S4K2U1000C |
| 3EWPS4K2U1500C | 3-year extended warranty for S4K2U1500C |
| 3EWPS4K2U2000C | 3-year extended warranty for S4K2U2000C |
| 3EWPS4K2U3000C | 3-year extended warranty for S4K2U3000C |
| 3EWPS4K4U6000C | 3-year extended warranty for S4K4U6000C |
| 3EWPS4K6U10KC | 3-year extended warranty for S4K6U10KC |

Note: Warranty on S4K4U6000 covers electronics and internal battery.

S4KC Industrial - Battery Cabinets

| Catalog Number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1-Year Extended Warranty |
| 1EWPS4K2U48BATC | 1-year extended warranty for S4K2U48BATC |
| 1EWPS4K2U96BATC | 1-year extended warranty for S4K2U96BATC |
| 1EWPS4K144BATC | 1-year extended warranty for S4K144BATC |
| 1EWPS4K288BATC | 1-year extended warranty for S4K288BATC |
|  | 3-Year Extended Warranty |
| 3EWPS4K2U48BATC | 3-year extended warranty for S4K2U48BATC |
| 3EWPS4K2U96BATC | 3-year extended warranty for S4K2U96BATC |
| 3EWPS4K144BATC | 3-year extended warranty for S4K144BATC |
| 3EWPS4K288BATC | 3-year extended warranty for S4K288BATC |

## Field Service Programs for the S4K4UC/6UC Industrial and S5K Series

These programs are for Domestic coverage (valid only within the continental United States and Canada); additional travel expenses may be billed to customers with site locations more than 150 miles from a major metropolitan area.

## S4K4UC/6UC Industrial Start-Up Programs

Start-Up expands the warranty to include remedial onsite parts and labor for 2 years (in lieu of the 2-year parts/depot labor included with the standard unit). Start-up includes one site trip with in the contiguous 48 states by a customer service engineer, after the UPS has been installed. Any additional trips by the customer service engineer as a result of the site not being ready for start-up may result in additional costs to the customer. The site trip includes the following services for one UPS module: non powered inspection, UPS electrical and operation check out, full parts and labor for any remedial work required on the UPS or battery cabinets, and customer operation training at the time of start-up. Two plans are offered: Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 days/week, 24 hours/day.

Start-Up Plus includes the standard start-up as defined above plus one preventive maintenance (PM) service site trip within the contiguous 48 states. The PM must be scheduled during the two-year warranty period and during normal business hours (Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.). The PM will include the following services for one UPS module: consult with personnel responsible for the equipment, visually inspect internal subassemblies and major components, check all mechanical connections for tightness and heat discoloration, clean any foreign material and dust from internal compartments, calibrate equipment to manufacturer's specifications, check the normal operation of the system, check battery transfer/discharge and perform a short duration battery run, perform any required engineering field changes, return unit to operational service with the normal load and verify output power. Two plans are offered: Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 days/week, 24 hours/day.

## S5K Modular Start-Up Programs

Start-Up is included in the cost of the S5K Modular UPS.
A separate Preventative Maintenance Only plan is available in addition to the standard Start-Up plan included in the cost of the S5K UPS.

## Service Programs - S4K4UC/6UC and S5K Series

Preferred service level options include 6-hour on-site response, $24 \times 7$ within 150 miles of nearest service centers. $24 \times 7$ emergency service includes parts (including internal batteries), labor, and travel. Also includes one (1) Preventive Maintenance (PM) visit per year, scheduled at the customer's convenience $(24 \times 7)$.

Essential service level options include 6-hour on-site response, $24 \times 7$ within 150 miles of nearest service centers. $24 \times 7$ emergency service includes parts (including internal batteries), labor, and travel. Also includes one (1) Preventive Maintenance (PM) visit per year, scheduled by the customer for M-F 8AM-5PM.

Basic service level options include 6-hour on-site response, $24 \times 7$ within 150 miles of nearest service centers. $24 \times 7$ emergency service includes parts (excluding internal batteries), labor, and travel. Preventive Maintenance (PM) not included and is not available if the Basic Service plan is selected.

Field Service Programs for the S4K4UC, S4K6UC Industrial and S5K Series - continued

S4K4UC and S4K6UC Industrial Start-Up Programs

| Catalog Number | Description |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Domestic Only (Monday - Friday, 8am - 5pm) |  |
| SUS4K061UM | 6 kVA Start-Up |  |
| SUS4K101UM | 10 kVA Start-Up |  |
| SUS4K061PM | 6 kVA Start-Up Plus |  |
| SUS4K101PM | 10 kVA Start-Up Plus |  |
|  | Domestic Only (7-Days/Week, 24 Hrs/Day) |  |
| SUS4K061U7 | 6 kVA Start-Up |  |
| SUS4K101U7 | 10 kVA Start-Up |  |
| SUS4K061P7 | 6 kVA Start-Up Plus |  |
| SUS4K101P7 | 10 kVA Start-Up Plus |  |

## S4K4UC and S4K6UC Industrial Service Programs

| Preferred Service (w/ 1 PM) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Catalog Number | $\quad$ Equipment |
| MUUS4K06PR1 | S4K4U6000C |
| MEUS4KBATPR1 | S4K144BATC \& S4K288BATC |
| MUUS4K10PR1 | S4K6U10KC |


| Essential Service (w/ 1 PM) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Catalog Number | Equipment |
| MUUS4K06ES1 | S4K4U6000C |
| MEUS4KBATES1 | S4K144BATC \& S4K288BATC |
| MUUS4K10ES1 | S4K6U10KC |


| Basic Service (PM not available) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Catalog Number |  |
| MUUS4K06BAO | Equipment |
| MEUS4KBATBA0 | S4K4U6000C |
| MUUS4K10BAO | S4K144BATC \& S4K288BATC |

S4K4UC and S4K6UC Industrial Service Programs

| 1 PM Only (Mon-Fri, 8 am $\mathbf{- 5} \mathbf{~ p m ) ~}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Catalog Number | Equipment |
| MS4K061PM85 | S4K4U6000C |
| MS4KBAT1PM85 | S4K144BATC \& S4K288BATC |
| MUUS4K10PM85 | S4K6U10KC |


| 1 PM Only (7 days, 24 hours) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Catalog Number | Equipment |
| MS4K061PM24 | S4K4U6000C |
| MS4KBAT1PM24 | S4K144BATC \& S4K288BATC |
| MUUS4K10PM24 | S4K6U10KC |

## S5K Modular Service Programs

Contact Technical Services to obtain the catalog number for any of the Preferred, Essential or Basic Services (catalog number depends on the S5K configuration).
$\mathrm{X}=$ Number of Power Modules (\#1 through \#6)
YY = Number of Battery Modules (\# 01 through \#11)

| Catalog Number | Service Program |
| :--- | :--- |
| MUUS5KXPRYY | Preferred Service |
| MUUS5KXESYY | Essential Service |
| MUUS5KXBAYY | Basic Service |
| MS5K1PM24 | PM Only (7-Days/Week, 24 Hrs/Day) <br> for all configurations |

Note: Service programs are valid for one year.

## S5K Modular Series On-Line Uninterruptible Power Systems (UPS)

## This easily upgraded and flexible UPS provides the protection you want, when you need it.

The 5K Modular is scalable from 4 to 20 kVA, offering many flexible options by adding a few standard modules. Designed to be fully configured, tested and shipped in the configuration you need, the 5K Modular also has the ability to be easily upgraded in the field to either higher VA ratings (up to 20 kVA maximum), longer back-ups or to add N+x parallel redundancy. Configurations can be cost-effectively upgraded keeping your 5K Modular current without a large reinvestment in a new system.

The optional $\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{x}$ redundancy provides a fault-tolerant group of power modules and controls. The modular design is easy to upgrade so the UPS can grow with the needs of the system that is being protected.

Each of the modular components, including 4 kVA power modules, battery modules and system control modules, can be hot-swapped making it easy to increase power, extend your back-up or add redundancy while still providing power protection to the load.

This fault-tolerant system uses intelligent power and battery modules which take themselves off-line if there is a problem without interrupting power to the load. Self-diagnostic capabilities simplify maintenance and troubleshooting. Each unit incorporates an internal automatic bypass.

## Applications

- Network Servers
- Enterprise Telecommunications Systems
- LAN gateways, Bridges and Routers
- Mini-computers, Superservers and Server Clusters
- Clusters of PCs or Workstations and Peripherals
- RAID arrays and other large-scale Data Handling Systems


Features

- Scalable for capacity, redundancy, or battery back-up offering unbelievable flexibility.
- Built-in intelligence is provided for each individual module using microprocessor controls, increasing functionality, communications and reliability.
- $\mathrm{N}+x$ parallel redundancy is easily achieved by adding extra control, power and battery modules.
- Any failed module will automatically take itself off-line while the other modules continue to support the connected equipment.
- Multiple and simultaneous communication ports
- Variable input voltage range minimizes battery operation to increase battery life.
- An automatic internal bypass for maximum availability of output power.
- Continuous sinewave output
- Power factor corrected input reduces reflected distortion and optimizes utility power.
- Limited two-year warranty (Includes factory start up), See the Extended Warranty at the end of this section for details.


## Chassis Options

The S5K Modular has three chassis available to build on:

- The "A" chassis can accommodate up to 8 modules.
- The "B" chassis can accommodate up to 12 modules and supplies 16 kVA of power, with $\mathrm{N}+1$ redundancy.
- The " C " chassis can accommodate up to 12 modules and supplies a full 20 kVA of power, with $\mathrm{N}+1$ redundancy.

System control modules are not included in module count. All chassis can accommodate up to two system control modules. Select the proper chassis based on your futures need for expansion or redundancy. In most standard (non-redundant) applications, the "A" chassis is the most popular.

## Selection Steps

1. Determine the maximum kVA you will need for future expansion.
2. Determine the kVA and run time value for your immediate need.
3. Determine if you need redundancy. If the exact run time is the critical need, use the fully redundant option (see Selection Charts on the following pages).
4. Select the unit that meets both your immediate requirements, and is expandable to your future needs in the "Maximum Upgrade" column in the selection table. The Maximum Upgrade column shows the highest kVA expansion that particular configuration is capable of without removing any of the battery modules from the original configuration.

## Specifications

| Capacity (VA/Watts) | 4 kVA / 2.8 kW to $20 \mathrm{kVA} /$ 14 kW in $4 \mathrm{kVA} / 2.8 \mathrm{~kW}$ increments |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions - inches |  |
| Unit (H x W x D) | 8 module capacity "A" Chassis 41 " $\times 20$ " $\times 28$ " 12 module capacity " B " or " C " Chassis 54 " $\times 20$ " $\times 28$ " |
| Shipping ( x W x D) | 56 in $\times 32$ in $\times 42$ in |
| Input AC Parameters |  |
| Voltage Range (typical) | 170-276 Vac Low line limit variable with load 170 Vac from 80 to $100 \%$ load 144 Vac from 20 to $90 \%$ load 127 Vac from 20 to $70 \%$ load 100 Vac at less than $30 \%$ load |
| Voltage Configuration and Connection | Single phase, 2-wire plus ground (L1-L2-G) |
| Frequency | 60 Hz nominal 40-70 Hz range without operating from battery |
| Input Connector | Hardwired only |
| Power Factor | . 98 typical |
| Output AC Parameters |  |
| Voltage | 240, 208, 240/120 (120-0-120) or 208/120 (120-0-88) |
| Receptacles | Optional with use of external Maintenance Bypass |
| Voltage Regulation | $\pm 3$ \% |
| Voltage Distortion | Maximum 3\% THD for linear loads, maximum $7 \%$ THD for full non-linear loads. |
| Transient Response | $<7 \%$ for $100 \%$ step load; recovery within 96 ms . |
| Frequency | 60 Hz |
| Frequency Slew Rate | Selectable up to $5 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Frequency Sync Range | Selectable up to $\pm 5 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Overload | 100 to $110 \%$ for 10 minutes minimum 111 to $150 \% 10$ seconds 151 to 200\% for 2 Cycles |
| Battery Parameters |  |
| Battery Type | Sealed, lead acid |
| Recharge Rate | 3 to 5 Hrs to 90\% capacity |
| Battery Back-up | See Battery Selection Tables for specific configurations Autonomy time is 6 minutes with an equal number of battery \& power modules in a non-redundant configuration at full load |
| Battery Voltage | 120 Vdc Nominal |
| Maximum charge current (full load) | 3 A |
| Environmental |  |
| Operating Temperature | $+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Storage Temperature | $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Relative Humidity | 0\% to 95\%, non-condensing |
| Operating Elevation | Up to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. (3000m) at $104^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ without derating |
| Storage Elevation | $15.000 \mathrm{~m}(50,000 \mathrm{ft}$.) maximum |
| Heat Dissipation | 1062 BTU / Hour per fully loaded power module ( $4 \mathrm{kVA} / 2.8 \mathrm{~kW}$ ) |
| Audible Noise | < 62 dBA @ 1 meter |
| Agency |  |
| Safety | UL 1778 listed; c-UL |
| Compliant Immunity Standards | ANSI C62.41, Class A \& B |
| Routine Maintenance | Keep the UPS clean and cool to enhance system reliability. Occasionally clean or replace the fan intake filters and ensure proper airflow. Do not use liquid or aerosol cleaning fluids. Periodically review the UPS alarm logs |

Recommended Part Numbers (See selection charts for other options)

| kVA / kW | Catalog Number |  | Back-up <br> (Min@FL/HL) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Standard | Redundant |  |
| $4 / 2.8$ | S5KA4N1A6 | S5KA4R1A6 | $7 / 18$ |
| $8 / 5.6$ | S5KA8N2A6 | S5KA8R2A6 | $7 / 18$ |
| $12 / 8.4$ | S5KA12N3A6 | S5KA12R3A6 | $7 / 18$ |
| $16 / 11.2$ | S5KA16N4A6 | S5KB16R4A6 | $7 / 18$ |
| $20 / 14$ | S5KC20N5A6 | S5KC20R5A6 |  |


| CHASSIS | HEIGHT "H" |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | $41^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $B$ | $54^{\prime \prime}$ |
| C | $54^{\prime \prime}$ |

## Part Number Configuration

The S5K modular is available in many combination. Use the part number template below to identify the description of any given part number.

| Series Designation | Chassis Size | kVA Rating | Unit Type | Number of Battery Modules | Output Voltage | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A = } 8 \text { Module, } \\ & 16 \text { kVA Capacity } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{4 , 8 , 1 2 ,} \\ 16 \text { or } 20 \text { kVA } \\ 00=\text { External Battery } \end{gathered}$ | N = Standard (Not Redundant) | * Must be at least one per 4 kVA of capacity | A $=208 / 120$ | $\mathbf{6}=60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} \text { B = } & 12 \text { Module, } \\ & 16 \text { kVA Capacity } \end{aligned}$ |  | R = Redundant Power \& Control |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C= }=12 \text { Module, } \\ & 20 \text { kVA Capacity } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathbf{X}=$ Redundant Power, Battery \& Control |  |  |  |
|  | D = External Battery Cabinet |  | B $=$ Battery Cabinet |  |  |  |
| Example: 4 kVA Load, Future Expandable to 16 kVA with 7 minutes of Back-up. What is the part number? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5K | A | 4 | N | 1 | A | 6 |
| Resulting catalog number is "S5KA4N1A6" |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Chassis A: 8 Module, 4 kVA Enclosure Selection Chart

| System Model Number | Qty of Power Modules Included | Qty of Battery Modules Included | Qty of System Control Modules Included | Unit Weight (Ibs) | Back-up Full/Half Load (minutes) | Maximum Upgrade ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 kVA / 2.8kW |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KA4N1A6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 441 | 7/18 | 16kVA |
| S5KA4N2A6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 506 | 19/42 | 16kVA |
| S5KA4N3A6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 571 | 30/61 | 16kVA |
| S5KA4N4A6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 636 | 42/82 | 16kVA |
| S5KA4N5A6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 701 | 52/98 | 12kVA |
| S5KA4N6A6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 766 | 62/110 | 8kVA |
| S5KA4N7A6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 831 | 75/140 | N/A |
| Redundant (power \& control only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KA4R1A6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 472 | 7/18 | 12kVA |
| S5KA4R2A6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 537 | 19/42 | 12kVA |
| S5KA4R3A6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 602 | 30/61 | 12kVA |
| S5KA4R4A6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 667 | 42/82 | 12kVA |
| S5KA4R5A6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 732 | 52/98 | 8kVA |
| S5KA4R6A6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 797 | 62/110 | N/A |
| Full Redundant (battery, power \& control) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KA4X2A6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 537 | 7/18 | 12kVA |
| S5KA4X3A6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 602 | 19/42 | 12kVA |
| S5KA4X4A6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 667 | 30/61 | 8kVA |
| S5KA4X5A6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 732 | 42/82 | N/A |
| S5KA4X6A6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 797 | 52/98 | N/A |

## Notes:

1. Full redundant units include one redundant battery module. Back-up given does not include this extra module, so actual achieved Back-up will be longer than published.
2. The S5K modulars are easily upgraded by adding extra battery and/or power modules as long as the number of modules (battery plus power) does not exceed the number of modules the enclosure is designed to contain.

- Control modules do not count toward the 8 module max. (2 max control modules per system).
- There must be at least one battery module per power module installed.


## Chassis A: 8 Module Enclosure Selection Chart

| System Model Number | Qty of Power Modules Included | Qty of Battery Modules Included | Qty of System Control Modules Included | Unit Weight (lbs) | Back-up Full/Half Load (minutes) | Maximum Upgrade ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $8 \mathrm{kVA} / 5.6 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KA8N2A6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 532 | $7 / 19$ | 16kVA |
| S5KA8N3A6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 597 | $13 / 30$ | 16kVA |
| S5KA8N4A6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 662 | $19 / 42$ | 16kVA |
| S5KA8N5A6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 727 | $25 / 52$ | 12kVA |
| S5KA8N6A6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 792 | $30 / 62$ | N/A |
| Redundant (power \& control only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KA8R2A6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 563 | $7 / 19$ | 12kVA |
| S5KA8R3A6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 628 | $13 / 30$ | 12kVA |
| S5KA8R4A6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 693 | $19 / 42$ | 12kVA |
| S5KA8R5A6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 758 | $25 / 52$ | N/A |
| Full Redundant (battery, power \& control) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KA8X3A6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 628 | $7 / 19$ | 12kVA |
| S5KA8X4A6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 693 | 13/30 | N/A |
| S5KA8X5A6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 758 | 19 / 42 | N/A |
| 12 kVA / 8.4kW |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KA12N3A6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 623 | 7/19 | 16kVA |
| S5KA12N4A6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 688 | 11/27 | 16kVA |
| S5KA12N5A6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 753 | $15 / 34$ | N/A |
| Redundant (power \& control only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KA12R3A6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 654 | $7 / 19$ | N/A |
| S5KA12R4A6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 719 | 11/27 | N/A |
| Full Redundant (battery, power \& control) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KA12X4A6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 719 | $7 / 19$ | N/A |
| 16 kVA / 11.2kW |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KA16N4A6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 714 | $7 / 19$ | N/A |

## Notes:

1. Full redundant units include one redundant battery module. Back-up given does not include this extra module, so actual achieved Back-up will be longer than published.
2. The S5K modulars are easily upgraded by adding extra battery and/or power modules as long as the number of modules (battery plus power) does not exceed the number of modules the enclosure is designed to contain.

- Control modules do not count toward the 8 module max. ( 2 max control modules per system).
- There must be at least one battery module per power module installed.

Chassis B: 12 Module, 4 kVA Enclosure Selection Chart

| System Model Number | Oty of Power Modules Included | Oty of Battery Modules Included | Qty of System Control Modules Included | Unit Weight (Ibs) | Back-up Full/Half Load (minutes) | Maximum Upgrade ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 \mathrm{kVA} / 2.8 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB4N1A6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 496 | $7 / 18$ | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4N2A6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 561 | 19/42 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4N3A6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 626 | $30 / 61$ | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4N4A6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 691 | 42 / 82 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4N5A6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 756 | $52 / 98$ | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4N6A6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 821 | $62 / 110$ | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4N7A6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 886 | 75/140 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4N8A6 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 951 | 92 / 170 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4N9A6 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1016 | 100 / 190 | 12 kVA |
| S5KB4N10A6 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1081 | 110 / 220 | 8 kVA |
| S5KB4N11A6 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1146 | 120 / 250 | N/A |
| Redundant (power \& control only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB4R1A6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 527 | $7 / 18$ | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4R2A6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 592 | 19/42 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4R3A6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 657 | $30 / 61$ | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4R4A6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 722 | 42 / 82 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4R5A6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 787 | 52 / 98 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4R6A6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 852 | $62 / 110$ | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4R7A6 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 917 | 75/140 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4R8A6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 982 | 92 / 170 | 12 kVA |
| S5KB4R9A6 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1047 | 100 / 190 | 8 kVA |
| S5KB4R10A6 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1112 | 110/220 | N/A |
| Full Redundant (battery, power \& control) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB4X2A6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 592 | 7/18 | 16 kVA |
| S5KВ4Х3A6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 657 | 19/42 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4X4A6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 722 | $30 / 61$ | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4X5A6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 787 | 42 / 82 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4X6A6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 852 | $52 / 98$ | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4X7A6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 917 | 62 / 110 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB4X8A6 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 982 | 75/140 | 12 kVA |
| S5KB4X9A6 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1047 | 92/170 | 8 kVA |
| S5KB4X10A6 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1112 | 100 / 190 | N/A |

## Notes:

1. Full redundant units include one redundant battery module. Back-up given does not include this extra module, so actual achieved Back-up will be longer than published.
2. The S5K modulars are easily upgraded by adding extra battery and/or power modules as long as the number of modules (battery plus power) does not exceed the number of modules the enclosure is designed to contain.

- Control modules do not count toward the 8 module max. ( 2 max control modules per system).
- There must be at least one battery module per power module installed.


## Chassis B: 12 Module, 8 kVA Enclosure Selection Chart

| System Model Number | Qty of Power Modules Included | Qty of Battery Modules Included | Qty of System Control Modules Included | Unit Weight (lbs) | Back-up Full/Half Load (minutes) | Maximum Upgrade ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 kVA / 5.6kW |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB8N2A6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 587 | 7/19 | 16kVA |
| S5KB8N3A6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 652 | $13 / 30$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8N4A6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 717 | $19 / 42$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8N5A6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 782 | $25 / 52$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8N6A6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 847 | $30 / 62$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8N7A6 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 912 | $38 / 75$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8N8A6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 977 | 43 / 92 | 16kVA |
| S5KB8N9A6 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1042 | 47 / 100 | 12kVA |
| S5KB8N10A6 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1107 | $54 / 110$ | N/A |
| Redundant (power \& control only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB8R2A6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 618 | $7 / 19$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8R3A6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 683 | $13 / 30$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8R4A6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 748 | $19 / 42$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8R5A6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 813 | $25 / 52$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8R6A6 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 878 | $30 / 62$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8R7A6 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 943 | $38 / 75$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8R8A6 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1008 | $43 / 92$ | 12kVA |
| S5KB8R9A6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1073 | $47 / 100$ | N/A |
| Full Redundant (battery, power \& control) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB8X3A6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 628 | $7 / 19$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8X4A6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 693 | 13/30 | 16kVA |
| S5KB8X5A6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 758 | $19 / 42$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8X6A6 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 878 | $25 / 52$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8X7A6 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 943 | $30 / 62$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB8X8A6 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1008 | $38 / 75$ | 12kVA |
| S5KB8X9A6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1073 | 43 / 92 | N/A |

Notes: (Apply to all 12 Module Tables)

1. Full redundant units include one redundant battery module. Back-up given does not include this extra module, so actual achieved Back-up will be longer than published.
2. The S5K modulars are easily upgraded by adding extra battery and/or power modules as long as the number of modules (battery plus power) does not exceed the number of modules the enclosure is designed to contain.

- Control modules do not count toward the 8 module max. ( 2 max control modules per system).
- There must be at least one battery module per power module installed.

Chassis B: 12 Module, 12 and 16 kVA Enclosure Selection Chart

| System Model Number | Qty of Power Modules Included | Qty of Battery Modules Included | Qty of System Control Modules Included | Unit Weight (lbs) | Back-up Full/Half Load (minutes) | Maximum Upgrade ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12 \mathrm{kVA} / 8.4 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB12N3A6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 678 | 7/19 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB12N4A6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 743 | 11/27 | 16kVA |
| S5KB12N5A6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 808 | 15/34 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB12N6A6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 873 | 18/41 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB12N7A6 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 938 | $24 / 50$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB12N8A6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1003 | $27 / 58$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB12N9A6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1068 | $29 / 63$ | N/A |
| Redundant (power \& control only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB12R3A6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 709 | $7 / 19$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB12R4A6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 774 | 11/27 | 16 kVA |
| S5KB12R5A6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 839 | $15 / 34$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB12R6A6 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 904 | 18/41 | 16kVA |
| S5KB12R7A6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 969 | $24 / 50$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB12R8A6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1034 | $27 / 58$ | N/A |
| Full Redundant (battery, power \& control) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB12X4A6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 719 | $7 / 19$ | 16kVA |
| S5KB12X5A6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 839 | 11/27 | 16kVA |
| S5KB12X6A6 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 904 | 15/34 | 16kVA |
| S5KB12X7A6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 969 | 18/41 | 16kVA |
| S5KB12X8A6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1034 | $24 / 50$ | N/A |
| $16 \mathrm{kVA} / 11.2 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB16N4A6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 769 | 7 / 19 | N/A |
| S5KB16N5A6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 834 | 11/27 | N/A |
| S5KB16N6A6 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 899 | 15/34 | N/A |
| S5KB16N7A6 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 964 | $16 / 38$ | N/A |
| S5KB16N8A6 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1029 | 19/43 | N/A |
| Redundant (power \& control only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB16R4A6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 800 | 7/19 | N/A |
| S5KB16R5A6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 865 | 10/25 | N/A |
| S5KB16R6A6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 930 | 12 / 30 | N/A |
| S5KB16R7A6 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 995 | 16 / 38 | N/A |
| Full Redundant (battery, power \& control) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KB16X5A6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 865 | 7 / 19 | N/A |
| S5KB16X6A6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 930 | 10/25 | N/A |
| S5KB16X7A6 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 995 | 12 / 30 | N/A |

Note: See previous page.

3
Uninterruptible Power Systems

Chassis C: 12 Module, 12, 16 and 20 kVA Enclosure Selection Chart

| System Model Number | Oty of Power Modules Included | Qty of Battery Modules Included | Qty of System Control Modules Included | Unit Weight (lbs) | Back-up Full/Half Load (minutes) | Maximum Upgrade ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12 \mathrm{kVA} / 8.4 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KC12N3A6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 744 | 7/19 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12N4A6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 809 | $12 / 24$ | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12N5A6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 874 | 16/36 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12N6A6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 939 | 20/43 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12N7A6 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1004 | $24 / 51$ | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12N8A6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1069 | $28 / 60$ | 16 kVA |
| S5KC12N9A6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1134 | $32 / 68$ | N/A |
| Redundant (power \& control only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KC12R3A6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 775 | $7 / 19$ | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12R4A6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 846 | 12 / 24 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12R5A6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 905 | $16 / 36$ | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12R6A6 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 970 | $20 / 43$ | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12R7A6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1035 | 24/51 | 16 kVA |
| S5KC12R8A6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1100 | $28 / 60$ | N/A |
| Full Redundant (battery, power \& control) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KC12X4A6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 840 | 7/19 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12X5A6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 905 | 12 / 24 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12X6A6 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 970 | 16 / 36 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC12X7A6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1035 | $20 / 43$ | 16 kVA |
| S5KC12X8A6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1100 | 24/51 | N/A |
| 16 kVA / 11.2 kW |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KC16N4A6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 835 | 7/19 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC16N5A6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 900 | 9/25 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC16N6A6 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 965 | 13/31 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC16N7A6 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1030 | $17 / 37$ | 20 kVA |
| S5KC16N8A6 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1095 | 19/43 | N/A |
| Redundant (power \& control only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KC16R4A6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 866 | 7/19 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC16R5A6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 931 | 9/25 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC16R6A6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 996 | 13/31 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC16R7A6 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1061 | $17 / 37$ | N/A |
| Full Redundant (battery, power \& control) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KC16X5A6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 931 | 7 / 19 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC16X6A6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 996 | 9/25 | 20 kVA |
| S5KC16X7A6 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1061 | 13/31 | N/A |
| $20 \mathrm{kVA} / 13 \mathrm{~kW}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KC20N5A6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 926 | 7/19 | N/A |
| S5KC20N6A6 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 991 | 9/24 | N/A |
| S5KC20N7A6 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1056 | $12 / 29$ | N/A |
| Redundant (power \& control only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KC20R5A6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 957 | $7 / 19$ | N/A |
| S5KC20R6A6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1033 | 9/24 | N/A |
| Full Redundant (battery, power \& control) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S5KC20x6A6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1022 | 7/19 | N/A |

Note: See previous page.
Visit our website at www.solahd.com or

## Maintenance Bypass Options

The S5K Modular Series Maintenance Bypass Cabinet provides complete "wrap around" protection and allows the UPS to be pulled from service without interrupting power to the loads.

The Maintenance Bypass Cabinet controls are located behind a lockable front panel to provide operation security. Controls include a manual bypass transfer switch, UPS input disconnect switch, and a branch rated output circuit breaker. Indicator lamps provide visual confirmation that the UPS input, UPS output, and bypass source are available. Models are available with and without an isolation


Front View transformer in the bypass path. The Maintenance Bypass with Transformer option provides isolation in the bypass path as well as flexibility with utility voltages. The transformer provides simultaneous output voltages of 120/120/208/240 V regardless of whether the input voltage is 208 or 240 V .

The Maintenance Bypass ships on a wooden pallet with a metal pull out ramp. The bypass cabinet includes casters and leveling feet as well as floor mounting brackets (brackets are used to secure bypass cabinet to pallet during shipping).

The Maintenance Bypass has a two year parts and labor warranty. Basic start-up is included, if the bypass cabinet is purchased at the same time as the S5K Modular UPS. Startup of the Maintenance Bypass must occur at the same time as start-up of the UPS.

The S5KMBS-00-ISO hardwired Maintenance Bypass can be reconfigured by removing the provided plates and adding the Receptacle Kit options. The S5KMBS-00-ISO has 8 blank plates. Each plate can be removed and a Receptacle Kit option installed by a qualified electrician or electrical contractor. The hardwired output provision may also be removed adding slots for two (2) more Receptacle Kits (for a total of 10 Kits Maximum per MBS). Reassembled configurations are available for those who would prefer the MBS arrive with any needed receptacles already installed. Contact your local SolaHD Sales Representative for details.

## MBS Wiring Kit Options

Optional wiring kits include all necessary conduit, wiring and conduit fittings to make the input and output connections between the UPS and the Maintenance Bypass.

| Catalog <br> Number | Description <br> (right or left side as viewed from front) |
| :--- | :--- |
| S5KWKITR | Bypass without transformer, mounted on right of UPS |
| S5KWKITL | Bypass without transformer, mounted on left of UPS |
| S5KWKITR-IS0 | Bypass with transformer, mounted on right of UPS |
| S5KWKITL-IS0 | Bypass with transformer, mounted on left of UPS |

## Maintenance Bypass Switch (MBS)

| Catalog Number | Description | Dimensions ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ ) - in (mm) Weight (lbs/kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hardwired MBS |  |  |
| S5KMBS-00-IS0 | Hardwired Bypass w/ 120/120/208/240 V output with isolation transformer | $\begin{aligned} & 30.4 \times 9.5 \times 26.5 \\ & (775 \times 241 \times 700) \end{aligned}$ |
| S5KMBS-00* | Hardwired Bypass w/ 208 or 240 V output (does not support 120 V loads) |  |
| S5KMBS-C0-IS0 | Hardwired Bypass w/ 120/120/208/240 V output with 20 kVA isolation transformer | 300 (130) |
| S5KMBS-C0* | Hardwired Bypass w/ 208 or 240 V output |  |
| MBS with pre-configured distribution options |  |  |
| S5KMBS-01-IS0 | Bypass w/ 120/120/240 V output with isolation transformer \& the following receptacle options: (10) Duplex 5-15R | $\begin{aligned} & 30.4 \times 9.5 \times 26.5 \\ & (775 \times 241 \times 700) \end{aligned}$ |
| S5KMBS-02-ISO | Bypass w/ 120/120/240 V output with isolation transformer \& the following receptacle options: <br> (6) Duplex 5-15R (2) Duplex 5-20R (1)L14-30R 120/120/240 V |  |
| S5KMBS-03-IS0 | Bypass w/ 120/120/240V output with the following receptacle options: <br> (4) Duplex 5-20R (2) L5-20R (2) L6-20R - 240 V (2) L6-30R - 240 | 300 (130) |

*Note: Unit does not include an isolation transformer and does not support 120 V loads.

## Receptacle Kit Options (max qty 10 per MBS)

| Catalog Number | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| S5K120HW15KIT | Hardwire kit, 120 V, 15A (1) Pole Breaker, $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ \& $3 / 4$ " knockout |
| S5K208HW15KIT | Hardwire kit, 208 V, 15A (2) Pole Breaker, $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ \& $3 / 4$ " knockout |
| S5K240HW15KIT | Hardwire kit, 240 V, 15A (2) Pole Breaker, $1 / 2$ " \& 3/4" knockout |
| S5K515R2KIT | Duplex NEMA 5-15R Receptacle Kit |
| S5KL515RKIT | Duplex NEMA L5-15R Receptacle Kit |
| S5K615R2KIT208 | NEMA 6-15R 208 Vac Receptacle Kit |
| S5K615R2KIT240 | NEMA 6-15R 240 Vac Receptacle Kit |
| S5KL615R2KIT208 | NEMA L6-15R 208 Vac Receptacle Kit |
| S5KL615R2KIT240 | NEMA L6-15R 240 Vac Receptacle Kit |
| S5K120HW20KIT | Hardwire kit, 120 V, 20A (1) Pole Breaker, $1 / 2 "$ \& $3 / 4$ " knockout |
| S5K208HW20KIT | Hardwire kit, 208 V, 20A (2) Pole Breaker, $1 / 2$ " \& 3/4" knockout |
| S5K240HW20KIT | Hardwire kit, 240 V, 20A (2) Pole Breaker, $1 / 2$ " \& 3/4" knockout |
| S5K520R2KIT | Duplex NEMA 5-20R Receptacle Kit |
| S5KL520RKIT | NEMA L5-20R Receptacle Kit |
| S5KL620RKIT208 | NEMA L6-20R 208 Vac Receptacle Kit |
| S5KL620RKIT240 | NEMA L6-20R 240 Vac Receptacle Kit |
| S5KL1420RKIT | NEMA L14-20R 120/120/240 Receptacle Kit |
| S5K120HW30KIT | Hardwire kit, 120 V, 30A (1) Pole Breaker, $1 / 2$ " \& $3 / 4$ " knockout |
| S5K208HW30KIT | Hardwire kit, 208 V, 30A (2) Pole Breaker, $1 / 2$ " \& $3 / 4$ " knockout |
| S5K240HW30KIT | Hardwire kit, 240 V, 30A (2) Pole Breaker, 1/2" \& 3/4" knockout |
| S5KL530RKIT | NEMA L5-30R Receptacle Kit |
| S5KL630RKIT208 | NEMA L6-30R 208 Vac Receptacle Kit |
| S5KL630RKIT240 | NEMA L6-30R 240 Vac Receptacle Kit |
| S5KL1430RKIT | NEMA L14-30R 120/120/240 Receptacle Kit |

## External Battery Options*

| Catalog <br> Number | Number of <br> Battery Modules | Shipping Weight - Ibs (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S5KD00B1200 | 12 | $1107(502.13)$ |
| S5KD00B1100 | 11 | $1041(472.19)$ |
| S5KD00B1000 | 10 | $975(442.25)$ |
| S5KD00B0900 | 9 | $909(412.32)$ |
| S5KD00B0800 | 8 | $843(382.38)$ |
| S5KD00B0700 | 7 | $777(352.44)$ |
| S5KD00B0600 | 6 | $711(322.50)$ |
| S5KD00B0500 | 5 | $645(292.57)$ |
| S5KD00B0400 | 4 | $579(262.63)$ |
| S5KD00B0300 | 3 | $513(232.69)$ |
| S5KD00B0200 | 2 | $447(202.75)$ |
| S5KD00B0100 | 1 | $381(172.82)$ |

Pluggable Cables for Extended Battery Options

| Pluggable Cables for Extended Battery Options |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| S5KEXTBC3 | 3 ft . pluggable battery cable for connection between <br> extended battery cabinet and UPS |
| S5KEXTBC15 | 15 ft. pluggable battery cable for connection between <br> extended battery cabinet and UPS |
| S5KEXLBCKIT | External battery cable adapter (allows hardwire of up to <br> 25 ft. of customer supplied battery cable and conduit, <br> (2) required for use with extended battery cabinet |

* Pluggable cables for external battery options.


## Optional Equipment

| Expansion Module Options |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Catalog Number | Description | Approx. Ship Weight |
| S5K4KPWR | 4 kVA / 2.8 kW Power Module | 30 (13.61) |
| S5KBATT | Battery Module | 70 (31.75) |
| S5KCNTRL | Control Module | 7 (3.17) |
| Communication Options |  |  |
| Catalog Number | Description |  |
| SNMP WEB CARD | Ethernet communications kit, (Supports SNMP, HTTP \& OCP) includes SNMP hardware, MIB, configuration cable and installation manual. |  |
| RELAY CARD-INT | Relay contact board, relay contact signals for <br> "On Battery", "Low Battery", "On Bypass", <br> "On UPS", "Summary Alarm" and "UPS Fault". |  |
| S5KREPOKIT | Remote Emergency Power Off Kit includes 50 ' length of cable with connector to UPS and external push button switch. |  |
| External Battery Connections |  |  |
| S5KEXTBC3 | 3 ft . Battery Connection Cable |  |
| S5KBATKIT | Battery Connection Kit allows up to 25' or customer supplied cable and conduit. |  |

Visit our website at www.solahd.com or


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SolaHD has a broad range of standard power supplies to suit almost any industrial application. Updated approvals and user friendly features make power system design easy. The product line includes one of the broadest ranges of DIN Rail and linear-based power supplies in the marketplace. The DIN Rail products feature full CE compliance (including all the elements of CE design engineers need to worry about: safety/LVD, EMC, and ingress protection). UL 508 approvals eliminate derating in UL 508 listed panel systems. Global inputs are available for installations around the world.

Three phase input options are available on many of the SDN DIN Rail products that convert 380/480 three phase directly to 24 Vdc . They provide extremely stable, regulated low voltage without the need for a step down transformer saving space and money.

SolaHD now offers a DC UPS to provide backup power to the power supply in the event of a blackout.

## Linear vs. Switcher

SolaHD has provided both linear and switching technology products for many years. As a leading supplier of power products to the industrial market, both technologies are still important. Switching technology (most of Sola'HDs DIN Rail line) is the predominant method of AC-DC conversion for almost any type of electronic system sold today in the world, from PLC's to desktop PC's.


Linear vs. Switcher


Linear Power Supplies for a broad range of applications

The small size, lightweight and high efficiency of the switching products give them significant advantages over the linear technology products (Sola's SL and 83 series). SolaHD switching products provide well filtered and regulated DC of typically less than $1 \%$ deviation from the nominal output voltage.

Linears are about 50\% efficient while their switching counterparts are typically over 80\% efficient. Switchers are light enough to mount on a DIN Rail, while only the smallest linears are capable of being securely mounted to a DIN Rail. Linears are still popular today because they do provide very tight regulation (<.01\% typically), almost perfectly clean DC, fast transient response and their low component count helps provide a lower material cost for its user. Linears are typically open frame because of the excessive heat dissipation from their low efficiency.

SolaHD's industry standard linears, however, are available with optional covers for safety. Most linears are recognized to UL 60950 and cannot meet the stricter temperature requirements of the UL 508 Listing, such as with SolaHD's DIN Rail power supplies.

## DC Power Supply Selection Process

Power supplies can be selected online by visiting our website. Enter your power requirements and a list of matching power supplies will list. You can also manually select a power supply by following the directions below:

1) Gather the required information.

- Input voltage and frequency?
- Wattage needed?
- Number of outputs?
- Voltage of each output?
- Amperage of each output?
- Don't forget to take into account the peak loading of each output.
- Battery Backup

2) Calculate the power (wattage) of the DC power supply you need. If more than one output is required, do the following calculation:

- Multiply the Voltage times the amperage of each output to calculate the wattage of each output. Next, add together the wattage of each output to get the total wattage for the supply.

3) Determine which models from the Power Supply Selection Chart (on the next page) meet all of the required specifications.
4) Download the specifications sheets from our web site (www.solaheviduty.com).
5) Check the mounting style, connections and physical size of the power supply to ensure its suitability for the intended application.
6) Check for applicable safety approvals for the country and application the power supply will be used in.

Try our online product selector at www.solahd.com/psselect.
Enter your power requirements and a list of matching power supplies will list. It's fast and easy.

Selection Worksheet
Output:
$\qquad$ Vdc $x$ $\qquad$ Amps = $\qquad$ Watts
$\qquad$
_ $\mathrm{Vdc} \times \ldots$ Amps $=$ Watts
_ V Vdc $x$ $\qquad$ Amps = $\qquad$ Watts
$\ldots$ Vdc $x \ldots$ Amps $=\ldots$ Watts
$\qquad$ Vdc $x$ $\qquad$ Amps = $\qquad$ Watts
$\qquad$ Vdc $x$ $\qquad$ Amps = $\qquad$ Watts
$\ldots$ Vdc $x \ldots$ Amps $=\ldots$ Watts Add Watts from each output to calculate Total Watts = $\qquad$
Physical Dimensions:
$\qquad$ Hx $\qquad$ W x $\qquad$ D Mounting:
$\qquad$ DIN Rail
$\qquad$ Chassis
$\qquad$ Other

Other required features or options:

If you have filled out this form and cannot find the appropriate power supply, please fax (800-367-4384) or e-mail (tech@solahd.com) this information to the Technical Services group.

## Power Supply Selection Table

This chart is intended only as a guide for selecting a series of DC power supply, some of the series listed may not work in all applications.

| Series | Input Voltage |  |  |  | Output Voltage |  |  |  |  |  | Power Range (Total Watts) | Number of Outputs |  |  |  | Notes | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DC | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & \text { Vac } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230 \\ & \text { Vac } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 380 / 480 \\ \text { Vac } \end{gathered}$ | 3.3 V | 5 V | 12 V | 15 V | 24 V | 48 V |  | Single | Dual | Triple | >4 |  |  |
| SDNTM | X | X | X | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 60-960 | x |  |  |  | - DIN Rail mount <br> - DC Battery Back-up Available <br> - Redundant options <br> - NEC Class 2/DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | 101 |
| SDPTM | x | x | x |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | 15-100 | x |  |  |  | - DIN Rail mount compact | 118 |
| SCP | x | x | x |  | x | x | x | x | x | x | 30-100 | X | x | x |  | - DIN Rail mount/Chassis | 124 |
| SCD | X |  |  |  |  | X | X | x | x | X | 30 | x | X |  |  | - DIN Rail mount/Chassis <br> - DC input | 128 |
| SCL |  | x | x |  |  | x | x | x |  |  | 4-10 | x | X | x |  | - DIN Rail mount/Chassis | 126 |
| SFL |  | X | x |  |  |  | X |  | x | X | 75-600 | x |  |  |  | - DIN Rail mount <br> - Adjustable Pot, Red or UPS option | 134 |
| GL OEM Switchers |  | X | x |  | x | x | x | x | x |  | 25-500 | X | x | x | X | -40-110 Watt, open frame, Molex type connections - 200 Watt, enclosed with connected screw terminals | 143 |
| SHP |  | X | x |  |  | x | x | x | X | x | 1500-2000 | x | x | x | x | - Modular design <br> - Screw Terminals (OEM) supply <br> - Configurable Voltage Output | 151 |
| Silver Line Linears |  | X | x |  |  | x | X | X | x |  | 15-244 | x | x | x |  | - Industry standard footprint <br> - Screw terminals and optional covers | 137 |

## DIN Rail Selection Guide



Visit our website at www.solahd.com or

## SDN-C Compact DIN Rail Series

The SDN-C DIN rail power supplies are the next generation of the popular SDN series. These models combine high efficiency and compact size with new visual diagnostic LEDs to offer the most performance available from SolaHD. Essential industrial features such as Sag Immunity, Power Factor Correction, and universal voltage input have been retained in this series. Wide temperature operating range and parallel operation capability make the new SDN-C units suitable to a variety of industrial applications.

## Features

- Compact packaging to save space on the DIN rail
- New visual diagnostic LEDs for input and output status at a glance
- High MTBF means high reliability and long life
- Higher efficiency saves energy and lowers amount of heat generated in panel
- PowerBoost ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ overload capability to start high inrush loads
- Accepts Universal voltage 85-264 Vac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ input
- Single phase models meet SEMI F47 Sag Immunity standard
- Power Factor Correction (meets EN61000-3-2)
- Class I, Div. 2 Hazardous Locations
- ATEX approval (pending)
- Single and three-phase input available
- Patented DIN rail mounting clip
- User Adjustable output voltage accessible via front face
- Parallel capability standard
- Industrial grade design
$--25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operation without derating
- Rugged metal case and DIN connector
- User-friendly
- LEDs for status
- Large, rugged, accessible screw terminals
- Easy on/off DIN mounting
- Fully tested and burned-in at factory
- RoHS compliant



## Related Products



- SDN-P series

- SDP™ series
- SFL series
- SCP series
- SDU UPS


## Applications

- Industrial Machine Control
- Process Control
- Conveying Equipment
- Material Handling
- Vending Machines
- Packaging Equipment
- Amusement Park Equipment
- Semiconductor Fabrication Equipment
- DeviceNet™


## Accessories

- Chassis Mount Bracket (SDN-PMBRK2)


## The SolaHD Difference



## LED Light Status Conditions

|  | Normal | AC Power Loss | AC Input Low | No DC | High Load | Overload | Hot | Too Hot |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input | Green | - | Yellow | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Output | Green | - | Green | - | Yellow | Yellow | Green | - |
| Alarm | - | - | - | Red | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Yellow |

## SDN-C Specifications (Single Phase)



1. Not UL listed for DC input.
2. Input current ratings are conservatively specified with low input, worst case efficiency and power factor.
3. Losses are heat dissipation in watts at full load, nominal input line.
4. Ripple/noise is stated as typical values when measured with a 20 MHz , bandwidth scope and 50 Ohm resistor.
5. Peak current is calculated at 24 Volt levels.
6. Demonstrated through extended life test.
7. Contact tech support for operation at $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## SDN-C Specifications (Three Phase)

| Description | Catalog Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SDN 20-24-480CC | SDN 40-24-480C |
| Input |  |  |
| Nominal Voltage | 380-480 Vac |  |
| Two-phase input | Yes ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| -AC Range Continuous ${ }^{2}$ | 320-540 Vac |  |
| -DC Range Continuous | 450-760 Vdc | TBD |
| -DC Range Short Term ${ }^{3}$ | 420-780 Vdc | TBD |
| -Frequency | $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| Nominal Current ${ }^{4}$ | $3 \times 0.9 \mathrm{~A}$ or $2 \times 1.3 \mathrm{~A}$ | $3 \times 1.6$ A |
| -Inrush Current Max. | Negligible | Negligible |
| Efficiency (Losses ${ }^{5}$ ) | 93\% (42 W) | 94\% (78 W) |
| Power Factor Correction | Active Power Factor Correction |  |
| Output |  |  |
| Turn on Time | Typ. 1s |  |
| Voltage Rise Time | $<100 \mathrm{mS}$ full resistance load ( $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |
| Power Back Immunity | $<35 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| Overvoltage Protection | > 30.5 but < 33 Vdc , auto recovery |  |
| Nominal Voltage | 24 V (24-28Vdc Adjustable) |  |
| Voltage Regulation | $< \pm 2 \%$ overall |  |
| Initial Voltage Setting | $24.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 1 \%$ |  |
| -Ripple ${ }^{6}$ | < 100mVpp |  |
| PARD | PARD (Periodic and Random Deviation) $=200 \mathrm{mV}$ peak-peak max |  |
| Nominal Current | 20 A (480 W) (constant power, not constant) | 40 A (960 W) |
| -Peak Current ${ }^{7}$ | $1.5 \times$ Nominal Current for 4 seconds minimum while holding voltage $>20 \mathrm{Vdc}$ |  |
| -Current Limit | PowerBoost ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |  |
| Derating ( T amb $=60-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | typ. $24 \mathrm{~W} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | typ. $48 \mathrm{~W} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Holdup Time | $>20 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $>15 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Voltage Fall Time | $<50 \mathrm{mS}$ from 95\% to 10\% rated voltage @ full load ( $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |
| Parallel Operation ${ }^{8}$ | Single or parallel operation selectable via front switch. For redundant operation, use of external diode module is preferred | SDN 40 uses active paralleling |
| General |  |  |
| Case | Fully enclosed metal housing with fine ventilation grid to keep out small parts. |  |
| Min. Required Free Space | 70 mm above and below, 10 mm left and right (same as manual) $\quad 70 \mathrm{~mm}$ above and below, 15 mm in front, 25 mm left \& right |  |
| Max. Dimensions HxWxD (in/mm) | $4.85 \times 2.56 \times 4.68$ (123.3 $\times 85 \times 118.8)$ | $4.85 \times 7.09 \times 4.85(123.3 \times 180 \times 123.17)$ |
| Weight (lbs/g) | $2.8 \mathrm{lb}(1300 \mathrm{~g}) \quad 5.3 \mathrm{lb}(2400 \mathrm{~g})$ |  |
| EMC: -Emissions | EN61000-6-3:2001, Class B EN55011, EN55022 Radiated and Conducted including Annex. A, EN61000-3-2 |  |
| -Immunity | EN61000-6-1:2001, EN61000-6-2:2001, EN61000-4-2 Level 4, EN61000-4-3 Level 3, EN61000-4-6 Level 3, EN61000-4-4 Level 4 input andlevel 3 output. EN61000-4-5 Isolation class 4, EN61000-4-11, Semi F47 sag immunity |  |
| Approvals | UL508 Listed, cULus; UL60950-1, cURus; IEC60950-1; ISA 12.12.01 Class 1 Div 2, CE (LVD 73/23 \& 2004/108/EC), (EMC 89/336 \& 93/68/EEC); EN61000-3-2,EN 60079-15 (Class 1, Zone 2) |  |
| Temperature | Storage: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Operation $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ full power, with linear derating to half power from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Convection cooling, no forced air required). Operation up to $50 \%$ load permissible with sideways or front side up mounting orientation. |  |
| Humidity | < 90\% RH, noncondensing; IEC 60068-2-2, 68-2-3 |  |
| Altitude | 0 to 3000 meters (0 to 10,000 feet) |  |
| Vibration | 2.5(g) RMS, 10-2000 Hz (random); three axes for 20 minutes each - IEC 60068-2-6 |  |
| Shock | 3(g) peak, three axes, 11mseconds for each axis - IEC 60068-2-27 |  |
| Warranty | 5 Years |  |
| MTBF | $>550,000$ hrs MTBF (Nominal voltage, full load, T ambient $=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| General Protection/Safety | Protected against short -circuit, overload, open circuit. Protection class 1 (IEC536), degree of protection IP20 (IEC 529), Safe low voltage: SELV (acc. EN60950) |  |
| Over-Temperature Protection | LED Alarm, Output shutdown with automatic restart |  |
| Status Indicators | Visual: 3 status LEDs (Input, Output, Alarm); Relay: SSR or dry relay contact, signal active when Vout $=18.5 \mathrm{Vdc}=+/-5 \%$ |  |
| Installation |  |  |
| Fusing: -Input | Externally fused |  |
| -Output | Not fused. Output is capable of providing high currents (PowerBoost) for motor load startup. |  |
| Mounting | Simple snap-on to DIN TS35/7.5 or TS35/15 rail system. <br> Unit should handle normal shock and vibration of industrial use and transportation without falling off the rail. |  |
| Connections ${ }^{9}$ | Input: screw terminals, Wiring for the connector will be ground on the left (when looking at the front of the unit), connector size range: 16-10AWG (1.5-6mm²) for solid conductors. Output: connector size range, wire gauge 6-7 AWG for SDN40; all other models: 16-10AWG ( $1.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) for solid conductors. The connector color will be gray or off-white. |  |
| 1. SDN20 will operate at $75 \%$ load and SDN40 will operate at $50 \%$ load under loss of <br> 1 phase. Units will shut down if thermal threshold is exceeded under this condition. <br> 2. Unit passed input voltage overstress test at 600 Vac maximum without failure. <br> 3. DC operation will require the user to provide the proper input circuit protection. <br> 4. Input current ratings are specified with low input, line conditions, worst case efficiency values and power factor spikes. Input current at nominal input settings will be typically half these values. <br> 5. Losses are heat dissipation in watts at full load, nominal line. <br> 6. Ripple/noise is stated as typical values when measured with a 20 MHZ , bandwidth <br> scope and 50 Ohm resister. <br> 7. SDN 20 and SDN 40 unit will go to HICCUP mode. SDN 5 and SDN 10 will maintain min 4 secs to deliver $150 \%$ load then drops to almost zero $V$ out. The output voltage will immediately drop to almost zero when load rises above $150 \%$. <br> 8. All models except the 40amp unit are capable of parallel operation by use of a jumper pin, accessible by the end user. 40amp has current sharing signal. <br> 9. SDN40-24-480 only = Output signaling terminal block features (Shut down, Power Good, Current Monitor, Current Balance, signal GND). <br> Visit our website at www.solahd.com or |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

SDN-C Series Dimensions


| Catalog <br> Number | Dimensions - inches (mm) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $4.88(124)$ | $1.97(50)$ | $4.55(116)$ |
| SDN 10-24-100C | $4.88(124)$ | $2.36(60)$ | $4.55(116)$ |
| SDN 20-24-100C | $4.88(124)$ | $3.42(87)$ | $4.98(126.6)$ |
| SDN 20-24-480CC | $4.85(123)$ | $2.56(85)$ | $4.68(118.8)$ |



| Catalog <br> Number | Dimensions - inches (mm) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H | W | D |
| SDN 40-24-480C | $4.85(123)$ | $7.09(180)$ | $4.85(123)$ |

## SDN-C Series Mounting (cont.)

## Chassis Mounting

Instead of snapping a Sola SDN ${ }^{\top M}$ unit on the DIN Rail, you can also attach it using the screw mounting set SDN-PMBRK2.

This set consists of two metal brackets, which replace the existing two aluminum profiles.


## Dimensions



Detachment from DIN Rail:


## SDN-P DIN Rail Series

The SDN DIN Rail power supplies provide industry leading performance. Sag Immunity, transient suppression and noise tolerant, the SDN series ensures compatibility in demanding applications. Power factor correction to meet European directives, hazardous location approvals and optional redundant accessories allow the SDN series to be used in a wide variety of applications. Wide operation temperature range, high tolerance to shock and vibration and reliable design make the SDN series the preferred choice of users everywhere.

## Features

- Power Factor Correction (per EN61000-3-2)
- Auto Select 115/230 Vac, 50/60 Hz Input
- Single Phase models meet SEMI F47 Sag Immunity
- Class 1, Zone 2 Hazardous Locations
- ATEX approval on 2.5 through 10A, 24 Vdc single phase models
- Improved metal mounting clip
- DC OK Signal
- Adjustable Voltage
- Parallel Capability standard on all units



## Related Products

- SDP ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Series
- SFL Series
- SCP Series
- SCL Series
- SDU UPS


## Applications

- Industrial/Machine Control
- Process Control
- Conveying Equipment
- Material Handling
- Vending Machines
- Packaging Equipment
- DeviceNet™
- Amusement Park Equipment
- Semiconductor Fabrication Equipment


## Accessories

- Chassis Mount Bracket (SDN-PMBRK2)
- Single and three phase inputs available
- 12 Vdc and 48 Vdc single phase models available
- Highly efficient >90\% switching technology
- High MTBF and reliability
- RoHS compliant

| Description | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SDN 2.5-24-100P | SDN 4-24-100LP | SDN 5-24-100P | SDN 10-24-100P | SDN 20-24-100P |
| Input |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal Voltage | 115/230 Vac auto select |  |  |  |  |
| -AC Range | 85-132/176-264 Vac |  |  |  |  |
| -DC Range ${ }^{1}$ | $90-375$ Vdc | 210-375 Vdc |  |  | N/A |
| -Frequency | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal Current ${ }^{2}$ | 1.3 A. / 0.7 A | 2.1 A/1.0 A | 2.2 A / 1.0 A | 5 A / 2 A typ. | 9 A 3.9 A |
| -Inrush current max. | typ. <25 A | typ. < 20 A |  | typ. < 40 A |  |
| Efficiency (Losses ${ }^{3}$ ) | > 87.5\% typ. (8.6 W) | > 88\% typ. (13.1 W) | > 88\% typ. (16.4 W) | > 88\% typ. (32.7 W) | > 90\% typ. (48 W) |
| Power Factor Correction | Units Fulfill EN61000-3-2 |  |  |  |  |
| Output |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal Voltage | $\begin{gathered} 24 \mathrm{Vdc} \\ (22.5-28.5 \mathrm{Vdc} \text { adj. }) \end{gathered}$ | 24 Vdc $(22.5-25.5 \mathrm{Vdc}$ adj.) | 24 Vdc$(22.5-28.5 \mathrm{Vdc}$ adj.) |  |  |
| -Tolerance | $< \pm 2 \%$ overall (combination Line, load, time and temperature related changes) |  |  |  |  |
| -Ripple ${ }^{4}$ | < 50 mVpp |  |  |  |  |
| Overvoltage Protection | $>30 \mathrm{Vdc}$, but < 33 Vdc , auto recovery |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal Current | 2.5 A (60 W) | 3.8 A (92 W) | 5 A (120 W) | 10 A (240 W) | 20 A (480 W) |
| -Current Limit | Fold Forward (Current rises, voltage drops to maintain constant power during overload up to max peak current) |  |  |  |  |
| Holdup Time ${ }^{5}$ | > 50 ms | $>100 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |  |  |
| Parallel Operation | Single or Parallel use is selectable via Front Panel Switch (SDN 2.5, 4 should not be used in parallel as Class 2 rating would be violated.) |  |  |  |  |
| General |  |  |  |  |  |
| EMC: -Emissions | EN61000-6-3, -4; Class B EN55011, EN55022 Radiated and Conducted including Annex A. |  |  |  |  |
| -Immunity | EN61000-6-1, -2; EN61000-4-2 Level 4, EN61000-4-3 Level 3; EN61000-4-6 Level 3; EN61000-4-4 Level 4 input and Level 3 output; EN61000-4-5 Isolation Class 4, EN61000-4-11; |  |  |  |  |
| Approvals | EN60950; UL508 Listed, cULus; UL60950, cRUus, CE (LVD 73/23 \& 93/68/EEC). EN61000-3-2, IEC60079-15 (Class 1, Zone 2, Hazardous Location, Groups A, B, C, D w/ T3A), SEMI F47 Sag Immunity. SDN 2.5 \& SDN 4 - UL60950 testing to include approval as Class 2 power supply in accordance with UL1310. |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature | Storage: $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operation. $-10^{\circ}-60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ full power with operation to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ possible with a linear derating to half power from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Convection cooling, no forced air required). Operation up to $50 \%$ load permissible with sideways or front side up mounting orientation. |  |  |  |  |
| Humidity | The relative humidity is < 90\% RH, noncondensing; IEC 68-2-2, 68-2-3. |  |  |  |  |
| MTBF: | > 820,000 hours | > 640,000 hours |  | > 600,000 hours | > 510,000 hours |
| - Standard | Bellcore Issue 6 Method 1 Case 3 @ 40 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  | MIL STD 217F @ 30 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Warranty | 5 years |  |  |  |  |
| General Protection/ Safety | Protected against continuous short-circuit, overload, open-circuit. Protection Class 1 (IEC536), degree of protection IP20 (IEC 529) Safe low voltage: SELV (acc. EN60950) |  |  |  |  |
| Status Indicators | Green LED and DC OK signal (N.O. Solid State Contact rated $200 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{/} 60$ Vdc) |  |  |  |  |
| Installation |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fusing -Input | Internally fused. External 10 A slow acting fusing for the input is recommended to protect input wiring. |  |  |  |  |
| -Output | Outputs are capable of providing high currents for short periods of time for inductive load startup or switching. Fusing may be required for wire/loads if $2 x$ Nominal O/P current rating cannot be tolerated. Continuous current overload allows for reliable fuse tripping. |  |  |  |  |
| Mounting | Simple snap-on system for DIN Rail TS35/7.5 or TS35/15 or chassis-mounted (optional screw mounting set SDN-PMBRK2 required). |  |  |  |  |
| Connections | Input: IP20-rated screw terminals, connector size range: 16-10 AWG (1.5-6 mm²) for solid conductors. 16-12 AWG (0.5-4 $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) for flexible conductors. Output: Two connectors per output, connector size range: 16-10 AWG (1.5-6 mm²) for solid conductors. |  |  |  |  |
| Case | Fully enclosed metal housing with fine ventilation grid to keep out small parts. |  |  |  |  |
| -Free Space | 25 mm above and below, 25 mm left and right, 10 mm in front |  | 25 mm above and below, 25 mm left and right, 15 mm in front | 70 mm above and below, 25 mm left and right, 15 mm in front |  |
| H x W x D (inches/mm) | $\begin{gathered} 4.88 . \times 1.97 \times 4.55 \\ (124 \times 50 \times 116) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.88 \times 2.56 \times 4.55 \\ (124 \times 65 \times 116) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 4.88 \times 3.26 \times 4.55 \\ (124 \times 83 \times 116) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.88 \times 6.88 \times 4.55 \\ & (124 \times 175 \times 116) \end{aligned}$ |
| Weight (lbs/kg) | 1 (.45) | 1.5 (.68) |  | 2.2 (0.1) | 3 (1.36) |

1. Not UL listed for DC input.
2. Input current ratings are conservatively specified with low input, worst case efficiency and power factor.
3. Losses are heat dissipation in watts at full load, nominal input line.
4. Ripple/noise is stated as typical values when measured with a 20 MHz , bandwidth scope and 50 Ohm resistor.
5. Full load, 100 Vac Input $@ T_{\text {amb }}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

6. Input current ratings are specified with low input, line conditions and worst case efficiency values. Input current at nominal input settings will be typically half these values.
7. Losses are heat dissipation in watts at full load, nominal line.
8. Ripple/ noise is stated as typical values when measured with a 20 MHz bandwidth
9. Unit shall not shutdown or 'hiccup' during overload or short circuit. Maximum current value shown shall be maintained indefinitely without damage to the supply. Voltage shall drop according to amount of overload to protect supply from damage. scope and 50 Ohm resister.

Visit our website at www.solahd.com or

## SDN-P Specifications (Three Phase)

| Description | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SDN 5-24-480 | SDN 10-24-480 | SDN 20-24-480C | SDN 30-24-480 | SDN 40-24-480 |
| Input |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal Voltage | $1 \varnothing$ or 3Ø 380-480 Vac |  | 10 or 3Ø 380-480 Vac ${ }^{1}$ | 3才 380-480 Vac |  |
| -AC Range | 340-576 Vac |  |  |  |  |
| -DC Range ${ }^{2}$ | 450-820 Vdc |  |  |  |  |
| -Frequency | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal Current ${ }^{3}$ | 0.5 A | 0.8 A | 1.5 A | 2.0 A | 3.0 A |
| -Inrush current max. | typ. < 18 A |  |  | typ. < 30 A |  |
| Efficiency (Losses ${ }^{4}$ ) | > 90\% typ. (12 W) | > 90\% typ. (48 W) |  | > 90\% typ. (72 W) | > 90\% typ. (96 W) |
| Power Factor Correction | Units Fulfill EN61000-3-2 |  |  |  |  |
| Output |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal Voltage | 24 Vdc (22.5-28.5 Vdc adj.) |  |  |  |  |
| -Tolerance | $< \pm 2 \%$ overall (combination Line, load, time and temperature related changes) |  |  |  |  |
| -Ripple ${ }^{5}$ | < 50 mVpp |  |  |  |  |
| Overvoltage Protection | > 30 Vdc , but < 33 Vdc , auto recovery |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal Current | 5 A (120 W) | 10 A (240 W) | 20 A (480 W) | $30 \mathrm{~A}(720 \mathrm{~W})$ | 40 A (960 W) |
| -Peak Current | 6A, $2 x$ Nominal Current $<2$ sec. | 12A, <br> $2 x$ Nominal Current $<2$ sec. | $\begin{gathered} 25 \mathrm{~A}, \\ 2 \times \text { Nominal Current }<2 \\ \text { sec. } \end{gathered}$ | 35A, 2x Nominal Current $<2 \mathrm{sec}$. | 45A, 2x Nominal Current $<2 \mathrm{sec}$ |
| -Current Limit | Fold Forward (Current rises, voltage drops to maintain constant power during overload up to max peak current) |  |  |  |  |
| Holdup Time ${ }^{6}$ | > 40 ms |  | $>28 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $>20 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |
| Parallel Operation | 5 A through 30A units may be passively paralleled by selecting the "P" position of the switch on the unit. The SDN 40 contains active current balancing. |  |  |  |  |
| General |  |  |  |  |  |
| EMC: <br> -Emissions | EN61000-6-3, -4; Class B EN55011, EN55022 Radiated and Conducted including Annex A. |  |  |  |  |
| -Immunity | EN61000-6-1, -2; EN61000-4-2 Level 4, EN61000-4-3 Level 3; EN61000-4-6 Level 3; EN61000-4-4 Level 4 input and Level 3 output; EN61000-4-5 Isolation Class 4, EN61000-4-11; |  |  |  |  |
| Approvals | CB Scheme, EN60950; UL508 Listed, cULus; UL60950, cRUus, CE (LVD 73/23 \& 93/68/EEC). EN61000-3-2, UL60079-15 Class 1, Zone 2 Hazardous Location, Groups IIA, IIB, IIC w/T3. |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature | Storage: $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operation. $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ full power with operation to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ possible with a linear derating to half power from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Convection cooling, no forced air required). Operation up to $50 \%$ load permissible with sideways or front side up mounting orientation. The relative humidity is $<90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, noncondensing; IEC 68-2-2, 68-2-3. |  |  |  |  |
| MTBF: | > 1,110,000 hours | > 940,000 hours | > 550,000 hours | > 620,000 hours | > 490,000 hours |
| - Standard | MIL STD 217F @ 300 |  |  |  |  |
| Warranty | 5 years |  |  |  |  |
| General Protection/ Safety | Protected against continuous short-circuit, overload, open-circuit. Protection Class 1 (IEC536), degree of protection IP20 (IEC 60529) Safe low voltage: SELV (acc. EN60950) |  |  |  |  |
| Status Indicators | Green LED on when $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}=18 \mathrm{~V}$ or greater. |  |  |  |  |
| Installation |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fusing -Input | Internally fused |  |  |  |  |
| -Output | Outputs are capable of providing high currents for short periods of time for inductive load startup or switching. Fusing may be required for wire/loads if $2 \times$ Nominal $\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{P}$ current rating cannot be tolerated. Continuous current overload allows for reliable fuse tripping. |  |  |  |  |
| Mounting | Simple snap-on system for DIN Rail TS35/7.5 or TS35/15 or chassis-mounted (optional screw mounting set SDN-PMBRK2 required). |  |  |  |  |
| Connections ${ }^{7}$ | Input: IP20-rated screw terminals, connector size range: 16-10 AWG (1.5-6 mm²) for solid conductors. 16-12 AWG (0.5-4 mm²) for flexible conductors. <br> Output: Two connectors per output, connector size range: 16-10 AWG (1.5-6 mm²) for solid conductors. |  |  |  |  |
| Case | Fully enclosed metal housing with fine ventilation grid to keep out small parts. |  |  |  |  |
| -Free Space | 25 mm above and below, 25 mm left and right, 15 mm in front |  | 70 mm above and below, 25 mm left and right, 15 mm in front |  |  |
| H x W x D (inches/mm) | $\begin{gathered} 4.88 \times 2.91 \times 4.55 \\ (124 \times 73 \times 116) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.88 \times 3.5 \times 4.55 \\ & (124 \times 89 \times 116) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.88 \times 5.9 \times 4.55 \\ & (124 \times 150 \times 116) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.88 \times 9.72 \times 4.55 \\ & (124 \times 247 \times 116) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.88 \times 11.1 \times 4.55 \\ & (124 \times 282 \times 116) \end{aligned}$ |

1. For the SDN 20-24-480C, single phase input is permissible, but output is derated to $75 \%$ (15 Amps @ 24 Vdc ).
2. Not UL listed for DC input.
3. Input current ratings are conservatively specified with low input, worst case efficiency and power factor.
4. Losses are heat dissipation in watts at full load, nominal input line.
5. Ripple/noise is stated as typical values when measured with a 20 MHz , bandwidth scope and 50 Ohm resistor.
6. Full load, 100 Vac Input $@ T_{\text {amb }}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
7. For the SDN 40-24-480, output: one (+) two (-) connectors, size range 16-5 AWG ( $1.5016 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) solid conductor.

## SDN-P Series Dimensions



| Catalog <br> Number | Dimensions - inches (mm) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H | W | D |  |  |
| 12 Vdc |  |  |  |  |  |
| SDN 9-12-100P | $4.88(124)$ | $2.56(65)$ | $4.55(116)$ |  |  |
| SDN 16-12-100P | $4.88(124)$ | $3.26(83)$ | $4.55(116)$ |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2 4 ~ V d c ~}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| SDN 2.5-24-100P | $4.88(124)$ | $1.97(50)$ | $4.55(116)$ |  |  |
| SDN 4-24-100LP | $4.88(124)$ | $2.56(65)$ | $4.55(116)$ |  |  |
| SDN 5-24-100P | $4.88(124)$ | $2.56(65)$ | $4.55(116)$ |  |  |
| SDN 5-24-480 | $4.88(124)$ | $2.91(73)$ | $4.55(116)$ |  |  |
| SDN 10-24-100P | $4.88(124)$ | $3.26(83)$ | $4.55(116)$ |  |  |
| SDN 10-24-480 | $4.88(124)$ | $3.5(89)$ | $4.55(116)$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 48 Vdc |
| SDN 5-48-100P | $4.88(124)$ | $3.26(83)$ | $4.55(116)$ |  |  |



| Catalog <br> Number | Dimensions - inches (mm) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H | W | D |
| SDN 20-24-100P | $4.88(124)$ | $6.88(175)$ | $4.55(116)$ |
| SDN 20-24-480C | $4.88(124)$ | $5.90(150)$ | $4.55(116)$ |
| SDN 30-24-480 | $4.88(124)$ | $9.72(247)$ | $4.55(116)$ |
| SDN 40-24-480 | $4.88(124)$ | $11.10(282)$ | $4.55(116)$ |

## SDN-P Series Mounting

## DIN Rail Mounting

Snap on the DIN Rail:

1. Tilt unit slightly backwards
2. Put it onto the DIN Rail
3. Push downwards until stopped
4. Push at the lower front edge to lock
5. Shake the unit slightly to ensure that the retainer has locked

Alternative Panel Mount: Using the optional SDN-PMBRK2 accessory, the unit can be screw mounted to a panel.


Detachment from DIN Rail:


## Chassis Mounting

## Dimensions

Instead of snapping a Sola SDN ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ unit on the DIN Rail, you can also attach it using the screw mounting set SDN-PMBRK2.

This set consists of two metal brackets, which replace the existing two aluminum profiles.


## SDN ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Series

As members of the Open Device Net $^{\text {TM }}$ Vendors Association (ODVA), SolaHD has designed two power supplies specifically for DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ applications. Sola's SDN DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ models meet ODVA specifications for power supplies for either thin or thick cable applications.

The SDN 4-24-100LP has the highest output current possible while still meeting the requirements for NEC Class 2 and UL 1310. This is necessary for installations to meet the National Electrical Code (NEC) or the Canadian Electric Code (CE code) without the need for secondary fusing.

The SDN 10-24-100P is designed for installations that utilize the full 8A capability of the Thick Cable system. Note - local codes may prohibit the use of the full capacity of the power supply.

## Features (General)

- Power Factor Correction
- SEMI F47 Sag Immunity Standard
- Class 1, Div. 2 Hazardous Locations
- DC Okay Signal
- Industrial Grade Design
- Indefinite short-circuit, overvoltage and overtemperature protection
- Rugged metal case and DIN connector
- Narrow width on rail for space critical applications
- User-friendly front panel
- Large, rugged, accessible multiple connection screw terminations
- Easy installation
- High efficiency for cooler operation and less heat losses
- High MTBF \& reliability
- High grade and low stress design components
- No fans used or required
- RoHS Compliant
- Five year warranty


Features (SDN 4-24-100LP only)

- Meets the requirements of NEC Class 2 \& UL 1310
- No derating from $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, operation to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ possible with a linear derating to half power from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


## Related Products

- SDPTM Series
- SCD Series
- SCP Series
- SCL Series


## Applications

- Industrial Control
- Process Control
- Building Automation
- DeviceNet™


## SDN ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Specifications

| Description | Catalog Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SDN 5-24-100P | SDN 10-24-100P |
| Input |  |  |
| Nominal Voltage | 115/230 Vac auto select |  |
| -AC Range | 85-132/176-264 Vac |  |
| -DC Range ${ }^{1}$ | 210-375 Vdc |  |
| -Frequency | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| Nominal Current ${ }^{2}$ | 2.2 A / 1.0 A | 5 A / 2 A typ. |
| -Inrush current max. | typ. < 20 A | typ. < 40 A |
| Efficiency (Losses ${ }^{3}$ ) | > 88\% typ. (16.4 W) | > 88\% typ. (32.7 W) |
| Power Factor Correction | Units fulfill EN61000-3-2 |  |
| Output |  |  |
| Nominal Voltage | 24 Vdc$(22.5-28.5 \mathrm{Vdc}$ adj.) |  |
| -Tolerance | $< \pm 2 \%$ overall (combination Line, load, time and temperature related changes) |  |
| -Ripple ${ }^{4}$ | < 50 mV pp |  |
| Overvoltage Protection | > 30 Vdc , but < 33 Vdc , auto recovery |  |
| Nominal Current | 5 A (120 W) | 10 A (240 W) |
| -Current Limit | Fold Forward (Current rises, voltage drops to maintain constant power during overload up to max peak current) |  |
| Holdup Time ${ }^{5}$ | $>100 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |
| Parallel Operation | Single or Parallel use is selectable via Front Panel Switch (SDN 2.5, 4 should not be used in parallel as Class 2 rating would be violated.) |  |
| General |  |  |
| EMC: -Emissions | EN61000-6-3, -4; Class B EN55011, EN55022 Radiated and Conducted including Annex A. |  |
| -Immunity | EN61000-6-1, -2; EN61000-4-2 Level 4, EN61000-4-3 Level 3; EN61000-4-6 Level 3; EN61000-4-4 Level 4 input and Level 3 output; EN61000-4-5 Isolation Class 4, EN61000-4-11; |  |
| Approvals | EN60950; UL508 Listed, cULus; UL60950, cRUus, CE (LVD 73/23 \& 93/68/EEC). EN61000-3-2, IEC60079-15 (Class 1, Zone 2, Hazardous Location, Groups A, B, C, D w/ T3A temp class up to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Ambient.) SEMI F47 Sag Immunity. SDN 2.5 \& SDN 4 - UL60950 testing to include approval as Class 2 power supply in accordance with UL1310. |  |
| Temperature | Storage: $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operation. $-10^{\circ} \ldots-60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ full power with operation to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ possible with a linear derating to half power from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Convection cooling, no forced air required). Operation up to $50 \%$ load permissible with sideways or front side up mounting orientation. The relative humidity is $<90 \% \mathrm{RH}$, noncondensing; IEC 68-2-2, 68-2-3. |  |
| MTBF: | > 640,000 hours | > 600,000 hours |
| - Standard | Bellcore Issue 6 Method 1 Case 3 @ 40 C |  |
| Warranty | 5 years |  |
| General Protection/Safety | Protected against continuous short-circuit, overload, open-circuit. Protection Class 1 (IEC536), degree of protection IP20 (IEC 529) Safe low voltage: SELV (acc. EN60950) |  |
| Status Indicators | Green LED and DC OK signal (N.O. Solid State Contact rated $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 60 \mathrm{Vdc})$ |  |
| Installation |  |  |
| Fusing -Input | Internally fused. External 10 A slow acting fusing for the input is recommended to protect input wiring. |  |
| -Output | Outputs are capable of providing high currents for short periods of time for inductive load startup or switching. Fusing may be required for wire/loads if $2 x$ Nominal O/P current rating cannot be tolerated. Continuous current overload allows for reliable fuse tripping. |  |
| Mounting | Simple snap-on system for DIN Rail TS35/7.5 or TS35/15 or chassis-mounted (optional screw mounting set SDN-PMBRK2 required). |  |
| Connections | Input: IP20-rated screw terminals, connector size range: 16-10 AWG (1.5-6 $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) for solid conductors. 16-12 AWG (0.5-4 mm²) for flexible conductors. Output: Two connectors per output, connector size range: 16-10 AWG (1.5-6 mm²) for solid conductors. |  |
| Case | Fully enclosed metal housing with fine ventilation grid to keep out small parts. |  |
| -Free Space | 25 mm above and below, 25 mm left and right, 15 mm in front | 70 mm above and below, 25 mm left and right, 15 mm in front |
| H x W x D (inches/mm) | $4.88 \times 2.56 \times 4.55(124 \times 65 \times 116)$ | $4.88 \times 3.26 \times 4.55(124 \times 83 \times 116)$ |
| Weight (lbs/kg) | 1.5 (.68) | 2.2 (0.10) |

1. Not UL listed for DC input.
2. Input current ratings are conservatively specified with low input, worst case efficiency and power factor.
3. Losses are heat dissipation in watts at full load, nominal input line.
4. Ripple/noise is stated as typical values when measured with a 20 MHz , bandwidth scope and 50 Ohm resistor.
5. Full load, 100 Vac Input $@ T_{\text {amb }}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## SDN ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Series Redundant Options

The SDN Series standard options allow for operation in a wide variety of applications. With the addition of an external redundancy module, the SDN can also be used for true redundant operation including 2 N and $\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{x}$ configurations.

All SDN units include built in current sharing for parallel and redundant operation. All models ending in $P$ also include a DC OK status relay contact. The external modules SDN 2.5-20RED and SDN 30/40RED increase the reliability by isolating the supplies and adding more signal options. Paralleling for increased power does not require the use of these modules.

## Module Compatibility

Two separate modules are available to provide the maximum flexibility in size, cost and signaling capability. Refer to the chart below for information on which module can be used for each SDN power supply.

Power Rating - A simple Yes or No indication that this module can or cannot handle the power rating of that power supply.

Input/Output Signals - Yes indicates that each power supply would have an independent relay contact to provide power supply status, and the DC bus output from the redundant module has it's own DC OK relay contact. Output only indicates that only the output of the redundant module would have a DC OK relay contact.


C

## Related Products

- SDN ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ Series
- SFL Series


## Applications

- Process Control
- Remote Location
- Critical Production


## Features

- DC OK Relay Contact
- True Isolation
- High availability
- SDN features and quality


## Redundancy Module Compatibility Chart

| Single Phase SDN Series |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SDN 2.5-24-100P* | SDN 4-24-100P* | SDN 5-24-100P | SDN 10-24-100P | SDN 20-24-100P |
| SDN $25-20 R E D$ | Power Rating | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| SDN 2.5-20RED | Input / Output Signals | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| SDN 30/40RED | Power Rating | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
|  | Input / Output Signals | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Three Phase SDN Series |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | SDN 5-24-480 | SDN 10-24-480 | SDN 20-24-480 | SDN 30-24-480 | SDN 40-24-480 |
| SDN 2.5-20RED | Power Rating | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
|  | Input / Output Signals | Output Only | Output Only | Output Only | N/A | N/A |
| SDN 30/40RED | Power Rating | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
|  | Input / Output Signals | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

[^4]
## SDN ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Redundant Series Specifications for SDN2.5-20RED and SDN 30/40RED

| Catalog Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description | SDN 2.5-20RED | SDN 30/40RED |
| Concept |  |  |
| By means of a separate redundancy module, you can interconnect several identical SDN power supply units in a $\mathrm{N}+1$ redundant mode. These external modules decouple the power supply outputs from each other so that, in case of failure, one power supply unit cannot overload the other units. The modules incorporate DC OK relay contacts. The switch on front of the SDN power supply should be placed in parallel mode (not single mode) when power supplies are used with redundant module. |  |  |
| Electrical Characteristics |  |  |
| Voltage |  |  |
| -Nominal Value | 24 Vdc |  |
| -Max. Rated | 35 V |  |
| Voltage Drop |  |  |
| $-V_{\text {in }}->V_{\text {out }}$ | Typ. 0.6 V |  |
| Current Handling Capacity |  |  |
| -Maximum Value | 20 A | 40 A |
| Inverse Battery Protection | Yes |  |
| Connection | Via captive screw terminals |  |
| -Connector size range | Solid: 16-10 AWG (1.5-6 mm²) Stranded: 16-12 AWG (1.5-4 mm²) | Solid: 16-5 AWG (1.5-16 mm²) Stranded: 16-8 AWG (1.5-10 mm²) |
|  | Note: GND must be connected to module for voltage monitor to operate properly. See Connectors and Wiring diagrams on next page. |  |
| Relay Contacts |  |  |
| DC Okay Contacts (qty) description | (1) $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ "OK" - N.O. \& N.C. Contact | (1) $V_{\text {out }}$ "OK" - N.O. Contact <br> (2) $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}$ "OK" - N.O. Contact |
| -Voltage Set Point | $>18 \mathrm{Vdc} \pm 5 \%$ |  |
| -Contact Rating | 30 Vdc @ 2A / 250 V @ 2A |  |
| DC OK LED | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ "OK" Green LED |  |
| -Voltage Set Point | $>18 \mathrm{Vdc} \pm 5 \%$ |  |
| Dimensions |  |  |
| H x W x D - inches (mm) | 4.88 in $\times 1.97$ in $\times 4.55$ in ( $124 \mathrm{~mm} \times 50 \mathrm{~mm} \times 116 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) | 4.88 in $\times 2.56$ in $\times 4.55$ in ( $124 \mathrm{~mm} \times 65 \mathrm{~mm} \times 116 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) |
| Free Space for Ventilation inches (mm) | Above/Below: $0.39 \mathrm{in} .(10 \mathrm{~mm})$ recommended Left/Right: 0.39 in . $(10 \mathrm{~mm})$ recommended |  |
| Weight lbs (kg) | 1.38 (625) | 1.43 (646) |
| General |  |  |
| Ambient Temperature | Storage: $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operation: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ full power with operation to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ possible with a linear derating to half power from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Convection cooling, no forced air required). Operation up to $50 \%$ load permissible with sideways or front side up mounting orientation. The relative humidity is < 90\% RH, noncondensing. |  |

Wiring Diagram for SDN 2.5-20RED


Notes:

1. The Common (marked "COM -") connection to the module is required for voltage monitoring (DC OK Contacts), and is not meant to be part of the current path from the power supply to the load.
2. Protective earth connection only provides protective ground to the metal case of the module. This connection is isolated from the positive and common connections.

Wiring Diagram for SDN 30/40RED


## Notes:

1. The Common (marked "COM -") connection to the module is required for voltage monitoring (DC OK Contacts), and is not meant to be part of the current path from the power supply to the load.
2. Protective earth connection only provides protective ground to the metal case of the module. This connection is isolated from the positive and common connections.

## SDPTM Low Power DIN Rail Series

The compact, lightweight DIN Rail power supplies come in output voltages from 5 to 48 Vdc and power ratings of up to 100 Watts. These extra small, efficient units are designed specifically for the industrial environment. Each unit is rated from $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, with no derating necessary until above $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Many extra "industrial" features are standard for the SDP PowerBoostTM overload circuitry can start up industrial loads (i.e. motors, relays, solenoids and DC-DC converters), that can cause ordinary power supplies to foldback or shutdown. Each unit contains a DC indicator and front panel adjustment potentiometer. With the Sola SDP series, you can count on a high grade design.


## Features

- Ultra slim 15W footprint
- No tools required for mounting
- Adjustable output
- PowerBoost ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ industrial overload design
- Overvoltage, short circuit protection
- NEC Class 2 Current Limited
- Continuous short circuit protection
- Low output noise
- Screw terminal connections
- RoHS Compliant
- Three year warranty


## Selection Table

| Catalog Number | DC Output Voltage | Output Current | Ripple / Noise | Size (H x W x D) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SDP 5-5-100T | $5-6 \mathrm{~V}$ | 5 A | <50 mVpp | $\begin{aligned} & 2.95 \mathrm{in} \times 1.77 \text { in } \times 3.58 \text { in } \\ & (75 \mathrm{~mm} \times 45 \mathrm{~mm} \times 91 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{aligned}$ |
| SDP 2-12-100T | 10-12 V | 3-2.5 A |  |  |
| SDP 3-15-100T | 12-15V | 4.2-3.4 A |  |  |
| SDP 1-48-100T | 48-56V | 1 A |  |  |
| SDP 06-24-100T | 24-28 Vdc | 0.6 A |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.95 \mathrm{in} \times 0.9 \mathrm{in} \times 3.8 \mathrm{in} \\ (75 \mathrm{~mm} \times 22.8 \mathrm{~mm} \times 96.7 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ |
| SDP 1-24-100T |  | 1.3 A |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.95 \mathrm{in} \times 1.77 \mathrm{in} \times 3.58 \mathrm{in} \\ & (75 \mathrm{~mm} \times 45 \mathrm{~mm} \times 91 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{aligned}$ |
| SDP 2-24-100T |  | 2.1 A |  |  |
| SDP 4-24-100LT |  | 3.8 A |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.95 \mathrm{in} \times 2.85 \mathrm{in} \times 3.8 \mathrm{in} \\ (75 \mathrm{~mm} \times 72.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 96.7 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ |
| SDP 4-24-100RT* |  | 4.2 A |  |  |

* NEC Class 1

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## SDP ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Series Specifications (24 V models)

| Description | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SDP 06-24-100T | SDP 1-24-100T | SDP 2-24-100T | SDP 4-24-100LT | SDP 4-24-100RT |
| Input |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Voltage ${ }^{1}$ | 85-264 Vac, 90-375 Vdc |  |  | 85-132 / 176-264 Vac, 210-375 Vdc |  |
| Input Frequency | 47-63 Hz |  |  |  |  |
| Input Current | 0.4 A / 0.25 A | 0.7 A / 0.4 A | 1.1 A / 0.7 A | 1.8 A / 1.0 A | 2.2 A / 1.2 A |
| External Fusing | Not required. Unit provides internal fuse (T3A, not accessible) |  |  |  |  |
| Hold-Up Time | $>25 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Efficiency | > 80\% typ. | > 83\% typ. | > 86\% typ. | > 88\% typ. |  |
| Losses | < 3.75 W typ. | <6.1 W typ. | <8.1 W typ. | < 12 W typ. |  |
| Output |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Voltage | 24 V (22.5-28.5 Vdc Adj.) |  |  | 24 V (24-25.7 Vdc Adj.) | 24 V (22.5-28.5 Vdc Adj.) |
| Voltage Regulation | Static $0.5 \% \mathrm{~V}_{\text {out }}$, dynamic $+2 \% \mathrm{~V}_{\text {out }}$ overall |  |  |  |  |
| Ripple/Noise ${ }^{2}$ | < 50 mVpp |  |  |  |  |
| Overvoltage Protection (OVP) | > 30 Vdc , but $<33 \mathrm{Vdc}$, auto recovery |  |  | $>26 \mathrm{Vdc}, \text { but < } 27.2$ <br> Vdc, auto recovery | $>30 \mathrm{Vdc}$, but < 33 Vdc , auto recovery |
| Output Noise Suppression | Radiated EMI values below EN61000-6-2 |  |  |  |  |
| Rated Continuous Loading | 0.63 A @ 24 Vdc / 0.54 A @ 28 Vdc | 1.3 A @ $24 \mathrm{Vdc} /$ <br> 1.1 A @ 28 Vdc | 2.1 A @ $24 \mathrm{Vdc} /$ <br> 1.8 A @ 28 Vdc | 3.8 A @ 24.5 Vdc | 4.2 A @ 24.5 Vdc / 3.6 A @ 28 Vdc |
| Overload Behavior | Continuous operation at overload/short-circuit: up to $1.5 \times$ Nominal Current Continuous |  |  |  |  |
| Protection | Unit is continuously protected against short-circuit, overload and open-circuit. |  |  |  |  |
| Power Back Immunity | 35 V |  |  |  |  |
| Installation |  |  |  |  |  |
| Status Indicators | Green LED on, when $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ "OK". |  |  |  |  |
| Case \& Mounting | Molded plastic housing using UL 94 approved flameproof material rating 94 V -2. Simple snap-on to DIN TS35/7.5 or TS35/15 rail system. |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( $\mathrm{x} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ ) ( $\mathrm{in} / \mathrm{mm}$ ) | $\begin{gathered} 2.95 \times 0.9 \times 3.8 \\ (75 \times 22.8 \times 96.7) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $2.95 \times 1.7$ | $\times 45 \times 91)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.95 \times 2.85 \times 3.8 \\ & (75 \times 72.5 \times 96.7) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Weight - lbs (kg) | $0.35 \mathrm{lbs}(.16 \mathrm{~kg}$ ) |  |  | $0.7 \mathrm{lbs}(.32 \mathrm{~kg})$ |  |
| Mounting Orientation | Standard: Vertical; Optional: Horizontal or on top (Contact Technical Services). |  |  |  |  |
| Ventilation/Cooling -Free space for cooling | Normal convection, no fan required; Above/below: 25 mm recommended. |  |  |  |  |
| Connection -Connector size range | Input: screw terminals, connector size range: 20-12AWG (1.5-6 mm) for solid or stranded conductors. |  |  |  |  |
| General |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature | Storage: $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operation: $-10^{\circ} \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ full power with linear derating to half power from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (Convection cooling, no forced air required). |  |  |  |  |
| MTBF | $>500,000$ hours according to Telcordia/Bellcore Document SR-332, Issue 1. |  |  |  |  |
| Humidity | Up to 90\% RH, noncondensing; IEC 68-2-2, 68-2-3 |  |  |  |  |
| Electromagnetic Emissions (EME) | EN61000-6-3 (Includes EN61000-6-4) Class B (EN 55022) incl. Annex A |  |  |  |  |
| Electromagnetic Immunity (EMI) | EN61000-6-2 (Includes EN61000-6-1) (EN55024) Criterion A: no derogation of performance |  |  |  |  |
| Safe Low Voltage | SELV (acc. EN60950) |  |  |  |  |
| Protection Class/Voltage | IP20 (IEC529), Protection Class 1 (IEC536) |  |  |  |  |
| Warranty | 3 years |  |  |  |  |
| Safety |  |  |  |  |  |
| CB Scheme, EN60950, UL60079-15 (Class 1, Zone 2 Hazardous Locations, Temp Class T3), UL508 Listed, cULus, UL 60950, cURus, CE (LVD 73/23 \& 93/68/EEC). (EMC 89/336 \& 93/68/EEC). EN61000-3-2, NEC Class 2 power supply acc. To NFPA 70 art. 725-41 (a)(2). ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## Notes:

1. Not UL listed for DC input.
2. Ripple/noise is stated as typical values when measured with a 20 MHz , bandwidth scope and 50 Ohm resistor.
3. For all models except SDP 4-24-100LT.

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## SDPTM Series Specifications (Other Voltages)

| Description | Catalog Number |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SDP 5-5-100T | SDP 2-12-100T | SDP 3-15-100T | SDP 1-48-100T |
| Input |  |  |  |  |
| Input Voltage ${ }^{1}$ | 85-264 Vac, 90-375 Vdc |  |  |  |
| Input Frequency | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |
| Input Current | 0.6 A @ 102 Vac; 0.33 A @196 Vac |  | 1.0 A @ 102 Vac; 0.6 A @ 196 Vac | $\begin{aligned} & \text { <1.0 A @ } 100 \text { Vac; } \\ & \text { <0.6 A @ } 196 \text { Vac } \end{aligned}$ |
| External Fusing | Not required. Unit provides internal fuse (T3A, not accessible) |  |  |  |
| Hold-Up Time | $>25 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |  |  |
| Efficiency | > 80\% typ. |  | > 86\% typ. | > 90\% typ. |
| Losses | 7.5 W typ. 8.1 W typ. |  | < 8.1 W typ. |  |
| Output |  |  |  |  |
| Output Voltage | $5-5.5 \mathrm{Vdc}(5-6 \mathrm{~min}$ adj.) | 12 Vdc (9.9-12.1 min adj. ) | 15 Vdc (11.9-15.1 min adj.) | $48 \mathrm{Vdc}(48-56 \mathrm{~min}$ adj.) |
| Voltage Regulation | <2\% Dynamic; < 0.5\% Static |  |  |  |
| Ripple/Noise ${ }^{2}$ | $<50 \mathrm{mVpp}$ |  |  |  |
| Overvoltage Protection (OVP) | > 6.7 Vdc | > 18 Vdc | $>20 \mathrm{Vdc}$ | > 56 Vdc |
| Output Noise Suppression | Radiated EMI values below EN61000-6-2 |  |  |  |
| Rated Continuous Loading | $\mathrm{l}_{\text {out }}=5 \mathrm{~A} @ \mathrm{~V}_{\text {out }}=5.1 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3A @ } 10 \text { Vdc } \\ & \text { 2.5A @12 Vdc } \end{aligned}$ | 4.2A @ 12 Vdc 3.4A @ 15 Vdc | $\begin{gathered} \text { Up to 1.05A @ } 48 \text { V } \\ 0.9 \mathrm{~A} @ 56 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |
| Overload Behavior | Continuous operation at overload/short-circuit: up to $1.5 \times$ Nominal Current Continuous |  |  |  |
| Protection | Unit is continuously protected against short-circuit, overload and open-circuit. |  |  |  |
| Power Back Immunity | 10 V |  |  | 80 V |
| Installation |  |  |  |  |
| Status Indicators | Green LED on, when $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ "OK". |  |  |  |
| Case \& Mounting | Molded plastic housing using UL 94 approved flameproof material rating 94V-2. Simple snap-on to DIN TS35/7.5 or TS35/15 rail system. |  |  |  |
| Dimensions |  |  |  |  |
| ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ ) (in/mm) | $2.95 \times 1.77 \times 3.58(75 \times 45 \times 91)$ |  |  |  |
| Weight - lbs (kg) | $0.5 \mathrm{lbs}(.23 \mathrm{~kg})$ |  |  |  |
| Mounting Orientation | Standard: Vertical; Optional: Horizontal or On Top (Contact Technical Services). |  |  |  |
| Ventilation/Cooling -Free space for cooling | Normal convection, no fan required; Above/below: 25 mm recommended. |  |  |  |
| Connection -Connector size range | Input: screw terminals, connector size range: 20-12 AWG (1.5-6 mm²) for solid or stranded conductors. |  |  |  |
| General |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature | Storage: $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operation: $-10^{\circ} \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ full power with linear derating to half power from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (Convection cooling, no forced air required). |  |  |  |
| MTBF | > 500,000 hours according to Telcordia/Bellcore Document SR-332, Issue 1. |  |  |  |
| Humidity | Up to 90\% RH, noncondensing; IEC 68-2-2, 68-2-3 |  |  |  |
| Electromagnetic Emissions (EME) | EN61000-6-3 (Includes EN61000-6-4) Class B (EN 55022) incl. Annex A |  |  |  |
| Electromagnetic Immunity (EMI) | EN61000-6-2 (Includes EN61000-6-1) (EN55024) Criterion A: no degradation of performance |  |  |  |
| Safe Low Voltage | SELV (acc. EN60950) |  |  |  |
| Protection Class/Voltage | IP20 (IEC529), Protection Class 1 (IEC536) |  |  |  |
| Warranty | 3 years |  |  |  |
| Safety |  |  |  |  |
| CB Scheme, EN60950, UL60079-15 (Class 1, Zone 2 Hazardous Locations, Temp Class T3), UL508 Listed, cULus, UL 60950, cURus, CE (LVD 73/23 \& 93/68/EEC), (EMC 89/336 \& 93/68/EEC). EN61000-3-2, NEC Class 2 power supply acc. To NFPA 70 art. 725-41 (a)(2). ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |

Notes:

1. Not UL listed for DC input
2. Ripple/noise is stated as typical values when measured with a 20 MHz , bandwidth scope and 50 Ohm resistor.
3. Not to exceed 30 watts total.

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## SCP-X Extreme Environment Series



The SCP-X is a rugged power supply designed for use in extreme environments. The metal case reduces costs by eliminating separate enclosures. Quick change connectors simplify connectivity for distributed I/O devices on industrial machinery. This model provides 24 Vdc output with limited power to meet Class 2 requirements. Three models are currently offered based on application.

## Features

- IP66/67 Versatile/NEMA 4X Rated
- 24 Vdc, 115/230 Vac, 3.8A Nominal Current
- Listed power supply for stand alone applications
- Can be mounted in any orientation without limitation
- Universal input
- High ambient temperature up to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ without derating
- DC OK Green LED
- Worldwide approvals
- Limited five-year warranty


## Related Products

- SDN Series
- SCP Series


## Accessory

| Catalog <br> Number | Description | Approx. Ship <br> Weight lbs (kg) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| SCP-DINBKT | Mounting bracket to secure SCP-X to <br> DIN Rail (included) | 1 (.45) |

## Selection Table

| Catalog Number | Output Current | Output Voltage | Output Power |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCP 100S24X-CP | 3.8 A | 24 Vdc | 95 W |
| SCP 100S24X-DVN |  |  |  |

## Control Power (-CP) Applications

The SCP100S24X-CP is designed for Control Power applications where a grounded power supply output is required (Figure 2). The output power is limited to approx 96 total watts.

- Input connector: 3-pole, male receptacle externally threaded with $1 / 2-14$ NPT mounting thread.
- Output connector: 4 -pole, female receptacle internally threaded with $1 / 2$ - 14 NPT mounting thread.


## DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ (-DVN) Applications

The SCP100S24X-DVN is designed for DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ application where an isolated output from ground is required (Figure 2).

- Input connector: 3-pole, male receptacle externally threaded with $1 / 2-14$ NPT mounting thread.
- Output connector: 4 -pole, female receptacle internally threaded with $1 / 2-14$ NPT mounting thread.


## Recommended Electrical Connections ${ }^{(1)}$

| Catalog Number | Input 3-PIN Connections | Output 4-PIN Connections |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCP 100S24X-CP | Daniel Woodhead <br> P/N 103000A01FXX0 |  |
| SCP 100S24X-DVN | Turck RSM46*M <br> *length in meters |  |

1. Connections to be provided by the user.
2. $X X$ is the length of the cordset in foot.

SCP100S24X-CP and SCP100S24X-DVN Mechanical Diagrams


Top View


Side View


Bottom View

Electrical Connections


SOLA P/N SCP 100S24X-DVN POWER SUPPLY


1. Vdc connections are internally bonded to ground
2. V - is isolated from ground. V - is a separately derived source so it is permissible to bond to ground if required in the application.

Figure 2

## SCP-X Specifications

| Input |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Voltage | Any voltage from 100 to 240 Vac Input |
| -AC Range | 85-264 Vac Universal Input |
| -DC Range | 100-353 Vdc |
| Nominal Current ${ }^{1}$ | 1.6A/0.7A |
| -Inrush current max. | Typ. <25A |
| Power Factor Correction ${ }^{2}$ | 0.95 |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 / 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Output |  |
| Power Back Immunity | 35 V |
| Overvoltage Protection | 25-25.5 Vdc, autorecovery |
| Nominal Voltage | 24 Vdc |
| Tolerance | <+/-2\% overall (combination line, load, time and temperature related changes) |
| - Line Regulation | < $0.5 \%$ |
| - Load Regulation | < 0.5\% |
| - Time \& Temp. Drift | < 1\% |
| Ripple ${ }^{3}$ | < 50 mVpp |
| Total Nominal Current | 3.8A |
| Holdup Time | $>25 \mathrm{~ms}$ (Full load, 100 Vac Input @ $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=+25^{\circ}$ ) to $95 \%$ output voltage |
| General |  |
| Case | IP66/67 versatile ingress protection; also meets UL50 Type 4X enclosure. |
| Min. Required Free Space | 1 in . (25 mm) all sides but mounted base (permissible to mount in any orientation) |
| H x W x D (inches/mm) | $4.7 \times 7 \times 1.8(119 \times 178 \times 46)$ |
| Weight - lbs (kg) | $2.6 \mathrm{lbs}(1.16 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| EMC |  |
| Emissions | EN61000-6-3, EN61204-3, EN55022 Class B, EN61000-3-2, EN61000-3-3 |
| Immunity | EN61000-6-2, EN61204-3, EN55024, IEC61000-4-2, IEC61000-4-3, IEC61000-4-4, IEC61000-4-5, IEC61000-4-6, IEC61000-4-8, IEC61000-4-11 |
| Approvals | UL508, cULus; UL60950, cULus; UL60079-15 cRUus; IEC60950; CE (LVD 73/23 \& 93/68/EEC). (EMC 89/336 \& 93/68/EEC). EN61000-3-2, EN50021 (Class 1, Division 2 Hazardous Location, EEX nA IIC T4 U up to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Ambient.) ${ }^{4}$ |
| Temperature | Storage: $-40^{\circ}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Operation: $-40^{\circ}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ full power with linear derating to half power from $60^{\circ}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Convection cooling, no forced air required). Operation up to $100 \%$ load permissible with sideways or front side up mounting orientation. |
| Humidity | Up to $100 \%$ RH with condensation. |
| Altitude | 0 to 3,000 meters (0 to 10,000 feet) |
| Vibration | 1.0 gravity ( g ) peak, $10-500 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (random wave). <br> Passed random vibration test conditions for 3 axes for 60 minutes duration while energized and operating. |
| Shock | 4 g peak, 22 milliseconds half-sine pulse, 3 times on 6 faces while energized and operating |
| Warranty | 5 years |
| MTBF | $>500,000$ hours according to Telecordia/Bellcore SR-332 Issue 1, ( $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }} 120 \mathrm{Vac}, \mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| General Protection/Safety | Protected against continuous short-circuit, continuous overload, continuous open circuit. Protection Class 1 (IEC536), degree of protection IP66/67 versatile (IEC 529). Safe low voltage: SELV (acc. IEC60950) |
| Status Indicators - Visual | DC OK LED |
| Installation |  |
| Fusing |  |
| -Input | Internally fused, fuses not replaceable |
| -Output | Inherently limited current to meet Class 2 requirements per UL1310 |
| Mounting | Chassis mounted via built in mounting tabs. Removal and replacement of the unit shall be possible from front of panel. |
| Connections | Input: 3 pin IP67 molded plug (quick disconnect). Output: 4 pin IP67 molded receptacle (quick disconnect). |

1. Input current ratings are specified with low input, line conditions, worst case 3 . Ripple/noise is stated as typical AC values when measured with a 20 MHZ efficiency values and power factor.
2. Power Factor Correction at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ only.
bandwidth scope and 50 Ohm termination.
3. Additional installation requirements apply when used in hazardous locations (refer to user manual).

## SCP Series, 30 Watt; Single, Dual and Triple



These switchers are compact, rugged power supplies designed to power many of your industrial control and instrumentation devices and equipment, with high reliability and tight regulation through the most difficult factory-floor conditions around the globe. "User friendly" applies to these unique power supplies that feature easy-to-install DIN Rail and chassis mounting. Terminations are also easy to access (AC and DC terminations are well separated) and simple to wire. Safety is another aspect where the SCP distinguishes itself. The encapsulated design meets IP20 specifications, and the wide range of voltages will reliably support almost any low-power device in your cabinet or system for years to come.

## Features

- International approvals for global use
- DIN Rail or Chassis Mount
- Rugged, encapsulated design to resist environment
- IP20 protection
- Many output voltages, 3.3-48 Volts; single, dual, triple
- Five year warranty


## Packaging and Mounting Specifications

- Simple snap-on for DIN Rail TS35/7.5 or TS35/15
- M3 screw clamp terminations
- Chassis mounting possible on -DN Low-Profile versions by removing DIN clips (simply unscrew at the back of the unit)

Selection Table

| Low Profile Catalog Number | Description | Output Voltages |  |  |  |  |  | Min <br> Load <br> V1 <br> A | Efficiency \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | V1 |  | V2 |  | V3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Vdc | A | Vdc | A | Vdc | A |  |  |
| SCP 30S3.3-DN | 3.3 V | 3.3 | 6.0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | $\geq 62$ |
| SCP 30S5-DN | 5 V | 5 | 6.0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | $\geq 70$ |
| SCP 30S12-DN | 12 V | 12 | 2.5 | - | - | - | - | 0 | $\geq 75$ |
| SCP 30S15-DN | 15 V | 15 | 2.0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | $\geq 75$ |
| SCP 30S24-DN | 24 V | 24 | 1.3 | - | - | - | - | 0 | $\geq 77$ |
| SCP 30S48-DN | 48 V | 48 | 0.6 | - | - | - | - | 0 | $\geq 77$ |
| SCP 30D12-DN | Dual O/P +/-12 V | 12 | 1.2 | -12 | 1.2 | - | - | 0.12 | $\geq 68$ |
| SCP 30D15-DN | Dual O/P +/- 15 V | 15 | 1.0 | -15 | 1.0 | - | - | 0.15 | $\geq 68$ |
| SCP 30D512-DN | Dual O/P 5 V \& 12 V | 5 | 3.0 | 12 | 1.2 | - | - | 0.3 | $\geq 68$ |
| SCP 30D524-DN | Dual O/P 5 V \& 24 V | 5 | 3.0 | 24 | 0.6 | - | - | 0.3 | $\geq 68$ |
| SCP 30T512-DN | Triple O/P 5/12/12 V | 5 | 3.0 | -12 | 0.6 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.3 | $\geq 68$ |
| SCP 30T515-DN | Triple O/P 5/15/15 V | 5 | 3.0 | -15 | 0.5 | 15 | 0.5 | 0.3 | $\geq 68$ |

Please order using the following model number suffixes:
-DN: Low Profile - DIN Rail or Chassis Mount (ie: SCP30S3.3-DN).

B-DN: Slim Line - DIN Rail Mount Availability Only (ie: SCP30S3.3B-DN).

Note: Slim line version not available on SCP30D512-DN

## Options and Accessories

- SCP-MDC - Pair of metal DIN clips
- SCP-PDC - 1 plastic DIN clip with lever for removal from rail


## Standards

- UL60950, E137632
- EN60950
- CE and IP20


## Specifications

| Parameter | Condition | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input |  |  |
| AC Input Voltage |  | 85... 264 Vac |
| DC Input Voltage |  | 100... 375 Vdc |
| Input Frequency |  | 50/60 HZ |
| Filtering EMI/RFI |  | EN 55011/B, 55022/B |
| Switching Frequency |  | Typ. 100 kHz |
| Input Fusing Required |  | Use 2.0 A Slow Fuse |
| Output |  |  |
| Output Voltage Accuracy | $V_{\text {in }}=230 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=\mathrm{max}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{V} 1 \leq \pm 1 \%, \mathrm{~V} 2 / 3 \leq \pm 3 \%$ |
| Ripple | $V_{\text {in }}=\mathrm{min}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=\mathrm{max}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 1 \%, V_{\text {out }}$ |
| Noise | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=\mathrm{min}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=\mathrm{max}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 2 \%$, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ |
| Line Regulation | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=\min / \max 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{o}_{\text {out }}=\max , 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\leq+0.5 \%, V_{\text {out }}$ |
| Load Regulation | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=10 \ldots 90 \ldots 10 \%, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ V_{\text {in }}=230 \mathrm{Vac}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\leq+0.5 \%, V_{\text {out }}$ |
| Overcurrent Protection |  | $105 . .130 \% \mathrm{I}_{\text {nom }}$ |
| Load Regulation Timing | 10...90... $10 \%, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $<4 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Temperature Coefficient | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-25 \ldots+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.01\%/K |
| Overload/Short Circuit | Contin | nuous |
| Derating Single/Dual/Triple | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}>50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2/3/5\%/K max |
| General |  |  |
| Holdup Time | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=230 \mathrm{Vac}$ | $>50 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Operating Temperature |  | $-25 \ldots+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $45 . .+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Case Temperature Rise at Full Load |  | 45 K max |
| MTBF at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (input/output) | acc. MIL-HDBK-217F | 800,000 hrs |
| Transient Protection |  | EN61000-4-2, 3, 4, 5 |
| Cooling |  | Convection |
| Weight - lbs (kg) | $0.75 \mathrm{lbs}(.34 \mathrm{~kg})$ | $0.84 \mathrm{lbs}(.38 \mathrm{~kg}$ ) |
| Case Material/Potting |  | UL94-VO |
| CSA Power Supply Class |  | Level 3 |
| Protection |  | IP20 |
| Visual Indicators |  | Green LED indicates DC OK for B-DN Slim Line versions only |

## Dimensions (H x W x D)

- Low Profile "-DN"
$4.72 \times 2.55 \times 1.29$ inches ( $120 \times 65 \times 33 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
(Takes up 2.55 inches or 65 mm on DIN Rail)
- Slim Line "B-DN"
$4.72 \times 1.29 \times 2.68$ inches $(120 \times 33 \times 68 \mathrm{~mm})$
(Takes up 1.29 inches or 33 mm on DIN Rail)

Dimensions - mm (inches)
Low Profile DIN Rail (-DN) or Chassis Mount*


* Unscrew DIN connector for chassis mounting.


## Slim Line DIN Rail Mount only (B-DN)



Pin-Out

| SCP 30 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single |  |  |  | RETURN | +V 1 | $\mathbb{N}$ | $\mathbb{N}$ |
| Dual sym |  |  | -V 2 | COM | +V 1 | $\mathbb{N}$ | $\mathbb{N}$ |
| Dual asym |  | COM $(\mathrm{V} 1)$ | +V 1 | COM V 3 | +V 3 | $\mathbb{N}$ | $\mathbb{N}$ |
| Triple | -V 2 | COM $(\mathrm{V} 1)$ | $\mathrm{COM}(\mathrm{V} 2 / 3)$ | +V 1 | +V 3 | $\mathbb{N}$ | $\mathbb{N}$ |

## SCL Series, 4 and 10 Watt CE Linears



The 4 and 10 Watt encapsulated linears are available in dual and triple outputs for applications with sensitive electronics and analog circuitry. The rugged enclosed encapsulated package, with screw terminals and DIN Rail clips, make for easy installation and maintenance. These low-noise modules are capable of being DIN Rail or Chassis mounted.

## Features

- Quiet, low noise DC Linear technology
- DIN Rail or Chassis mount for easy installation
- Rugged encapsulated design
- Global specifications including CE and UL 508
- Two year warranty


## Packaging and Mounting Specifications

- Simple snap-on for DIN Rail TS35/7.5 or TS35/15
- M3 screw clamp terminations
- Chassis mounting possible on -DN Low-Profile versions by removing DIN clips (simply unscrew at the back of the unit).

Selection Table

| Catalog Number | Description | Output Voltages |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | V1 |  | V2 |  | V3 |  |
|  |  | Vdc | A | Vdc | A | Vdc | A |
| 4 Watt; Linear DC Power Supply; DIN Rail Mount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SCL 4D12-DN | Dual O/P $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12 | 0.13 | -12 | 0.13 | - | - |
| SCL 4D15-DN | Dual O/P $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | 15 | 0.1 | -15 | 0.1 | - | - |
| 10 Watt; Linear DC Power Supply; DIN Rail Mount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SCL 10D12-DN | Dual $\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{P} \pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$ | 12 | 0.35 | -12 | 0.35 | - | - |
| SCL 10D15-DN | Dual $\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{P} \pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | 15 | 0.3 | -15 | 0.3 | - | - |
| SCL 10T512-DN | Triple O/P, $5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$ | 5 | 0.2 | 12 | 0.3 | -12 | 0.3 |
| SCL 10T515-DN | Triple O/P, $5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | 5 | 0.2 | 15 | 0.25 | -15 | 0.25 |

Note: Dual output units can be series connected for 24 V or 30 V applications.

## Standards

- UL60950, E137632
- EN60950
- CE and IP20
- UL 508 Listed


## Dimensions (H x W x D)

- 4 watt: $4.31 \times 2.0 \times 0.90$ inches $110 \times 51 \times 23 \mathrm{~mm}$
- 10 watt: $4.71 \times 2.55 \times 1.29$ inches $120 \times 65 \times 33 \mathrm{~mm}$


## SCL Series

## Specifications

| Parameter | Condition | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input |  |  |
| AC Input Voltage |  | $115 / 230 \pm 10 \% \text { Vac }$ <br> Field Selectable |
| Input Frequency |  | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Input Current 115/230 V |  | 10 Watt: 0.2 A/0.1 A max 4 Watt: 0.1 A/0.05 A max |
| Efficiency |  | Typ. 50\% |
| Filtering |  | 10 Watt Only: VDE 871/B |
| Output |  |  |
| Trimming |  | Fixed, preset |
| Ripple | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=\mathrm{min}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=\mathrm{max}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $<5 \mathrm{mVpp}$ |
| Noise | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=\mathrm{min}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=\mathrm{max}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | <5 mVpp |
| Regulation Accuracy | 100...50\%, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | <0.05\% |
| Load Regulation Timing | 10...90... $10 \%, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 100 ms |
| Temperature Coefficient | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-25 \ldots+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.01\%/K typ. |
| Holdup Time |  | min .20 ms |
| Overload/Short Circuit |  | Continuous |
| General |  |  |
| Conducted Emissions |  | EN 55 011, Level B |
| Inducted Noise <br> ESD <br> HF <br> Burst |  | EN 61000-4-2, Level 4 ENV 50140 ( $10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$ ) EN 61000-4-4, Level 4 |
| Isolation Voltage (input/output) | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.0k Vac, EN 60950 |
| Isolation Resistance | $V=230 \mathrm{Vac}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | >100 MOhm |
| Leakage Current | 2 cm side, middle case | $<0.05 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Operating Temperature |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~W}:-20 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & 4 \mathrm{~W}:-25 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| Derating | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}>50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3\%/K |
| Storage Temperature |  | $-40 . . .+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Cooling |  | Convection |
| Weight - lbs (kg) |  | 10 Watt: $1.2 \mathrm{lbs}(.55 \mathrm{~kg})$ <br> 4 Watt: $0.44 \mathrm{lbs}(.20 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| Case Material/Potting |  | UL94-VO |
| SELV | Protection Class | Class 2 |

Dimensions - mm (inches)

## SCL 4 Watt Linear



Pin-Out

| SCL 4 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dual | $12 / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{COM} 12 / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-12 /-15 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathbb{N}$ | IN | N |

SCL 10 Watt Linear


Pin-Out

| SCL 10 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dual | $-12 / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | GND $12 / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $12 / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathbb{N}$ | $\mathbb{N}$ | $\mathbb{N}$ |
| Triple | $-12 / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | 5 V | GND $12 / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | COM 5 V | $12 / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathbb{I N}$ | $\mathbb{I N}$ | $\mathbb{N}$ |

## SCD Series, Encapsulated, Industrial DC to DC Converter

These compact, rugged DC to DC converters are power supplies designed to power industrial control instrumentation devices and equipment where $A C$ power is not convenient or accessible. With high reliability and wide input range, these units can operate through the most difficult factoryfloor conditions around the globe. "User friendly" applies to these unique power supplies that feature easy-to-install DIN Rail and chassis mounting. Terminations are also easy to access and simple to wire. Encapsulated design meets IP20 specifications for use in harsh environments.

## Features

- DIN Rail or Chassis mount by removing DIN clips
- Rugged, encapsulated design to resist environment
- IP20 protection
- Wide 20 to 72 Vdc input range
- M3 screw clamp terminations
- Simple snap-on for DIN Rail TS35/7.5 or TS35/15
- Galvanic isolation
- 5 year warranty


## Options and Accessories

- SCP-MDC - Pair of metal DIN clips
- SCP-PDC - 1 plastic DIN clip with lever for removal from rail


## Standards

- UL60950, E137632
- EN60950
- CE and IP20
- UL 508 Listed



## Applications

These units regulate voltage for sensitive electronic equipment run from battery power. For example, a 24 Vdc battery system where the battery voltage can be 30 volts, sometimes higher during charging, and dip below 22 volts under heavy load. The SCD can be used to stabilize the voltage for those devices not designed to handle wider voltage swings.

They are also a convenient and inexpensive alternative to running AC power through a large industrial machine. The SCD can use 24 Vdc commonly available on many parts of the machine to create other voltages needed to run sensors, transducers and other devices that the machine requires to work properly.

- Industrial
- Encoders, special sensors, communications and instrumentation
- Telecommunications systems
- Remote Site/Harsh Environment


## SCD Series, Encapsulated, Industrial DC to DC Converter

## Selection Table

| Low Profile Catalog Number | Description | Output Voltages |  |  |  | Min <br> Load <br> V1 A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | V1 |  | V2 |  |  |
|  |  | Vdc | A | Vdc | A |  |
| 30 Watts; Switching DC Power Supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SCD 30S5-DN | 5 V | 5 | 5 | - | - | 0 |
| SCD 30S12-DN | 12 V | 12 | 2.5 | - | - | 0 |
| SCD 30S15-DN | 15 V | 15 | 2 | - | - | 0 |
| SCD 30S24-DN | 24 V | 24 | 1.3 | - | - | 0 |
| SCD 30S48-DN | 48 V | 48 | 0.6 | - | - | 0 |
| SCD 30D15-DN | Dual O/P+15 V | 15 | 0.8 | -15 | 0.8 | 0.15 |

## Dimensions



Specifications

| Parameter | Condition | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input |  |  |
| Input Voltage |  | 20... 72 Vdc |
| Filtering EMI/RFI |  | EN 55011/B, 55022/B |
| Switching Frequency |  | Typ. 100 kHz |
| Output |  |  |
| Output Voltage Accuracy | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=48 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=\max , 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{V} 1 \leq \pm 1 \%, \mathrm{~V} 2 \leq \pm 4 \%$ |
| Ripple | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=\min , \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=\max , 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\leq 1 \%, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {out }}$ |
| Noise | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\text {in }}=\min , \\ & I_{\text {out }}=\max , 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\leq 2 \%$, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ |
| Line Regulation | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=\mathrm{min} / \max 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=\max , 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\leq+0.5 \%, V_{\text {out }}$ |
| Load Regulation | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}=10 \ldots 90 \ldots 10 \%, \\ & 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {in }}=48 \mathrm{~V}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\leq+0.5 \%, V_{\text {out }}$ |
| Overcurrent Protection |  | $105 . .130 \% \mathrm{I}_{\text {nom }}$ |
| Load Regulation Timing | 10...90...10\%, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $<4 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Temperature Coefficient | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-25 \ldots+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.01\%/K |
| Overload/Short Circuit |  | nuous |
| Derating Single/Dual/ Triple | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}>50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5\%/K max |
| General |  |  |
| Holdup Time | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=48 \mathrm{~V}$ | $>10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Operating Temperature |  | $-25 \ldots+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $45 . .+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Case Temperature Rise at Full Load |  | 45 K max |
| MTBF at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (input/output) | acc. MIL-STD-217F | 800,000 hrs |
| Transient Protection |  | EN61000-4-2, 3, 4, 5 |
| Cooling |  | Convection |
| Weight - lbs (kg) |  | $0.86 \mathrm{lbs}(.39 \mathrm{~kg}$ ) |
| Case Material/Potting |  | UL94-VO |
| CSA Power Supply Class |  | Level 3 |
| Protection |  | IP20 |

Note: No input protection against reverse voltage.

Pin-Out

| SCD 30 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single | +V 1 | -V 1 |  | +IN | -IN |
| Dual | V 1 | COM | V 2 | +IN | -IN |

## SDU Series, Direct Current Uninterruptible Power Supply (DC UPS) System

The SDU DIN Rail DC UPS is an advanced 24 Vdc uninterruptible power system that combines an industry leading design with a wide operational temperature range and unique installation options. The SDU DC UPS is a powerful, microprocessor controlled UPS that provides protection from power interruptions. With an input voltage range of 22.5 to 30.0 Vdc , the DC UPS is the ideal power back-up solution for your critical connected loads.

These units were designed specifically for use with Sola's popular SDN Series of power supplies. Sola's external battery module is the only one on the market that allows you to seal the electronics in the panel and maintain safety by placing the battery outside of a non-ventilated enclosure.

These units include easy to wire screw terminations for critical devices needing battery back-up. The SDU DC UPS includes an automatic self-test feature that checks the UPS and battery functions. Battery charging occurs automatically when input DC power is applied. When power fails, the DC UPS will switch to battery back-up. If the battery is no longer useful, the UPS will sound an alarm and an LED indicator will illuminate

Back-up power protection in modern industrial applications depends mainly on AC UPS. AC is converted to DC, and converted back to AC in the AC UPS, then converted back to $D C$ in the protected equipment power supply. By applying the new Sola SDU DIN Rail DC UPS, you avoid the inefficiencies of all these conversions. This design maximizes system up-time flexibility, and optimizes reliability assurance.

## Applications

- Industrial/Machine Control
- Automation process Control
- Computer-based Control Systems
- Conveying Equipment
- Material Handling
- Packaging Machines
- Semiconductor Fabrication Equipment
- DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$
- Amusement Park Equipment
- Pharmaceutical Applications
- Control Rooms



## Features

- Modular, rugged industrial grade design
- Microprocessor based controls
- Automatic self-test feature for UPS function and battery management check
- Power module wide operation temperature range ( $-20^{\circ}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
- Flexible batteries back-up expansion capabilities
- Overload protection in normal and battery modes
- User replaceable batteries
- IP20 rated input and output screw terminals
- No internal fan, no extra cooling required
- Sturdy, reliable all metal DIN Rail mounting connector
- LED Status Indicators
- Universal Dry Contact Relay terminals provide remote signaling
- Monitoring, diagnostics, and remote turn-on and shut-off capabilities
- Two year warranty


## Related Products

- SDN-P Series DIN Rail Power Supplies
- SDN-C Series DIN Rail Power Supplies
- STV 25K Series Surge Suppressors


## Selection Table

| Catalog Number |  | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| SDU 10-24 | $240 \mathrm{VA}, 24 \mathrm{~V} / 10 \mathrm{~A}$ DIN Rail DC UPS power module, battery module is required |  |
| SDU 20-24 | $480 \mathrm{VA}, 24 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$ DIN Rail DC UPS power module, battery module is required | $1.65(0.65)$ |
| SDU 24-BAT | 24 V DIN Rail/Panel Mount Battery Module (cable included) | $1.65(0.65)$ |
| SDU 24-BATEM | 24 V External Mount Battery Module (cable included) | $12.0(5.33)$ |
| SDU 24EXTBC6 | Optional 6 ft. Battery Module cable to 24V DC UPS | $16.0(7.11)$ |
| SDU 24-DB9 | Optional interface kit to convert relay contacts signals to DB9 signals |  |
| SDU-PMBRK | Optional chassis mount brackets to secure UPS to wall, panel, or enclosure | $0.5(0.22)$ |

There are three individual hardware products when putting an SDU DC UPS system into operation:

1. 24 Vdc Power Supply (Recommended Sola SDN Series)
2. 24 Vdc SDU DC UPS Power Module
3. 24 Vdc SDU DC UPS Battery Module; or 24 Vdc SDU DC UPS External Battery Module

There are two models of the SDU DC UPS Power Module:

1. SDU 10-24, $24 \mathrm{Vdc} / 10 \mathrm{amp}$ (battery modules are required)
2. SDU 20-24, $24 \mathrm{Vdc} / 20 a \mathrm{mp}$ (battery modules are required)

DIN Rail Mounted Battery Option


## Notes:

1) AC/DC Power Supply
2) Power Module: SDU 10-24 or SDU 20-24
3) Battery Module: SDU 24-BAT
4) Optional battery module for extended runtime.

There are two models* of the SDU DC UPS Battery Modules:

1. SDU 24-BAT, DIN Rail/Panel mount for installation in ventilated enclosure, up to 4 battery modules can be connected to the SDU DC UPS.
2. SDU 24-BATEM, Panel mount, alternate battery module for external installation of non-ventilated enclosures, only 1 battery module can be connected to the SDU DC UPS.
*Can not use a combination of both models of the battery modules, only one model of the battery module can be connected to the SDU DC UPS.

External Battery Option


## Notes:

1) $A C / D C$ Power Supply
2) Power Module: SDU 10-24 or SDU 20-24
3) Battery Module: SDU 24-BATEM

## SDU DC UPS Power Modules Specifications



Notes:

1. See Battery Back-Up Times on next page.
2. DC UPS System includes one power module (SDU 10-24 or SDU 20-24) and one or more battery modules (SDU 24-BAT or SDU 24BATEM)

Visit our website at www.solahd.com or

SDN DC UPS Battery Module Specifications

| Parameter | SDU 24-BAT | SDU 24-BATEM |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Voltage | 24 Vdc |  |  |
| Protection | Fuse: 30A | Circuit Breaker: 24V, 25A |  |
| Charging Current | 0.5 A | 0.8 A |  |
| Enclosure <br> Dimension in. (mm) | $4.88 \times 8.27 \times 4.55$ <br> $(124 \times 210 \times 116)$ | $11.5 \times 5.57 \times 4.57$ <br> $(292 \times 142 \times 116)$ |  |
| Enclosure Type | IP20 |  | NEMA 1 |
| Terminal Connector <br> Type | Polarized Powerpole Connectors |  |  |

SDU DC UPS Back-Up Times (Typical)

| SDU 10-24 with SDU 24-BAT |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Load | 20\% (2A) | 40\% (4A) | 60\% (6A) | 80\% (8A) | 100\% (10A) |
| 1 unit | 113 | 45 | 30 | 21 | 14 |
| 2 units | 247 | 114 | 74 | 48 | 38 |
| 3 units | 396 | 178 | 117 | 80 | 58 |
| 4 units | 531 | 233 | 148 | 111 | 81 |
| SDU 10-24 with SDU 24-BATEM |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 EBP | 200 | 82 | 44 | 30 | 21 |
| SDU 20-24 with SDU 24-BAT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Load | 20\% (4A) | 40\% (8A) | 60\% (12A) | 80\% (16A) | 100\% (20A) |
| 1 unit | 46 | 21 | 10 | 06 | 04 |
| 2 units | 116 | 50 | 28 | 17 | 10 |
| 3 units | 178 | 80 | 46 | 31 | 20 |
| 4 units | 237 | 113 | 65 | 43 | 31 |
| SDU 20-24 with SDU 24-BATEM |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 EBP | 84 | 30 | 16 | 11 | 7 |

## SFL Series, 75-600 Watt

The SFL series is a DIN Rail switching power supply series that complements the Sola SDN ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ products with more input voltage, output voltage and power levels to give an even broader range of industrial DC power solutions.

These products are available in 12, 24 and 48 Vdc output and 115/230 Vac Input. They feature pluggable screw connectors* (mating connectors are included in each box sold) for easy installation and service. The products feature a DIN Rail connection, front panel DC OK indicators, and easily accessible AC and DC connections.

For parallel operation with power sharing, a redundant version is available for the $300 \mathrm{~W}(24 \mathrm{~V} / 12 \mathrm{~A})$ and 600 W ( $24 \mathrm{~V} / 24 \mathrm{~A}$ ) models.

## Features

- DIN Rail Mount regulated switch mode power supplies
- $12 \mathrm{~V}, 24 \mathrm{~V}$, and 48 V outputs available from 1.5-24 A
- Easy-to-wire pluggable* and screw terminal connectors
- Adjustable output voltage
- Selectable input: 115/230 Vac
- UL1604 Listed for Class 1, Division 2 hazardous locations (except -RED and -UDS versions)
- UL 508 Listed (except -RED and -UDS versions). No derating necessary.
- Two year warranty
* Except 600 watt models.



## C

EMC and Low Volt. Directive

- Fully Integrated Redundant models available:
- RED (For SFL24-24-100 and SFL12-24-100 only) Designed for $\mathrm{N}+1$ redundant power supply systems, these units provide active current sharing and allow up to 5 power supplies to be paralleled. Decoupling diodes and an alarm output to signal a unit failure are included in this option. Multiple units are required for redundancy.
- Models with optional battery back-up available:
- UDS (For SFL24-24-100 and SFL12-24-100 only) Contact Technical Services for details.


## Selection Table

| Catalog Number | Input Voltage Selectable | Output Power Maximum | Output Voltage Nominal | Output Current Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SFL 6-12-100 <br> SFL 1.5-48-100 |  | 75 Watt | 12 Vdc 48 Vdc | $\begin{gathered} 6 \mathrm{~A} \\ 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ |
| SFL 3-48-100 |  | 150 Watt | 48 Vdc | 3 A |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SFL 12-24-100 } \\ & \text { SFL 6-48-100 } \end{aligned}$ | 115/230 Vac | 300 Watt | 24 Vdc 48 Vdc | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{~A} \\ 6 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ |
| SFL 24-24-100 <br> SFL 12-48-100 |  | 600 Watt | 24 Vdc 48 Vdc | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 12 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| Redundant Models |  |  |  |  |
| SFL 12-24-100RED SFL 24-24-100RED | 115/230 Vac | 300 Watt 600 Watt | 24 Vdc | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 24 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |

## SFL Specifications

| Parameter | Value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input |  |  |
| Input voltages nominal (user selectable) | 93-132 Vac / 187-264 Vac |  |
| Input Frequency | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| Input current at full load (typical) <br> - 75 W ( $12 \mathrm{~V} / 6 \mathrm{~A}, 24 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~A}, 48 \mathrm{~V} / 1.5 \mathrm{~A}$ ) <br> - 150 W ( $24 \mathrm{~V} / 6 \mathrm{~A}, 48 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~A}$ ) <br> - 300 W (24 V/12 A, 48 V/6 A) <br> - 600 W ( $24 \mathrm{~V} / 24 \mathrm{~A}, 48 \mathrm{~V} / 12 \mathrm{~A}$ ) | $\begin{gathered} \hline 115 \mathrm{Vac} \\ 1.7 \mathrm{~A} \\ 3.0 \mathrm{~A} \\ 5.4 \mathrm{~A} \\ 10.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 230 \mathrm{Vac} \\ 0.9 \mathrm{~A} \\ 1.7 \mathrm{~A} \\ 3.3 \mathrm{~A} \\ 6.4 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inrush current (max.) } \\ & \begin{array}{l} -75 \mathrm{~W} \\ -150 \mathrm{~W} \\ -300 \mathrm{~W} \\ -600 \mathrm{~W} \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 115 \mathrm{Vac} \\ 16.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ 35.0 \mathrm{~A} \\ 35.0 \mathrm{~A} \\ 70.0 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 230 \mathrm{Vac} \\ 33.0 \mathrm{~A} \\ 70.0 \mathrm{~A} \\ 70.0 \mathrm{~A} \\ 80.0 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ |
| Internal fuse (slow blow) not accessible $\begin{aligned} & -75 \mathrm{~W} / 150 \mathrm{~W} \\ & -300 \mathrm{~W} \\ & -600 \mathrm{~W} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0 \mathrm{~A} \\ 6.3 \mathrm{~A} \\ 12.0 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Output |  |  |
| Voltage Adjustment Range <br> - 12 V models <br> - 24 V models <br> - 48 V models | $\begin{aligned} & 12-14 \mathrm{Vdc} \\ & 24-28 \mathrm{Vdc} \\ & 48-52 \mathrm{Vdc} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Output Regulation <br> - Line voltage variation <br> - Load variation 10-90\% 75W, 150W models 300W, 600W models | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 1.0 \% \max . \\ & \pm 0.5 \% \max . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Ripple and noise ( 20 MHz bandwidth) | < 50 mVpp |  |
| Electronic short circuit protection / current limitation | 110 \% typ. (constant current) |  |
| Parallel Operation <br> - SFL12-24-100RED <br> - SFL24-24-100RED | Up to 5 units |  |
| Overvoltage Protection, trigger point at | 140\% typical out nominal |  |
| Holdup Time | min. 20 mS |  |


| Parameter | Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| General |  |
| Operating Temperature Range Derating above $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 2 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity (non condensing) | 95\% rel H max. |
| Switching Frequency $\begin{aligned} & -75 \mathrm{~W} \\ & -150 \mathrm{~W} / 300 \mathrm{~W} / 600 \mathrm{~W} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 100 kHz typical 67 kHz typical |
| Efficiency | >85\% |
| Operation Indication | LED, DC OK |
| Isolation Voltage <br> - Input/output <br> - Input/case <br> - Output/case | $3,000 \mathrm{Vac}$ (1 minute) 2,000 Vac (1 minute) 500 Vac (1 minute) |
| Safety Class (IEC536) | Class 1 |
| Safety Standards Met | IEC950,EN60950,CE marked for LVD, UL60950 recognized and UL 508. |
| Conducted EMI according to: | EN55022 Class B, EN55011 Class B, FCC-B |
| Electromagnetic Susceptibility <br> - Electrostatic discharge ESD. <br> - RF field susceptibility. <br> - Electrical fast transients/ bursts on main line. <br> - Immunity to conducted radio frequency disturbances above 9 kHz. <br> - Mains frequency field | EN61000-4-2 $4 \mathrm{kV} / 8 \mathrm{kV}$ <br> EN61000-4-3 $10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$ <br> EN61000-4-4 2 kV <br> EN61000-4-6 10 V <br> EN61000-4-8 $30 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Case protection according to IEC529 | IP 20 |
| Case material | Steel |
| Mounting | Snap-on 35 mm DIN Rail as per EN50022 or Chassis mounting option available |

## Mounting Brackets

For easy conversion to panel or chassis mounting.

| Catalog Number | Output Power Maximum |
| :---: | :---: |
| SFL 75-PMBRK | 75 Watt |
| SFL 150-PMBRK | 150 Watt |
| SFL 300-PMBRK | 300 Watt |
| SFL 600-PMBRK | 600 Watt |

## SFL Series Dimensions (inches/mm)

SFL 75 Watt (12 V/6 A, 48 V/1.5 A)


Weight: $1.06 \mathrm{lbs} / .48 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.

SFL 150 Watt (SFL 3-48-100)


Weight: $1.6 \mathrm{lbs} / .73 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.

SFL 300 Watt (SFL 12-24-100[RED], SFL 6-48-100)


Weight: $3.09 \mathrm{lbs} / 1.4 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.

SFL 600 Watt (SFL 12-48-100, SFL 24-24-100[RED])


Weight: $4 \mathrm{lbs} / 1.81 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.

## Silver Line Series - Single \& Multi-Output Linears



The Silver Line series follows the industry accepted footprint for open frame, linear power supplies. Standard screw terminal connections and optional covers are offered for safety considerations.

## Features

- Easy-to-install screw terminal connections
- Cover options
- Industry standard footprint
- Universal input and approvals (115/230 Vac)
- Low noise, extremely quiet DC output. For noise sensitive or analog circuitry.
- Fast transient response. Ideal for test applications.
- Built-in OVP on 5 V models and optional on 12, 15 and 24 V models
- Automatic resetting overload protection
- Short circuit protected
- Two year warranty


## Applications

- Industrial Control Circuits and Components
- Instrumentation
- Drives
- CNC Machinery
- Equipment for food industry
- Microprocessor Circuits
- Analog Circuits
- Noise sensitive Circuitry and Sensors


## SL Series Selection Table

| Catalog Number | Output 1 | Output 2 | Output 3 | Case |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SLS-05-030-1T | 5 V @ 3 A*\# | - | - | A |
| SLS-05-060-1T | 5 V @ 6 A*\# | - | - | B1 |
| SLS-05-090-1T | 5 V @ 9 A*\# | - | - | C |
| SLS-05-120-1T | 5 V @ 12 A*\# | - | - | 12 |
| SLS-12-017T1 | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.7 \mathrm{~A} \# \text { or } \\ 15 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | - | - | A |
| SLS-12-034T | 12 V @ 3.4 A\# | - | - | B1 |
| SLS-12-051T | 12 V @ 5.1 A\# | - | - | C |
| SLS-12-068T | 12 V @ 6.8 A\# | - | - | 12 |
| SLS-15-045T | 15 V @ 4.5 A\# | - | - | C |
| SLS-15-060T | 15 V @ 6 A\# | - | - | 12 |
| SLS-24-012T | 24 V @ 1.2 A\# | - | - | A |
| SLS-24-024T | 24 V @ 2.4 A\# | - | - | B2 |
| SLS-24-036T | 24 V @ 3.6 A\# | - | - | C |
| SLS-24-048T | 24 V @ 4.8 A\# | - | - | 12 |
| SLS-24-072T | 24 V @ 7.2 A\# | - | - | K |
| SLS-24-120T | 24 V @ 12.0 A\# | - | - | L |
| SLD-12-1010-12T ${ }^{1}$ | 12 V @ 1 A or <br> 15 V @ . 8 A | $\begin{gathered} -12 \mathrm{~V} @ 1 \text { A or } \\ -15 \mathrm{~V} @ .8 \end{gathered}$ | - | H1 |
| SLD-12-1818-12T ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.8 \mathrm{~A} \text { or } \\ 15 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -12 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.8 \mathrm{~A} \text { or } \\ -15 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | - | D |
| SLD-12-3434-12T | 12 V @ 3.4 A\# | -12 V @ 3.4 A\# | - | 13 |
| SLD-15-3030-15T | 15 V @ 3 A\# | -15 V @ 3 A\# | - | 13 |
| SLD-12-6034-05T | 5 V @ 6 A*\# | 12 V @ 3.4 A\# | - | 11 |
| SLD-12-3015-05T | 5 V @ 3 A*\# | 12 V @ 1.5 A | - | C1 |
| SLT 12-20404-12T ${ }^{1}$ | 5 V @ 2 A*\# | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{~V} @ .4 \mathrm{~A} \text { or } \\ 15 \mathrm{~V} @ .4 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -12 \mathrm{~V} @ .4 \mathrm{~A} \text { or } \\ -15 \mathrm{~V} @ .4 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | H2 |
| SLT 12-31010-12T1 | 5 V @ 3 A*\# | 12 V @ 1 A\# or 15 V @ . 8 A | $\begin{gathered} -12 \text { V @ } 1 \text { A\# or } \\ -15 \text { V @ . } 8 \text { A } \end{gathered}$ | F |
| SLT 12-61818-12T1 | 5 V @ 6A*\# | 12 V @1.8 A or 15 V @1.5 A | $\begin{gathered} -12 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.8 \\ \mathrm{~A} \text { or }-15 \mathrm{~V} @ \\ 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | G2 |


| Over Voltage Protector (OVP) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SL0-12-000-1 | 6.2 V to 34 V <br> Adjustable @ 8 A | For Cases B through K | J1 |  |
| SL0-12-000-TB | 6.2 V to 34 V <br> Adjustable @ 8 A | For Case A or Cases B through K <br> (when used with a cover) | J2 |  |

## Notes:

* With Built-In OVP
\# With Remote Sense (R.S.)

1. $12 / 15$ Volt models are factory set for 12 Volt operation. 15 Volt operation is field adjustable.

Dimensions - inches (mm)


Case B

## Cover Options

| Catalog <br> Number | Description | Catalog <br> Number | Description |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |$|$| SLCASA-CVR |
| :--- | Cover for Case A $\quad$ SLCASI-CVR | Cover for Cases |
| :--- |
| I1, I2, \& I3 |

Note:
Covers are sold separately. When used, derate the power supply by $15 \%$ of its rated value.

## Silver Line Dimensions (inches/mm)



AC INPUTIDC OUTPUT OVP (OPTIONAL)


Case G2


Cases H1 and H2

## Silver Line Dimensions (inches/mm)




The new GL series provides a broad range of $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ power supply solutions that covers power ratings from 25 watts to 500 watts for use in various industrial and medical applications requiring standard footprint size and very high reliability.

These low-profile AC/DC switchers offer universal input voltage with no switches or jumpers, ideal for higher volume worldwide applications.

## All models feature:

- Industry standard footprints
- Universal input
- Full power to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- High demonstrated MTBF
- Automatic overvoltage protection
- Overload protection
- Built-in EMI Filtering
- Extensive safety approvals
- Derated operation to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- 250 VA and higher VA size enclosed
- Two year limited warranty


## Many models feature:

- EN61000-3-2 Compliance
- Supervisory outputs (5 V/12 V)
- Wide-adjustable floating $4^{\text {th }}$ output
- Single wire current share
- Medical approvals
- Remote Sense
- Adjustable main output
- Power Fail and DC Good signals
- Wide-adjustable on single output models


## Cover and Bracket Options

- Cover options can be ordered separately. They are designed to simplify mechanical integration of the power supplies into systems and add an extra measure of electrical safety for service personnel.
- Bracket kits can be ordered separately for GL110 series only. It is needed when the cover option is used.

| Catalog Number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| GLX40 | Enclosure kit for the GL20 and GL40 |
| GLX50 | Enclosure kit for the GL50 and GL100-M |
| GLX60 | Enclosure kit for the GL60 |
| GLX110-B | Bracket kit for the GL110 |
| GLX110-C | Cover kit for the GL110 |
| GLX120 | Enclosure kit for the GLS120 and GLQ120 |
| GLX140-C | Cover kit for the GLQ140 |
| GLX140-CF | Cover with top fan kit for the GLQ140 |
| GLX150-C | Cover kit for the GL150 |
| GLX170-C | Cover kit for the quad output GL170 |
| GLX17S-C | Cover kit for the single output GL170 |
| GLX200 | Enclosure kit for the GL200-M |
| GLX250-CEF | Cover end fan kit for the GL250 |
| GLX250-CF | Cover with top fan kit for the GL250/350 |
|  | (Table 1) |

## Mating Connectors

- Can be ordered separately for units with Molex connection
- Kits include mating housing and pins for input and output connection

| Catalog Number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 0 6 }}$ | GLX40, GLX50 and GLX60 Mating Connector Kit |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 0 7 }}$ | GLS110 Mating Connector Kit |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 0 8 }}$ | GLQ110 Mating Connector Kit |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 2 0 }}$ | GLS120 Mating Connector Kit |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 1 2 }}$ | GLQ123 Mating Connector Kit |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 1 7 }}$ | GLQ142 Mating Connector Kit |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 0 9 }}$ | GLS150 Mating Connector Kit |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 1 0 }}$ | GLQ150 Mating Connector Kit |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 1 5 }}$ | GLQ170 Mating Connector Kit |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 1 6 }}$ | GLS170 Mating Connector Kit |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 0 5 }}$ | GLX250 Mating Connector Kit |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 8 4 1 - \mathbf { 0 2 4 }}$ | GLS500 Mating Connector Kit |

## Specifications

|  | GL20, GL40 | GL50 | GL60, GL110 | GLQ120, GLS120 | GL140 | GL150 | GL170 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GL250, } \\ & \text { GL350 } \end{aligned}$ | GL500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Voltage ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85-264 \mathrm{Vac} ; \\ & 120-300 \mathrm{Vdc} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90-264 \mathrm{Vac} \\ 127-300 \mathrm{Vdc} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 85-264 \mathrm{Vac} \\ 120-300 \mathrm{Vdc} \end{gathered}$ |  | 85-132 Vac or 170-264 Vac auto-selected. 220-300 Vdc | 85-264 Vac | 20-300 Vdc | 85-264 Vac |
| Frequency | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}, 400 \pm 40 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  | $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |
| Inrush Current | GL20: <15A peak @ 115 Vac ; <30A peak @ 230 Vac, cold start @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. <br> GL40: <18A peak @ $115 \mathrm{Vac} ;$ <36A peak @ 230 Vac, cold start @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | <60A peak @ 230 Vac, cold start @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | <18A peak @ 115 Vac, <36 A peak @ 230 Vac, cold start @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | GLQ120: <br> 38 A max., cold start @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> GLS120: 40A max., cold start @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 38 A max, cold start @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | GL250: 20 A max., cold start @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. <br> GL350: 38 A max., cold start (a) $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. | 50 A max., cold start <br> @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Efficiency | 70\% typical at full load | 80\% - 85\% <br> typical at full load | 70\% typical at full load | GLQ120: 65\% typical at full load. GLS120: 80\% typical at full load | 75\% typical at full load |  |  |  | 85\% typical at full load, nominal line |
| EMI/RFI | FCC Class B ; CISPR 22 Class B ; EN55022 Class B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Safety Ground Leakage Current | Non-Medical: $<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> Medical: $<75 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ @ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, 264 Vac input | Non-medical: $<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> Medical: $275 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ <br> @ 50/60 Hz; <br> 264 Vac input for Class I; <0.25mA @ 50/60 Hz; 264 Vac input for Class II (for single output only) | Non-Medical: $<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ Medical: $<75 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ <br> @ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$; 264 Vac input | GLQ120: <br> $<1 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> @ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, <br> 264 Vac input. <br> GLS120: <br> 0.5 mA <br> @ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, <br> 264 Vac input | 1.0 mA <br> @ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, <br> 264 Vac input | $<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> @ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, <br> 264 Vac input | Non-Medical: 0.1 mA Medical: $<250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ 1.0 mA <br> @ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, <br> 264 Vac input | $<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> @ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, <br> 264 Vac input | Non-Medical: $<0.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ Medical: $<0.3 \mathrm{~mA}$ @ $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, 264 Vac input |
| Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power | Refer to the selection table |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjustment Range on Main Output | $-5,+10 \%$ minimum | $\pm 20 \%$ minimum for single output only models | GL60: -5, <br> $+10 \%$ minimum GL110: $\pm 5 \%$ on main, $5-25 \mathrm{~V}$ on $4^{\text {th }}$ output | $\pm 5 \%$ minimum | 3.3-5.5V on main; -12 15 V on 3rd output 3.3 25 V on 4th output | $\pm 5 \%$ minimum on main, $5-25 \mathrm{~V}$ on $4^{\text {th }}$ output | 2:1 wide ratio minimum | 2:1 wide ratio | $\pm 5 \%$ |
| Hold-up <br> Time | 20 ms @ full load, 115 Vac nominal line | 10/20 ms 115/230 <br> Vac Input line | 20 ms @ full load, 115 Vac nominal line |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overload | Short circuit protection on all outputs. Primary overload protection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overvoltage Protection | 5 V output; 5.7 to 6.7 Vdc . Other outputs $10 \%$ to 25\% above nominal output | 30-50\% above nominal output | 5 V output; 5.7 <br> - 6.7 Vdc. Other outputs 10\% to $25 \%$ above nominal output | 3.3 V and 5 V output: 20\% to 35\% above nominal output | Tracks outputs 1, 3 \& 4; 10 to $35 \%$ | 5 V output: 5.7 to 6.7 Vdc . Other outputs 10\% to 25\% above nominal output | $10 \%$ to $40 \%$ above nominal output | 5 V output: 5.7 <br> to 6.7 Vdc . <br> Other outputs <br> 10\% to 25\% <br> above <br> nominal output | 20-35\% above nominal output |
| Remote Sense | Compensates for 0.5 V lead drop minimum; Will operate without remote sense connected, Reverse connection protected |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature ${ }^{(2)}$ | Storage: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; Operating: $0^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient. Derate each output $2.5 \%$ per degree from $50^{\circ}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C},-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ start up. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electromagnetic Susceptibility | Designed to meet IEC 801, $-2,-3,-4,-5,-6$, Level 3 or EN61000-4; $-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-8,-11$ Level 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Humidity | Operating; non-condensing up to 95\% RH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vibration | Three orthogonal axes, sweep at 1 oct/min, 5 min . dwell at four major resonances 0.75 G peak 5 Hz to 500 Hz (2 G peak 8 Hz to 500 Hz for GL500) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MTBF | $>550,000$ hours demonstrated at full load and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient conditions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Safety | Non-Medical: EN60950, UL UL60950 E132002, CSA CSA 22.2-234 Level 3 LR53982C, CB Certificate and report; CE Mark (LVD) Medical: UL 2601; CSA 22.2 No. 601.1; EN 60601-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Notes:
(1) Proper circuit protection required when operating with a DC input voltage. (2) Regulation and ripple may deviate from the spec at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ start up.

Visit our website at www.solahd.com or
142 contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## Selection Table

|  | Catalog Number | Output 1 | Output 2 | Output 3 | Output 4 | Case ${ }^{(3)}$ | Pin Assignments ${ }^{(3)}$ | Mating Connectors ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GL20 } \\ {[40 \mathrm{~W}] 25 \mathrm{~W}} \end{gathered}$ | GLS22 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 5 \mathrm{~A}[8 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ | - | - | - | 1 | 1A | 1B |
|  | GLS23 | 12 V @ $2.1 \mathrm{~A}[3.3 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS24 | $15 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.7 \mathrm{~A}[2.7]^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLT22 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 3 \mathrm{~A}[4 \mathrm{Al}]^{(7)}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.5 \mathrm{~A}[2 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | -12 V @ 0.5 A [0.7 A] | - |  | 2 A |  |
|  | GLT23 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 4 \mathrm{~A}[5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | 12 V @ 0.5 A [0.7 A] | -12 V @ 0.5 A [0.7 A] | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLT24 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 3 \mathrm{~A}[4 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | 12 V @ $1.5 \mathrm{~A}[2 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | -5 V @ 0.5 A [0.7 A] | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLT25 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 3 \mathrm{~A}[4 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | $15 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.5 \mathrm{~A}[2 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | -15 V @ 0.5 A [0.7 A] | - |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GL40 } \\ {[55 \mathrm{~W}] 40 \mathrm{~W}^{(1)}} \\ {[40 \mathrm{~W}] 25 \mathrm{~W}^{(2)}} \end{gathered}$ | GLS42 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 5 V @ $8 \mathrm{~A}[11 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ | - | - | - | 1 | 3A | 1B |
|  | GLS43 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 12 V @ 3.3 A [4.5] ${ }^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS44 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 15 V @ $2.6 \mathrm{~A}[3.6 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS45 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 24 V @ 1.6 A [2.3 A] ${ }^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLT42 ${ }^{(4)}$ | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 4 \mathrm{~A}[5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V} @ 2 \mathrm{~A}[2.5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | -12 V @ 0.5 A [0.7 A] | - |  | 4A |  |
|  | GLT43 | 5 V @ 6 A [8A] ${ }^{(7)}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V} @ 0.5 \mathrm{~A}[0.7 \mathrm{~A}]$ | -12 V @ 0.5 A [0.7 A] | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLT44 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 4 \mathrm{~A}[5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V} @ 2 \mathrm{~A}[2.5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | -5 V @ $0.5 \mathrm{~A}[0.7 \mathrm{~A}]$ | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLT45 ${ }^{(4)}$ | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 4 \mathrm{~A}[5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | 15 V @ $2 \mathrm{~A}[2.5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | -15 V @ 0.5 A [0.7 A] | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLT46 | 5 V @ $4 \mathrm{~A}[5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | $24 \mathrm{~V} @ 1 \mathrm{~A}[1.5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | +12 V @ 0.5 A [0.7 A] | - |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GL50 } \\ {[50 \mathrm{~W}] 50 \mathrm{~W}} \end{gathered}$ | GLT52 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 5 V @ $8 A^{(7)}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V} @ 3 \mathrm{~A}^{(7)}$ | -12 V @ 0.5 A | - | 2 | 5A | 2 B |
|  | GLT53 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 5 V @ $8 A^{(7)}$ | $15 \mathrm{~V} @ 2.4 \mathrm{~A}^{(7)}$ | -15 V @ 0.5 A | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLT54 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 5 V @ $8 A^{(7)}$ | $24 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.5 \mathrm{~A}^{(7)}$ | 12 V @ 0.5 A | - |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GL50 } \\ {[60 \mathrm{~W}] 60 \mathrm{~W}} \end{gathered}$ | GLS52 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 5V@11A | - | - | - | 3 | 6 A | 2B |
|  | GLS53-I ${ }^{(5)}$ | 12V@5A | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS53 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 12 V @ $5 \mathrm{~A}^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS54 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 15 V @ $4 \mathrm{~A}^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS55 ${ }^{(4)}$ | $24 \mathrm{~V} @ 2.5 \mathrm{~A}^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS58 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 48 V @ $1.25 \mathrm{~A}^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GL60 } \\ {[80 \mathrm{~W}] 60 \mathrm{~W}^{(1)}} \\ {[60 \mathrm{~W}] 40 \mathrm{~W}^{(2)}} \end{gathered}$ | GLS62 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 12 \mathrm{~A}[16 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ | - | - | - | 4 | 7A | 3B |
|  | GLS63 ${ }^{(4)}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V} @ 5 \mathrm{~A}[6.7 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS64 ${ }^{(4)}$ | $15 \mathrm{~V} @ 4 \mathrm{~A}[5.3 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS65 ${ }^{(4)}$ | 24 V @ 2.5 $\mathrm{A}[3.3 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLT62 ${ }^{(4)}$ | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 7 \mathrm{~A}[8 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V} @ 3 \mathrm{~A}[3.5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | -12 V @ 0.7 A [1 A] | - |  | 8A | 4B |
|  | GLT63 ${ }^{(4)}$ | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 7 \mathrm{~A}[8 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | 15 V @ 2.8 A [3.3 A] ${ }^{(7)}$ | -15 V @ 0.7 A [1 A] | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLT64 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 7 \mathrm{~A}[8 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V} @ 3 \mathrm{~A}[3.5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | -5V@ 0.7 A [1 A] | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLT65 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 7 \mathrm{~A}[8 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | 24 V @ $1.5 \mathrm{~A}[2 \mathrm{~A}]^{(7)}$ | +12 V @ 0.7 A [1 A] | - |  |  |  |
| GL110 <br> [110 W] $80 \mathrm{~W}^{(1)}$ [ 90 W ] 70 W ${ }^{(2)}$ | GLS114 | $15 \mathrm{~V} @ 5.3 \mathrm{~A}[7.3 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ | - | - | - | 5 | 9 A | 5B |
|  | GLS115 | 24 V @ 3.3 $\mathrm{A}[4.6 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLQ112 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 9 \mathrm{~A}[11 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V} @ 4.5 \mathrm{~A}[5 \mathrm{~A}\}$ | -12 V @ 0.7 A [1 A] | $\pm 5-25 \mathrm{~V} @ 2.5 \mathrm{~A}[3 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ |  | 10A | 6B |
|  | GLQ113 | 5 V @ $9 \mathrm{~A}[11 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ | 15 V @4.5 A [5 A] | -15 V @ $0.7 \mathrm{~A}[1 \mathrm{~A}]$ | $\pm 5-25 \mathrm{~V} @ 2.5 \mathrm{~A}[3 \mathrm{~A}]^{(6)}$ |  |  |  |
|  | GLQ114 | 5 V @ $9 \mathrm{~A}[11 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ | 12 V @ 4.5 A [5 A] | -12 V @ 0.7 A [1 A] | $24 \mathrm{~V} @ 3.5 \mathrm{~A}[4.5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ |  |  |  |

## Notes:

[ ] Rating with 30 CFM of air
(4) Add "-M" suffix for the medical model numbers
(1) Power rating when no cover option is used
(5) Industrial version - Operating temperature $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(2) Power rating when the cover/enclosure option is used
(6) Floating output
(3) Refer to GL Series Dimensions and the sections that follow
(7) Approximate minimum loading: $10 \%$
(8) Approximate minimum loading: $23 \%$

## Selection Table (continued)

|  | Catalog Number | Output 1 | Output 2 | Output 3 | Output 4 | Case ${ }^{(5)}$ | Pin Assignments | Mating Connectors ${ }^{(5)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GLQ120 } \\ {[120 \text { W } 70 \text { W }} \end{gathered}$ | GLQ123 | 3.3 V @ 14 A [25 A] | 5 V @ 12.5 A [24 A] ${ }^{(9)}$ | +12 V @ 1 A [2 A] | -12 V @ 0.5 A [1 A] | 6 | 11A | 7B |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GLS120 } \\ {[130 \text { W] } 80 \text { W }} \end{gathered}$ | GLS122 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 16 \mathrm{~A}[26 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ | - | - | - | 7 | 12A | 8B |
|  | GLS123 | $12 \mathrm{~V} @ 6.6 \mathrm{~A}[10.8 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GL140 } \\ {[145 \text { W] } 80 \text { W }} \end{gathered}$ | GLQ142 | $\begin{gathered} 5 \mathrm{~V} @ 12 \mathrm{~A}[25 \mathrm{~A}] \\ (3.3 \mathrm{~V}-5 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ | 12 V @ 5 A [6 A] | $\begin{gathered} -12 \mathrm{~V} @ 1 \mathrm{~A}[1.5 \mathrm{~A}] \\ (-12 \mathrm{~V}-15 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \pm 3.3-25 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ {[4.5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}(10)} \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 13A | 9 B |
| GL150 <br> [150 W] $110 \mathrm{~W}^{(1)}$ [130 W] $75 \mathrm{~W}^{(2)}$ | GLS152 | $5 \mathrm{~V} @ 22 \mathrm{~A}[30 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ | - | - | - | 9 | 14A | 10B |
|  | GLS153 | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{~V} @ 9.1 \mathrm{~A}[12.5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)} \\ (12 \mathrm{~V}-15 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS155 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \mathrm{~V} @ 4.5 \mathrm{~A}[6.2 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)} \\ &(24 \mathrm{~V}-28 \mathrm{~V}) \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLQ152 | 5 V @ $15 \mathrm{~A}[22 \mathrm{~A}]^{(9)}$ | 12 V @ 2.6 A [8 A] ${ }^{(11)}$ | -12 V @ $2 \mathrm{~A}[2.5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(11)}$ | $\pm 5-25 \mathrm{~V} @ 2.5 \mathrm{~A}[3 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ | 10 | 15A | 11B |
|  | GLQ153 | 5 V @ $15 \mathrm{~A}[22 \mathrm{~A}]^{(9)}$ | $15 \mathrm{~V} @ 4.8 \mathrm{~A}[6.4 \mathrm{~A}]^{(11)}$ | $-15 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.6 \mathrm{~A}[2 \mathrm{~A}]^{(11)}$ | $\pm 5-25 \mathrm{~V} @ 2.5 \mathrm{~A}[3 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ |  |  |  |
|  | GLQ154 | 5 V @ $15 \mathrm{~A}[22 \mathrm{~A}]^{(9)}$ | 12 V @ $6 \mathrm{~A}[8 \mathrm{~A}]^{(11)}$ | -12 V @ $2 \mathrm{~A}[2.5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(11)}$ | 24 V @ 3.5 A [4.5 A] ${ }^{(9)}$ |  |  |  |
| GL170 <br> [175 W] $110 \mathrm{~W}^{(1)}$ [130 W] $75 \mathrm{~W}^{(2)}$ | GLS172 ${ }^{(6)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \mathrm{~V} @ 22 \mathrm{~A}[35 \mathrm{~A})^{(8)} \\ (2.5 \mathrm{~V}-6 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - | 11 | 16A | 12B |
|  | GLS173 ${ }^{(6)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{~V} @ 9.1 \mathrm{~A}[15 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)} \\ (6 \mathrm{~V}-12 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS174 ${ }^{(6)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \mathrm{~V} @ 7.3 \mathrm{~A}[12 \mathrm{~A}] \\ (12 \mathrm{~V}-24 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS175 ${ }^{(6)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \mathrm{~V} @ 4.5 \mathrm{~A}[7.5]^{(8)} \\ (24 \mathrm{~V}-54 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLQ172 | $\begin{gathered} 5 \mathrm{~V} @ 15 \mathrm{~A}[30 \mathrm{~A}] \\ (3.3 \mathrm{~V}-5.5 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ | 12 V @ $6 \mathrm{~A}[8 \mathrm{~A}]^{(10)}$ | $\begin{gathered} -12 \mathrm{~V} @ 0.2 \mathrm{~A}[3 \mathrm{~A}] \\ (-12 \mathrm{~V}-15 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ | $\pm 3.3-25 \mathrm{~V} @ 2 \mathrm{~A}[5 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ | 12 | 17A | 13B |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GL250 } \\ {\left[250 \text { W] }{ }^{(3)(4)}\right.} \end{gathered}$ | GLS253-C | 12 V (6-12 V) @ [21 A] | - | - | - | 13 | 18A | 14B |
|  | GLS255-C | $24 \mathrm{~V}(24-48) @[10.4 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLQ252-C | $5 \mathrm{~V} @[35 \mathrm{~A}]^{(11)}$ | 12 V @ [10 A] | -12 V @ [6 A] | $\pm 5-25 \mathrm{~V} @[6 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ | 14 | 19A |  |
|  | GLQ253-C | 5 V @ [35 A] ${ }^{(11)}$ | $15 \mathrm{~V} @[10 \mathrm{~A}]$ | -15 V @ [6A] | $\pm 5-25 \mathrm{~V} @[6 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GL350 } \\ {\left[350 \text { W] }{ }^{(3)}(4)\right.} \end{gathered}$ | GLS352-C | $5 \mathrm{~V}(3-6 \mathrm{~V})$ @ [70 A] | - | - | - | 15 | 20A | 15B |
|  | GLS353-C | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \mathrm{~V}(6-12 \mathrm{~V}) \\ & @[29.2 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)} \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS354-C | $\begin{gathered} 15 \mathrm{~V}(12-24 \mathrm{~V}) \\ @[23.3 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)} \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS355-C | $\begin{gathered} 24 \mathrm{~V}(24-48 \mathrm{~V}) \\ @[14.6 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)} \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS355-CEF | $\begin{gathered} 24 \mathrm{~V}(24-48 \mathrm{~V}) \\ @[14.6 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)} \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLQ352-C | $5 \mathrm{~V} @[50 \mathrm{~A}]^{(11)}$ | 12 V @ [12 A] | -12 V @ [6 A] | $\pm 3.3-24 \mathrm{~V} @[6 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ | 16 | 21A | 16B |
|  | GLQ352-CEF | $5 \mathrm{~V} @[50 \mathrm{~A}]^{(11)}$ | 12 V @ [12 A] | -12 V @ [6 A] | $\pm 3.3-24 \mathrm{~V} @[6 \mathrm{~A}]^{(8)}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GL500 } \\ {[500 \mathrm{~W}] 200 \mathrm{~W}} \end{gathered}$ | GLS503-CF ${ }^{(7)}$ | 12 V @ 16.6 A [41.7 A] | - | - | - | 17 | 22A | 17B |
|  | GLS505-CF ${ }^{(7)}$ | 24 V @ 8.3 A [20.8 A] | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS508-CF ${ }^{(7)}$ | 48 V @ 4.2 A [10.4 A] | - | - | - |  |  |  |

## Notes:

[ ] Rating with 30 CFM of air
(6) Add "-M" suffix for the medical models numbers.
(1) Power rating when no cover option is used
(7) Insert (-M) as in GLS 50x-M-CF for medical model numbers
(2) Power rating when the cover/enclosure option is used
(8) Floating output
(3) Optional fan cover, See Table 1
(9) Approximate minimum loading: 16\%
(4) Optional end fan cover, See Table 1
(10) Approximate minimum loading: 30\%
(5) Refer to GL Series Dimensions and the sections that follow
(11) Approximate minimum loading: 10\%

Visit our website at www.solahd.com or
contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## GL Series Dimensions



Case 1
(Weight: $0.5 \mathrm{lbs} / 0.23 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)


Case 3
(Weight: $0.41 \mathrm{lbs} / 0.18 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)


Case 2
(Weight: $0.45 \mathrm{lbs} / 0.20 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)


Case 4
(Weight: $0.75 \mathrm{lbs} / 0.34 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)

## Notes:

1. Specifications subject to change without notice.
2. All dimensions in inches (mm), tolerance is $\pm 0.02$ " $( \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm})$
3. Mounting holes M1 and M2 should be grounded for EMI purposes.
4. Mounting hole M1 is safety ground connection.
5. Specifications are for convection rating at factory settings at 115 Vac input, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise stated.

## GL Series Dimensions (continued)

Bracket



Case 6
(Weight: $1.38 \mathrm{lbs} / 0.63 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.) (See notes 7 \& 8)

Case 5
(Weight: $1.25 \mathrm{lbs} / 0.57 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)

## Notes:

1. Specifications subject to change without notice.
2. All dimensions in inches (mm), tolerance is $\pm 0.02$ ".
3. Specifications are for convection rating at factory settings unless otherwise stated.
4. Mounting holes M1 and M2 should be grounded for EMI purposes.
5. Mounting hole M1 is safety ground connection.
6. L Bracket mounting (6-32) maximum insertion depth is .20 " (5).
7. Remote inhibit requires an external 5 V @ 10 mA to activate.
8. Mounting maximum insertion depth is 0.12 ".

## GL Series Dimensions (continued)



Case 7
(Weight: : $71 \mathrm{lbs} / 0.32 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)

## Notes:

1. Specifications subject to change without notice.
2. All dimensions in inches (mm), tolerance is $\pm 0.02$ ".
3. Mounting holes $\mathrm{MH} 1, \mathrm{MH} 2$ and MH 3 should be grounded for EMI purposes.
4. Mounting hole M1 is safety ground connection.
5. This power supply requires mounting on metal standoffs 0.20 " ( 5 m ) in height.
6. Specifications are for convection rating at factory settings at 115 Vac input $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise stated.
7. Mounting screw maximum insertion depth is 0.12 ".

## GL Series Dimensions (continued)



Case 9
(Weight: $1.75 \mathrm{lbs} / 0.80 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)


Case 10
(Weight: 1.75 Ibs/0.80 kg approx.)

Notes:

1. Specifications subject to change without notice.
2. All dimensions in inches (mm), tolerance is $\pm 0.02$ ".
3. Specifications are for convection rating at factory settings unless otherwise stated.
4. Remote inhibit requires an external 5 V @ 10 mA to activate.
5. Mounting (6-32) maximum insertion depth is 0.12 ".

## GL Series Dimensions (continued)



Case 11
(Weight: $0.5 \mathrm{lb} / 0.23 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)

Case 12
(Weight: $2 \mathrm{lbs} / 0.91 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)
(See notes 1-4)

## Notes:

1. Specifications subject to change without notice.
2. All dimensions in inches (mm), tolerance is $\pm 0.02$ ".
3. Specifications are for convection rating at factory settings at 115 Vac input, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise stated.
4. Mounting screw maximum insertion depth is 0.12 ".
5. Mounting holes M1 and M2 should be grounded for EMI purposes.
6. Mounting hole M1 is safety ground connection.

## GL Series Dimensions (continued)




Case 13
(Weight: $2.6 \mathrm{lbs} / 1.19 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)

## Notes:

1. Specifications subject to change without notice.
2. All dimensions in inches (mm), tolerance is $\pm 0.02^{\prime \prime}$.
3. Specifications are at factory settings.
4. To enable normally closed remote inhibit, cut jumper J1.
5. Mounting maximum insertion depth is $0.12^{\prime \prime}$.


Case 14
(Weight: 3.1 lbs/1.41 kg approx.)

## GL Series Dimensions (continued)



Case 15
(Weight: $3.6 \mathrm{lbs} / 1.64 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)


## Notes:

1. Specifications subject to change without notice.
2. All dimensions in inches ( mm ), tolerance is $\pm 0.02^{\prime \prime}$.
3. Specifications are at factory settings.
4. To enable normally closed remote inhibit, cut jumper J1.
5. Mounting maximum insertion depth is $0.12^{\prime \prime}$.


Case 16
(Weight: $4 \mathrm{lbs} / 1.8 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)

## GL Series Dimensions (continued)




Case 17
(Weight: $3.016 \mathrm{lbs} / 1.18 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)
Notes:

1. Specifications subject to change without notice.
2. All dimensions in inches (mm), tolerance is $\pm 0.02$ ".
3. Specifications are at factory settings.
4. Mounting maximum insertion depth is 0.12 "

## GL Series Pin Assignments

## 1A

| Connector |  | GLS22 | GLS23 | GLS24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Line |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Neutral |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | +5 V | +12 V | +15 V |
|  | PIN 2 | +5 V | +12 V | +15 V |
|  | PIN 3 | +5 V | +12 V | +15 V |
|  | PIN 4 | Common |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 | Common |  |  |
| SK201 | PIN 1 | +Sense |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | -Sense |  |  |

## GL Series Pin Assignments (continued)

2A

| Connector |  | GLT22 | GLT23 | GLT24 | GLT25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Line |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Neutral |  |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | +12 V | +12 V | +12 V | +15 V |
|  | PIN 2 | +5 V | +5 V | +5 V | +5 V |
|  | PIN 3 | +5 V | +5 V | +5V | +5 V |
|  | PIN 4 | Common |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 | -12 V | -12 V | -5 V | -15 V |
| SK201 | PIN 1 | +Sense |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | -Sense |  |  |  |

3A

| Connector |  | GLS42* | GLS43* | GLS44* | GLS45* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Line |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Neutral |  |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | +5 V | +12 V | +15 V | +24 V |
|  | PIN 2 | +5 V | +12 V | +15 V | +24 V |
|  | PIN 3 | +5 V | +12 V | +15 V | +24 V |
|  | PIN 4 | Common |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 | Common |  |  |  |
| SK201 | PIN 1 | +Sense |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | -Sense |  |  |  |

## 4A

| Connector |  | GLT42* | GLT43 | GLT44 | GLT45 | GLT45* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Line |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Neutral |  |  |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1 |  | +12 V |  | +15 V | +24 V |
|  | PIN 2 | +5 V |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | +5 V |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 4 | Common |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 |  |  | -5 V | -15 V | +12 V |
| SK201 | PIN 1 | +Sense |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | -Sense |  |  |  |  |

## 5A

| Connector |  | GLT52* | GLT53* | GLT54* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Neutral |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Line |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | +5V |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | +5V |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Common |  |  |
|  | PIN 4 | Common |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | -12 V | -15 V | +12 V |
|  | PIN 6 | +12 V | +15 V | +24 V |

* Same Pin Assignments are attributed to both the non-medical and medical models.


## GL Series Pin Assignments (continued)

| Connector |  | GLS52* | GLS53* | GLS54* | GLS55* | GLS58* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Line |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Neutral |  |  |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | +5V | +12 V | +15 V | +24V | +48V |
|  | PIN 2 | +5V | +12 V | +15 V | +24 V | $+48 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | PIN 3 | Common |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 4 | Common |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | -Sense |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 | +Sense |  |  |  |  |

7A

| Connector |  | GLS62 | $\begin{gathered} \text { GLS63 } \\ \text { (GLS62-M) } \end{gathered}$ | GLS64 <br> (GLS63-M) | GLS65 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Neutral |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Line |  |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | 5 V | +12 V | +15 V | +24V |
|  | PIN 2 | 5 V | +12 V | +15 V | +24V |
|  | PIN 3 | 5 V | +12 V | +15 V | +24V |
|  | PIN 4 | Common |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 | Common |  |  |  |
| SK201 | PIN 1 | +Sense |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | -Sense |  |  |  |

8A

| Connector |  | GLT62 | GLT63 | GLT64 | GLT65 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Neutral |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Line |  |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | +12 V | +15 V | +12 V | +24V |
|  | PIN 2 | +5V | +5 V | +5 V | +5V |
|  | PIN 3 | +5 V | +5 V | +5 V | +5 V |
|  | PIN 4 | Common |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 | -12 V | -15 V | $-5 \mathrm{~V}$ | +12 V |
| SK201 | PIN 1 | +Sense |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | -Sense |  |  |  |

11A

| Connector |  | GLQ123 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Ground |
|  | PIN 3 | Neutral |
|  | PIN 5 | Line |
| SK5 | PIN 1 | +12 V |
|  | PIN 2 | Common |
|  | PIN 3 | -12 V |
| SK6 | PIN 1 | 3.3 V Single Wire Parallel |
|  | PIN 2 | -3.3 V Sense |
|  | PIN 3 | +3.3 V +Sense |
|  | PIN 4 | 5 V Single Wire Parallel |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |
|  | PIN 6 | +5 V Sense |
|  | PIN 7 | -5 V Sense |
|  | PIN 8 | + Inhibit |
|  | PIN 9 | - Inhibit |
|  | PIN 10 | Power Fail |

## 12A

| Connector |  | GLS120 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Neutral |
|  | PIN 3 | Line |
| SK2 | TB-1 | Common |
|  | TB-2 | Main Output |
| SK3 | PIN 1 | +V1 Remote Sense |
|  | PIN 2 | -V1 Remote Sense |
|  | PIN 3 | +Remote Inhibit |
|  | PIN 4 | -Remote Inhibit |
|  | PIN 5 | +Power Fail |
|  | PIN 6 | Common |
|  | PIN 7 | Single Wire Parallel |
|  | PIN 8 | +12 V |
|  | PIN 9 | 12 V Common |
|  | PIN 10 | +5 V Standby |

[^5]9A

| Connector |  | GLS114 | GLS115 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Ground |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Neutral |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Line |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | +15 V | +24 V |
|  | PIN 2 | +15 V | +24 V |
|  | PIN 3 | +15 V | +24 V |
|  | PIN 4 | Common |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |  |
|  | PIN 6 | Common |  |
|  | PIN 7 | Common |  |
|  | PIN 8 | +15 V | +24 V |
|  | PIN 9 | +15 V | +24 V |
| SK201 | PIN 1 | +Sense |  |
|  | PIN 2 | -Sense |  |
| SK202 | PIN 1 | Power OK |  |
|  | PIN 2 | Ground |  |

10A

| Connector |  | GLQ112 | GL0113 | GLQ114 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Ground |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Neutral |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Line |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | +5 V |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | +5 V |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | +5 V |  |  |
|  | PIN 4 | Common |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 | Common |  |  |
|  | PIN 7 | Common |  |  |
|  | PIN 8 | +12 V | +15 V | +12 V |
|  | PIN 9 | +12 V | +15 V | +12 V |
|  | PIN 10 | -12 V | -15 V | -12 V |
|  | PIN 11 | +5-25 V | +5-25 V | +24 V |
|  | PIN 12 | -5-25 V | -5-25 V | Common |
| SK201 | PIN 1 | +Sense |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | -Sense |  |  |
| SK202 | PIN 1 | Power OK |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | Ground |  |  |

## GL Series Pin Assignments (continued)

| Connector |  | GLQ142 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Ground |
|  | PIN 3 | Neutral |
|  | PIN 5 | Line |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | +12 V |
|  | PIN 2 | Common |
|  | PIN 3 | -12 V |
|  | PIN 4 | Common |
|  | PIN 5 | +5 V to +25 V (Float) |
|  | PIN 6 | Common (Float) |
| SK4 | TB-1 | Common |
|  | TB-2 | +5 V |
| SK3 | PIN 1 | No Connection |
|  | PIN 2 | DC Power Good |
|  | PIN 3 | No Connection |
|  | PIN 4 | V1 Single Wire Parallel |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |
|  | PIN 6 | +V1 Sense |
|  | PIN 7 | Sense Common |
|  | PIN 8 | +Inhibit |
|  | PIN 9 | -Inhibit |
|  | PIN 10 | Power Fail |

14A

| Connector |  | GLS152 | GLS153 | GLS155 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Inhibit -ve |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | Inhibit +ve |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | VCC |  |  |
|  | PIN 4 | No Connection |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 | -Sense |  |  |
|  | PIN 7 | +Sense |  |  |
|  | PIN 8 | Current Share |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 5 | Common |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 | Pin Removed |  |  |
|  | PIN 7 | Power OK |  |  |
| SK3 | TB-1 | Common |  |  |
|  | TB-2 | +5 V | $\begin{gathered} +12 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ +15 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +24 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & +28 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| SK4 | PIN 1 | Ground |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Line |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Neutral |  |  |

15A

| Connector |  | GLQ152 | GLQ153 | GLQ154 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Inhibit -ve |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | Inhibit +ve |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | +12 V | +15 V | +12V |
|  | PIN 4 | No Connection |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 | -Sense |  |  |
|  | PIN 7 | +Sense |  |  |
|  | PIN 8 | I Share |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1,2 | +12 V | +15 V | +12 V |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PIN } \\ & 3,4,5 \end{aligned}$ | Common | Common | Common |
|  | PIN 6 | -12 V | -15 V | -12 V |
|  | PIN 7 | Power OK |  |  |
|  | PIN 8 | +5 V to + | 5 V (Float) | +24 V |
|  | PIN 9 | Comme | (Float) | Common |
| SK3 | TB-1 | Common |  |  |
|  | TB-2 | +5 V |  |  |
| SK4 | PIN 1 | Ground |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Line |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Neutral |  |  |

18A

| Connector |  | GLS250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Neutral |
|  | PIN 2 | Line |
|  | PIN 3 | Ground |
| SK3 | PIN 1 | +Remote Sense |
|  | PIN 2 | -Remote Sense |
|  | PIN 3 | Remote Inhibit (N.O) |
|  | PIN 4 | Remote Inhibit (N.C) |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |
|  | PIN 6 | Current Share |
|  | PIN 7 | Power Fail |
|  | PIN 8 | DC Power Good |
| SK4 | PIN 1 | +Fan's power source ( 12 V @ 500 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | -Fan's power source ( 12 V @ 500 mA ) |
| SK5 | PIN 1 | +Supervisory output supply ( 5 V @ 100 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | -Supervisory output supply ( 5 V @ 100 mA ) |
| SK7 | PIN 1 | +Fan's power source ( 12 V @ 500 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | +Fan's power source (12 V @ 500 mA ) |

[^6]16A

| Connector |  | GLS17x* |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | +12 V |
|  | PIN 2 | 5 V Standby |
|  | PIN 3 | Common |
|  | PIN 4 | V1 Single Wire Parallel |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |
|  | PIN 6 | +V1 Sense |
|  | PIN 7 | Sense Common |
|  | PIN 8 | Remote Inhibit |
|  | PIN 9 | DC Power Good |
|  | PIN 10 | Power OK |
| SK2 | TB-1 | Common |
|  | TB-2 | Main Output |
| SK3 | PIN 1 | Ground |
|  | PIN 2 | Line |
|  | PIN 5 | Neutral |

17A

| Connector |  | GLQ172 | GLQ173 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | No Connection | V4 Single Wire Parallel |
|  | PIN 2 | 5 V Standby |  |
|  | PIN 3 | No Connection | +V4 Sense |
|  | PIN 4 | V1 Single Wire Parallel |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |  |
|  | PIN 6 | +V1 Sense |  |
|  | PIN 7 | Sense Common |  |
|  | PIN 8 | Remote Inhibit |  |
|  | PIN 9 | DC Power Good |  |
|  | PIN 10 | Power OK |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1,2 | +12 V |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PIN } \\ & 3,4,5 \end{aligned}$ | Common |  |
|  | PIN 6 | -12 V |  |
|  | PIN 7 | Power OK |  |
|  | PIN 8 | $\begin{aligned} & +3.3 \mathrm{~V} \text { to }+25 \\ & \mathrm{~V} \text { (Float) } \end{aligned}$ | No Connection |
|  | PIN 9 | Common (Float) | No Connection |
| SK3 | TB-1,3 | Common |  |
|  | TB-2 | +5 V (3.3 V to 5.5 V$)$ |  |
|  | TB-4 | No Connection | $\begin{gathered} +5 \mathrm{~V}(3.3 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 5.5 \mathrm{~V}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| SK4 | PIN 1 | Ground |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Line |  |
|  | PIN 5 | Neutral |  |

Visit our website at www.solahd.com or contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## GL Series Pin Assignments (continued)

19A

| Connector |  | GLQ250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Neutral |
|  | PIN 2 | Line |
|  | PIN 3 | Ground |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | +12 / 15 V |
|  | PIN 2 | Common |
|  | PIN 3 | Common |
|  | PIN 4 | -12 / 15 V |
|  | PIN 5 | 5-25 V RET Float |
|  | PIN 6 | 5-25 V Float |
| SK3 | PIN 1 | +Remote Sense |
|  | PIN 2 | -Remote Sense |
|  | PIN 3 | Remote Inhibit (N.O.) |
|  | PIN 4 | Remote Inhibit (N.C.) |
|  | PIN 5 | Common |
|  | PIN 6 | Current Share |
|  | PIN 7 | Power Fail |
|  | PIN 8 | DC Power Good |
| SK4 | PIN 1 | +Fan's power source (12 V @ 500 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | +Fan's power source (12 V @ 500 mA ) |
| SK5 | PIN 1 | +Supervisory output supply ( 5 V @ 100 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | -Supervisory output supply $\text { (5 V @ } 100 \text { mA) }$ |
| SK7 | PIN 1 | +Fan's power source (12 V @ 500 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | +Fan's power source (12 V @ 500 mA ) |

## 22A

| Connector |  | GL500* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CN1 | PIN 1 | Line |
|  | PIN 3 | Neutral |
|  | PIN 5 | Ground |
|  | PIN 1 | V1 Single Wire Parallel |
|  | PIN 2 | -Remote Sense |
|  | PIN 3 | +Remote Sense |
|  | PIN 4 | 5 VSB (Standby) |
|  | PIN 5 | 5 VSB Return |
|  | PIN 6 | +12 V |
|  | PIN 7 | Common |
|  | PIN 8 | Inhibit |
|  | PIN 9 | DC Power Good |
|  | PIN 10 | Power Fail (POK) |
|  | PIN 1 | 5 V - ${ }^{2} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | PIN 2 | Ground |
|  | PIN 3 | A2 |
|  | PIN 4 | A0 |
|  | PIN 5 | SVCC2_OR |
|  | PIN 6 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{C}$ _SDA |
|  | PIN 7 | $1^{2} \mathrm{C}$ _SLC |
|  | PIN 8 | A1 |
|  | PIN 9 | No Connection |
|  | PIN 10 | +12V_RTN_CTRL |
| Adjustment Potentiometers |  |  |
| P1 |  | 1 Output Adjust |

20A

| Connector |  | GLS350 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Neutral |
|  | PIN 2 | Line |
|  | PIN 3 | Ground |
| SK3 | PIN 1 | No Connection |
|  | PIN 2 | No Connection |
|  | PIN 3 | +Sense |
|  | PIN 4 | -Sense |
|  | PIN 5 | Power OK |
|  | PIN 6 | Current Share |
|  | PIN 7 | DC Power Good |
|  | PIN 8 | Inhibit (N.O.) |
|  | PIN 9 | Inhibit (N.C.) |
|  | PIN 10 | Common |
| SK4 | PIN 1 | +5 V aux (5V @ 100 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | -Common |
| SK5 | PIN 1 | +Fan 1 (12 V @ 150 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | -Common |
| SK6 | PIN 1 | +Fan 2 (12 V @ 150 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | -Common |

* Same Pin Assignments are attributed to both the non-medical and medical models.

21A

| Connector |  | GLQ350 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Neutral |
|  | PIN 2 | Line |
|  | PIN 3 | Ground |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | +12 / 15 V |
|  | PIN 2 | Common |
|  | PIN 3 | Common |
|  | PIN 4 | -12 / 15 V |
|  | PIN 5 | 3.3-25 V RET Float |
|  | PIN 6 | 3.3-25 V Float |
| SK3 | PIN 1 | +Sense V4 |
|  | PIN 2 | -Sense V4 |
|  | PIN 3 | +Sense V1 |
|  | PIN 4 | -Sense V1 |
|  | PIN 5 | Power OK |
|  | PIN 6 | Current Share |
|  | PIN 7 | DC Power Good |
|  | PIN 8 | Inhibit (N.O.) |
|  | PIN 9 | Inhibit (N.C.) |
|  | PIN 10 | Common |
| SK4 | PIN 1 | +Fan 1 (12 V @ 150 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | -Common |
| SK5 | PIN 1 | +5 V aux (5 V@ 100 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | -Common |
| SK6 | PIN 1 | +Fan 2 (12 V @ 150 mA ) |
|  | PIN 2 | -Common |

## GL Series Mating Connectors

1B*

| Connector Kit \#70-841-006 includes the following: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC Input: | Molex 09-50-8031 (USA) <br> Not required for ( -T ) option <br> 09-91-0300 (UK) <br> PINS: 08-52-0113 <br> (-0111 for medical) |
| DC Outputs: | Molex 09-50-8061 (USA) Not required for ( -T ) option 09-91-0600 (UK) <br> PINS: 08-52-0113 <br> (-0111 for medical) |
| Remote Sense: | Molex 22-01-2025 PINS: 08-52-0123 (-0114 for medical) |

## 4B*

| Connector Kit \#70-841-006 includes the <br> following: |
| :--- |
| AC Input: | | Molex 09-50-8031 (USA) |
| :--- |
| 09-91-0300 (UK) |
| PINS: 08-58-0111 |\(\left|\begin{array}{l}Molex 09-50-8061 (USA) <br>

09-91-0600 (UK) <br>

PINS: 08-52-0113\end{array}\right|\)| DC |
| :--- |
| Outputs: |
| Remote <br> Sense: |
| Molex 22-01-2025 <br> PINS: 08-52-0113 |

2B*

$\left.$| Connector Kit \#70-841-006 includes the <br> following: |
| :--- |
| AC Input: | | Molex 09-50-8031 (USA) |
| :--- |
| 09-91-0300 (UK) |
| PINS: 08-52-0113 | \right\rvert\,

## 5B

| Connector Kit \#70-841-007 includes the <br> following: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC Input: | Molex 09-50-8051 (USA) <br> 09-91-0500 (UK) <br> PINS: 08-58-0111 |
| DC | Molex 09-50-8091 (USA) <br> 09-91-0900 (UK) <br> Outputs: |
| RINS: 08-58-0111 |  |
| Powote Sense/ | Molex 22-01-1022 (USA) <br> 22-01-1023 (UK) |
| PINS: 08-50-0114 |  |$|$

3B*

| Connector <br> following: \#70-841-006 includes the |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Molex 09-50-8031 (USA) <br> Not required for (-T) option |
| AC Input: | 09-91-0300 (UK) <br> PINS: 08-58-0111 <br> (-0113 for medical) |
| DC | Molex 09-50-8061 (USA) <br> Not required for (-T) option <br> Outputs: <br> O9-91-0600 (UK) <br> PINS: 08-58-0113 |
| Remote <br> Sense: | Molex 22-01-2025 <br> PINS: 08-52-0113 |

6B

$\left.$| Connector Kit \#70-841-008 includes the <br> following: |
| :--- |
| AC Input: | | Molex 09-50-8051 (USA) |
| :--- |
| 09-91-0500 (UK) |
| PINS: 08-58-0111 | \right\rvert\,

## 9B

| Connector Kit \#70-841-017 includes the <br> following: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| (SK1) <br> AC Input: | Molex 09-50-8051 (USA) <br> 09-91-0500 (UK) <br> PINS: $08-58-0111$ |
| (SK2) Aux | Molex: 09-50-8061 (USA) <br> Molex: 09-91-0600 (UK) |
| DC Outputs: |  |
| PINS: 08-58-0111 |  |$|$| (SK6) | Mole: 90142-0010 (USA) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Control | PINS: 90119-2110 or |
| Signals: | AMP: 87977-3 |
| PINS: 87309-8 |  |

[^7] and medical models.
7B
Connector Kit \#70-841-012 includes the following:

| (SK1) | Molex 09-50-8051 (USA) <br> O9-91-0500 (UK) |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC Input: | PINS: 08-58-0111 |$|$| SK2,3,4: | Molex series 19141-0058/0063 |
| :--- | :--- |
| (SK5) | Molex: 09-50-8031 (USA) |
| Molex: 09-91-0300 (UK) |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 V}:$ | PINS: 08-58-0111 |
| (SK6) | Molex: 90142-0010; <br> Control |
| PINS: 90119-2110 or |  |
| Signals: | AMP: 87977-3; PINS: 87309-8 |

## 8B

| Connector Kit \#70-841-020 includes the following: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (SK1) <br> AC Input: | Molex 09-50-8031 (connecto PINS: 08-52-0113 |
| (SK2) DC Outputs: | Molex series 191410058/0063 Spade lug |
| (SK3) Control Signals: | Molex: 90142-0010 (USA) <br> PINS: 90119-2110 or <br> AMP: 87977-3 <br> PINS: 87309-8 |

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## GL Series Mating Connectors (continued)

## 10B

| Connector Kit \#70-841-009 includes the <br> following: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| (SK4) AC Input: | Molex: 09-50-8051 (USA) <br> Mole::09-91-0500 (UK) <br> PINS: 08-58-0111 |
| (SK2) Power Fail: | Molex: 09-50-8031 (USA) <br> Molex: 09-91-0300 (UK) <br> PINS: 08-58-0111 |
| (SK1) <br> Remote Sense/ <br> Remote Inhibit: | Molex 51110-0851 (USA) <br> PINS: 50394-8100 |

11B
Connector Kit \#70-841-010 includes the following:

| (SK4) | Molex: 09-50-8051 (USA) |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC Input: | Molex:09-91-0500 (UK) |
| PINS: 08-58-0111 |  |
| (SK2) Aux DC | Molex: 09-50-8091 (USA) |
| Outputs/ <br> Power Fail: | Molex: 09-91-0900 (UK) |
| PINS: 08-58-0111 |  |
| (SK1) <br> Remote Sense/ <br> Remote Inhibit: | Molex 51110-0851 (USA) <br> PINS: 503-94-8100 |

12B*
Connector Kit \#70-841-016 includes the following:

|  | Molex: 09-50-8051 (USA) |
| :--- | :--- |
| (SK4) | Molex:09-91-0500 (UK) |
| PINS: 08-58-0111 |  |$\quad$| (SK3) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| DC Outputs: | Molex: 19141-0058 |
| (SK1) <br> Remote Sense/ <br> Remote Inhibit: | Molex 90142-0010 (USA) <br> Amp: 879119-2110 <br> PINS: 87309-8 |

## 13B

| Connector Kit \#70-841-015 includes the <br> following: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| (SK4) <br> AC Input: | Molex 09-50-8051 (USA) <br> Molex:09-91-0500 (UK) <br> PINS: 08-58-0111 |
| (SK3) | Molex series 19141-0058/0063 |
| Main Output: | Molex 09-50-8091 (USA) |
| (SK2) Aux <br> DC Outputs/ <br> Power Fail: | Molex <br> Molex:09-91-0900 (UK) <br> PINS: 08-58-0111 |
| (SK1) <br> Control <br> Signals: | Molex: 90142-0010 (USA) <br> PINS: $90119-2110$ or <br> AMP: 87977-3 <br> PINS: 87309-8 |

14B
Connector Kit \#70-841-005 includes the following:

| SK3 | Molex 22-01-1084; PINS: 08-70-0057 |
| :--- | :--- |
| SK4 | Molex 22-01-3027; PINS: 08-50-0114 |
| SK5 | Molex 22-01-3027; PINS:08-50-0114 |
| SK7 | Molex: 22-01-3027 PINS: 08-50-0114 |

15B
Connector Kit \#70-841-011 includes the following:

| SK3 | Molex 22-01-1104; PINS: 08-70-0057 |
| :--- | :--- |
| SK4 | Molex 22-01-3027; PINS: 08-50-0114 |
| SK5 | Molex 22-01-3027; PINS:08-50-0114 |
| SK6 | Molex: 22-01-3027; PINS: 08-50-0114 |

## 16B

| Connector <br> Coll \#70wing: <br> foll |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| SK3 | Molex 22-01-1084; PINS: 08-70-0057 |
| SK4 | Molex 22-01-3027; PINS: 08-50-0114 |
| SK5 | Molex 22-01-3027; PINS:08-50-0114 |
| SK6 | Molex: 22-01-3027; PINS: 08-50-0114 |

* Same Mating Connectors are attributed to both standard and medical models.

17B

| Connector Kit \#70-841-024 includes the <br> following: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| SK4,5,6 | Molex 19141-0058 |
| SK7 <br> Control <br> Signals | Molex 90142-0010; <br> PINS: 90119-2110 or <br> AMP: 87977-3; PINS: 87309-8 |
| SK8 | Molex 22-01-2025; PINS:08-52-0123 |
| CN403 | JST PHDR-10VS <br> PINS: JST 5PHD-002T-PO.5-L/P <br> or <br> Landwin 2050 S1000; <br> PINS: 2053T011P |

## GL Compact Series: Single Output Switchers



The GL Compact Series combines both medical and non-medical approvals into one unit. These models offer very high reliability, high efficiency, active Power Factor Correction, compact size and very low ground leakage current.

Each model of GL100-M and GL200-M series complies with the medical and ITE safety standards, enabling it to be used for both medical or non-medical standard applications.

## Features:

- Medical Approvals
- Smaller Size
- Dual Rating
- High demonstrated MTBF

- Automatic overvoltage protection
- Overload protection
- Extensive safety approvals
- Two year limited warranty


## Specifications



## Selection Table

| Medical and Non-Medical Series |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Catalog Number | Description | Output 1 | Output 2 | Output 3 | Output 4 | Case* | Pin <br> Assignments ${ }^{\star}$ | Mating <br> Connectors |
| GL100-M | GLS102-M | 5 V 150W 2" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ " | 5 V @ 16 A [24 A] | - | - | - | 1 | 1A | 1B |
|  | GLS103-M | $12 \mathrm{~V} 150 \mathrm{~W} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 4$ " | 12 V @ 8.3 A [12.5 A] | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS104-M | $15 \mathrm{~V} 150 \mathrm{~W} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 4$ " | 15 V @ 6.7 A [10 A] | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS105-M | 24 V 150W $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 24V@4.2 A [6.3 A] | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS108-M | $48 \mathrm{~V} 150 \mathrm{~W} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 4$ " | 48 V @ 2.1 A [3.1 A] | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| GL200-M | GLS202-M | $5 \mathrm{~V} 250 \mathrm{~W} 3^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$ | 5 V @ 20 A [40 A] | - | - | - | 2 | 2 A | 2B |
|  | GLS203-M | $12 \mathrm{~V} 250 \mathrm{~W} 3^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$ | 12 V @ 10.3 A [20.8 A] | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS204-M | $15 \mathrm{~V} 250 \mathrm{~W} 3^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$ | 15 V @ 8.3 A [16.6 A] | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS205-M | $24 \mathrm{~V} 250 \mathrm{~W} 3^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$ | 24 V @ 5.2 A [10.4 A] | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | GLS208-M | $48 \mathrm{~V} 250 \mathrm{~W} 3^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$ | 48 V @ 2.6 A [5.2 A] | - | - | - |  |  |  |

* Refer to GL Series Dimensions and the sections that follow


## GL Compact Series Dimensions



Case 1
(Weight: $0.44 \mathrm{lb} / 0.20 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)


Case 2
(Weight: $0.75 \mathrm{lb} / 0.34 \mathrm{~kg}$ approx.)

## Notes:

1. Specifications subject to change without notice.
2. All dimensions in inches (mm), tolerance is $\pm 0.02$ ".
3. Mounting holes $\mathrm{MH} 1, \mathrm{MH} 2, \mathrm{MH} 3$ should be grounded for EMI purposes.
4. Mounting MH 1 is safety ground connection.
5. Specifications are for convection rating at factory settings at 115 Vac input $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise stated.
6. This power supply requires mounting on metal standoffs $0.20^{\prime \prime}$ ( 5 m ) in height.

## GL Compact Series Pin Assignments

| Connector |  | GLS102M | GLS103M | GLS104M | GLS105M | GLS108M |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Neutral |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Line |  |  |  |  |
| SK2 | PIN 1 | Ground |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | Ground |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Ground |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 4 | Ground |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | +5 | +12 | +15 | +24 | +48 |
|  | PIN 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| SK 203 | PIN 1 | Ground |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | Power Fail |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | -Remote Sense |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 4 | +Remote Sense |  |  |  |  |
| SK5 | PIN 1 | +12 V Fan |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | +12 V Fan |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Fan Ground |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 4 | Fan Ground |  |  |  |  |

2A

| Connector |  | GLS202M | GLS203M | GLS204M | GLS205M | GLS208M |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SK1 | PIN 1 | Neutral |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | Line |  |  |  |  |
| SK2 | TB-1 | Common |  |  |  |  |
|  | TB-2 | +5 | +12 | +15 | +24 | +48 |
| SK3 | PIN 1 | +V1 Remote Sense |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 2 | -V1 Remote Sense |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 3 | No Connection |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 4 | No Connection |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 5 | +Power Fail |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 6 | Common |  |  |  |  |
| SK 203 | PIN 7 | No Connection |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 8 | Common |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 9 | +12 V Fan |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIN 10 | +12 V Fan Ground |  |  |  |  |

## GL Compact Series Mating Connectors

1B

| Connector Kit \#70-841-025 includes the following: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| (SK1) <br> AC Input: | Molex P/N 09-50-3031 or Landwin P/N: 3060S0302 |
| (SK2) <br> DC Outputs: | Molex P/N 09-50-3081 or Landwin P/N: 3060S0802 |
| (SK203) <br> Remote Sense: | Molex P/N 35155-0400 or Landwin P/N: 2640S04A0 |
| (SK5) Fan: | Molex P/N 22-10-2047 or Landwin P/N: 2510S0400 |


| Connector Kit \#70-841-018 includes the following: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| (SK1) |  |
| AC Input: | Molex 09-50-8031 (connector) <br> PINS: 08-52-0113 |
| (SK2) |  |
| DC Outputs: | Molex 19141-0058/0063 <br> Spade lug |
| (SK3) <br> Control Signals: | Molex: 90142-0010 (USA) <br> PINS: 90119-2110 or <br> Amp: 87977-3 / PINS: 87309-8 |

## SHP Series: Heavy Duty Modular Power Supplies

These high power, modular power supplies, from 1500 through 2000 watts, are capable of up to 12 independent outputs. Modular design makes these units easy to customize for unusual voltage and power combinations. All units have power factor corrected inputs, an end mounted fan for cooling and a variety of built-in signals and controls. High reliability and a flexible design make these an excellent choice for process control and semiconductor fabrication applications.

## Features

- Capable of up to 12 outputs
- Single output 24 V up to 87.4 A
- IEC 801 immunity standards
- Current Share on all outputs
- End mounted fan
- Voltage adjustment on all outputs $\pm 10 \%$
- Overload protection on all outputs
- Power factor correction (. 99 typ.)
- Margining on all outputs
- Modular Construction
- Signals
- Global and individual module inhibits/enable
- Single phase and three phase inputs
- Two year warranty


## Applications

- Process Controls
- Semi-conductor Fabrication
- Automated Service Equipment


## Related Products

- Surge Suppression
- SCD DC to DC Converters
- Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filters



## Specifications

| Parameter | Condition | Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input |  |  |
| Input Voltage | SH Series | 86 to $264 \mathrm{Vac}(1 \varnothing)$ |
|  | S3H Series | 180 to 264 (3Ø) |
| Frequency |  | 47 to 440 Hz |
| Protection |  | Internally Fused |
| Inrush Current |  | 40A Max |
| Output |  |  |
| Line Regulation | Full Rated Load | 0.2\% or 5 mV max |
| Load Regulation | Full Rated Load | $0.2 \%$ or 5 mV max |
| Minimum Loading | Where indicated |  |
| Temp. Coefficient |  | $\pm 0.02 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Hold up Time | Full Rated Load | No less than 20 ms |
| Overvoltage Protection |  | 2-5 V 122\% to 134\% |
| Short-Circuit Protection | Continuous | Protected for short-circuit, auto-recovery |
| Output Ripple |  | 0.1\% or 10mV RMS |
| General |  |  |
| Operating Temperature | Full Rated Load | -10 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature |  | -55 to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Efficiency | Full Rated Load | $75 \%$ to 82\% |
| MTBF |  | >500,000 hours |
| Shock \& Vibration |  | MIL-HDBK 810E |
| EMI |  | CISPR 22, EN55022 Level B |
| Safety | All Models | UL, CE and CSA |
| Cooling |  | Internal DC fan 24 |

## Selection Tables

## Single Phase 1500 Watt, SH15 Series

| Catalog <br> Number | Output 1 | Output 2 | Output 3 | Output 4 | Maximum Output |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SH15-Q2 | $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, 300 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - |  | 1500 W |
| SH15-Q3 | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 300 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | 1500 W |  |
| SH15-Q4 | $12 \mathrm{~V}, 125 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | 1500 W |  |
| SH15-Q5 | $15 \mathrm{~V}, 100 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | 1500 W |  |
| SH15-Q6 | $24 \mathrm{~V}, 62.4 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | 1500 W |  |
| SH15-Q7 | $28 \mathrm{~V}, 53.4 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | 1500 W |  |
| SH15-Q8 | $36 \mathrm{~V}, 41.6 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | 1500 W |  |
| SH15-Q9 | $48 \mathrm{~V}, 31.2 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | 1500 W |  |
| SH20-P3T53J4 | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{~A}$ | $24 \mathrm{~V}, 10.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V}, 25 \mathrm{~A}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~A}$ | 1500 W |
| SH20-P3T54J5 | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{~A}$ | $24 \mathrm{~V}, 10.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $15 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~A}$ | $15 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~A}$ | 1500 W |

Single Phase 2000 Watt, SH20 Series

| Catalog Number | Output 1 | Output 2 | Output 3 | Output 4 | Output 5 | Output 6 | Maximum Output |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SH20-03K3-7 | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 420 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 2000 W |
| SH20-06K6-7 | $24 \mathrm{~V}, 87.4 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 2000 W |
| SH20-09K9-7 | $48 \mathrm{~V}, 43.7 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 2000 W |
| SH20-M3K2 | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 240 \mathrm{~A}$ | $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, 120 \mathrm{~A}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V}, 4 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | 2000 W |
| SH20-Z6Z7M3 | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 240 \mathrm{~A}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V}, 21 \mathrm{~A}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~A}$ | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~A}$ | $15 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $24 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \mathrm{~A}$ | 2000 W |

Three Phase 1500 Watt, S3H15 Series

| Catalog Number | Output 1 | Output 2 | Output 3 | Output 4 | Maximum Output |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S3H15-Q2 | $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, 300 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | 1500 W |
| S3H15-Q3 | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 300 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | 1500 W |
| S3H15-Q4 | $12 \mathrm{~V}, 125 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | 1500 W |
| S3H15-Q5 | $15 \mathrm{~V}, 100 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | 1500 W |
| S3H15-Q6 | $24 \mathrm{~V}, 62.4 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | 1500 W |
| $\mathbf{S 3 H 1 5 - Q 7}$ | $28 \mathrm{~V}, 53.4 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | 1500 W |
| $\mathbf{S 3 H 1 5 - Q 8}$ | $36 \mathrm{~V}, 41.6 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | 1500 W |
| S3H15-Q9 | $48 \mathrm{~V}, 31.2 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | 1500 W |  |
| $\mathbf{S 3 H 2 0 - P 3 T 5 3 J 4}$ | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{~A}$ | $24 \mathrm{~V}, 10.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V}, 25 \mathrm{~A}$ | 1500 W |  |
| $\mathbf{S 3 H 2 0 - P 3 T 5 4 J 5}$ | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{~A}$ | $24 \mathrm{~V}, 10.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $15 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~A}$ | $15 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~A}$ | 1500 W |

Three Phase 2000 Watt, S3H20 Series

| Catalog Number | Output 1 | Output 2 | Output 3 | Output 4 | Output 5 | Output 6 | Maximum Output |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S3H20-Q3K3-7 | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 420 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| S3H20-Q6K6-7 | $24 \mathrm{~V}, 87.4 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| S3H20-Q9K9-7 | $48 \mathrm{~V}, 43.7 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| S3H20-M3K2 | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 240 \mathrm{~A}$ | $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, 120 \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | - | - |  |
| $\mathbf{S 3 H 2 0 - Z 6 Z 7 M 3}$ | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 240 \mathrm{~A}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V}, 21 \mathrm{~A}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~A}$ | $5 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~A}$ | $15 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | 2000 W |  |

## SH15 \& S3H15 Dimensions



Back

SH20 \& S3H20 Dimensions


Visit our website at www.solahd.com or
contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## 39 Series Copper Line



## Features

- Full range adjustable output voltage and current
- Universal 120/240 Vac, 50/60 Hz input
- Single supply for multiple applications
- Parallel operation for increased power output
- UL Recognized


## Applications

- Engineering bench supply
- Test equipment
- Manufacturing test applications
- Automotive product testing


## Dimensions

## Selection Table

| Power <br> Watts | Catalog <br> Number | Maximum Current |  | Shipping <br> Amps* @25 Vdc <br> (Adj. 2.5-25 Vdc) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 300 | $\mathbf{3 9 - 4 0 7}$ | 12 A | 6 A | $23(10.4)$ |
| 600 | $\mathbf{3 9 - 4 0 8}$ | 24 A | 12 A | $30(13.6)$ |
| 1200 | $\mathbf{3 9 - 4 0 9}$ | 48 A | 24 A | $73(33.1)$ |

* Current listed is the maximum at any voltage in that range.

| Model | A | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{B 1}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{F}$ | $\mathbf{F 1}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G 1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{3 9 - 4 0 7}$ | 10.4 | - | 7.7 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 5.3 | - | 3.5 | - | 3.6 |
| $\mathbf{3 9 - 4 0 8}$ | 11.4 | - | 7.7 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 5.3 | - | 3.5 | - | 4.6 |
| $\mathbf{3 9 - 4 0 9}$ | 14.0 | 11.1 | - | 10.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 8.3 | - | 3.5 | - |


Frequently Asked Questions241

## Design Choices

SolaHD offers a broad range of industrial control solutions for the most demanding industrial applications. Our products exceed NEMA ratings for inrush and regulation to ensure control systems are powered correctly. Electromagnetic control components demand inrush currents up to 10 times the transformer's nominal rating. While this inrush is occurring, the output side of the transformer must not fall below $85 \%$ of nominal as specified by NEMA ST-1, Part 4. Using a transformer that does not meet these ratings may cause erroneous shutdowns of downstream processes.

To meet your complete control needs, SolaHD four series of control transformers, all of which exceed the NEMA standards. The Selection Chart can be used to identify the appropriate transformer for your application.

The SBE series is available from $50-5000 \mathrm{VA}, 55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise and features copper windings and encapsulation (through 1000 VA ) for longer life and protection from the environment. This low temperature performance can mean smaller cabinet size or longer life for any electronic components that may be nearby.

The SMT series are $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise, aluminum wound and for applications where good voltage regulation and higher power capacities ( $1000-5000 \mathrm{VA}$ ) are required.

The International series meets IEC requirements and IP20 (touch proof covers ordered separately for E models) for European applications.

The HSZ series rounds out SolaHD's line with an enclosed series of control transformers from 1-10 KVA that feature either an UL-3R, NEMA 4X or NEMA 4/12 enclosure. This unique design, featuring copper windings and encapsulated construction, can help system designers meet harsher environmental standards or design for a safer installation outside of a control cabinet. The HSZ series is for applications where cost or heat issues make mounting the transformer outside the control panel necessary.

SolaHD is pleased to offer custom transformers 1 KVA and larger. If you can't find what you are looking for here, we are happy to provide a quote on a custom transformer if available. Contact Technical Services for more information.


## Sizing an Industrial Control Transformer

For proper transformer selection, three characteristics of the load circuit must be determined in addition to the minimum voltage required to operate the circuit. These are total steady state (sealed) VA, total inrush VA, and inrush load power factor.
A. Sealed VA - Total steady state sealed VA is the volt-amperes that the transformer must deliver to the load circuit for an extended period of time.
B. Inrush VA - Total inrush VA is the volt-amperes that the transformer must deliver upon initial energization of the control circuit. Energization of electromagnetic devices takes 30-50 milliseconds. During this inrush period the electromagnetic control devices draw many times normal current - 3-10 times normal is typical.
C. Inrush Load Power Factor is difficult to determine without detailed vector analysis of all the load components. Generally such an analysis is not feasible, therefore, a safe assumption is $40 \%$ power factor. Until recently 20\% PF was commonly used for transformer calculations, however, tests conducted on major brands of control devices indicate that $40 \% \mathrm{PF}$ is a safer default assumption.

## Selection Steps

1. Determine the supply and load voltages. The supply voltage is the available voltage to the control transformer. The load voltage is the operating voltage of the devices that will be connected to the transformer output.
2. Calculate the total sealed VA by adding the VA requirements of all components that will be energized together (timers, contactors, relays, solenoids, pilot lamps, etc.). Sealed VA data is available from the control device manufacturer.
3. Add the inrush VA of all components that will be energized together. Be sure to include the sealed VA of components that don't have an inrush, (lamps, timers, etc.) as they present a load to the transformer during maximum inrush.
4. Calculate selection inrush VA in one of the following two ways:
A. Selection inrush VA =

$$
\sqrt{(\text { VA sealed })^{2}+(\text { VA inrush })^{2}}
$$

## Alternative Method

B. VA sealed + VA inrush $=$ Selection inrush

Method B will result in a slightly oversized transformer.
5. If your line voltage varies 10\% or more, contact Technical Services for assistance.
6. Utilizing the Regulation Data chart on pg. 250, select the transformer VA needed for your application from the "Transformer VA Rating" column. Check to be sure that the nameplate VA rating exceeds the sealed VA of the control circuit calculated in Step 1. If it does not, select a larger transformer VA that exceeds the circuit sealed VA.

By following the above procedure, the secondary voltage delivered by the transformer will be $90 \%$ of the nameplate secondary voltage under maximum inrush conditions at rated input voltage.

Now refer to the Selection Tables on the following pages for the style you have chosen. Select your transformer according to your required voltage and VA capacity.

## Chart A: Voltage Code Chart

| Voltage Code | Primary Voltage | Secondary Voltage | Hertz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| None | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \times 480 \\ & 230 \times 460 \\ & 220 \times 440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 115 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ 50 / 60 \\ 50 / 60 \end{gathered}$ |
| A | $\begin{aligned} & 240 / 480 / 600 \\ & 230 / 460 / 575 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 / 99 \\ & 115 / 95 \end{aligned}$ | 50/60 |
| D | $240 \times 480$ | 24 | 60 |
| E | $120 \times 240$ | 24 | 60 |
| JL | 208/240/277 | 120/24 | 60 |
| JN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 208/240/480/600 } \\ & \text { 200/230/460/575 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 / 24 \\ & 115 / 23 \end{aligned}$ | 60 |
| R | 480 | 240 | 50/60 |
| TC | $\begin{gathered} 208 / 240 / 415 \\ 200 / 230 / 400 \\ -/ 220 / 380 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 /-/ 24 \\ & 115 / 24 / 23 \\ & 110 / 23 /- \end{aligned}$ | 50/60 |
| TE | $\begin{gathered} 208 / 240 / 415 \\ -/ 277 / 480 \\ 200 / 230 / 400 \\ -/ 220 / 380 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 / 60 \\ 60 \\ 50 / 60 \\ 50 / 60 \end{gathered}$ |
| TF | $\begin{gathered} \text { 208/240/415/480/600* } \\ 200 / 230 / 400 / 460 / 575^{\star} \\ 220 / 277^{\star} / 380 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 115 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 / 60 \\ & 50 / 60 \\ & 50 / 60 \end{aligned}$ |
| TH | $\begin{gathered} 240 / 415 / 480 \text { 230/400/460 } \\ 220 / 380 / 440 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 / 240 \\ & 115 / 230 \\ & 110 / 220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 / 60 \\ & 50 / 60 \\ & 50 / 60 \end{aligned}$ |
| MH | 208/240/415/480/600 200/230/400/460/575 <br> - /220/380/440/550 | $\begin{aligned} & 120 / 240 \\ & 115 / 230 \\ & 110 / 220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 / 60 \\ & 50 / 60 \\ & 50 / 60 \end{aligned}$ |
| MC | 208/240/415/480/600 200/230/400/460/575 <br> - /220/380/440/550 | $\begin{aligned} & 120 /-/ 24 \\ & 115 / 24 / 23 \\ & 110 / 23 /- \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 / 60 \\ & 50 / 60 \\ & 50 / 60 \end{aligned}$ |

* 60 Hz only at 277,575 or 600 V .

Note: "-" indicated tap not used.

You can also use our online transformer product selector at www.solahd.com/select. Enter your voltage requirements, hit the submit button and the models that meet your requirements will be listed.

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## Choosing the Correct Series

The SBE series of industrial control transformers provide voltage regulation which exceeds NEMA standards. The SBE series are a $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise and have copper windings and are 50/60 Hz rated. The SBE series can handle significant inrush with a minimal drop in output voltage.

The SMT series are $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise, aluminum wound and are for applications where good voltage regulation and higher power capacities are required.

The International series have multiple voltage taps for easy application. These units also meet IEC 61558-1, 61558-2-2 and are CE marked for easy export to European countries.

The HSZ series is for applications where cost or heat issues make mounting the transformer outside the control panel necessary. This series has $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise and have copper winding for industrial applications. These units are enclosed with NEMA 3R rating. Also available in NEMA 12, 4 and $4 X$.

## Selection Chart

| VA | SBE ENCAPSULATED |  |  |  |  | SBE OPEN | SMT OPEN | HSZ* NEMA 3R |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -- | D | E | JL | JN | -- | -- | -- | A | R |
| Temp | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| 50 | E050 | E050D | E050E | E050JL | E050JN |  |  |  |  |  |
| 75 | E075 |  | E075E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | E100 | E100D | E100E | E100JL | E100JN |  |  |  |  |  |
| 150 | E150 |  | E150E |  | E150JN |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | E200 |  | E200E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250 | E250 | E250D | E250E | E250JL | E250JN |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300 | E300 |  | E300E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 350 | E350 |  | E350E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 | E500 | E500D | E500E | E500JL | E500JN |  |  |  |  |  |
| 750 | E750 |  | E750E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1000 | E1000 |  |  |  |  |  | T1000 | HZ1000 | HZ1000A | HZ1000R |
| 1500 |  |  |  |  |  | Y1500 | T1500 | HZ1500 | HZ1500A | HZ1500R |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  | Y2000 | T2000 | HZ2000 | HZ2000A | HZ2000R |
| 3000 |  |  |  |  |  | Y3000 | T3000 | HZ3000 | HZ3000A | HZ3000R |
| 5000 |  |  |  |  |  | Y5000 | T5000 | HZ5000 | HZ5000A | HZ5000R |
| 75000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | HZ75000 | HZ75000A | HZ75000R |
| 100000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | HZ10000 | HZ10000A | HZ10000R |

* Change HZxxxx to HZ12xxxx for NEMA 12 or 4 applications or HZ4Xxxxx for NEMA 4X applications.


## Selection Chart - International Series

| VA | INTERNATIONAL SERIES ENCAPSULATED |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TC | TE | TF | TH | TH | MH | MC |
| Temp | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| 50 | E050TC | E050TE | E050TF | E050TH |  |  |  |
| 100 | E100TC | E100TE | E100TF | E100TH |  |  |  |
| 150 | E150TC | E150TE | E150TF | E150TH |  |  |  |
| 250 | E250TC | E250TE | E250TF | E250TH |  |  |  |
| 500 | E500TC | E500TE | E500TF | E500TH |  |  |  |
| 750 |  |  | E750TF | E750TH |  |  | CE750MC |
| 1000 |  |  |  |  | CE1000TH | CE1000MH | CE1000MC |
| 1500 |  |  |  |  | CE1500TH | CE1500MH | CE1500MC |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  | CE2000TH | CE2000MH |  |

Note: Contact Technical Services for higher VA sizes of the MH and TH units.
Visit our website at www.solahd.com or

## The SBE - Encapsulated Series

The SBE Encapsulated industrial control transformers are epoxy encapsulated to seal the transformer windings against moisture, dirt and industrial contaminants. Extra deep, molded terminal barriers reduce the chance of electrical failure as the result of arcing or frayed lead wires. The rugged construction and proven reliability of the SBE design is uniquely suited for all industrial environments.

## Features

- 50-1000 VA, 50/60 Hz - suitable for worldwide applications.
- Interleaved copper windings reduce $1^{2} \mathrm{R}$ losses and maximize efficiency.
- $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise, $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation system to minimize heat
- Epoxy encapsulated to protect cores and coils against moisture, dirt, and other contaminants.
- Meets or Exceeds NEMA Standard ST 1 and ANSI C89.1 for load inrush capability.
- Integrally molded, flame retardant (IEC 707/ISO Class 1210) Terminal Blocks provide greater terminal contact area and improved conductivity.
- Heavy gauge steel mounting plate
- Mounting dimensions are compatible with similar control transformers.
- Secondary fuse holders (FB2X) included for 13/32 x 1 ½ cartridges (fuses not included).
- Factory-installed fuse holders are available (See W, WA \& WB options).
- 10 year warranty


## Accessories

| Catalog <br> Number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| FBP | Primary "CC" Rejection Type Fuse Holder <br> (Finger Safe covers not available) |
| FB2 | Secondary Fuse Holder only (Glass or Ceramic, $1 / 4$ " $\times 11 / 4$ " fuse) |$|$| FB2X | Secondary Fuse Holder only included where applicable. Not <br> sold separately. (Midget Cartridge Type, 13/32" $\times 11 / 2 " ~ f u s e) ~$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| FBPC1 | Primary "CC" Rejection Type Fuse Holder and <br> Finger Safe Cover Kit |
| IP20 | IEC Touchproof Cover Kit |
| SBEDIN | IEC Fuse Holder Adaptor Kit |
| W | Factory installed Primary Fuse Holder with <br> Midget Type (no covers) |
| WA | Factory installed Fuse Holder with <br> Glass/Ceramic Type and Covers |
| WB | Factory installed Fuse Holder with Midget Type and Covers |



## Related Products

- Linear Power Supplies
- DIN Rail DC Power Supplies
- Constant Voltage Transformers
- Line Reactors


## SBE Mounting Profiles



Mounting Dimensions


Top View

## SBE Encapsulated Series Selection Tables

## Group 1-120 x 240 Volt Primary, 24 Volt Secondary, 60 Hz

| VA | Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Mtg Width W1 / W2 | Mtg Depth D1 / D2 | Slot Size (inches) S1 / S2 | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | E050E | 2.72 | 3.01 | 3.99 | 2.51 / NA | 2.02 / NA | $.20 \times .33 / .20 \times .33$ | 3 (1.36) |  |
| 75 | E075E | 2.96 | 3.39 | 4.36 | $2.81 / 2.50$ | 2.10 / NA | $.20 \times .50 / .20 \times .50$ | 4 (1.82) |  |
| 100 | E100E | 2.96 | 3.39 | 4.61 | $2.81 / 2.50$ | 2.37 / NA | $.20 \times .50 / .20 \times .50$ | 5 (2.27) |  |
| 150 | E150E | 3.89 | 4.5 | 4.48 | 3.74 / 3.12 | 2.56 / 2.87 | $.20 \times .65 / .20 \times .33$ | 8 (3.64) |  |
| 200 | E200E | 3.89 | 4.5 | 4.79 | 3.74 / 3.12 | 2.87 / 3.18 | $.20 \times .65 / .20 \times .33$ | 10 (4.55) |  |
| 250 | E250E | 3.89 | 4.5 | 5.21 | 3.74 / 3.12 | 3.29 / 3.61 | $.20 \times .65 / .20 \times .33$ | 11 (5.00) |  |
| 300 | E300E | 4.53 | 5.25 | 4.66 | 4.38 / 3.75 | 3.10 / NA | $.31 \times .71 / .31 \times .71$ | 12 (5.45) |  |
| 350 | E350E | 4.53 | 5.25 | 5.07 | $4.38 / 3.75$ | 3.54 / NA | . $31 \times .71 / .31 \times .71$ | 15 (6.82) |  |
| 500 | E500E | 4.53 | 5.25 | 5.75 | 4.38 / 3.75 | 4.33 / NA | . $31 \times .85 / .31 \times .85$ | 19 (8.64) |  |
| 750 | E750E | 5.56 | 6.38 | 6.93 | 5.32 / 4.37 | 4.25 / 5.75 | . $31 \times .85 / .31 \times .85$ | 31 (14.09) |  |

Note: Includes FB2X Secondary fuse holder.

Group 1A - Factory Installed Primary Fuse Holder Class "CC" and:
W - Secondary Fuse Holder (Midget Cartridge, $13 / 32^{\prime \prime} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ " fuse) supplied, no covers
WA - Secondary Fuse Holder (Glass or Ceramic - Type 3AG, $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ x $11 / 4$ " fuse type)
WB - Secondary Fuse Holder (Midget Cartridge, 13/32" x $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ fuse)

|  | Primary Fuse Holder Class "CC" |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VA | W Option Midget Type Catalog Number | WA Option - Type 3AG w/ Covers Catalog Number | WB Option - Midget Type w/ Covers Catalog Number | Height <br> (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width W1 / W2 | Mtg Depth D1 / D2 | Slot Size (inches) S1 / S2 | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |
| 50 | E050EW | E050EWA | E050EWB | 4.18 | 3.01 | 3.99 | 2.51 / NA | 2.02 / NA | . $20 \times .33 / .20 \times .33$ | 3 (1.36) |
| 75 | E075EW | E075EWA | E075EWB | 4.41 | 3.39 | 4.36 | $2.81 / 2.50$ | 2.10 / NA | . $20 \times .50 / .20 \times .50$ | 4 (1.82) |
| 100 | E100EW | E100EWA | E100EWB | 4.41 | 3.39 | 4.61 | $2.81 / 2.50$ | 2.37 / NA | . $20 \times .50 / .20 \times .50$ | 5 (2.27) |
| 150 | E150EW | E150EWA | E150EWB | 5.36 | 4.5 | 4.48 | 3.74 / 3.12 | $2.56 / 2.87$ | . $20 \times .65 / .20 \times .33$ | 8 (3.64) |
| 200 | E200EW | E200EWA | E200EWB | 5.36 | 4.5 | 4.79 | 3.74 / 3.12 | 2.87 / 3.18 | . $20 \times .65 / .20 \times .33$ | 10 (4.55) |
| 250 | E250EW | E250EWA | E250EWB | 5.36 | 4.5 | 5.21 | 3.74 / 3.12 | 3.29 / 3.61 | . $20 \times .65 / .20 \times .33$ | 11 (5.00) |
| 300 | E300EW | E300EWA | E300EWB | 5.99 | 5.25 | 4.66 | 4.38 / 3.75 | 3.10 / NA | . $31 \times .71 / .31 \times .71$ | 12 (5.45) |
| 350 | E350EW | E350EWA | E350EWB | 5.99 | 5.25 | 5.07 | $4.38 / 3.75$ | 3.54 / NA | . $31 \times .71 / .31 \times .71$ | 15 (6.82) |
| 500 | E500EW | NA | E500EWB | 5.99 | 5.25 | 5.75 | $4.38 / 3.75$ | 4.33 / NA | . $31 \times .85 / .31 \times .85$ | 19 (8.64) |
| 750 | E750EW | NA | E750EWB | 7.01 | 6.38 | 6.93 | 5.32 / 4.37 | 4.25 / 5.75 | . $31 \times .85 / .31 \times .85$ | 31 (14.09) |

Notes: WA and WB suffix include Finger Safe covers. Fuses not included.
FB2 sold separately for W option. Secondary fusing assembly required.


Visit our website at www.solahd.com or

## SBE Encapsulated Series Selection Tables

Group 2 - $220 \times 440$ Volt Primary, 110 Volt Secondary, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ $230 \times 460$ Volt Primary, 115 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz $240 \times 480$ Volt Primary, 120 Volt Secondary, 60 Hz


Note: Includes FB2X Secondary fuse holder.
Group 2A - Factory Installed Primary Fuse Holder Class "CC" and:
W - Secondary Fuse Holder (Midget Cartridge, 13/32" x $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ fuse) supplied, no covers
WA - Secondary Fuse Holder (Glass or Ceramic - Type 3AG, $1 / 4$ " x $11 / 4$ " fuse type)


WB - Secondary Fuse Holder (Midget Cartridge, 13/32" x $11 / 2$ " fuse)

|  | Primary Fuse Holder Class "CC" |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VA | W Option Midget Type Catalog Number | WA Option - Type 3AG w/ Covers Catalog Number | WB Option - Midget Type w/ Covers Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width W1 / W2 | Mtg Depth D1 / D2 | Slot Size (inches) S1 / S2 | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |
| 50 | E050W | E050WA | E050WB | 4.18 | 3.01 | 3.99 | 2.51 / NA | 2.02 / NA | . $20 \times .33 / .20 \times .33$ | 3 (1.36) |
| 75 | E075W | E075WA | E075WB | 4.41 | 3.39 | 4.36 | 2.81 / 2.50 | 2.10 / NA | . $20 \times .50 / .20 \times .50$ | 4 (1.82) |
| 100 | E100W | E100WA | E100WB | 4.41 | 3.39 | 4.61 | $2.81 / 2.50$ | 2.37 / NA | . $20 \times .50 / .20 \times .50$ | 5 (2.27) |
| 150 | E150W | E150WA | E150WB | 5.36 | 4.5 | 4.48 | 3.74 / 3.12 | $2.56 / 2.87$ | . $20 \times .65 / .20 \times .33$ | 8 (3.64) |
| 200 | E200W | E200WA | E200WB | 5.36 | 4.5 | 4.79 | 3.74 / 3.12 | 2.87 / 3.18 | . $20 \times .65 / .20 \times .33$ | 10 (4.55) |
| 250 | E250W | E250WA | E250WB | 5.36 | 4.5 | 5.21 | 3.74 / 3.12 | 3.29 / 3.61 | . $20 \times .65 / .20 \times .33$ | 11 (5.00) |
| 300 | E300W | E300WA | E300WB | 5.99 | 5.25 | 4.66 | $4.38 / 3.75$ | 3.10 / NA | . $31 \times .71 / .31 \times .71$ | 12 (5.45) |
| 350 | E350W | E350WA | E350WB | 5.99 | 5.25 | 5.07 | 4.38 / 3.75 | 3.54 / NA | . $31 \times .71 / .31 \times .71$ | 15 (6.82) |
| 500 | E500W | E500WA | E500WB | 5.99 | 5.25 | 5.75 | $4.38 / 3.75$ | 4.33 / NA | $.31 \times .85 / .31 \times .85$ | 19 (8.64) |
| 750 | E750W | E750WA | E750WB | 7.01 | 6.38 | 6.93 | 5.32 / 4.37 | 4.25 / 5.75 | $.31 \times .85 / .31 \times .85$ | 31 (14.09) |
| 1000 | E1000W | E1000WA | E1000WB | 7.01 | 6.38 | 7.36 | 5.32 / 4.37 | 4.68 / 6.18 | $.31 \times .85 / .31 \times .85$ | 36 (16.36) |

Notes: WA and WB suffix include Finger Safe covers. Fuses not included. W option for secondary fusing requires assembly (FB2 sold separately).


Visit our website at www.solahd.com or
contact Technical Services at (800) 377-4384 with any questions.

## SBE Series Selection Tables - continued

Group 3-240x 480 Volt Primary, 24 Volt Secondary, 60 Hz


| VA | Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width W1 / W2 | Mtg Depth D1 / D2 | Slot Size (inches) | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | E050D | 2.72 | 3.01 | 3.99 | 2.51/NA | 2.02/N/A | . $20 \times .33$ | 3 (1.36) |  |
| 100 | E100D | 2.96 | 3.39 | 4.61 | 2.81/2.50 | 2.37/NA | . $20 \times .50$ | 5 (2.27) |  |
| 250 | E250d | 3.89 | 4.5 | 5.21 | 3.74/3.12 | 3.29/3.61 | . $20 \times .65$ | 11 (5.00) |  |
| 500 | E500D | 4.53 | 5.25 | 5.75 | 4.38/3.75 | 4.33/NA | . $31 \times .71$ | 19 (8.64) |  |

Note: Includes FB2X Secondary fuse holder.

## Group 4 - 208/240/277 Volt Primary, 120/24 Volt Secondary, 60 Hz

| VA | Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width W1 / W2 | Mtg Depth D1 / D2 | Slot Size (inches) | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | E050JL | 2.72 | 3.01 | 3.99 | 2.51/NA | 2.02/N/A | . $20 \times .33$ | 3 (1.36) |  |
| 100 | E100JL | 2.96 | 3.39 | 4.61 | 2.81/2.50 | 2.37/NA | . $20 \times .50$ | 5 (2.27) |  |
| 250 | E250JL | 3.89 | 4.5 | 5.21 | 3.74/3.12 | 3.29/3.61 | . $20 \times .65$ | 11 (5.00) |  |
| 500 | E500JL | 4.53 | 5.25 | 5.75 | 4.38/3.75 | 4.33/NA | . $31 \times .71$ | 19 (8.64) |  |

Note: Will only accept one FB2 secondary fuse holder. Will not accept FB2X secondary fuse holder.

Group 5 - 208/240/480/600 Volt Primary, 120/24 Volt Secondary, 60 Hz

## 200/230/460/575 Volt Primary, 115/23 Volt Secondary, 60 Hz

| VA | Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width W1 / W2 | Mtg Depth D1 / D2 | Slot Size <br> (inches) | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | E050JN | 2.96 | 3.39 | 4.36 | 2.81/2.50 | 2.10/NA | . $20 \times .50$ | 4 (1.81) |  |
| 100 | E100JN | 3.89 | 4.5 | 4.48 | 3.74/3.12 | 2.56/2.87 | . $20 \times .65$ | 8 (3.67) |  |
| 150 | E150JN | 3.89 | 4.5 | 5.21 | 3.74/3.12 | 3.29/3.61 | . $20 \times .65$ | 11 (5.00) |  |
| 250 | E250JN | 4.53 | 5.25 | 5.07 | 4.38/3.75 | 3.54/NA | . $31 \times .71$ | 15 (6.82) |  |
| 500 | E500JN | 5.56 | 6.38 | 6.93 | 5.32/4.37 | 4.25/5.75 | . $31 \times .85$ | 30 (13.64) |  |

Note: Will only accept one FB2 secondary fuse holder. Will not accept FB2X secondary fuse holder.

## SBE Accessories (For Group $1 \& 2$ voltage configurations only)

FBP: Field installed primary fuse holder kit designed to accommodate two Class "CC" rejection type fuses. Finger safe covers not available.

FB2: Field installed secondary fuse holder kit designed to accommodate one Glass or Ceramic, $1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 11_{4}^{\prime \prime}$ fuse.

SBEDIN: Field installed IEC Fuse Holder Adaptor Kit
See the Technical Notes section for recommended fuse sizes.

FBP Fuse Block - Primary Side


FBPC1 Secondary Cover - For use with either FB2X or FB2 options.

FBPC1: Field installed primary fuse holder designed to accommodate two Class "CC" rejection type fuses with Primary and Secondary Finger Safe Covers Kit.

FB2X: Field installed secondary fuse holder designed to accommodate one 13/32" x $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ (Midget type) cartridge fuse (included with applicable transformer purchase only).

IP20: Field installed Primary and Secondary IEC Touch Proof Cover Kit.

FBPC1 Fuse Block and Finger Safe Cover Kit


## SBE Additional Accessories - continued

FB2 Fuse Block - Secondary Side


## SBE DIN Circuit Breaker Mounting



FB2X Fuse Block - Secondary Side


IP20 Terminal Covers (Two Covers Per Kit)


## SBE - Copper Wound, Open Style Design - SBE performance in larger VA (1500-5000) sizes

The open style SBE Series provides voltage regulation in excess of NEMA recommendations without exceeding $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise. These higher power capacity transformers are the best choice when $80 \%$ or more of the load components are electromagnetic devices.

## Features

- Interleaved copper windings reduce $I^{2}$ R losses and maximize efficiency.
- Ratings 60 Hz unless noted $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Meets or exceeds electrical requirements of NEMA, ANSI, NMTBA and JIC
- $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise, $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation system
- High quality silicon steel core


SBE Design Style


## Selection Table

Group 1-240 X 480 Volt Primary, 120 Volt Secondary 60 Hz
230 X 460 Volt Primary, 115 Volt Secondary $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
220 X 440 Volt Primary, 110 Volt Secondary 50/60 Hz


| VA | Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width | Mtg Depth | Slot Size (inches) | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1500 | Y1500 | 6.25 | 6.75 | 8.75 | 5.75 | 6.38 | . $44 \times .69$ | 43 (19.55) |  |
| 2000 | Y2000 | 6.25 | 6.75 | 10 | 5.75 | 7.75 | $.44 \times .69$ | 55 (25.00) |  |
| 3000 | Y3000 | 8 | 9 | 9.63 | 8 | 6 | $.44 \times .69$ | 74 (33.64) |  |
| 5000 | Y5000 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 8.75 | . $44 \times .69$ | 120 (54.55) |  |

Note: Fuse holders are not available for this voltage configuration.

## SMT Series - Aluminum Wound, Open Style Design

The SMT series is economical and compact with traditional open wound varnished coils. Ratings are from 1 KVA through 5 KVA with Class $180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation system and $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise under full load. SMT transformers provide excellent cost benefits with NEMA regulation characteristics and electrical performance specifications.

## Features

- Available from $1000-5000 \mathrm{VA}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ unless noted
- Meets or exceeds electrical requirements of NEMA, ANSI, NMTBA and JIC


## Related Products

- Linear Power Supplies
- DIN Rail DC Power Supplies
- Constant Voltage Transformers
- Line Reactors

SMT Design Style



## Selection Table

Group 1-240 X 480 Volt Primary, 120 Volt Secondary 60 Hz 230 X 460 Volt Primary, 115 Volt Secondary $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ 220 X 440 Volt Primary, 110 Volt Secondary 50/60 Hz

| VA | Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Mtg Width | Mtg Depth | Slot Size (inches) | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1000 | T1000 | 5.63 | 6.38 | 6.38 | 5.31 | 4.25 | $.31 \times .69$ | 22 (10.00) |  |
| 1500 | T1500 | 6.25 | 6.75 | 8.25 | 5.75 | 5.63 | . $44 \times .69$ | 28.3 (12.86) |  |
| 2000 | T2000 | 6.25 | 6.75 | 9.13 | 5.75 | 6.63 | $.44 \times .69$ | 38.5 (17.5) |  |
| 3000 | T3000 | 8 | 9 | 9.3 | 8 | 5.81 | . $44 \times .69$ | 55 (25.00) |  |
| 5000 | T5000 | 8 | 9 | 11.3 | 8 | 7.5 | . $44 \times .69$ | 91 (41.36) |  |

Note: Fuse holders are not available for this voltage configuration.

## International Series Control Transformers

Electromagnetic control components demand inrush currents up to 10 times the transformers nominal rating without sacrificing secondary voltage stability beyond practical limits. The International series transformers fully comply with IEC and NEMA standards and are available with IEC touchproof covers (IP20).

## Features

- Epoxy encapsulated for cooler operation
- Interleaved copper windings reduce I2R losses and maximize efficiency.
- $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise, $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation system for harsh, heavy duty applications
- Exceeds IEC, NEMA, ANSI, NMTBA, JIC and automotive standards


## Accessories

- IP20
- Field installed Primary and Secondary IEC Touch Proof Cover Kit
- SBEDIN
- Field installed IEC Fuse Holder Adaptor Kit


## Related Products

- DIN Rail Power Supplies
- 63 Series Power Conditioners
- Surge Protective Devices


## International Certifications

| UL | CE |
| :---: | :---: |
| E77014 Vol. 1 | IEC 61558-1 |
| $61558-2-2$ |  |



## Design Style




Profile


Top View

## Selection Tables: International Series

Group 1 - 208/240/415 Volt Primary, 120/24 Secondary, 50/60 Hz 200/230/400 Volt Primary, 115/23 Secondary, 50/60 Hz

| Continuous VA | Instantaneous VA* | Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width W1 / W2 | Mtg Depth D1 / D2 | Slot Size (mm) S1/S2 | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 105 | E050TC | 2.96 | 3.39 | 4.36 | 2.81/2.50 | 2.10/NA | $5.08 \times 12.7 / 5.08 \times 12.7$ | 4 (1.82) |  |  |
| 100 | 230 | E100TC | 3.89 | 4.5 | 4.48 | 2.56/2.87 | 2.87/3.18 | $5.08 \times 16.5 / 5.08 \times 8.4$ | 8 (3.67) |  |  |
| 150 | 420 | E150TC | 3.89 | 4.5 | 5.21 | 3.74/3.12 | 3.29/3.61 | $5.08 \times 16.5 / 5.08 \times 8.4$ | 11 (5.00) |  |  |
| 250 | 675 | E250TC | 4.53 | 5.25 | 5.07 | 4.38/3.75 | 3.54/NA | $7.87 \times 21.59 / 7.87 \times 21.59$ | 15 (6.82) |  |  |
| 500 | 1600 | E500TC | 5.56 | 6.38 | 6.93 | 5.32/4.37 | 4.25/5.75 | $7.87 \times .85 / 7.87 \times 21.59$ | 30 (13.64) |  |  |

* At 50\% PF (Power Factor), 95\% Nominal Secondary Voltage.

Group 2 - 208/240/415 Volt Primary, 24 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz 277/480 Volt Primary, 24 Volt Secondary, 60 Hz 200/230/400 Volt Primary, 24 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz 220/380 Volt Primary, 23 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz

| Continuous VA | Instantaneous VA* | Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width W1 / W2 | Mtg Depth D1 / D2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Slot Size (mm) } \\ \text { S1/S2 } \end{gathered}$ | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { X4 } \\ 24(400,230,200) \\ 23(380,220) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 105 | E050TE | 2.96 | 3.39 | 4.36 | 2.81 / 2.50 | 2.10 / NA | $5.08 \times 12.7 / 5.08 \times 12.7$ | 4 (1.82) |  | ${ }_{24(415,240,208)}^{X_{3}}$ |
| 100 | 230 | E100TE | 3.89 | 4.5 | 4.48 | 2.56 / 2.87 | 2.87 / 3.18 | $5.08 \times .65 / 5.08 \times .33$ | 8 (3.67) |  |  |
| 150 | 420 | E150TE | 3.89 | 4.5 | 5.21 | 3.74 / 3.12 | 3.29 / 3.61 | $5.08 \times .65 / 5.08 \times .33$ | 11 (5.00) |  | $24(480,277) 60 \mathrm{HZ}$ ONLY |
| 250 | 675 | E250TE | 4.53 | 5.25 | 5.07 | 4.38 / 3.75 | 3.54 / NA | $7.87 \times 18.0 / 7.87 \times 18.0$ | 15 (6.82) |  |  |
| 500 | 1600 | E500TE | 5.56 | 6.38 | 6.93 | 5.32 / 4.37 | 4.25 / 5.75 | $7.87 \times 21.6 / 7.87 \times 21.6$ | 30 (13.64) |  | $\hat{0}$ |

* At 50\% PF (Power Factor), 95\% Nominal Secondary Voltage.

Note: Fuse holders are not available for these voltage configurations.

Selection Tables: International Series - continued

Group 3 - 208/240/415/480/600* Volt Primary, 120 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz 200/230/400/460/575* Volt Primary, 115 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz 220/277*/380 Volt Primary, 110 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz


* 60 Hz Only
** At 50\% PF (Power Factor), 95\% Nominal Secondary Voltage.


## Group 4 - 240/415/480 Volt Primary, 120/240 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz 230/400/460 Volt Primary, 115/230 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz 220/380/440 Volt Primary, 110/220 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Continuous } \\ & \text { VA } \end{aligned}$ | Instantaneous VA* | Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width W1 / W2 | Mtg Depth D1 / D2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Slot Size (mm) } \\ \text { S1/S2 } \end{gathered}$ | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 110 | E050TH | 2.96 | 3.39 | 4.36 | $2.81 / 2.50$ | 2.10 / NA | $5.08 \times 12.7 / 5.08 \times 12.7$ | 4 (1.82) |  |  |
| 100 | 235 | E100TH | 3.89 | 4.5 | 4.48 | 3.74 / 3.12 | 2.56 / 2.87 | $5.08 \times 16.5 / 5.08 \times 8.38$ | 8 (3.67) |  |  |
| 150 | 470 | E150TH | 3.89 | 4.5 | 5.21 | 3.74 / 3.12 | 3.29 / 3.61 | $5.08 \times 16.5 / 5.08 \times 8.38$ | 11 (5.00) |  |  |
| 250 | 730 | E250TH | 4.53 | 5.25 | 5.07 | $4.38 / 3.75$ | 3.54 / NA | $7.9 \times 20.59 / 7.9 \times 18.0$ | 15 (6.82) |  |  |
| 500 | 1670 | E500TH | 5.56 | 6.38 | 6.93 | 5.32 / 4.37 | 4.25 / 5.75 | $7.9 \times 21.59 / 7.9 \times 21.59$ | 30 (13.64) |  |  |
| 750 | 2250 | E750TH | 5.56 | 6.38 | 7.36 | 5.32 / 4.37 | 4.68 / 6.18 | $7.9 \times 21.59 / 7.9 \times 21.59$ | 34 (15.45) |  |  |

* At 50\% PF (Power Factor), 95\% Nominal Secondary Voltage.

Note: Fuse holders are not available for these voltage configurations.

International Series - Fuse Recommendations

| VA | Maximum Current Rating of Fuse |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 24 VAC | $\mathbf{1 1 5}$ VAC | $\mathbf{2 3 0}$ VAC |
| 50 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.25 |
| 100 | 4 | 1 | 0.5 |
| 150 | 6 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| 250 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| 500 | 20 | 4 | 2 |
| 750 | $*$ | 6 | 4 |
| 1000 | $*$ | 8 | 4 |
| 1500 | $*$ | 12 | 6 |
| 2000 | - | 16 | 8 |

Primary Fusing: Consult local Electrical Code Secondary Fusing: per IEC EN61558-2-2

* See 500 VA fuse rating for MC design.


## ICE International Series: 750-2000 VA

International CE marked transformers include IP20 touchproof terminations and copper windings in an encapsulated design. These units range from 750 to 2000 VA with $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature rise. The design is highly flexible due to the use of the standardized primary coil for multiple worldwide voltage combinations. CE marked and cULus approval make the ICE International Series the perfect choice for OEM export equipment.

## Features

- IP20 Touch-Proof terminals
- Copper windings
- Epoxy encapsulated for cooler operation and increased reliability
- $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise temp, $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation system for harsh, heavy-duty standards
- 50/60 Hz Frequency
- Meets or exceeds electrical requirements of NEMA, ANSI and IEC
- CE marked and cULus listed



## Related Products

- DIN Rail Power Supplies
- 63 Series Power Conditioners
- Surge Protective Devices


## Design Style



Top View


Profile

Selection Tables: International Series

Group 5 - 240/415/480 Volt Primary, 120/240 Volt Secondary, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ 230/400/460 Volt Primary, 115/230 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz 220/380/440 Volt Primary, 110/220 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Continuous } \\ & \text { VA } \end{aligned}$ | Instantaneous VA* | Catalog <br> Number | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width "W" | Mtg Depth "D" | Slot Size inches (mm) | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1000 | 2500 | CE1000TH | 5.63 | 6.38 | 6 | 5.31 | 4.25 | $\begin{gathered} .31 \times .69 \\ (7.87 \times 17.52) \end{gathered}$ | 25 (11.36) |  |
| 1500 | 4200 | CE1500TH | 5.63 | 6.38 | 6.75 | 5.31 | 5 | $\begin{gathered} .31 \times .69 \\ (7.87 \times 17.52) \end{gathered}$ | 32 (14.55) |  |
| 2000 | 6000 | CE2000TH | 5.63 | 6.38 | 7.75 | 5.31 | 6 | $\begin{gathered} .31 \times .69 \\ (7.87 \times 17.52) \end{gathered}$ | 37 (16.82) |  |

* At 50\% PF (Power Factor), 95\% Nominal Secondary Voltage.


## Group 6 - 208/240/415/480/600 Volt Primary, 120/240 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz 200/230/400/460/575 Volt Primary, 115/230 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz - /220/380/440/550 Volt Primary, 110/220 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Continuous } \\ & \text { VA } \end{aligned}$ | Instantaneous VA* | Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width "W" | Mtg Depth "D" | Slot Size inches (mm) | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1000 | 2500 | CE1000MH | 5.63 | 6.38 | 6 | 5.31 | 4.25 | $\begin{gathered} .31 \times .69 \\ (7.87 \times 17.52) \end{gathered}$ | 25 (11.36) |  |
| 1500 | 4200 | CE1500MH | 5.63 | 6.38 | 6.75 | 5.31 | 5 | $\begin{gathered} .31 \times .69 \\ (7.87 \times 17.52) \end{gathered}$ | 32 (14.55) |  |
| 2000 | 6000 | CE2000MH | 5.63 | 6.38 | 7.75 | 5.31 | 6 | $\begin{gathered} .31 \times .69 \\ (7.87 \times 17.52) \end{gathered}$ | 37 (16.82) | $050 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} 0$ |

* At 50\% PF (Power Factor), 95\% Nominal Secondary Voltage.

Group 7 - 208/240/415/480/600 Volt Primary, 120/ - /24 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz 200/230/400/460/575 Volt Primary, 115/24/23 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz - /220/380/440/550 Volt Primary, 110/23/- Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz

| Continuous VA | Instantaneous VA* | Catalog Number | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Mtg Width "W" | Mtg Depth "D" | Slot Size inches (mm) | Approx. Ship Weight lbs (kg) |  | $N C \multimap X 6$ $\xrightarrow[120]{\longrightarrow}(600 / 480 / 415 / 240 / 208)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 750 | 1875 | CE750MC | 5.63 | 6.38 | 6 | 5.31 | 4.25 | $\begin{gathered} .31 \times .69 \\ (7.87 \times 17.52) \end{gathered}$ | 25 (11.36) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H} 4 \bigcirc \bigcirc \\ 380 / 400 / 415 \end{gathered}$ | $\xi \longrightarrow X 4$ |
| 1000 | 3000 | CE1000MC | 5.63 | 6.38 | 6.75 | 5.31 | 5 | $\begin{gathered} .31 \times .69 \\ (7.87 \times 17.52) \end{gathered}$ | 32 (14.55) | $\begin{gathered} 220 / 230 / 240 \\ \text { H2 } \end{gathered}$ | 24 (600/480/415/240/208) |
| 1500 | 4500 | CE1500MC | 5.63 | 6.38 | 7.75 | 5.31 | 6 | $.31 \times .69$ | 37 (16.82) |  | - X1 |

* At 50\% PF (Power Factor), 95\% Nominal Secondary Voltage.

Notes: 24 V output 500 VA maximum load.
Fuse holders are not available for these voltage configurations.

## HSZ Series Industrial Control Transformers

The HSZ series of industrial control transformers are designed for applications requiring special mounting and are available in ratings from 1 through 10 KVA.

## Features

- UL Class $180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation system, $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature rise under full load
- Meets or exceeds NEMA regulation standards
- Copper magnet wire windings
- Encapsulated


## Available Styles

- NEMA 3R (rain proof)
- NEMA 4 (wash down \& dust proof)
- NEMA 4X (corrosion proof)
- NEMA 12 (dust proof)



## Related Products

- Linear Power Supplies
- DIN Rail DC Power Supplies
- Constant Voltage Transformers
- Line Reactors

HSZ Design Style 1 - NEMA 3R


HSZ Design Style 2 - NEMA 12, NEMA 4, NEMA 4X


HSZ Series Selection Tables and Electrical Connections

Group 1 - 240/480, 230/460, 220/440 Volt Primary, 120/115/110 Volt Secondary, 50/60 Hz

| KVA | Catalog <br> Number <br> NEMA-3R | Catalog <br> Number <br> NEMA-4/12 | Catalog <br> Number <br> NEMA-4X | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. <br> Ship Weight <br> lbs (kg) |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | HZ1000 | HZ12-1000 | HZ4X-1000 | 12 | 10 | 7 | $43(19.55)$ |
| 1.5 | HZ1500 | HZ12-1500 | HZ4X-1500 | 12 | 10 | 7 | $55(25.00)$ |
| 2 | HZ2000 | HZ12-2000 | HZ4X-2000 | 12 | 10 | 7 | $68(30.91)$ |
| 3 | HZ3000 | HZ12-3000 | HZ4X-3000 | 17 | 14 | 9 | $108(49.09)$ |
| 5 | HZ5000 | HZ12-5000 | HZ4X-5000 | 17 | 14 | 9 | $138(62.73)$ |
| 7.5 | HZ7500 | HZ12-7500 | HZ4X-7500 | 17 | 14 | 9 | $173(78.64)$ |
| 10 | HZ10000 | HZ12-10000 | HZ4XX-10000 | 17 | 17 | 12 | $210(95.45)$ |


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 480 | H2-H3 | H 1 \& H4 |
| 240 | $\mathrm{H} 1-\mathrm{H} 3, \mathrm{H} 2-\mathrm{H} 4$ | H 1 \& H4 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 120 |  | X1 \& X2 |

Group 2 - 230/460/575 Volt Primary, 115/95 Volt Secondary, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

| KVA | Catalog <br> Number <br> NEMA-3R | Catalog <br> Number <br> NEMA-4/12 | Catalog <br> Number <br> NEMA-4X | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. <br> Ship Weight <br> lbs (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | HZ1000A | HZ12-1000A | HZ4X-1000A | 12 | 10 | 7 | $43(19.55)$ |
| 1.5 | HZ1500A | HZ12-1500A | HZ4X-1500A | 12 | 10 | 7 | $55(25.00)$ |
| 2 | HZ2000A | HZ12-2000A | HZ4X-2000A | 12 | 10 | 7 | $68(30.91)$ |
| 3 | HZ3000A | HZ12-3000A | HZ4X-3000A | 17 | 14 | 9 | $108(49.09)$ |
| 5 | HZ5000A | HZ12-5000A | HZ4X-5000A | 17 | 14 | 9 | $138(62.73)$ |
| 7.5 | HZ7500A | HZ12-7500A | HZ4X-7500A | 17 | 14 | 9 | $173(78.64)$ |
| 10 | HZ10000A | HZ12-10000A | HZ4X-10000A | 17 | 17 | 12 | $210(95.45)$ |


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 230 | $\mathrm{H} 1-\mathrm{H} 3, \mathrm{H} 2-\mathrm{H} 4$ | H 1 \& H 4 |
| 460 | H2-H3 | H1 \& H4 |
| 575 | H2-H3 | H1 \& H5 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 115 |  | X1 \& X3 |
| 95 |  | X1 \& X2 |

Group 3 - 480 Volt Primary, 240 Volt Secondary, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

| KVA | Catalog <br> Number <br> NEMA-3R | Catalog <br> Number <br> NEMA-4/12 | Catalog <br> Number <br> NEMA-4X | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. <br> Ship Weight <br> lbs (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | HZ1000R | HZ12-1000R | HZ4X-1000R | 12 | 10 | 7 | $43(19.55)$ |
| 1.5 | HZ1500R | HZ12-1500R | HZ4X-1500R | 12 | 10 | 7 | $55(25.00)$ |
| 2 | HZ2000R | HZ12-2000R | HZ4X-2000R | 12 | 10 | 7 | $68(30.91)$ |
| 3 | HZ3000R | HZ12-3000R | HZ4X-3000R | 17 | 14 | 9 | $108(49.09)$ |
| 5 | HZ5000R | HZ12-5000R | HZ4X-5000R | 17 | 14 | 9 | $138(62.73)$ |
| 7.5 | HZ7500R | HZ12-7500R | HZ4X-7500R | 17 | 14 | 9 | $173(78.64)$ |
| 10 | HZ10000R | HZ12-10000R | HZ4X-10000R | 17 | 17 | 12 | $210(95.45)$ |

Note: Contact Technical Services for lead times on enclosures.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 480 |  | H 1 \& H 2 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 240 |  | X1 \& X2 |


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## SolaHD Family of Transformers

SolaHD offers a broad range of transformers to meet many applications. These dry-type transformers are offered encapsulated, ventilated or non-ventilated, 600 Volt Class, isolation type, single and three phase, through 500 kVA . Indoor and outdoor models are available.

## Applications

Transformers are useful where the available voltage must be changed to accommodate the voltage required by the load. For many electrical circuits, the National Electrical Code (NEC) requires a separately derived neutral secondary connection provided by Delta-Wye connected transformers. Typical applications include:

- Hospitals
- Industrial Plants
- Commercial Buildings
- Office Buildings
- Schools
- Shopping Centers
- Apartment Buildings
- Institutional Buildings

General purpose transformers can be located close to the load. No vaults are required for installation and no long, expensive feeder lines are needed. Common applications include inductive and resistive loads such as motors, lighting and heating.

SolaHD general purpose transformers are manufactured to meet applicable industry standards, are listed in accordance with UL 506 and UL 1561 specifications and are classified as isolation transformers. The family of transformers includes:

## Distribution Transformers - Ventilated 15 kVA to 500 kVA

## General Purpose

These industry workhorses feature dry type construction and are classified as isolation transformers.

## Low Temperature Rise

Lower thermal stress on transformer insulation increases useful life.

## K-Factor

Designed to reduce the heating effects of harmonic currents created by solid state loads.

## Copper Wound

SolaHD general purpose transformers have standard aluminum coil windings. As an option, we offer a selection with copper windings.


Automation Transformers - Non-Ventilated 50 VA to 45 kVA, Drive Isolation 7.5 kVA to 440 kVA and Industrial Control 50 VA to 10 kVA

## General Purpose

Dry-type transformers, 600 Volt Class, isolation type, single and three phase. Indoor and outdoor models available.

## Hazardous Location (Encapsulated)

Comply with Article 500 of the NEC for Class I, Division 2, Group A-D locations.

## Buck-Boost

Used for outdoor or designer low voltage lighting. When connected properly, these transformers can be used to raise or lower the supply voltage to match the needs of the load.

## Drive Isolation

Designed to handle the mechanical stresses, voltage demands and harmonics associated with SCR applications. See Section 2.

## Industrial Control

The units supply inrush current demands of electromagnetic loads and control applications. See Section 5.

## Selection Steps

A. An online transformer product selector is available in the Transformer section of our website or you can use the following steps below to manually select a transformer.
B. Find the electrical load requirements. These are:

1. Load operating voltage.
2. Load frequency (expressed in Hz ).
3. Determine load size - usually expressed in kVA, amperage or horsepower.
4. Is the load designed to operate on single phase or three phase power?

This information is available from the equipment manufacturer and is typically listed on the nameplate of the equipment.
C. Know the supply voltage conditions:

1. Available source voltage.
2. Available source frequency (a transformer will not change frequency. The frequency of the supply voltage and the needed load voltage must be equal).
3. Number of phases on power source.
D. Determine the transformer kVA rating:
4. If the load is expressed in kVA, select the appropriate transformer from the following selection charts (make sure the selected transformer's kVA rating is equal to or greater than the required load kVA).
5. If the load is expressed in amperage, use either the appropriate kVA formula listed below or the appropriate sizing chart on the next page.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{kVA}(1 \varnothing)=\frac{\text { Volts } \times \text { Amps }}{1000} \\
& \operatorname{kVA}(3 \varnothing)=\frac{\text { Volts } \times \text { Amps } \times 1.732}{1000}
\end{aligned}
$$


3. If the load is expressed in wattage, either utilize the formula below to convert to kVA or refer to the equipment nameplate to obtain amperage requirement.

$$
\mathrm{kVA}=\frac{\text { Wattage }}{(1000 \times \text { Power Factor of the load })}
$$

4. If the load is a motor and expressed in horsepower, refer to the motor horsepower charts on the next page.
Some sizes may require an optional weather shield (order separately) for outdoor use.

> Always size the transformer to the load requirements.

Single Phase:
Full Load Current Chart

| kVA <br> Rating | $\mathbf{1 2 0} \mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 8} \mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 0} \mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 7} \mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 0} \mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 0} \mathbf{V}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Amperes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.05 | 0.42 | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.1 | 0.08 |
| 0.075 | 0.63 | 0.36 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.16 | 0.13 |
| 0.1 | 0.83 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.36 | 0.21 | 0.17 |
| 0.15 | 1.3 | 0.72 | 0.63 | 0.54 | 0.31 | 0.25 |
| 0.25 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.52 | 0.42 |
| 0.5 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.83 |
| 0.75 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| 1 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| 1.5 | 12.5 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| 2 | 16.7 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| 3 | 25 | 14.4 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 6.3 | 5 |
| 5 | 41.7 | 24 | 20.8 | 18.1 | 10.4 | 8.3 |
| 7.5 | 62.5 | 36.1 | 31.3 | 27.1 | 15.6 | 12.5 |
| 10 | 83.3 | 48.1 | 41.7 | 36.1 | 20.8 | 16.7 |
| 15 | 125 | 72.1 | 62.5 | 54.2 | 31.3 | 25.0 |
| 25 | 208.3 | 120.2 | 104.2 | 90.3 | 52.1 | 41.7 |
| 37.5 | 312.5 | 180.3 | 156.3 | 135.4 | 78.1 | 62.5 |
| 50 | 416.7 | 240.4 | 208.3 | 180.5 | 104.2 | 83.3 |
| 75 | 625 | 361 | 313 | 271 | 156 | 125.0 |
| 100 | 833 | 481 | 417 | 361 | 208 | 167.0 |
| 167 | 1392 | 803 | 696 | 603 | 348 | 278.0 |
| 200 | 1667 | 962 | 833 | 722 | 417 | 333.0 |
| 250 | 2083 | 1202 | 1042 | 903 | 521 | 417.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Three Phase: Full Load Current Chart

| kVA <br> Rating | $\mathbf{2 0 8} \mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 0} \mathbf{~ V}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 0} \mathbf{~ V}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 0} \mathbf{V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amperes |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| 6 | 16.7 | 14.4 | 7.2 | 5.8 |
| 9 | 25 | 21.7 | 10.8 | 8.7 |
| 15 | 41.6 | 36.1 | 18 | 14.4 |
| 30 | 83.3 | 72.2 | 36.1 | 28.9 |
| 45 | 125 | 108.3 | 54.1 | 43.3 |
| 75 | 208.2 | 180.4 | 90.2 | 72.2 |
| 112.5 | 312 | 271 | 135 | 108.0 |
| 150 | 416 | 361 | 180 | 144.0 |
| 225 | 625 | 541 | 271 | 217.0 |
| 300 | 833 | 722 | 361 | 289.0 |
| 500 | 1388 | 1203 | 601 | 481.0 |

Single Phase Motor Chart: AC, Motor Horsepower Amperage

| Horse <br> Power | $\mathbf{1 1 5}$ <br> $\mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 8}$ <br> $\mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 0}$ <br> $\mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 0}$ <br> $\mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 5}$ <br> $\mathbf{V}$ | Mini <br> Tfmr. <br> kVA | Std. <br> NEMA <br> kVA <br> Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 / 6$ | 4.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.53 | 0.75 |
| $1 / 4$ | 5.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.75 |
| $1 / 3$ | 7.2 | 4 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.87 | 1 |
| $1 / 2$ | 9.8 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 2 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| $3 / 4$ | 13.8 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2 |
| 1 | 16 | 8.8 | 8 | 4 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2 |
| $11 / 2$ | 20 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 2.4 | 3 |
| 2 | 24 | 13.2 | 12 | 6 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 3 |
| 3 | 34 | 18.7 | 17 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 5 |
| 5 | 56 | 30.8 | 28 | 14 | 11.2 | 6.7 | 7.5 |
| 7.5 | 80 | 44 | 40 | 21 | 16 | 9.6 | 10 |
| 10 | 100 | 55 | 50 | 26 | 20 | 12 | 15 |

## Three Phase Motor Chart: <br> AC, Motor Horsepower Amperage

| Horse <br> Power | $\mathbf{2 0 8} \mathbf{~ V}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 0} \mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 0} \mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 5} \mathbf{V}$ | Mini <br> Tfmr. <br> kVA | Std. <br> NEMA <br> KVA <br> Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ | 2.2 | 2 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 3.0 |
| $3 / 4$ | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| 1 | 4 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| $11 / 2$ | 5.7 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| 2 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| 3 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 6.0 |
| 5 | 16.7 | 15.2 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 9.0 |
| $71 / 2$ | 24 | 22 | 11 | 9 | 9.2 | 15.0 |
| 10 | 31 | 28 | 14 | 11 | 11.2 | 15.0 |
| 15 | 46 | 42 | 21 | 17 | 16.6 | 30.0 |
| 20 | 59 | 54 | 27 | 22 | 21.6 | 30.0 |
| 25 | 75 | 68 | 34 | 27 | 26.6 | 30.0 |
| 30 | 88 | 80 | 40 | 32 | 32.4 | 45.0 |
| 40 | 114 | 104 | 52 | 41 | 43.2 | 45.0 |
| 50 | 143 | 130 | 65 | 52 | 52 | 75.0 |
| 60 | 170 | 154 | 77 | 62 | 64 | 75.0 |
| 75 | 211 | 192 | 96 | 77 | 80 | 112.5 |
| 100 | 273 | 248 | 124 | 99 | 103 | 112.5 |
| 125 | 342 | 312 | 156 | 125 | 130 | 150.0 |
| 150 | 396 | 360 | 180 | 144 | 150 | 150.0 |
| 200 | 528 | 480 | 240 | 192 | 200 | 225.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Three things to keep in mind:

A. Motor horsepower charts are based on 1800 RPM squirrel cage induction motors. If using another type of motor, check running amperage against the chart and adjust as necessary.
B. Increase required transformer kVA by $20 \%$ if motors are started more than once per hour.
C. If your motor service factor is greater than 1, proportionally increase full load amperage. (i.e. - if service factor is 1.10 , increase full load amperage by 10\%).

## Are there any special application considerations?

A. For ambient conditions over $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, derate the transformer nameplate kVA by $8 \%$ for each $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
B. For high altitude applications, derate the transformer nameplate kVA by $0.3 \%$ for every 330 feet over 3300 feet above sea level. This assures proper transformer convection cooling.
C. Some applications may require a transformer design that limits the BTU output of the unit at full load or a design to withstand and mitigate specific electrical anomalies.

## Overcurrent Protection

Fusing and circuit breaker protection. How to overcurrent protect 600 Volt class transformers and associated wiring per NEC 450-3(b) and NEC 240-3.

1. Primary protection only is required if the transformer is single-phase and the secondary has only two wires. Overcurrent protection rating and location are shown in Diagram A.


| Primary Current | Overcurrent Protection Rating |
| :---: | :---: |
| Less than 2 amps | $300 \%$ maximum |
| 2 to 9 amps | $167 \%$ maximum |
| 9 amps or more | 125\% of rated primary current (or <br> next highest standard rating) |

Diagram A
3. Primary and secondary protection is required if the transformer has more than two wires on the secondary circuit.


| Primary <br> Current | Secondary <br> Current | Overcurrent <br> Protection Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 250\% primary current | Less than 9 amps | $167 \%$ maximum |
| Not more than 250\% | 9 amps or more | $125 \%$ (or next higher <br> standard rating) |

Diagram C

## Section 240.6 (a) of the 2008 National Electrical Code*

The standard ampere ratings for fuses and inverse time circuit breakers shall be considered $15,20,25,30,35,40$, $45,50,60,70,80,90,100,110,125,150,175,200$, $225,250,300,350,400,450,500,600,700,800,1000$, 1200, 1600, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000, 5000 and 6000 amperes. Additional standard ratings for fuses shall be considered 1, 3, 6, 10 and 601. The use of fuses and inverse time circuit breakers with nonstandard ampere ratings shall be permitted.
2. If the branch circuit feeding the transformer has overcurrent protection to meet the individual protection requirements in Example 1, then individual transformer protection is not required.


Diagram B
4. If the branch circuit feeding the transformer has overcurrent protection to meet the individual primary overcurrent protection requirements in Example 3, then individual primary protection is not required. Secondary OCP is required as shown below.


## Diagram D

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6

## Primary Fuse Recommendations

| Primary Voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{\text {in }}$ | 120 | 200 | 208 | 220 | 230 | 240 | 277 | 440 | 460 | 480 | 550 | 575 | 600 |
| VA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 1.25 (2) | . 75 (1.25) | . 6 (1.13) | . 6 (1.13) | . 6 (1) | . 6 (1) | . 5 (.8) | . 3 (.5) | . 3 (.5) | . 3 (.5) | . 25 (.4) | . 25 (.4) | . 25 (.4) |
| 75 | 1.8 (3) | 1.13 (1.8) | 1 (1.8) | 1 (1.6) | . 8 (1.6) | . 8 (1.5) | . 8 (1.25) | . 5 (.8) | . 4 (.8) | . 4 (.75) | . 4 (.6) | . 3 (.6) | . 3 (.6) |
| 100 | 2.5 (4) | 1.5 (2.5) | 1.4 (2.25) | 1.25 (2.25) | 1.25 (2) | 1.25 (2) | 1 (1.8) | . 6 (1.13) | . 6 (1) | . 6 (1) | . 5 (.8) | . 5 (.8) | . 5 (.8) |
| 150 | 3.5 (6.25) | 2.25 (3.5) | 2 (3.5) | 2 (3.2) | 1.8 (3.2) | 1.8 (3) | 1.6 (2.5) | 1 (1.6) | . 8 (1.6) | . 8 (1.5) | . 8 (1.25) | . 75 (1.25) | . 75 (1.25) |
| 200 | 5 (8) | 3 (5) | 2.8 (4.5) | 2.5 (4.5) | 2.5 (4) | 2.5 (4) | 2 (3.5) | 1.25 (2.25) | 1.25 (2) | 1.25 (2) | 1 (1.8) | 1 (1.5) | 1 (1.6) |
| 250 | 3 (5) | 3.5 (6.25) | 3.5 (6) | 3.2 (5.6) | 3.2 (5) | 3 (5) | 2.5 (4.5) | 1.6 (2.8) | 1.6 (2.5) | 1.5 (2.5) | 1.25 (2.25) | 1.25 (2) | 1.25 (2) |
| 300 | 4 (6.25) | 4.5 (7.5) | 4 (7) | 4 (6.25) | 3.5 (6.25) | 3.5 (6.25) | 3.2 (5) | 2 (3.2) | 1.8 (3.2) | 1.8 (3) | 1.6 (2.5) | 1.5 (2.5) | 1.5 (2.5) |
| 350 | 4.5 (7) | 5 (8) | 5 (8) | 4.5 (7.5) | 4.5 (7.5) | 4 (7) | 3.5 (6.25) | 2.25 (3.5) | 2.25 (3.5) | 2 (3.5) | 1.8 (3) | 1.8 (3) | 1.75 (2.5) |
| 500 | 6.25 (10) | 4 (6.25) | 4 (6) | 3.5 (5.6) | 3.5 (5) | 3 (5) | 5 (9) | 3.2 (5.6) | 3.2 (5) | 3 (5) | 2.5 (4.5) | 2.5 (4) | 2.5 (4) |
| 750 | 10 (15) | 6.25 (9) | 6 (9) | 5.6 (8) | 5 (8) | 5 (7.5) | 8 (12) | 5 (8) | 4.5 (8) | 4.5 (7.5) | 4 (6.25) | 3.5 (6.25) | 3.5 (6.25) |
| 1000 | 12 (20) | 8 (12) | 8 (12) | 7.5 (10) | 7 (10) | 6.25 (10) | 10 (17.5) | 3.5 (5.6) | 3.6 (5) | 3 (5) | 5 (9) | 5 (8) | 5 (8) |
| 1500 | 17.5 (30) | 12 (15) | 12 (15) | 10 (15) | 10 (15) | 10 (15) | 15 (25) | 5.6 (8) | 5 (8) | 5 (7.5) | 4.5 (6.25) | 4.5 (6.25) | 4.5 (6.25) |
| 2000 | 25 (40) | 15 (25) | 15 (20) | 15 (20) | 12 (20) | 12 (20) | 20 (35) | 7.5 (10) | 7 (10) | 6.25 (10) | 6 (9) | 5.6 (8) | 5 (8) |
| 3000 | 35 (60) | 20 (35) | 20 (35) | 17.5 (30) | 17.5 (30) | 20 (30) | 35 (50) | 10 (15) | 10 (15) | 10 (15) | 9 (12) | 8 (12) | 8 (12) |
| 5000 | 60 (100) | 35 (60) | 30 (60) | 30 (50) | 30 (50) | 30 (50) | 60 (90) | 15 (25) | 15 (25) | 15 (25) | 12 (20) | 12 (20) | 12 (20) |
| 7500 | 80 (150) | 50 (90) | 45 (90) | 45 (80) | 45 (80) | 40 (70) | 90 (125) | 25 (40) | 25 (40) | 20 (35) | 20 (30) |  |  |
| 10K | 110 (200) | 70 (125) | 60 (110) | 60 (110) | 60 (110) | 60 (100) | 110 (175) | 30 (50) | 30 (50) | 30 (50) | 25 (45) |  |  |
| 15K | 175 (300) | 100 (175) | 90 (175) | 90 (150) | 90 (150) | 80 (150) | 175 (250) | 45 (80) | 45 (80) | 40 (70) | 35 (60) |  |  |
| 25K | 300 (500) | 175 (300) | 150 (300) | 150 (250) | 150 (250) | 150 (250) | 90 (250) | 60 (70) | 70 (125) | 70 (125) | 60 (110) |  |  |
| 37K |  |  |  |  |  | 200 (350) |  |  |  | 100 (175) |  |  | 80 (150) |
| 50K |  |  |  |  |  | 300 (500) |  |  |  | 150 (250) |  |  | 110 (200) |
| 75K |  |  |  |  |  | 400 (750) |  |  |  | 200 (350) |  |  | 175 (300) |
| 100K |  |  |  |  |  | 600 (1000) |  |  |  | 300 (500) |  |  | 225 (400) |
| 167K |  |  |  |  |  | 900 (1600) |  |  |  | 450 (850) |  |  | 350 (650) |

Fuse $=I * 300 \%$ next size smaller if primary current is less than 2 amp. No secondary fusing required.
(Fuse) $=(I * 500 \%)$ next size smaller if used for a motor control circuit per NEC 430-72[C] exception No. 4

Fuse $=1 * 167 \%$ next size smaller if primary current is less than 9 amp . No secondary fusing required.
(Fuse) $=(I * 250 \%)$ next size smaller if primary current is less than 9 Amps. Secondary fusing is required see chart for size.

Fuse $=I * 125 \%$ next size higher if primary current is 9 amp . or higher. No secondary fusing required.
(Fuse) $=(1 * 250 \%)$ next size smaller if primary current is 9 Amps. or higher. Secondary fusing is required see chart for size.

Recommended fuse sizes per UL 508 and NEC450-3 (B) (1), NED 430-72 and commercially available type fuses.

## Primary Overcurrent Protection

A transformer has all the same component parts as a motor, and like a motor, exhibits an inrush when energized. This inrush current is dependent upon where in the sine wave the transformer was last turned off in relation to the point of the sinewave you are when you energize the transformer. Although transformer inrush could run up to 30 to 35 times full load current under no load, it typically is the same as a motor...about 6 to 8 times normal running current. For this reason it is important to use a dual element slow blow type fuse - the same type of fuse you would use with a motor. If using a circuit breaker, select a breaker with a time delay - again the same type you would use with a motor. If the time delay is not sufficient, you may experience "nuisance tripping" - a condition where the breaker trips when energizing the transformer but when you try it again, it works fine.

## Secondary Overcurrent Protection

Overcurrent devices are used between the output terminals of the transformer and the load for three reasons:

1. Protect the transformer from load electrical anomalies.
2. Since short circuit current is minimized, a smaller gauge wire may be used between the transformer and the load.
3. Per NEC, a larger primary fuse may be used to reduce nuisance tripping.

## Secondary Fuse Recommendations

| Secondary Voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\text {out }}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 0}$ |  |
| $\mathbf{V A}$ | Secondary Time Delay Dual Element Slow-Blow Fuse |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{5 0}$ | 3.2 | 0.75 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |  |
| $\mathbf{7 5}$ | 5 | 1.125 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 6.25 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.6 | 0.6 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 5 0}$ | 10 | 2.25 | 2 | 2 | 1.13 | 1 | 1 |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | 12 | 3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.25 |  |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ | 15 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 |  |
| $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | 20 | 4.5 | 4 | 4 | 2.25 | 2 | 2 |  |
| $\mathbf{3 5 0}$ | 20 | 5 | 5 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.25 |  |
| $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ | 30 | 7.5 | 7 | 6.25 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 |  |
| $\mathbf{7 5 0}$ | 40 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5.6 | 5 | 5 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 6.25 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 5 0 0}$ |  | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 10 | 10 | 10 |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ |  | 25 | 25 | 25 | 12 | 12 | 12 |  |
| $\mathbf{3 0 0 0}$ |  | 35 | 35 | 35 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 |  |
| $\mathbf{5 0 0 0}$ |  | 60 | 60 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 30 |  |
| $\mathbf{7 5 0 0}$ |  | 90 | 90 | 80 | 45 | 45 | 40 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0 K}$ |  | 125 | 110 | 110 | 60 | 60 | 60 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 5 K}$ |  | 175 | 175 | 175 | 90 | 90 | 80 |  |
| $\mathbf{2 5 K}$ |  | 300 | 300 | 300 | 150 | 150 | 150 |  |
| $\mathbf{3 7 . 5 K}$ |  |  |  | 400 |  |  | 200 |  |
| $\mathbf{5 0 K}$ |  |  |  | 600 |  |  | 300 |  |
| $\mathbf{7 5 K}$ |  |  |  | 800 |  |  | 400 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 K}$ |  |  |  | 1200 |  |  | 600 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 6 7 K}$ |  |  |  | 1800 |  |  | 900 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Fuse $={ }^{\star} 167 \%$ next size smaller if secondary current is less than 9 amp . |
| :---: |
| Fuse $={ }^{\star}{ }^{\star} 125 \%$ next size smaller if secondary current is 9 amp . or higher. |

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (H.R. 6) requires Distribution Transformers manufactured after January 1, 2007 to meet specific energy efficiency requirements. EPAct 2005 defines the term "distribution transformers" as any transformer which:

- Has an input voltage of 34.5 kVA or less
- Has an output voltage of 600 V or less
- Is rated for operation at a frequency of 60 Hz
- Has a capacity of 10 kVA to 2500 kVA for liquid-immersed units and 15 kVA to 2500 kVA for dry-type units

The following special purpose transformers are excluded from the definition of "distribution transformers" and are, therefore, not required to meet the energy efficiency standards at this time:

- Autotransformers
- Drive (isolation) transformers
- Grounding transformers
- Machine-tool (control) transformers
- Non-ventilated transformers
- Rectifier and Regulating transformers
- Sealed transformers
- Special-impedance transformers
- Testing transformers
- Transformer with tap range of $20 \%$ or more
- Uninterruptible power supply transformers
- Welding transformers


## Benefiting from Higher Energy Efficiencies

Increasing the energy efficiency of a transformer allows the unit to operate at the same level of power with less energy being wasted in the process. Decreasing usage through reduced waste by just .03\% over the next 20 years cuts the need for new power generation in the United States by 60 to 66 million kw.

SolaHD has been engineering and producing energy efficient transformers for the past six years. The SolaHD E version transformers are optimized to meet NEMA's TP-1 limits for load losses calculated to 35\% of the name plate rating, yet are the same compact size and footprint as its' conventional $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise units.

The example pictured in Figure 1 shows the differences in efficiency for the old standard model compared to the compliant model. At 35\% load, the absolute difference in efficiency is only $1.7 \%$. However, that represents a $52 \%$ reduction in wasted energy. Taking that $52 \%$ reduction in wasted energy and multiplying it across all the energy consumed results in substantial savings.

## 75 kVA Transformer Efficiency



Figure 1
SolaHD offers the following family of transformers that meet the strict efficiency standards. The efficiencies of these transformers are optimized for the load losses calculated at $35 \%$ of the name plate rating. This 35\% represents an industry average load of most LVGP transformers.

## Applications

Any situation where the available voltage must be changed to accommodate the voltage required by the specific electrical circuit or connected equipment. For many electrical circuits, the National Electrical Code (NEC) requires a separately derived neutral secondary connection provided by Delta-Wye connected transformers.

Distribution transformers can be located close to the load. No vaults are required for installation and no long, expensive feeder lines are needed. Common applications include inductive and resistive loads such as motors, lighting and heating.

## General Purpose Transformers

Transformers designed to meet the high energy efficiencies required by NEMA Standard TP-1.

## Low Temperature Rise Transformers

Transformers designed to limit the temperature rise of the core and coil assembly to either $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above a $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient. Reduction in temperature rise increases reliability.

## K-Factor Transformers

Transformers designed to withstand the electrical anomalies associated with solid state equipment and DC power supplies (excluding SCR variable speed motor drives) without derating the nameplate kVA.

## Copper Wound Transformers

SolaHD general purpose transformers have standard aluminum coil windings. As an option, we offer a selection with copper windings.

## General Purpose

Energy efficient dry-type transformers 600 Volt Class, isolation type, single and three phase, 15 kVA through 500 kVA. Indoor and outdoor models available.

## Accessories and Optional Design Styles

- Electrostatic shield for quality power
- Wall mounting brackets (500 lbs maximum) (Item WB1C)
- Weather Shields (UL-3R)*
- Stainless Steel Enclosures
- Totally enclosed non-ventilated designs (TENV) (Non UL)
- Open core and coil designs (UL Recognized)
- Copper Wound designs
- Low temperature designs


## Features

- UL-3R ventilated outdoor enclosures when used with optional weather shields (order separately)
- UL Class $220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation system, $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature rise under full load
- Terminal board connections and spacious wiring compartment

- Panel enclosure design reduces labor time. Wiring diagram on inside front cover.
- High efficiency for low cost operation
- Compliant to NEMA TP-1 Standards
- Single and three phase availability
- Fast delivery
- 10 year warranty


## Selection Tables: Single Phase

Group 1: $240 \times 480$ Volt Primary, 120/240 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog <br> Number | NEMA 3R <br> Weather Shield* | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. Ship <br> Weight (lbs) | Design <br> Style | Elec <br> Conn <br>  <br> * | Primary Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ES5H15S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 210 | 1 | 1 | $62.5 / 31.3$ | $125 / 62.5$ |
| 25 | ES5H25S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 245 | 1 | 1 | $104 / 52.1$ | $208 / 104$ |
| 37.5 | ES5H37S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 340 | 1 | 1 | $156 / 78$ | $313 / 156$ |
| 50 | ES5H50S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 415 | 1 | 1 | $208 / 104$ | $416 / 208$ |
| 75 | ES5H75S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 610 | 1 | 1 | $313 / 156$ | $625 / 313$ |
| 100 | ES5H100S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 705 | 1 | 1 | $417 / 208$ | $833 / 417$ |
| 167 | ES5H167S | WS-16 | 46 | 26 | 24 | 980 | 1 | 1 | $695 / 348$ | $1392 / 695$ |

Group 2-120/208/240/277 Volt Primary, 120/240 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog <br> Number | NEMA 3R <br> Weather Shield <br>  <br> $\boldsymbol{*}$ | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. Ship <br> Weight (lbs) | Design <br> Style ${ }^{\star \star}$ | Elec <br> Conn | Primary Amps <br> @ 277 V | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ES12H15S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 215 | 1 | 2 | 54.2 | $125 / 62.5$ |
| 25 | ES12H25S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 250 | 1 | 2 | 90.3 | $208 / 104$ |

## Notes:

* Weather shields (set of two) must be ordered separately.
**Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.

Selection Tables: Single Phase

Group 3-600 Volt Primary, 120/240 Secondary, 60 Hz
(U) Listed

E25872

| kVA | Catalog <br> Number | NEMA 3R <br> Weather Shield <br> $\star$ | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. Ship <br> Weight (lbs) | Design <br> Style** | Elec <br> Conn** | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ES10H15S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 175 | 1 | 4 | 25 | $125 / 62.5$ |
| 25 | ES10H25S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 265 | 1 | 4 | 41.7 | $208 / 104$ |
| 37.5 | ES10H37S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 340 | 1 | 4 | 62.5 | $313 / 156$ |
| 50 | ES10H50S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 410 | 1 | 4 | 83.3 | $416 / 208$ |
| 75 | ES10H75S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 655 | 1 | 4 | 125 | $625 / 313$ |
| 100 | ES10H100S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 750 | 1 | 4 | 167 | $833 / 417$ |
| 167 | ES10H167S | WS-16 | 46 | 26 | 24 | 980 | 1 | 4 | 278 | $1392 / 695$ |

Group 4 - Export 190/200/208/220/380/400/415/440 Volt Primary, 110/220 Secondary, 50/60 Hz
Export 200/208/-/230/400/415/-/460 Volt Primary, 115/230 Secondary, 50/60 Hz Export 208/-/-/240/415/-/-/480 Volt Primary, 120/240 Secondary, 60 Hz only

| kVA | Catalog Number | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height inch (mm) | Width inch (mm) | Depth inch (mm) | Approx. Ship Weight - lbs (kg) | Design Style** | Elec <br> Conn | Primary Amps <br> @ 220/440 V | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ES14H15S | WS-15 | 28 (711.2) | 16 (406.4) | 16 (406.4) | 210 (95.25) | 1 | 3 | 68.2/34.1 | 136.4/68.2 |
| 25 | ES14H25S | WS-15 | 28 (711.2) | 16 (406.4) | 16 (406.4) | 265 (120.20) | 1 | 3 | 113.6/56.8 | 227.3/113.6 |

Notes:

* Weather shields (set of two) must be ordered separately.
**Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 199-200.


## Selection Tables: Three Phase

Group A: 480 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 208/120 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog Number | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship <br> Weight (lbs) | Design <br> Style** | $\begin{gathered} \text { Elec } \\ \text { Conn** } \end{gathered}$ | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET2H15*** | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 187 | 1 | 5 | 18.1 | 41.7 |
|  | ET2H15S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | ET2H30*** | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 292 | 1 | 5 | 36.1 | 83.4 |
|  | ET2H30S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | ET2H45*** | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 376 | 1 | 5 | 54.2 | 125.0 |
|  | ET2H45S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 75 | ET2H75*** | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 569 | 1 | 5 | 90.3 | 208.0 |
|  | ET2H75S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 112.5 | ET2H112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 768 | 1 | 5 | 135.0 | 313.0 |
| 150 | ET2H150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 933 | 1 | 5 | 181.0 | 417.0 |
| 225 | ET2H225S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1342 | 1 | 5 | 271.0 | 625.0 |
| 300 | ET2H300S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1525 | 1 | 5 | 361.0 | 834.0 |
| 500 | ET2H500S | WS-12 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 2460 | 1 | 5 | 602.0 | 1390.0 |

## Notes:

* Weather shields (set of two) must be ordered separately.
** Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 199-200.
*** Unshielded model.

Selection Tables: Three Phase

Group B: 480 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 240 Volt $\Delta$, Secondary with reduced capacity center tap***, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog Number | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship Weight (lbs) | Design Style** | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Elec } \\ & \text { Conn** } \end{aligned}$ | Primary Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET5H15**** | WS-02 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 189 | 1 | 6 | 18.1 | 36.1 |
|  | ET5H15S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | ET5H30**** | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 292 | 1 | 6 | 36.1 | 72.3 |
|  | ET5H30S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | ET5H45**** | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 381 | 1 | 6 | 54.2 | 108.0 |
|  | ET5H45S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 75 | ET5H75**** | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 560 | 1 | 6 | 90.3 | 181.0 |
|  | ET5H75S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 112.5 | ET5H112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 760 | 1 | 6 | 135.0 | 271.0 |
| 150 | ET5H150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 940 | 1 | 6 | 181.0 | 361.0 |
| 225 | ET5H225S | wS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1342 | 1 | 6 | 271.0 | 542.0 |
| 300 | ET5H300S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1525 | 1 | 6 | 361.0 | 723.0 |
| 500 | ET5H500S | WS-12 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 2460 | 1 | 6 | 602.0 | 1204.0 |

Group C: 480 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 480Y/277 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog <br> Number | NEMA 3R <br> Weather Shield <br> * | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. Ship <br> Weight (lbs) | Design <br> Style <br> ** | Elec <br> Conn <br> ** | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET81H15S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 189 | 1 | 8 | 18.1 | 18.1 |
| 30 | ET81H30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 295 | 1 | 8 | 36.1 | 36.1 |
| 45 | ET81H45S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 380 | 1 | 8 | 54.2 | 54.2 |
| 75 | ET81H75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 560 | 1 | 8 | 90.3 | 90.3 |
| 112.5 | ET81H112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 780 | 1 | 8 | 135.0 | 135.0 |
| $\mathbf{1 5 0}$ | ET81H150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 933 | 1 | 8 | 181.0 | 181.0 |
| 225 | ET81H225S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1342 | 1 | 8 | 271.0 | 271.0 |
| 300 | ET81H300S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1525 | 1 | 8 | 361.0 | 361.0 |
| 500 | ET81H500S | WS-12 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 2460 | 1 | 8 | 602.0 | 602.0 |

Group D: 208 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 480Y/277 Secondary, 60 Hz

| KVA | Catalog <br> Number | NEMA 3R <br> Weather Shield <br> $\star$ | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Ship Weight <br> Approx. (lbs) | Design <br> Style <br> ** | Elec <br> Conn ${ }^{\star \star}$ | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET84H15S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 195 | 1 | 10 | 41.7 | 18.1 |
| 30 | ET84H30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 295 | 1 | 10 | 83.4 | 36.1 |
| 45 | ET84H45S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 375 | 1 | 10 | 125.0 | 54.2 |
| 75 | ET84H75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 570 | 1 | 10 | 208.0 | 90.3 |
| 112.5 | ET84H112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 780 | 1 | 10 | 313.0 | 135.0 |
| 150 | ET84H150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 972 | 1 | 10 | 417.0 | 181.0 |

## Notes:

* Weather shields (set of two) must be ordered separately.
** Electrical Connections and Design Style can be found on pages 197 and 204 respectively.
*** See the Technical Notes section with respect to capacity of center tap.
**** Unshielded model.

Selection Tables: Three Phase

Group E: 208 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, 60 Hz
(UL) Listed

| KVA | Catalog <br> Number | NEMA 3R <br> Weather Shield | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Ship Weight <br> Approx. (lbs) | Design <br> Style <br> ** | Elec <br> Conn <br> ** | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET3H15S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 190 | 1 | 9 | 41.7 | 41.7 |
| 30 | ET3H30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 295 | 1 | 9 | 83.4 | 83.4 |
| 45 | ET3H45S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 380 | 1 | 9 | 125.0 | 125.0 |
| 75 | ET3H75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 570 | 1 | 9 | 208.0 | 208.0 |
| 112.5 | ET3H112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 805 | 1 | 9 | 313.0 | 313.0 |
| 150 | ET3H150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 972 | 1 | 9 | 416.0 | 416.0 |

Group F: 240 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, 60 Hz
(4L) Listed

| KVA | Catalog <br> Number | NEMA 3R <br> Weather Shield | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Ship Weight <br> Approx. (lbs) | Design <br> Style** | Elec <br> Conn <br> (** | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET6H15S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 190 | 1 | 11 | 36.1 | 41.7 |
| 30 | ET6H30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 295 | 1 | 11 | 72.3 | 83.4 |
| 45 | ET6H45S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 380 | 1 | 11 | 108.0 | 125.0 |
| 75 | ET6H75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 570 | 1 | 11 | 181.0 | 208.0 |
| 112.5 | ET6H112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 805 | 1 | 11 | 271.0 | 313.0 |
| 150 | ET6H150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 972 | 1 | 11 | 361.0 | 417.0 |

Group G: 240 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 480Y/277 Secondary, 60 Hz (UL) Listed

| kVA | Catalog Number | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight Approx. (lbs) | Design Style** | Elec Conn** | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET85H15S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 190 | 1 | 12 | 36.1 | 18.1 |
| 30 | ET85H30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 295 | 1 | 12 | 72.3 | 36.1 |
| 45 | ET85H45S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 380 | 1 | 12 | 108.0 | 54.2 |
| 75 | ET85H75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 560 | 1 | 12 | 181.0 | 90.3 |
| 112.5 | ET85H112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 805 | 1 | 12 | 271.0 | 135.0 |
| 150 | ET85H150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 972 | 1 | 12 | 361.0 | 181.0 |

Group H: 600 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog <br> Number | NEMA 3R <br> Weather Shield <br> * | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. Ship <br> Weight (lbs) | Design <br> Style** | Elec <br> Conn** | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET7H15S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 190 | 1 | 13 | 14.5 | 41.7 |
| 30 | ET7H30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 292 | 1 | 13 | 28.9 | 83.4 |
| 45 | ET7H45S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 376 | 1 | 13 | 43.4 | 125.0 |
| 75 | ET7H75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 570 | 1 | 13 | 72.3 | 208.0 |
| 112.5 | ET7H112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 770 | 1 | 13 | 108.0 | 313.0 |
| 150 | ET7H150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 933 | 1 | 13 | 145.0 | 417.0 |
| 225 | ET7H225S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1325 | 1 | 13 | 217.0 | 625.0 |
| 300 | ET7H300S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1525 | 1 | 13 | 289.0 | 834.0 |
| 500 | ET7H500S | WS-12 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 2460 | 1 | 13 | 482.0 | 1390.0 |

## Notes:

* Weather shields (set of two) must be ordered separately.
** Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.

Selection Tables: Three Phase

Group I: 600 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 480Y/277 Secondary, 60 Hz
(4L) Listed
E25872

| kVA | Catalog Number | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight Approx. (lbs) | Design Style** | Elec <br> Conn** | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET71H15S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 190 | 1 | 14 | 14.5 | 18.1 |
| 30 | ET71H30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 292 | 1 | 14 | 28.9 | 36.1 |
| 45 | ET71H45S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 380 | 1 | 14 | 43.4 | 54.2 |
| 75 | ET71H75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 560 | 1 | 14 | 72.3 | 90.3 |
| 112.5 | ET71H112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 770 | 1 | 14 | 108.2 | 135.3 |
| 150 | ET71H150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 933 | 1 | 14 | 144.3 | 180.4 |

Group J: 480 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, $380 \mathrm{Y} / 220$ Secondary, 60 Hz
(14) Listed

| kVA | Catalog Number | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight Approx. (lbs) | Design Style** | Elec Conn** | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET79H15S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 190 | 1 | 7 | 18.1 | 22.8 |
| 30 | ET79H30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 292 | 1 | 7 | 36.1 | 45.6 |
| 45 | ET79H45S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 380 | 1 | 7 | 54.2 | 68.4 |
| 75 | ET79H75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 360 | 1 | 7 | 90.3 | 114.0 |
| 112.5 | ET79H112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 770 | 1 | 7 | 135.3 | 170.9 |
| 150 | ET79H150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 933 | 1 | 7 | 180.4 | 227.9 |

Group K: 480 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, 60 Hz, Copper-Wound

| kVA | Catalog Number | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight Approx. (Ibs) | Design Style** | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Elec } \\ & \text { Conn** } \end{aligned}$ | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET2H15SCU | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 205 | 1 | 5 | 18.1 | 41.7 |
| 30 | ET2H30SCU | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 305 | 1 | 5 | 36.1 | 83.4 |
| 45 | ET2H45SCU | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 405 | 1 | 5 | 54.2 | 125.0 |
| 75 | ET2H75SCU | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 535 | 1 | 5 | 90.3 | 208.0 |
| 112.5 | ET2H112SCU | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 805 | 1 | 5 | 135.0 | 313.0 |
| 150 | ET2H150SCU | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 972 | 1 | 5 | 181.0 | 417.0 |
| 225 | ET2H225SCU | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1325 | 1 | 5 | 271.0 | 625.0 |
| 300 | ET2H300SCU | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1515 | 1 | 5 | 361.0 | 834.0 |
| 500 | ET2H500SCU | WS-12 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 2460 | 1 | 5 | 602.0 | 1390.0 |

## Notes:

* Weather shields (set of two) must be ordered separately.
** Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.

6

## Low Temperature Rise

SolaHD low temperature rise transformers feature a $220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation system and temperature rise of only $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ under full nameplate load. The result is 13-21\% lower operating losses than conventional $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise units. Reduction in temperature rise increases reliability.

The $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ thermal reserve on $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise units and $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ reserve on $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise units definitely mean higher reliability. The extra benefit is being able to operate either of these transformers as a $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise unit and have a short term overload capacity of $15-30 \%$ without compromising normal life expectancy (See Figure 2).

Low temperature rise transformers are designed for any critical application requiring extra overload capability, lower than average total losses and/or cooler operating temperatures. All are available with either a $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ thermal rise and a Class $220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation system.

## Accessories and Optional Design Styles

- Wall mounting brackets (500 lbs maximum) (Item WB1C)
- Weather Shields (UL-3R)*
- Stainless Steel Enclosures
- Totally enclosed non-ventilated designs (TENV) (Non UL)
- Open core and coil designs (UL Recognized)
- Copper Wound designs
- Compliant to NEMA TP-1 standards
* Not all optional designs are UL listed. Contact Technical Services.




Figure 2
Selection Tables: Low Temperature Rise, Single Phase, $\mathbf{8 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ Rise
Group 1: $240 \times 480$ Volt Primary, 120/240 Secondary, $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise

| kVA | Catalog Number $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship <br> Weight (lbs) | Design Style** | Elec Conn** | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ES5HB15S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 265 | 1 | 1 | 62.5/31.3 | 125/62.5 |
| 25 | ES5HB25S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 340 | 1 | 1 | 104/52.1 | 208/104 |
| 37.5 | ES5HB37S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 425 | 1 | 1 | 156/78 | 313/156 |
| 50 | ES5HB50S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 655 | 1 | 1 | 208/104 | 416/208 |
| 75 | ES5HB75S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 750 | 1 | 1 | 313/156 | 625/313 |
| 100 | ES5HB100S | WS-16 | 46 | 26 | 24 | 980 | 1 | 1 | 417/208 | 833/417 |

Notes:

* Weather shields (set of two) must be ordered separately.
**Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.

Visit our website at www.solahd.com or

Selection Tables: Low Temperature Rise, Single Phase, $\mathbf{8 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ Rise

Group 2: $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ Volt Primary, $\mathbf{1 2 0 / 2 4 0 ~ S e c o n d a r y , ~} 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise

| kVA | Catalog Number <br> $\mathbf{8 0}^{\circ}$ C Rise | NEMA 3R <br> Weather Shield | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. Ship <br> Weight (lbs) | Design <br> Style ${ }^{\star \star}$ | Elec <br> Conn <br>  <br> ** | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | ES10HB15S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 265 | 1 | 4 | 25.0 | $125 / 62.5$ |
| 25 | ES10HB25S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 340 | 1 | 4 | 41.7 | $208 / 104$ |
| 37.5 | ES10HB37S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 425 | 1 | 4 | 62.5 | $313 / 156$ |
| 50 | ES10HB50S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 655 | 1 | 4 | 83.3 | $416 / 208$ |
| 75 | ES10HB75S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 750 | 1 | 4 | 125.0 | $625 / 313$ |
| 100 | ES10HB100S | WS-16 | 46 | 26 | 24 | 980 | 1 | 4 | 167.0 | $833 / 417$ |

Selection Tables: Low Temperature Rise, Three Phase, $\mathbf{8 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ Rise
Group A: $\mathbf{4 8 0} \Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise

| kVA | Catalog Number $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship Weight (lbs) | Design Style** | Elec Conn** | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET2HB15S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 292 | 1 | 5 | 18.1 | 41.7 |
| 30 | ET2HB30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 376 | 1 | 5 | 36.1 | 83.4 |
| 45 | ET2HB45S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 569 | 1 | 5 | 54.2 | 125.0 |
| 75 | ET2HB75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 768 | 1 | 5 | 90.3 | 208.0 |
| 112.5 | ET2HB112S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 933 | 1 | 5 | 135.0 | 313.0 |
| 150 | ET2HB150S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1342 | 1 | 5 | 181.0 | 417.0 |
| 225 | ET2HB225S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1525 | 1 | 5 | 271.0 | 625.0 |
| 300 | ET2HB300S | WS-12 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 2460 | 1 | 5 | 361.0 | 834.0 |

Group B: $\mathbf{4 8 0} \Delta$ Primary, $\mathbf{2 4 0} \Delta$ Secondary with 120 V Reduced Capacity Center Tap ${ }^{* * *}, 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise

| kVA | Catalog Number $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship Weight (lbs) | Design Style*夫 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Elec } \\ & \text { Conn** } \end{aligned}$ | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET5HB15S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 292 | 1 | 6 | 18.1 | 36.1 |
| 30 | ET5HB30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 381 | 1 | 6 | 36.1 | 72.3 |
| 45 | ET5HB45S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 580 | 1 | 6 | 54.2 | 108.0 |
| 75 | ET5HB75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 760 | 1 | 6 | 90.3 | 181.0 |
| 112.5 | ET5HB112S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 940 | 1 | 6 | 135.0 | 271.0 |
| 150 | ET5HB150S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1342 | 1 | 6 | 181.0 | 361.0 |
| 225 | ET5HB225S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1525 | 1 | 6 | 271.0 | 542.0 |
| 300 | ET5HB300S | WS-12 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 2460 | 1 | 6 | 361.0 | 723.0 |

[^8]Selection Tables: Low Temperature Rise, Single Phase, $\mathbf{1 1 5}^{\mathbf{C}} \mathrm{C}$ Rise

Group 1: 240 x 480 Volt Primary, 120/240 Secondary, $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise

| kVA | Catalog Number $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship <br> Weight (lbs) | Design Style** | Elec Conn** | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ES5HF15S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 210 | 1 | 1 | 62.5/31.3 | 125/62.5 |
| 25 | ES5HF25S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 245 | 1 | 1 | 104/52.1 | 208/104 |
| 37.5 | ES5HF37S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 340 | 1 | 1 | 156/78 | 313/156 |
| 50 | ES5HF50S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 425 | 1 | 1 | 208/104 | 416/208 |
| 75 | ES5HF75S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 610 | 1 | 1 | 313/156 | 625/313 |
| 100 | ES5HF100S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 750 | 1 | 1 | 417/208 | 833/417 |

Group 2: $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ Volt Primary, $120 / 240$ Secondary, $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise
(UL) Listed E25872

| kVA | Catalog Number <br> $\mathbf{1 1 5}^{\circ}$ C Rise | NEMA 3R <br> Weather Shield | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. Ship <br> Weight (lbs) | Design <br> Style** | Elec <br> Conn $^{\star \star}$ | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ES10HF15S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 175 | 1 | 4 | 25 | $125 / 62.5$ |
| 25 | ES10HF25S | WS-15 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 265 | 1 | 4 | 41.7 | $208 / 104$ |
| 37.5 | ES10HF37S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 340 | 1 | 4 | 62.5 | $313 / 156$ |
| 50 | ES10HF50S | WS-17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 425 | 1 | 4 | 83.3 | $416 / 208$ |
| 75 | ES10HF75S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 655 | 1 | 4 | 125 | $625 / 313$ |
| 100 | ES10HF100S | WS-09 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 750 | 1 | 4 | 167 | $833 / 417$ |

Notes:

* Weather shields (set of two) must be ordered separately.
**Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.

Selection Tables: Low Temperature Rise, Three Phase, $\mathbf{1 1 5}^{\mathbf{C}}$ C Rise

Group A: $480 \Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise
(14) Listed

E25872

| kVA | Catalog Number $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship Weight (lbs) | Design <br> Style** | Elec Conn** | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET2HF15S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 187 | 1 | 5 | 18.1 | 41.7 |
| 30 | ET2HF30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 292 | 1 | 5 | 36.1 | 83.4 |
| 45 | ET2HF45S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 378 | 1 | 5 | 54.2 | 125.0 |
| 75 | ET2HF75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 569 | 1 | 5 | 90.3 | 208.0 |
| 112.5 | ET2HF112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 768 | 1 | 5 | 135.0 | 313.0 |
| 150 | ET2HF150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 933 | 1 | 5 | 181.0 | 417.0 |
| 225 | ET2HF225S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1342 | 1 | 5 | 271.0 | 625.0 |
| 300 | ET2HF300S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1525 | 1 | 5 | 361.0 | 834.0 |

Group B: 480 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 240 Volt $\Delta$, Secondary with reduced capacity center tap, $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rise

| kVA | Catalog Number | NEMA 3R Weather Shield** | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship Weight (Ibs) | Design Style** | Elec Conn** | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | ET5HF15S | WS-02 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 189 | 1 | 6 | 18.1 | 36.1 |
| 30 | ET5HF30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 292 | 1 | 6 | 36.1 | 72.3 |
| 45 | ET5HF45S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 381 | 1 | 6 | 54.2 | 108.0 |
| 75 | ET5HF75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 560 | 1 | 6 | 90.3 | 181.0 |
| 112.5 | ET5HF112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 760 | 1 | 6 | 135.0 | 271.0 |
| 150 | ET5HF150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 940 | 1 | 6 | 181.0 | 361.0 |
| 225 | ET5HF225S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1342 | 1 | 6 | 271.0 | 542.0 |
| 300 | ET5HF300S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1525 | 1 | 6 | 361.0 | 723.0 |

[^9]
## K-Factor Transformers

K-Factor transformers are designed to reduce the heating effects of harmonic currents created by loads like those shown in Chart A. The K-Factor rating is an index of the transformer's ability to withstand harmonic content while operating within the temperature limits of its insulating system. SolaHD K-Factor transformers have UL ratings of $\mathrm{K}-4, \mathrm{~K}-13$, and K-20.

The SolaHD K-Factor design is a specialized transformer that offers these benefits:

- Conductors capable of carrying the harmonic currents of non-linear loads without exceeding the temperature rating of the insulation system.
- A transformer design that takes into account the increase in naturally occurring "stray" losses caused by non-linear loads. These losses cause standard transformers to dramatically overheat and substantially shorten design life.
- A core and coil design that manages the DC flux caused by triplen harmonics. As these harmonics increase, they cause additional current to circulate in the delta winding. This produces a DC flux in the core which leads to core saturation, voltage instability and overheating.


## Features

- Conductors to carry harmonics of a K-rated load without exceeding insulation temperature ratings
- UL 1561 listed up to K-20 rated protection
- Rated temperature rise of $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation
- Shielded for quality power
- Basic design takes "stray losses" into account and functions within safe operating temperatures
- Core and coil design engineered to manage the zero sequence flux caused by triplen harmonics
- Provides $100 \%$ rated current without overheating the windings or saturating the core



## Accessories and Optional Design Styles*

- Wall mounting brackets (500 lbs maximum) (Item WB1C)
- Weather Shields (UL-3R)
- Totally enclosed non-ventilated designs (TENV) (Non UL)
- Low temperature rise units available
- Open core and coil designs (UL Recognized)
- Copper Wound designs
- Alternate voltages
- Compliant to NEMA TP-1 Standards

[^10]Chart A: Typical Load K-Factors

| Load | K-Factor |
| :---: | :---: |
| Electric discharge lighting | K-4 |
| UPS with optional input filter | K-4 |
| Welders. | K-4 |
| Induction heating equipment | K-4 |
| PLCs and solid state controls | . K-4 |
| Telecommunications equipment (e.g.. PBX) | K-13 |
| UPS without input filtering.. | K-13 |
| Multiwire receptacle circuits in general care areas of health care facilities and classrooms of schools, etc. | $\ldots . \mathrm{K}-13$ |
| Multi-wire receptacle circuits supplying inspection or testing equipment on an assembly or production line.. | $\ldots . \mathrm{K}-13$ |
| Mainframe computer loads. | .. K-20 |
| Solid state motor drives (variable speed drives). | .. K-20 |

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Selection Tables: Three Phase

Group A: K-4 Rated $480 \Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, 60 Hz
(14) Listed

| kVA | Catalog Number | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship Weight (lbs) | Design Style** | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Elec } \\ & \text { Conn** } \end{aligned}$ | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 3H4T2H15S | WS-02 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 187 | 1 | 5 | 18.1 | 41.7 |
| 30 | 3H4T2H30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 292 | 1 | 5 | 36.1 | 83.4 |
| 45 | 3H4T2H45S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 376 | 1 | 5 | 54.2 | 125.0 |
| 75 | 3H4T2H75S | ws-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 569 | 1 | 5 | 90.3 | 208.0 |
| 112.5 | 3H4T2H112S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 768 | 1 | 5 | 135.0 | 313.0 |
| 150 | 3H4T2H150S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 933 | 1 | 5 | 181.0 | 417.0 |
| 225 | 3H4T2H225S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1342 | 1 | 5 | 271.0 | 625.0 |
| 300 | 3H4T2H300S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1525 | 1 | 5 | 361.0 | 834.0 |
| 500 | 3H4T2H500S | WS-12 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 2460 | 1 | 5 | 602.0 | 1390.0 |

Group B: K-13 Rated $480 \Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, 60 Hz
(UL) Listed

| kVA | Catalog <br> Number | NEMA 3R <br> Weather Shield* | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. Ship <br> Weight (lbs) | Design <br> Style** | Elec <br> Conn** | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 3H13T2H15S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 305 | 1 | 5 | 18.1 | 41.7 |
| 30 | 3H13T2H30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 405 | 1 | 5 | 36.1 | 83.4 |
| 45 | 3H13T2H45S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 590 | 1 | 5 | 54.2 | 125.0 |
| 75 | 3H13T2H75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 805 | 1 | 5 | 90.3 | 208.0 |
| 112.5 | 3H13T2H112S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 972 | 1 | 5 | 135.0 | 313.0 |
| 150 | 3H13T2H150S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1325 | 1 | 5 | 181.0 | 417.0 |
| 225 | 3H13T2H225S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1515 | 1 | 5 | 271.0 | 625.0 |
| 300 | 3H13T2H300S | WS-12 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 2460 | 1 | 5 | 361.0 | 834.0 |

Group C: K-20 Rated $480 \Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, $\mathbf{6 0 ~ H z ~}$
(UL) Listed

| kVA | Catalog Number | NEMA 3R Weather Shield* | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship Weight (Ibs) | Design Style** | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Elec } \\ & \text { Conn** } \end{aligned}$ | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 3H20T2H15S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 305 | 1 | 5 | 18.1 | 41.7 |
| 30 | 3H20T2H30S | WS-14 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 405 | 1 | 5 | 36.1 | 83.4 |
| 45 | 3H20T2H45S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 590 | 1 | 5 | 54.2 | 125.0 |
| 75 | 3H2OT2H75S | WS-30 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 805 | 1 | 5 | 90.3 | 208.0 |
| 112.5 | 3H2OT2H112S | WS-10 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 972 | 1 | 5 | 135.0 | 313.0 |
| 150 | 3H20T2H150S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1325 | 1 | 5 | 181.0 | 417.0 |
| 225 | 3H2OT2H225S | WS-11 | 46 | 36 | 24 | 1515 | 1 | 5 | 271.0 | 625.0 |
| 300 | 3H2OT2H300S | WS-12 | 65 | 45 | 35 | 2460 | 1 | 5 | 361.0 | 834.0 |

## Notes:

* Weather shields (set of two) must be ordered separately.
**Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.


## Electrical Connections (Single Phase)



| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 504 | 1 to 2 | H 1 \& H2 |
| 492 | 2 to 3 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 480 | 3 to 4 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 468 | 4 to 5 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 456 | 5 to 6 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 444 | 6 to 7 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 432 | 7 to 8 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 252 | H 1 to 2 H 2 to 1 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 240 | H 1 to 4 H 2 to 3 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 228 | H 1 to 6 H 2 to 5 | H 1 \& H2 |
| 216 | H 1 to 8 H 2 to 7 | H 1 \& H2 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines To |
| 240 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 120-0-120 | X2 to X3 X2 to $\stackrel{1}{=}$ | X1-X2-X4 |
| 120 | X1 to X3 X2 to X4 | X1 \& X4 |
| ES5 Series |  |  |

120/208/240/277 Volt Primary,
120/240 Volt Secondary
Taps: None
600 Volt Primary,
120/240 Volt Secondary
Taps: $2,21 / 2 \%$ FCAN; $4,21 / 2 \%$ FCBN

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Primary H1-H2-H3 | Interconnect | Connect Lines To |
| 630 | 1 to 2 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 615 | 2 to 3 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 600 | 3 to 4 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 585 | 4 to 5 | H 1 \& H2 |
| 570 | 5 to 6 | H 1 \& H 2 |
| 555 | 6 to 7 | H 1 \& H2 |
| 540 | 7 to 8 | H 1 \& H2 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines To |
| 240 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 120-0-120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X2 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to } \xlongequal[=]{\perp} \end{aligned}$ | X1-X2-X4 |
| 120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X1 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to X4 } \end{aligned}$ | X1 \& X4 |
| ES10 Series |  |  |

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## Electrical Connections (Three Phase)



$480 \Delta$ Volt Primary
380/220 Volt Secondary
Taps: $2,2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ FCAN; $4,21 / 2 \%$ FCBN


| Primary H1-H2-H3 |  | Secondary Voltage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| @ Tap | Voltage | X1, X2, X3 | X0- X1, X2, X3 |
| 1 | 504 |  |  |
| 2 | 492 |  |  |
| 3 | 480 |  | 30 |
| 4 | 468 | 380 |  |
| 5 | 456 |  |  |
| 6 | 444 |  |  |
| 7 | 432 |  |  |
| ET79 Series |  |  |  |




| $208 \Delta$ Volt Primary <br> 480Y/277 Volt Secondary <br> Taps: 2, $2 ½ \%$ FCAN; 4, 2½\% FCBN |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Primary X1-X2-X3 |  | Secondary Voltage |  |
| @ Tap | Voltage | H1-H2-H3 | H0-H1, H2, H3 |
| 1 | 218 | 480 | 277 |
| 2 | 213 |  |  |
| 3 | 208 |  |  |
| 4 | 203 |  |  |
| 5 | 198 |  |  |
| 6 | 192 |  |  |
| 7 | 187 |  |  |
| ET84 Series |  |  |  |

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## Electrical Connections (Three Phase)



| Primary H1-H2-H3 |  | Secondary Voltage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| @ Tap | Voltage | X1, X2, X3 | X0- X1, X2, X3 |
| 1 | 252 |  |  |
| 2 | 246 |  |  |
| 3 | 240 |  |  |
| 4 | 234 | 208 |  |
| 5 | 228 |  |  |
| 6 | 222 |  |  |
| 7 | 216 |  |  |




| Primary X1-X2-X3 |  | Secondary Voltage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| @ Tap | Voltage | H1, H2, H3 | H0- H1, H2, H3 |
| 1 | 252 |  |  |
| 2 | 246 |  |  |
| 3 | 240 |  |  |
| 4 | 234 | 480 |  |
| 5 | 228 |  |  |
| 6 | 222 |  |  |
| 7 | 216 |  |  |

 Taps: $2,21 / 2 \%$ FCAN; $4,21 / 2 \%$ FCBN

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Primary H1-H2-H3 |  | Secondary Voltage |  |
| @ Tap | Voltage | X1, X2, X3 | X0- X1, X2, X3 |
| 1 | 630 | 208 | 120 |
| 2 | 615 |  |  |
| 3 | 600 |  |  |
| 4 | 585 |  |  |
| 5 | 570 |  |  |
| 6 | 555 |  |  |
| 7 | 540 |  |  |
| ET7 Series |  |  |  |


| $600 \Delta$ Volt Primary 480Y/277 Volt Secondary Taps: 2, $2 ½ \%$ FCAN; 4, $2 ½ \%$ FCBN |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ruu |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Primary H1-H2-H3 |  | Secondary Voltage |  |
| @ Tap | Voltage | X1, X2, X3 | X0- X1, X2, X3 |
| 1 | 630 | 480 | 277 |
| 2 | 615 |  |  |
| 3 | 600 |  |  |
| 4 | 585 |  |  |
| 5 | 570 |  |  |
| 6 | 555 |  |  |
| 7 | 540 |  |  |
| ET71 Series |  |  |  |

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## Automation Transformers - Non-Ventilated 50 VA to 45 kVA

SolaHD encapsulated transformers are rated for Hazardous Locations (Class 1, Division 2, Group A-D) as well as harsh industrial environments. Encapsulation and rugged NEMA 3R enclosures protect the transformer from dust, moisture, and provide extra shock and vibration resistance. SolaHD UL listed transformers fully comply with the latest addition of the National Electrical Code for Class 1, Division 2, Group A-D locations when installed in compliance with NEC 501.100(B).

## Features

Single Phase: . 05 - . 250 kVA

- UL-3R non encapsulated enclosure for indoor and outdoor service
- Low temperature rise, UL Class $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation system, $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature rise under full load
- Conduit knockouts for side entry into wiring compartment
- Copper lead wire terminations
- Class 1, Division 2

Single Phase: 0.500-25 kVA
Three Phase: 3-45 kVA

- UL-3R encapsulated enclosure for indoor and outdoor service
- Electrostatically shielded for quality power on sizes 1 kVA and larger
- UL Class $180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ insulation system, $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature rise under full load
- Conduit knockouts for side entry into wiring compartment
- Copper lead wire terminations
- .500-45 kVA units are encapsulated with electrical grade silica and epoxy for industrial applications



## Related Products

- Some SolaHD DC power supplies are available with Class 1, Division 2 ratings or encapsulation.
- Surge Protective Devices


## Accessories and Optional Design Styles*

- Wall mounting brackets (500 lbs maximum) (Item WB1C)
- Weather Shields
- Stainless Steel Enclosures
- Totally enclosed non-ventilated designs (TENV)
- Open core and coil designs
- Copper Wound designs
- NEMA 4/12 or 4X Encapsulated Enclosures
- Low temperature designs available.
*Not all optional designs are UL listed. Contact Technical Services.

Note: Weights and dimensions may change and should not be used for construction purposes.

Selection Table: Single Phase

Group 1: $240 \times 480$ Primary, 120/240 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog Number Group I Rolled Steel | Catalog Number Group II Stainless Steel | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship Weight (lbs) | Design Style** | Elec Conn* | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Non-Encapsulated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . 050 | HS1B50 |  | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 15 | .208/.104 | 0.416/0.208 |
| . 075 | HS1B75 |  | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 15 | .312/.156 | 0.625/0.312 |
| . 100 | HS1B100 | N/A | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 15 | .417/.208 | 0.833/0.417 |
| . 150 | HS1B150 |  | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 15 | .625/.313 | 1.25/.625 |
| . 250 | HS1B250 |  | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 1.04/.512 | 2.08/1.04 |
| Encapsulated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.5 | HS1F500B | HSS1F500B | 10 | 6 | 5 | 22 | 3 | 15 | 2.08/1.04 | 4.16/2.08 |
| 0.75 | HS1F750B | HSS1F750B | 10 | 6 | 5 | 27 | 3 | 15 | 3.13/1.56 | 6.25/3.13 |
| 1 | HS1F1BS | HSS1F1BS | 10 | 6 | 5 | 28 | 3 | 16 | 4.17/2.08 | 8.33/4.17 |
| 1.5 | HS1F1.5AS | HSS1F1.5AS | 12 | 10 | 7 | 38 | 4 | 16 | 6.25/3.13 | 12.5/6.25 |
| 2 | HS1F2AS | HSS1F2AS | 12 | 10 | 7 | 45 | 4 | 16 | 8.33/4.17 | 16.7/8.33 |
| 3 | HS5F3AS | HSS5F3AS | 12 | 10 | 7 | 55 | 4 | 17 | 12.5/6.25 | 25.0/12.5 |
| 5 | HS5F5AS | HSS5F5AS | 17 | 14 | 9 | 131 | 4 | 17 | 20.8/10.4 | 41.6/20.8 |
| 7.5 | HS5F7.5AS | HSS5F7.5AS | 17 | 14 | 9 | 156 | 4 | 18 | 31.3/15.6 | 62.5/31.3 |
| 10 | HS5F10AS | HSS5F10AS | 17 | 14 | 9 | 156 | 4 | 18 | 41.7/20.8 | 83.3./41.7 |
| 15 | HS5F15AS | HSS5F15AS | 30 | 29 | 12 | 549 | 4 | 18 | 62.5/31.2 | 125.0/62.5 |
| 25 | HS5F25AS | HSS5F25AS | 30 | 29 | 12 | 637 | 4 | 18 | 104.0/52.0 | 208.0/104.0 |

Group 2: 600 Volt Primary, 120/240 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog Number Group 1 Rolled Stee | Catalog Number Group 2 <br> Stainless Stee | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight <br> Approx. (lbs) | Design Style* | Elec Conn* | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Non-Encapsulated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . 100 | HS10B100 | N/A | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 21 | 0.167 | .833/.417 |
| . 150 | HS10B150 |  | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 21 | 0.25 | 1.25/.625 |
| . 250 | HS10B250 |  | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 21 | 0.417 | 2.08/1.04 |
| Encapsulated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . 500 | HS10F500B | HSS10F500B | 10 | 6 | 5 | 22 | 3 | 21 | 0.833 | 4.16/2.08 |
| . 750 | HS10F750B | HSS10F750B | 10 | 6 | 5 | 23 | 3 | 21 | 1.25 | 6.25/3.13 |
| 1 | HS10F1BS | HSS10F1BS | 10 | 6 | 5 | 28 | 3 | 21 | 1.67 | 8.33/4.17 |
| 1.5 | HS10F1.5AS | HSS10F1.5AS | 12 | 10 | 7 | 38 | 4 | 21 | 2.5 | 12.5/6.25 |
| 2 | HS10F2AS | HSS10F2AS | 12 | 10 | 7 | 60 | 4 | 21 | 3.33 | 16.7/8.33 |
| 3 | HS10F3AS | HSS10F3AS | 12 | 10 | 7 | 66 | 4 | 22 | 5.0 | 25.0/12.5 |
| 5 | HS10F5AS | HSS10F5AS | 17 | 14 | 9 | 100 | 4 | 22 | 8.3 | 41.6/20.8 |
| 7.5 | HS10F7.5AS | HSS10F7.5AS | 17 | 14 | 9 | 135 | 4 | 22 | 12.5 | 62.5/31.3 |
| 10 | HS10F10AS | HSS10F10AS | 17 | 14 | 9 | 150 | 4 | 22 | 16.7 | 83.3/41.7 |

Note:

* Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.


## Selection Table: Single Phase

Group 3: $120 / 208 / 240 / 277$ Volt Primary, 120/240 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog Number Group 1 Rolled Steel | Catalog Number Group 2 <br> Stainless Steel | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight <br> Approx. (lbs) | Design Style* | Elec Conn* | Primary Amps @ 277 V | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Encapsulated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | HS12F1BS | HSS12F1BS | 10 | 6 | 5 | 29 | 3 | 19 | 3.6 | 8.33/4.17 |
| 1.5 | HS12F1.5AS | HSS12F1.5AS | 12 | 10 | 7 | 40 | 4 | 20 | 5.4 | 12.5/6.25 |
| 2 | HS12F2AS | HSS12F2AS | 12 | 10 | 7 | 60 | 4 | 20 | 7.2 | 16.7/8.33 |
| 3 | HS12F3AS | HSS12F3AS | 12 | 10 | 7 | 66 | 4 | 20 | 10.8 | 25.0/12.5 |
| 5 | HS12F5AS | HSS12F5AS | 17 | 14 | 9 | 104 | 4 | 20 | 18.0 | 41.6/20.8 |
| 7.5 | HS12F7.5AS | HSS12F7.5AS | 17 | 14 | 9 | 135 | 4 | 20 | 27.1 | 62.5/31.3 |
| 10 | HS12F10AS | HSS12F10AS | 17 | 14 | 9 | 156 | 4 | 20 | 36.1 | 83.3/41.7 |

Note:

* Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.

Group 4: Export 190/200/208/220/380/400/415/440 Volt Primary, 110/220 Secondary, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Copper wound Export 200/208/230/400/415/460 Volt Primary, 115/230 Secondary, 50/60 Hz Copper wound Export 208/240/415/480 Volt Primary, 120/240 Secondary, 60 Hz only Copper wound

| kVA | Catalog Number Group 1 <br> Rolled Steel | Catalog Number Group 2 <br> Stainless Steel | Height inch (mm) | Width inch (mm) | Depth inch (mm) | Ship Weight Approx. - lbs (kg) | Design Style* | Elec <br> Conn* | Primary Amps** | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Encapsulated, Copper Wound |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | HS14F1BS | HSS14F1BS | 10 (254.0) | 6 (152.4) | 5 (127.0) | 34 (15.42) | 3 | 23 | 4.5/2.3 | 9.1/4.5 |
| 1.5 | HS14F1.5BS | HSS14F1.5BS | 12 (304.8) | 10 (254.0) | 7 (177.8) | 40 (18.13) | 4 | 24 | 6.8/3.4 | 13.6/6.8 |
| 2 | HS14F2BS | HSS14F2BS | 12 (304.8) | 10 (254.0) | 7 (177.8) | 60 (27.21) | 4 | 24 | 9.1/4.5 | 18.2/9.1 |
| 3 | HS14F3BS | HSS14F3BS | 12 (304.8) | 10 (254.0) | 7 (177.8) | 73 (33.11) | 4 | 24 | 13.6/6.8 | 27.3/13.6 |
| 5 | HS14F5BS | HSS14F5BS | 17 (431.8) | 14 (355.6) | 9 (228.6) | 100 (45.36) | 4 | 24 | 22.7/11.4 | 45.5/22.7 |
| 7.5 | HS14F7.5BS | HSS14F7.5BS | 17 (431.8) | 14 (355.6) | 9 (228.6) | 140 (63.50) | 4 | 24 | 34.1/17.0 | 68.2/34.1 |
| 10 | HS14F10BS | HSS14F10BS | 17 (431.8) | 14 (355.6) | 9 (228.6) | 175 (79.38) | 4 | 24 | 45.5/22.7 | 90.9/45.5 |

Notes:

* Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.
** Amperage calculated at 220/440 Volts on primary. UL Listed, CSA Certified and CE Marked. 240 \& 480 V not available at 50 Hz .

Selection Tables: Three Phase

Group A: 480 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, 60 Hz
E77014 E25872

| kVA | Catalog Number Group I Rolled Steel | Catalog Number Group II <br> Stainless Steel | Height (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship Weight (Ibs) | Design Style | Elec Conn** | Primary Amps** | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | HT1F3AS | HTS1F3AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 105 | 4 | 27 | 3.6 | 8.3 |
| 6 | HT1F6AS | HTS1F6AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 110 | 4 | 27 | 7.2 | 16.6 |
| 9 | HT1F9AS | HTS1F9AS | 17 | 20 | 11 | 250 | 4 | 27 | 10.8 | 25.0 |
| 15 | HT1F15AS | HTS1F15AS | 17 | 20 | 11 | 261 | 4 | 27 | 18.1 | 41.7 |
| 30* | HT1F30AS | HTS1F30AS | 30 | 29 | 12 | 696 | 4 | 27 | 36.1 | 83.4 |
| 45* | HT1F45AS | HTS1F45AS | 30 | 29 | 12 | 844 | 4 | 27 | 54.2 | 125.0 |

Group B: 208 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, $\mathbf{6 0 ~ H z ~}$


E77014

| kVA | Catalog Number Group I <br> Rolled Steel | Catalog Number Group II <br> Stainless Steel | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight <br> Approx. (lbs) | Design Style** | Elec Conn** | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | HT3F3AS | HTS3F3AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 97 | 4 | 26 | 7.2 | 8.3 |
| 6 | HT3F6AS | HTS3F6AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 141 | 4 | 26 | 14.4 | 16.6 |
| 9 | HT3F9AS | HTS3F9AS | 17 | 20 | 11 | 256 | 4 | 26 | 21.7 | 25.0 |

Group C: 480 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 240 Volt $\Delta 120$ Secondary with reduced capacity center tap, $60 \mathrm{Hz***}$

| kVA | Catalog Number Group I Rolled Steel | Catalog Number Group II Stainless Steel | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship Weight (Ibs) | Design Style** | Elec Conn** | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | HT5F3AS | HTS5F3AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 105 | 4 | 28 | 3.6 | 7.2 |
| 6 | HT5F6AS | HTS5F6AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 110 | 4 | 28 | 7.2 | 14.4 |
| 9 | HT5F9AS | HTS5F9AS | 17 | 20 | 11 | 250 | 4 | 28 | 10.8 | 21.7 |
| 15 | HT5F15AS | HTS5F15AS | 17 | 20 | 11 | 305 | 4 | 28 | 18.1 | 36.1 |
| 30* | HT5F30AS | HTS5F30AS | 29 | 25 | 12 | 698 | 4 | 28 | 36.1 | 72.2 |
| 45* | HT5F45AS | HTS5F45AS | 29 | 25 | 12 | 876 | 4 | 28 | 54.2 | 108.3 |

Group D: 240 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog Number <br> Group I <br> Rolled Steel | Catalog Number <br> Group II <br> Stainless Steel | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Ship Weight <br> Approx. (lbs) | Design <br> Style** | Elec <br> Conn** | Primary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | HT6F3AS | HTS6F3AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 97 | 4 | 25 | 7.2 |
| 6 | HT6F6AS | HTS6F6AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 141 | 4 | 25 | 14.4 |
| 9 | HT6F9AS | HTS6F9AS | 17 | 20 | 11 | 256 | 4 | 25 | 21.7 |

* cUL Underwriters tested to CSA standards.
** Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.
*** See the Technical Notes section with respect to capacity of center tap.

Selection Tables: Three Phase

Group E: 480 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 380Y/220 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog Number <br> Group I <br> Rolled Steel | Catalog Number <br> Group II <br> Stainless Steel | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Ship Weight <br> Approx. (lbs) | Design <br> Style $\star$ | Elec <br> Conn | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | HT79F3AS | HTS79F3AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 121 | 4 | 29 | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| 6 | HT79F6AS | HTS79F6AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 141 | 4 | 29 | 7.2 | 9.1 |
| 9 | HT79F9AS | HTS79F9AS | 17 | 20 | 11 | 255 | 4 | 29 | 10.8 | 13.6 |

Group F: 600 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 208Y/120 Secondary, 60 Hz
c(UL)us E77014

| kVA | Catalog Number <br> Group I <br> Rolled Steel | Catalog Number <br> Group II <br> Stainless Steel | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Ship Weight <br> Approx. (lbs) | Design <br> Style $\star \boldsymbol{*}$ | Elec <br> Conn <br>  <br> (* | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | HT7F3AS | HTS7F3AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 116 | 4 | 30 | 2.9 | 8.3 |
| 6 | HT7F6AS | HTS7F6AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 145 | 4 | 30 | 5.8 | 16.6 |
| 9 | HT7F9AS | HTS7F9AS | 17 | 20 | 11 | 225 | 4 | 30 | 8.7 | 25.0 |

Group G: 208 Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 480Y/277 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog Number <br> Group I <br> Rolled Steel | Catalog Number <br> Group II <br> Stainless Steel | Height <br> (inch) | Width <br> (inch) | Depth <br> (inch) | Approx. <br> Ship Weight <br> (lbs) | Design <br> Style | Elec <br> Conn** | Primary <br> Amps | Secondary <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | HT84F3AS | HTS84F3AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 97 | 4 | 31 | 8.3 | 3.6 |
| 6 | HT84F6AS | HTS84F6AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 141 | 4 | 31 | 16.6 | 7.2 |
| 9 | HT84F9AS | HTS84F9AS | 17 | 20 | 11 | 256 | 4 | 31 | 25.0 | 10.8 |

Group H: $\mathbf{2 4 0}$ Volt $\Delta$ Primary, 480Y/277 Secondary, 60 Hz

| kVA | Catalog Number Group I Rolled Steel | Catalog Number Group II <br> Stainless Steel | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Approx. Ship Weight (lbs) | Design Style** | Elec <br> Conn** | Primary Amps | Secondary Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | HT85F3AS | HTS85F3AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 97 | 4 | 32 | 7.2 | 3.6 |
| 6 | HT85F6AS | HTS85F6AS | 13 | 16 | 9 | 141 | 4 | 32 | 14.4 | 7.2 |
| 9 | HT85F9AS | HTS85F9AS | 17 | 20 | 11 | 256 | 4 | 32 | 21.6 | 10.8 |

* cUL Underwriters tested to CSA standards.
** Design Styles and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.

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## Design Styles



Style 1 - Ventilated


Style 3 - Encapsulated


Style 2 - Non-Encapsulated


Style 4 - Encapsulated

## Customized Enclosures - Contact Technical Services



Style 5 - Encapsulated
Available for all encapsulated kVA sizes (For NEMA 4, 12 and 4X)

## Electrical Connections (Single Phase)

| $240 \times 480$ Volt Primary 120/240 Volt Secondary Taps: None |  | $15$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underbrace{\mathrm{H} 4}$ |
| $\int_{x 1}^{m}$ |  | $6$ |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 480 | H2 to H3 | H1 \& H4 |
| 240 | H1 to H3 H 2 to H 4 | H1 \& H4 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 240 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 120-0-120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X2 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to } \underset{=}{1} \end{aligned}$ | X1-X2-X4 |
| 120 | X1 to X3 X2 to X4 | X1 \& X4 |
| HS1 Series |  |  |

$240 \times 480$ Volt Primary,
$120 / 240$ Volt Secondary
Taps: $2,2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ FCAN; $4,21 / 2 \%$ FCBN


| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 504 | H5 to H6 | $\mathrm{H} 1 \& \mathrm{H} 10$ |
| 492 | H4 to H6 | H1 \& H10 |
| 480 | H4 to H7 | H1 \& H10 |
| 468 | H3 to H7 | H 1 \& H10 |
| 456 | H3 to H8 | H1 \& H10 |
| 444 | H2 to H8 | H1 \& H10 |
| 432 | H2 to H9 | H1 \& H10 |
| 252 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} 1 \text { to } \mathrm{H6} \\ & \text { H5 to } \mathrm{H} 10 \end{aligned}$ | H1 \& H10 |
| 240 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} 1 \text { to } \mathrm{H} 7 \\ & \mathrm{H} 4 \text { to } \mathrm{H} 10 \end{aligned}$ | H 1 \& H10 |
| 228 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} 1 \text { to } \mathrm{H} 8 \\ & \mathrm{H} 3 \text { to } \mathrm{H} 10 \end{aligned}$ | H1 \& H10 |
| 216 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H} 1 \text { to } \mathrm{H} 9 \\ \mathrm{H} 2 \text { to } \mathrm{H} 10 \end{gathered}$ | H1 \& H10 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 240 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 120-0-120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X2 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to } \xlongequal[\underline{1}]{ } \end{aligned}$ | X1-X2-X4 |
| 120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X1 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to X4 } \end{aligned}$ | X1 \& X4 |
| HS5 Series |  |  |


| $240 \times 480$ Volt Primary |
| :--- |
| $120 / 240$ Volt Secondary |
| Taps: None |



| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 480 | H2 to H3 | H1 \& H4 |
| 240 | H1 to H3 <br> H2 to H4 | H1 \& H4 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 240 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| $120-0-120$ | X2 to X3 <br> X2 to $\perp$ <br> $=$ | X1-X2-X4 |
| 120 | X1 to X3 <br> X2 to X4 | X1 \& X4 |
| HS1 Series |  |  |
|  |  |  |

120/208/240/277 Volt Primary 19
120/240 Volt Secondary Taps: None

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 277 | H2 to H3 | H1 \& H6 |
| 240 | H2 to H3 | H1 \& H5 |
| 208 | H2 to H3 | H1 \& H4 |
| 120 | H1 to H3 H 2 to H5 | H1 \& H5 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 240 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 120-0-120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X2 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to } \underset{=}{1} \end{aligned}$ | X1-X2-X4 |
| 120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X1 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to X4 } \end{aligned}$ | X1 \& X4 |
| HS12 Series (1 kVA only) |  |  |

$\underset{=}{\perp}=$ Earth Ground

## $240 \times 480$ Volt Primary <br> 120/240 Volt Secondary <br> 17

Taps: $2,2 ½ \%$ FCAN \& FCBN


| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 504 | H4 to H5 | H1 \& H8 |
| 492 | H3 to H5 | H1 \& H8 |
| 480 | H3 to H6 | H1 \& H8 |
| 468 | H2 to H6 | H1 \& H8 |
| 456 | H2 to H7 | H1 \& H8 |
| 252 | H1 to H5 H 4 to H 8 | H1 \& H8 |
| 240 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} 1 \text { to } \mathrm{H6} \\ & \mathrm{H} 3 \text { to } \mathrm{HB} \end{aligned}$ | H1 \& H8 |
| 228 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} 1 \text { to H7 } \\ & \mathrm{H} 2 \text { to H8 } \end{aligned}$ | H1 \& H8 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 240 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 120-0-120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X2 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to } \stackrel{1}{=} \end{aligned}$ | X1-X2-X4 |
| 120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X1 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to X4 } \end{aligned}$ | X1 \& X4 |
| HS5 Series |  |  |

120/208/240/277 Volt Primary
120/240 Volt Secondary Taps: None

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 277 | H4 to H5 | H1 \& H8 |
| 240 | H3 to H6 | H1 \& H8 |
| 208 | H2 to H7 | H1 \& H8 |
| 120 | H 1 to H 6 H3 to H8 | H1 \& H8 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 240 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 120-0-120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X2 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to } \stackrel{1}{=} \end{aligned}$ | X1-X2-X4 |
| 120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X1 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to X4 } \end{aligned}$ | X1 \& X4 |
| HS12 Series |  |  |

## Note:

Connect the electrostatic shield to the equipment ground (green) or to both the equipment ground and the system ground (white). Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Visit our website at www.solahd.com or

## Electrical Connections (Single Phase)

| 600 Volt Primary, 120/240 Volt Secondary Taps: None |  | 21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H1 |  | H2 |
|  |  |  |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 600 |  | H1 \& H2 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 240 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 120-0-120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X2 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to } \underline{1} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | X1, X2 \& X4 |
| 120 | X1 to X3 <br> X2 to X4 | X1 \& X4 |
| HS10 Series |  |  |

Note: 1 through 2 kVA units have electrostatic shielding.

## 190/200/208/220/380/400/415/440 Volt Pri. 110/220 Volt Secondary <br> Taps: None <br> 24



| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 440 | H5 to H6 | H1 \& H10 |
| 415 | H4 to H7 | H 1 \& H10 |
| 400 | H3 to H8 | H1 \& H10 |
| 380 | H 2 to H9 | H 1 \& H10 |
| 220 | H1 to H6, H5 to H10 | H 1 \& H10 |
| 208 | H 1 to H 7 , H 4 to H 10 | H 1 \& H10 |
| 200 | H 1 to H 8 , H3 to H10 | H 1 \& H10 |
| 190 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H} 1 \text { to } \mathrm{H} 9 \\ \mathrm{H} 2 \text { to } \mathrm{H} 10 \end{gathered}$ | H1 \& H10 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 220 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 110-0-110 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X2 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to } \underset{=}{1} \end{aligned}$ | X1, X2 \& X4 |
| 110 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X1 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to X4 } \end{aligned}$ | X1 \& X4 |
| HS14 Series |  |  |


| 600 Volt Primary 120/240 Volt Secondary Taps: 2, 5\% FCBN |  | $22$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 600 | H3 to H4 | H1 \& H6 |
| 570 | H2 to H4 | H1 \& H6 |
| 540 | H2 to H5 | H1 \& H6 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 240 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 120-0-120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X2 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to } \stackrel{1}{=} \end{aligned}$ | X1-X2-X4 |
| 120 | X1 to X3 <br> X2 to X4 | X1 \& X4 |
| HS10 Series |  |  |


| 190/200/208/220/380/400/415/440 Volt Pri. 110/220 Volt Secondary Taps: None |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | H9 H10 |
| $\mathrm{x}^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$ |  |  |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 440 | H5 to H6 | H1 \& H10 |
| 415 | H4 to H6 | H1 \& H9 |
| 400 | H3 to H6 | H1 \& H8 |
| 380 | H2 to H6 | H1 \& H7 |
| 220 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} 1 \text { to } \mathrm{H6} \\ & \mathrm{H} 5 \text { to } \mathrm{H} 10 \end{aligned}$ | H1 \& H10 |
| 208 | H1 to H6 H4 to H9 | H1 \& H9 |
| 200 | H1 to H6 H3 to H8 | H1 \& H8 |
| 190 | H1 to H6 H 2 to $\mathrm{H}^{7}$ | H1 \& H7 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| 220 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 110-0-110 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X2 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to } \underset{=}{1} \end{aligned}$ | X1, X2 \& X4 |
| 110 | X1 to X3 <br> X2 to X4 | X1 \& X4 |
| HS14 Series (1 kVA only) |  |  |

## Notes:

Connect the electrostatic shield to the equipment ground (green) or to both the equipment ground and the system ground (white). Specifications are subject to change without notice.

## Electrical Connections (Three Phase)



| $208 \Delta$ Volt Primary 208Y/120 Volt Secondary Taps: 2, 5\% FCBN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Primary Voltage | Connect Taps | Connect Lines To |
| 208 | $1-\mathrm{H} 1 \& 2-\mathrm{H} 2 \& 3-\mathrm{H} 3$ | H1, H2, H3 |
| 198 | $4-\mathrm{H} 1 \& 5-\mathrm{H} 2$ \& 6-H3 | H1, H2, H3 |
| 187 | $7-\mathrm{H} 18 \& 8-\mathrm{H} 2$ \& 9-H3 | H1, H2, H3 |
| Secondary Voltage |  | Connect Lines To |
| 208 |  | X1, X2, \& X3 |
| 120 |  | X0, X1, X2, X3 |
| HT3 Series |  |  |


$480 \Delta$ Volt Primary
208Y/120 Volt Secondary
Taps: 2, 5\% FCBN


| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 480 | $1-\mathrm{H} 1$ \& 2-H2 \& 3- H3 | H1, H2, H3 |
| 456 | $4-\mathrm{H} 1 \& 5-\mathrm{H} 2 \& 6-\mathrm{H} 3$ | H1, H2, H3 |
| 432 | $7-\mathrm{H} 1$ \& 8-H2 \& 9- H3 | H1, H2, H3 |
| Secondary Voltage |  | Connect Lines to |
| 208 |  | X1, X2, \& X3 |
| 120 |  | X0, X1, X2, X3 |
| HT1 Series |  |  |

$$
\frac{1}{\underline{I}}=\text { Earth Ground }
$$

## Notes:

Connect the electrostatic shield to the equipment ground (green) or to both the equipment ground and the system ground (white). Specifications are subject to change without notice.

6

## Electrical Connections (Three Phase)



| Primary <br> Voltage | Connect Taps | Line Leads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 240 | $1-\mathrm{X} 1$ \& 2-X2 \& 3-X3 | $\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{X} 3$ |
| 228 | $4-\mathrm{X} 1$ \& 5-X2 \& 6-X3 | $\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{X} 3$ |
| 216 | $7-\mathrm{X} 1$ \& 8-X2 \& 9-X3 | $\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{X} 3$ |
| Secondary <br> Voltage |  | Line Leads |
| 480 |  | $\mathrm{H} 1, \mathrm{H} 2, \mathrm{H} 3$ |
| 277 |  | $\mathrm{HO}, \mathrm{H} 1, \mathrm{H} 2, \mathrm{H} 3$ |

HT85 Series


## Notes:

Connect the electrostatic shield to the equipment ground (green) or to both the equipment ground and the system ground (white). Specifications are subject to change without notice.

## Custom Transformers

If you can't find what you are looking for here, please fill out the information below and submit to our Technical Services Group. We are happy to provide a quote on a custom transformer if available. SolaHD is pleased to offer the broadest range of transformers on the market including many custom designs.


## Specification Guide for Low Voltage, General Purpose, Dry Type Transformers ( 600 Volt Class) - . 05 kVA to 500 kVA

## General

Single and three phase distribution transformers (600 Volt and below)

- Provide and install, as referenced on the electrical plans, enclosed dry type transformers as manufactured by SolaHD or approved equal.


## Standards

- Transformers must be listed by Underwriters Laboratory, evaluated to CSA standards and designed, constructed and rated in accordance with NEMA ST 20 and applicable IEEE \& OSHA specifications. Certain units are compliant with the TP-1 standards enacted by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.


## Construction

Cores

- All transformer cores shall be constructed of low loss, high quality, electrical grade laminate steel. By design, the flux density is to be kept well below the saturation level to reduce audible sound level and minimize core losses. The core volume shall allow operation at 10\% above rated primary voltage at no load without exceeding the temperature rise of the unit.


## Coils

- Coil conductors shall be either aluminum or copper and must be continuous. The entire core and coil assembly shall be impregnated with a thermal setting varnish and cured to reduce hot spots in the coils and seal out moisture. Coils with exposed magnet wire will not be acceptable. Transformers shall have common core construction.
- All transformers 1 kVA or larger shall incorporate a faraday (electrostatic) shield between primary and secondary windings for the attenuation of voltage spikes, line noise and voltage transients.
- General purpose transformers are classified as isolation transformers.


## Electrostatic Shield

- For power conditioning purposes, it is recommended that isolation transformers be equipped with electrostatic shielding between the primary and secondary windings. An electrostatic shield provides a conducting path to ground that reduces the effect of coupling between primary and secondary windings and improves the isolation transformer's ability to isolate its' load from the common-mode noise present on the input power source. Electrostatic shields significantly reduce or eliminate electrical disturbances on the line from being transmitted to the sensitive load.


## Enclosures

- Transformer enclosures shall be constructed of heavy gauge sheet steel and coated with a grey powder paint finish (ANSI 61). Enclosures shall be UL/NEMA Type 1/3R rated for outdoor use. This information must be listed on the transformer nameplate.
- Maximum transformer enclosure temperature will not exceed $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise above a $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient under full load.
- The transformer enclosure must be grounded by the installer in accordance with the latest edition of the National Electric Code and any local codes or ordinances.


## Performance

- Audible sound levels will not exceed limits established in NEMA ST20:

| Less than 10 kVA | 40 db |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10 to 50 kVA | 45 db |
| 51 to 150 kVA | 50 db |
| 151 to 300 kVA | 55 db |
| 301 to 500 kVA | 60 db |

- Transformers shall incorporate a UL recognized insulation system.


## Warranty

- Transformers are warranted against material, performance and workmanship defects for a period of ten (10) years from date of manufacture with the provision for an additional two (2) years. Custom transformers come with a 1-year warranty.


## Approval

- Typical performance and dimensional data on similar units must be submitted on all transformers for approval. Factory testing must have been conducted in accordance with NEMA ST20. Submitted performance and dimensional data must include, but is not limited to the following:
A. Height, width, depth, mounting dimensions, conduit entry locations and lifting provisions
B. Weight
C. Transformer losses
D. Potential tests both applied and induced
E. Temperature - ambient and rise under full load
F. Insulation class
G. \% excitation current
H. Electrical schematic including taps
I. Polarity and phase rotation
J. kVA, frequency and voltage rating
K. IR, IX, and IZ percentages at reference temperature
L. Audible sound level


Buck-Boost transformers are small, single phase, dry type distribution transformers designed and shipped as insulating/isolating transformers. They have a dual voltage primary and a dual voltage secondary. These transformers can be connected for a wide range of voltage combinations. The most common use is to buck (lower) or boost (raise) the supply voltage a small amount, usually 5 to $27 \%$. Buck-boost transformers are in compliance with NEC Article 210-9, Exception 1 when field connected as an autotransformer.

The major advantages of Buck-boost transformers are their low cost, compact size and light weight. They are also more efficient and cost less than equivalent isolation transformers. When connected as an autotransformer, they can handle loads up to 20 times the nameplate rating. A buck-boost transformer is the ideal solution for changing line voltage by small amounts.

When a buck-boost has the primary and secondary windings connected, per recommended instructions, it becomes an autotransformer. Now only the secondary windings are transforming voltage and current. The majority of the kVA load passes directly from the supply to the load. This is the reason buck-boost transformers can supply a load with a much larger kVA rating than the nameplate indicates.

## Low voltage lighting control applications

SolaHD buck-boost transformers are designed to supply power to low voltage lighting circuits, control panels or other systems requiring $12,16,24,32$, or 48 Volts. When connected as an insulating transformer (by following the wiring diagram located after the specification tables on the inside of the transformer case), the transformer's capacity matches the nameplate kVA rating.

SolaHD buck-boost transformers are also suited for low voltage landscape lighting. They are UL listed for outdoor service and their compact size makes them the perfect solution for providing power to accent lighting applications. Electrical Connection diagrams are shown at the end of this chapter.

When using dimmers for low voltage lighting applications, use dimmers on the output of the transformer that are designed and rated for use with magnetic loads. We strongly recommend contacting the dimmer manufacturer for advice on your specific lighting application


Accessories

- Surge Protective Devices
- Active Tracking Filters


## Selection Steps

## 1. Input Line Voltage

Measure the supply voltage with a voltmeter.
2. Voltage Required for the Load

Check the load equipment to determine the voltage requirement.

## 3. kVA or Ampere Rating of the Load

Find either the load kVA or the load amperage requirements. This information is listed on the nameplate of the load equipment.

## 4. Frequency

Either 50 or 60 Hz . The frequency of the transformer must match the frequency of the load.

## 5. Number of Phases

Single or three phase line and load must match. (A transformer cannot convert single to three phase.) A common application is to make a single phase connection from a three phase supply by using one phase of the three phase supply circuit. Be careful not to overload that phase of the three phase supply. For buckboost applications the supply must provide load kVA - not just the nameplate rating of the buck-boost. Refer to the Selection Tables on the following pages.

Three phase, buck-boost applications require two or three transformers. Check the "Quantity Required" column of the Three Phase Selection Tables for the exact quantity.

## Fusing Buck-Boost Transformers

For determining the correct size of breaker or fuse for a given range of input or output ampere ratings, refer to Section 450-4, of the National Electric Code (NEC).
" 450-4, Autotransformers 600 Volts, Nominal or Less.
(a) Overcurrent Protection. Each autotransformer 600 volts, nominal or less shall be protected by an individual overcurrent device installed in series with each ungrounded input conductor. Such overcurrent device shall be rated or set at not more than 125 percent of the rated full-load input current of the autotransformer. An overcurrent device shall not be installed in series with the shunt winding ..."'
" ...Exception. Where the rated input current of an autotransformer 9 amperes or more and 125 percent of this current does not correspond to a standard rating of a fuse or non-adjustable circuit breaker, the next higher standard rating described in Section 240-6 shall be permitted. Where the rated input current is less than 9 amperes, an overcurrent device rated or set at no more than 167 percent of the input current shall be permitted...."


[^11]Using the Selection Tables

1. Determine if you are trying to Boost (raise) or Buck (lower) your voltage. Select an input/output voltage combination that comes closest to matching your application from the appropriate single or three phase charts on the following pages.
2. Move across your selected input/output voltage row to the amperage or kVA rating closest to, but greater than the rating required by your load.
3. Reading the top of the column will give you the catalog number of the exact buck-boost transformer you need. See the Specification Tables on the next page.
4. Connect the transformers according to the diagram indicated. See the Electrical Connections section at the end of this chapter. Connection diagrams are packed with each transformer.

## Specification Tables

Group 1 - $120 \times 240$ Volt Primary, 12/24 Volt Secondary
${ }^{c}$ (UL) us E77014

| KVA | Catalog Number | Maximum Secondary Amperage |  | Height | Width | Depth | Ship Weight | Design | Elec |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 12 V | 24 V | (inch) | (inch) | (inch) | lbs (kg) | Style | Conn |
| Non-Encapsulated - $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, Single Phase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.05 | HS19B50 | 4.16 | 2.08 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 (0.91) | 2 | 1 |
| 0.1 | HS19B100 | 8.33 | 4.16 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 (1.82) | 2 | 1 |
| 0.15 | HS19B150 | 12.5 | 6.25 | 7.5 | 4 | 4 | 5 (2.27) | 2 | 1 |
| 0.25 | HS19B250 | 20.8 | 10.4 | 7.5 | 4 | 4 | 8 (3.64) | 2 | 1 |
| Encapsulated - 60 Hz , Single Phase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.5 | HS19F500B | 41.6 | 20.8 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 22 (10.0) | 3 | 1 |
| 0.75 | HS19F750B | 62.5 | 31.2 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 27 (12.27) | 3 | 1 |
| 1 | HS19F1B | 83.3 | 41.6 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 28 (12.73) | 3 | 1 |
| 1.5 | HS19F1.5A | 125 | 62.5 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 38 (17.27) | 4 | 1 |
| 2 | HS19F2A | 166.6 | 83.3 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 45 (20.45) | 4 | 1 |
| 3 | HS19F3A | 250 | 125 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 55 (25.0) | 4 | 1 |
| 5 | HS19F5A | 416.5 | 208.3 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 100 (45.45) | 4 | 1 |
| 7.5 | HS19F7.5A | 625 | 312.5 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 135 (61.36) | 4 | 1 |

Group 2-120×240 Volt Primary, 16/32 Volt Secondary
(UL) us E77014

| KVA | Catalog Number | MaximumSecondaryAmperage |  | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight lbs (kg) | Design Style | Elec <br> Conn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 16 V | 32 V |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Encapsulated - $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, Single Phase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.15 | HS20B150 | 9.38 | 4.69 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 6 (2.73) | 2 | 2 |
| 0.25 | HS20B250 | 15.6 | 7.81 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 (3.64) | 2 | 2 |
| Encapsulated - 60 Hz , Single Phase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.5 | HS20F500B | 31.2 | 15.6 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 22 (10.0) | 3 | 2 |
| 0.75 | HS20F750B | 46.8 | 23.4 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 27 (12.27) | 3 | 2 |
| 1 | HS20F1B | 62.5 | 31.2 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 28 (12.73) | 3 | 2 |
| 1.5 | HS20F1.5A | 93.7 | 46.8 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 38 (17.27) | 4 | 2 |
| 2 | HS20F2A | 125 | 62.5 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 45 (20.45) | 4 | 2 |
| 3 | HS20F3A | 187.5 | 93.7 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 55 (25.0) | 4 | 2 |
| 5 | HS20F5A | 312 | 156 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 100 (45.45) | 4 | 2 |
| 7.5 | HS20F7.5A | 468 | 234 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 135 (61.36) | 4 | 2 |

Note: Weights and dimensions may change and should not be used for construction purposes.

Specification Tables - continued

Group 3-240x 480 Volt Primary, 24/48 Volt Secondary

| KVA | Catalog <br> Number | Maximum Secondary Amperage |  | Height (inch) | Width (inch) | Depth (inch) | Ship Weight (lbs) | Design Style | Elec Conn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 24 V | 48 V |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Encapsulated - $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, Single Phase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.15 | HS22B150 | 6.25 | 3.13 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 0.25 | HS22B250 | 10.4 | 5.2 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| Encapsulated - 60 Hz , Single Phase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.5 | HS22F500B | 20.8 | 10.4 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 22 | 3 | 3 |
| 0.75 | HS22F750B | 31.2 | 15.6 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 27 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | HS22F1B | 41.6 | 20.8 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 28 | 3 | 3 |
| 1.5 | HS22F1.5A | 62.5 | 31.2 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 38 | 4 | 3 |
| 2 | HS22F2A | 83.3 | 41.6 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 45 | 4 | 3 |
| 3 | HS22F3A | 125 | 62.5 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 55 | 4 | 3 |
| 5 | HS22F5A | 208 | 104 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 100 | 4 | 3 |
| 7.5 | HS22F7.5A | 312 | 156 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 135 | 4 | 3 |

## Electrical Connections for Low Voltage Applications

$\underset{=}{\perp}=$ Earth Ground

| $120 \times 240$ Volt Primary, <br> 12/24 Volt Secondary <br> Taps: None |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H1 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} m \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{gathered}$ |
| Primary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines To |
| 240 | H 2 to H3 | H 18 H 4 |
| 120 | H1 to H3 H 2 to H 4 | H 1 \& H4 |
| Secondary Voltage | Interconnect | Connect Lines To |
| 24 | X2 to X3 | X1 \& X4 |
| 12-0-12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X2 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to } \frac{1}{\underline{1}} \end{aligned}$ | X1-X2-X4 |
| 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X1 to X3 } \\ & \text { X2 to X4 } \end{aligned}$ | X1 \& X4 |
| HS19 and S19 Series |  |  |


| 120 X 240 Volt Primary, |
| :--- |
| 16/32 Volt Secondary |
| Taps: None |
| Primary |
| Voltage |


| 240 X 480 Volt Primary, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 24/48 Volt Secondary |
| Taps: None |

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Design Styles


Style 2 - Non-Encapsulated


Style 3 - Encapsulated

Style 4 - Encapsulated


Custom Design Styles


Style 5 - Encapsulated
Available for all encapsulated KVA sizes (For NEMA 4, 12 and 4X)

Selection Tables: Single Phase

Table 1: Using Group 1 ( $120 \times 240$ V Primary, 12/24 V Secondary) Transformers
E77014

| Input Voltage | Output Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS19B50 | HS19B100 | HS19B150 | HS19B250 | HS19F500B | HS19F750B | HS19F1B |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 120 | 1 | B1 | KVA | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 2.5 | 3.75 | 5.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.08 | 4.16 | 6.25 | 10.4 | 20.8 | 31.2 | 41.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 50.0 | 70.0 |
| 109 | 120 | 1 | A1 | KVA | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 10.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.16 | 8.33 | 12.5 | 20.8 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 83.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 90.0 | 125.0 |
| 189 | 208 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 0.43 | 0.87 | 1.3 | 2.16 | 4.33 | 6.49 | 8.65 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.08 | 4.16 | 6.25 | 10.4 | 20.8 | 31.2 | 41.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 60.0 |
| 197 | 208 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 0.87 | 1.73 | 2.6 | 4.33 | 8.65 | 13.0 | 17.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.16 | 8.33 | 12.5 | 20.8 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 83.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 90.0 | 110.0 |
| 208 | 229 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 0.48 | 0.95 | 1.43 | 2.38 | 4.77 | 7.15 | 9.54 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.08 | 4.16 | 6.25 | 10.4 | 20.8 | 31.2 | 41.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 60.0 |
| $218 * *$ | 240 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 10.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.08 | 4.16 | 6.25 | 10.4 | 20.8 | 31.2 | 41.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 60.0 |
| 229 | 240 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.16 | 8.33 | 12.5 | 20.8 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 83.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 90.0 | 110.0 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 132** | 120 | 1 | A2 | KVA | 0.55 | 1.1 | 1.65 | 2.75 | 5.5 | 8.25 | 11.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.58 | 9.16 | 13.75 | 22.9 | 45.8 | 68.7 | 91.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 80 | 110 |
| 144** | 120 | 1 | B2 | KVA | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 6.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.5 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 25 | 37.5 | 50.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| 229 | 208 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 0.48 | 0.95 | 1.43 | 2.38 | 4.77 | 7.15 | 9.54 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.29 | 4.58 | 6.88 | 11.4 | 22.9 | 34.4 | 45.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| 252** | 240 | 1 | C2 | KVA | 1.04 | 2.1 | 3.15 | 5.25 | 10.5 | 15.7 | 21 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.34 | 8.75 | 13.13 | 21.8 | 43.7 | 65.6 | 87.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 110.0 |
| 264** | 240 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 0.55 | 1.1 | 1.65 | 2.75 | 5.5 | 8.25 | 11.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.29 | 4.58 | 6.88 | 11.4 | 22.9 | 34.3 | 45.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 |

[^12]Selection Tables: Single Phase

Table 1: Using Group 1 ( $120 \times 240$ V Primary, $12 / 24$ V Secondary) Transformers

| Input <br> Voltage | Output Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS19F1.5A | HS19F2A | HS19F3A | HS19F5A | HS19F7.5A |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 120 | 1 | B1 | KVA | 7.5 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 37.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 62.5 | 83.3 | 125.0 | 208.0 | 312.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 100.0 | 125.0 | 200.0 | 350.0 | 500.0 |
| 109 | 120 | 1 | A1 | KVA | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 49.9 | 75.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 125.0 | 167.0 | 250.0 | 416.0 | 625.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 175.0 | 250.0 | 350.0 | 600.0 | 1000.0 |
| 189 | 208 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 13.0 | 17.3 | 26.0 | 43.3 | 64.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 62.5 | 83.3 | 125.0 | 208.0 | 312.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 90.0 | 125.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| 197 | 208 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 26.0 | 34.7 | 52.0 | 86.5 | 130.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 125.0 | 167.0 | 250.0 | 416.0 | 625.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 175.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 | 600.0 | 1000.0 |
| 208 | 229 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 14.3 | 19.1 | 28.6 | 47.6 | 71.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 62.5 | 83.3 | 125.0 | 208.0 | 312.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 90.0 | 125.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| 218** | 240 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 49.9 | 74.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 62.5 | 83.3 | 125.0 | 208.0 | 312.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 90.0 | 125.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| 229 | 240 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 30.0 | 40.1 | 60.0 | 99.8 | 150.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 125.0 | 167.0 | 250.0 | 416.0 | 625.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 175.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 | 600.0 | 1000.0 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 132** | 120 | 1 | A2 | KVA | 16.5 | 22.0 | 33.0 | 54.9 | 82.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 137.5 | 183.3 | 275.0 | 457.6 | 687.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 175.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 | 600.0 | 800.0 |
| $144^{* *}$ | 120 | 1 | B2 | KVA | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 30.0 | 44.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 75.0 | 100.0 | 150.0 | 249.6 | 374.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 80.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 400.0 |
| 229 | 208 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 14.3 | 19.1 | 28.6 | 47.6 | 71.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 68.8 | 91.6 | 137.5 | 228.8 | 343.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 80.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 400.0 |
| 252** | 240 | 1 | C2 | KVA | 31.5 | 42.0 | 63.0 | 104.8 | 157.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 131.3 | 174.9 | 262.5 | 436.8 | 656.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 175.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 | 600.0 | 800.0 |
| $264^{* *}$ | 240 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 16.5 | 22.0 | 33.0 | 54.9 | 78.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 68.8 | 91.6 | 137.5 | 228.8 | 343.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 80.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 400.0 |

* For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

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Selection Tables: Single Phase

Table 2: Using Group 2 ( $120 \times 240$ V Primary, 16/32 V Secondary) Transformers

| Input Voltage | Output Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS20B150 | HS20B250 | HS20F500B | HS20F750B | HS20F1B |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 95 | 120 | 1 | B1 | KVA | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.7 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 23.4 | 31.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 40.0 | 50.0 |
| 106 | 120 | 1 | A1 | KVA | 1.1 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 7.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 9.4 | 15.6 | 31.2 | 46.8 | 62.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 25.0 | 45.0 | 70.0 | 90.0 |
| 183 | 208 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 1.0 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.7 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 23.4 | 31.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 45.0 |
| 195 | 208 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 2.0 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 13.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 9.4 | 15.6 | 31.2 | 46.8 | 62.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 25.0 | 45.0 | 70.0 | 90.0 |
| 208 | 236 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 1.1 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 7.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.7 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 23.4 | 31.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 40.0 | 50.0 |
| 225 | 240 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 2.3 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 11.2 | 15.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 9.4 | 15.6 | 31.2 | 46.8 | 62.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 25.0 | 45.0 | 70.0 | 90.0 |
| $240^{* *}$ | 272 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 1.3 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 8.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.7 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 23.4 | 31.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 45.0 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 136** | 120 | 1 | A2 | KVA | 1.3 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 8.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 10.6 | 17.7 | 35.4 | 53.2 | 70.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 20.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 |
| 152** | 120 | 1 | B2 | KVA | 0.7 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 4.7 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 6.0 | 9.9 | 19.8 | 29.6 | 39.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 |
| 236 | 208 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 1.1 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 7.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 5.3 | 8.9 | 17.7 | 26.5 | 35.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 |
| 256** | 240 | 1 | C2 | KVA | 2.4 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 10.0 | 16.6 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 66.7 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 20.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 |
| 272** | 240 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 1.3 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 8.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 5.3 | 8.8 | 17.7 | 26.5 | 35.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 |

* For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

Selection Tables: Single Phase

Table 2: Using Group 2 (120 x 240 V Primary, 16/32 V Secondary) Transformers
E77014

| Input Voltage | Output <br> Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS20F1.5A | HS20F2A | HS20F3A | HS20F5A | HS20F7.5A |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 95 | 120 | 1 | B1 | KVA | 5.6 | 7.5 | 11.2 | 18.7 | 28.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 46.8 | 62.5 | 93.7 | 156.0 | 234.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 80.0 | 100.0 | 150.0 | 250.0 | 400.0 |
| 106 | 120 | 1 | A1 | KVA | 11.2 | 15.0 | 22.5 | 37.4 | 56.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 93.7 | 125.0 | 187.5 | 312.0 | 468.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 150.0 | 200.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 | 700.0 |
| 183 | 208 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 9.7 | 13.0 | 19.5 | 32.4 | 48.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 46.8 | 62.5 | 93.7 | 156.0 | 234.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 70.0 | 90.0 | 150.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 |
| 195 | 208 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 19.5 | 26.0 | 39.0 | 64.9 | 97.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 93.7 | 125.0 | 187.5 | 312.0 | 468.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 125.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 | 450.0 | 700.0 |
| 208 | 236 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 11.0 | 14.7 | 22.0 | 36.8 | 55.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 46.8 | 62.5 | 93.7 | 156.0 | 234.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 70.0 | 90.0 | 150.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 |
| 225 | 240 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 22.5 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 74.8 | 112.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 93.7 | 125.0 | 187.5 | 312.0 | 468.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 125.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 | 450.0 | 700.0 |
| 240** | 272 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 12.7 | 17.0 | 25.5 | 42.4 | 63.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 46.8 | 62.5 | 93.7 | 156.0 | 234.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 70.0 | 90.0 | 150.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 136** | 120 | 1 | A2 | KVA | 12.7 | 17.0 | 25.5 | 42.4 | 63.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 106.2 | 141.7 | 212.5 | 353.6 | 530.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 125.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 | 400.0 | 600.0 |
| 152** | 120 | 1 | B2 | KVA | 7.1 | 9.5 | 14.3 | 23.7 | 35.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 59.4 | 79.2 | 118.8 | 197.6 | 296.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 60.0 | 80.0 | 125.0 | 200.0 | 300.0 |
| 236 | 208 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 11.1 | 14.8 | 22.1 | 36.8 | 55.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 53.2 | 70.9 | 106.4 | 177.0 | 265.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 60.0 | 80.0 | 125.0 | 200.0 | 300.0 |
| 256** | 240 | 1 | C2 | KVA | 24.0 | 32.0 | 48.0 | 79.9 | 119.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 99.9 | 133.3 | 200.0 | 332.8 | 499.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 125.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 | 400.0 | 600.0 |
| 272** | 240 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 12.8 | 17.0 | 25.5 | 42.4 | 63.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 53.2 | 70.8 | 106.3 | 176.8 | 265.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 60.0 | 80.0 | 125.0 | 200.0 | 300.0 |

* For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

Selection Tables: Single Phase

Table 3: Using Group 3 ( $240 \times 480$ V Primary, 24/48 V Secondary) Transformers

| Input <br> Voltage | Output Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS22B150 | HS22B250 | HS22F500B | HS22F750B | HS22F1B |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | 240 | 1 | B1 | KVA | 0.75 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 3.74 | 4.99 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.10 | 5.20 | 10.40 | 15.60 | 20.80 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| 230** | 277 | 1 | B1 | KVA | 0.87 | 1.44 | 2.88 | 4.22 | 5.76 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.10 | 5.20 | 10.40 | 15.60 | 20.80 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 |
| 346 | 380 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 1.20 | 1.98 | 3.95 | 5.93 | 7.90 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.10 | 5.20 | 10.40 | 15.60 | 20.80 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| 362 | 380 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 2.40 | 3.95 | 7.90 | 11.86 | 15.81 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 6.30 | 10.40 | 20.80 | 31.20 | 41.60 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 60.00 |
| 378 | 416 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 1.30 | 2.16 | 4.33 | 6.49 | 8.65 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.10 | 5.20 | 10.40 | 15.60 | 20.80 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| 436 | 480 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 1.50 | 2.50 | 4.99 | 7.49 | 9.98 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.10 | 5.20 | 10.40 | 15.60 | 20.80 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| 458** | 480 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 3.00 | 4.99 | 9.98 | 14.98 | 19.97 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 6.30 | 10.40 | 20.80 | 31.20 | 41.60 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 45.00 | 60.00 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 277** | 230 | 1 | B2 | KVA | 0.86 | 1.44 | 2.88 | 4.33 | 5.76 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.80 | 6.26 | 12.53 | 18.79 | 25.05 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| 398 | 380 | 1 | C2 | KVA | 2.50 | 4.14 | 8.28 | 12.40 | 16.60 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 6.50 | 10.89 | 21.79 | 32.70 | 43.60 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 60.00 |
| 418** | 380 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 1.30 | 2.18 | 4.35 | 6.52 | 8.69 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.40 | 5.72 | 11.40 | 17.20 | 22.90 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| 504** | 480 | 1 | C2 | KVA | 3.10 | 5.24 | 10.50 | 15.70 | 21.00 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 6.60 | 10.40 | 21.80 | 32.80 | 43.70 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 45.00 | 60.00 |
| $528^{* *}$ | 480 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 1.65 | 2.75 | 5.49 | 8.24 | 11.00 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.40 | 5.72 | 11.44 | 17.16 | 22.88 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |

* For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

Selection Tables: Single Phase

Table 3: Using Group 3 (240 x 480 V Primary, 24/48 V Secondary) Transformers
(UL)us E77014

| Input <br> Voltage | Output <br> Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS22F1.5A | HS22F2A | HS22F3A | HS22F5A | HS22F7.5A |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | 240 | 1 | B1 | KVA | 7.49 | 9.98 | 15.0 | 24.96 | 37.44 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 31.2 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 104.0 | 156.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 50.0 | 70.0 | 90.0 | 150.0 | 225.0 |
| 230** | 277 | 1 | B1 | KVA | 8.64 | 11.52 | 17.31 | 28.81 | 43.21 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 31.2 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 104.0 | 156.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 50.0 | 70.0 | 100.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 |
| 346 | 380 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 11.86 | 15.81 | 23.75 | 39.52 | 59.28 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 31.2 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 104.0 | 156.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 45.0 | 60.0 | 90.0 | 150.0 | 225.0 |
| 362 | 380 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 23.75 | 31.65 | 47.5 | 79.04 | 118.56 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 62.5 | 83.3 | 125 | 208 | 312.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 90.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| 378 | 416 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 12.98 | 17.31 | 26.0 | 43.26 | 64.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 31.2 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 104.0 | 156.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 50.0 | 60.0 | 90.0 | 150.0 | 225.0 |
| 436 | 480 | 1 | D1 | KVA | 14.98 | 19.97 | 30.0 | 49.92 | 74.88 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 31.2 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 104.0 | 156.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 45.0 | 60.0 | 90.0 | 150.0 | 225.0 |
| 458** | 480 | 1 | C1 | KVA | 30.0 | 39.98 | 60.0 | 99.84 | 149.76 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 62.5 | 83.3 | 125.0 | 208.0 | 312.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 90.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 277** | 230 | 1 | B2 | KVA | 8.64 | 11.5 | 17.3 | 28.8 | 43.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 37.6 | 50.1 | 75.3 | 125.3 | 187.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 150.0 | 200.0 |
| 398 | 380 | 1 | C2 | KVA | 24.8 | 33.1 | 49.8 | 82.8 | 124.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 65.4 | 87.1 | 130.9 | 217.9 | 326.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 80.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 400.0 |
| 418* | 380 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 13.0 | 17.4 | 26.1 | 43.5 | 65.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 34.3 | 45.8 | 68.8 | 114.4 | 171.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 150.0 | 200.0 |
| 504** | 480 | 1 | C2 | KVA | 31.4 | 41.9 | 63.0 | 104.8 | 157.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 65.5 | 87.4 | 131.3 | 218.4 | 327.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 90.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| $528^{* *}$ | 480 | 1 | D2 | KVA | 16.5 | 22.0 | 33.0 | 54.9 | 82.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 34.3 | 45.8 | 68.8 | 114.4 | 171.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 150.0 | 200.0 |

* For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

Selection Tables: Three Phase

Table 4: Using Group 1 ( $120 \times 240$ V Primary, 12/24 V Secondary) Transformers

| Input <br> Voltage | Output Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS19B50 | HS19B100 | HS19B150 | HS19B250 | HS19F500B | HS19F750B | HS19F1B |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 188 | 208 | 2 | F1 | KVA | 0.749 | 1.5 | 2.25 | 3.75 | 7.51 | 11.3 | 15.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.08 | 4.16 | 6.25 | 10.4 | 20.8 | 31.25 | 41.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 60.0 |
| 198 | 208 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 1.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 7.51 | 15.0 | 22.5 | 30.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.16 | 8.32 | 12.5 | 20.8 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 83.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 90.0 | 110.0 |
| 208 | 229 | 2 | F1 | KVA | 0.825 | 1.65 | 2.48 | 4.13 | 8.26 | 12.4 | 16.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.08 | 4.16 | 6.25 | 10.4 | 20.8 | 31.25 | 41.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 60.0 |
| 208 | 229 | 3 | J1 | KVA | 1.65 | 3.3 | 4.96 | 8.26 | 16.5 | 24.8 | 33.1 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.16 | 8.32 | 12.5 | 20.8 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 83.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 90.0 | 125.0 |
| $228 * *$ | 240 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 1.73 | 3.46 | 5.2 | 8.68 | 17.3 | 26 | 34.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.16 | 8.32 | 12.5 | 20.8 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 83.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 90.0 | 110.0 |
| 416 | 436 | 3 | L1 | KVA | 3.15 | 6.29 | 9.44 | 15.8 | 31.5 | 47.2 | 62.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.16 | 8.32 | 12.5 | 20.8 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 83.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 90.0 | 110.0 |
| 416 | 458 | 3 | M1 | KVA | 1.65 | 3.31 | 4.96 | 8.27 | 16.5 | 24.8 | 33 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.08 | 4.16 | 6.25 | 10.4 | 20.8 | 31.25 | 41.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 3.0 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 60.0 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 218 | 208 | 2 | E2 | KVA | 1.57 | 3.14 | 4.73 | 7.85 | 15.7 | 23.6 | 31.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.36 | 8.72 | 13.1 | 21.8 | 43.6 | 65.5 | 87.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 110.0 |
| 229 | 208 | 2 | F2 | KVA | 0.824 | 1.65 | 2.48 | 4.12 | 8.25 | 12.4 | 16.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.29 | 4.58 | 6.88 | 11.4 | 22.9 | 34.4 | 45.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| 252** | 240 | 2 | E2 | KVA | 1.82 | 3.63 | 5.46 | 9.08 | 18.2 | 27.3 | 36.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.37 | 8.74 | 13.1 | 21.8 | 43.7 | 65.6 | 87.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 60.00 | 80.00 | 110.00 |
| $264^{* *}$ | 240 | 2 | F2 | KVA | 0.951 | 1.9 | 2.86 | 4.76 | 9.51 | 14.3 | 19.00 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.29 | 4.58 | 6.88 | 11.44 | 22.9 | 34.4 | 45.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| 418 | 378 | 3 | M2 | KVA | 1.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 7.49 | 15.0 | 22.5 | 30.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 2.29 | 4.58 | 6.88 | 11.44 | 22.9 | 34.4 | 45.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 |

[^13]Selection Tables: Three Phase

Table 4: Using Group 1 (120 x 240 V Primary, 12/24 V Secondary) Transformers
c(U) us E77014

| Input <br> Voltage | Output <br> Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS19F1.5A | HS19F2A | HS19F3A | HS19F5A | HS19F7.5A |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 188 | 208 | 2 | F1 | KVA | 22.5 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 75.1 | 112.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 62.5 | 83.3 | 125.0 | 208.3 | 312.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 90.0 | 125.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| 198 | 208 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 45.0 | 60.0 | 90.1 | 150.1 | 225.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 125.0 | 166.6 | 250.0 | 416.6 | 625.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 175.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 | 600.0 | 1000.0 |
| 208 | 229 | 2 | F1 | KVA | 24.8 | 33.1 | 49.6 | 82.6 | 123.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 62.5 | 83.3 | 125.0 | 208.3 | 312.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 90.0 | 125.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| 208 | 229 | 3 | J1 | KVA | 49.6 | 66.1 | 99.2 | 165.3 | 247.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 125.0 | 166.6 | 250.0 | 416.6 | 625.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 175.0 | 250.0 | 350.0 | 600.0 | 1000.0 |
| $228 * *$ | 240 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 52.0 | 69.3 | 103.9 | 173.2 | 259.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 125.0 | 166.6 | 250.0 | 416.6 | 625.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 175.0 | 250.0 | 350.0 | 600.0 | 1000.0 |
| 416 | 436 | 3 | L1 | KVA | 94.4 | 125.8 | 188.79 | 314.6 | 472.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 125.0 | 166.6 | 250.0 | 416.6 | 625.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 175.0 | 250.0 | 350.0 | 600.0 | 1000.0 |
| 416 | 458 | 3 | M1 | KVA | 49.6 | 66.1 | 99.2 | 165.3 | 247.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 62.5 | 83.3 | 125.0 | 208.3 | 312.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 90.0 | 125.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 218 | 208 | 2 | E2 | KVA | 47.2 | 62.7 | 94.4 | 157.3 | 236.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 131.0 | 174.0 | 262.0 | 436.6 | 655.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 175.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 | 600.0 | 800.0 |
| 229 | 208 | 2 | F2 | KVA | 24.8 | 33.0 | 49.6 | 82.5 | 123.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 68.8 | 91.6 | 137.6 | 229.0 | 344.1 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 80.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 400.0 |
| 252** | 240 | 2 | E2 | KVA | 54.6 | 72.5 | 109.1 | 181.8 | 272.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 131.3 | 174.3 | 262.5 | 437.4 | 656.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 175.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 | 600.0 | 800.0 |
| 264** | 240 | 2 | F2 | KVA | 28.6 | 38.0 | 57.2 | 95.1 | 142.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 68.8 | 91.5 | 137.5 | 228.8 | 343.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 80.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 400.0 |
| 418 | 378 | 3 | M2 | KVA | 45.0 | 59.9 | 90.1 | 149.9 | 225.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 68.8 | 91.6 | 137.6 | 228.9 | 343.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 80.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 400.0 |

* For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

Visit our website at www.solaheviduty.com or

Selection Tables: Three Phase

Table 5: Using Group 2 ( $120 \times 240$ V Primary, 16/32 V Secondary) Transformers

| Input Voltage | Output Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS20B150 | HS20B250 | HS20F500B | HS20F750B | HS20F1B |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 184 | 208 | 2 | F1 | KVA | 1.69 | 2.81 | 5.63 | 8.44 | 11.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.69 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 23.4 | 31.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 45.0 |
| 195 | 208 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 3.38 | 5.63 | 11.3 | 16.9 | 22.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 9.38 | 15.6 | 31.2 | 46.9 | 62.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 25.0 | 45.0 | 70.0 | 90.0 |
| 208 | 236 | 2 | F1 | KVA | 1.92 | 3.19 | 6.39 | 9.58 | 12.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.69 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 23.4 | 31.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 45.0 |
| 208 | 236 | 3 | J1 | KVA | 3.83 | 6.38 | 12.8 | 19.2 | 25.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 9.38 | 15.6 | 31.2 | 46.9 | 62.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 25.0 | 45.0 | 70.0 | 90.0 |
| 225 | 240 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 3.9 | 6.5 | 13.0 | 19.5 | 26.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 9.38 | 15.6 | 31.2 | 46.9 | 62.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 25.0 | 45.0 | 70.0 | 90.0 |
| 416 | 443 | 3 | L1 | KVA | 7.2 | 12.0 | 24.0 | 36.0 | 48.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 9.38 | 15.6 | 31.2 | 46.9 | 62.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 25.0 | 45.0 | 70.0 | 90.0 |
| 416 | 471 | 3 | M1 | KVA | 3.83 | 6.37 | 12.8 | 19.1 | 25.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 4.69 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 23.4 | 31.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 45.0 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 222 | 208 | 2 | E2 | KVA | 3.61 | 6.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 24.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 10.0 | 16.6 | 33.3 | 50.1 | 66.7 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 20.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 |
| 236 | 208 | 2 | F2 | KVA | 1.92 | 3.19 | 6.38 | 9.56 | 12.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 5.32 | 8.85 | 17.7 | 26.5 | 35.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 |
| $256 * *$ | 240 | 2 | E2 | KVA | 4.16 | 6.92 | 13.8 | 20.8 | 27.7 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 10.1 | 16.6 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 66.7 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 20.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 |
| 272** | 240 | 2 | F2 | KVA | 2.21 | 3.67 | 7.35 | 11.0 | 14.7 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 5.32 | 8.84 | 17.7 | 26.5 | 35.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 |
| 432 | 380 | 3 | M2 | KVA | 3.51 | 5.84 | 11.7 | 17.5 | 23.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 5.33 | 8.87 | 17.7 | 26.6 | 35.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 |

* For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

Selection Tables: Three Phase

Table 5: Using Group 2 ( $120 \times 240$ V Primary, $16 / 32$ V Secondary) Transformers
c) UL US E77014

| Input <br> Voltage | Output Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS20F1.5A | HS20F2A | HS20F3A | HS20F5A | HS20F7.5A |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 184 | 208 | 2 | F1 | KVA | 16.9 | 22.5 | 33.8 | 56.3 | 84.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 46.9 | 62.5 | 93.8 | 156.0 | 234.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 60.0 | 90.0 | 150.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 |
| 195 | 208 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 33.8 | 45.0 | 67.6 | 112.6 | 168.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 93.7 | 125.0 | 187.5 | 312.0 | 468.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 125.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 | 450.0 | 700.0 |
| 208 | 236 | 2 | F1 | KVA | 19.2 | 25.6 | 38.2 | 63.9 | 95.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 46.9 | 62.5 | 93.7 | 156.0 | 234.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 70.0 | 90.0 | 150.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 |
| 208 | 236 | 3 | J1 | KVA | 38.2 | 51.1 | 76.6 | 127.7 | 191.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 93.7 | 125.0 | 187.5 | 312.0 | 468.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 150.0 | 200.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 | 700.0 |
| 225 | 240 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 71.9 | 52.0 | 77.9 | 129.9 | 194.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 93.7 | 125.0 | 187.5 | 312.0 | 468.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 125.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 | 450.0 | 700.0 |
| 416 | 443 | 3 | L1 | KVA | 71.9 | 95.9 | 143.9 | 239.8 | 359.7 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 93.7 | 125 | 187.5 | 312.0 | 468.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 125.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 | 450.0 | 700.0 |
| 416 | 471 | 3 | M1 | KVA | 38.2 | 51.0 | 76.5 | 127.5 | 191.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 46.9 | 62.5 | 93.8 | 156.0 | 234.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 70.0 | 90.0 | 150.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 222 | 208 | 2 | E2 | KVA | 36.0 | 48.1 | 72.1 | 120.0 | 179.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 100.0 | 133.4 | 200.1 | 333.0 | 499.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 125.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 | 400.0 | 600.0 |
| 236 | 208 | 2 | F2 | KVA | 19.2 | 25.5 | 38.8 | 63.8 | 95.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 53.2 | 70.9 | 106.4 | 177.0 | 265.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 60.0 | 80.0 | 125.0 | 200.0 | 300.0 |
| 256** | 240 | 2 | E2 | KVA | 41.5 | 55.4 | 83.1 | 138.3 | 207.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 99.9 | 133.3 | 200.0 | 332.8 | 499.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 125.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 | 400.0 | 600.0 |
| 272** | 240 | 2 | F2 | KVA | 22.1 | 29.4 | 44.2 | 73.5 | 110.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 53.2 | 70.8 | 106.3 | 176.8 | 265.2 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 60.0 | 80.0 | 125.0 | 200.0 | 300.0 |
| 432 | 380 | 3 | M2 | KVA | 35.1 | 46.8 | 70.2 | 116.7 | 175.1 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 53.3 | 71.1 | 106.6 | 177.3 | 266.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 60.0 | 80.0 | 125.0 | 200.0 | 300.0 |

* For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

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Selection Tables: Three Phase

Table 6: Using Group 3 (240 x 480 V Primary, 24/48 V Secondary) Transformers
cULUS E77014

| Input <br> Voltage | Output Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS22B150 | HS22B250 | HS22F500B | HS22F750B | HS22F1B |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 173 | 208 | 2 | G1 | KVA | 1.12 | 1.88 | 3.75 | 5.63 | 7.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.12 | 5.2 | 10.4 | 15.6 | 20.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 |
| 200 | 240 | 2 | G1 | KVA | 1.3 | 2.16 | 4.33 | 6.5 | 8.66 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.12 | 5.2 | 10.4 | 15.6 | 20.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 |
| 362 | 380 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 3.91 | 6.52 | 13 | 19.6 | 26.1 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 6.24 | 10.4 | 20.8 | 31.2 | 41.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 60.0 |
| 346 | 416 | 3 | K1 | KVA | 2.25 | 3.75 | 7.5 | 11.3 | 15.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.12 | 5.2 | 10.4 | 15.6 | 20.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 |
| 400 | 480 | 3 | K1 | KVA | 2.59 | 4.33 | 8.65 | 13.0 | 17.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.12 | 5.2 | 10.4 | 15.6 | 20.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 |
| 436 | 480 | 2 | F1 | KVA | 2.59 | 4.33 | 8.65 | 13 | 17.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.12 | 5.2 | 10.4 | 15.6 | 20.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 30.0 |
| 468 | 492 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 5.2 | 8.66 | 17.3 | 26.0 | 34.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 6.24 | 10.4 | 20.8 | 31.2 | 41.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 60.0 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250 | 208 | 2 | G2 | KVA | 1.35 | 2.25 | 4.5 | 6.75 | 9.01 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.75 | 6.25 | 12.5 | 18.7 | 25.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 |
| 457 | 380 | 3 | K2 | KVA | 2.47 | 4.12 | 8.23 | 12.3 | 16.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.75 | 6.25 | 12.5 | 18.8 | 25.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 |
| 499 | 416 | 3 | K2 | KVA | 2.7 | 4.49 | 8.99 | 13.5 | 18.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.74 | 6.24 | 12.5 | 18.7 | 24.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 |
| 504** | 480 | 2 | E2 | KVA | 5.45 | 9.08 | 18.2 | 27.2 | 36.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 6.56 | 10.9 | 21.8 | 32.8 | 43.7 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| 528** | 480 | 2 | F2 | KVA | 2.85 | 4.76 | 9.51 | 14.3 | 19.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 3.43 | 5.72 | 11.4 | 17.2 | 22.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 6.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 |

[^14]Selection Tables: Three Phase

Table 6: Using Group 3 ( $240 \times 480$ V Primary, 24/48 V Secondary) Transformers
(UL) us
E77014

| Input Voltage | Output Voltage | Quantity Req'd | Connection Diagram* | Application Data | Catalog Number |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HS22F1.5A | HS22F2A | HS22F3A | HS22F5A | HS22F7.5A |
| BOOSTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 173 | 208 | 2 | G1 | KVA | 11.3 | 15 | 22.5 | 37.5 | 56.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 31.2 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 104.0 | 156.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 50.0 | 70.0 | 100.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 |
| 200 | 240 | 2 | G1 | KVA | 13.0 | 17.3 | 26.0 | 43.3 | 65.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 31.2 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 104.0 | 156.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 50.0 | 70.0 | 100.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 |
| 362 | 380 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 39.1 | 52.2 | 78.4 | 130.4 | 195.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 62.4 | 83.2 | 125 | 208.0 | 312.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 90.0 | 125.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| 346 | 416 | 3 | K1 | KVA | 22.5 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 75.1 | 112.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 31.2 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 104.0 | 156.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 50.0 | 70.0 | 100.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 |
| 400 | 480 | 3 | K1 | KVA | 26.0 | 34.6 | 52.0 | 86.6 | 129.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 31.2 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 104.0 | 156.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 50.0 | 70.0 | 100.0 | 175.0 | 250.0 |
| 436 | 480 | 2 | F1 | KVA | 26.0 | 34.6 | 52.0 | 86.6 | 129.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 31.2 | 41.6 | 62.5 | 104.0 | 156.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 45.0 | 60.0 | 90.0 | 150.0 | 225.0 |
| 468 | 492 | 2 | E1 | KVA | 52.0 | 69.3 | 103.9 | 173.2 | 259.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 62.4 | 83.2 | 125.0 | 208.0 | 312.0 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 90.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| BUCKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250 | 208 | 2 | G2 | KVA | 13.5 | 18.0 | 27.1 | 45.0 | 67.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 37.5 | 50.0 | 75.1 | 125.0 | 187.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 150.0 | 200.0 |
| 457 | 380 | 3 | K2 | KVA | 24.7 | 32.9 | 49.5 | 82.3 | 123.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 37.5 | 50.0 | 75.2 | 125.1 | 187.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 150.0 | 200.0 |
| 499 | 416 | 3 | K2 | KVA | 27.0 | 36.0 | 54.0 | 89.9 | 134.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 37.4 | 49.9 | 75.0 | 124.7 | 187.1 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 150.0 | 200.0 |
| 504** | 480 | 2 | E2 | KVA | 54.5 | 72.6 | 109.1 | 181.6 | 272.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 65.5 | 87.4 | 131.3 | 218.4 | 327.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 80.0 | 110.0 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 400.0 |
| $528^{* *}$ | 480 | 2 | F2 | KVA | 28.5 | 38.0 | 57.2 | 95.1 | 142.7 |
|  |  |  |  | Load Amps | 34.3 | 45.8 | 68.8 | 114.4 | 171.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Fuse Size | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 150.0 | 200.0 |

* For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

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Alternate Electrical Connections for Buck-Boost Applications


The o symbol shown on these connection diagrams indicates where fuses or breakers should be field installed for line to neutral applications. For line to line applications, fuses or breakers should be installed on both lines.

Application Note: On all auto-wye connections, the source neutral must be present and connected to the transformer bank. If source neutral is not present, do not use an auto-wye connection.


Diagram D1 - Boosting


Diagram D2 - Bucking

Diagram E1 - Boosting


- Diagram E1 Boosting


Diagram E2 - Bucking


Diagram F1 - Boosting


Diagram F2 - Bucking


Alternate Electrical Connections for Buck-Boost Applications


Diagram K1 - Boosting


Diagram K2 - Bucking


Diagram L1 - Boosting


Diagram L2 - Bucking


Diagram M1 - Boosting


Diagram M2 - Bucking

## Application Note

## Application Limitations with Buck-Boost Transformers

1. A Buck-Boost transformer cannot be used to develop a three phase, four wire wye circuit from a three phase, three wire delta circuit.

A delta to wye connection does not supply enough current carrying capability to provide for unbalanced currents flowing in the neutral wire of the four wire circuit. The neutral created is not stable and under load will not deliver desired line to neutral voltages. This connection would also be in violation of the National Electric Code, Article 210-9.
2. Buck-Boost transformers cannot be used in a closed delta connection.

A closed delta requires more KVA capacity than a wye or an open delta connection, plus phase shifting comes into play on the output side.
3. Buck-Boost transformers should not be used to correct for voltage drop on a long circuit run where the load fluctuates.

Voltage drop varies with the load and buck-boost transformers are connected for a specific voltage change. If a buck-boost transformer was used to correct voltage drop during peak loading conditions, high voltages may result under light load conditions. This could be equally detrimental to the load and possibly pose safety hazards.
4. Buck-Boost transformers cannot be used to create a 240/120 Volt, single phase service from a 208Y/120 Volt three phase supply.

Two problems are created if you were to try this:
A. Two neutrals would exist on the same circuit. Since neutrals must be grounded according to the National Electric Code, a short circuit would be created.
B. Unbalanced line to output neutral voltages would be created; one line would read 120 Volts, the other $130+$ Volts.

What is a Buck-Boost transformer and why is it used?
Isolation transformers have separate primary and secondary windings, electrically insulated and isolated from one another. With a relatively high voltage primary (typically 120, 240 or 480 Volts) and a relatively low voltage secondary (typically $12,16,24,32$ or 48 Volts), buck-boost transformers are designed to be field connected as autotransformers. These are transformers with one continuous winding, a portion of which is jointly shared between the input and the output. No electrical isolation is present in an autotransformer.

Buck-Boost transformers have two major uses:

1. When field connected as an autotransformer, they can be used to Buck (lower) or Boost (raise) available line voltage in the range of 5 to $27 \%$ and at a KVA rating many times that listed on the transformer nameplate.
2. When left as an isolation transformer, they can be used to supply power to low voltage circuits at the nameplate rating listed.

The importance of altering available line voltage.
Electrical equipment is designed to operate at maximum efficiency at a specific standard supply voltage. Your voltage may not be at the standard supply voltage level. Causes can be proximity to a large utility transformer, losses in the line voltage due to loads on that circuit, or a difference between the standard supply voltage available and the standard supply voltage needed to run the equipment.

Normally the problem is having low voltage available. Low voltage on a circuit, even as little as 5\% lower can cause a decrease in incandescent light output, and a decrease in resistive heat output. With motors low voltage can cause a decrease in motor torque, an increase in motor amperage requirements, an increase in motor temperature and decrease in motor life expectancy.
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## Frequently Asked Power Quality Questions

Q. What is a power disturbance?
A. There are many types of disturbances as listed below.

## nolpur

Voltage Surges or Swells
A line swell, also called a voltage surge, is a temporary rise in the voltage level lasting at least one half cycle. Voltage swells can be caused by high-power electric motors, switching off, and the normal cycling of HVAC systems.


Blackouts
All power is lost, ranging from milliseconds to hours, or even longer. To keep critical equipment running, a new power source must be provided either from stored energy (Uninterruptible Power Supplies) or from a mechanical generator.

## MOM

## Brownouts

During periods of high power demand, the power utility may intentionally reduce line voltage by up to $15 \%$. Brownouts can last up to several days and create many forms of abnormal equipment behavior.

## unurives

Voltage Transients or Spikes (impulses)

Sudden massive increases in voltage, such as those caused by lightning striking a power line or the nearby ground, can cause a damaging voltage pulse to enter electronic equipment and destroy sensitive solidstate circuitry. Lasting only a few milliseconds, storminduced voltage transient spikes are responsible for huge losses every year.


Frequency Variations
Rare in utility power, frequency variations are most common with buck-up power systems such as standby generators. Many UPS's cannot handle frequency problems, which can cause system crashes and equipment damage. And, of course, it can negate the value of having back-up capability!


## Harmonics

Non-linear loads such as personal computers, office equipment, variablefrequency drives and solid-state electronics use switchmode power supplies to generate DC voltage, sometimes causing currents that are out of phase with voltage. These harmonics distort voltage waveforms, and can cause overheating, nuisance tripping, and the loosening of electrical connectors.

Voltage Sags
A line sag, sometimes called a voltage dip, is a temporary decrease in the voltage level lasting at least one half cycle. Sags are usually caused by sudden nearby increases in the electrical load, and can degrade equipment performance for several seconds at a time.

## Electrical Noise

Random electrical disturbances can be caused by distant lightning, switching power supplies, poor electronic circuits, poor brush contacts on motors, utility switching and many other sources. These random signals are superimposed on voltage waveforms, and can cause computer bugs, glitches, and other problems that are difficult to diagnose.

## Frequently Asked Power Conditioning Questions

Q. What is a constant voltage power conditioner?
A. Although a constant voltage power conditioner (sometimes referred to as constant voltage transformer or voltage regulator) is a transformer like device, its design and function are totally different. The function of a constant voltage power conditioner is to provide a voltage across its secondary terminals within a specified tolerance (usually $\pm 5 \%$ ) as long as the voltage impressed on the primary is within the specified bandwidth (usually $+10 \%$ to $-20 \%)$. See the Power Conditioning section of this catalog for more information.
Q. What are the differences between SolaHD power conditioners?
A. All three of these products use SolaHD's patented ferroresonant technology. The primary design considerations for the CVS series were voltage stabilization and magnetic isolation. This group provides $\pm 1 \%$ output voltage regulation with an input voltage range of $+10 \% /-20 \%$ with moderate (1000:1) normal (transverse) noise attenuation.

The MCR series was designed to address both voltage regulation and magnetic isolation. This group offers $\pm 3 \%$ output regulation with an input range of $+10 \% /-20 \%$ but also offers magnetic isolation for excellent 1,000,000:1 common mode and 1000:1 normal (transverse) mode attenuation.

The MPC series incorporates all of the benefits of the MCR series in addition to exceeding the low leakage current requirements of UL 544 and providing identifiable output receptacles to indicate they are safe for hospital grade use (orange with green triangles).

The Three Phase power conditioners utilize micro-processorbased tap switching technology to provide $\pm 5 \%$ regulation in three phase installations. The CV, MCR and MPC are single phase only.
Q. Can constant voltage power conditioners be used to power motor loads?
A. Care needs to be exercised when constant voltage power conditioners (CVPC) are used to power motor loads. When a motor is energized, the lock rotor amperage required to get the motor started is normally 6 to 8 times the normal running amperage, or $600-800 \%$ of the load. When the load is increased beyond the CVPC's rated value, a point is reached where the output voltage suddenly collapses and will not regain its normal value until the load is partially released. Under direct short circuit, the load current is limited to approximately $150-200 \%$ of the rated full load value and the input watts to less than 10\% of normal. Therefore, under short circuit conditions, the SolaHD CVPC actually runs cooler than at no load.

A constant voltage power conditioner, such as the MCR, will protect both itself and its load against damage from excessive fault currents. Fusing of load currents may not be necessary. The actual value of short-circuit current varies with the specific design and rating. Units may be operated indefinitely at short-circuit. This characteristic protects the unit itself as well as the load and load circuit being served. Typical overload performance is shown in the load current chart below (Figure 1).

To properly size a constant voltage power conditioner for use with a motor, be sure to size the CVPC so the nameplate rating is equal to or greater than the lock rotor requirement of the motor.


Figure 1

## Frequently Asked Power Conditioning Questions

Q. Are there any special considerations needed when I select a constant voltage power conditioner?
A. Special consideration must be given to the type of load to be powered (inductive loads need to be sized to start up currents), load power factor, ambient temperature and where the unit will be installed.
Q. What exactly is Ferroresonance?
A. Ferroresonance is the principle behind SolaHD's very popular CVS and MCR power conditioners. Ferroresonance is the property of a transformer design in which the transformer contains two separate magnetic paths with limited coupling between them. The output contains a parallel resonant tank circuit and draws power from the primary to replace power delivered to the load. Note that "resonance" in ferroresonance is similar to that in linear circuits with series or parallel inductors and capacitors, where the impedance peaks at a particular frequency. In a nonlinear circuit, such as SolaHD's ferroresonant transformers, "resonance" is used to reduce changes in supply voltage to provide a more consistent voltage to the load.

A magnetic device is nonlinear. Its reluctance changes abruptly above a certain magnetic flux density. At this point, the magnetic device is defined as being in saturation. The design of the SolaHD transformer allows one magnetic path (the resonant path) to be in saturation, while the other is not (See Figure 2). As a result, further change in the primary voltage will not translate into changes in the saturated or secondary voltage and voltage regulation results.


IMPRESSED VOLTAGE (INPUT V)

Figure 2
Q. How reliable is ferroresonant technology?
A. The MTBF (mean time between failures as measured in accordance with Mil. Std 217E) ranges from 10 to 25 years, depending on the model, with typical life being approximately 50 years. All SolaHD Constant Voltage Power Conditioners are backed by our exclusive $10+2$ warranty.
Q. Is there any problem with phase shift between the input and output voltages of constant voltage power conditioners (CVPC)?
A. The phase difference that exists between input and output voltages is in the range of 120 degrees to 140 degrees at full load. This phase difference varies with the magnitude and power factor of the load, and to a lesser extent, with changes in line voltage and load power factor.
Q. We have experienced some temperature problems with other makes of power conditioners. Has SolaHD addressed this problem?
A. SolaHD's ferroresonant power conditioners are very stable with respect to temperature. The change in output voltage is only $0.025 \%$ per degree centigrade. Units are factory adjusted to $+2 \% /-0 \%$ of nominal, with full load and nominal input voltage. This adjustment to the high side of nominal is to compensate for the natural temperature drift of about $1 \%$ that takes place during initial turn on or warm up. When the unit warms up to operating temperature, the voltage typically falls about $1 \%$. This is why no load "cold steel" voltage measurements may be slightly on the high side. At a stable operating temperature, the output voltage will change slightly with varying ambient temperatures.

This shift is equal to approximately $1 \%$ for each $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ of temperature change. The normal maximum temperature rise of a SolaHD power conditioner may fall anywhere in the range of $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ depending on the type and rating. The nominal design ambient rage is between $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 70 to $1000 \mathrm{VA}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ portable models.)

## Frequently Asked Power Conditioning Questions

Q. Will harmonic currents affect ferroresonant power conditioners?
A. A SolaHD ferroresonant power conditioner will have essentially harmonic-free output because of the addition of a neutralizing coil. This coil neutralizes the harmonics in a manner best explained by first considering the device as a conventional transformer with the neutralizing coil disconnected. Though this coil is now open circuited, it has a voltage induced in it as a portion of the magnetic flux passes through the center leg of the core to the outer legs. Since some of the primary flux links this coil, fundamental voltage is present. The resultant voltage has a high odd-harmonic content due to the leakage flux from the output winding.

This leakage flux can return to the output winding by two paths. One bypasses the neutralizing coil. The other path links the neutralizing coil completely. By controlling the reluctances of these magnetic paths, one can control the degree of secondary flux coupled to the neutralizing coil. The neutralizing coil is connected with its polarity additive to the secondary (or output coil) as shown in Figure 3. The output of the newly formed regulator has constant voltage with a waveshape almost completely free of harmonics.

The harmonics are still present in the output winding and also in the neutralizing coil. Since those harmonics present in the neutralizing coil are induced by the flux from the secondary winding, the harmonics in each coil are approximately $180^{\circ}$ out of phase. This results in their cancellation. Proper control of turns ratio and magnetic path reluctance contribute to the generation of a sinusoidal output - even with a square wave input!


Figure 3
Q. Are there different constant voltage power conditioner designs?
A. Yes, there are two basic design concepts. A tap switching design utilizes an electronic circuit along with a traditional transformer core and coil assembly to control the output voltage. As a result, the output voltage tends to be a stepped waveform rather than a smooth sine wave.

A ferroresonant design utilizes the electromagnetic induction principle exclusively to produce the desired output voltage. Consequently, the output voltage waveform is a smooth sinewave. The ferroresonant design attenuates transient electrical noise, provides surge suppression per ANSI/IEEE Standards and provides a harmonic free output. These important benefits are not always available with other designs.
Q. Should I use a constant voltage power conditioner instead of a UPS?
A. Your question involves two different technologies used for differing reasons. 95\% of all power quality problems are caused by transient noise, voltage surges, harmonics or frequently changing voltage conditions. Ferroresonant power conditioners provide the solutions for most all of these power quality problems.

The primary function of any uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is to provide an alternative voltage source (batteries) to a critical load for some period of time should a complete a power failure occur. Complete power failures account for less than 5\% of all power quality problems. For the other 95\% of all power quality problems, unless the UPS is the on-line version, the UPS is of no help.
Q. How about response time? Will constant voltage power conditioners work as well as other AC regulator types?
A. An important advantage of SolaHD's ferroresonant CVPC is its exceedingly fast response time, compared with other types of AC regulators. Transient changes in supply voltage are usually corrected within 1-1/2 cycles or less; the output voltage will not fluctuate more than a few percent, even during this interval.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. Can single phase transformers be banked together for three phase operation?
A. Yes, this is a common application. Standard configurations include delta-wye and delta-delta connections. Advantages to banking single phase units are:

- They are normally available from local stocks.
- Offer greater application flexibility.
- In the event of a failure of one unit in a delta-delta connection, the other transformers can be made to operate in open delta service at $57 \%$ of normal bank capacity.

While banking two or three single phase transformers in a three phase bank is often expedient, it is more expensive than using one three phase transformer.
Q. What are voltage adjustment taps?
A. In many instances, the supply voltage delivered to the input (primary) of the transformer does not exactly match the voltage rating described. If this happens, the output (secondary) voltage will vary from its nameplate rating because the transformer turns ratio (voltage ratio) is fixed by design. During design and manufacture of the transformer, additional terminations are added to the primary winding to slightly alter the turns ratio.

By closely matching the voltage being applied to the appropriate tap, a desirable output voltage can be obtained. Taps are typically located on the primary winding to correct for either sustained high or low voltage conditions on the source. Taps are expressed as a percentage of the nameplate voltage and are designated as FCAN (full capacity above normal) or FCBN (full capacity below normal).
Q. . How and why is grounding of transformers important?
A. Grounding removes static charges that accumulate within a transformer. Grounding also reduces the chance of static discharge causing personal harm and possible equipment damage should the transformer windings accidently come in contact with the core or enclosure. The actual method of grounding a transformer is simple, defined in NEMA Publication No. ST20, Part 1, Page 4:
"ST20-1 19 GROUNDED Grounded means connected to earth or to some extended conducting body which serves instead of the earth, whether the connection is intentional or accidental. Effectively grounded means grounded through a grounding connection of sufficiently low impedance that fault grounds which may occur cannot build up voltages in excess of established limits..."

Before grounding, make sure all contact surfaces are clean and free of any non-conductive protective coating. Any surface where connections are made must be free of rust, scale and any impediments. Make sure the flexible grounding jumper between the core and coil assembly and case is intact and tight.

The metal enclosure, or frame, of any transformer connected to a circuit operating at more than 30 Volts to ground must be effectively grounded. A grounding conductor for the transformer will have a current carrying capacity in accordance with either the National Electric Code or the National Electrical Safety Code. Make sure grounding or bonding meets NEC and local codes. It is important to note the secondary side of a transformer should be grounded as well. Since the secondary circuit is a separately derived source in an isolation transformer, the secondary side needs to be grounded properly for normal function and measurements.

For further information on grounding, refer to NEC 2005 Article 250 and NEMA ST20. These publications go into greater detail concerning grounding than space permits here.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. How does transformer temperature relate to losses, BTU's and enclosures?
A. Transformers generate heat! They all do. There is no way of getting around it. Heat is a by-product of the transformation process and heat is due to losses in both the core and coils of the transformer. For most applications, the heat generated is of little concern. But it becomes a concern when determining how much cooling must be provided to compensate for the heat or when the temperature of the enclosure could become a problem.

Transformer losses are dependent on loading. A transformer operating at its nameplate kVA generates maximum losses. This is considered to be 100\% losses at 100\% load, full load losses. A transformer loaded at less than 100\% doesn't generate as many losses, but it is not in direct proportion to the amount of the load as indicated in the table below. Transformer losses are expressed in watts.

| Description | \% Load |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 5} \%$ | $\mathbf{5 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| \% of total heat losses <br> generated (approx.) | $20 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| \% of maximum top enclosure <br> temperature (approx.) | $10 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

The top panel of a transformer enclosure may reach a maximum surface temperature of $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (per NEMA ST20) above the ambient temperature. In order to determine the total temperature of the enclosure, add the ambient room temperature to the ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise. Ambient temperatures may be expressed in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (Fahrenheit), so make sure to use the correct temperature conversion scale:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=.555\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-32\right) \\
& { }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}=\left(1.8 \times{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)+32
\end{aligned}
$$

Transformer losses are measured in watts. Watts must be converted to British Thermal Units (BTU's) in order to determine the amount of heat generated:

## BTU's $=3.41 \times$ watts/hour

| Temperature Conversion Table |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{F}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{F}$ |
| 0 | 32 | 120 | 248 |
| 10 | 50 | 130 | 266 |
| 20 | 68 | 140 | 284 |
| 30 | 86 | 150 | 302 |
| 40 | 104 | 160 | 320 |
| $50^{\star}$ | $122^{\star}$ | 170 | 338 |
| 60 | 140 | 220 | 428 |
| 70 | 158 | 190 | 374 |
| 80 | 176 | 200 | 392 |
| 90 | 194 | 210 | 410 |
| 100 | 212 | 220 | 428 |
| 110 | 230 |  |  |

* Approximate threshold of comfort for continuous touching.
Q. How can transformer sound be controlled?
A. All energized transformers "hum". This "hum" is due to the alternating flux in the core producing a phenomenon known as magnetostriction. Transformer "hum", commonly referred to as "noise", is primarily produced by the core at a fundamental frequency of twice the applied frequency. Noise is an inherent characteristic of the core and cannot be completely eliminated. SolaHD utilizes the highest quality core steel in its complete line of dry type transformers, to minimize audible sound levels.

When selecting a transformer, make certain that the sound levels presented by the manufacturer have been measured in accordance with the American National Standards Institute, and certified by the manufacturer. NEMA Publication No. ST20 and ANSI Standard C89.2 establishes maximum sound levels for dry type transformers. These levels are:

| kVA Range | Maximum <br> Sound Level |
| :---: | :---: |
| up to 9 kVA | 40 db |
| 10 to 50 kVA | 45 db |
| 51 to 150 kVA | 50 db |
| 151 to 300 kVA | 55 db |
| 301 to 500 kVA | 60 db |

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

SolaHD has low transformer sound levels due to advanced designs and the manner in which the core and coils are internally isolated from the enclosure. This is done by allowing the entire unit to "float" on vibration dampening pads.

One of the major reasons for transformer noise complaints is improper installation. Improper installation and location can increase transformer sound levels 10 decibels or more. Considering that a 3 decibel increase in sound level has the effect of approximately doubling the sound volume as detected by the human ear, a 10 decibel increase in sound level cannot (in most cases) be tolerated.

The first step in low sound level transformer installation is specifying the proper location. With the increased popularity in cost saving advantages of high voltage distribution in modern buildings today, it is necessary to locate small dry type transformers relatively close to (or within) occupied areas. Transformers should be located in areas where the noise would be the least objectionable. The maximum sound limit of the transformer to be installed should be compared to the ambient sound level of the installation location. If the transformer is expected to be louder than the ambient of the site, it should be located elsewhere.

Don't place a transformer near multiple reflective surfaces. An example of a poor transformer location would be in a corner near the ceiling or the floor. Either of these locations present three reflecting surfaces, and these surfaces will act as a megaphone for the transformer sound. Halls are undesirable too, because of the short distance between opposing reflecting surfaces. When the best possible location has been found, the next step is mounting. Transformers should be mounted on a floor, wall or structure with as great a mass as possible. One guideline is that the mounting surface should weigh at least ten times as much as the transformer. Take care not to mount a transformer on a thin wall (i.e. plywood or a curtain wall) as they amplify the noise much like a drumhead. The prime noise source in the transformer is in the core and coil. The noise from this source is amplified and reflected by any structure solidly connected to it. This includes incoming conduit and conductors. (Flexible devices may be used for this purpose). Good transformer installations try to isolate the transformer from all other components and structures.

Q.Is one insulation system better than another?

A.During recent years, the terminology used by electrical equipment manufacturers regarding insulation systems has undergone a major change. Letter designations, such as Class A, B, F and H are now Class 105, 150, 180 (sometimes referred to as 185) and 220 respectively. The preceding designations pertain only to the rating of the insulation system. The transformer's rating has also been changed - from Class $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{F}$ and H , to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise, $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise, $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise and $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise. What previously was a Class H transformer is now a $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise transformer utilizing a Class 220 insulation system.

The insulation rating is the maximum allowable operating temperature for normal transformer life expectancy. The insulation rating is the sum of the transformer rating, ambient operating temperature and hot spot allowance. These maximum temperature limits are set by NEMA standards. Exceeding any one of these will shorten transformer life expectancy.

A well designed transformer, operating within the temperature limits of its insulation system, will have a life expectancy of 20 to 25 years. The design life of transformers having different insulation systems is the same, (lower temperature systems will have the same life as higher temperature systems). The class of insulation used in a particular transformer is a design consideration and such factors as voltage regulation, material cost and availability are factors that the designer must consider.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. What is balanced loading and why is it important?
A. Balancing transformer loads means being sure the transformer winding directly feeding a load is not overloaded beyond its capacity. Most single phase transformer applications involve secondary windings rated for $120 / 240$ volts. These are frequently connected for three wire service. Since the transformer has two 120 volt secondary windings, each one is capable of supplying only one-half of the transformer's rated kVA capacity. If care is not taken, it is possible to apply a combination of 120 and 240 volt loads that will, while not exceeding the total nameplate rating, exceed the rating of one of the 120 volt windings.

The same is true of three phase transformers, especially those with 208Y/120 Volt or 480Y/277 Volt secondaries. Remember, each of the three secondary windings of a three phase transformer has a maximum capacity of one-third the nameplate kVA rating. It is always necessary to distribute the single and three phase loads as evenly as possible across the three secondary windings without exceeding their capacity.
Q. What is a triple-rated design?
A. Triple rated units are designed for applications where the AC voltage source may vary. In triple rated transformers the ratio is maintained while the unit remains fully rated at VA size for $100 \%$ loads. For example, 220, 230, or 240 voltages could all be applied to the same terminal but depending on the input, there will be different outputs, such as 110,115 , or 120 respectively.

There are different ways to express the multiple inputs and outputs depending on the voltage source used. Triple rated units labeled in catalog are a similar format as below:
$240 \times 480$ Primary • 120 V Secondary
$230 \times 460$ Primary 115 V Secondary
$220 \times 440$ Primary • 110 V Secondary

Another example of the same triple rated transformer could be written as follows:

[^15]Q. What is impedance?
A. Impedance is defined as the vector sum of resistance and reactance which limits the current flow in an AC circuit. When dealing with a transformer, impedance indicates the current limiting effect should you have a short circuit on the secondary. Expressed as a percentage and usually designated as \%IZ, impedance along with $X / R$ ratio is used for coordination of fuses and/or circuit breakers. It is also used for calculating the proper interrupting rating of overcurrent protection devices.

Calculate the interrupting capacity of a circuit breaker used to protect the primary of a transformer using the following steps:

## Example

If we had a 25 kVA , single phase, 60 Hz transformer, with a 480 volt primary, and $5 \%$ impedance, we would first have to determine the full load primary amperage:
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Full Load } \\ & \text { Primary Amps }\end{aligned}=\frac{\text { Nameplate kVA rating } \times 1000}{\text { Primary Voltage }}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =\frac{25 \times 1000}{480} \\
& =\frac{25,000}{480}
\end{aligned}
$$

Now determine maximum short circuit current:

| Maximum Short <br> Circuit Current | $=\frac{\text { Full load primary amps }}{\text { Impedance }}$ |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | $=\frac{52.1 \mathrm{amps}}{5 \%}$ |
|  | $=\frac{52.1}{0.05}$ |

The minimum interrupting capacity the circuit breaker must have will be 1042 amps.

Typically impedance of distribution transformers runs between $2 \%$ and $7 \%$. These percentages vary depending on manufacturer, transformer size, voltage, conductor material and many other factors.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. What are the different NEMA enclosure types and application definitions?

## A.

| Type |  | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NEMA Enclosure Types |  |  |
| NEMA-1 | General Purpose | Indoor use; Guard against incidental contact Applications |
| NEMA-2 | Drip-proof | Indoor |
| NEMA-3 | Protects against wind <br> blown dust, Rain-resistant | Outdoor |
| NEMA-3R | Rainproof | Outdoor use to protect against falling rain, sleet, and ice protection |
| NEMA-4 | Water-tight, Dust-tight | Indoor or outdoor use to protect against wind-blown dust and rain, splashing and hose <br> directed water |
| NEMA-4X | Water-tight, Dust-tight, <br> Corrosion-resistant | Indoor or outdoor use to protect against corrosion, wind-blown dust and rain, splashing <br> and hose directed water |
| NEMA-6 | Submersible, Water-tight |  |
| Dust-tight | Indoor and outdoor |  |
| NEMA-7 | Class I (Hazardous) | Indoor use in Class I areas, per NEC |
| NEMA-8 | Class I (Hazardous) | Indoor use in Class I, oil-immersed equipment |
| NEMA-9 | Class II (Hazardous) | Indoor use in Class II areas, per NEC |
| NEMA-10 | Bureau of Mines |  |
| NEMA-11 | Corrosion-resistant \& Drip-proof | Indoor oil-immersed |
| NEMA-12 | Industrial Use, Dust-tight | Indoor use to protect against dust, falling dirt and dripping <br> noncorrosive liquids |
| NEMA-13 | Oii-tight and Dust-tight | Indoor |

## Q. What are the UL enclosure types?

A. Underwriters Laboratories adopted a system for rating transformer enclosures which differs somewhat from the NEMA system. The UL system lists just three enclosure types. A UL Type 1 enclosure is intended for indoor service and offers a degree of protection from contact with the device inside the enclosure. UL Type 2 enclosures are also intended for indoor service and provide protection of the equipment inside the enclosure from limited amounts of falling dirt and water. UL Type 3R enclosures can be used either indoors or outdoors and provide protection against rain, sleet, snow and ice formation. The proper UL enclosure rating is listed on the transformer nameplate.
Q. Can 60 Hz transformers be used on 50 Hz ?
A. Yes. 60 Hz transformers can be used on 50 Hz if special precautions are taken. The change in frequency will impact the flux density of the transformer causing it to run hot, as if it were overloaded. To offset this effect, you must decrease the input voltage by approximately $17 \%$ (1/6th). This means that a transformer rated for a 480 Volt, 60 Hz input could run at 50 Hz but with a maximum input voltage of 398 volts. On the other hand, 50 Hz transformers can be run on 60 Hz with no ill effects.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. Is there a quick rule of thumb for determining what transformer K-factor rating is needed for an application?
A. Although it is not very scientific and may result in a K-factor rating larger than actually needed, there is a quick and easy method to estimate K-factor. Take a look at all of the loads that will be powered by the transformer. As you examine the loads ask yourself the following questions:

1. What is the amperage draw of this load while it is operating? Be sure to adjust inductive loads for their true power consumption.
2. Is the load electronic or electrical? Many loads may be a hybrid of the two but try to put it into one classification or another.

Once this has been done, add up all of the "electrical" loads that will be on the circuit. Do the same thing for "electronic" loads. When comparing the percentage of "electrical" loads vs. "electronic" loads, if the transformer loading is:

- 0\% "electronic", 100\% "electrical" Use a standard (K-1 rated) transformer.
- 25\% "electronic", $75 \%$ "electrical" - Use a K-4 rated transformer.
- 50\% "electronic", 50\% "electrical"- Use a K-9 rated transformer.
- 75\% "electronic", 25\% "electrical" - Use a K-13 rated transformer.
- 100\% "electronic", 0\% "electrical" - Use a K-20 rated transformer.

Although "electronic" load will vary in their K-factor rating, by considering all "electronic" loads to be the same, you are assured the sizing is correct and most probably will allow for additional "electronic" loads to be added later.
Q. Is there a more technical way to calculate K-Factor?
A. 1. List the kVA value for each load category to be supplied. Next, assign an ILK value that corresponds to the relative level of harmonics drawn by each type of load. See Table 1.
2. Multiply the kVA of each load times the ILK rating that corresponds to the assigned K-factor rating. This result is an indexed kVA-ILK value:
kVA x ILK = kVA_ILK
3. Tabulate the total connected load kVA for all load categories to be supplied.
4. Next, add-up the kVA_ILK values for all loads or load categories to be supplied by the transformer.
5. Divide the grand total kVA_ILK value by the total kVA load to be supplied. This will give an average ILK for that combination of loads.

$$
(\text { Total kVA_ILK) } \div(\text { Total kVA) }=\text { average ILK }
$$

6. From Table 2, find the K-factor rating whose ILK is equal to or greater than the calculated ILK. Corresponding to this ILK is the K-factor of the transformer required.

| Load .....................................................................K-Factor | ILK |
| :---: | :---: |
| Incandescent Lighting.................................................. K-1 | 0.00 |
| Control Transformers/Electromagnetic Control Devices...... K-1 | 0.00 |
| Motor Generators (without solid state drives) .................... K-1 | 0.00 |
| Distribution Transformers .............................................. K-1 | 0.00 |
| Electric discharge lighting ............................................. K-4 | 25.82 |
| UPS with optional input filter ......................................... K-4 | 25.82 |
| Welders .................................................................... K-4 | 25.82 |
| Induction heating equipment ........................................K-4 | 25.82 |
| PLCs and solid state controls ....................................... K-4 | 25.82 |
| Telecommunications equipment (e.g.. PBX) ................... K-13 | 57.74 |
| UPS without input filtering..........................................K-13 | 57.74 |
| Multiwire receptacle circuits in general care areas of health care facilities and classrooms of schools, etc. K-13 | 57.74 |
| Multi-wire receptacle circuits supplying inspection or testing equipment on an assembly or production line. K-13 | 57.74 |
| Mainframe computer loads .......................................... K-20 | 80.94 |
| Solid state motor drives (variable speed drives)............... K-20 | 80.94 |
| Multiwire Receptacle Circuits in Critical Care, |  |
| Operating and Recovery Room areas of hospitals .......... K-20 | 80.94 |
| Multiwire Receptacle Circuits in Industrial, Medical and Educational Laboratories K-30 | 123.54 |
| Multiwire Receptacle Circuits in Commercial |  |
| Office Spaces..........................................................K-30 | 123.54 |
| Other Loads Identified as Producing |  |
| Very High Amounts of Harmonics ................................. K-40 | 208.17 |

Table 1: Sample of Typical Load K-Factors
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## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

| K-Factor | K-1 | K-4 | $\mathbf{K - 9}$ | $\mathbf{K 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{K - 3 0}$ | K-40 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{LK}}$ | 0.0 | 25.82 | 44.72 | 57.74 | 80.94 | 123.54 | 208.17 |

Table 2: Index of Load K-Ratings

## Problem 1

Calculate the overall K-factor for several non-linear loads.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Load Category kVA Load } \times \text { ILK }=\text { kVA_ILK Value } \\
& \text { Welders }(4.0 \times 25.82)=103.28 \\
& \text { UPS no input filter }(5.0 \times 57.74)=288.70 \\
& \text { Main frame computers }(3.0 \times 80.94)=242.82 \\
& \text { Motor w/drive }(0.75 \times 80.94)=60.71 \\
& \text { Motor w/o drive }(3.0 \times 0.00)=0.00 \\
& \text { Totals }(15.75)=695.51
\end{aligned}
$$

Total kVA_ILK / Total kVA = average ILK 695.51/15.75 = 44.16 = average ILK

From Table 2, the nearest K-factor greater than or equal to the average ILK of 44.16 is $\mathrm{K}-9$ with an ILK of 44.72.

## Problem 2

Calculate the amount of additional K-20 load that can be handled by a $25 \mathrm{kVA}, \mathrm{K}-13$ transformer with 9 kVA of spare capacity.

1. Determine the available spare $\mathrm{K}-13 \mathrm{kVA}$ _ILK, using the ILK that corresponds to the transformer's K -factor rating.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { spare KVA } \times \text { ILK }=\text { spare KVA_ILK } \\
9 \times 57.74=519.66 \text { spare kVA }- \text { ILK }
\end{gathered}
$$

2. Divide the spare kVA_ILK by the Index of Load K-rating for the load to be supplied. The ILK for a K-20 load is 80.94
spare kVA_ILK / new load ILK@K-20 = maximum additional kVA $519.66 / 80.94=6.4$ kVA maximum additional kVA
3. Therefore, an additional 6.4 kVA of K -20 load could be added to this transformer. This additional loading represents the absolute maximum non-linear loading for that transformer.

For a transformer already partially loaded, any additional kVA loading must take into consideration the K -factor of each of the new loads to be added.
Q. What transformers should be used for low voltage lighting applications and are there any special considerations?
A. Buck-boost transformers are ideally suited for handing 12 or 24 Volt low voltage lighting. Although normally field connected as an autotransformer and used for voltage correction, buck-boost transformers can also be used as an isolation transformer to go from 120 or 240 Volts down to 12 and/or 24 Volts. A few tips when using transformers for low voltage lighting applications:

1. Be careful about the size of the conductor running to the lights. Resistance in a wire decreases as you increase the cross sectional size of the wire. In other words, the larger the gauge of wire, the lower the resistance. The lower the resistance, the lower the voltage drop. Losing 2 Volts due to line resistance can be critical when you're only starting with 12 Volts.
2. Try to limit the length of wire run. Again, the longer the run of wire, the greater the resistance. Many times you are better off using two smaller sized transformers and have two lighting circuits.
3. If possible, locate the transformer in the middle of the lighting run. In other words, run parallel circuits instead of one long continuous circuit. Be careful when using dimmers for low voltage applications. Locate the dimmer on the low voltage side of the transformer. This will result in a larger dimmer but dimming on the input (high voltage) side will impact the operation of the transformer. We strongly recommend you to contact the dimmer manufacturer for advice on your specific lighting application and to make sure that the dimmer is designed and rated for use with magnetic loads.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. How do I determine the correct overcurrent (primary) protection for a 600 Volt class transformer?

## A. Primary Overcurrent Protection

A transformer has all the same component parts as a motor, and like a motor, exhibits an inrush when energized. This inrush current is dependent upon where in the sine wave the transformer was last turned off in relation to the point of the sinewave you are when you energize the transformer. Although transformer inrush could run up to 30 to 35 times full load current under no load, it typically is the same as a motor...about 6 to 8 times normal running current. For this reason it is important to use a dual element slow blow type fuse - the same type of fuse you would use with a motor. If using a circuit breaker, select a breaker with a time delay - again the same type you would use with a motor. If the time delay is not sufficient, you may experience "nuisance tripping" - a condition where the breaker trips when energizing the transformer but when you try it again, it works fine.

## Secondary Overcurrent Protection

Overcurrent devices are used between the output terminals of the transformer and the load for three reasons:

1. Protect the transformer from load electrical anomalies.
2. Since short circuit current is minimized, a smaller gauge wire may be used between the transformer and the load.
3. Per NEC, a larger primary fuse may be used to reduce nuisance tripping.

Recommended Fuse Sizes per UL508, NEC450.3(B) and NEC430-72(C) are listed on the following pages.

Recommended Secondary Fuse Sizes

| Secondary Voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{\text {out }}$ | 24 | 110 | 115 | 120 | 220 | 230 | 240 |
| VA | Secondary Time Delay Dual Element Slow-Blow Fuse |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 3.2 | 0.75 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 75 | 5 | 1.125 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 100 | 6.25 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 150 | 10 | 2.25 | 2 | 2 | 1.13 | 1 | 1 |
| 200 | 12 | 3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.25 |
| 250 | 15 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| 300 | 20 | 4.5 | 4 | 4 | 2.25 | 2 | 2 |
| 350 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.25 |
| 500 | 30 | 7.5 | 7 | 6.25 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| 750 | 40 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5.6 | 5 | 5 |
| 1000 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 6.25 |
| 1500 |  | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2000 |  | 25 | 25 | 25 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 3000 |  | 35 | 35 | 35 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| 5000 |  | 60 | 60 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 7500 |  | 90 | 90 | 80 | 45 | 45 | 40 |
| 10K |  | 125 | 110 | 110 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 15K |  | 175 | 175 | 175 | 90 | 90 | 80 |
| 25K |  | 300 | 300 | 300 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| 37.5K |  |  |  | 400 |  |  | 200 |
| 50K |  |  |  | 600 |  |  | 300 |
| 75K |  |  |  | 800 |  |  | 400 |
| 100K |  |  |  | 1200 |  |  | 600 |
| 167K |  |  |  | 1800 |  |  | 900 |

Fuse $=I^{\star} 167 \%$ next size smaller if secondary current is less than 9 amp .

Fuse $=\left.\right|^{\star} 125 \%$ next size smaller if secondary current is 9 amp . or higher.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

## Primary Fuse Recommendations

| Primary Voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}$ | 120 | 200 | 208 | 220 | 230 | 240 | 277 | 440 | 460 | 480 | 550 | 575 | 600 |
| VA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 1.25 (2) | . 75 (1.25) | 6 (1.13) | . 6 (1.13) | . 6 (1) | . 6 (1) | . 5 (.8) | . 3 (.5) | . 3 (.5) | . 3 (.5) | . 25 (.4) | . 25 (.4) | . 25 (.4) |
| 75 | 1.8 (3) | 1.13 (1.8) | 1 (1.8) | 1 (1.6) | . 8 (1.6) | . 8 (1.5) | 8 (1.25) | . 5 (.8) | . 4.8 ) | . 4 (.75) | . 4 (.6) | . 3 (.6) | . 3 (.6) |
| 100 | 2.5 (4) | 1.5 (2.5) | 1.4 (2.25) | 1.25 (2.25) | 1.25 (2) | 1.25 (2) | 1 (1.8) | . 6 (1.13) | . 6 (1) | . 6 (1) | . 5 (.8) | . 5 (.8) | . 5 (.8) |
| 150 | 3.5 (6.25) | 2.25 (3.5) | 2 (3.5) | 2 (3.2) | 1.8 (3.2) | 1.8 (3) | 1.6 (2.5) | 1 (1.6) | . 8 (1.6) | . 8 (1.5) | . 8 (1.25) | . 75 (1.25) | . 75 (1.25) |
| 200 | 5 (8) | 3 (5) | 2.8 (4.5) | 2.5 (4.5) | 2.5 (4) | 2.5 (4) | 2 (3.5) | 1.25 (2.25) | 1.25 (2) | 1.25 (2) | 1 (1.8) | 1 (1.5) | 1 (1.6) |
| 250 | 3 (5) | 3.5 (6.25) | 3.5 (6) | 3.2 (5.6) | 3.2 (5) | 3 (5) | 2.5 (4.5) | 1.6 (2.8) | 1.6 (2.5) | 1.5 (2.5) | 1.25 (2.25) | 1.25 (2) | 1.25 (2) |
| 300 | 4 (6.25) | 4.5 (7.5) | 4 (7) | 4 (6.25) | 3.5 (6.25) | 3.5 (6.25) | 3.2 (5) | 2 (3.2) | 1.8 (3.2) | 1.8 (3) | 1.6 (2.5) | 1.5 (2.5) | 1.5 (2.5) |
| 350 | 4.5 (7) | 5 (8) | 5 (8) | 4.5 (7.5) | 4.5 (7.5) | 4 (7) | 3.5 (6.25) | 2.25 (3.5) | 2.25 (3.5) | 2 (3.5) | 1.8 (3) | 1.8 (3) | 1.75 (2.5) |
| 500 | 6.25 (10) | 4 (6.25) | 4 (6) | 3.5 (5.6) | 3.5 (5) | 3 (5) | 5 (9) | 3.2 (5.6) | 3.2 (5) | 3 (5) | 2.5 (4.5) | 2.5 (4) | 2.5 (4) |
| 750 | 10 (15) | 6.25 (9) | 6 (9) | 5.6 (8) | 5 (8) | 5 (7.5) | 8 (12) | 5 (8) | 4.5 (8) | 4.5 (7.5) | 4 (6.25) | 3.5 (6.25) | 3.5 (6.25) |
| 1000 | 12 (20) | 8 (12) | 8 (12) | 7.5 (10) | 7 (10) | 6.25 (10) | 10 (17.5) | 3.5 (5.6) | 3.6 (5) | 3 (5) | 5 (9) | 5 (8) | 5 (8) |
| 1500 | 17.5 (30) | 12 (15) | 12 (15) | 10 (15) | 10 (15) | 10 (15) | 15 (25) | 5.6 (8) | 5 (8) | 5 (7.5) | 4.5 (6.25) | 4.5 (6.25) | 4.5 (6.25) |
| 2000 | 25 (40) | 15 (25) | 15 (20) | 15 (20) | 12 (20) | 12 (20) | 20 (35) | 7.5 (10) | 7 (10) | 6.25 (10) | 6 (9) | 5.6 (8) | 5 (8) |
| 3000 | 35 (60) | 20 (35) | 20 (35) | 17.5 (30) | 17.5 (30) | 20 (30) | 35 (50) | 10 (15) | 10 (15) | 10 (15) | 9 (12) | 8 (12) | 8 (12) |
| 5000 | 60 (100) | 35 (60) | 30 (60) | 30 (50) | 30 (50) | 30 (50) | 60 (90) | 15 (25) | 15 (25) | 15 (25) | 12 (20) | 12 (20) | 12 (20) |
| 7500 | 80 (150) | 50 (90) | 45 (90) | 45 (80) | 45 (80) | 40 (70) | 90 (125) | 25 (40) | 25 (40) | 20 (35) | 20 (30) |  |  |
| 10K | 110 (200) | 70 (125) | 60 (110) | 60 (110) | 60 (110) | 60 (100) | 110 (175) | 30 (50) | 30 (50) | 30 (50) | 25 (45) |  |  |
| 15K | 175 (300) | 100 (175) | $90(175)$ | 90 (150) | 90 (150) | 80 (150) | 175 (250) | 45 (80) | 45 (80) | 40 (70) | 35 (60) |  |  |
| 25K | 300 (500) | 175 (300) | 150 (300) | 150 (250) | 150 (250) | 150 (250) | 90 (250) | 60 (70) | 70 (125) | 70 (125) | 60 (110) |  |  |
| 37K |  |  |  |  |  | 200 (350) |  |  |  | 100 (175) |  |  | 80 (150) |
| 50K |  |  |  |  |  | 300 (500) |  |  |  | 150 (250) |  |  | 110 (200) |
| 75K |  |  |  |  |  | 400 (750) |  |  |  | 200 (350) |  |  | 175 (300) |
| 100K |  |  |  |  |  | 600 (1000) |  |  |  | 300 (500) |  |  | 225 (400) |
| 167K |  |  |  |  |  | 900 (1600) |  |  |  | 450 (850) |  |  | 350 (650) |

$\square$ Fuse $=I^{*} 300 \%$ next size smaller if primary current is less than 2 amp. No secondary fusing required.
$($ Fuse $)=(I * 500 \%)$ next size smaller if used for a motor control circuit per NEC 430-72[C] exception No. 4Fuse $=I^{*} 167 \%$ next size smaller if primary current is less than 9 amp . No secondary fusing required.
(Fuse) $=\left(I^{*} 250 \%\right)$ next size smaller if primary current is less than 9 Amps. and secondary fusing is required see chart for size.Fuse $=I^{*} 125 \%$ next size higher if primary current is 9 amp . or higher. No secondary fusing required.
(Fuse) $=\left(I^{*} 250 \%\right)$ next size smaller if primary current is 9 Amps. or higher. Secondary fusing is required see chart for size.

Recommended fuse sizes per UL 508 and NEC450-3 (B) (1), NED 430-72 and commercially available type fuses.

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## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

## Primary and Secondary Fuse Recommendations for all Three Phase Transformers

| Primary <br> General Purpose Transformers |  |  |  |  | Secondary General Purpose Transformers |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VA | 208 | 240 | 480 | 600 | 208 | 240 | 380 | 480 |
| 3K | 12 (20) | 9 (17.5) | 5 (9) | 4 (7) | 12 | 9 | 6 | 5 |
| 6K | 25 (40) | 20 (35) | 9 (15) | 8 (12) | 25 | 20 | 12 | 9 |
| 9K | 35 (60) | 30 (50) | 15 (25) | 12 (20) | 35 | 30 | 18 | 15 |
| 15K | 60 (100) | 50 (90) | 25 (45) | 20 (35) | 60 | 50 | 30 | 25 |
| 30K | $\begin{gathered} 110 \\ (200) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ (175) \end{gathered}$ | 50 (90) | 40 (70) | 110 | 100 | 60 | 50 |
| 45K | $\begin{gathered} 175 \\ (300) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 150 \\ (250) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ (125) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ (100) \end{gathered}$ | 175 | 150 | 90 | 70 |
| 75K | $\begin{gathered} 300 \\ (500) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & (450) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 125 \\ (225) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ (175) \end{gathered}$ | 300 | 250 | 150 | 125 |
| 112.5K | $\begin{gathered} 400 \\ (750) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 350 \\ (650) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 175 \\ (300) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 150 \\ (250) \end{gathered}$ | 400 | 350 | 225 | 175 |
| 150K | $\begin{gathered} 600 \\ (1000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 500 \\ (900) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 250 \\ (450) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 200 \\ (350) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 600 | 500 | 3900 | 250 |
| 225K | -- | -- | $\begin{gathered} 350 \\ (650) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 300 \\ (500) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 800 | 700 | 450 | 350 |
| 300K | -- | -- | $\begin{gathered} 500 \\ (900) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 400 \\ (700) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1200 | 1000 | 600 | 500 |
| 500K | -- | -- | $\begin{gathered} 800 \\ (1500) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 650 \\ (1200) \end{gathered}$ | 1800 | 1600 | 1000 | 800 |


| Primary Drive Isolation Transformers |  |  |  | Secondary Drive Isolation Transformers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VA | 230 | 460 | 575 | 230 | 460 |
| 7.5K | 25 (45) | 12 (20) | 10 (17.5) | 25 | 12 |
| 11K | 35 (60) | 17.5 (30) | 15 (25) | 35 | 17.5 |
| 14K | 45 (85) | 25 (40) | 20 (35) | 45 | 25 |
| 20K | 70 (125) | 35 (60) | 30 (50) | 70 | 35 |
| 27K | 85 (150) | 45 (80) | 35 (60) | 90 | 45 |
| 34K | 110 (200) | 60 (100) | 45 (80) | 110 | 60 |
| 40K | 150 (250) | 70 (125) | 60 (100) | 150 | 70 |
| 51K | 175 (300) | 80 (150) | 70 (150) | 175 | 80 |
| 63K | 200 (350) | 100 (175) | 80 (150) | 200 | 100 |
| 75K | 250 (450) | 125 (225) | 100 (175) | 250 | 125 |
| 93K | 300 (500) | 150 (250) | 125 (225) | 300 | 150 |
| 118K | 400 (700) | 200 (350) | 150 (250) | 400 | 200 |
| 145K | 500 (800) | 250 (450) | 200 (350) | 500 | 250 |
| 175K | -- | 300 (500) | 225 (400) | 600 | 300 |
| 220K | -- | 350 (650) | 300 (500) | 700 | 350 |
| 275K | -- | 450 (850) | 350 (600) | 900 | 450 |
| 330K | -- | 600 (1000) | 450 (800) | 1200 | 600 |
| 440K | -- | 700 (1350) | 600 (1000) | 1400 | 700 |

Fuse $=I^{*} 125 \%$ next size higher if primary current is 9 Amp or higher. No secondary fusing required.
(Fuse) $=\left(l^{*} 250 \%\right)$ next size smaller if primary current is 9 Amps. or higher. Secondary fusing is required. See chart for size.

OUTPUT FUSE $=1^{*} 125 \%$ next size higher if secondary current is 9 Amps or higher. Recommended fuse size per NEC450.3[B] and commercially available fuse types.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. What is a Buck-Boost transformer and why is it used?

A.Isolation transformers have separate primary and secondary windings, electrically insulated and isolated from one another. With a relatively high voltage primary (typically 120, 240 or 480 Volts) and a relatively low voltage secondary (typically 12, 16, 24, 32 or 48 Volts), buck-boost transformers are designed to be field connected as autotransformers. These are transformers with one continuous winding, a portion of which is jointly shared between the input and the output. No electrical isolation is present in an autotransformer.

## Buck-Boost transformers have two major uses:

1. When field connected as an autotransformer, they can be used to Buck (lower) or Boost (raise) available line voltage in the range of 5 to $27 \%$ and at a kVA rating many times that listed on the transformer nameplate.
2. When left as an isolation transformer, they can be used to supply power to low voltage circuits at the nameplate rating.
Q. What is the importance of altering available line voltage?
A. Electrical equipment is designed to operate at maximum efficiency at a specific standard supply voltage.
Your voltage may not be at the standard supply voltage level. Causes can be proximity to a large utility transformer, losses in the line voltage due to loads on that circuit, or a difference between the standard supply voltage available and the standard supply voltage needed to run the equipment.

Normally the problem is having low voltage available. Low voltage on a circuit, even as little as $5 \%$ lower can cause a decrease in incandescent light output, and a decrease in resistive heat output. With motors low voltage can cause a decrease in motor torque, an increase in motor amperage requirements, an increase in motor temperature and decrease in motor life expectancy.
Q. What are the pros and cons of using a Buck-Boost transformer?
A. When deciding whether or not a buck-boost transformer is right for your application, consider the following:

## Cost

For most applications, buck-boost transformers are generally less than $25 \%$ of the cost of a comparable transformer.

## Size

Buck-Boost transformers can provide five to ten times their nameplate kVA rating. They are smaller, lighter and less expensive than a standard isolation transformer. Because of their small size they are quieter, more efficient and may be better suited for applications where size is critical and an isolation transformer just won't fit.

## Isolation

Buck-Boost transformers will not provide any circuit isolation when connected as an autotransformer nor are they capable of generating a neutral.

## Life

Buck-Boost transformers have the same life expectancy as other distribution transformers, typically 20 to 25 years.
Q. Why are Buck-Boost transformers sold as isolation transformers instead of being preconnected for specific voltage applications?
A. Flexibility in the field. By providing buck-boost transformers as four winding isolation transformers, you get, when considering all single and three phase possibilities, 24 different wiring configurations. Add to that the possibility of four different low voltage isolation connections for low voltage lighting or control applications and you can see the flexibility and versatility of buck-boost transformers.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. Are copper windings better than aluminum windings?
A. As with most questions of this type pertaining to transformers, a lot depends upon the application and the individual preferences of the person specifying the transformer. Quite often the reason cited for specifying copper windings is copper's high electrical conductivity.

During World War II, copper became scarce and was used primarily for the war effort. Several industries turned to aluminum as alternative to copper because it was in good supply, was very stable price-wise and was less expensive than copper. In the 1940's high-power transmission power lines were converted from copper to aluminum and secondary power distribution networks began utilizing aluminum in the 1950's. Today, virtually all standard transformer lines from the major manufacturers are wound with aluminum. Although copper wound transformers tend to be smaller than comparable aluminum wound transformers offer some distinct advantages over copper wound units:

- Both copper and aluminum oxidize over time. Aluminum conductors oxidize until all exposed aluminum surfaces are covered with and oxide layer. At that point oxidation stops unless the aluminum oxide barrier is somehow broken and the aluminum conductor is re-exposed to the air. Aluminum oxide inhibits chemical reaction of the metal with the wire insulation. Aluminum oxide is also a good electrical insulator. Copper on the other hand oxidizes completely over time. Copper also acts as a mild catalyst, hastening the decay of the wire insulation. All of these factors combine to give aluminum wound transformers a longer life than comparable copper wound units, typically about five years.
- The heat storage capacity of aluminum is approximately 2.33 times that of copper (specific heat of aluminum is $0.214 \mathrm{cal} / \mathrm{gram} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, specific heat of copper is $0.092 \mathrm{cal} /$ gram $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ). With aluminum wound transformers having a superior thermal storage capacity than copper wound units, they can withstand more surge and overload currents than copper units (normal exhibited when a motor starts.)
- Although the conductivity of copper is better than that of aluminum, on a per pound basis aluminum is over twice as good a conductor as copper.

Aluminum wire has received a negative connotation over the year primarily because of the care that must be taken in making connections. Copper proponents are quick to refer to hotel and mobile home fires that occurred where aluminum wire was present. Upon close examination it was found that the root causes of these problems is related to incorrect wiring devices being used. Copper and aluminum expand at different rates when heated. If aluminum wire is used with wiring devices solely rated for use with copper wire, the connection could loosen as the connection heats up causing the resistance of the connection to increase and the temperature to continue to escalate. Most transformer manufacturers address this problem by making a transition between the aluminum windings, either to a copper lead wire (or bus bar) or by terminating to an $\mathrm{Al} / \mathrm{Cu}$ lug (or connector).
Q. So why are copper wound transformers still specified?
A. Copper wound units may be specified because of space limitations. Copper wound units can also be specified due to the environment in which the transformer will be exposed. If the environment would be corrosive to aluminum, copper wound transformers would make sense. Of course, some people may just like copper wound transformers for their own reasons. SolaHD manufactures aluminum wound transformers but can manufacture copper wound transformers upon special order. Contact your SolaHD representative for pricing and manufacturing lead times.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. What is the capacity of the center tap on a 240 delta connection with one phase tapped?
A. This is one of the most common transformer application questions. If the transformer is a SolaHD T5H series the tap is full capacity, but we must define what full capacity means on one phase of a three phase transformer. A three phase transformer built by SolaHD in a ventilated enclosure (standard construction on 15 kVA and above) has a per phase capacity equal to $1 / 3$ of the nameplate rating. Therefore, the tapped phase of a T5H30S has a total capacity of $10 \mathrm{kVA}(1 / 3$ of 30 kVA$)$. The 120 volt tap is at the center of this 240 volt winding so the capacity is 5 kVA on either side of the tap ( X 1 to X 6 and X 3 to X 6 ).

To determine the available capacity of the center tap, you must know the three phase load applied to the 240 delta. Each phase will supply $1 / 3$ of the kVA to the three phase load. If the T5H30 has a 21 kVA, 3 phase load connected to it, each phase is loaded at 7 kVA . Therefore, the tapped phase has 3 kVA available ( $10 \mathrm{kVA}-7 \mathrm{kVA}=3 \mathrm{kVA}$ ). The center tap can be loaded to 3 kVA without over loading the transformer, but the load must be split so that no more than 1.5 kVA ( $1 / 2$ the available capacity) is connected to either side of the tap (X1 to X6 and X3 to X6). The general formula is:

$\frac{\text { Transformer kVA }-3 \varnothing \text { Load kVA }}{6}=$| kVA of each |
| :---: |
| Center Tap Circuit |



[^16]Q. Ventilated transformers are $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise, and Hardshell ${ }^{\circledR}$ units are $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise. Why are the Hardshell ${ }^{\circledR}$ units so much warmer to the touch?
A. Ventilated transformers are free standing devices placed in a metal housing to protect the unit from the atmosphere, and people from electrical hazards. Ventilated units are surrounded by air, which acts as a cooling medium. The natural convection created by the heat of the transformer causes heat to ventilate through the top of the unit while cool air is drawn in from the bottom (chimney effect).

Hardshell ${ }^{\circledR}$ are placed in an enclosure that is filled with electrical grade sand and epoxy. All the air is displaced within this solid epoxy block, so any heat is radiated directly to the enclosure surface. This makes the entire enclosure of the transformer act like a heat sink. All SolaHD enclosed transformers are UL and CSA listed, your guarantee that the surface temperatures will not rise more than $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above ambient.
Q. What is regulation?
A. Under no load, a transformer is not providing voltage to the output. When a load is applied, the voltage will drop slightly. The difference in the output voltage under load vs. unloaded is referred to as the transformer's output regulation and is normally expressed as a percentage. If under no load a transformer had an output voltage of 240 Volts but under load the output voltage was 230 Volts, the difference would be 10 Volts and the regulation would be 10/240 or $4.17 \%$. The power factor of the load can impact the transformer's regulation. General purpose transformers can be used with a variety of loads, the most common being inductive motor loads and resistive loads. For that reason, it is common to express transformer regulation at 100\% power factor and also at 80\% power factor.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. What do the terms "peak inrush current" and "exciting current" mean and how do they relate to transformers?
A. Exciting current is the amount of amperage a transformer draws under a no load condition. Another way to look at it is that exciting current is the transformer's "idling" current. Exciting current could also be referred to as no load current although this is not technically accurate. Exciting current is actually made up of two components: no load losses (normally expressed in watts) and reactive power (normally expresses in kVAR). Exciting current varies as a percent of the transformer's nameplate rating depending upon the transformer size. It is not unusual to have an exciting current of approximately $10 \%$ on very small transformers (under 1 kVA). On larger transformers, exciting current could be as low as a half of one percent.

Peak inrush current is the amount of amperage a transformer draws instantaneously when it is turned on. A transformer has an iron core and works under the principle of magnetic induction. Alternating current flows through a coil of wire (primary winding) and generates a magnetic field. The iron core of the transformer contains most of the magnetism and conducts this magnetism to where it passes through a second coil of wire (secondary winding).

Since alternating current travels in the form of a sine wave, the amount of magnetism will fluctuate depending upon the point in the sine wave. As this magnetism cuts through the path of the second coil of wire, it induces a voltage into it. When the transformer is turned off, the iron core retains an amount of residual magnetism depending on where in the sine wave the unit was when turned off. When the transformer is turned on, the greater the difference in the sine wave from the "turn off" point to the "turn on" point determines the amount of inrush current. Inrush current could be very small if everything was in phase, or it could be as high as 20 to 30 times full load current. Although this inrush condition disappears rapidly (in 6 to 10 electrical cycles - one tenth to one sixth of a second) it is the first half electrical cycle that sees the peak amount of inrush. This condition can cause problems with overcurrent devices. If the fuse or breaker is of a "quick trip" variety or not properly sized according to the National Electric Code, the inrush may cause it to trip falsely.

Q.Can general purpose transformers be used to power industrial control devices?
A. The answer to this question is strictly application related. Industrial control transformers (sometimes referred to as machine tool transformers or control transformers) are specifically design to meet the demands required to power Industrial control devices such as contactors, solenoids and relays. Industrial control devices typically have two power requirements - inrush capacity the power required to energize or seal the contacts) and sealed capacity (the power required to keep the contacts sealed). It is not uncommon for inrush requirements to be 5, 10 or 15 times the sealed requirements.

It is critical that during this period of time requiring the inrush VA requirement that the voltage powering the device remain as steady as possible. Industrial control transformers are designed to provide excellent voltage regulation under inrush conditions. Transformer design engineers accomplish this via a number of different methods. Common methods include compensating transformer secondary windings (to offset secondary winding losses), using a larger conductor on the secondary windings (to cut winding losses) and designing a slightly larger (and usually more expensive) transformer.

General purpose transformers provide good voltage regulation up to full nameplate load but the output voltage may drop slightly when the transformer is subjected to a momentary overload. This voltage drop may be beyond what the industrial control device can tolerate. Care needs to be taken if industrial control devices are to be powered from a general purpose transformer. It is not recommended to use a general purpose unit if you are powering one or two devices from the transformer or if you have multiple devices that all "turn on" at the same time. A general purpose transformer may be preferable if you have multiple devices to power that do not "turn on" at the same time and space within the motor control panel is at a premium. Normally a general purpose transformer can be located on the outside of the motor control panel.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. Are there any special considerations when powering electric motors?

A.
Different product react differently to motor loads and some are better suited for motor loads than others. For example:

- UPS products (uninterruptible power supplies) are designed to provide power to critical loads where the loss of power could cause massive problems (such as computer loads). Normally motor loads are not considered to be critical. If your application rates a motor load as critical, you must size the UPS to the inrush requirements of the motor (typically 6 to 10 times running load current).
- Constant voltage power conditioners are ferroresonant devices that provide clean, highly regulated power to critical loads. Because of the design of the product, the output voltage of a constant voltage power conditioner will go to zero when the load reaches $200 \%$ of nameplate rating. Since motor inrush is typically 600 to $1000 \%$ of nameplate motor load, constant voltage power conditioners must also be sized to the inrush demands of the motor. Unless circumstances are highly unusual, neither UPS systems or constant voltage power conditioners should be used with motor loads.
- Transformers are designed to power motor loads. Although output voltage may momentarily drop when subjected to the motor's inrush current, the transformer will act somewhat like a soft start device. If your application calls for a motor to be powered from one transformer, the running load amperage of the motor should not exceed $2 / 3$ of the transformer's nameplate amperage rating (66\%). The reason is as voltage decreases due to motor inrush conditions, motor torque and horsepower also drop proportionally. If voltage were to drop to $80 \%$, torque and horsepower would drop to $64 \%$ ( $80 \%$ squared). If torque were to drop to within $50 \%$ nameplate rating, the motor could overheat due to excess current draw. This condition could exist without tripping the overcurrent device and could result in failure of the motor or transformer.
Q. What effect does ambient temperature have on transformer operation?
A. Other conditions that need be considered when sizing a transformer to a motor load are ambient temperature (derate the transformer nameplate rating by $8 \%$ for ever $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), altitude (derate nameplate rating by $.3 \%$ for every 300 feet above 3300 feet), and motor loads that frequently start and stop. If a motor starts several times an hour (such as an air conditioner), the calculated transformer size required should be increased by $20 \%$ to offset the effects of inrush heating. If the motor starts very frequently (such as an elevator), the service factor of the load must be used to calculate the proper transformer size. If the service factor of the load is 1.25 , the calculated transformer size should be increased by $25 \%$.


## Remember <br> Each $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over the rated temperature rise cuts the life of your transformer by one half.

Q. Can a Delta Primary (three wire) transformer be used on a Wye (four wire) source?
A. Yes, any delta primary transformer can be connected to a wye source simply by not using the neutral of the source. This connection will not cause any adverse effects in the operation of the transformer or the source.

## Frequently Asked Transformer Questions

Q. Can transformers be operated at voltages other than nameplate voltages?
A. In some cases transformers may be operated at voltages less than nameplate voltage. In no case should a transformer be operated at a voltage above nameplate voltage unless taps are provided for this purpose. When operating below nameplate voltage the kVA rating of the transformer is reduced due to the increase in current. For example a 10 kVA 480-240 transformer can have a secondary load of 41.6 amps , if the same transformer was operated at 240-120 the same current draw of 41.6 amps equates to a 5 kVA transformer.

Q.- What transformer VA should I use if I know my inrush VA?
A. Select the VA needed for your application from the chart below.

Regulation Data - Inrush VA at 20\% and 40\% Power Factor

| Selection Inrush VA* |  |  |  | Transformer VA Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type SBE |  | Type SMT |  |  |
| 20\% PF** | 40\% PF** | 20\% PF** | 40\% PF** |  |
| 294 | 207 | N/A | N/A | 50 |
| 515 | 363 | N/A | N/A | 75 |
| 696 | 490 | N/A | N/A | 100 |
| 1362 | 959 | N/A | N/A | 150 |
| 2131 | 1501 | N/A | N/A | 200 |
| 2883 | 2031 | N/A | N/A | 250 |
| 3608 | 2541 | N/A | N/A | 300 |
| 4777 | 3364 | N/A | N/A | 350 |
| 7601 | 5353 | N/A | N/A | 500 |
| 12939 | 9112 | N/A | N/A | 750 |
| 18703 | 13171 | 8277 | 5829 | 1000 |
| 23814 | 16066 | 17182 | 12100 | 1500 |
| 34586 | 24356 | 22834 | 16080 | 2000 |
| 45633 | 32770 | 34506 | 24300 | 3000 |
| 158000 | 111000 | 71284 | 50200 | 5000 |

[^17]Q. Can a single-phase transformer be connected to a three-phase source?
A. Yes, the transformer output will be single phase. By connecting two wires from the source (three or four wire) to the transformers primary leads. Care must be used to ensure transformer loading does not create a phase imbalance on the source.
Q. Can transformers be reverse connected?
A. Dry type transformers can be reverse connected without a derating of kVA size, with certain limitations. SolaHD three-phase, Delta-Delta transformers and all singlephase transformers rated at 1 kVA and above can be reverse connected without any loss in kVA rating.

SolaHD does not recommend reverse connecting single phase transformers less than 1 kVA since the turns ratio compensation on the low voltage winding will provide voltages lower than name plate voltage. This voltage will be lower for lower kVA sizes.

SolaHD does not recommend "reverse feeding" of Delta-Wye transformers for the following reasons:

- No taps for adjustment of primary to source.
- Corner grounding of Delta per local code. (Center tapping of one leg on secondary side is not possible.)
- Unbalanced loading causing imbalanced voltages (possible 2X line to line).
- Neutral connected to source may cause circulating currents in secondary windings (one phase loss causes short to the other two phases).

The first two bullets only apply to Delta-Delta configurations, whereas, all bullets apply to Delta-Wye transformers. The correct method would be to choose the transformer that has the appropriate primary and secondary voltages. Contact your local representative for a quotation on a custom transformer.

A custom design may already exist to match your application. Most transformer designs can be manufactured in less than three weeks depending upon availability of materials. "Starship" service is available for current designs at an additional fee. Contact Technical Services for "Starship" availability.

## Frequently Asked Surge Protective Device (SPD) Questions

Q. What is the Joule rating of a SPD?
A. Energy (Joule) rating is a misleading specification used in the SPD industry to define the amount of "energy" absorbed by the suppressor. The term "Joule Ratings" is currently not recognized by ANSI, NEMA, IEEE, or IEC as being relevant to AC surge protection devices. No actual standard exists to properly define this measurement and manufacturers resort to adding the number of components used in the product to determine the joule rating. A larger joule rating isn't always better. Testing for energy dissipation (joules) is not uniform and this rating doesn't add much value to the specification of the SPD. In spite of the controversy surrounding this term, it is still commonly used primarily in the SPD receptacle \& plug strip industry.

## Q. Does a SPD provide energy savings?

A. Don't be misled by the myth that SPDs will provide energy savings. A SPD by design is a passive device wired in parallel with the load it is protecting. SPD devices in general are intended only to lower the energy level of a surge (micro to nano seconds disturbance). This protection is not the same as providing energy savings.
Q. How should a SPD be applied?
A. - SPDs should be installed with the shortest lead length possible and as close as possible to the load it is protecting.

- SPDs protecting panels should be wired in parallel with the service entrance or distribution panels. A disconnecting means must be provided for servicing and for short circuit and over current protection.
- When a circuit breaker cannot be installed, install a tap on the buss or lugs. Wire in a fused disconnect to provide the above mentioned protection for the SPD. This method of installation allows the SPD to be replaced safely without shutting down the power.
- SPDs must be wired and grounded according to the (NEC) National Electrical Codes.
- Using Whole Facility Protection would safeguard your electrical system against most transients. This means that the protection is staged; service entrance protection, sub-panel protection, and point of use protection.


## Frequently Asked UPS Questions

Q. Why should only an On-line UPS be used with a standby generator?
A. An On-line UPS accepts input power with relatively wide variations in voltage and frequency, a common occurrence in power produced by standby generators. The true on-line (double conversion) technology provided by an On-Line UPS handles these variations by converting the input power from AC to DC and then converting DC to AC output power. Generators should be equipped with an electronic governor to minimize frequency variations. Always check the frequency range of the generator output as the use of a mechanical governor does allow for large changes in frequency to reach the load. A wide frequency swing may cause the UPS to switch to the battery more frequently.

An Off-line or Line-interactive UPS is not recommended for use with a standby generator. An Off-line UPS passes utility power straight through to the load. When a variation is detected, it can protect the load from the frequency variations of the standby generator by transferring to battery power. Occasionally, the input frequency will match the specifications of the Off-line UPS and it will transfer back from battery. These occurrences are infrequent and short lived, but the battery may not have sufficient time to recharge. It will support the load only until it is completely depleted and then shut down the load. A Line-interactive UPS faces the same issue as the Off-line. The power conditioning (tap switching) functions of the Line-interactive units focus on correcting voltage variations and have no effect on frequency variations. It reacts to out-of-spec frequencies similar to the Off-line UPS.

The same input frequency variations that would cause an Off-line or a Line-interactive UPS to transfer to battery are of little concern or have no effect on the On-line UPS. On-Line UPS's compensate for generator frequency variations while prolonging battery life.
Q. What loads should not be powered by a UPS?
A. Loads that are highly inductive may cause a UPS to malfunction. Examples of equipment that should NOT be powered by a UPS include:

- Air Conditioners
- Motor Load
- Sump Pump
- Solenoid
- Drills
- Space Heaters
- Vacuum Cleaners
- Buffing Machines
- Fans
- Laser Printers
- Transformers (step up/step down)

The majority of loads that require UPS protection are electronic type loads. For example; process control, automation equipment, computer, and telecommunication. A UPS is also recommended to support microprocessor-based technology type loads.

In addition, CVS and MCR power conditioner products are not recommended for use on the input and or output side of the UPS.

Q. What is the advantage of a manual Maintenance Bypass Switch (MBS)?
A. The MBS is designed to allow the UPS to be taken out of service for maintenance, repair, or replacement. There are two types of MBS: Make-Before-Break (MBB) and Break-Before-Make (BBM). As the name implies, a MBB has continual contact so the load does not need to be shut down. A limitation of the MBB bypass is that the input voltage and frequency to the UPS must be exactly equal to the output voltage.

## Frequently Asked UPS Questions

Q. Where can I get a copy of the MultiLink ${ }^{T M}$ software for the S3K, S4K and S5K UPS?
A. MultiLink ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ software can be downloaded, free of charge, off of our website at www.solahd.com.
Q. I am getting 'Communications Loss - Not Protected'?
A. This occurs when MultiLink ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ software is not able to communicate with the monitored device.

## Resolution:

- The cable to the UPS is not connected securely or to the correct port on the Computer or UPS.
- You system is unable to open the serial port, possibly because of a port conflict.
- If connected to a MultiPort 8, you are not on the Smart Port.
- If a MultiPort 4 is used, you must be connected to the built-in RS232 port on the UPS not the connector on the MultiPort 4.
- The connected UPS is not a Series S3K, S3K2U, S4K or S5K Modular. SolaHD only supports these models for serial communications. If you do not have one of these models, then you need to switch to the contact closure method of communications. See Contact Closure below.
- An SNMP card is installed in the unit. When you install the SNMP card in the Series S3K, S3K2U, S4K, or S5K Modular the serial port on the DB9 connector disables Transmit and Receive pins, but leaves the contact closure pins functioning. Your only option is to use the contact closure method of communication. See Contact Closure section of this page.
- You are using the cable that came in the box with the UPS, part number: SML9P9S. This cable is wired for contact closure only. You can obtain the correct cable (SML39P9S), or switch to the contact closure cable.


## Contact Closure

If any one of the last three bullets above is true you will need to change the Monitoring type to Contact Closure. Under the Overview tab, right click on the device icon under MultiLink ${ }^{\top 1}$ Device Network and select Properties. Change the Device Type from Serial UPS to Contact Closure.
Q. How do I add licenses so I can shut down more than one computer?
A. Go to the drop down menu Configure and select Upgrade License. A window will open and allow you to enter the location of the upgrade license. Contact Technical Services for more information on license upgrade options. MultiLink ${ }^{\top \mathrm{M}}$ License Kits enable in-band shutdown on more than one computer, or the management of multiple UPS and software installations.

| Part Number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| MLLKB | MultiLink License Kit, 5 Computers |
| MLLKC | MultiLink License Kit, 10 Computers |
| MLLKD | MultiLink License Kit, 20 Computers |
| MLLKG | MultiLink License Kit, 100 Computers |
| MLLKU | MultiLink License Kit, Unrestricted |
| MLLNA | MultiLink Network Administration License |

## Frequently Asked UPS Questions

Q.

Which cable do I use for my MultiLink ${ }^{\top \mathrm{M}}$ application?
A. See table below. If still unsure, contact

Technical Services.

| Catalog Number | Description | Function | UPS Support |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Q. Can I build my own cable?
A. Yes, see instructions on our website at http://www.solahd.com/products/ups/software/ml3/
Cable.htm or contact Technical Services.

## Frequently Asked Power Supply Questions

Q. What Is A DC Power Supply?
A. A DC power supply is a device that takes alternating current (AC) and converts it to a stable, well regulated, direct current (DC) output (or outputs) at specified voltage and current levels. AC power is supplied by the utility because it is easy to generate and distribute. Most applications require various levels of DC power to operate. DC power supplies convert the AC power to DC power and regulate the voltage to the necessary level.
Q. What is a NEC Class 2 power supply?
A. A Class 2 power supply is defined by article 725.41 of the National Electrical Code (NEC code book), and has limited output power to 100 watts. This makes this type of supply useful for wiring in circuits which have less restrictions than if the supply did not meet this rating.
Q. Can a DIN rail power supply be mounted in any orientation?
A. DIN rail power supplies are designed to operate up to full ratings when mounted on a horizontal DIN rail. This allows the power supply to dissipate heat through convection cooling via the "chimney effect". If a power supply is mounted in another orientation, care must be taken to avoid thermal damage to the power supply. If the unit is mounted sideways or front side up, then the continuous output rating must be derated. A rule-of-thumb is to derate the output by $50 \%$, but please contact Technical Services for recommendations on specific models or unusual applications.

Q.How does a power supply work?
A. A Linear DC power supply operates as follows: The AC input voltage is transformed to another level. Then it is rectified into pulsating DC and is filtered (smoothed) to reduce the ripple.

(Switch Mode Power Supply)
Regulation keeps the output level constant
A Switchmode DC power supply operates as follows:
The AC input is rectified into DC then converted by the Variable Frequency Oscillator (VFO) into high frequency $A C$. The high frequency $A C$ passes through an isolation transformer then is rectified and filtered to a smooth regulated DC output. Regulation is achieved by adjusting the frequency through the isolation transformer.

Linear vs. Switcher

| Specification | Linear | Switcher |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Output Regulation | .05 to $.1 \%$ | 1 to $3 \%$ |
| Output Ripple | .5 to 2.0 mV | 25 to 100 mV |
| Input Voltage | $\pm 10 \%$ | $\pm 40$ to $50 \%$ |
| Efficiency | 40 to $55 \%$ | 70 to $90 \%$ |
| Power Density | .5 watts/cu. in | 2 to 3 watts/cu. in |
| Transient Recovery | 1.0 msec | 10 msec |
| Hold-Up Time | 2 to 3 msec | 25 to 30 msec |

## Power Solutions Flow Charts

We have provided some quick charts below to help migrate through our product catalog. Your specific application and environment will always determine the most suitable product. The following is a guide to help you determine the type of application you have.

## Power Quality

SolaHD provides a broad array of power quality products to fit your application and your budget. SolaHD's most relied upon industrial power quality solution, the voltage regulating power conditioner, is complemented by many surge, filter, UPS (Standby) and UPS (Online) options.

Our solutions can be divided into two main categories:

- Power Conversion - Manipulating AC or DC power to another state.
- Power Quality - Regulate, isolate, filter, protect or backup AC or DC power.

Whether you are protecting your expensive equipment, backing up power for outages or sags, or delivering clean, safe power to your sensitive devices for maximum productivity, SolaHD can provide the solution. Many of these products can be used in combination in your system or across your facility to provide a complete solution.


## Power Conversion

SolaHD offers a broad range of standard products to meet almost all of your industrial AC-AC, AC-DC, and DC-DC needs. DIN Mount, chassis and rackmount products are offered in many conversion topologies to meet your exact mounting and performance requirements.

SolaHD products are differentiated by industrial performance ratings such as wide temperature ratings, high MTBF, lack of fans in designs, continuous short circuit capabilities, high densities, and rugged packaging. Global specifications and high efficiency designs make industrial system design easy.


## Glossary of Terms

## 2/50 Voltage Wave

Voltage surge with a virtual front time of 1.2 ms and a time to half-value of 50 ms delivered across an open circuit.

## 8/20 Current Wave

Current surge with a virtual front time of $8 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and a time to halfvalue of $20 \mu$ s delivered into a short circuit.

## AC (Alternating Current)

Current that reverses direction in response to voltage that is changing polarity.

## AC Power Interface

The electrical points where an SPD is electrically connected to the AC power system.

## Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filter

A Surge Suppressor/Electrical Noise filter device, that suppresses both transient and Low voltage electrical noise found on the $A C$ line.

## Active Tracking ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filter Plus:

A device that both divert or clamp high amplitude transients, and attenuate lowenergy, high frequency noise.

## Air-Cooled

A product cooled by the natural circulation of air.

## Ambient Noise Level

The sound level of the area measured in decibels.

## Ambient Temperature

The temperature of the air surrounding a product.

## Ampacity

The current-carrying capacity of an electrical conductor or device.

## Ampere

The practical unit of electric current.

## Attenuation

Decrease in signal voltage or power.

## Autotransformer

A transformer in which part of one winding is common to both the primary and secondary circuits associated with that winding.

## Banked

Two or more transformers connected together to increase kVA.

## Basic Impulse Level (BIL)

A measure of the ability of the insulation system to withstand very high voltage surges. For example, a 600-volt class transformer has a 10 kV BIL rating.

## Battery Run Time

The amount of time (in minutes) a battery system can support a load.

## Blackout

Slang term for the total loss of electrical power for more than one minute.

## Breakdown Voltage

The maximum AC or DC voltage which may be applied from input to output and/or chassis of a power supply. See Hi-Pot.

## Brownout

Slang term for an extended voltage reduction (more than a few cycles) of more than 10\%.

## Bypass

A mechanical or electronic switch to provide an alternate path for the line current.

## CBEMA

An acronym for Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association. Replaced by the Information Technology Industry Council (ITIC).

## CE Mark

(Conformité Européenne) A marking that shows the product meets the fundamental safety, health, environmental and consumer protection requirements of the European Community.

## Chassis

The metal framework or case in which an electrical circuit or system is constructed.

## Combination Wave

Also called combination surge. A surge delivered by a generator which has the inherent capability of applying a $1.2 / 50 \mathrm{~ms}$ voltage wave across an open circuit and delivering an $8 / 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ current wave into a short circuit. The exact wave that is delivered is determined by the generator's fictive impedance.

## Common-Mode Noise

Noise that occurs between the current carrying conductors and ground.

## Compensated Transformer

A transformer with a turn's ratio which provides a higher rated voltage at no-load and rated voltage at rated load. Normally used on units rated 2 kVA or smaller.

## Constant Current Power Supply

A power supply that regulates its output current for changes in line, load, ambient temperature, and time.

Constant Voltage Power Supply
A power supply that regulates its output voltages for changes in line, load, ambient temperature and time.

## Constant Voltage Transformer (CVT)

A power conditioner that provides a stable and regulated sinewave output voltage.

## Continuous Duty

The service requirement that demands operation at a constant load for an indefinite period of time.

## Control Transformer

Usually referred to as an Industrial Control transformer. Designed for good voltage regulation characteristics when low power factor and /or large inrush currents are drawn (5 to 15 times normal).

## Conductor Losses

Losses in the transformer winding that are incidental to the carrying of the load. These losses include those due to resistance as well as to stray and eddy currents.

## Core

The steel that carries the magnetic flux in a transformer.

## Core Loss

Losses caused by a magnetization of the core.

## Glossary of Terms

## Crest Factor

The ratio of the peak value and RMS value of a voltage or current waveform.

## Cross-Regulation

In a multiple output power supply, the percent voltage change at one output caused by the load change on another output.

## Crowbar

An overvoltage protection circuit which rapidly places a low resistance shunt across the power supply output terminals if a predetermined voltage is exceeded.

CSA
Canadian Standard Association

## Current Limiting

See Output Current Limiting.

## DC

(Direct Current) Current that flows in only one direction.

## Decibel (db)

A unit used to express the magnitude of a change in signal or sound level, either an increase or decrease.

## Delta Connection

A method used for connecting the three windings of a threephase transformer (or three single-phase transformers). The windings are connected in series, the three-phase supply being taken from or supplied to the junctions.

## Delta-Wye

The method of connection for both primary and secondary windings of a three-phase transformer bank.

## Derating

The specified reduction in an operating parameter to improve reliability.

## Differential Mode Noise

Noise that occurs between the current carrying conductors.

## DIN Rail

A standard rail (typically 35 mm wide) that mounts to the chassis and allows other electrical components to be installed and replaced easily.

## Distribution Transformer

Any transformer rated between 3 and 500 kVA and a primary voltage of 601 volts or less.

## Double Conversion UPS

See On-line UPS

## Double Wound Transformer

A transformer with double wound coils on both the primary and secondary.

## Drift

The change in output voltage of a power supply over a specified period of time, following a warm-up period, with all other operating parameters such as line, load, and ambient temperature held constant.

## Drive Isolation Transformer

A transformer designed to withstand the additional heat and mechanical stress caused by DC drives.

## Dry Type Transformer

A transformer cooled by a medium other than a liquid, usually through the circulation of air.

## Dual Wound Coils

Two part windings that can be connected in series or parallel to adjust the voltage or current.

## Dynamic Load Regulation

The ratio of change in output voltage to change in load current.

## Eddy Currents

Additional currents caused by a magnetic field.

## Efficiency

A measure of energy loss in a circuit.

## Electronic Tap Changing Regulator

An electronic switching system used to adjust for changes in line voltage to maintain the output voltage within acceptable levels.

## Electrostatic Shield

A grounded conductor placed between the primary and secondary winding to greatly reduce or eliminate line-to-line or line-to-ground noise. Often referred to as a "Faraday shield".

## EMC

(Electromagnetic Compatibility) A directive necessary to get the CE Mark, which shows the electrical device will not create high levels of EMI and will not fail due to normal levels of EMI.

## EMI

See Noise/Electrical Noise.

## Encapsulated

A method of sealing a device with epoxy to resist environmental effects.

## Glossary of Terms

## Foldback Current Limiting

A power supply output protection circuit whereby the output current decreases with increasing overload, reaching a minimum at short circuit.

## Force Air Cooled

A means of accelerating heat dissipation to lower the temperature rise of an electrical device.

## Forward Converter

A power supply switching circuit in which energy is transferred to the transformer secondary when the switching transistor is on. In this circuit minimal energy is stored in the transformer.

## Frequency (Hertz)

Cycles per second.

## Full Bridge Rectifier

A power switching circuit in which four diodes are connected in a bridge configuration.

## Ground Loop

The condition of having two or more ground references in a common system.

## Half Bridge Rectifier

A power switching circuit similar to the full bridge converter except that only two diodes are used.

## Harmonics Distortion

The distortion of the AC waveform due to the addition of sinewaves of different frequencies being added to the AC voltage.

## Hi-Pot Test

High Potential Test. A test to determine if the breakdown voltage of a transformer or power supply exceeds the minimum requirement.

## Holdup Time

The length of time a power supply's output voltage remains within specifications following the loss of input power.

## Impulse

A high amplitude, short duration spike (milliseconds) superimposed on the normal voltage or current.

## Input Line Filter

A low-pass or band-reject filter at the input of a power supply which reduces line noise fed to the supply. This filter may be external to the device.

## Input Voltage Range

The high and low input voltage limits within which a device meets its specifications.

## Inrush Current

The peak instantaneous input current drawn by a device at turn-on.

## Inrush Current Limiting

A circuit which limits the inrush current during turn-on of a device.

## Inverter

A power converter that changes DC input power into AC output power.

## Isolation Transformer

A transformer in which the input winding and the output winding are not electrically connected.

## Isolation

The electrical separation between input and output of a circuit.

## Isolation Voltage

The rated AC or DC voltage which may be continuously applied from input to output and/or chassis of a device. See Hi-Pot.

## kVA Rating

A measurement of apparent power. $1 \mathrm{kVA}=1000 \mathrm{VA}$.

## KW Rating (kilowatts)

A measurement of real power delivered to a load $1 \mathrm{KW}=$ 1000 VA x Power Factor

## Leakage Current

The AC or DC current flowing from input to output and/or chassis of an isolated device at a specified voltage.

## Line Regulation

The change in output voltage due to a variation in input voltage.

## Linear Power Supply

A power supply that uses a control device, like a transistor, in series (or parallel) with the load. The control device adjusts the effective resistance to give a constant voltage output.

Linear Regulator<br>See Linear Power Supply.

## Load Regulation

The change in output voltage
due to a variation in load.

## Local Sensing

Using the power supply output voltage terminals as the sense points to provide feedback to the voltage regulator.

## Low Voltage Transients

High frequency noise

## LVD

Acronym for Low Voltage Directive. A European Community directive which shows the device is not a shock or fire hazard.

## Maximum Continuous Operating Voltage (MCOV)

The maximum designated root-mean-square (rms) value of the power frequency voltage that may be continuously applied to the mode of protection of an SPD.

## Modes of Protection

Electrical paths where the SPD offers defense against transient overvoltages. Examples include Line to Neutral (L-N), Line to Ground (L-G), Line to Line (L-L) and Neutral to Ground (N-G).

## MOV

Acronym for Metal-OxideVaristor. A voltage sensitive device used to limit overvoltage conditions on AC power and data lines.

## MTBF

Acronym for Mean Time Between Failure. The statistical failure rate of a device.

## Glossary of Terms

## Noise/Electrical Noise

Also called electromagnetic interference, or EMI. Unwanted electrical signals that produce undesirable effects and otherwise disrupt the control system circuits.

## Nominal Value

The stated or objective value for a quantity.

## Normal Mode Noise

See Differential Mode Noise.

## Off-Line UPS

A UPS where the inverter is normally off until there is a power failure. Also known as a Standby UPS.

## On-Line UPS

A UPS where the inverter is always powering the load. $A C$ is converted to DC to charge the battery then DC is converted to AC to power the load. On-Line UPS are often referred to as a "Double Conversion UPS".

## Output Current Limiting

An output protection feature which limits the output current to a predetermined value in order to prevent damage to the device under overload conditions.

## Output Voltage

The nominal value of the voltage at the output terminals of a device.

## Overload Protection

See Output Current Limiting.

## Overshoot

A transient change in output voltage, in excess of specified output accuracy limits, which can occur when a power supply is turned on or off, or when there is a step change in line or load.

## OVP

Acronym for Overvoltage Protection. A power supply feature which shuts down the supply, or crowbars or clamps the output, when its voltage exceeds a preset level.

## Parallel Operation

The connection of the outputs of two or more identical devices to obtain a higher output power.

## PARD

Acronym for Periodic and Random Deviation. A term used for the sum of all ripple and noise components measured over a specified band width and stated in either peak-to-peak or RMS values.

## PE

Acronym for Protective Earthing. The incoming earthing conductor provided by the utility.

## PI Filter

A commonly used filter at the input of a switching supply or DC/DC converter to reduce reflected ripple current. The filter usually consists of two parallel capacitors separated by a series inductance and is generally built into the supply.

## Post Regulator

A linear regulator used on the output of a switching power supply to improve line and load regulation and reduce output ripple voltage.

## Power Boost ${ }^{T M}$

Describes the advanced overload capability of the SDN and SDP power supplies to power high inrush loads without oversizing.

## Power Factor

The ratio of true power Watts) to apparent power (VA).

## Power Fail Detection

A power supply option which monitors the input voltage and provides an isolated logic output signal when there is loss of line voltage.

## Pre-regulation

The regulation at the front-end of a power supply, generally by a type of switching regulator, this is followed by output regulation, either by a linear or switching type regulator.

## PWM Inverter

Acronym for Pulse Width Modulation. An efficient method of creating sinewave power.

## Push-Pull Converter

A power switching circuit which uses a center-tapped transformer and two power switches which are driven on and off alternately. This circuit does not provide regulation by itself.

## Rated Output Current

The continuous load current that a device was designed to provide.

## Rectification

The conversion of alternating current to direct current.

## Redundancy

The addition of extra devices to provide a backup in the event of the loss of one of those devices.

## Remote Sensing

The ability for a power supply to sample the load voltage located a distance away, and adjust for the resulting voltage drop.

## Return

The name for the common terminal of the output of a power supply; it carries the return current for the outputs.

## Reverse Voltage Protection

A feature which protects a power supply against a reverse voltage applied at the input or output terminals.

## Ripple

A small AC voltage on the DC output of a power supply that remains after filtering.

## Ripple and Noise Pertibations

Small AC voltage on the output of a DC power supply at a specified bandwidth. This is the result of feed through of the rectified line frequency, internal switching transients and other random noise.

## Glossary of Terms

## Sag

A temporary drop in the RMS voltage, which may last from one cycle to a few seconds.

## Short-Circuit Protection

A feature which protects the device from a short-circuit so that the device will not be damaged.

## SNMP

Acronym for Simple Network Management Protocol. A standard for LAN management messaging and control of network devices and their functions.

## Soft Start

A feature which limits the start-up switching currents of a switching supply and causes the output voltage to rise gradually to its final value.

## SPD

Surge Protective Device. Divert or clamp high amplitude transients.

## Standby UPS

See Off-Line UPS.

## Static UPS

See On-Line UPS.

Step-Up/Step-Down

## Transformers

A transformer that either increases or decreases the input voltage.

## Swell

A temporary increase in the RMS voltage, which may last from a half cycle to a few seconds.

## Switching Frequency

The rate at which the voltage is switched in a DC-DC converter or switching power supply.

## Switching Regulator

A high efficiency circuit used to regulate output voltages.

## Switchmode Power Supplies (SMPS)

A power supply that uses a switching regulator.

## Temperature Coefficient

The average percent change in output voltage per degree Centigrade change in ambient temperature over a specified temperature range.

## Temperature Range, Operating

The ambient temperature range within which a device may be safely operated and meets its specifications.

## Temperature Range, Storage

The ambient temperature range within which a device may be safely stored, non-operating, with no degradation in its subsequent operation.

## Thermal Protection

An internal safeguard circuit that shuts down the unit in the event of excess internal temperatures.

## THD

Acronym for Total Harmonic Distortion. The ratio of the harmonic content to the fundamental frequency expressed as a percent of the fundamental.

## Transfer Time

The amount of time a device takes to switch from one mode of operation to another.

## Transformer

An electrical device that changes $A C$ voltage from one level to another.

## Transformer Turns Ratio

The ratio of primary turns to secondary turns.

## Transient

A high amplitude, short duration (milliseconds) spike superimposed on the normal voltage or current. Sometimes called a spike or a surge.

## Transient Recovery Time

The time required for the output voltage of a device to settle within specified output accuracy limits following a step change in output load current or a step change in input voltage.

## Transverse Mode Noise

See Differential Mode Noise.

## TVSS

Transient Voltage Surge
Suppressor. Also known as SPD

## UL

Acronym for Underwriters
Laboratories tested.

## UL Recognized

Designation given to components that when used properly in an end product are deemed to be safe.

## UL Listed

Designation given to products ready for end use.

## Undervoltage

See Brownout.

## UPS

Acronym for Uninterruptible Power Supply. A device which supplies power to the critical load when the existing AC line voltage is not within normal operating values, or fails completely.

## VA

Acronym for Voltamp. A measure of power. $1000 \mathrm{VA}=1 \mathrm{kVA}$.

## VFD

Variable Frequency Drive.

## Voltage Balance

The difference in magnitude, in percent, between the two output voltages of a dual output power supply where the voltages have equal nominal values with opposite polarities.

## Warm-Up Drift

The initial change in output voltages of a device from turn-on until it reaches thermal equilibrium.

## Warm-Up Time

The time required, after initial turn-on, for a device to meet its performance specifications.

Terms and Conditions


[^0]:    * With barrier strip at input and output
    **Units are standard in NEMA 12 hinged enclosures

[^1]:    * All measurements in volts. IEEE test results with no AC applied.

[^2]:    * Full/Half Load (in minutes).

[^3]:    * Full/Half Load (in minutes).

[^4]:    * Paralleling will violate Class 2 current limits.

[^5]:    * Same Pin Assignments are attributed to both the non-medical and medical models.

[^6]:    * Same Pin Assignments are attributed to both the non-medical and medical models.

[^7]:    * Same Mating Connectors are attributed to both standard

[^8]:    Notes:

    * Weather shields (set of two) must be ordered separately.
    **Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.
    ${ }^{* * *}$ See the Technical Notes section with respect to capacity of center tap.

[^9]:    Notes:

    * Weather shields (set of two) must be ordered separately.
    **Design Style and Electrical Connections can be found on pages 204-205.
    ***See the Technical Notes section with respect to capacity of center tap.

[^10]:    * Not all optional designs are UL listed. Contact Technical Services.

[^11]:    Overcurrent devices OC-1a and OC-1b are shown correctly installed in accordance with 450-4. Locating an overcurrent device in series with the shunt winding anywhere between $A$ and $B$ is not permitted. The shunt winding is the winding common to both the input and the output circuits.

[^12]:    * For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
    ** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

[^13]:    * For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
    ** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

[^14]:    * For connection diagrams, refer to pages 231-234.
    ** Shaded items are 60 Hz only (All other ratings shown are $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

[^15]:    240/230/220 X 480/460/440 Primary • 120/115/110 V Secondary

[^16]:    Note:
    All 480 delta to 240 delta transformers stocked by SolaHD are equipped with a center tap.

[^17]:    * Assuming the transformer is to deliver a minimum of $90 \%$ secondary voltage during inrush conditions.
    ** See Note C on page 158.

