

# K-rate ( K-Factor Rated ) Transformer

This is the transformer which adapted to UL-1561 21.1.4 (Temperature rise)

■The server (load facilities of the secondary side) generates harmonics for non-linear loads. Harmonic distortion will cause transformer to overheat or affect power system equipment.

■Effects of harmonics on transformers

- Increase in load loss of the winding caused by skin effect.
- Increase in eddy current loss
- Increase in N phase electric current

The transformers which are designed considering all of the above while being lightweight and compact are the K-rate transformers of the Toyo electric corporation!



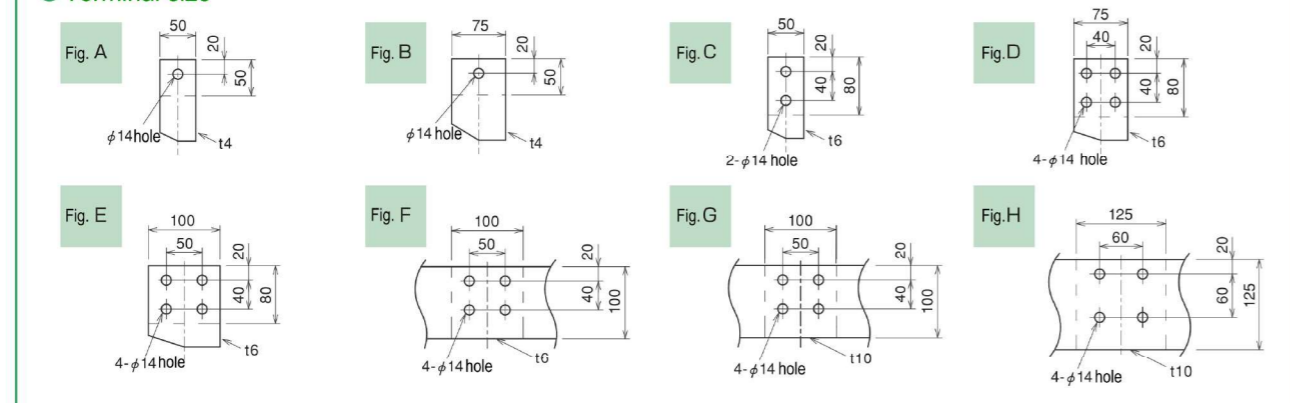
## Main applications!

- It is greatly adopted in domestic iDC (Internet Data Center) for UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) for PDU (Power Distribution Unit)
- Power supply for data management and for building-related use

## ■Specification

Type	Dry-type self-cooling system	
Normal usage condition	For indoor use, ambient temperature -5 to 40°C (daily average below 35°C, yearly average below 20°C) above altitude 1000m or less	
Applicable standard	JEC-2200(2014) transformer & JEM-1310(2001) Dry-type transformer, rise limit and winding standard temperature (Insulation Class H) UL-1561 21.1.4 (Temperature rise)	
Insulation class	Insulation class [H] & temperature rise limit : 140K (Winding temperature rise)	
Installation location	Indoor installation without case, cubicle storage	
Harmonic tolerance	K = 13	
Neutral current	200% correspondence	
Magnetizing inrush current	Double or less	
Impedance percentage	6% or less ( at time of K=13 )	
Number of phases	Three-phase	Three-phase / Two-phase (Scott)
Frequency [Hz]	50 or 60	
Primary voltage [V]	F440-R420-F400 (50Hz) F460-R440-F420 (60Hz)	420 (50Hz) 440 (60Hz)
Secondary voltage [V]	R210/121-F182/105	210-105×2 circuit
Connection	7 wire system (Δ-↗)	
Capacity [kVA]	100 150 200 250 300	100 150 200 250 300

## ● Terminal size

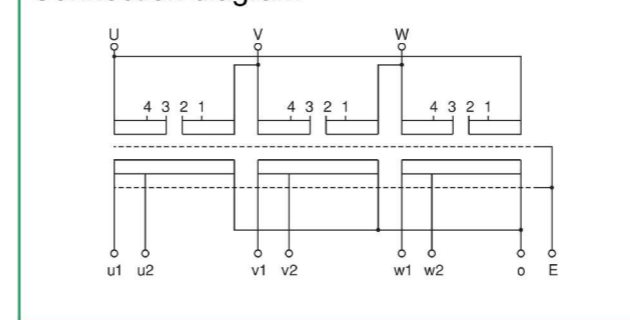


## Select List / Outline drawing / Connection diagram

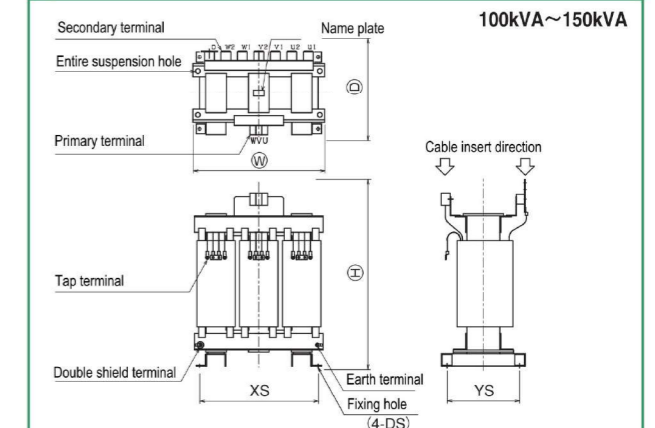
■ Three-phase (Δ-↗ connection) 100~300kVA

Capacity (kVA)	Freq. (Hz)	External dimension (mm)			Panel dimension (mm)			Terminal size		Total mass (kg)
		W	D	H	XS	YS	DS	Primary	Secondary	
100	50	670	535	940	630	440	φ20	M8	Fig. A Fig. B	620
	60	670	495	940	630	400	φ20	M8	Fig. A Fig. B	540
150	50	780	565	1130	720	440	φ20	M10	Fig. C Fig. E	870
	60	780	525	1130	720	400	φ20	M10	Fig. C Fig. E	760
200	50	780	670	1145	720	460	φ20	M10	Fig. C Fig. F	1100
	60	780	630	1145	720	420	φ20	M10	Fig. C Fig. F	960
250	50	840	720	1150	760	480	φ20	M12	Fig. D Fig. G	1300
	60	840	680	1150	760	440	φ20	M12	Fig. D Fig. G	1150
300	50	990	755	1220	890	550	φ20	M12	Fig. D Fig. H	1500
	60	990	715	1220	890	510	φ20	M12	Fig. D Fig. H	1300

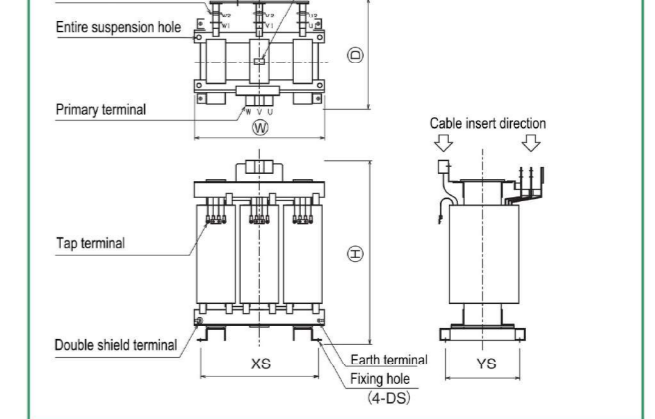
## Connection diagram



■ Three-phase (Δ-↗ connection) 100~300kVA



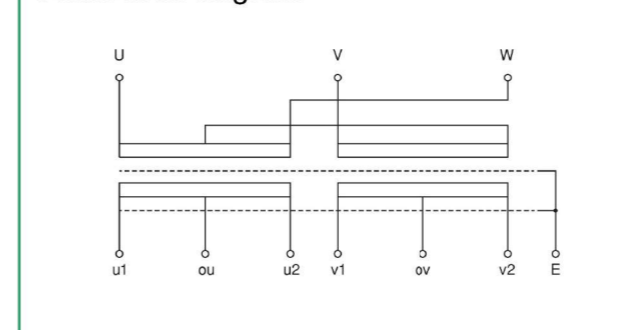
■ Three-phase (Δ-↗ connection) 200kVA~300kVA



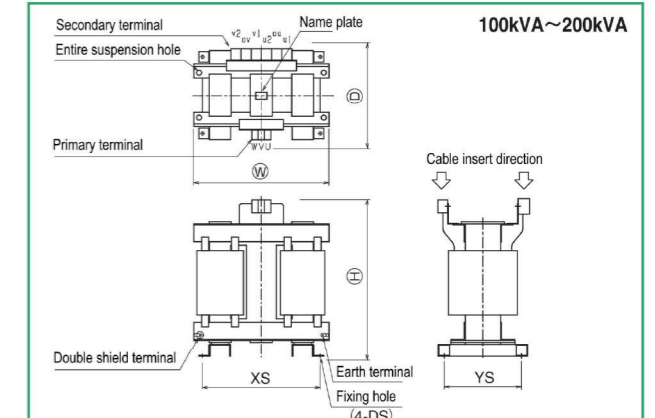
■ Three-phase / Two-phase (Scott connection) 100~300kVA

Capacity (kVA)	Freq. (Hz)	External dimension (mm)			Panel dimension (mm)			Terminal size		Total mass (kg)
		W	D	H	XS	YS	DS	Primary	Secondary	
100	50	770	545	895	670	440	φ20	M10	M12	760
	60	770	515	895	670	410	φ20	M10	M12	680
150	50	810	685	1045	690	480	φ20	M10	Fig. A	1050
	60	810	645	1045	690	440	φ20	M10	Fig. A	920
200	50	810	700	1195	690	480	φ20	M10	Fig. A	1300
	60	810	660	1195	690	440	φ20	M10	Fig. A	1140
250	50	920	715	1320	790	540	φ20	M12	Fig. C	1560
	60	920	675	1320	790	500	φ20	M12	Fig. C	1370
300	50	920	775	1320	790	580	φ20	M12	Fig. C	1800
	60	920	730	1320	790	540	φ20	M12	Fig. C	1580

## Connection diagram



■ Three-phase / Two-phase (Scott connection) 100~300kVA



■ Three-phase / Two-phase (Scott connection) 250kVA~300kVA

