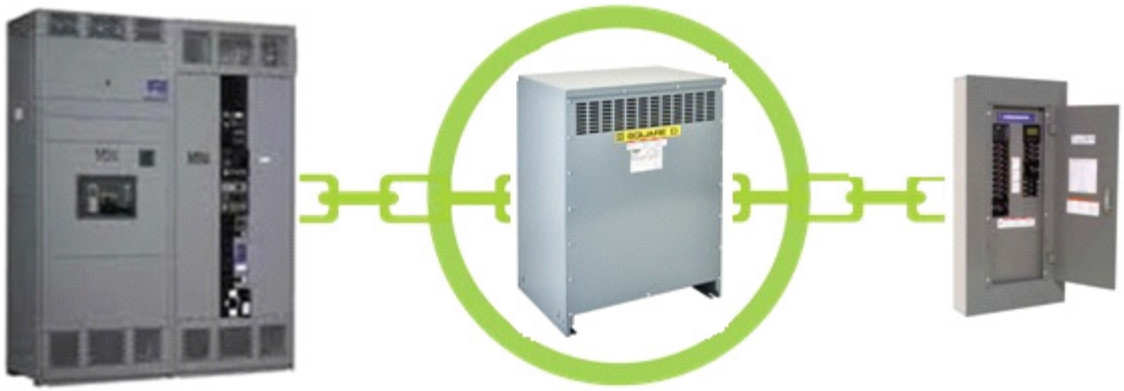
Square D™ EX Low Voltage Distribution Transformers

One product in the distribution system

Catalog
7400CT1501
2015
Class 7400



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Schneider Electric™

Product Description

General Information

The Square D™ Distribution Transformer is designed to supply power throughout the building. The transformer permits multiple voltages to be leveraged in the design of the system.

Advantages to designing a system with low voltage transformers:

- Distributes a voltage higher than required by the load to limit wire losses and voltage drop.
- Adds source impedance to the system, reducing common overcurrent at normal voltages.
- Mitigates harmonics through an internal magnetic circuit.
- Allows system grounding closer to the load which reduces capacitive noise.
- Utilizes multiple voltage equipment since transformers can be designed for any output voltage that is required.

Disadvantages to designing a system with low voltage distribution transformers:

- Slightly reduces overall efficiency of the system due to internal losses within the transformer.
- Adds heat to the building if installed indoors (and in the HVAC system).

The impact on the efficiency of the system and the concerns for improvements in the market for energy consumption are why low voltage distribution transformers have been regulated through the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

The first improvement to transformer efficiency was the development of NEMA TP1 – 1996 (updated 2002). This was a volunteer standard to increase the efficiency of transformers. The second was the 2005 Energy Act which mandated the NEMA TP1 – 2002 levels for all units manufactured after January 1, 2007. EPAct2005 also authorized the Department of Energy to evaluate whether or not more stringent levels should be mandated.

The Department of Energy evaluated low voltage transformers as part of an overall Distribution Transformer analysis in 2010 and 2011. They published their advanced rule in 2012 increasing the levels slightly, but chose to increase to the maximum improvement in energy efficiency that was technologically feasible. This increase occurred after multiple comments from stake holders requesting that the levels be increased beyond the levels published in 2012. The final levels which were published in April 2013 affect all transformers manufactured after January 1, 2016. The increase in efficiency only affects three-phase units.

Department of Energy (DOE) Compliance

10 CFR 431 – Energy Conservation standards

431.196 (a) Low Voltage Transformers

(2) The efficiency of low voltage dry-type distribution transformers manufactured on or after January 1, 2016 shall be no less than that required for their kVA rating in the Table 1.

Table 1: Efficiency Ratings of Low Voltage Dry-type Distribution Transformers

Single-phase		**Three-phase**	
kVA	**Efficiency (%)**	**kVA**	**Efficiency (%)**
15	97.70	15	97.89
25	98.00	30	98.23
37.5	98.20	45	98.40
50	98.30	75	98.60
75	98.50	112.5	98.74
100	98.60	150	98.83
167	98.70	225	98.94
250	98.80	300	99.02
333	98.90	500	99.14
—	—	750	99.23
—	—	1000	99.28

All efficiency values are at 35 percent of nameplate-rated load, determined according to the DOE Test Method for Measuring the Energy Consumption of Distribution Transformers under Appendix A to Subpart K of 10 CFR part 431.

Low-voltage, dry-type distribution transformers with kVA ratings not appearing in Table 1 have their minimum efficiency level determined by linear interpolation of the kVA and efficiency values immediately above and below that kVA rating.

The new Type EX Energy Efficient Low Voltage Dry-Type Distribution Transformers comply with the new levels of efficiency.

Figure 1: Type EX Energy Efficient Low Voltage Dry-Type Distribution Transformer

Product Features

New Energy Efficient Transformer Family – EX

The efficiency levels set by the U.S. Department of Energy necessitated completely new transformer designs. Components used within Schneider Electric™ transformers were optimized for performance, including:

- Coil—Computer designed to reduce the losses with customized wire configurations used exclusively by Schneider Electric. Computer winding equipment to minimize variability during the winding process. Available as standard with Aluminum Conductor, but also available with copper.
- Insulation System—The system consists of a conductor wrap or coating, layer insulation, air gap spacing, and varnish material. The system is UL listed for a specific maximum temperature for average temperature rise, hot spot, and ambient temperature. Schneider Electric's EX family of transformers have a 428° F (220° C) insulation system, with an average temperature rise maximum of 302° F (150° C). The design also allows further reduction in conductor losses, while also offering the product with an average temperature rise of 239° F (115° C) or 176° F (80° C).

Figure 2: Insulation System

- Core—Transformers are designed with high grade grain oriented, non-aging silicon steel laminations with high magnetic permeability and low hysteresis and eddy current losses. The computer design program allows the design to keep the magnetic flux densities well below the saturation point. The laminations are carefully and evenly stacked in one of two core configurations: distributive gap or full step mitre. Then they are clamped together to ensure the most efficient magnetic circuit while providing a quiet quality offering of low voltage transformers.
- Terminals—Sized to allow the lugs to align with all corresponding Schneider Electric equipment (such as: breakers, switches, panels, switchboards, and so forth). Layout separates the Primary and Secondary terminals and meet the NEC minimum bending requirements. Lugs are not shipped with the transformers to give the installer the flexibility to meet any distribution system conductors requested. All incoming terminals are sized for 125% or 250% lug landing.

  NOTE: Both mechanical and compression lug kits are available from Schneider Electric.

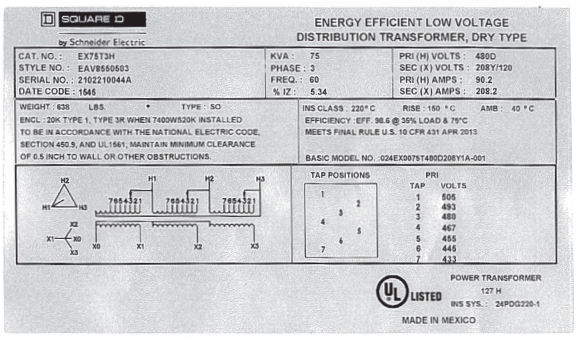
- Enclosure—Two new enclosure styles: K and J. See Figure 3.
  - — **Style K** units are designed with no top or rear ventilation and alcove tested with ½ in.(12.7 mm) clearance from the rear and sides. The front and rear panels are designed to attach to the cover, increasing the support strength of the tops. The base is vented and designed with a conduit entry and three (3) locations for mounting a ground terminal bar.
  - — **Style J** units are designed with no rear ventilation and alcove tested at ½ in.(12.7 mm) clearance from the rear and sides. The front and rear panels are designed to attach to the cover, increasing the support strength of the tops. The open design of the enclosure base includes two (2) locations for mounting a ground terminal bar and conduit entry area for ease of installation.

  Both enclosures have mounting holes on the side to easily bolt the transformer enclosure to the floor using a floor mounting kit.

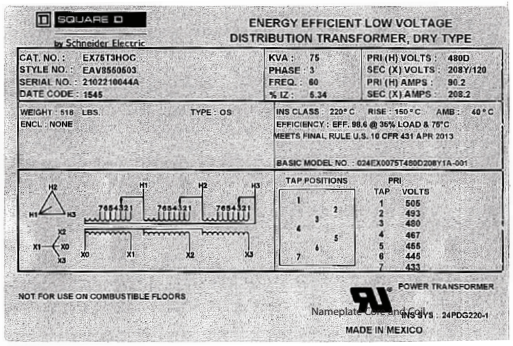
Figure 3: Style K and J Enclosure

- Nameplate—Two nameplates are attached to each unit. See Figure 4. One on the front cover which is required by standards, the second nameplate is attached to the core and coil, providing installation information inside the unit. The second nameplate also carries a UR listing for the core and coil, allowing the enclosure to be removed and the device installed in the equipment.

Figure 4: Sample Nameplates



Attached to the Front Cover



Attached to the Core and Coil

- Testing—All designs are tested at state of the art test labs, including:
  - UL certified as part of the Test Program.
  - UL 1561 and NEMA ST-20.
  - DOE Product verification testing is completed yearly in compliance with 10 CFR 429.

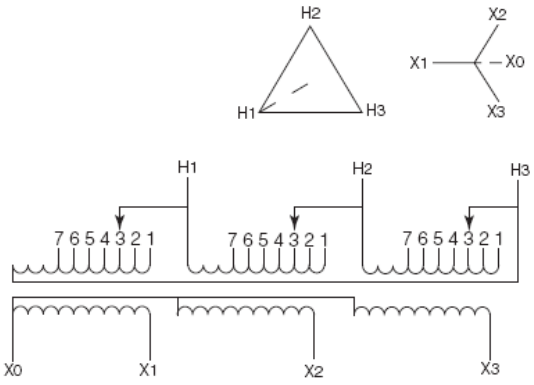
  Routine Testing is performed on all units shipped.
- Packaging--Shipping materials are updated to insure the new designs arrive undamaged from handling and logistics. Pallets are designed to increase clearances between units, and spacers are added underneath the box to prevent small dings in the enclosure. The enclosure design is also enhanced to prevent damage during shipments.
- Quiet Quality—All units are designed and guaranteed to have sound levels 3 dB below the NEMA ST-20 tables with most units designed 6 dB below the NEMA ST-20 tables. Since each 3 dB cuts the audible sound in half, new units produce 25% less noise than the EE product offering.
- Manufacturing—All units are built in two ISO registered facilities. One location is designed to manufacture the high volume products and populate our two distribution centers. The other is designed to manufacture lower volume units which are shipped directly to our customers.
- Product Environmental Profile:
  - RoHS compliant
  - REACH compliant
  - Eco-Passport

Electrical Data

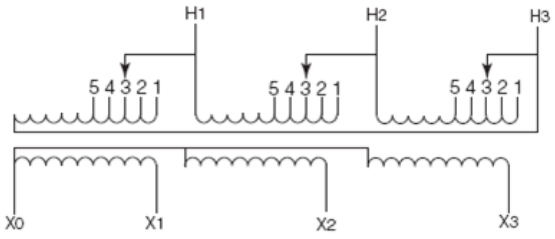
Table 2: Product Specifications including Catalog Numbers

kVA	Primary Winding Delta	Full Capacity Taps	Secondary Winding	Efficiency @ 35% 167° F / 75° C	Temp. Rise (° F/° C)	Inc Class	Sound Level	Catalog No.	Weight (lbs)	Enclosure
15	480	6–2.5% 2+4–	208Y/120	98.17%	150	220	39 dB	EX15T3H	245	17K
30				98.38%			39 dB	EX30T3H	400	18K
45				98.60%			39 dB	EX45T3H	490	18K
75				98.69%			44 dB	EX75T3H	710	20K
112.5				98.83%			44 dB	EX112T3H	920	21K
150				99.00%			47 dB	EX150T3H	1170	22K
225				99.06%			49 dB	EX225T3H	1825	25J
300				99.13%			49 dB	EX300T3H	1975	25J
500		4–2.5% 2+2–		99.24%			56 dB	EX500T68H	3100	30J
750				99.34%			58 dB	EX750T68H	4125	31J

Figure 5:



TAPS 6 — 2.5% 2 FCAB, 4 FCBN



TAPS 5-2.5% 2 FCAN, 2 FCBN

The transformer source impedance limits the overcurrent on the secondary terminals. Table 3 provides the maximum amount of overcurrent available:

Table 3: Technical data: IZ, IX, X/R, and Let Through Current

Catalog	Secondary Winding	Secondary NP Current	Secondary NEC 125%	IZ%	%IX	X/R	Infinite Primary Bus Let Through kA
EX15T3H	208Y/120	41.6	60	4.7%	3.23%	0.93	0.9
EX30T3H		83.3	110	3.8%	1.56%	0.45	2.2
EX45T3H		124.9	175	3.9%	2.74%	0.99	3.2
EX75T3H		208.2	300	5.2%	4.29%	1.45	4.0
EX112T3H		312.3	400	4.3%	3.45%	1.32	7.2
EX150T3H		416.4	600	4.2%	3.60%	1.69	10.0
EX225T3H		624.5	800	4.6%	4.18%	2.24	13.7
EX300T3H		832.7	1,200	4.4%	4.14%	2.82	19.0
EX500T68H		1,387.9	2,000	4.9%	4.74%	3.58	28.2
EX750T68H		2,081.8	3,000	5.0%	4.85%	4.33	41.8

Calculation of regulation voltage drop on a transformer is complex, requiring information about load power factor as well as amperage. Since complete information is often lacking, a worse case calculation as shown below is often used to provide conservative results:

$$\text{Voltage drop (\%)} = \frac{\text{Maximum load current}}{\text{Transformer secondary full load rating}} \times \text{Impedance (\%)}$$

When voltage is applied to the input winding of a transformer there can be a brief period of inrush current until the transformer core is stabilized. Inrush lasts approximately 6 power cycles, or about 0.1 seconds. The magnitude of the inrush varies depending on when the switch closes on the power wave, so that inrush can be anywhere from zero to greater than the full load current rating of the transformer. In addition, the impedance of the supply system can influence the amount of inrush current the transformer can draw. To avoid tripping breakers, or blowing fuses on the primary side of the transformer during energizing, careful coordination of fuse sizes or breaker handle ratings and magnetic trip settings is essential. This coordination requires information about maximum possible inrush to be expected from the particular transformer in question.

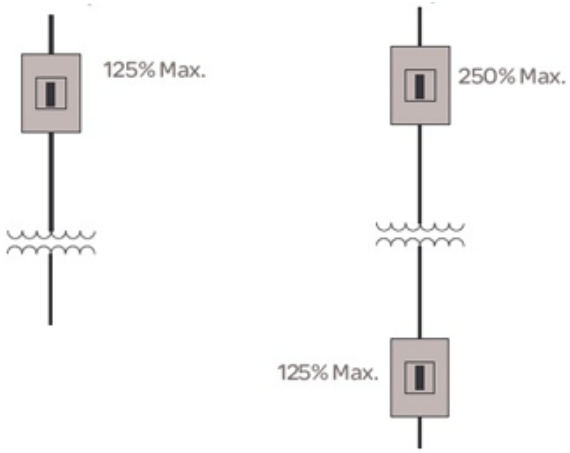
Schneider Electric has taken the inrush data for our units and plotted this data on our breakers' trip curves. As a result of this data, it has been determined that breakers sized at either the NEC 125% or 250% levels will energize the product without tripping.

Table 4 permits completion of the analysis by supplying the maximum inrush times rated, but also includes the type of breaker at the NEC level listed for a quick guide to choosing the proper transformer breaker.

Table 4: Breaker Selection

Catalog Number	RMS Inrush (x Rated Pri Current)	Primary Winding (Delta)	NP Amps	NEC 125%	NEC 250%	SE Breakers @125%	SE Breakers @ 250%
EX15T3H	8.1	480	18.0	25	45	ED, EG, EJ, HD, HG, HJ, HL, HR	ED, EG, EJ, HD, HG, HJ, HL, HR
EX30T3H	9.3		36.1	50	90	ED, EG, EJ, HD, HG, HJ, HL, HR	ED, EG, EJ, HD, HG, HJ, HL, HR
EX45T3H	7.8		54.1	70	125	ED, EG, EJ, HD, HG, HJ, HL, HR	ED, EG, EJ, HD, HG, HJ, HL, HR
EX75T3H	7.6		90.2	125	225	ED, EG, EJ, HD, HG, HJ, HL, HR	JD, JG, JJ, JL, JR
EX112T3H	5.7		135.3	175	330	JD, JG, JJ, JL, JR	LD, LG, LJ, LL, LR
EX150T3H	6.0		180.4	250	450	JD, JG, JJ, JL, JR LD, LG, LJ, LL, LR	LD, LG, LJ, LL, LR
EX225T3H	4.4		270.6	350	600	LD, LG, LJ, LL, LR	LD, LG, LJ, LL, LR, MG, MJ
EX300T3H	5.5		360.8	500	800	LD, LG, LJ, LL, LR, MG, MJ	MG, MJ PG, PJ, PK, PL
EX500T68H	2.1		601.4	800	1200	MG, MJ PG, PJ, PK, PL	PG, PJ, PK, PL, RG, RJ, RK, RL
EX750T68H	4.3		902.1	1200	2000	PG, PJ, PK, PL, RG, RJ, RK, RL	RG, RJ, RK, RL, NW-N, NW-H, NW-L, NW-LF

Figure 6: Primary and Secondary Protection



Transformer efficiency can be defined as the percentage of power out compared to the percentage of power in. A perfect zero loss transformer would have the same power in as out, and would be 100% efficient. With the implementation of EPACT2005 Final Rule 10 CFR 431 Subpart K, most low voltage transformers exceed 98% at 35% load.

For compliance with the 2005 Energy Act, manufacturers must measure and calculate the efficiency levels using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ Efficiency} = \frac{100 \times P \times VA}{(P \times VA) + \text{Core Loss} + (P^2 \times \text{Coil Loss} \times T)}$$

Where:

P = per unit load (EPACT2005 = 0.35)
T = correction factor for winding material and temperature correction (convert to 167° F (75°C)) (302° F (150° C) Rise AL = 0.8152; CU = 0.8193)

Correction factors are used because resistance losses vary by temperature and winding material. See 10 CFR 431.193 for more details on formula.

Table 5: Transformer Efficiency

kVA	Part Number	NO LOAD	COIL LOSS	Total Loss 35% 167° F (75°C)	Power Out 35% Load 167° F (75°C)	Power In 35% Load 167° F (75°C)	Efficiency 35% Load 167° F (75°C)	Minimum Efficiency EPACT 2005 10 CFR 431
15	EX15T3H	46	521	98.0	5250	5348.03	98.17%	97.89%
30	EX30T3H	69	1050	173.4	10500	10673.37	98.38%	98.23%
45	EX45T3H	100	1242	223.8	15750	15973.84	98.60%	98.40%
75	EX75T3H	128	2219	349.8	26250	26599.81	98.68%	98.60%
112.5	EX112T3H	171	2938	464.7	39375	39839.66	98.83%	98.74%
150	EX150T3H	210	3192	528.8	52500	53028.76	99.00%	98.83%
225	EX225T3H	328	4198	747.2	78750	79497.22	99.06%	98.94%
300	EX300T3H	479	4397	917.9	105000	105917.89	99.13%	99.02%
500	EX500T68H	672	6617	1333.0	175000	176333.03	99.24%	99.14%
750	EX750T68H	900	8391	1737.9	262500	264237.94	99.34%	99.23%

Manufacturers are required to use sampling plans for Distribution Transformers under Department of Energy 10 CFR 429.47.

Manufactures can use actual test results in accordance with 10 CFR 431.193, to certify:

a. Basic Models
b. kVA Groups

Manufacturers may also use Alternative Methods for Determining Efficiency (AEDM) per 10 CFR 429.70.

Core loss (No-Load Loss): When a transformer is energized on the primary side, the laminated steel core carries a magnetic field, or flux. This magnetic field causes certain losses in the core, generating heat and dissipating real power from the primary source even when no load is on the secondary side of the transformer.

Coil Loss (Load Loss): Under load, a transformer looses energy in the form of heat within the winding conductors. That's because these conductors have a certain amount of resistance. Nearly all of the coil loss can be accounted for by the simple I^2R (current in amperes squared times resistance in ohms) formula for watts. There is a small amount of stray losses, and the sum of these and I^2R watts equal total coil loss.

These losses are typically reported by engineering in watts. Many contractors interested in air conditioning requirements of a building will request the BTU/HR (British Thermal Units per hour) equivalent, which can be determined as follows: BTU/HR = 3.414 x Losses in Watts

Table 6: Transformer Core and Coil Loss

kVA	Part Number	NO LOAD	COIL LOSS	Calculated Load per ST-20, 338° F (170° C)									
				1/6	watts BTUs/Hr	1/4	watts BTUs/Hr	1/2	watts BTUs/Hr	3/4	watts BTUs/Hr	Full	watts BTUs/Hr
15	EX15T3H	46	521	60		79		176		339		567	
				206		268		601		1157		1935	
30	EX30T3H	54	1050	83		120		317		645		1104	
				284		409		1080		2200		3767	
45	EX45T3H	90	1242	125		168		401		789		1332	
				426		573		1367		2692		4546	
75	EX75T3H	135	2219	197		274		690		1384		2354	
				672		935		2355		4721		8033	
112.5	EX112T3H	180	2938	262		364		915		1833		3118	
				894		1242		3122		6254		10640	
150	EX150T3H	210	3192	299		410		1008		2006		3402	
				1019		1397		3439		6843		11608	
225	EX225T3H	328	4198	445		590		1378		2689		4526	
				1517		2014		4700		9176		15443	
300	EX300T3H	601	4397	724		876		1701		3075		4998	
				2469		2990		5803		10491		17055	
500	EX500T68H	902	6617	1086		1316		2556		4624		7519	
				3705		4489		8722		15778		25655	
750	EX750T68H	900	8391	1133		1424		2998		5620		9291	
				3866		4860		10228		19175		31701	

Dimensional Drawings

Figure 7: Enclosure 17K

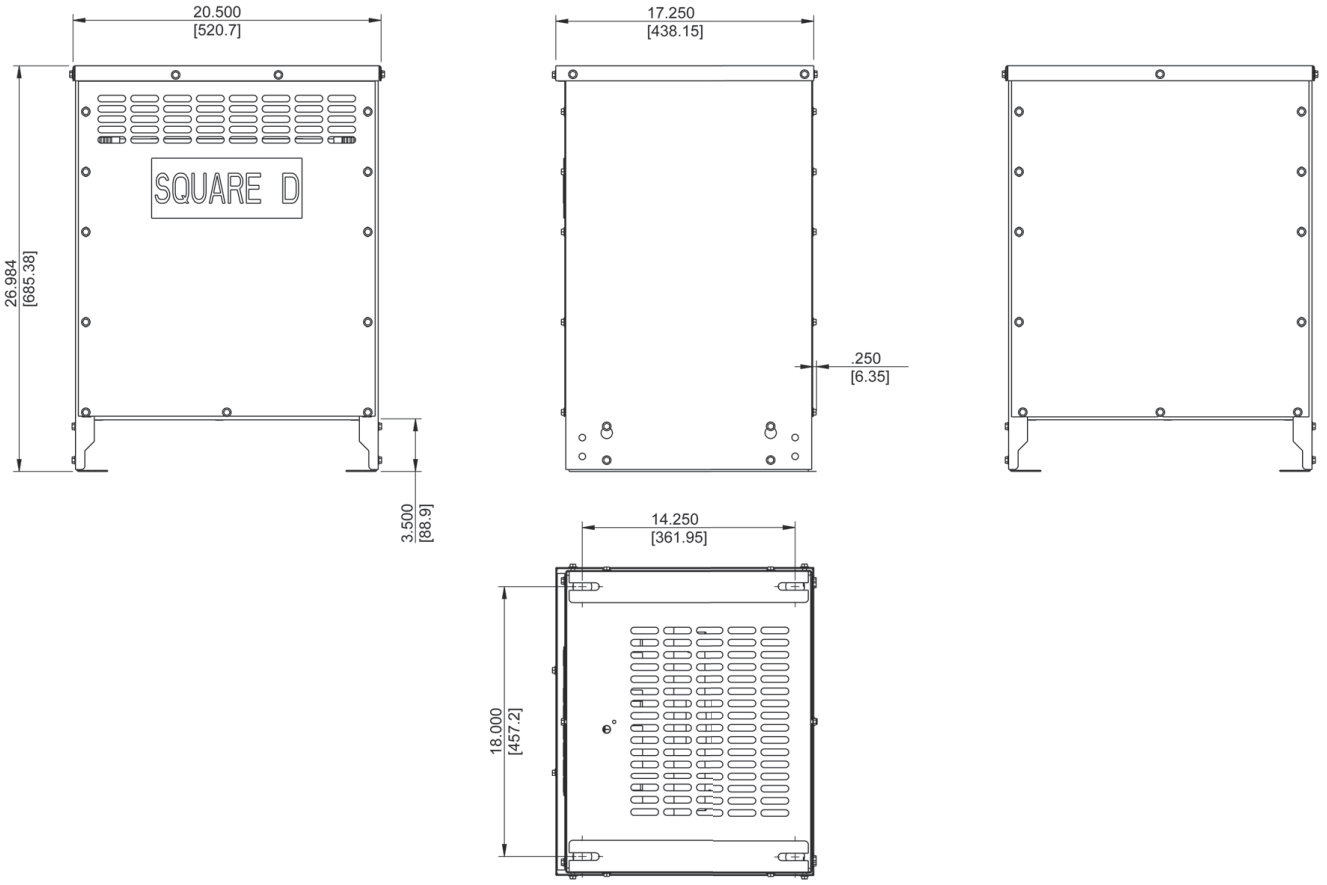


Figure 8: Enclosure 18K

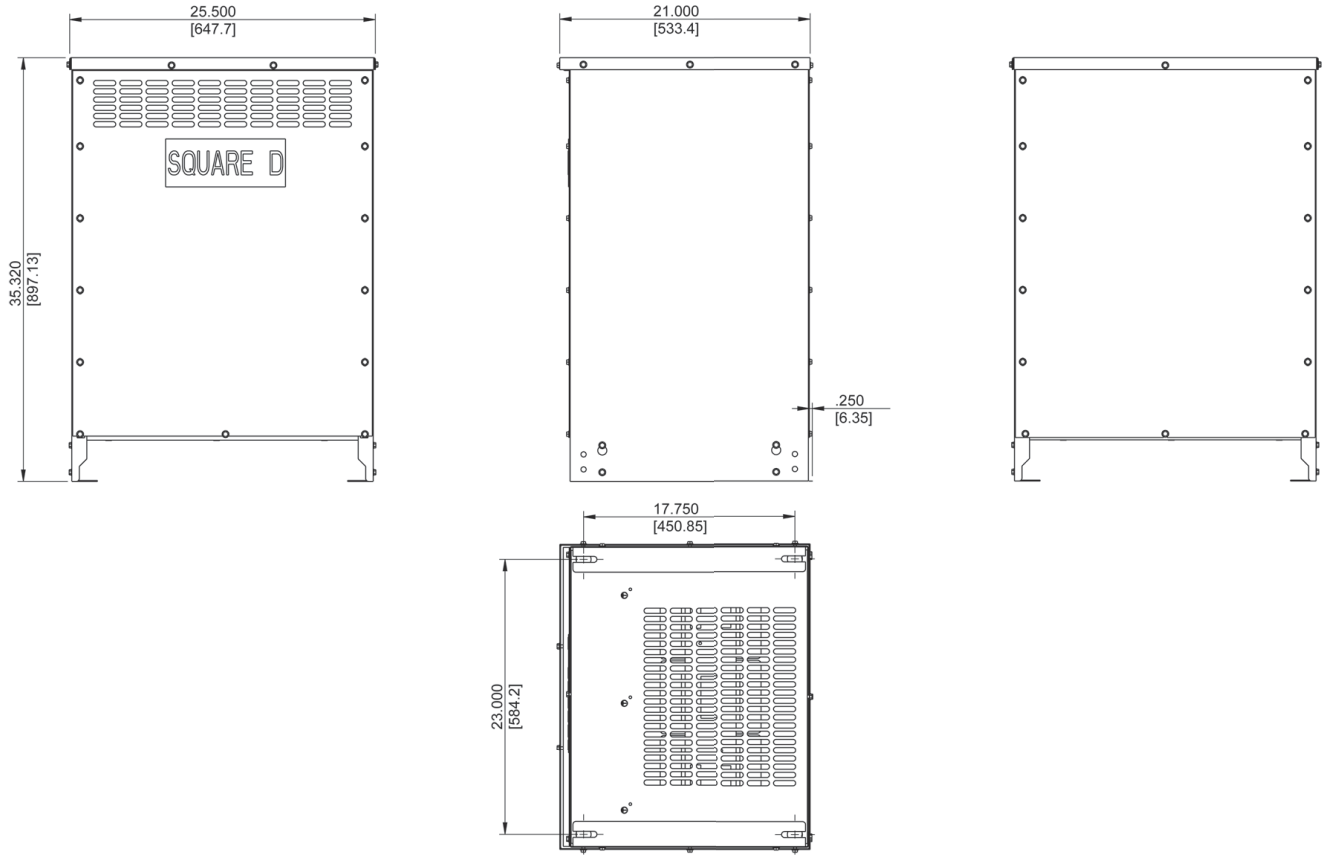


Figure 9: Enclosure 20K

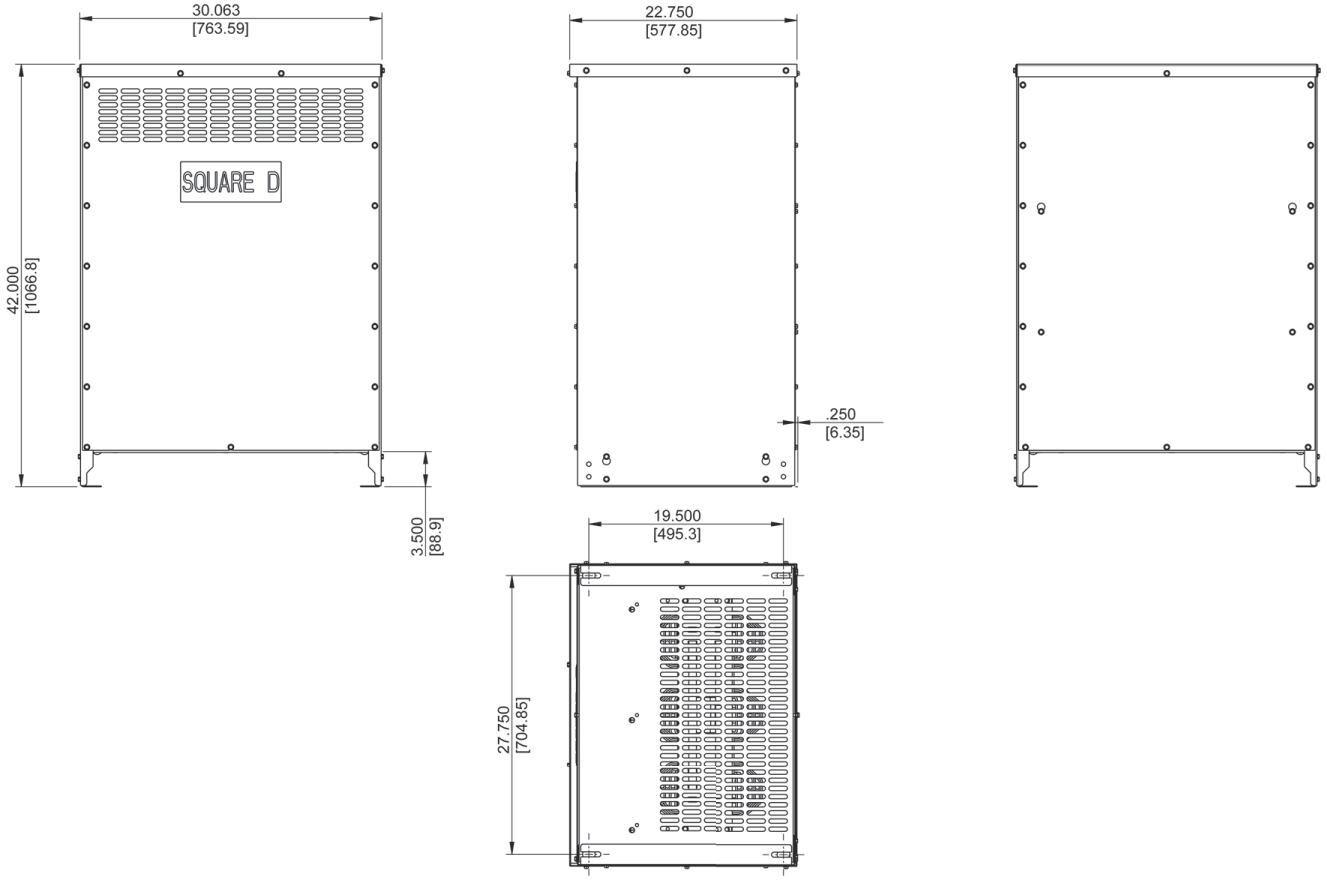


Figure 10: Enclosure 21K

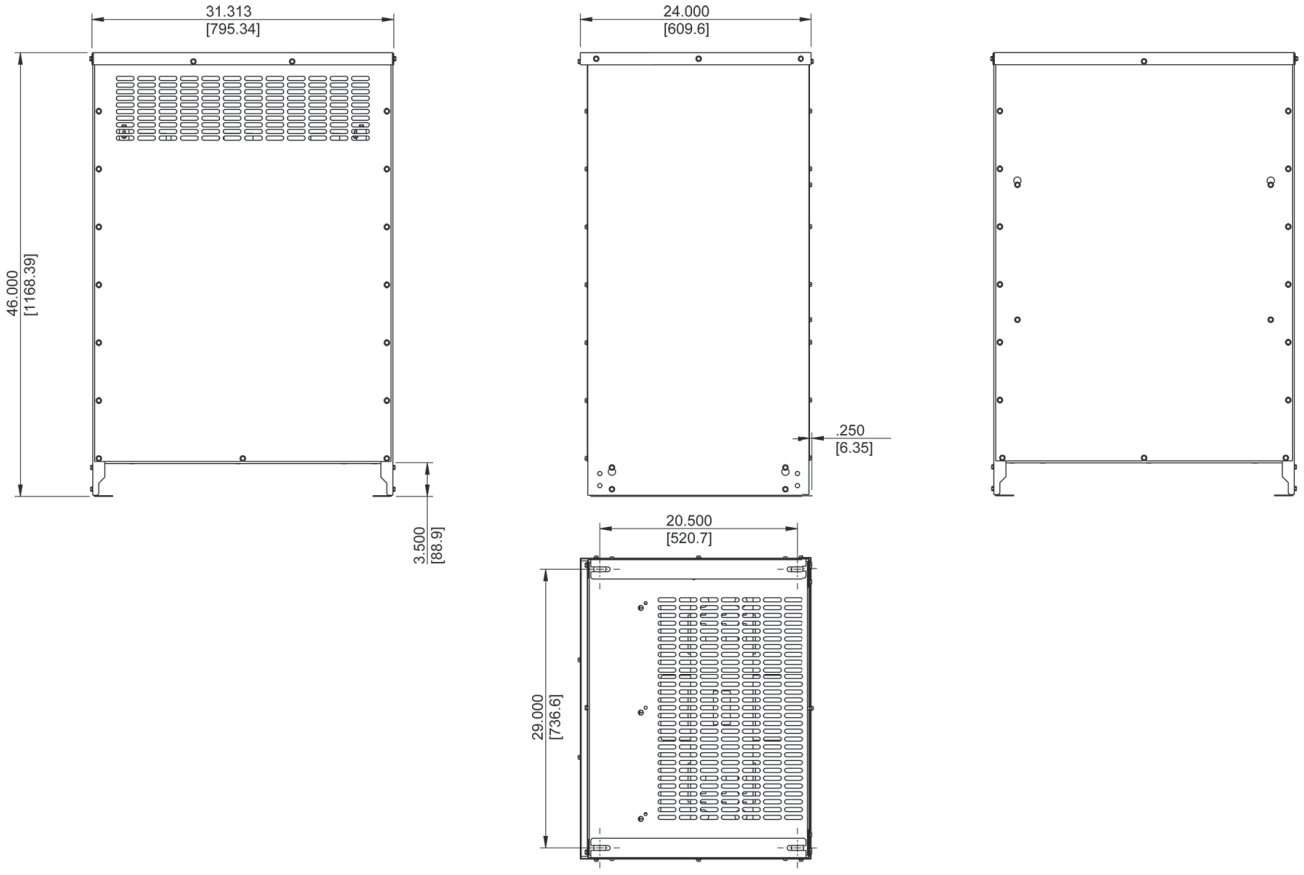


Figure 11: Enclosure 22K

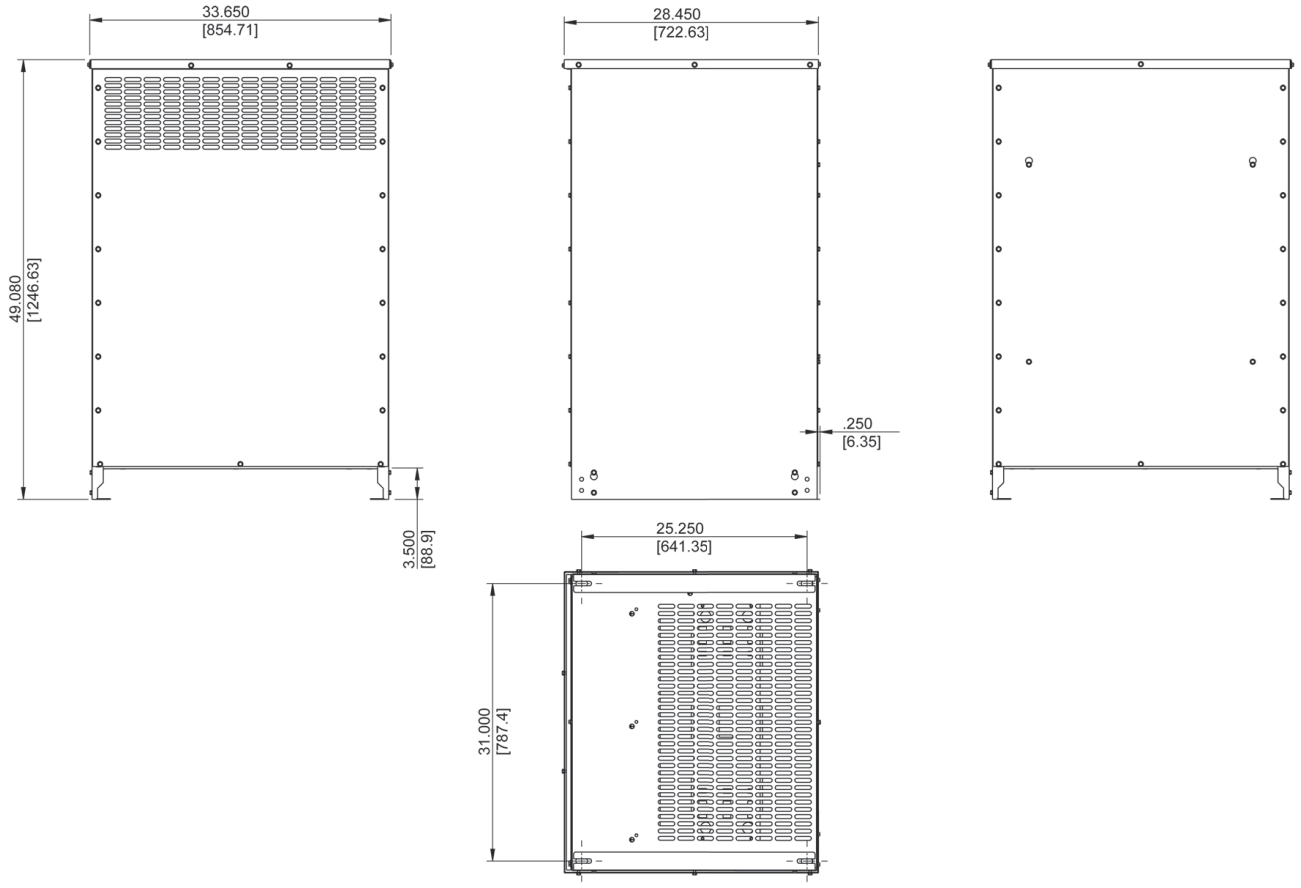


Figure 12: Enclosure 25J

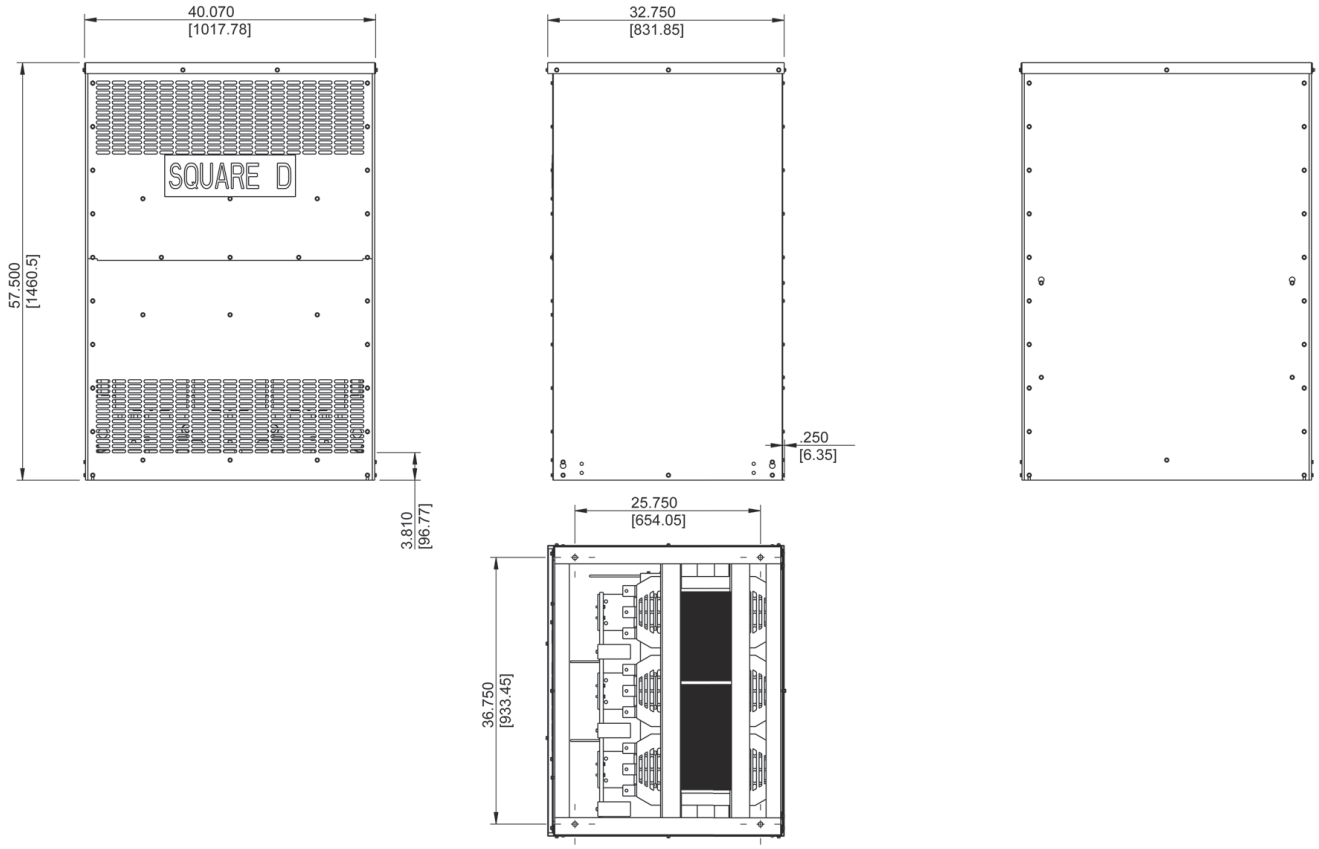


Figure 13: Enclosure 30J

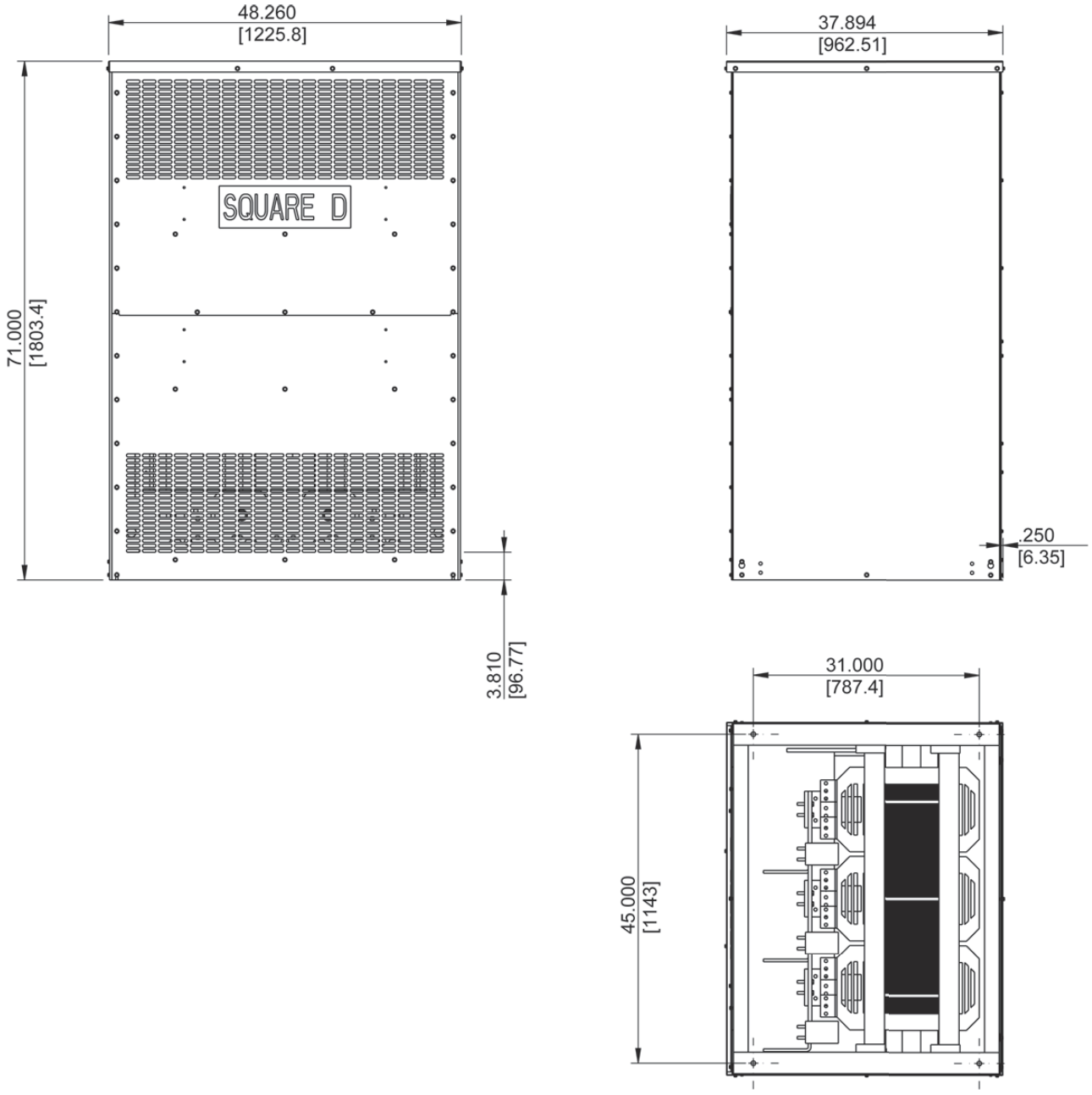
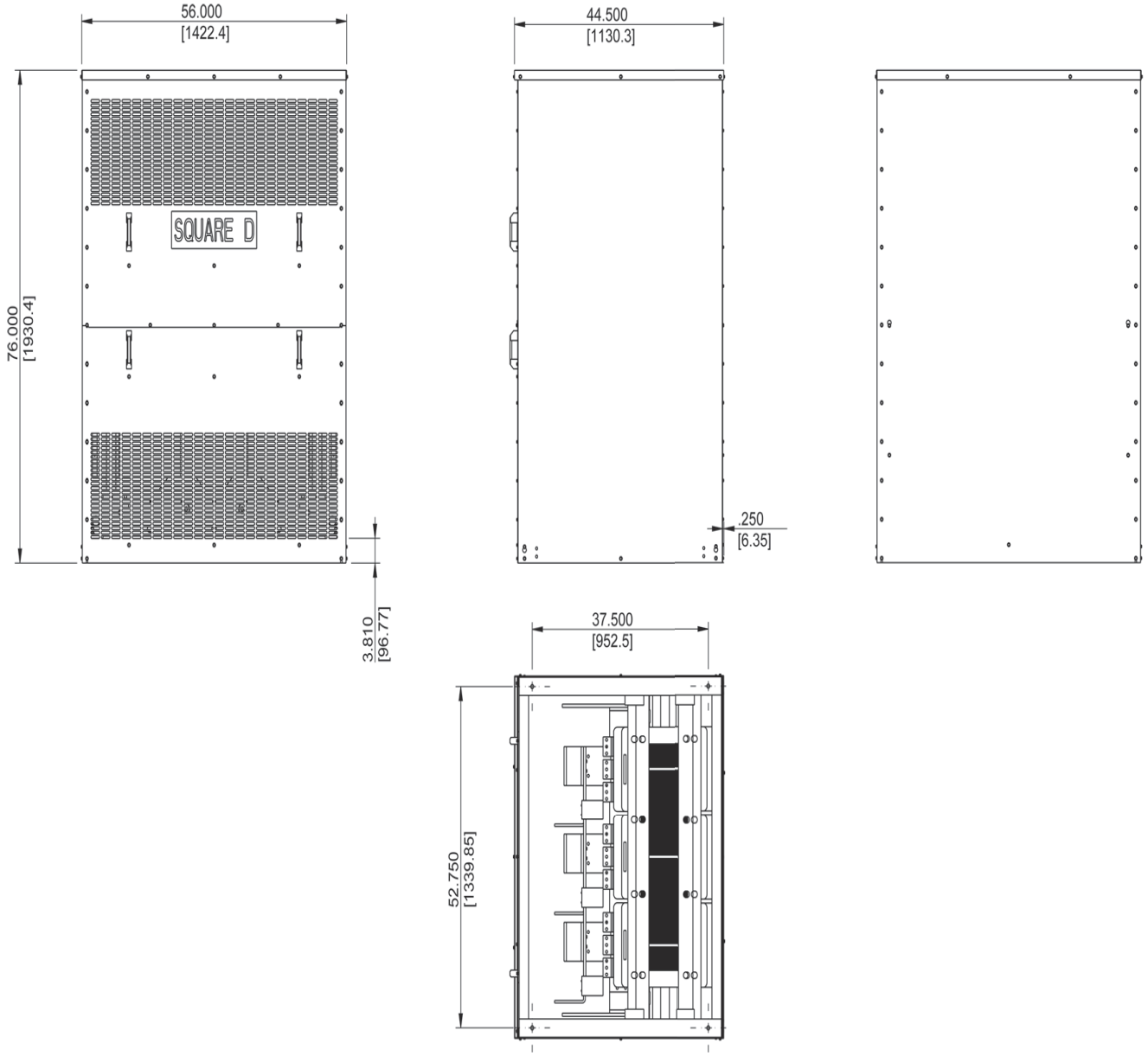


Figure 14: Enclosure 31J



Accessories

Mounting Bracket Options

Mounting brackets are available for each unit to provide multiple options for attaching the units to the floor.

Figure 15: Style K Enclosure

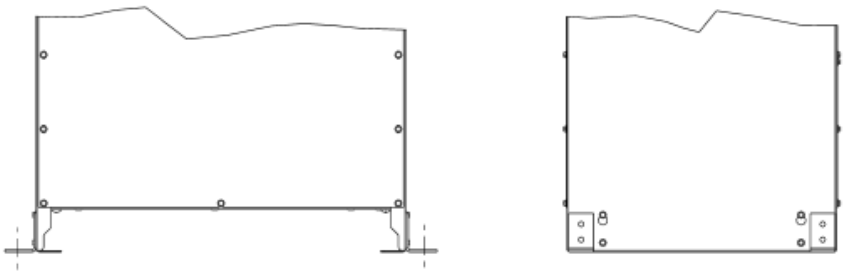
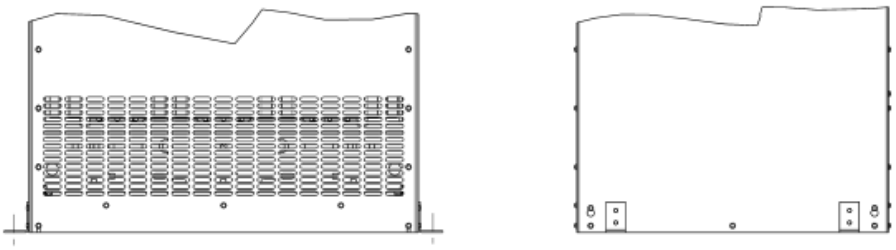


Figure 16: Style J Enclosure



Wall and Ceiling Mounting Brackets

NOTE: Wall mounting brackets are used with units weighing no more than 800 lbs.
Ceiling mounting brackets are used with units weighing no more than 1300 lbs.

Table 7: Mounting Bracket Enclosure Styles and Part Number

Enclosure Style	Wall Mount Bracket Part Number	Ceiling Mount Bracket Part Number
17K	7400WMB17K	7400CMB17K
18K	7400WMB18K	7400CMB18K
19K	7400WMB19K	7400CMB19K
20K	7400WMB20K	7400CMB20K
21K	—	7400CMB21K
22K	—	7400CMB22K

Figure 17: Wall Mounted Transformer

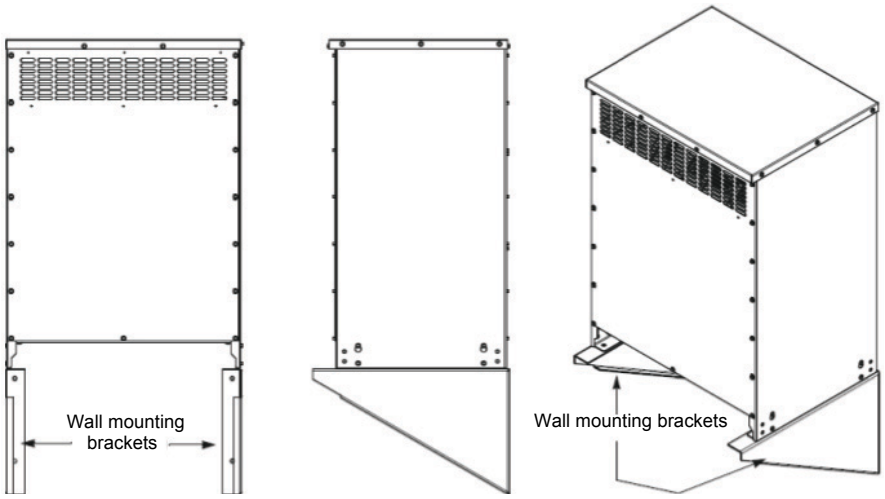
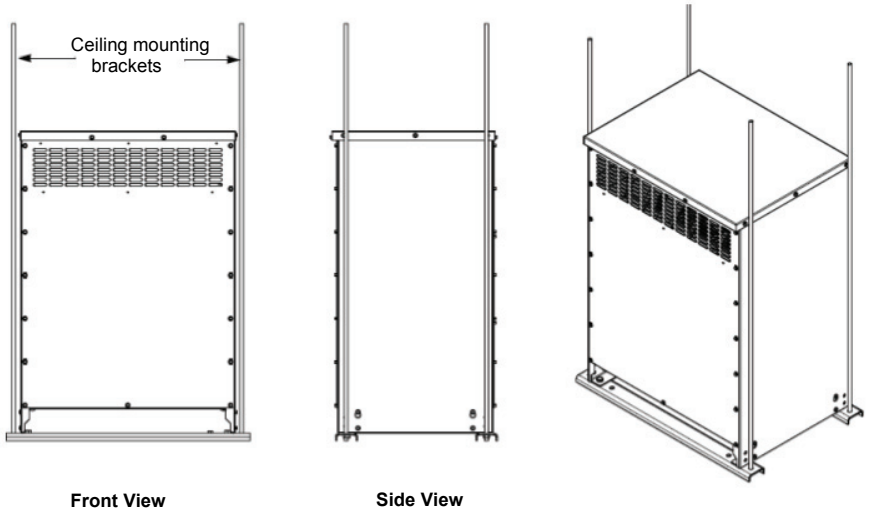


Figure 18: Ceiling Mounted Transformer

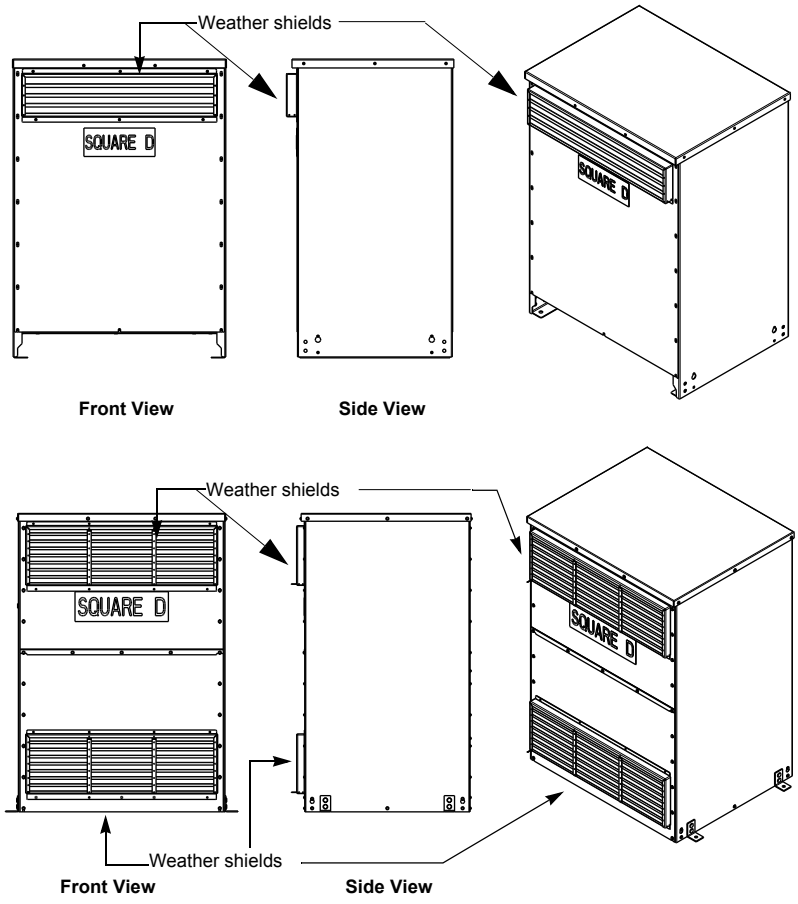


Weather Shields

Table 8: Weather Shield—Enclosure Style and Part Number

Enclosure Style	Part Number
17K	7400WS17K
18K	7400WS18K
19K	7400WS19K
20K	7400WS20K
21K	7400WS21K
22K	7400WS22K

Figure 19: Weather Shield Enclosures



Terminal Lugs

Table 9 includes terminal sizes to handle lugs for the following wire range.
(All terminals allow for NEMA two hole lugs.)

Table 9: Terminal Sizes and Wire Ranges

kVA	300 V and Above		Below 300 V	
	Terminal Mechanical Lugs	**Terminal Compression Lugs**	**Terminal Mechanical Lugs**	**Terminal Compression Lugs**
15	(1) 2/0–14 AWG	(1) #12–10 AWG (1) #8–#1/0 AWG	(1) 2/0–14 AWG	(1) #8–#1/0 AWG
30	(1) 2/0–14 AWG	(1) #8–#1/0 AWG	(1) 350 kcmil–6 AWG	(1) #8–#1/0 AWG (1) #4–300 kcmil (1) 250 kcmil–350 kcmil
45	(1) 2/0–14 AWG (1) 350 kcmil–6 AWG	(1) #8–#1/0 AWG (1) #4–300 kcmil	350 kcmil–6 AWG (1) 600 kcmil–4 AWG or (2) Equal 250 kcmil–1/0 AWG	(1) 250 kcmil–350 kcmil (1) #2/0–500 kcmil (2) #4–300 kcmil
75	(1) 2/0–14 AWG (1) 350 kcmil–6 AWG	(1) #8–#1/0 AWG (1) #4–300 kcmil (1) 250 kcmil–350 kcmil	(1) 600 kcmil–4 AWG or (2) Equal 250 kcmil–1/0 AWG	(2) #2/0–500 kcmil (1) 400 kcmil–600 kcmil (AL) (2) #4–300 kcmil (2) 250 kcmil–350 kcmil
112.5	(1) 350 kcmil–6 AWG (1) 600 kcmil–4 AWG or (2) Equal 250 kcmil–1/0 AWG	(1) 250 kcmil–350 kcmil (1) #2/0–500 kcmil (2) #4–300 kcmil	(2) 350 kcmil–6 AWG (2) 600 kcmil–2 AWG	(3) 250 kcmil–350 kcmil (3) #4–300 kcmil (2) 400 kcmil–600 kcmil (AL)
150	(1) 600 kcmil–4 AWG or (2) Equal 250 kcmil–1/0 AWG	(1) 250 kcmil–350 kcmil (2) #4–300 kcmil	(3) 350 kcmil–6 AWG (2) 600 kcmil–2 AWG	(3) #2/0–500 kcmil (3) #4–300 kcmil (3) 400 kcmil–600 kcmil (AL) (4) 250 kcmil–350 kcmil
225	(1) 600 kcmil–2 AWG (2) 600 kcmil–2 AWG	(2) #2/0–500 kcmil (2) 400 kcmil–600 kcmil (AL) (2) #4–300 kcmil	(3) 600 kcmil–2 AWG	(4) #4–300 kcmil (4) #2/0–500 kcmil
300	(2) 600 kcmil–2 AWG	(3) 250 kcmil–350 kcmil (3) #2/0–500 kcmil (3) 400 kcmil–600 kcmil (AL)	(4) 600 kcmil–2 AWG	(6) #2/0–500 kcmil (6) 400 kcmil–600 kcmil (AL)
500	(3) 600 kcmil–2 AWG	(4) #4–300 kcmil (4) #2/0–500 kcmil	(6) 600 kcmil–2 AWG	(9) #2/0–500 kcmil (9) 400 kcmil–600 kcmil (AL)
750	(4) 600 kcmil–2 AWG	(6) #2/0–500 kcmil (6) 400 kcmil–600 kcmil (AL)	(9) 600 kcmil–2 AWG	(15) #2/0–500 kcmil (15) 400 kcmil–600 kcmil (AL)

Mechanical Lug Kits

Table 10: Square D™ Lug Kits for Dry-type Transformers

Catalog Number	Lugs per Kit	Wire Range	Cap Screws	Current Range	Grounding Lugs per Kit	Wire Range	Bonding Lugs per Kit	Wire Range
Single-phase Primary, Single-phase Secondary, Three-phase Delta Primary, Three-phase Secondary								
DASKP100	3	1/0–14 STR.	1/4 in. x 1 in.	Up to 100 A	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
DASKP250	3	350 kcmil–6 STR.	3/8 in. x 2 in.	101–250 A				
DASKP400	3	600 kcmil–4 STR. (2) 250 kcmil–1/0 STR.	3/8 in. x 2 in.	201–400 A				
DASKP600	6	600 kcmil–4 STR. (2) 250 kcmil–1/0 STR.	3/8 in. x 2 in.	601–800 A				
DASKP1000	9	600 kcmil–2 STR.	3/8 in. x 2 in.	601–800 A				
DASKP1200	12	600 kcmil–2 STR.	3/8 in. x 2 in.	801–1200 A				
Single-phase Primary and Secondary, Three-phase Wye Secondary, Three-phase Delta with Center Tap								
DASKGS100	5	1/0–14 STR.	1/4 in. x 1 in.	Up to 100 A	1	(4) 2/0–14 STR.	1	2–14 STR.
DASKGS250	5	350 kcmil–6 STR.	3/8 in. x 2 in.	101–250 A	1	(4) 2/0–14 STR.	1	2–14 STR.
DASKGS400	5	600 kcmil–4 STR. (2) 250 kcmil–1/0 STR.	3/8 in. x 2 in.	201–400 A	1	(4) 2/0–14 STR.	1	1/0–14 STR.
DASKGS600	10	600 kcmil–4 STR. (2) 250 kcmil–1/0 STR.	3/8 in. x 2 in.	601–800 A	1	(4) 350 kcmil–6 STR.	1	250 kcmil–6 STR.
DASKGS1000	15	600 kcmil–2 STR.	3/8 in. x 2 in.	601–800 A	1	(4) 350 kcmil–6 STR.	1	250 kcmil–6 STR.
DASKGS1200	20	600 kcmil–2 STR.	3/8 in. x 2 in.	801–1200 A	1	(4) 350 kcmil–6 STR.	1	250 kcmil–6 STR.
DASKGS2000	25	600 kcmil–2 STR.	3/8 in. x 2 in.	1201–2000 A	1	(4) 350 kcmil–6 STR.	1	250 kcmil–6 STR.

NOTE: Lugs are not supplied with transformer units. They must be purchased separately.

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