

The "LOAD TRAINER[®]" XFMR-3BUSHING

THREE BUSHING TRANSFORMER TRAINER & SIMULATOR

Operation & Maintenance Manual

Rev. 2.1 (7-24-12)

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SECTION 1: SAFETY INFORMATION

The LOAD-TRAINER™ Transformer Trainer & Simulator is a fully functional electrical trainer allowing simulation of most distribution transformer connection schemes. This device contains actual transformers that completely duplicate in-field situations.



Voltages can reach high levels and may cause electrical shock. Use extreme caution and treat all wiring, jumpers and ‘banana’ and ‘pin’ jacks as if handling live conductors. In certain configurations, voltages may exceed 480 Volts. For this reason, the power unit should not be running during hook-up or configuring the transformer trainer/simulator. Also the power unit’s components are not rated for continuous duty and may heat up during prolonged use. **Hence the power unit should not be run for extended periods of time and should only run when taking voltage readings.**

In addition to reduce the risk of electrical shocks, fire, etc.:

- Do not remove screws, covers or cabinet. Refer servicing to qualified personnel.
- Do not expose this device to rain, moisture or combustible materials.
- Select a place that is level, dry and between 41°F and 95°F. Do not place either unit on a heat generating object.
- Avoid a dusty place or a place subject to vibrations.
- The power cord supplied is configured and rated for standard 120 Volt, 10 Amp receptacles. It is to be used as a disconnect for this device by unplugging the power cord from the receptacle.

SECTION 2: LIST OF COMPONENTS

<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Power Supply in Shipping / Presentation Case
1	Multiple-conductor cord with polarized plug
1	120 Volt, 10 Amp AC Grounded Power Cord
1	Connection Module in Shipping / Presentation Case
8	12" red 'pin' patch cords
4	4" black 'banana' patch cords
5	12" red 'banana' patch cords
5	12" black 'banana' patch cords
1	User Manual
3	12" black pin patch cords

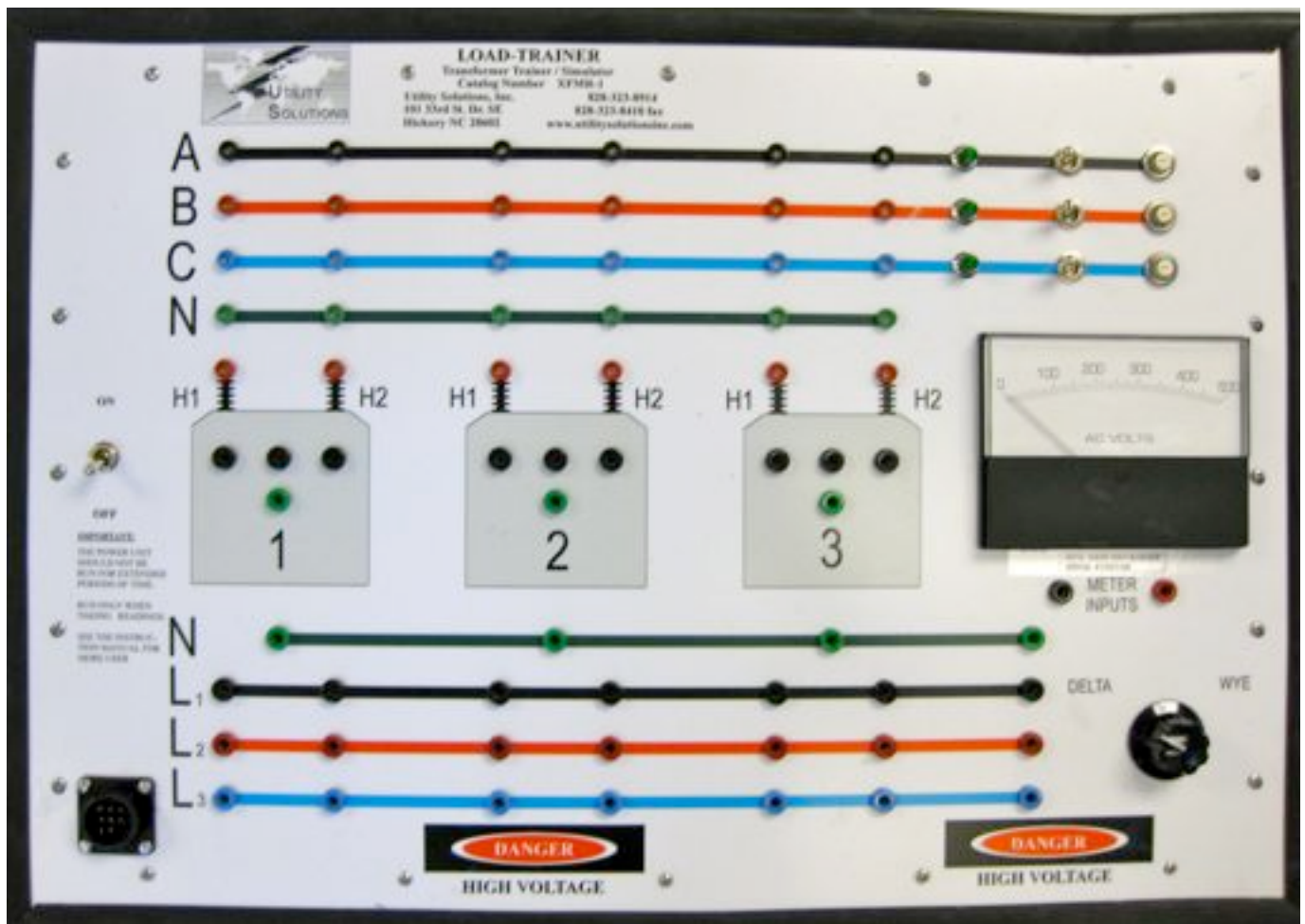
SECTION 3: UNPACKING, SET-UP & INSTALLATION

The LOAD-TRAINER™ Transformer Trainer & Simulator is shipped in two wheel portable cases containing the (1) Power Supply and the (2) Connection Module.

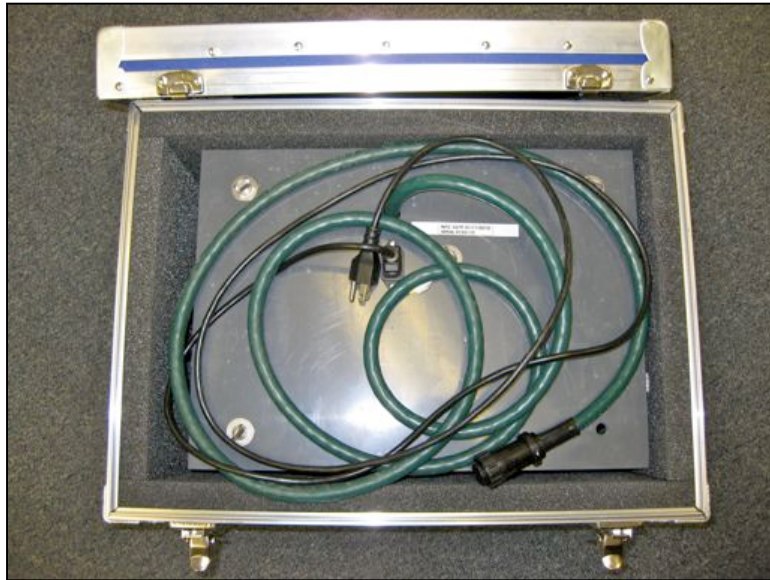


Inside the Connection Module, contained in the larger case are packed the manual and twenty-five (25) patch cords. While observing the restrictions outlined in the Safety Information Section, one may want to set this module up on a table or other area where the student can have access to the front panel. Simply unlatch the lid, lift it off and set it aside. Lift the module out and set it up on the table using the swing-out hinged legs as support.

IMPORTANT: Check to make sure that the ‘ON – OFF’ switch is in the ‘OFF’ position.



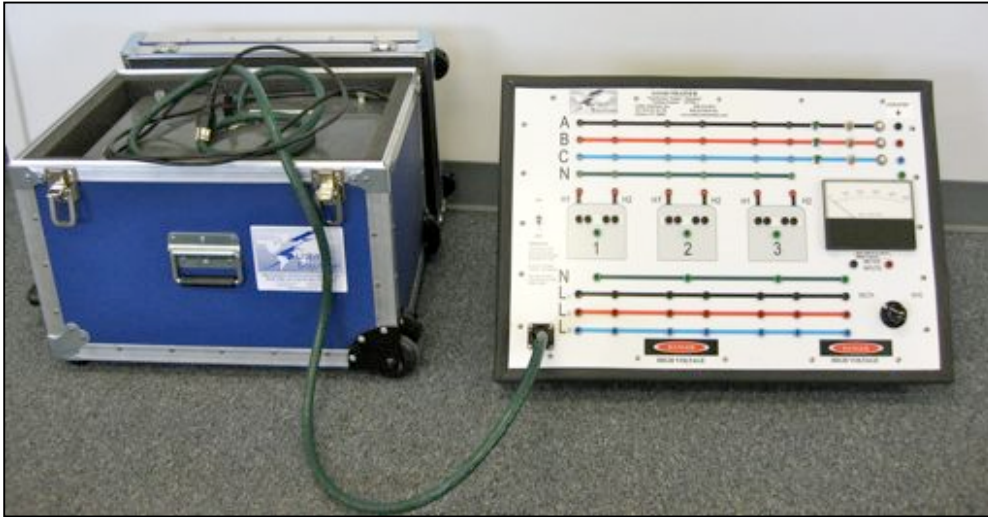
Next unpack the Power Supply.



Inside the Power Supply, contained in the smaller case, there is a power cord and a multiple-conductor cord fitted with a polarized plug. If the banana plugs are stored in the Power Supply, make sure to use a bag because they can fall down behind the red cover and cause damage during operation. Because of the weight and noise, one may want to keep the Power Supply on the floor next to the Connection Module. Unlatch and set aside the lid as done before and plug the male end of the power cord into an agreeable receptacle while placing the other end into its matching receptor. Unravel and extend the multiple-conductor cord making sure that it does not catch on any edges or corners of the red sub-plate. Now, making sure that the 'ON – OFF' switch is in the 'OFF' position, put the polarized plug on the multiple-conductor cord into the polarized receptacle located at the bottom left on the front panel of the Connection Module. Turn the threaded collar on the plug clockwise a single turn to secure it to the polarized receptacle.

SECTION 4: DESCRIPTIONS & FUNCTIONS

When in use the Power Supply and the Connection Module are connected by the multiple-conductor cord. This cord is hardwired on one end to the Power Supply and is fitted with a polarized plug to prevent improper connection to the Connection Module.

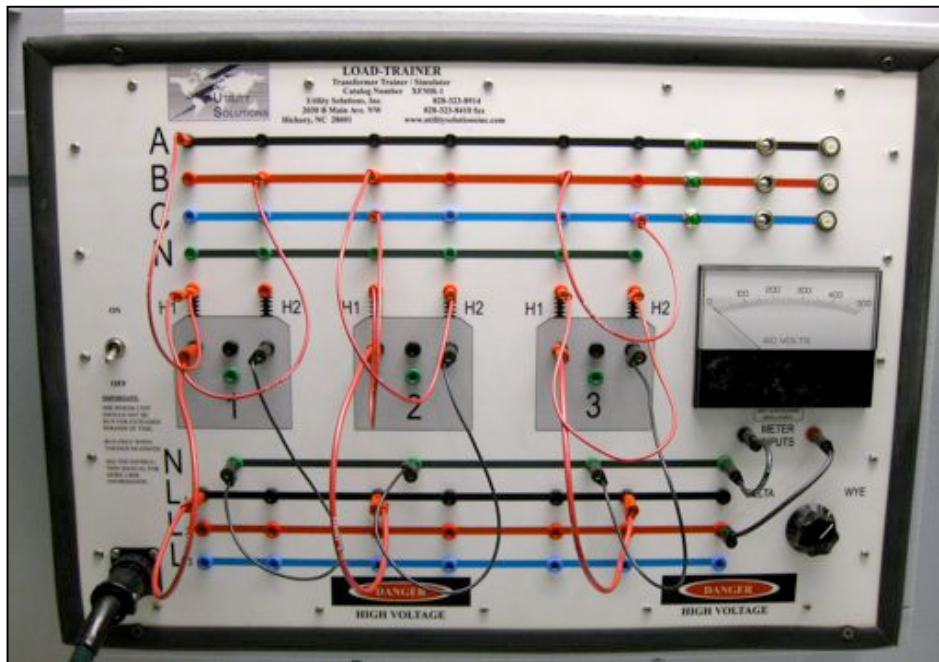


The Power Supply requires 120 Volt, 10 Amp AC grounded power from a standard (North American) receptacle. A switch located on the front panel of the Connection Module controls this supply voltage. When this switch is closed, power flows to an electric motor and also to a 120-to-20 Volt transformer. The motor is coupled to an automobile alternator that was re-connected to provide a three-phase, four-wire output. The 20 Volt output of the transformer is rectified and used to excite the rotor of the alternator. A rheostat mounted on the back panel of the Connection Module provides a degree of control over the output of the alternator. When the rheostat knob is pointed toward the word '**DELTA**' the output voltage of the alternator is approximately seven (7) Volts **phase-to-phase**. When the knob points to '**WYE**' the output voltage is approximately seven (7) Volts **phase-to-neutral**. See Equation 1.

Equation 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WYE} &= V_{PP} = \sqrt{3} \cdot V_{PN} = \text{DELTA} \\ \text{Hence: } \text{WYE} &= V_{PP} = \sqrt{3} \cdot 7 \\ \text{WYE} &= V_{PP} \approx 12 \end{aligned}$$

It is for this reason that a Delta connected primary wired to a WYE system voltage can produce secondary voltages much higher than expected. In addition it may be necessary to fine-tune the rheostat occasionally to obtain the desired voltage output from the transformers.



The Connection Module, contained in the larger case, has lines at the top of the panel to represent a three-phase four-wire power system (A, B, C, N). The tip jacks located on the lines are connected to buss bars within the cabinet. The three-phase system supply is protected by fast acting thermal circuit breakers and disconnecting switches. The tip jacks are used to make connections from the three-phase four-wire power system supply to the primaries of the single-phase transformers located behind the panel.

The three transformer outlines simulate actual transformers located behind the panel. Connections between the system supply conductors and the red input terminals (H1 and H2) of the transformer outlines will provide a circuit to the actual transformers. These connections are made using the red patch cords equipped with 'pin' tip plugs. The plugs can be stacked, if desired.

The transformers have three black unlabeled output terminals. They can be thought of as X1, X2 and X from left to right respectively, where X2 is neutral in a 120/240 Volt transformer.

The lines at the bottom of the panel represent load lines (N, L1, L2, L3). Connections between the transformer output terminals and the load lines are made using the longer red and black banana patch cords. These too can be stacked if desired. Three short black ‘banana’ patch cords are used to serve as transformer secondary neutrals to load conductor neutral straps. It is suggested that all exercises start with these patch cords in place and removed as necessary for the proper operation of the installation.

A panel-mounted, 0 to 500 Volt, AC meter can be used to measure the transformer’s output through the load lines or directly using the banana jacks located directly below it.

Eight (8) toggle switches are located in a recess in the left side of the Connection Module. The normal position of all these switches is UP, toward the top of the panel. The switches can be used to introduce problems at the time of installation or a problem arising after the installation has been in service. The function of the switches is not indicated on the module. Numbered from the top-left down to the bottom-right (see Figure 1 below), the functions of the switches are as follows:

#1 Phase paralleling switch. When this toggle switch is thrown to its down position, phase ‘A’ is eliminated and the phasing is ‘B-B-C.’

#2 Phase paralleling switch. When the toggle switch is thrown to its down position, phase ‘C’ is eliminated and the phasing is ‘A-B-B.’

Note: When both toggle switches #1 and #2 are moved to the down position, phases ‘A’ and ‘C’ are eliminated and the phasing is ‘B-B-B.’

#3 Controls the output voltage of transformer #1. In the normal, up position, the right (X3) secondary terminal will be inactive and 120 Volts will exist between the center (X2) terminal and the left (X1) terminal. When switch #3 is moved to the center position there will be no voltage output.

When switch #3 is moved to its down position the voltage is 120 between the center (X2) and either of the outside secondary terminals (X1 or X3) and between the outside terminals (X1 and X3) the meter will read 240 Volts.

#4 Polarity reversal switch changes transformer #1 from additive in the up position to subtractive in the down position

- #5 Same function as switch #3 except it affects transformer #2.
- #6 Same function as switch #4 except it affects transformer #2.

- #7 Same function as switch #3 except it affects transformer #3.
- #8 Same function as switch #4 except it affects transformer #3.

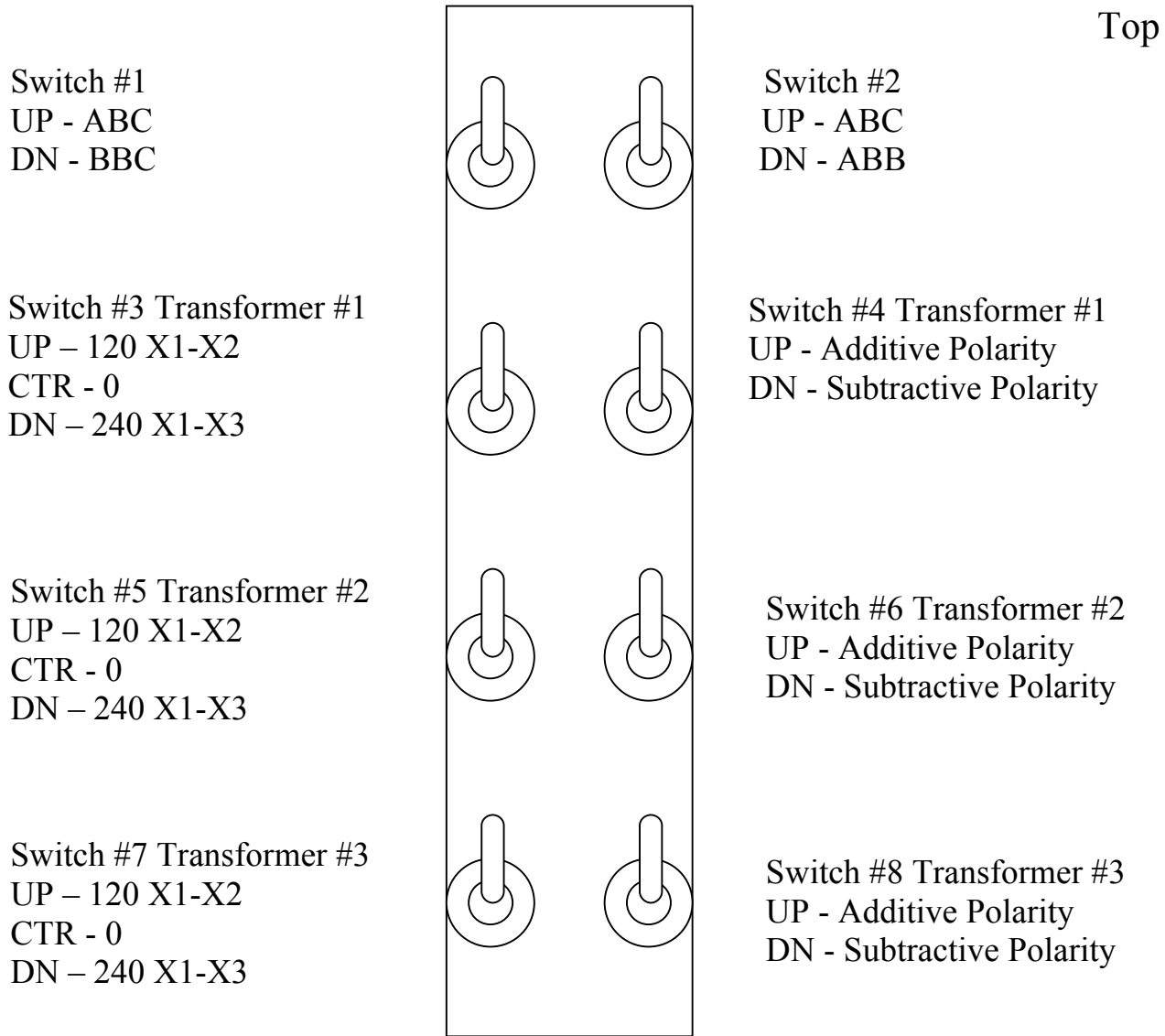
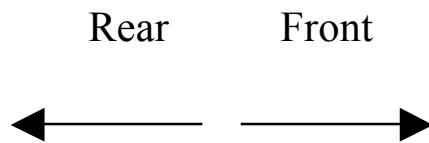


Figure 1
Switch Panel



SECTION 5: OPERATION

The LOAD-TRAINER™ Transformer trainer & simulator has the capability to connect single-phase and the following types of three-phase transformers: Delta-Delta, Delta-Wye, Open Delta-Open Delta, Wye-Delta, Wye-Wye, Wye (one leg out)-Open Delta.

To begin connecting transformers follow these general instructions:

- 1) Check position of toggle switches on the left side of the Connection Module. The normal position of all these switches is UP, toward the top of the panel. Set the disconnecting switches located in the system supply phase lines to the 'ON' position (left) and push to reset any tripped circuit breakers.
- 2) Install the short black transformer secondary neutrals to load conductor neutral banana patch cords. One or more of these patch cords may have to be removed for the bank to operate properly.
- 3) Choose the type of primary bank to be connected and use the red 'pin' tip patch cords to wire it.
- 4) Set rheostat pointer to 'DELTA' or 'WYE' for desired input (i.e. primary connection and/or system for transformer).
- 5) Make output connections with the red and black banana patch cords, stacking plugs if desired. Bring leads down to load lines and use a set of patch cords from the two (2) load lines to be measured to meter's input jacks (located below meter).

- 6) Close the 'ON – OFF' power switch. The Power Supply should start and deliver the proper voltage to the transformers. If an incorrect connection exists one or more circuit breakers will open. If so shut down the unit using the power switch and recheck connections.

NOTE: The power unit should not be operated for extended periods of time. Run only when taking voltage readings.

- 7) If connections have been properly made voltage should appear on the load lines. These readings should be near normal for the transformer bank being made. Use the rheostat to make minor adjustments.
- 8) Problems can be introduced after the installation has been shown to operate correctly. This is done by the toggle switches on the left side of the Connection Module. When introducing problems refrain from giving information other than to state that an open neutral does not exist. Let the student solve the problem.

NOTE:

In certain Wye Primary configurations the actual measured device output voltage is less than the expected output voltage. Therefore the panel meter is scaled at the factory so the actual measured device output voltage matches the expected output voltage. An independent meter device may display voltages that are less than the voltages displayed on the panel meter (in Wye Primary configurations).

Likewise in certain Delta Primary configurations the actual measured device output voltage is greater than the expected output voltage. Therefore the panel meter is scaled at the factory so the actual measured device output voltage matches the expected output voltage. An independent meter device may display voltages that are greater than the voltages displayed on the panel meter (in Delta Primary configurations).

SECTION 6: EXAMPLES

Simple Single-Phase Transformer Connections

This is an application that can serve as an introduction to the LOAD-TRAINER™ Transformer Trainer & Simulator. By following the Operation instructions above and making connections as described, one can gain a fundamental understanding of the trainer.

- Begin by following instructions 1 through 3 in Section 5.
- Using the red 'pin' tip patch cords connect a single-phase transformer to a DELTA system primary as shown in Figure 2.
- Set rheostat pointer to 'DELTA' per instruction 4. (If primary was installed on WYE system then rheostat would have to point to 'WYE').
- Make output connections with the red and black banana patch cords bringing leads down to load lines to a 120 Volt WYE secondary as shown in Figure 2. See instruction 5.
- Use a set of patch cords from the two (2) load lines to be measured to the meter's input jacks (located below meter).
- Close the 'ON – OFF' power switch per instruction 6. The Power Supply should start and deliver the proper voltage to the transformer. If an incorrect connection exists one or more circuit breakers will open. If so shut down the unit using the power switch and recheck connections.

NOTE: The power unit should not be operated for extended periods of time. Run only when taking voltage readings.

- If connections have been properly made the meter will indicate voltage appearing on the load lines. These readings should be near normal for the transformer bank being created. Use the rheostat to make minor adjustments.

The following table summarizes the Connection Diagrams provided on the following pages:

Figure	Simulation
Figure 2	Single Phase Transformer w/ Delta Primary & 120 Volt Wye Secondary
Figure 3	Single Phase Transformer w/ Delta Primary & 120 Volt Delta Secondary
Figure 4	Single Phase Transformer w/ Delta Primary & 120/ 240 Volt Delta Secondary
Figure 5	Three Phase Transformer w/ Delta Primary & 120 / 208 Volt Wye Secondary
Figure 6	Three Phase Transformer w/ Delta Primary & 120 Volt Delta Secondary
Figure 7	Three Phase Transformer w/ Delta Primary & 120 / 240 Volt High Leg B Delta Secondary
Figure 8	Three Phase Transformer w/ Open Delta Primary & 120 Volt Open Delta Secondary
Figure 9	Three Phase Transformer w/ Wye Primary & 120 Volt Delta Secondary
Figure 10	Three Phase Transformer w/ Wye Primary & 120 / 208 Volt Wye Secondary
Figure 11	Three Phase Transformer w/ Wye (One Leg Out) & 120 Volt Open Delta Secondary

NOTE: Make Sure the 120 / 240 Volt Switch (Either #3, 5, 7) That Corresponds to the Transformer In Use is in the 120 Volt Position (Up)

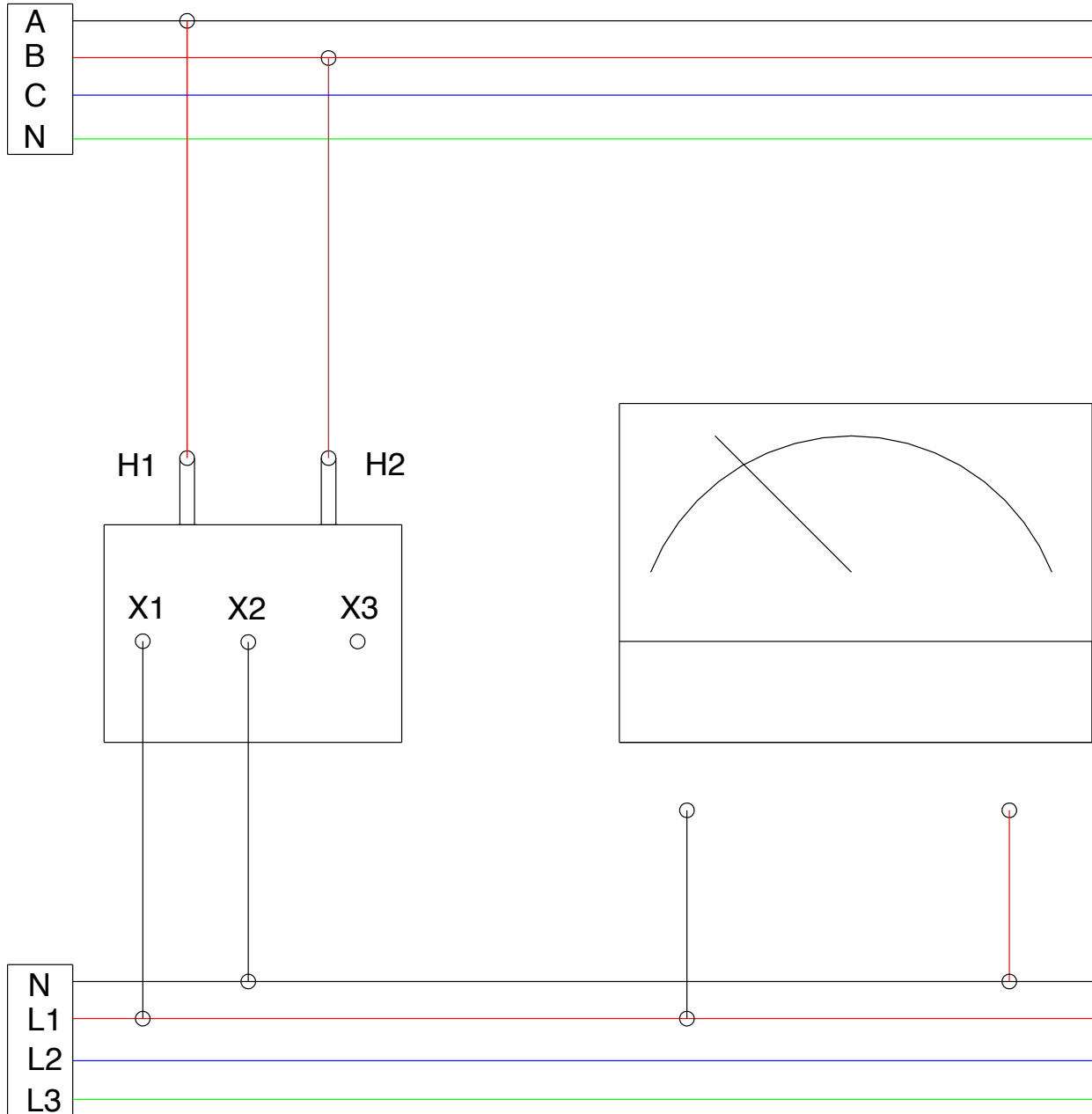


FIGURE 2: Connector Diagram for Single Phase Transformer with Delta Primary and 120 Volt Wye Secondary

NOTE: Make Sure the 120 / 240 Volt Switch (Either #3, 5, 7) That Corresponds to the Transformer In Use is in the 120 Volt Position (Up)

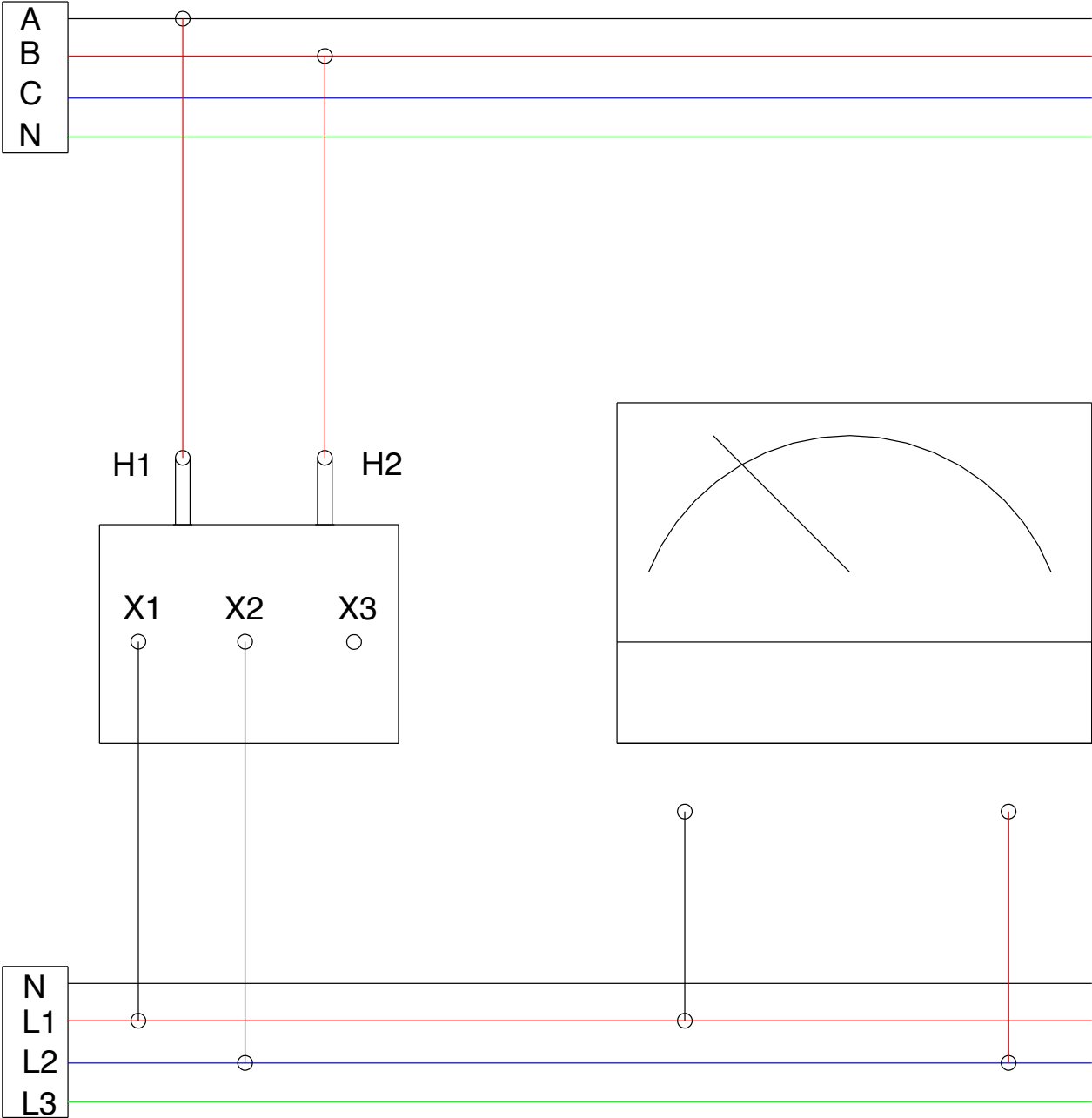


FIGURE 3: Connection Diagram for Single Phase Transformer with Delta Primary and 120 Volt Delta Secondary

NOTE: Make Sure the 120 / 240 Volt Switch (Either #3, 5, 7) That Corresponds to the Transformer In Use is in the 240 Volt Position (Down)

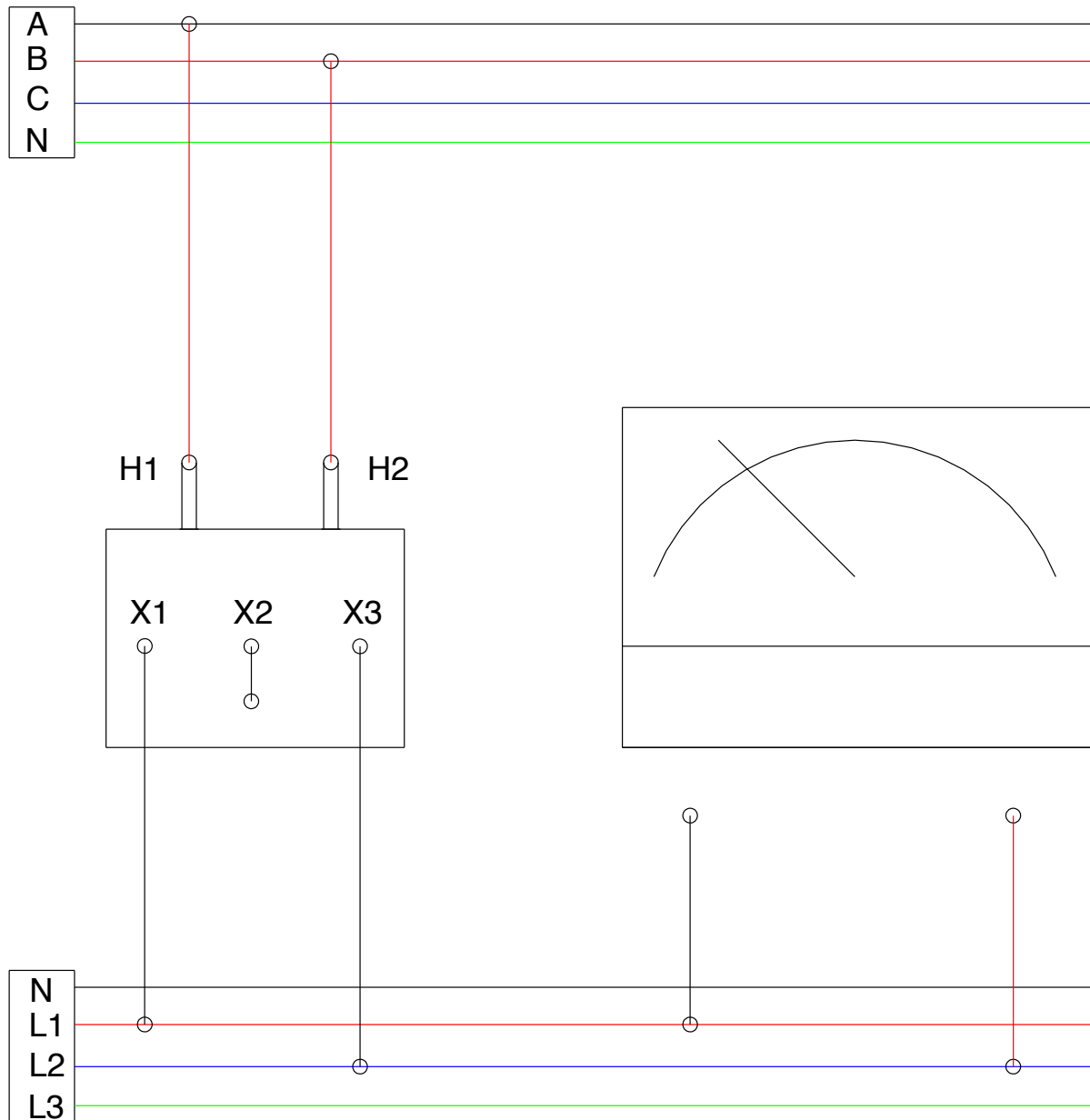


FIGURE 4: Connection Diagram for a Single Phase Transformer with Delta Primary and 120/240 Volt Delta Secondary

NOTE: Make Sure All Position Switches Are in the Up Position

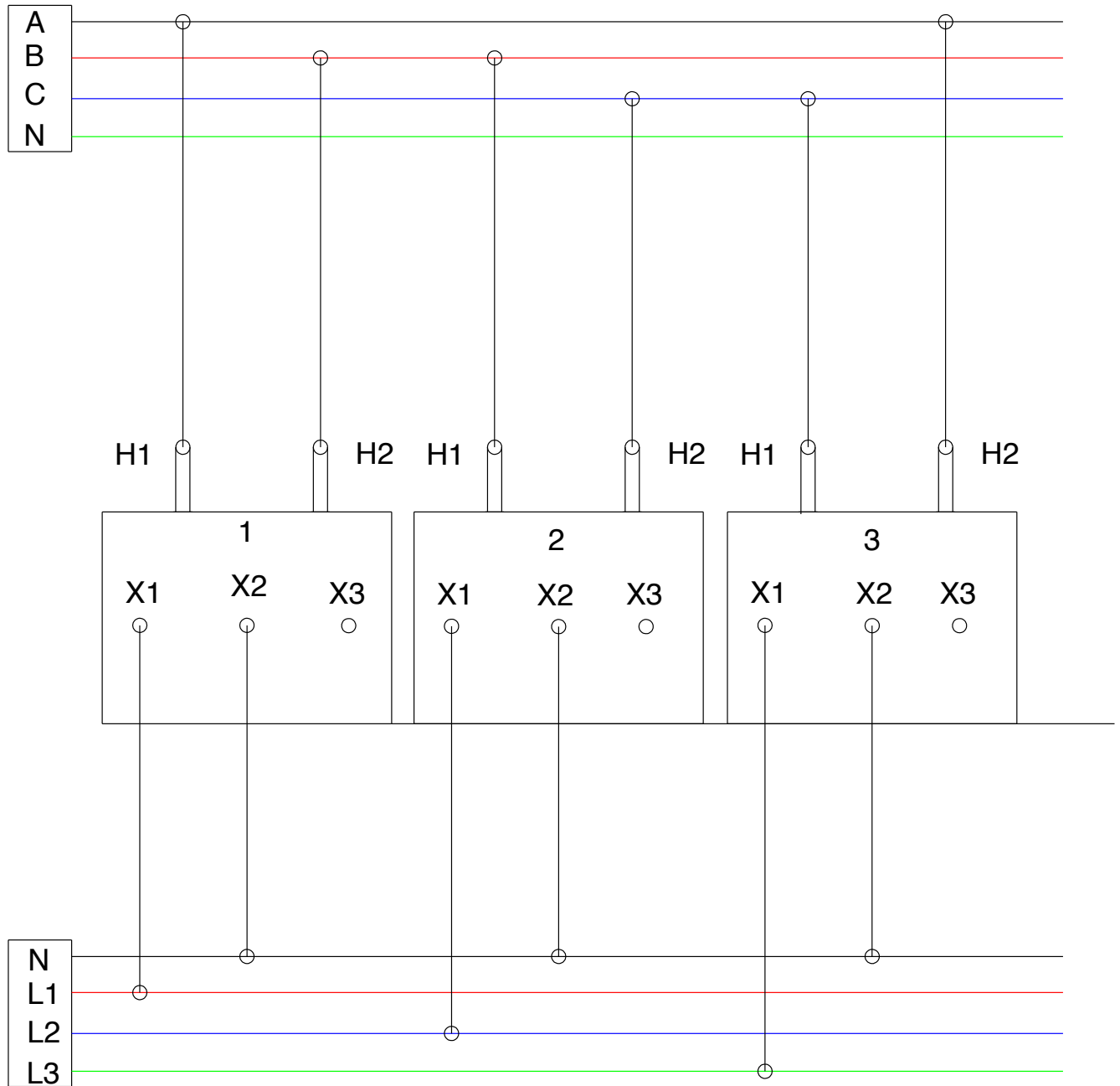


FIGURE 5: Connection Diagram for a Three Phase Transformer with Delta Primary and 120 / 208 Volt Wye Secondary

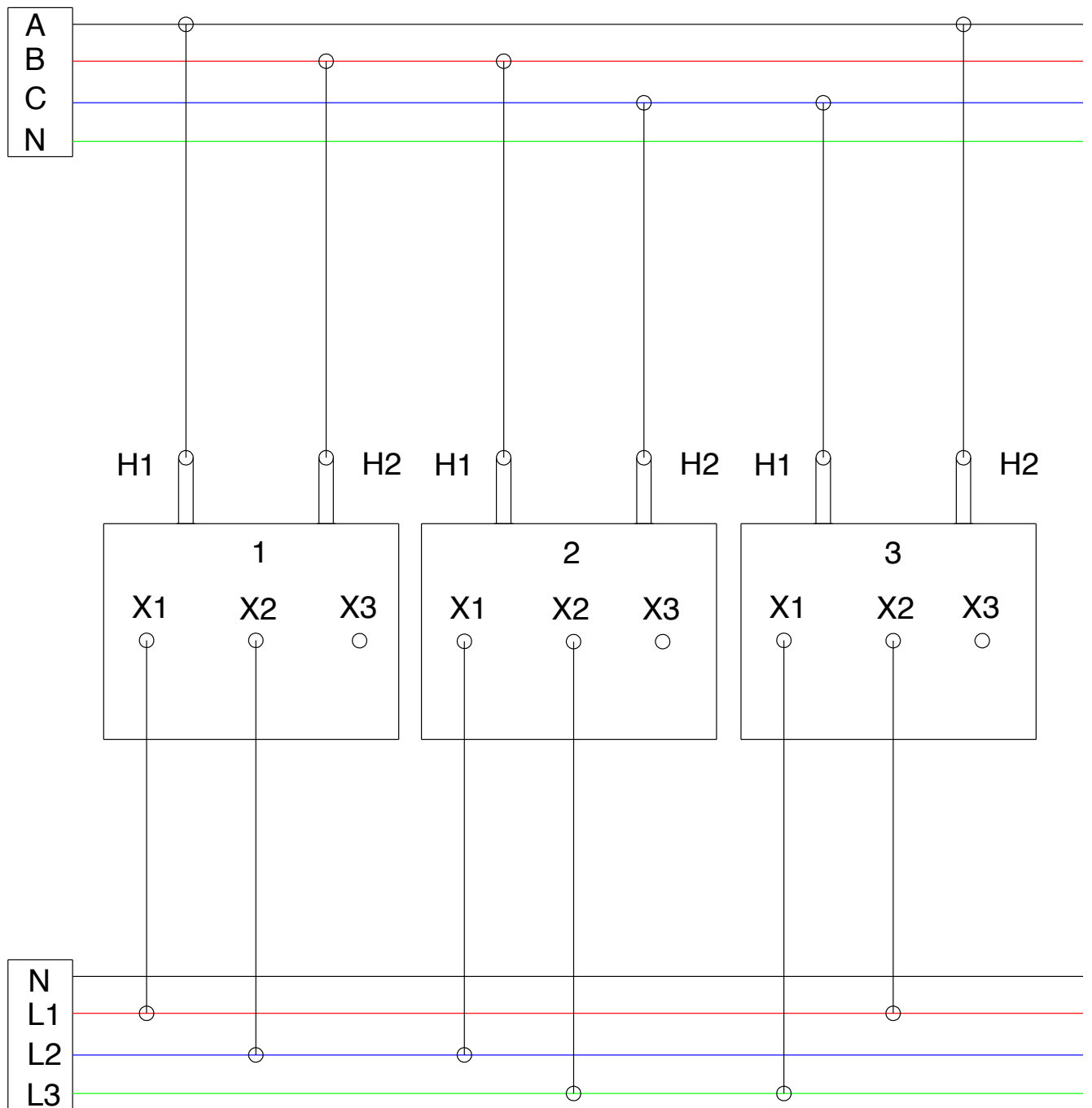


FIGURE 6: Connection Diagram for a Three Phase Transformer with Delta Primary and 120 Volt Delta Secondary

NOTE: Ensure the Position of the 120 / 240 Volt Switches (#3, 5, 7) Are in the Down Position

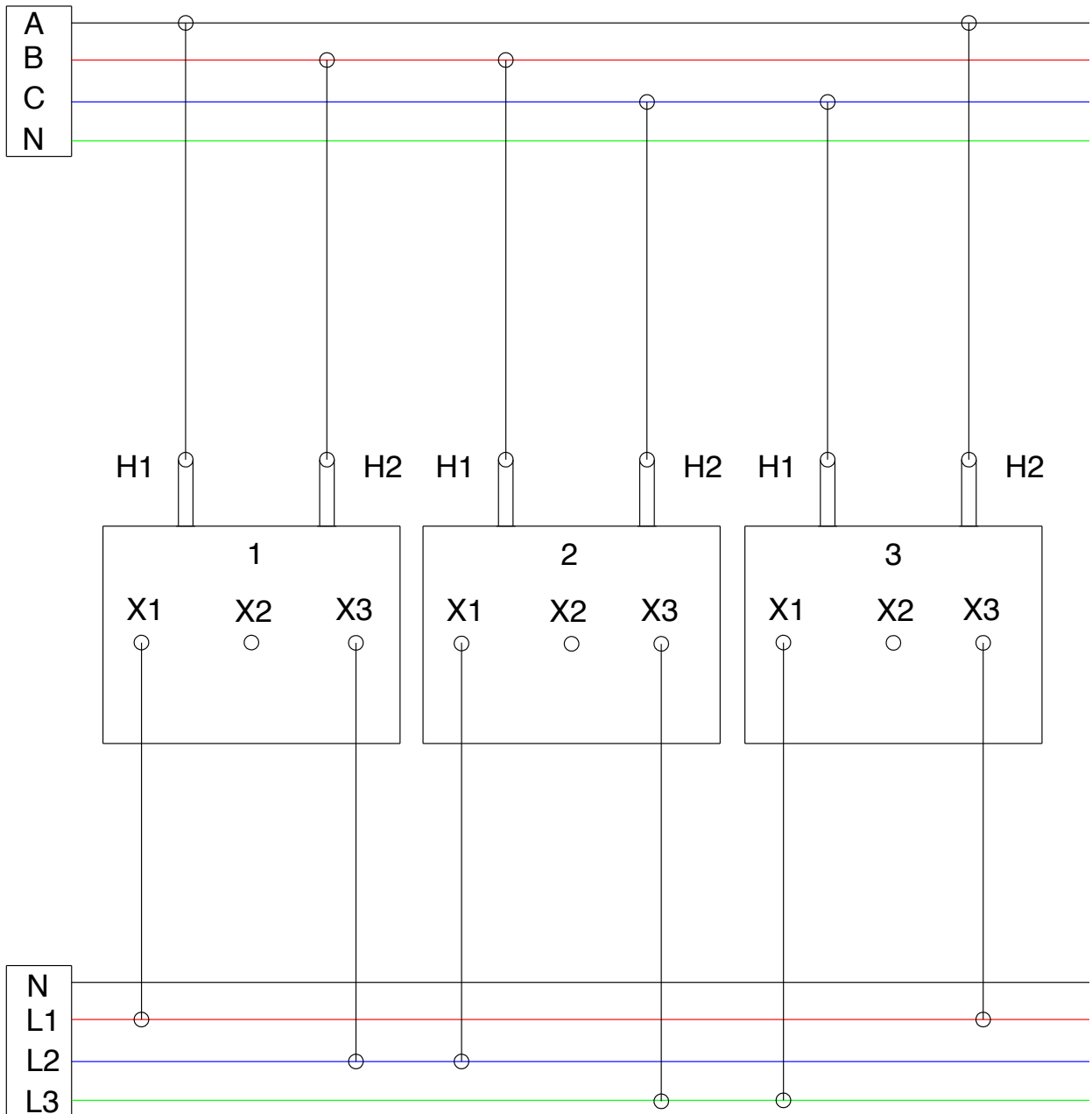


FIGURE 7: Connection Diagram for a Three Phase Transformer with Delta Primary and 120 / 240 Volt High Leg B Delta Secondary

The Reason the Secondary is Termed High Leg B is Because the Voltage Measured from L2 to N is 208 Volts.

NOTE: Ensure the Position of the 120 / 240 Volt Switches (#3, 5, 7) Are in the Up Position

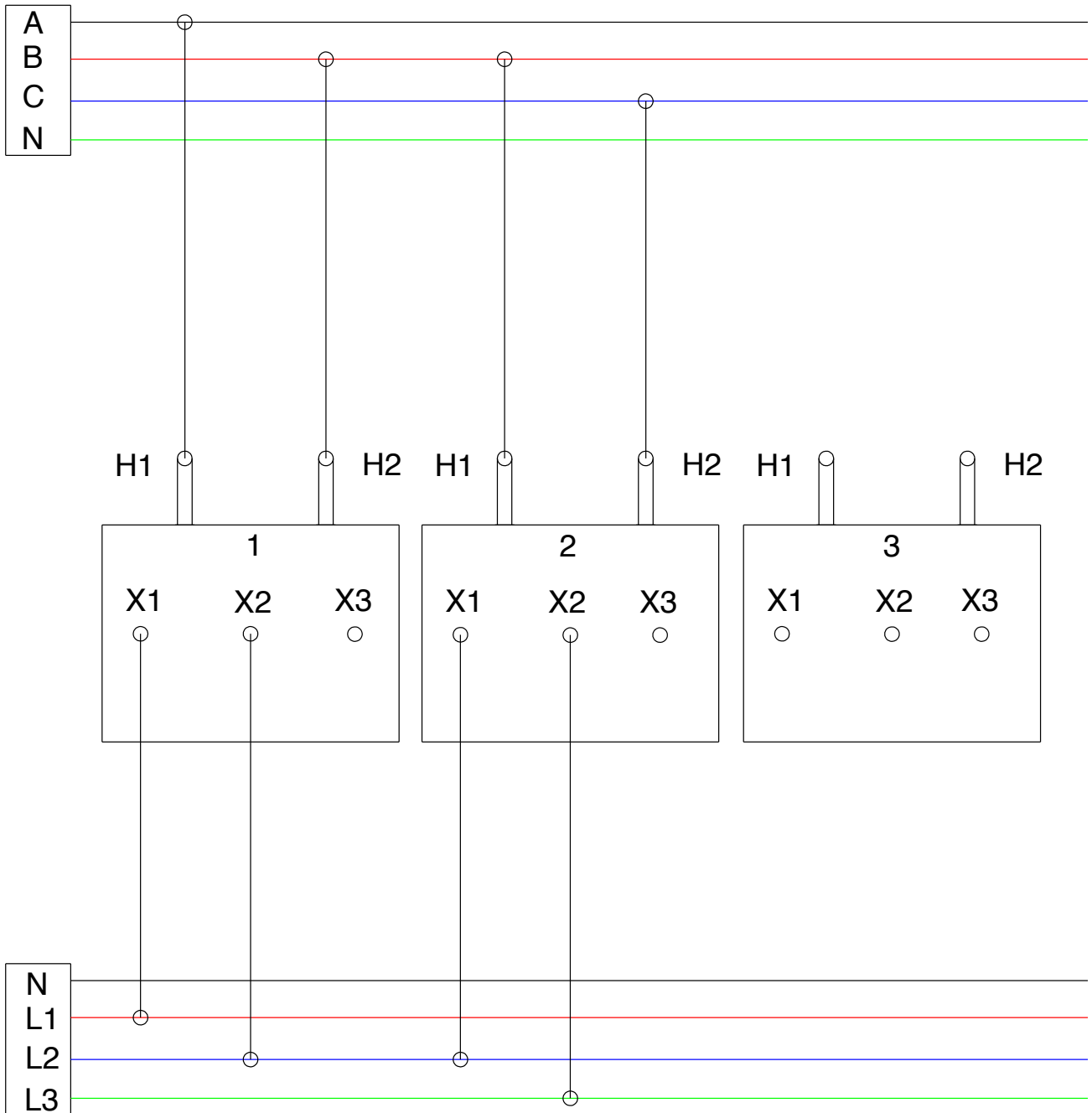


FIGURE 8: Connection Diagram for a Three Phase Transformer with Open Delta Primary and 120 Volt Open Delta Secondary

NOTE: Ensure the Position of the 120 / 240 Volt Switches (#3, 5, 7)
Are in the Up Position

Position the Reostat to the "Wye" Position

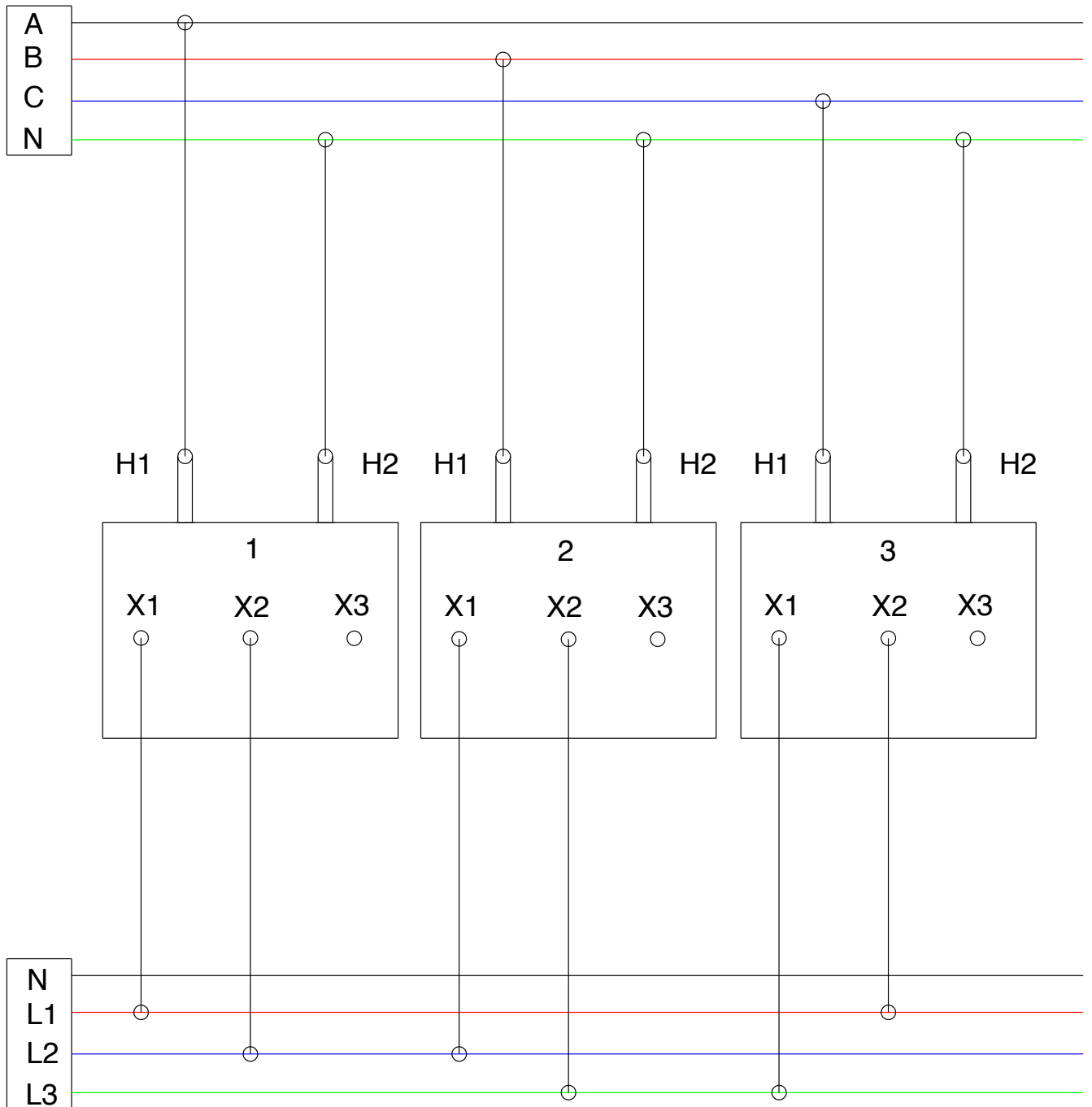


FIGURE 9: Connection Diagram for a Three Phase Transformer with
Wye Primary and 120 Volt Delta Secondary

NOTE: Ensure the Position of the 120 / 240 Volt Switches (#3, 5, 7) Are in the Up Position

Position the Reostat to the "Wye" Position

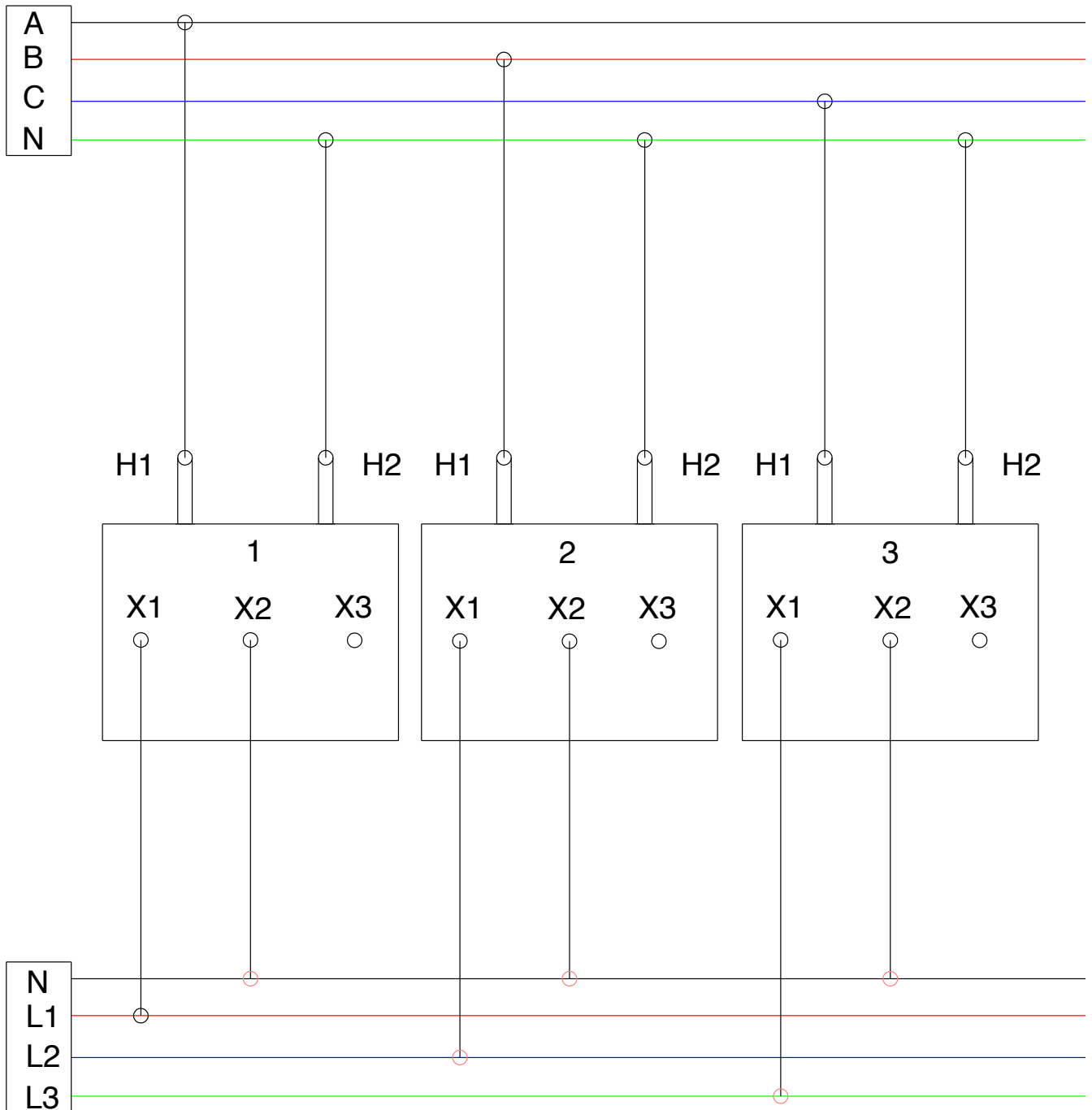


FIGURE 10: Connection Diagram for a Three Phase Transformer with Wye Primary and 120 / 208 Volt Wye Secondary

NOTE: Ensure the Position of the 120 / 240 Volt Switches (#3, 5, 7) Are in the Up Position

Position the Reostat to the "Wye" Position

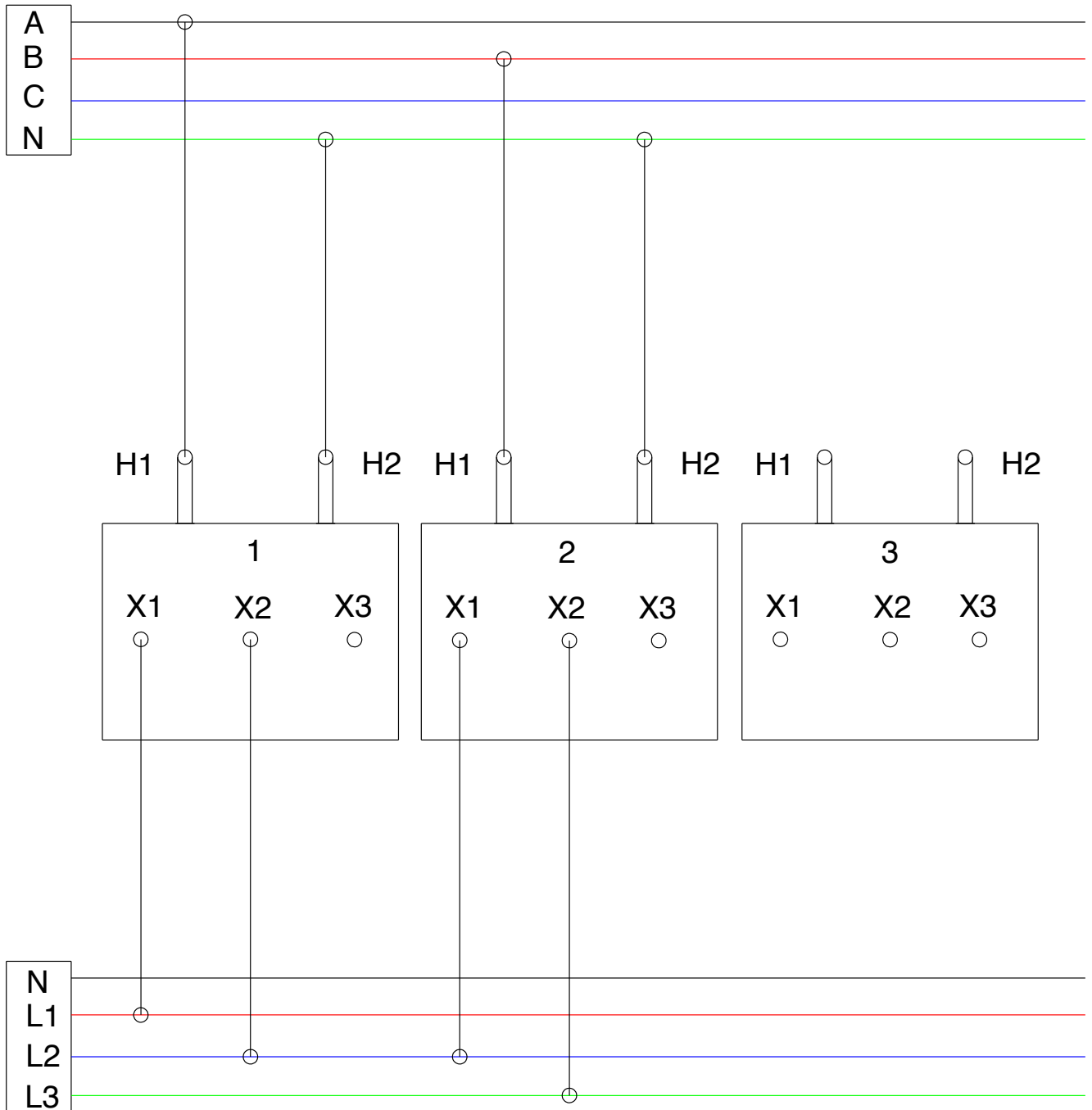


FIGURE 11: Connection Diagram for a Three Phase Transformer with Wye (One Leg Out) and 120 Volt Open Delta Secondary

Vector Application to Transformer Connections

One feature of the LOAD-TRAINER™ transformer trainer & simulator is the vector application to transformer connections. This unit can be used to teach transformer connections using the vector concept. If desired, the instructor should apply his own arrows as follows: the vector arrows between the H1 and H2 terminals should be fixed in position pointing left (from H2 to H1). Vectors representing the secondary windings can be attached to the front of the panel pointing right and can be reversed to indicate a change in polarity. Switches #4, 6 and 8 are used to change polarity of the secondary windings. Consult Section #4: Descriptions & Functions for more information.

Transformer Backfeed

Numerous situations can be duplicated to produce a transformer backfeed. An example is the lack of grounding on a Wye-Delta bank. To simulate transformer backfeed connect a Wye-Delta bank (see Figure 9) with the H2 terminals of each transformer connected to each other but floating. Run the unit to show proper operation. Open one of the disconnecting switches located on the back panel to the 'OFF' position. The indicator light will go off. Repeat this procedure with the H2 terminals grounded. In this case the open phase will glow indicating a backfeed.

Parallel Phases

Parallel phases can also be simulated on the TRANSFORMER SIMULATOR. It is quite possible for a bank connected Wye (one leg out)-Open Delta (see Figure 11) to become energized from the same phase. In most instances a jumper on a vertical corner burning into and falling down on the phase below it causes this. If the bank is connected between these phases this results in the input windings being in parallel and the output windings still connected in series. Using normal procedures this produces a situation that is difficult to troubleshoot. This situation can be duplicated with the use of toggle switches #1 or #2 or both (Consult Section #4: Descriptions & Functions for more information). Do not permit the student to measure voltages on the system supply phases. It would be rare for a trouble-shooter to have the equipment to measure the phase voltage. Have the student measure the voltage on the panel-mounted meter.

SECTION 7: POLARITY

For the scope of this manual Polarity is of importance primarily on account of the bearing it has when single-phase transformers are connected together to make a three-phase transformer bank. Without digressing too much, polarity in transformers is a function of the direction of both the high and low voltage coil windings and the numbering of the corresponding leads. The reason is a physical phenomenon caused directly by the magnetomotive forces present in a transformer's core and coil.

Let's look at a simple single-phase transformer hypothetically. If the direction of the high voltage windings (numbered H1H2) is the same as the direction of the low voltage windings X1X3 the load currents in the primary and secondary are opposed. This is called Subtractive Polarity.

Conversely if the same transformer merely switched the numbering of the secondary leads (X3X1) the direction of the windings would be opposite, the load currents would be the same, and the Polarity would be Additive. See Figures 12a and 12b.

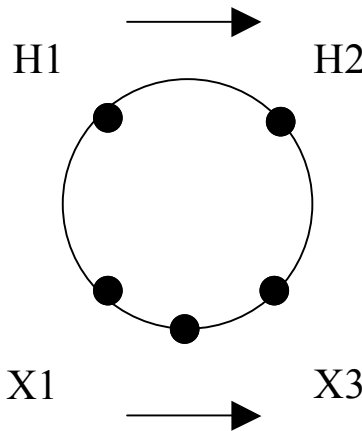


Figure 12.
Subtractive Polarity

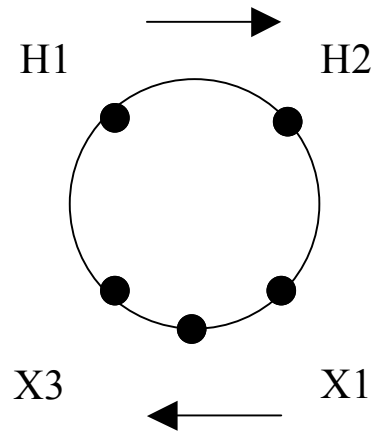


Figure 12b.
Additive Polarity

Polarity Example

This is evident by simulating a Delta-Delta transformer (see Figure 6). Set up the transformer connections and measure voltage across L1 and L2. Move the position of the Additive/Subtractive switch #4 from Up to Down and observe the voltmeter and the lamps on the system voltage lines A, B, and C. What happened? Turn off power. When adjacent leads X1X2 on transformer #1 are swapped and power is turned on, what happens? Why?

What happens initially is that the voltmeter drops to zero volts and the lamps on phase A and B glow very dimly. When the leads are exchanged the lamps and voltage are restored. The reason is that a back EMF (electromotive force) is induced across both A and B phases and L1 and L2 from the other two transformers (#2 and #3).

Now let's try another example. Confirm all switches are up, connections are made properly according to Figure 6 and measure voltage across L1 and L2. This time change the position of two Additive/Subtractive switches #6 and 8 from Up to Down simultaneously. What happens? Why? Turn off power.

The results are the same as if we changed only switch #4. The reason is the same.

Now without doing anything else move switch #4 from Up to Down. What happens?

Everything is back to "Normal." Why, because the electromotive force of all three single-phase transformers is now going in the **same direction**. The direction of the EMF is the same for all transformers, but **opposite** from the original configuration. This would need to be corrected in the real world or else three-phase motors would rotate in the opposite direction and customers would be unhappy.

A more detailed discussion of Polarity is beyond the scope of this manual.