Department of consumer and corporate affairs / Ministère de la consommation et des corporations

STANDARDS BRANCH - DIRECTION DES NORMES

NOTICE OF APPROVAL

T - 77

OTTAWA April 11, 1972

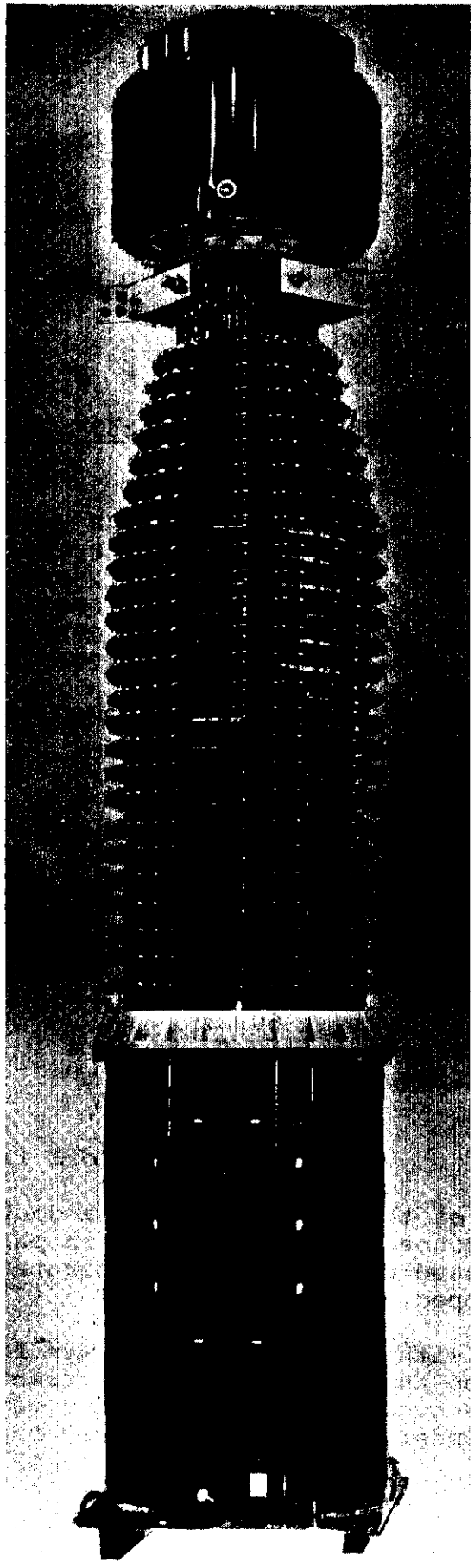
CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE TYPE "OPC-230" CURRENT TRANSFORMERS

Primary Currents	
(Series/Parallel Primary ① and Tapped Secondary)	1200/600/300 amperes 1200/800/600/400/300/200 amperes 2000/1600/1200/1000/800/600 amperes 2400/2000/1600/1200/1000/800 amperes
Tapped Secondary Only ②	2000/1500/1200/1000/800/600 amperes 3000/2500/2200/2000/1500/1200/1000/800/500/300 amperes 3200/2400/2000/1600/1200/1000/800/600/400 amperes
Secondary Current	5 amperes
Accuracy Rating at 60Hz	
Series/Parallel Primary	
2400-600 amps. inclusive	0.3B0.1, B0.2, B0.5, B0.9, B1.0, B1.8, B2.0*
400-200 amps. inclusive	0.3B0.1, B0.2, B0.5;* 0.6B0.9, B1.0
Tapped Secondary	
3200-1200 amps. inclusive	0.3B0.1, B0.2, B0.5, B0.9, B1.0, B1.8, B2.0*
800-400 amps. inclusive	0.3B0.1, B0.2, B0.5;* 0.6B0.9, B1.0
R.F. (rating factor)	1.33
Frequency	60 Hz
Number of Secondaries	1, 2, 3, or 4
Nominal Voltage Class	230 kv
B.I.L.	1050 kv
Wire	2
Style	Post type, oil filled, outdoor

① Transformers of these ratings have a double primary winding that can be connected in series or in parallel. These transformers may have up to four (4) separate secondary windings similarly tapped.

② Transformers with a single primary winding may have any combination of the listed primary currents obtainable from taps on the secondary winding. There may be up to four (4) separate secondary windings similarly tapped.

Type OPC Current Transformer



Each secondary in a multi-secondary unit is complete with its own winding and magnetic circuit and is therefore completely independent of the other(s). Its accuracy would be maintained regardless of the burden on the others(s). Because of this, any unused secondary should be short-circuited, preferably over the whole winding.

* Marked on the nameplate.

DESCRIPTION

These transformers are designed for use in metering and relaying and are installed in pressure tight fabricated steel tanks to the top of which is clamped a long porcelain insulator.

The primary coil leads extend upward through the insulator to studs brought out through porcelain weather casings at the top of the insulator, where, by means of copper straps, the two sections of the primary winding can be connected in series or in parallel.

The transformers are evacuated and then filled with oil up to the oil level gauge in the expansion cap at the top of the insulator, and then the transformer is hermetically sealed.

The secondary leads terminate in solderless connectors located in a junction box at the side of the steel tank.

Transformers with series/parallel primaries have their secondaries identified as "X" if there is 1, and "Y", "Z" and "W" if there are 2, 3 or 4 respectively, followed by suffix numerals 1, 2 and 3 to denote the ends of the winding and tap.

The terminal with the suffix "1" is common to both ratios and has the same polarity as the primary terminal "H1".

Transformers with a single primary and 1 to 4 tapped secondaries will have their secondaries identified as "X" if there is 1, and "Y", "Z", "W" if there are 2, 3, or 4 respectively.

These terminals will be followed by the suffixes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 to denote the full winding and the taps in their relative order. While the terminals with the suffix "1" denotes the start of the various windings it is not necessarily common to all the available ratios. The terminals to be used to obtain the various ratios will be marked on the nameplate and in all cases the terminal of the pair with the lower suffix will have the same polarity as the primary terminal "H1".

Transformers may be encountered where, by using certain pairs of terminals, ratios less than those listed on page 1 of this circular are available; but it should be noted that these lower ratios are not approved for billing metering.

Approval granted to: Canadian Westinghouse Company Ltd., London, Ontario.

D L Smith

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