

Zig-Zag transformers



PRINCIPLE

Our primary zig-zag transformer comprises three windings, whereas the secondary one comprises six half-windings. All of these windings are galvanically isolated from each other. Students practise wiring the primary winding into a star or delta, and the secondary winding into a star, delta or zig-zag. In total, this is six schematics: Yy, Yd, Yz, Dy, Dd, Dz.

The coils are designed in such a way that the voltage outputs always correspond to the 230/400V standard. The section of the wire is calculated in such a way that the rated power in the secondary is available regardless of the connection schematic used.

Interconnections are made using safety cables, directly on the terminal board. The following are symbolised on the terminal board:

- the coils
- with a point, the direction of the coil
- with upper case letter, the terminals of the primary transformer
- with lower case letters, the terminals of the secondary transformer.
- the safety conductor

Comprehensive instructions with Fresnel diagrams explain how the combination of coils alters the phase-to-ground and composite voltages. They explain how to determine the time index.

A method shows how to find out the direction of the coils in an unmarked zig-zag transformer.

REF	POWER		All couplings
	Secondary	Primary	Secondaire
ZIG11	1000VA	230/400 V	6x115V or 6x133V
ZIG12	1600VA	230/400 V	6x115V or 6x133V
ZIG13	2500VA	230/400 V	6x115V or 6x133V
ZIG14	3000VA	230/400 V	6x115V or 6x133V
ZIG15	4000VA	230/400 V	6x115V or 6x133V