High efficiency single phase overhead distribution transformers
On the last transformation step from the power station to the consumer, distribution transformers provide the necessary power for systems and buildings.

The overhead distribution transformers are designed to be installed on a pole top, alone for single phase load or in three-phase cluster.

**Standard features**
Transformers are designed to comply with latest national standard such as CSA C2.1 and CSA C2.2 or IEEE C57 series, as well as individual customer requirement.
- ONAN cooling
- 65°C temperature rise
- 60 Hz
- Single phase
- Aluminum or copper windings
- Amorphous core technology for no-load losses reduction
- Mild steel tank
- HV and LV bushings
- Lifting lugs according to CSA requirements

**Standard ratings**
- Power kVA: 10; 15; 25; 50; 75; 100; 167 kVA
- High voltage: 2,400 up to 34,500 V GrdY/19,920 V
- HV Insulation class up to 25 kV–150 kV BIL
- Taps: None

**Options**
- Dual high voltage
- HV voltage taps
- Biodegradable insulation fluid
- E-Coat paint for better withstand against corrosion
- Stainless steel tank and cover
- Internal Fault Detector (IFD)
- Surge arrester installed in factory
- LV hardware installed in factory
- Wildlife protectors on HV bushings

**Quality**
No wonder why we are #1 in Canada for pole top transformers. When it comes to quality combined with our 60 years experience, we lead the transformer market. Our definition of quality is the combination of expertise, high-grade materials, and qualified employees working together in every operational step. Our quality standards are compiled in quality assurance manuals that are also available to customers and each manufacturing step is accompanied by quality checks. Final testing and acceptance tests are performed on all transformers exclusively in the testing laboratory. We also perform type tests as per CSA requirements and special tests upon request. Customers are always welcome to join us to be assured firsthand of the excellence of these products.

When it comes to quality assurance, we like to take our service to our customers even further. Prior to the sale, we advise our customers on the parameters that will yield preferred, required, and, possibly, added benefits. Project management and order processing are handled by service-oriented employees on whom our customers can rely. And, of course, our after-sales service is also available to you after the transformer has been delivered.
Standard design and dimensions
Transformer design is highly influenced by the total cost of ownership optimization as well as special requirement from customers. This leads to a wide range of dimensions and weights, consequently the below data is given for information purposes only. Moreover, the transformer features presented below are only valid for a basic requirement, without option. For exact information, please contact our team of specialists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kVA</th>
<th>A (mm)</th>
<th>B (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Always watching the bottom line
Price is often a key consideration when buying a transformer. Because transformers are capital goods that can pay back their cost in operation over decades, it is recommended that you always weigh acquisition costs against the expected service life and operating costs. Not only losses, but also downtimes, fires, and explosions can quickly turn an ostensibly low-cost transformer into an expensive investment. So these factors should be calculated as part of acquisition and operating costs.

Beside reliability during operation and ability to reach expected lifespan, efficiency has top priority in the calculation and design of our transformers. Ultimately, low losses mean real savings for our customers and also help to protect the environment. We’ll be happy to perform a loss calculation based on your specific requirements to help you calculate your transformer options.

Typical values are:
Cost of no-load losses: 11 to 20 $/W
Cost of load losses: 1 to 5 $/W
These values tend to increase with time due to increase of energy costs.
Usual pay-back time by purchasing high efficiency transformer instead of minimum efficiency is in the range of 2.5 to 4 years.

Complete calculation procedure can be found in IEEE PC57.12.33/D7, February 1999 or RUS Bulletin 1724E-301; Rev March 4, 2009
You can also get the Siemens app for transformer efficiency calculation.

Usual method to compare transformers is to use the Total Ownership Cost (TOC). This latter can be calculated by the below formula:

\[ \text{TOC} = P_p + (C_{P0} \times P_0) + (C_{Pk} \times P_k) \]

- \(P_p\): purchase price, DAP, in $
- \(P_0\): no-load losses, also called core or iron losses. Steady value as soon as the transformer is energized
- \(P_k\): load losses, also called copper losses. Vary with the transformer load. The value is usually given for full load and a reference temperature.
- \(C_{P0}\): Cost of no-load losses. Depends on:
  - Cost of energy in $ per kWh
  - Capital investment rate, in %
  - System capital investment to supply the losses (Generation, transmission), in $/$
- \(C_{Pk}\): Cost of load losses. Depends on:
  - Same inputs as \(C_{P0}\) but modulated by square of load rate to take into account the variation of losses with load.