

Ensapsultated transformers - E4821 serie

E4821

EI 48/20,5

External protection

12.0 VA - 40°C/B

10.0 VA - 70°C/B



According regulations:
EN61558 EN60590 EN60472 UL506
UL1585



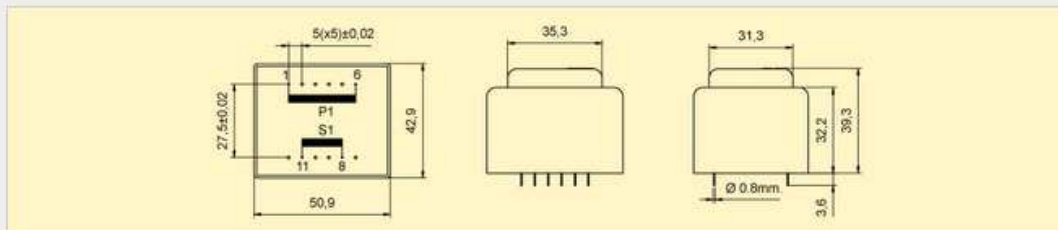
Simple primary(V):
115 / 230
Dual secondary(V):
2x(4.5 / 6.0 / 7.5 / 9.0 / 12.0 / 15.0 / 18.0 / 24.0)
Center tapped secondary (V):
4.5 / 6.0 / 7.5 / 9.0 / 12.0 / 15.0 / 18.0 / 24.0
Vo/Vn:
1.25 (Vo-no load voltage, Vn-load voltage)



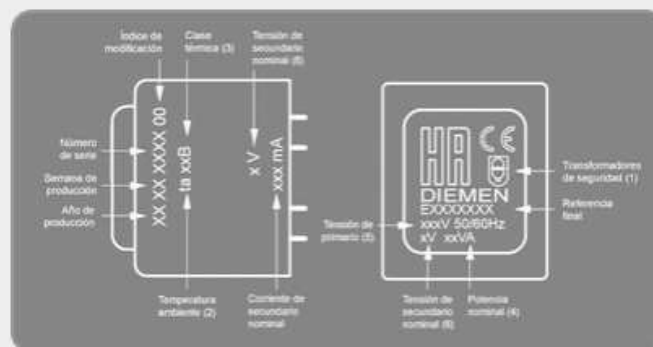
Weight/unit:
330 gr

- > Simple secondary
- > Dual secondary
- > Center tapped secondary

Simple secondary



| HR Ref. | Power | Ta | Primary | | Secondary | | | | Vo (In=0) |
|----------|---------|------|---------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| | VA | | Vn | Vn | In | | Vo (In=0) | | |
| | | | P1 | P2 | S1 | S2 | | S1 | |
| E4821010 | 12.0 VA | 40/B | 230 V | - | 18.0 V | - | 667.0 mA | - | 22.5 V |



Safety Transformers:

It is a type of transformer which guarantees the isolation between circuits for very low voltage circuits, becoming indicated for class II applications. Under any circumstances, 50V tension must not exceed in the secondary windings. It is shown in the body of the transformer with the following parameters:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | |
| Safety Transformer | Isolation Transformer |

Ambient Temperature Ta:

denotes the air temperature measured near the transformer and under the equipment usage conditions. The temperature indicated on the transformer must not be exceeded (40°C or 70°C) due to keep the functional safety parameters.

Thermal class:

It indicates the highest temperature that any material in the transformer can reach when working. It is shown with the letter printed after the Ambient Temperature according the regulation IEC60216 (E - 120° C) (B - 130° C) (F - 155° C) (H - 180° C).

Nominal power:

the power indicated in the catalogue belong to the secondary supplied by the transformer, when the primary gets the nominal tension and under the indicated temperature conditions, for example: (3,2 VA ta 40 B). For dual secondary this power corresponds to the sum of the two windings.

If the secondary of the transformer is connected to a bridge rectifier to convert to D.C. voltage, you must choose a transformer with a current 1.4 times higher from the continuous current need in the charge.

Primary voltage:

It is the voltage to be applied to the transformer, due to achieve the secondary power indicated for the secondary working conditions.

Nominal secondary voltage:

It is the voltage supplied by the transformer to the secondary at the indicated current, and the primary is at its nominal value.

No-load secondary voltage:

It is the voltage supplied by the secondary, without any connected charge Is=0.

No-load/load voltage relation:

relation between secondary voltage to no-load and load conditions. This information is useful for designing power supplies, its regulation range and safety parameters.