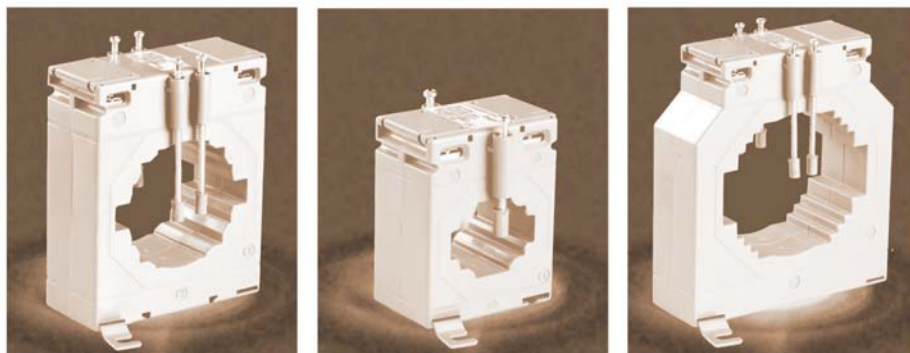
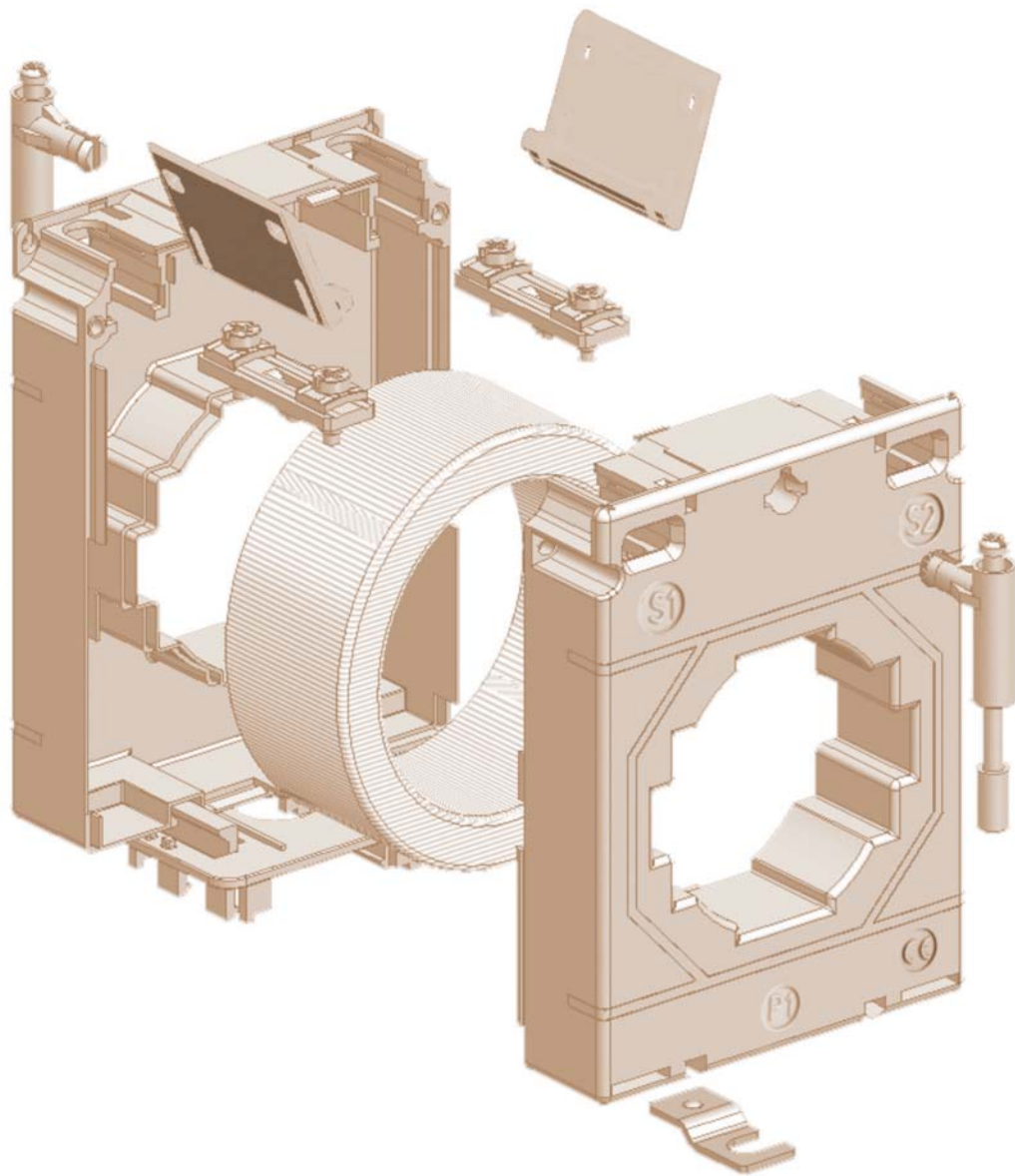


Ziegler

Redefine Innovative Metering

Current Transformers



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► ALLOWABLE LOAD CAPACITY OF PAINTED COPPER AND ALUMINUM BARS

Allowable load capacity of painted copper and aluminum bars Bar section vertical. Bars are separated the thickness of one bar						
Maximum current in A						
Dimensions (mm)	1 bars		2 bars		3 bars	
	Copper	Aluminum	Copper	Aluminum	Copper	Aluminum
12 X 2	150	80	232	140	262	--
15 X 2	180	95	275	170	300	--
15 X 3	282	115	364	210	440	--
20 X 2	230	120	348	270	360	--
20 X 3	290	145	453	350	520	--
20 X 5	319	254	560	446	728	570
20 X 10	497	393	924	730	1320	1060
25 X 3	350	180	540	330	600	--
25 X 5	470	230	760	430	965	--
30 X 3	410	205	625	385	680	--
30 X 5	447	356	760	606	944	739
30 X 10	676	536	1200	956	1670	1340
40 X 3	530	280	800	500	835	--
40 X 5	573	456	952	762	1140	898
40 X 10	850	677	1470	1180	2000	1650
50 X 5	697	556	1140	916	1330	1050
50 X 10	1020	815	1720	1400	2320	1940
60 X 5	826	655	1330	1070	1510	1190
60 X 10	1180	951	1960	1610	2610	2200
80 X 5	1070	851	1680	1360	1830	1460
80 X 10	1500	1220	2410	2000	3170	2660
100 X 5	1300	1050	2010	1650	2150	1730
100 X 10	1810	1480	2850	2390	3720	3110
120 X 10	2570	1350	3780	2400	4600	3250
160 X 10	3290	1750	4750	3000	5800	4150
200 X 10	4000	2150	5700	3650	6950	4950
200 x 15		2550		4200	-	5600

TABLE NO. 1

► LIMITS OF CURRENT ERROR AND PHASE DISPLACEMENTS (CLASSES FROM 0.1 TO 1)

Limits of current error and phase displacements for measuring current transformers (Classes from 0.1 to 1)												
Accuracy class	+/- percentage current (ratio) error at percentage of rated current shown below				+/- phase displacements at percentage of rated current shown below							
					Minutes				Centiradians			
	5	20	100	120	5	20	100	120	5	20	100	120
0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	15	8	5	5	0.45	0.24	0.15	0.15
0.2	0.75	0.35	0.2	0.2	30	15	10	10	0.9	0.45	0.3	0.3
0.5	1.5	0.75	0.5	0.5	90	45	30	30	2.7	1.35	0.9	0.9
1	3	1.5	1	1	180	90	60	60	5.4	2.7	1.8	1.8

TABLE NO. 2

► **LIMITS OF CURRENT ERROR AND PHASE DISPLACEMENTS (FOR SPECIAL APPLICATION)**

Limits of current error and phase displacements for measuring current transformers (For special application)															
Accuracy class	+/- percentage current (ratio) error at percentage of rated current shown below					+/- phase displacements at percentage of rated current shown below									
						Minutes									
	1	5	20	100	120	1	5	20	100	120	1	5	20	100	120
0.2S	0.75	0.35	0.2	0.2	0.2	30	15	10	10	10	0.9	0.45	0.3	0.3	0.3
0.5S	1.5	0.75	0.5	0.5	0.5	90	45	30	30	30	2.7	1.35	0.9	0.9	0.9

TABLE NO. 3

► **LIMITS OF CURRENT ERROR (CLASSES 3 AND 5)**

Class	+/- percentage current (ratio) error at percentage of rated current shown below	
	50	120
3	3	3
5	5	5

TABLE NO. 4

► **CURRENT ERROR (RATIO ERROR):**

The error with a transformer introduces into the measurement of a current and which arises from the fact that actual transformation ratio is not equal to the rated transformer ratio.

THE CURRENT ERROR EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGE IS GIVEN BY THE FORMULA:

$$\text{Current error, percent} = (K_a \cdot I_p - I_s) \times 100 / I_p$$

Where K_a = rated transformation ratio

I_p = actual primary current

I_s = actual secondary current when I_p is flowing under the conditions of measurement

PHASE DISPLACEMENT:

The difference in phase between the primary and secondary current vectors, the direction of the vectors being so chosen that the angle is zero for the perfect transformer. The phase displacement is said to be positive when the secondary current vector leads the primary current vector. It is usually expressed in minutes.

ACCURACY CLASS:

A designation assigned to a current transformer the errors of which remain within specified limit under prescribed conditions of use.

RATED BURDEN:

The impedance of the secondary circuit on which the accuracy requirements are based. It is usually expressed as apparent power (in VA), at the rated secondary current and at a specified power factor.

HIGHEST SYSTEM VOLTAGE:

The highest RMS line to line voltage which can be sustained under normal operating conditions at any time and at any point on the system. It excludes temporary voltage variations due to fault condition and the sudden disconnection of large loads.

RATED INSULATION LEVEL:

That combination of voltage values (power frequency and lightning impulse, or where applicable, lightning and switching impulse) which characterizes the insulation of a transformer with regard to its capability to withstand by dielectric stresses. For low voltage transformer the test voltage 4kV, at power-frequency, applied during 1 minute.

RATED DYNAMIC CURRENT (I_{DYN}):

The peak value of the primary current which a current transformer will withstand, without being damaged electrically or mechanically by the resulting electromagnetic forces, the secondary winding being short-circuited.

RATED CONTINUOUS THERMAL CURRENT:

The value of current which can be permitted to flow continuously in the primary winding, the secondary windings being connected to the rated burdens, without the temperature rise exceeding the specified values.

INSTRUMENT SECURITY FACTOR (ISF):

The ratio of rated instrument limit primary current to the rated primary current. The times that the primary current must be higher than the rated value, for the composite error of a measuring current transformer to be equal to or greater than 10%, the secondary burden being equal to the rated burden. The lower this number is, the more protected the connected instrument are against.

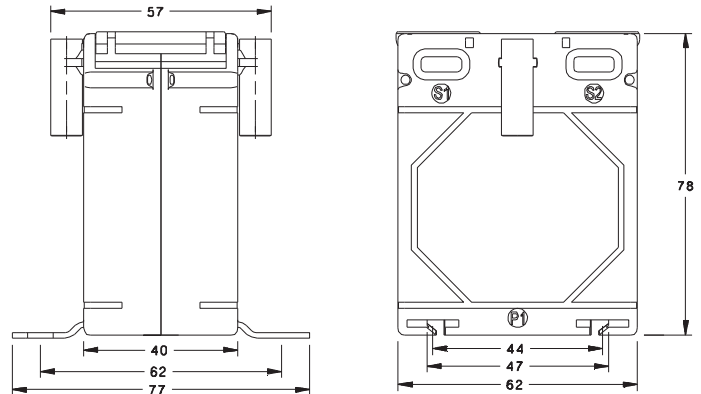
ZIS 6.WPB

ZIEGLER ZiS WOUND PRIMARY SERIES CURRENT TRANSFORMER

ZiS 6.WPB



DIMENSIONAL DRAWING



ZiS WOUND PRIMARY SERIES CURRENT TRANSFORMER POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS

Rated Primary Current	ZiS 6.WPB		
	Accuracy Class		
	0.2	0.5	1
1A	1VA	2.5VA	5VA
2.5A	1VA	2.5VA	5VA
5A	1VA	2.5VA	5VA
7.5A	1VA	2.5VA	5VA
10A	1VA	2.5VA	5VA
15A	1VA	2.5VA	5VA
20A	1VA	2.5VA	5VA
25A	1VA	2.5VA	5VA

NOTE : On request orders for types different from table are accepted.
 1A Secondary available on request
 On request order for clip for DIN EN 50022 rail are accepted.

ORDER EXAMPLE : ZiS 6.WPB 25A/5A, CL.0.5, 2.5VA

Primary Terminal Screw :
 from 1-15A -M4, 20A-50A - M5

SYS VTG.: 720Vmax
TEST VTG.: 4kV 50 Hz 1min

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Redefine Innovative Metering

► **ROUTINE TEST:**

Tests carried out on each current transformer to check requirements likely to vary during production.

The following tests apply to each individual transformer:

- A. Verification of terminal markings
- B. Power–frequency withstand test primary winding.
- C. Partial discharge measurement.
- D. Power–frequency withstand test on secondary windings.
- E. Power–frequency withstand test, between sections.
- F. Inter–turn over voltage test
- G. Determination of errors.

The order of the tests is not standardized, but determination of

► **SPECIAL TESTS / OPTIONAL TESTS:**

Test which may be in the nature of type tests or routine tests, and are carried out only by agreement between manufacturer

► **SHORT TIME CURRENT TEST:**

For the thermal short time current (I_{th}) test the transformer shall be at a temperature 10°C to 40°C. The test shall be made with the secondary winding short circuited and at the current "I" for a time "t", so that (I^2t) is not less than (I_{th}^2) and provided t has a value between 0.5s and 5s.

The dynamic test shall be made with the secondary winding (s) short–circuited and with a primary current the peak value of which is not less than the rated dynamic current (I_{dyn}) for at least one peak.

The dynamic test may be combined with the thermal test above, provided the first major peak current of that test is not less than the rated dynamic current (I_{dyn}).

The transformer shall be deemed to have passed these tests if, after cooling to ambient temperature (between 10°C and 40°C), it satisfies the following requirements:

- A. It is not visibly damaged;
- B. Its errors after demagnetization do not differ from those recorded before the tests by more than half the limits of error appropriate to its accuracy class
- C. It withstands the dielectric tests specified in 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4 but with the test voltage or currents reduced to 90% of those given.
- D. On examination, the insulation next to the surface of the conductor does not show significant deterioration (e.g. Carbonization).

► **TEMPERATURE-RISE TEST:**

A test shall be made to prove compliance with the requirement of 4.6. for the purpose of this test, current transformers shall be deemed to have attained steady temperature when the rate of temperature rise does not exceed 1 K per hour.

The test–site ambient temperature shall be between 10°C and 30°C. For the test the transformer shall be mounted in a manner representative of the mounting in service.

The temperature rise of winding shall, when practicable, be measured by the increase in resistance method, but for winding of very low resistance, thermocouples may be employed.

The temperature rise of parts other than windings may be measured by thermometer or thermocouples.

► **VERIFICATION OF TERMINAL MARKINGS:**

It shall be verified that the terminal markings are correct.

► **POWER-FREQUENCY TEST:**

The power frequency withstand test shall be performed in accordance with IEC 60060–1.

The test voltage shall have the appropriate value given in table 3 or 5 (in IEC 60044–1 standard) depending on the highest voltage for equipment. The duration shall be 60sec.

The test voltage shall be applied between the short–circuited primary winding and earth. The short–circuited secondary winding (s), the frame, case (if any) and core (if there is a special earth terminal) shall be connected to earth.

► **INTER-TURN OVER VOLTAGE TEST:**

The inter–turn over voltage test shall be performed in accordance with one of the following procedures.

Procedure : with the primary winding open–circuited, the prescribed test voltage (at same suitable frequency) shall be applied for 60sec to the terminals of each secondary winding, providing that the r m s value of the secondary current does not exceed the rated secondary current (or rated extended current).

The value of the test frequency shall not be greater than 400 Hz. At this frequency if the voltage value achieved at the rated secondary current (or rated extended current) is lower than 4.5 kV peak the obtained voltage is to be regarded as the best voltage. When the frequency exceeds twice the rated frequency, the duration of the test may be reduced from 60 s.

(Note: The tests which are applicable to ring type/ window type, low tension, [LT] C.T. are given here. For remaining test procedure,

► **TYPE TEST:**

Tests carried out to prove the general qualities and design of a given type of current transformer in accordance with the requirements of the applicable standards.

Tests may be carried out on a prototype which may incorporate special arrangements for the measurements required by applicable standard.

The following tests are type test:

- A. Short time current test
- B. Temperature rise test
- C. Lightning impulse test
- D. Switching impulse test
- E. Wet test for outdoor type transformer
- F. Determination of errors
- G. Radio Interference Voltage measurement (RIV) (As specified in IEC 60044–1)

All the dielectric type test should be carried out on the same