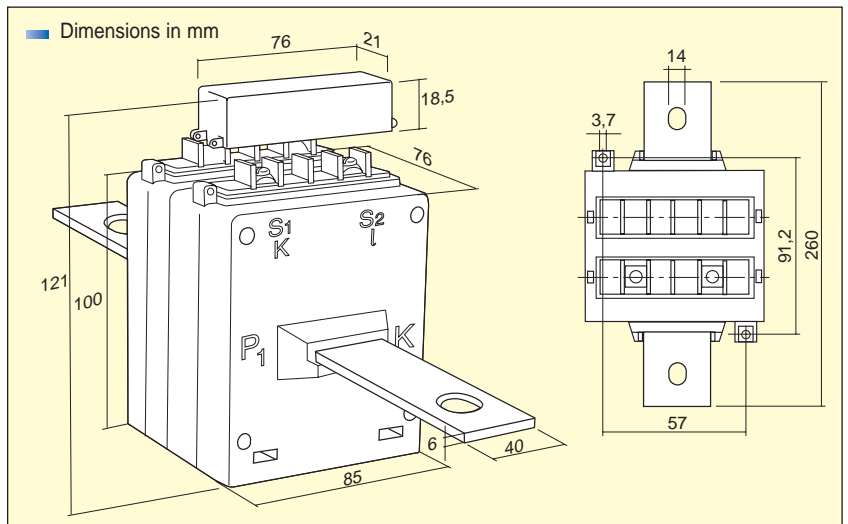


OVERLOAD CURRENT TRANSFORMERS

TARV

- Transformer with wound primary cable, primary current by incorporated bus bar and secondary current on terminals.
- Fixing system: to wall by accessories
- Possible overload of 400%



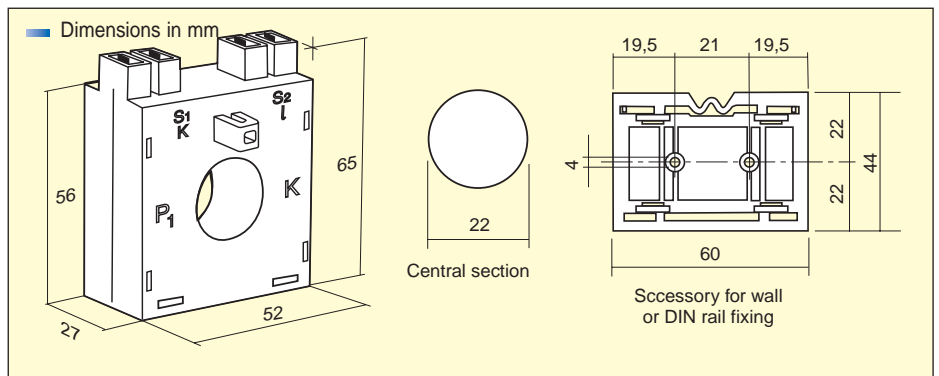
A	kg	class 0,5			
primary current	weigh	secondary current 5A		secondary current 1A	
		code	VA	code	VA
50 (200)	1,6	TARV 50(200)	5	TARV1 50(200)	5
100 (400)		TARV 100(400)	5	TARV1 100(400)	5
200 (800)		TARV 200(800)	5	TARV1 200(800)	5

CURRENT TRANSFORMERS FOR ELECTRONICS

TAMEL

- These transformers are used for measuring current from 25A to 600A (nominal primary current). The peculiar characteristic of these transformers is the high number of turns in the secondary cable. This makes it possible to have a very low secondary current, suitable for an electronic measuring circuit.
- The secondary current can be seen as voltage across a resistor.
- The resistor, of low power and cost, is directly fitted onto the printed circuit.

- Appliance sphere:
 - current sensor for circuits which protect motors, UPS and similar;
 - current sensor for measuring instruments (current probe).
- Insulation voltage between primary and secondary elements 4kV
- Frequency: 50 - 60Hz
- Other characteristics on request



A	%	kg											n	Ru (Ohm)	Vu (VAC)															
			secondary current 0,05 A		secondary current 0,1 A		secondary current 0,2 A		secondary current 0,4 A		secondary current 0,6 A					numbers of turns in the secondary cable	resistance of secondary load	voltage available for secondary element												
primary current	class	weigh	code	VA	code	VA	code	VA	code	VA	code	VA																		
25	2	0,2	TAMEL 25/0.05A	0,20	TAMEL 100/0.1A	1,25										n ₁₋₂ =500	40	2												
25	2,5																													
50	1		TAMEL 50/0.05A	0,20																								n ₁₋₂ =125	10	4
50	1,5																											n ₁₋₂ =1000	80	4
100	0,4																											n ₁₋₃ =250	10	4
100	0,8																											n ₁₋₄ =1000	20	2
200	0,5																											n ₁₋₄ =500	20	4
200	1																											n ₁₋₂ =1000	20	4
300	0,3																											n ₁₋₂ =500	20	8
400	0,2																											n ₁₋₃ =1500	20	4
400	0,4																											n ₁₋₄ =2000	20	4
600	0,5																											n ₁₋₃ =1000	20	8
600	0,2																											n ₁₋₄ =3000	20	4
600	0,2																											n ₁₋₄ =1500	20	8
600	0,2																											n ₁₋₄ =1000	10	6