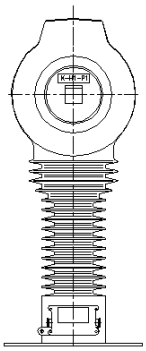
INSTRUCTION MANUAL
IL-GIF-R1

CURRENT TRANSFORMER
GIF 25…72

1.0 General Description

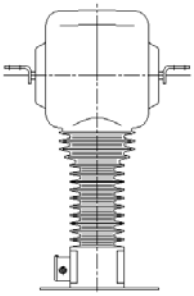
The GIF current transformer is a dry-type, post-type (wound-type) unit for outdoor and indoor installations. The insulation structure utilizes a cycloaliphatic epoxy resin system, which provides excellent electrical and mechanical properties.



2.0 Design Details

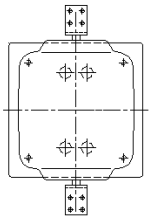
2.1 Design
The primary winding, cores and secondary windings are encapsulated with epoxy resin in a single process under vacuum. All outside parts, like the terminal box and mounting plate, are made of corrosion proof materials. For dimensions see the applicable brochure or outline drawing.

2.2 Outer Insulation
Consult the applicable brochure or outline drawing for creepage and strike distances.



2.3 Primary Terminals
The primary terminals are tin-plated copper two-hole or four-hole NEMA pads, depending on the current rating. Primary terminals should be properly torque to 45 foot-pounds.

2.4 Secondary Terminal Box
The weatherproof terminal box is made of cast, marine-grade aluminum construction. The box is detachable from the transformer body. The box has ventilation holes to avoid condensation. One 1” NPT conduit opening is provided on each side and on the bottom of the terminal box. The secondary terminals are bronze, screw-type, with slotted screws. A bronze, pivoting short-circuit device is an integral part of the secondary terminal arrangement. A ground terminal is also provided. The proper torque value for secondary terminals is 4 foot-pounds.



2.5 Nameplate
The nameplate is made from marine-grade aluminum.

3.0 Installation

3.1 Transports and Lifting
The transformer should be lifted by means of a fabric hoisting sling, as shown in Figure 1. Care should be taken when handling the transformer. The sheds on the outside of the unit should be treated in the same manner as with porcelain insulators.

3.2 Inspection
Before installation, the transformer should be inspected for physical damage that may have occurred during shipment and handling. All insulation surfaces should be considered the same as the surface of porcelain insulators, in regards to cleanliness.

3.3 Mounting
The transformer can only be mounted vertically on a flat surface.

3.4 Primary Connection
The primary terminal surfaces should be clean and free from damage prior to connection. **Caution**: Do not clean the surface with emery or sandpaper. Use contact grease as necessary and torque the connecting bolts properly.

3.5 Secondary Connection
Connect the secondary to a suitable burden (meter, relay, etc…). If a secondary winding is not used, ensure that is short-circuited using the provided short-circuit device. If the secondary winding is a dual-ratio or multi-ratio design, ensure that the full winding is short-circuited.
DANGER: NEVER OPERATE THE CURRENT TRANSFORMER WITH A SECONDARY WINDING OPEN-CIRCUIT, AS HIGH-VOLTAGES COULD BE INDUCED!

3.6 Ground Connection
Ground the transformer using the one-hole ground pad provided on the terminal box.

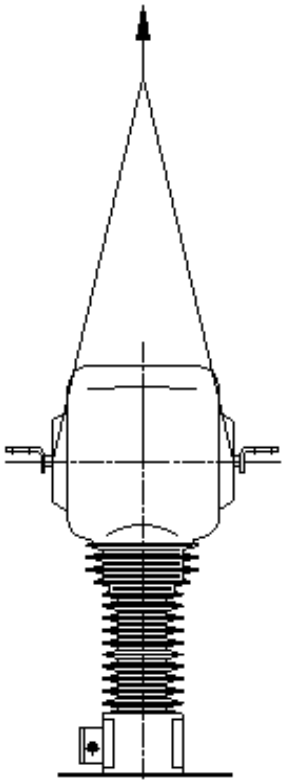


Figure 1

4.0 Maintenance
The transformer is designed to be maintenance-free for the life of the unit. When the transformer is installed in a polluted environment, a regular surface cleaning and treatment is recommended. Acceptable cleaning detergents are acetone or benzene with the surface should being be treated by applying a thin layer of silicone compound (e.g. Dow Corning MS4 Silicone Compound).

5.0 Testing

5.1 Accuracy Testing
Current transformer cores can become magnetized when subjected to DC (e.g. resistance measurements, polarity checks, etc…). It is recommended that current transformers be demagnitized prior to installation, especially for metering applications. If needed, consult the factory for demagnitzation instructions.

5.2 Insulation Testing
Per IEEEC57.13 section 8.8.2, field dielectric tests should not be in excess of 75% of the original factory test levels. Insulation power-factor tests (Doble tests) can be made on dry-type insulation systems, however, these tests are not necessarily indicative as to the state of the insulation system and there can be a wide variance in readings from unit-to-unit.