

POWER TRANSFORMERS

All of the power transformers listed are for 115 V AC input power. The 115 V AC is on terminals 1 and 5, there should always be a fuse (shown) or circuit breaker placed in series with the input power line (low side - white wire) as shown in the power transformer wiring diagram. The output power is obtained on terminals 6 & 10 with half the voltage obtained on terminals 6 & 8 or 8 & 10.

When connecting the transformer to the power cord and fuse / circuit breaker be sure that the power cord is not connected to any receptacle. Connect the one wire to the transformer terminal #1. Connect the other power cord wire to the fuse holder wire as shown (circuit breaker lug #1). Connect the other fuse holder wire (circuit breaker lug #2) to terminal #5 on the transformer. Make sure all electrical connections are soldered using ROSIN CORE solder.

A bit about solder, for any electrical type of connection - solder pastes, liquid fluxes, and any other type of flux not intended for use in the electronics industry WILL CORRODE AND DESTROY ANY GOOD ELECTRICAL CONNECTION AND EQUIPMENT (this includes the NO-KORODE type sold for the plumbing industry - DO NOT USE IT!). If you have any difficulty obtaining a good solder please contact us, we will gladly sell you the appropriate solder.

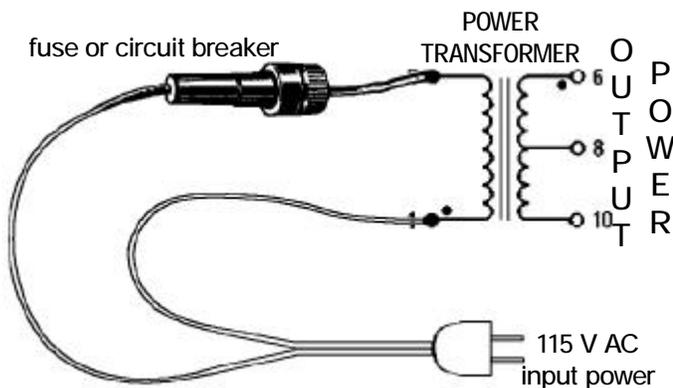
Back to finishing the transformer connections. After all connections are done and secure, insulate them with electrical tape and be sure that there is NO bare wire connections showing. Place the appropriate fuse in the fuse holder. The 100 watt transformers use a 1.5 amp slow blow fuse, the 50 watt transformers use a 3/4 amp slow blow fuse. If you chose to use a circuit breaker instead of a fuse use, a 2 ampere (Item #613) for the 100 watt transformers a 1 ampere (Item #612) for the 50 watt transformers.

When connecting a grounded power cord it is appropriate to connect the white wire to the fuse / circuit breaker. The black wire would be connected to a power on/off switch. We recommend the use of power strips instead of several power switches.

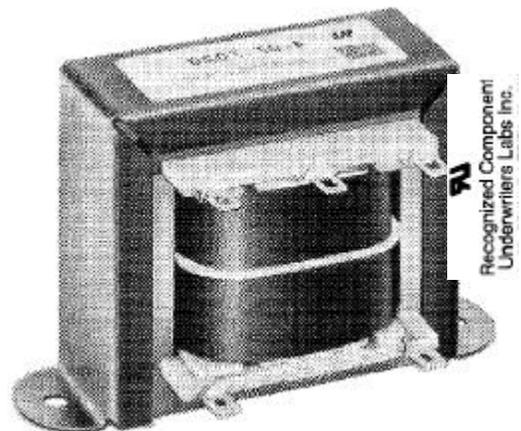
The output may be connected to the appropriate terminals and properly insulated. At this time you may plug the transformer in and test your wiring. If the fuse blows or circuit breaker trips immediately, check your wiring, you have a short! If the fuse blows or circuit breaker trips after a period of time, you probably have the transformer overloaded. If this is the case you should split the load to two transformers or get a more powerful transformer. It is more economical to use several 100 watt transformers than to buy one large power transformer.

ALWAYS UNPLUG the power cord before changing the fuse !

wiring diagram



ALWAYS UNPLUG the power cord before changing the fuse !



| | <u>100 Watt</u> | <u>Volts</u> | <u>Amps</u> |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Item # 389 | 12 | 8.0 | |
| Item # 390 | 16 | 6.3 | |
| Item # 391 | 20 | 5.0 | |