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MT-PML-R2-3P-GMR-2MVA-GC-RT-DF-A6-CB-AZ-1ZZ-T2-M1

2MVA Pad Mount Transformer - 12470Y/7200 Grounded Wye Primary, 600Y/347 Grounded Wye Secondary - KNAN

Product ID: 281892

Larson Electronics LLC manufactures a wide variety of products, including custom built to spec designs. The pictures displayed for this unit are a general representation of form factor for the product line and may not accurately represent this exact configuration in every detail due to custom builds and changes between similar products in our standard catalog. The specifics for this configuration are listed in the specification table and supporting documentation (CAD files, Dimensional Drawing, Name Plate Diagram, Wiring Diagram, etc.). This means that specific details (receptacles, plugs, wires, connections, mounting brackets, external finishes, etc.) may not be accurately represented in images vs specifications. Please review specifications and do not order based solely on images.

MT-PML-R2-3P-GMR-2MVA-GC-RT-DF-A6-CB-AZ-1ZZ-T2-M1 Pad Mount Transformer

Phase: Three Phase
Capacity: 2000/2240 KVA (2 MVA/2.24 MVA)
Primary Voltage: 12470GrdY/7200 Grounded Wye
Primary BIL: 95kV
Secondary Voltage: 600GrdY/347 Grounded Wye
Frequency: 60 Hz
Temperature Rise: 55°C/65°C
Capacity @ 55°C Temperature Rise: 2 MVA
Capacity @ 65°C Temperature Rise: 2.24 MVA
Forced Air (Fans): None
Tap Changer: 5-position Tap Changer, (2) +/- 2.5% Taps Above and (2) +/- 2.5% Taps Below
Efficiency Standard(s): Meets DOE 2016 Standards, Meets ANSI/IEEE Standards
Insulation Fluid: Biodegradable Cooling Fluid
Fluid Capacity: 490 Gallons
Cooling Class: KNAN
Liquid Level Gauge: Analog w/ Auxiliary Contacts for Remote Alarms
Temperature Gauge: Analog w/ Auxiliary Contacts for Remote Alarms
Pressure/Vacuum Gauge: Analog w/ Auxiliary Contacts for Remote Alarms
Fault Pressure Device: None
Pressure Relief Valve: Included
Fill Valve: Included
Drain Valve w/ Sampler Port: Included
Rapid Rise Relay: None
Surge Arrestors: None
Protection Fuses: None
Load Break Switch: None
Front: Dead-Front

Ratings

Listed for United States and Canada
Conforms to NEMA, ANSI C57.12 Standards
Sealed Tank Construction w/ Welded On Cover
Padlockable Doors

Feed: Radial
Winding Material: Aluminum
Ambient Temperature Rating: -
Sound Level: -
Cabinet Type: Tamperproof
Enclosure Rating: NEMA 3R Weatherproof
Paint Type: Munsell 7.0 GY 3.29/1.5 Bell Green
Mounting: Pad Mount
Conduit Opening: -
Dimensions: 73" x 72" x 87"
Weight: +/- 12,500 lb

Special Orders- Requirements
Contact us for special requirements
Toll Free:1-800-369-6671
Intl:1-214-616-6180
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E-mail:sales@larsonelectronics.com

The MT-PML-R2-3P-GMR-2MVA-GC-RT-DF-A6-CB-AZ-1ZZ-T2-M1 Industrial Pad Mount Transformer from Larson Electronics offers powerful, reliable and efficient power distribution in indoor, outdoor and public locations. The low operating costs, low heat emissions and low cost of ownership makes this transformer ideal for a wide range of applications and businesses. An enclosed design caters to installations on concrete pads without protective fencing.

PLEASE NOTE: ANY FREE SHIPPING OFFERS DO NOT APPLY TO POWER DISTRIBUTION PANELS, TRANSFORMERS, OR SUBSTATIONS*

Transformer Features: With a transformer rating of 2000 KVA (2 MVA), the industrial transformer features a primary voltage of three-phase 12470Y/7200 Grounded Wye and a secondary voltage of three-phase 600Y/347 Grounded Wye. The unit has a primary radial feed for single installations and dead-front primary connections. We also offer systems with loop feed and live front primary connections. This transformer features a 5-position tap changer with two, +/- 2.5% taps above and two, +/- 2.5% taps below to allow small changes for voltage. There are no load break switches, rapid rise relays, protection fuses and surge arrestors present on the system.

Aluminum transformer winding material helps improve performance, reduce weight and lower cost. Compared to copper, aluminum windings have lower eddy losses due to higher resistivity. This transformer consists of rectangular coil and five-legged wound core design with three coils and four core loops (this is for three-phase transformers only; single-phase units have one coil and two core loops).

The MT-PML-R2-3P-GMR-2MVA-GC-RT-DF-A6-CB-AZ-1ZZ-T2-M1 is air cooled and does not have fans or mounting provision for fans.

Enclosure Design: This pad mounted transformer is a compartmental design. The tank and housing are fabricated from steel. The front electrical enclosure carries a NEMA 3R rating. The high voltage and low voltage compartments are located in front of the transformer tank, with the high voltage compartment on the left side and low voltage compartment on the right side. The HV and LV compartments are air filled and separated by a full length steel barrier between the compartments. A removable steel plate at the base of the HV and LV compartments prevents rodents and other intrusions from entering the enclosure once installed. This steel plate allows for underground conduit entry into the enclosure compartments. Two hinged exterior doors allows for access into the compartments. A single pad lockable handle on the low voltage compartment door allows for securing the transformer. A spring loaded pin within the low voltage compartment prevents the high voltage door from being opened without pulling the safety pin. A hot stick is included in the high voltage compartment, mounted to the HV door.

Temperature Rise: This unit features a 55°C/65°C temperature rise for reduced heat waste, increased reliability and longer life. At 55°C temperature rise, the system offers 2000 KVA (2 MVA) capacity and runs the transformer cooler. At 65°C temperature rise, the transformer offers 2240 KVA (2.24 MVA) for an extra 12% capacity and runs the unit hotter. The transformer meets standard efficiency requirements. The combination of low temperature rise and high efficiency makes this unit suitable for use in electrical rooms, air conditioned spaces in buildings, underground vaults and similar locations, in addition to outdoor areas.

Insulation Fluid: The MT-PML-R2-3P-GMR-2MVA-GC-RT-DF-A6-CB-AZ-1ZZ-T2-M1 features biodegradable cooling fluid (KNAN) with a capacity of 490 gallons. We offer transformers with FR-3 oil fluid, if needed.
Biodegradable Fluid: Biodegradable cooling fluid (vegetable oil) has a higher heat capacity compared to mineral oil, making the liquid safer to use and more reliable during operations. Vegetable oil has a higher flash point and fire point than mineral oil, hydrocarbon oil, silicone oil and synthetic ester. This cooling fluid is also non-toxic and can tolerate higher breakdown voltages than mineral oil. When operating at high temperatures, biodegradable cooling liquid sustains up to 120% loan conditions, which helps preserve the transformer`s lifespan and performance.
Gauges: The following gauges are included with the system: liquid level, temperature and pressure/vacuum gauges. Standard liquid level, temperature and pressure/vacuum gauges are analog, manual reading types. These gauges have auxiliary contacts for remote monitoring or alarms, while systems with dual contacts are suitable for multiple remote monitoring of gauges.
Fault Pressure Devices: This transformer features an automatic action fault pressure device. Fault pressure devices are used to detect high rates of pressure rise within the tank.
Rapid Rise Relay: There are no rapid rise relays on the unit. This safety component is designed for protection when a rapid increase in tank pressure occurs. The relay is suitable for detecting sudden pressure fluctuations above predetermined safe limits.
Surge Arrestors: There are no surge arrestors on the unit. We can offer systems with mounting provisions for surge arrestors. Transformers with external surge arrestors offer protection from lightning strikes, surges or transient voltages and switching surge.
Valves: The MT-PML-R2-3P-GMR-2MVA-GC-RT-DF-A6-CB-AZ-1ZZ-T2-M1 is equipped with a pressure relief valve, fill valve and drain valve with sampler port.
Protection Fuses: This transformer does not contain protection fuses. For units without protection fuses, up stream protection is provided. We recommend provisions for protection fuses when possible, as blown fuses may require more frequent oil changes.
Mount: The heavy-duty enclosure makes the unit suitable for both indoor and outdoor applications. This power distribution system can be pad mounted on concrete pads.
Benefits: The MT-PML-R2-3P-GMR-2MVA-GC-RT-DF-A6-CB-AZ-1ZZ-T2-M1 pad mount transformer offers many benefits to consumers. This transformer provides owners with significant energy savings, as well as offering environmental benefits. Higher efficiency not only extends the life of the transformer, but also turns into cost savings for owners in the form of lower energy bills and decreased cost of ownership.
Applications: General purposes, industrial sites, electrical rooms, underground vaults, manufacturing facilities, steel plants, offshore, commercial, military, processing plants, electric power distribution, utilities, public locations and more. Larson Electronics is a manufacturer and as such can build stationary and portable transformer systems to your specifications. Although we carry several models of power distribution transformer systems, we can deliver custom ordered units almost as quickly as our prebuilt units. If this model does not meet your needs, please contact us at 1-800-369-6671 or sales@larsonelectronics.com to discuss your specific requirements.

Non PCB
MINERAL OIL
NOTICE
WARNING
ADVERTENCIA
DO NOT OBSTRUCT

LARSON
MAGNETICS

RAPO® VEGETABLE INSULATING OIL CHARACTERS

Environmental Character

Environmental friendly

- Based on natural plants
- Almost 100% biodegradation
- Non oral toxicity
- Non toxicity for aquatic animals
- None halogen, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- Petroleum independency

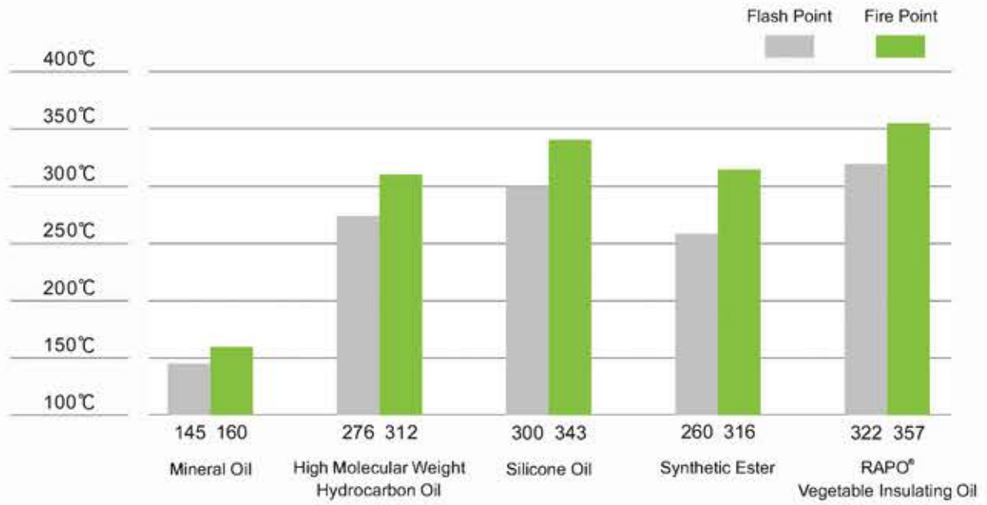
Transformer oil biodegradability comparison

- If RAPO® spillover, it can be cleaned by normal means, instead of the way to deal with toxic waste.
- RAPO® is real green insulating oil which can avoid punishment by government regulations and eliminate the cleanup process.

Less-flammable Character

Mineral oil's fire point is in the range of 147-165ºC (296.6-329ºF). The relatively lower fire point might result in transformers' fire and explosion. The fire point of RAPO® vegetable insulating oil is up to 350ºC, higher than most of fire-resistant oil and other insulating oil in use, greatly improved the safety and reliability of transformers and grid system.

Fireproof performance comparison of various types of transformer oil

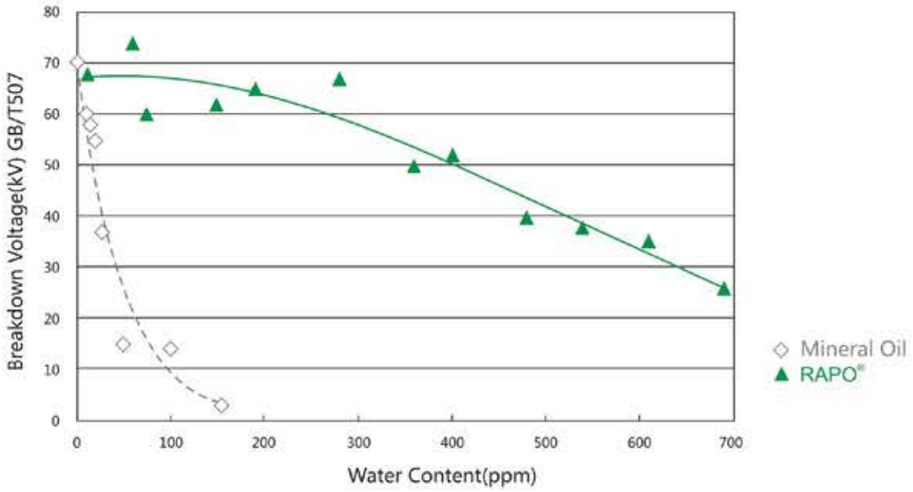


- RAPO® vegetable insulating oil can effectively save equipment maintenance, replacement and other costs, and avoid the economic losses caused by the transformer fire.
- RAPO® can be used indoors or in the compact space.
- RAPO® can help to reduce the use of fire-fighting equipment (sprinkler) and firewalls if space is limited.
- RAPO® can reduce insurance costs.

Excellent Electrical Character

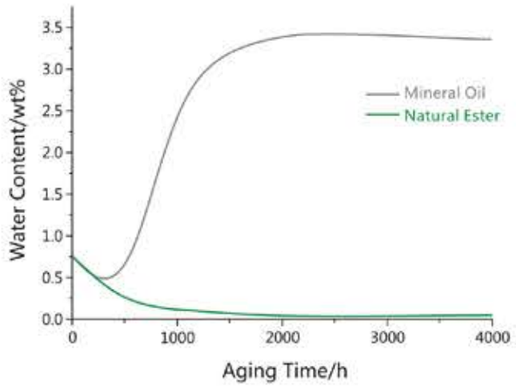
RAPO® vegetable insulating oil has a higher breakdown voltage than mineral insulating oil.

	Dielectric Breakdown (kV)	Standards Request (kV)
RAPO® Vegetable Insulating Oil	72	⩾35
Mineral Oil (typical)	65	⩾30

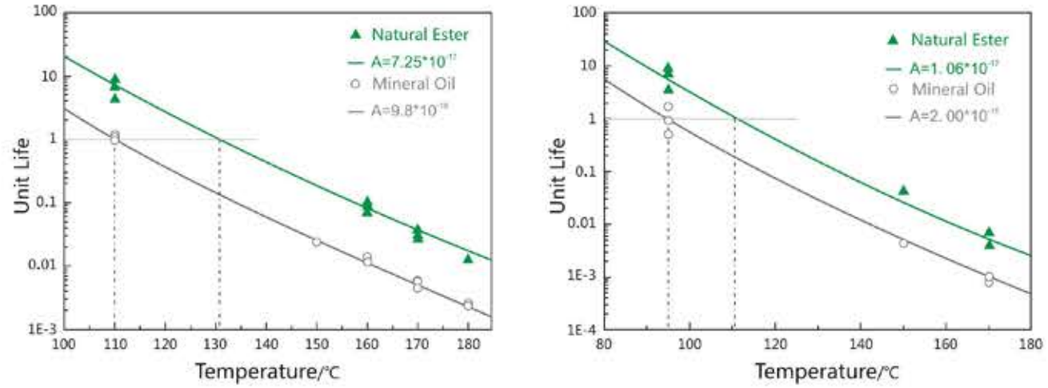


Ester chain in natural ester can make it have "polar" region, the region covered by ester chain effects like a magnetic fields which has a special attraction to water molecule and can absorb the water which exists in insulation cellulose paper material. So RAPO® has extremely high water saturation at various temperatures compared to mineral oil. Under normal operating environment, water saturation of RAPO® is 5-8 times than mineral oil.

Due to the higher water saturation of RAPO®, RAPO® vegetable insulating oil can keep the breakdown voltage to be over 60kV even if the water content exceeds over 300ppm. In contrast, the breakdown voltage decreases dramatically under 35kV when mineral oil contains a little amount of water such as 55ppm.



During thermal aging, RAPO® can absorb the water in insulation paper or pressboard which can accelerate the aging progress of insulation paper and pressboard. So RAPO® can prolong the insulation paper and pressboard aging process and improve the life span of the transformer.



Experimental data shows that insulation paper infiltrated by RAPO® can work with a long time in the environment whose temperature is 10-15℃ higher than the maximum allowable one and has same life expectancy with the insulation paper infiltrated by mineral oil, can well prevent the production of precipitates, so that can increase the overload of the transformers. Transformers using RAPO® as filled oil can work in a long term with up to 120% load conditions and without affecting transformer's life and performance.

Insulating Oil Type	Top Liquid Temperature Rise	Average Winding Temperature Rise	Hottest Spot Temperature
Mineral Oil	60℃	65℃	78℃
RAPO® Vegetable Insulating Oil	80℃	115℃	160℃

RAPO® VEGETABLE INSULATING OIL PARAMETERS

Test Items		RAPO® Insulating Oil	Test Methods	ASTM D6871
Electrical Properties				
Breakdown voltage (kV/2.5mm)		72	IEC 156	≥35
Dissipation factor (%)	25℃	0.06	ASTM D924	≤0.2
	100℃	1.37	ASTM D924	≤4
Volume resistivity (Ω•cm @25℃)		6.9×10^{13}	DL/T 421	—
Physical and Chemical Properties				
Relative density ($g\cdot cm^{-3}$ @15℃)		0.919	ASTM D1298	≤0.96
Color		L0.5	ASTM D1500	≤1.0
Total acid number (mgKOH/g)		0.024	ASTM D974	≤0.06
Viscosity(mm^2/s)	40℃	36.07	GB/T 265	≤50
	100℃	8.263	GB/T 265	≤15
Thermal Properties				
Flash point(open cup)/℃		322	GB/T 3536	≥275
Fire point/℃		357	GB/T 3536	≥300
Pour point/℃		-27	GB/T 3535	≤-10

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Certification

Manufacturer: Larson Electronics LLC
Address: 9419 US-HWY 175
Kemp, Texas 75143

Declare the following equipment conforms to the standard(s) as listed:

Model: MT-PML & MT-UPM Series
Description: Overhead & Pad Mounted Distribution Transformers

The MT-PML & MT-UPM series complies with the below standards set forth by the listed Association's requirements. Purchased and manufactured components are evaluated to Larson Electronics LLC Quality Control Management system per ISO 9001:2015. This certification applies to all specimens manufactured in accordance to the manufacture's drawings and options configured per the specification data sheet.

Evaluated Standards:

- **ASTM A240/A240M (2020a):** Standard Specification for Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Pressure Vessels and for General Applications
- **ASTM D117 (2018)**: Standard Guide for Sampling, Test Methods, and Specifications for Electrical Insulating Liquids
- **ASTM D1535 (2014; R2018):** Standard Practice for Specifying Color by the Munsell System
- **ASTM D3487 (2016; E2017):** Standard Specification for Mineral Insulating Oil Used in Electrical Apparatus
- **ASTM D6871 (2017):** Standard Specification for Natural (Vegetable Oil) Ester Fluids Used in Electrical Apparatus
- **ASTM D877/D877M (2019):** Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage of Insulating Liquids Using Disk Electrodes
- **ASTM D92 (2012a):** Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester
- **ASTM D97 (2017b):** Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products
- **D4059-00 (2018):** Standard Specifications for Analysis of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Mineral Insulating Oils By Gas Chromatography.
- **EPA 712-C-98-075 (1998):** Fate, Transport and Transformation Test Guidelines - OPPTS 835.3100- "Aerobic Aquatic Biodegradation"
- **EPA 821-R-02-012 (2002):** Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms

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- **ANSI / IEEE C2:** National Electric Safety Code
- **ANSI / IEEE C12.1 (2014; E2016)**: Electric Meters - Code for Electricity Metering
- **ANSI / IEEE C12.10 (2011):** Physical Aspects of Watthour Meters - Safety Standards
- **ANSI / IEEE C12.7 (2014):** Requirements for Watthour Meter Sockets
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.106-1991 (R1998):** Guide for Acceptance and Maintenance of Insulating Oil in Equipment.
- **ANSI / IEEE C2 (2017; E2017; INT 2017):** National Electrical Safety Code
  ANSI / IEEE C37.47 (2011): Standard for High Voltage Distribution Class Current-Limiting Type Fuses and Fuse Disconnecting Switches
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.00 (2015):** General Requirements for Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.20 (2017):** Overhead-Type Distribution Transformers 500 kVA and Smaller; High Voltage, 34 500 V and Below; Low Voltage, 7970/13 800Y V and Below
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.21 (2000):** Pad-Mounted, Compartmental-Type, Self-Cooled, Single-Phase Distribution Transformers With High-Voltage Bushings: High Voltage (34 500 GrdY/19 920 V and Below) and Low Voltage (240/120 V, 167 kVA and Smaller)
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.25 (1990):** Requirements for Pad-Mounted Compartmental-Type Single-Phase Distribution Transformers with Separable Insulated High-Voltage Connectors, High-Voltage, 34500 Grd. Y/19920 Volts and Below; Low Voltage, 240/120; 167 KVA and Smaller.
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.28 (2014):** Standard for Pad-Mounted Equipment - Enclosure Integrity
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.29 (2014):** Standard for Pad-Mounted Equipment - Enclosure Integrity for Coastal Environments
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.31 (2010):** Standard for Pole-Mounted Equipment - Enclosure Integrity
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.34 (2015):** Standard Requirements for Pad-Mounted, Compartmental-Type, Self-Cooled, Three-Phase Distribution Transformers, 10 MVA and Smaller; High Voltage, 34.5 kV Nominal System Voltage and Below; Low Voltage, 15 kV Nominal System Voltage and Below
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.35 (2013):** Standard Bar Coding for Distribution Transformers and Step-Voltage Regulators
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.38 (2014):** Standard for Pad-Mounted-Type, Self-Cooled, Single-Phase Distribution Transformers; High Voltage, 34 500 GrdY/19 920 V and Below, Low Voltage, 240/120 V; 167 kVA and Smaller
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.70 (2020):** Terminal Markings And Connections For Distribution And Power Transformers
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.80 (2010):** Standard Terminology for Power and Distribution Transformers
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.90 (2015; C2017):** Test Code for Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.12.110 (2018):** Recommended Practice for Establishing Liquid Immersed and Dry-Type Power and Distribution Transformer Capability when Supplying Nonsinusoidal Load Currents
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.13 (2016):** Requirements for Instrument Transformers
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.91 (2011):** Guide for Loading Mineral-Oil-Immersed Transformers
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.98 (2011):** Guide for Transformer Impulse Tests
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.106 (2015):** Guide for Acceptance and Maintenance of Insulating Oil in Equipment
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.109 (2018):** Guide for Liquid-Immersed Transformer Through-Fault-Current Duration
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.147 (2018):** Guide for Acceptance and Maintenance of Natural Ester Fluids in Transformers
- **ANSI / IEEE C57.154 (2012):** Standard for the Design, Testing, and Application of Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers Using High-Temperature Insulation Systems and Operating at Elevated Temperatures
- **ANSI / IEEE C62.11 (2020):** Standard for Metal-Oxide Surge Arresters for Alternating Current Power Circuits (>1kV)

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- **ANSI / IEEE C62.22 (2009):** Guide For The Application Of Metal-Oxide Surge Arresters For Alternating-Current Systems
- **ANSI / IEEE 386 (2016):** Separable Insulated Connector Systems for Power Distribution Systems Rated 2.5 kV through 35 kV
- **CSA C2.1:06 (R2022):** Standard for Single-phase and three-phase liquid-filled distribution transformers
- **CAN / CSA C50-14 (R2018):** Mineral insulating oil, electrical, for transformers and switches
- **CSA C88:1 (R2018):** Power Transformer And Reactor Bushings
- **CSA C88:16 (R2021):** Power transformers and reactors
- **CSA C227.1:** Single Phase Pad Mounted Distribution Transformers
- **CAN / CSA C227.2:** Three-Phase, Live-Front, Pad-Mounted Distribution Transformers
- **CSA C227.3:06 (R2022):** Low-profile, single-phase, pad-mounted distribution transformers with separable insulated high-voltage connectors
- **CSA C227.4 (R2021):** Three-phase, pad-mounted distribution transformers with separable insulated high-voltage connectors
- **CSA C227.5-08 (R2018):** Three-Phase Live-Front Pad-Mounted Distribution Transformers
- **CSA C301.2:06 (R2022):** Standard for Three-phase submersible distribution transformers
- **CAN / CSA C802.1-13 (R2018):** Minimum efficiency values for liquid-filled distribution transformers
- **CSA C802.3-15 (R2020):** Minimum efficiency values for power transformers
- **NARA 10 CFR Part 431:** Energy Efficiency Program for Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment
- **NEMA 260-1996 (R2019):** Safety Labels For Pad-Mounted Switchgear And Transformers Sited In Public Areas
- **NEMA C12.10 (2011):** Physical Aspects of Watthour Meters - Safety Standards
- **ANSI / NEMA Z535 (2011):** Safety color chart
- **ANSI / NEMA Z535.1 (2022):** Safety colors
- **ANSI / NEMA Z535.2 (2011):** Environmental and facility safety signs
- **ANSI / NEMA Z535.3 (2022):** Criteria for safety symbols
- **ANSI / NEMA Z535.4 (2011, R2017):** Product safety signs and labels
- **ANSI / NEMA Z535.5 (2022):** Safety tags and barricade tapes (for temporary hazards)
- **ANSI / NEMA Z535.6 (2011, R2017):** Product safety information in product manuals, instructions, and other collateral materials
- **NETA ATS (2021):** Standard for Acceptance Testing Specifications for Electrical Power Equipment and Systems
- **TR-1 (2013):** Transformers, Regulators and Reactors

Signed for and on behalf of: Larson Electronics, LLC
Place of issue: Kemp, TX

Signature: James Thomas

Name: James Thomas
Position: Operations Manager

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Concrete Pad Construction Details

MT-PML-RX-3P-XX-R1 Series

Three Phase Pad Mounted Transformers

Purpose and Scope

This document shows construction details for concrete pads for three-phase, pad-mounted transformers.

General Information

1. When a pad is installed by the customer, that customer shall provide all materials. In areas of known unusually soft soil conditions, AHJ may require special treatment. Before pouring or setting the pad, the customer or contractor may be required to request an inspection by AHJ to approve the installation. AHJ shall determine the acceptability of each pad installation.

2. The installation of the pad includes the two ground rods and the interconnecting ground wire.

Application

3. If a pad-mounted transformer cannot be located away from vehicular traffic, the customer shall provide suitable barriers for the protection of the transformer. AHJ shall determine the protection requirements.

4. If the customer is to use bus duct, the secondary opening is not needed. Grout in the window of precast pads.

5. The pad sizes are based on maximum dimensions, including cooling radiators, of the various configured transformers.

Construction Notes

6. In general, all equipment pads should be installed as level as practical. Pads supporting oil-filled equipment must be leveled to within 1 inch in 8 feet in all directions.

7. In general, all equipment pads should be installed as level as practical. Pads supporting oil-filled equipment must be leveled to within 1 inch in 8 feet in all directions.

8. An equipment pad SHALL NOT be placed on an elevated berm, mound or structure either earthen or otherwise when placed in a Flood Plain. If local knowledge of the area in which the equipment is to be placed identifies a high likelihood that uninsulated terminals of the equipment will come in contact with floodwater and the location cannot be moved to a location less likely to have flood levels come in contact with the exposed terminals, a Subsurface Fully Insulated Device should be installed in lieu of the pad mount design. In some cases such as transformers, because of capacity limits of subsurface material coded equipment it may not be possible to provide a transformer of sufficient capacity to seNe loads in excess of the capabilities of a 1000 kVA UCO.

9. The transformer pad shall be placed on firm, compacted native material or on engineered fill which has been compacted at least to the requirements this document

10. The area under the pad shall be excavated to the required grade, or to a depth necessary to reach firm, undisturbed material, whichever is deeper. The material can be considered firm if it cannot be penetrated by thumb except with moderate effort.

11. If firm material has not been reached within a depth of 3 feet, excavate 3 feet beyond the perimeter of the pad and backfill the entire excavated area to the required grade and to the requirements of Note 12.

12. In case it has been necessary to excavate deeper than the required grade to reach firm material, backfill to the required grade in one of the following ways:

A. Backfill with clean, non-expansive soil compacted to 90% of maximum density. Soil shall be placed in layers not more than 8 inches thick before compaction. Maximum density and in-place density is to be determined by by ASTM D-1556 and ASTM D-1557 respectively. A copy of the test results may be required by AHJ.

B. Backfill with soil-cement slurry consisting of one sack of Portland cement per cubic yard and clean native soil or sand. When slurry is used as a backfill material, the customer will not be required to use a poured-in-place pad.

13. In areas of known soft soil conditions, trenches within the pad excavation area for the installation of conduits shall be backfilled in one of the ways specified in Note 12.

14. In addition to the above, precast pads shall be placed on a 3-inch layer of slurry backfill or sand screeded level to provide uniform bearing.

15. Conduit windows shall be grouted with non-shrink grout (asphalt or blacktop is not approved for grouting).

16. Concrete shall be designed to attain a strength of 2,500 pounds per square inch (psi) at 28 days. Slump for concrete placement shall not exceed 3 inches. Reinforcing steel shall be per ASTM A615, Grade 40 minimum.

17. A minimum distance of 6 feet shall be maintained between ground rods.

18. Wood-float or light broom finish the top of the slab. Finish all exposed edges with a finishing tool. Vertical edges shall have a 3/4-inch chamfer. Slope exposed horizontal surfaces slightly for drainage. Moist-cure concrete for at least 7 days after pouring. Do not install transformer until 14 days after pouring concrete. See Note 19 for exceptions to this requirement.

19. The transformer may be installed earlier than the 14 days specified above, provided the concrete has attained a compressive strength of at least 1,500 psi obtained as follows (this procedure is permitted only for urgent cases where earlier pouring of pad is not practical):

A. For a six-sack mix using normal Portland cement, the transformer may be installed after 7 days; or for a six-sack mix using high early-strength cement, the transformer may be installed after 72 hours.

B. All concrete must be moist-cured to the minimum period specified above before installing the transformer.

C. Verify the required strength by either concrete cylinder test or Schmidt hammer test.

20. Belled ends of conduits should be placed approximately 1 inch above the concrete pad surface. If belled ends are removed, install end bell fittings. Temporarily plug or cap all conduits.

21. Only AHJ-approved utility electric-service-related equipment and structures may be installed in the area beneath the transformer pad. The area 6 feet deep and 12 inches horizontally around the pad shall be free of all foreign substructures.

Construction Notes for Precast Pads

22. Concrete shall be designed to attain a strength of 2,500 psi in 28 days.

23. Inserts and securing of inserts shall be of sufficient strength to lift the pad. A minimum of three inserts with 7/8- inch diameter, UNC thread and 2-1/4 inch inside depth, steel, galvanized with temporary plugs shall be provided.

24. Inserts shall be installed flush with the surface of the pad.

25. Reinforcing bars shall be as per ASTM A615, Grade 40 minimum.

26. 24. All exposed edges shall have a 3/4-inch chamfer or radius.

27. Surface shall have a light broom or wood-float finish.

28. The surface of the pad shall be level and flat.

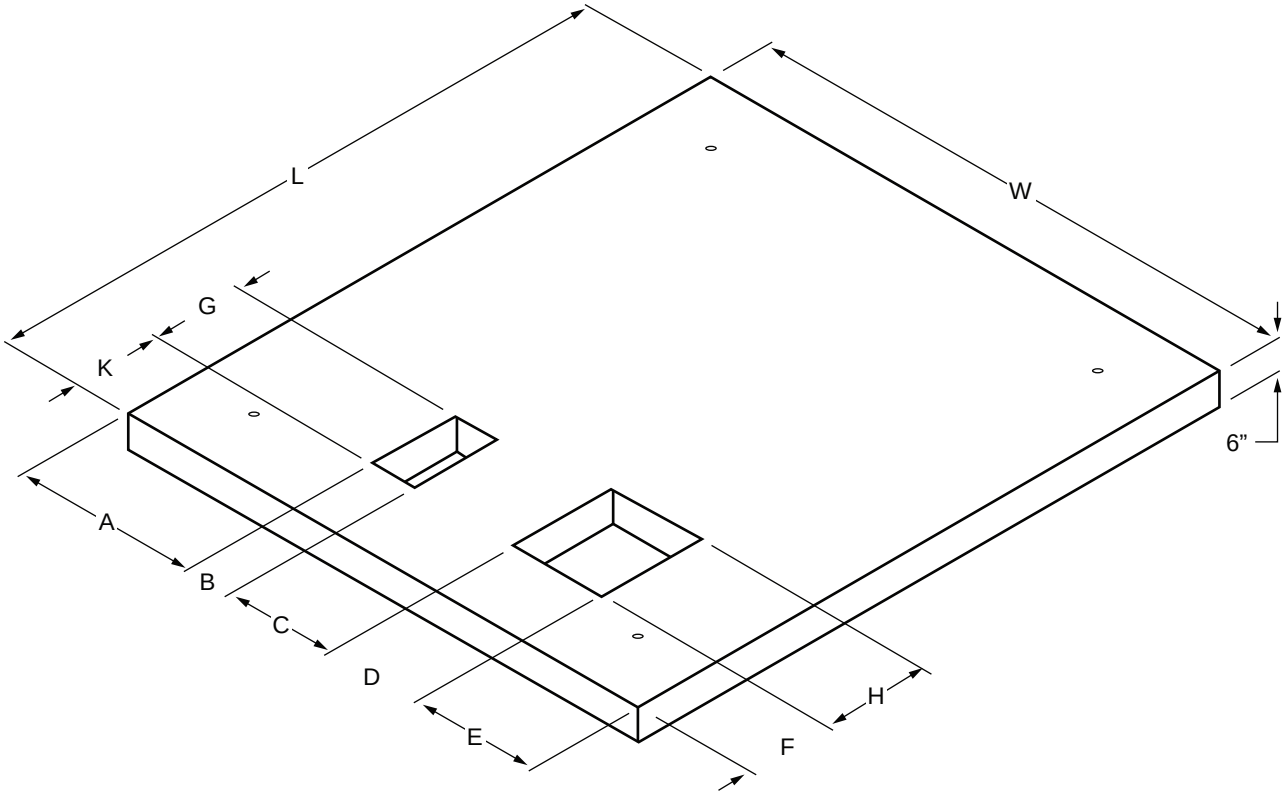
29. Precast pads shall be permanently identified with manufacturer's name and have the weight stenciled on top of the pad.

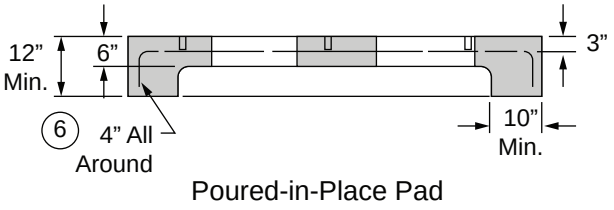
Concrete Pad Construction Details

MT-PML-RX-3P-XX-R1 Series

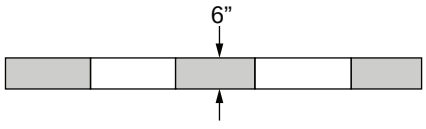
Three Phase Pad Mounted Transformers

Concrete Pad Details for Three Phase Transformers





Poured-in-Place Pad



Precast Pad

KVA SIZE	MAX WEIGHT (LBS)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	L	W
75	2,375	17”	16”	15”	19”	13”	10”	8”	17”	14”	61”	80”
112.50												
150												
225												
300	4,830	22”	16”	15”	20”	17”	20”	8”	19”	26”	106”	90”
500												
750												
1,000												
1,500												
2,000												
2,500												

Certification

Manufacturer: Larson Electronics LLC
Address: 9419 US-HWY 175
Kemp, Texas 75143

Declare the following equipment conforms to the standard(s) as listed:

Model: MT-PML, MT-UPM
Description: Liquid Filled Distribution Transformers

Evaluated Listings:

FCC: Radio Frequency Emission & Authorization Status

The MT-PML and MT-UPM Series of industrial liquid filled power distribution transformers complies with Federal Communications Commission requirements for Radio Frequency Emission & Authorization Status. This product is not capable of emitting rf energy and does not require FCC authorization. This certification applies to all specimens manufactured in accordance to the manufacture's drawings.

Signed for and on behalf of: Larson Electronics, LLC
Place of issue: Kemp, TX

Signature: James Thomas

Name: James Thomas
Position: Operations Manager

LARSON ELECTRONICS LLC • 9419 E US HWY 175 • KEMP, TX 75143
p: 1-800-369-6671 • intl: 903-498-3363 • f: 903-498-3364 • sales@larsonelectronics.com

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Q. What type of transformers does Larson Electronics offer?

A. Larson Electronics offered dry type transformers and liquid filled transformers. For liquid filled transformers, Larson Electronics' offers overhead distribution transformers (utility pole mount), pad mounted distribution transformers (mounts to a concrete pad), pad mounted power transformers, underground submersible distribution transformers, and substation transformers.

Q. What are the main benefits of a liquid filled transformer?

A. Liquid filled transformers have higher energy efficiency, durability, short circuit strength, low sound level, lower maintenance costs, and longer useful life expectancy compared to dry type transformers.

Q. What types of transformer liquids does Larson Electronics use?

A. Larson Electronics offered mineral oil fluid (ONAN) and biodegradable fluid (KNAN). On request we can provide brand name FR3 fluid or other brand name fluids for additional cost and lead time. All fluids offered by Larson Electronics are non-PCB containing fluids.

Q. What is the difference between mineral oil (ONAN) and biodegradable fluid (KNAN)?

A. Mineral oil has a flash point of 147-165°C. Biodegradable insulation fluids have a higher flash point up to 350°C. Using biodegradable fluids reduce the risk of potential fire due to the transformer overheating. Utilizing biodegradable fluids extends the lifespan on the transformer due to better insulation, higher flash point, better moisture resistance, and higher maximum voltage breakdown points over mineral oils.

Q. What is the difference between FR3 fluid and biodegradable fluid?

A. Envirotemp FR3 is a brand name of biodegradable ester oils made by Cargill. Cargill is not the only manufacturer of biodegradable ester fluids used for cooling liquid filled transformers. Larson Electronics stocks RAPO biodegradable fluid that exceeds testing for ASTM D6871. Cargill Envirotemp FR3 can be used in substitution of the standard biodegradable fluid. This substitution will increase cost and lead times.

Q. Do Larson Electronics transformers contain PCB?

A. All dry-type and liquid filled transformers manufactured by Larson Electronics are PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl) free at the time of shipment. Mixtures of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) were banned commercially for use as transformers cooling fluids in 1977 due to being toxic, bio-accumulative, not at all biodegradable, and difficult to dispose of safely. None of Larson Electronics transformers contain PCB and only use PCB-free fluids.

Q. What are the transformer ratings?

A. IEEE Std C57.12.20 (Overhead Type), IEEE Std C57.12.34 (Three-Phase Pad-Mounted Compartmental), IEEE Std C57.12.38 (Single-Phase Pad-Mounted), IEEE Std C57.12.36 (Distribution Substation Transformers). For more detailed list of standards, please see the ASTM Certificate 1 link.

Q. Is this transformer UL Listed? Is this transformer CSA Listed?

A. By default, no. The majority of medium voltage transformer installations do not require certification by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) unless being installed inside a building. Medium voltage equipment is built to and complies to ANSI, ASTM, DOE, IEEE, and NETA standards. UL is one of multiple NRTLs per OSHA certification for testing

facilities for USA standards. CSA is one of multiple NRTLs per Canada certification standards. For an additional fee, we can submit your order for NRTL testing after completion of build. This testing service is per order, requires payment of testing fees, and will increase lead time.

Q. What is the lifespan of a transformer?

A. The average lifespan of a liquid filled transformer is 25 years. Many transformers will survive past the 25 year mark and are still in service for up to 35 years.

Q. What is the difference between Loop Feed and Radial Feed?

A. Radial feed Transformers will have three high voltage bushings (H1, H2, and H3). There is one bushing for each phase to allow for the incoming high voltage cables. On Wye and Grounded Wye connected Transformers, there will also be an H0 bushing. Loop feed Transformers will have six high voltage bushings (H1A, H2A, H3A, H1B, H2B, and H3B). There are two bushings for each phase. This allows the customer to connect all of their Transformers in a loop configuration. It will also allow the customer to bring two feeds to the Transformer. A four position switch can be used to switch between the A feed and the B feed.

Q. What is the difference between Dead Front and Live Front?

A. Live-front: The voltage-carrying parts are exposed. Live-front terminations have high voltage connectors, arresters, or fuses are exposed to the operator after cabinet has been opened. Dead-front: Often referred to as dead-front bushings. Safety is enhanced as there are no current-carrying parts exposed to the operator. For overhead distribution transformers and underground submersible transformers, live front is common. For pad mount transformers, the primary is typically dead front and the secondary is live front. Protection barriers can be added to live front pad mounted transformers.

Q. What is the difference between copper and aluminum windings inside the transformer?

A. Transformers wound with aluminum or copper wire have similar losses and performance. The choice of using copper or aluminum windings depends upon the application and the individual preferences. The type of winding material does not affect the transformer's reliability. A transformer's life is defined by the life of its insulation system.

Q. How many BTU's of heat does a transformer generate?

A. The heat a transformer generates is dependent upon the transformer losses. To determine air conditioning requirements multiply the sum of the full load losses (obtained from factory or test report) of all transformers in the room by 3.41 to obtain the BTUs/hour. For example: A transformer with losses of 2000 watts will generate 6820 BTUs/hour.

Q. Do you have to ground this transformer?

A. In most cases the enclosure of the transformer is grounded for safety reasons. However, a transformer will function properly without being grounded. Be sure to research all grounding requirements for your specific application against the NETA and NEC as well as any local electrical codes.

Q. What types of transformer protection are available?

A. For over-current protection, Larson Electronics offers Fuses, breakers and interrupters. For over-voltage protection, Larson Electronics offers arresters. Larson Electronics can provide both Primary and Secondary protection equipment.

Q. What is required for mounting this transformer?

A. For mounting requirements, please see the ASTM Certificate 2 link.

Q. Does my primary and secondary voltage matter for a transformer?

A. Yes, this matters greatly. For primary voltage, most transformers will be equipped with a tap changer for small primary voltage changes due to voltage drop for losses experienced in the transmission line. Some transformers will be equipped with dual voltage primaries with a voltage selector switch to choose which voltage to operate the transformer on. In both cases, these are designed to provide a steady output voltage. It is very important to confirm what voltage your primary voltage being delivered from the utility provider and what the required electrical voltage for the building or house is. You cannot only provide the KVA size, or the abbreviated primary voltage as there is not standardized voltage across the country and each region can be different. Once manufacturing has started, these cannot be changed.

Q. Where is the detailed dimensional drawing for this unit?

A. We can provide a feature drawing that shows accessories and estimated form factor. Due to the variety of options and varying voltages, an exact dimensional drawing for the specific unit you have ordered is not available until after purchase and engineering has completed the drawing for your sales order. We do not offer completed detailed engineered drawings before purchase. The feature drawings are detailed enough for concrete pad designs and preliminary engineering site designs.

Q. What is the warranty of this transformer?

A. 12 months from point of connecting electrical service to the transformer or 18 months from point of ordering, whichever comes first.

Q. Can this transformer be customized?

A. Yes, Larson Electronics allows for customization of all transformers. Please send customization requests to sales@larsonelectronics.com. If you have an engineered specification or engineered drawings, please provide those at the time of request.