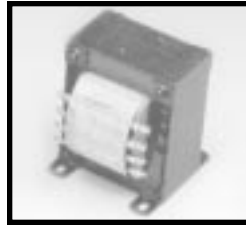


Style NV with lugs



--Rectifiers not included

All Primaries 117 Volts 50/60 Hz - Solder Lug Termination

Sec.	STANCOR PART NUMBER	Style	Rectifier Circuit	Range of Applied A.C. Volts Under Load (Approx.)	Output Resistive or Inductive Load		Output Capacitive Load*		DIMENSIONS-INCHES					Weight (lbs.)	Agency Certif.
					Max. D.C. (Volts)	(Amps)	Max D.C. (Volts)	(Amps)	H	Case W	D	Mounting MW	MD		
A	RT-201	NV	C.T.	11.7 to 29.4	11.2	2.00	13.8 <sup>1</sup>	2.00	3.13	2.50	2.38	2.00	2.13	2.5	-
			Bridge	11.1 to 28.5	23.0	1.25	30.0 <sup>2</sup>	1.25							
	RT-202	NV	C.T.	12.0 to 29.8	11.1	4.00	14.7 <sup>3</sup>	4.00	3.50	2.81	2.75	2.25	2.28	3.8	-
			Bridge	12.0 to 29.8	24.3	2.00	33.0 <sup>1</sup>	2.00							
B	RT-204	NV	C.T.	11.7 to 29.2	12.0	8.00	14.5 <sup>4</sup>	8.00	3.88	3.13	3.88	2.50	2.72	6.1	-
			Bridge	11.6 to 29.2	24.0	4.00	32.4 <sup>3</sup>	4.00							
	RT-206	NV	C.T.	12.0 to 29.7	11.5	12.0	14.4 <sup>5</sup>	12.0	4.31	3.44	4.25	2.75	3.13	8.7	-
			Bridge	12.0 to 29.7	24.0	6.00	32.0 <sup>6</sup>	6.00							
C	RT-208	NV	C.T.	12.1 to 29.2	11.4	15.0	14.8 <sup>7</sup>	15.0	4.63	3.75	5.25	3.00	3.62	12.4	-
			Bridge	12.1 to 29.2	23.7	8.00	32.5 <sup>4</sup>	8.00							
	RT-2012	NV	C.T.	12.2 to 29.0	11.4	22.5	14.3 <sup>8</sup>	22.5	5.41	4.38	6.75	3.50	4.00	20.5	-
			Bridge	12.2 to 29.0	23.5	12.0	33.0 <sup>5</sup>	12.0							
D	RT-402	NV	C.T.	23.0 to 58.0	25.0	4.00	33.5 <sup>6</sup>	4.00	3.81	3.13	4.50	2.50	2.72	6.9	-
			Bridge	23.0 to 58.0	51.5	2.00	72.5 <sup>9</sup>	2.00							
	RT-408	NV	C.T.	25.0 to 54.1	23.4	12.0	32.0 <sup>4</sup>	12.0	5.41	4.38	6.75	3.50	5.00	26.5	-
			Bridge	25.0 to 54.1	46.3	8.00	66.8 <sup>4</sup>	8.00							

\* Indicates Filter Capacitor Size: 1 = 1000 MFD, 2 = 500 MFD, 3 = 2000 MFD, 4 = 4000 MFD, 5 = 6000 MFD, 6 = 3000 MFD, 7 = 7500 MFD, 8 = 12000 MFD, 9 = 15000 MFD,

For Terminal Connection Data refer to pages 59-61.  
For outline drawings refer to page 62.

**Rectifier Transformers**

Each transformer has the winding arrangement and terminal numbering shown in the schematic diagrams. The primary windings may be used in series to raise or lower the secondary voltage output. A variety of combinations is possible using the taps on both windings for "Aiding" or "Bucking" action.

Designed for 117 V, 50/60 cycle operation; however, may be satisfactorily operated at 400 cycles.

The secondary winding of each transformer consists of two identical windings connected to terminals 8 & 9 and to 10 & 11 respectively. Use the tables showing the various output voltages for specific terminal connections as your guide. Many combinations are possible other than those listed in the tables. All ratings shown are for normal convection air cooled applications. Select only rectifiers capable of handling the voltages and currents described.

When operating these transformers continuously at maximum rated output voltage and current and because of certain other conditions, it is sometimes necessary to derate the rectified output current (D.C.) as much as 20%, in order to stay within the recommended operating temperature limit of 105 degrees Centigrade. The type of rectifier circuit and load (capacitive, inductive, or resistive) determines the relative amount of current (RMS) in the trans-

former secondary winding. The relationship of A.C. to D.C. (secondary RMS current to rectified D.C. output) for typical circuits and loads is given in the technical data on page 58 of this section. Operating duty cycle, type of cooling (natural convection in free air or otherwise) and the power line input voltage and frequency also have an effect on the transformer temperature. These things should all be properly related to the results in any specific application.

The "RT-Series" of transformers may also be used in other rectifier circuits than the Full-wave C.T. and Full-wave Bridge shown above. In circuits such as the Half-wave or Full-wave Voltage Doubler (symmetrical) and Full-wave Bridge, where a C.T. connection is not required, both secondary windings may be connected in parallel, to double the RMS current that is available from each secondary separately. The RMS voltage will, of course, be half of the amount available as that obtained with the secondaries connected in the series. Please refer to page 58 of this section to obtain the secondary RMS current as related to each rectifier circuit and type of load.

Voltages expressed in the tables are approximate and will vary within plus or minus two (2) Volts.



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