

# SUPERBUTE™ JKW-3A

## OUTDOOR CURRENT TRANSFORMER

5000V, 5A to 800A, 50/60Hz  
60kV BIL



### APPLICATIONS

Designed for outdoor service; suitable for operating meters, relays, and control devices. Features 0.15 accuracy from 5% of nameplate amps through rating factor within burden capability. Available in a variety of ratio as outlined in the unit selection table below, with additional designs available upon request. Rated Station Class with higher burden and extra creep distance.

### FEATURES

- Weight: 40lbs (unit), 48lbs (shipping)
- Dimensions: 12.94" (h) x 9.38" (w) x 7.88" (d)
- Creep Distance: 12.5" [317.5mm]
- Strike Distance: 7" [177.8mm]
- Insulation: HY-BUTE 60™ Butyl Rubber
- Insulation Class: 60kV BIL, Outdoor
- Design Standard: IEEE C57.13

### REFERENCE DRAWINGS & ACCESSORIES

#### Accuracy Curve(s) at 60Hz

- 9689241518

#### Excitation Curve(s)

- 9932600018

#### Accessories

- "L" Mounting Brackets - 8944634001
- Auxiliary "L" Mounting Brackets - 8944270001
- Channel Bracket - 5466227001
- Suspensions Hooks - 8944630001
- Secondary Conduit Box - 9689897001

UNIT SELECTION

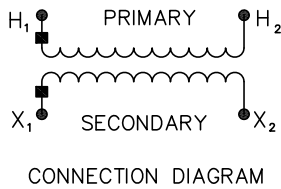
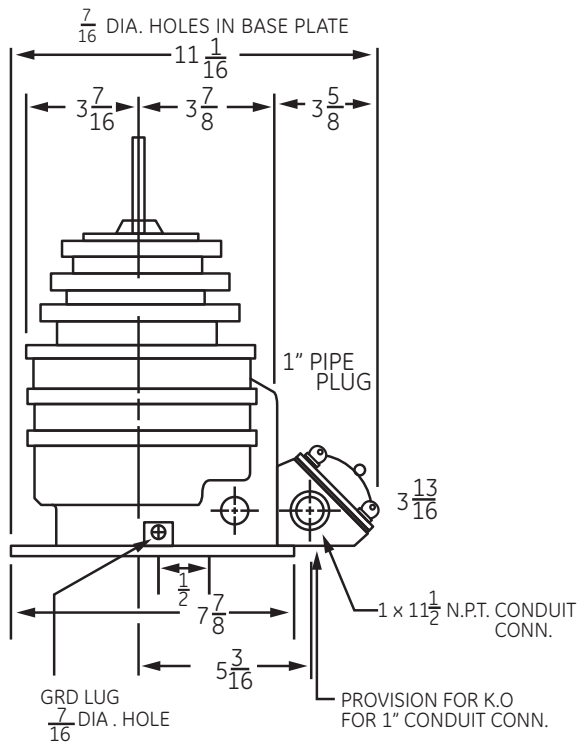
CURRENT RATIO	METER CLASS	RF <sup>1</sup>	MECHANICAL LIMIT, AMPS	1-SEC THERMAL LIMIT, AMPS	CATALOG NUMBER
5:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	900	465	753X052008
10:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	1800	930	753X052009
15:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	2700	1470	753X052010
20:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	2600	1850	753X052011
25:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	4500	2300	753X052012
30:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	5400	2450	753X052013
40:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	7200	3700	753X052014
50:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	9000	4600	753X052015
75:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	13500	6400	753X052016
100:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	18000	8600	753X052017
150:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	27000	12800	753X052018
200:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	36000	17300	753X052019
300:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	54000	25700	753X052021
400:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	72000	36000	753X052022
600:5	0.15S B0.5	1.5	108000	51500	753X052024

1. "RF" is defined as Continuous Thermal Rating Factor at 30°C, ambient

SELECTION GUIDE

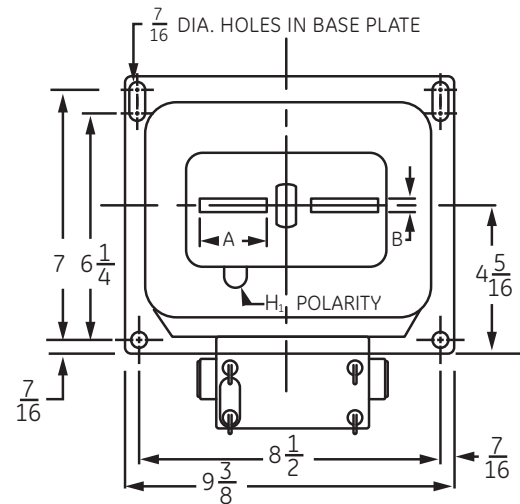
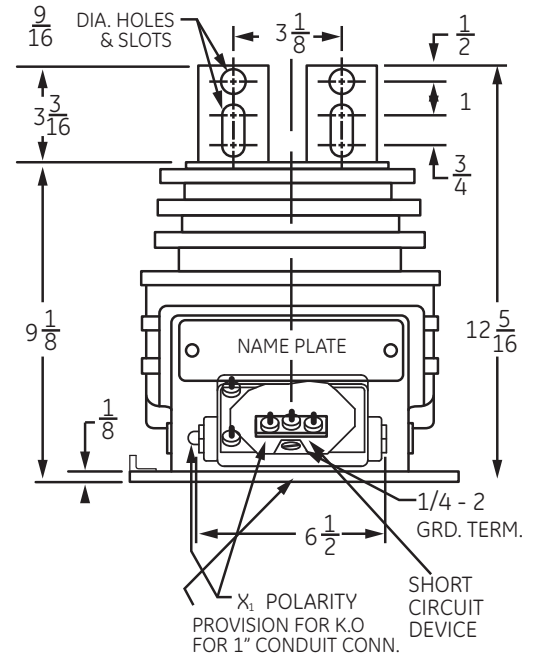
PRODUCT CLASS	5KV	8.7KV	15KV	25KV	35KV	46KV	69KV
STATION CLASS	JKW3A	JKW4A	JKW5A	JKW150A	JKW200A	JKW250A	JKW350A
				JKW150ER	JKW200ER	JKW250ER	JKW350ER
BIL	60kv BIL	75kv BIL	110kv BIL	150kv BIL	200kv BIL	250kv BIL	350kv BIL
Accuracy, Rating Factor*	0.15SB0.5, RF 1.5	0.15SB0.5, RF 1.5	0.15SB0.5, RF 1.5	0.15SB1.8, RF 1.5	0.15SB1.8, RF 1.5	0.15SB1.8, RF 1.5	0.15SB1.8, RF 1.5
Creep Distance	12.5" Creep	12.5" Creep	24" Creep	44.1" Creep	56.6" Creep	71.0" Creep	86.6" Creep
Net Weight	40lbs	40lbs	60lbs	323lbs	348lbs	543lbs	593lbs
DISTRIBUTION CLASS				JKW6A			
BIL				150kv BIL			
Accuracy, Rating Factor*				0.15SB0.5, RF 1.5			
Creep Distance				24" Creep			
Net Weight				80lbs			

## DIMENSIONS, MOUNTING & WIRING DIAGRAM

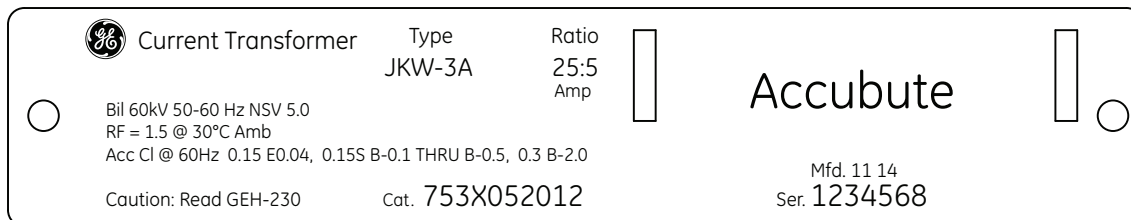


TERMINAL SIZE

AMP	A	B
5 TO 150	$1 \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{16}$
200, 250 300, 400	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
500, 600 800	2	$\frac{3}{8}$



## TYPICAL NAMEPLATE



## CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

### Insulation

The transformer design is constructed using GE's premium HY-BUTE 60 molded butyl rubber insulation for the transformer body. First introduced in 1955, GE's unique formulation is non-arc tracking and resistant to heat, chemicals, ozone and ultraviolet. This tough, resilient insulating material has proven to be superior in handling mechanical, electrical and environmental extremes, when compared against other insulation designs such as porcelain, urethane or epoxy.

### Core & Coil

The core is made of high-permeability, formed, silicon steel strip. The steel is characterized by having highly directional properties, that is, low core losses and high permeability in the direction of rolling. Full advantage is taken of this property of the steel by the shape and construction of the core. The core has a dispersed-gap construction with interleaved laminations. This type of core provides a construction that will not shift to cause any change in the transformer characteristics. After being assembled into the coils, the core is securely clamped and permanently fastened to the base plate by a heavy steel strap which encircles the core and is welded to the base.

### Windings

The primary winding consists of two coils connected in series. Each coil surrounds one leg of the core. This design reduces leakage losses, thus improving the accuracy of the transformer. It also provides a higher mechanical strength than a single coil construction. The secondary winding consists of two coils connected in parallel. Each coil is located inside the corresponding primary coil and surrounds one leg of the core.

### Primary Terminals

The primary terminals are flat copper bars, each with one bolt hole and a slot, which facilitates connections to various size cable lugs. The terminal surfaces are tin-plated to reduce contact resistance, and to allow connection to either copper or aluminum conductors.

### Secondary Terminals & Conduit Box

The secondary terminals are in a compartment molded in the side of the transformer. The compartment has a molded phenolic cover held by four brass, nickel-plated, captive thumbscrews, which engage a metal insert molded in the rubber. The thumbscrews are drilled to accommodate a seal wire. The compartment also has two openings for 1 inch conduit connection. The secondary terminals are the threaded type, each with cup washer, lock washer and nut. A manually operated, secondary short-circuiting switch is located between the secondary terminal studs.

### Testing

Rigorous GE test requirements go beyond ANSI/IEEE routine requirements in order to ensure long term reliability. Test reports are saved electronically and can be e-mailed in various formats upon request.

### Ground Terminal

A ground terminal is provided in the secondary compartment for making an optional connection to one of the secondary terminals. The 1/4-20 round-head ground terminal is welded in the baseplate bracket, and is furnished with a nut, cup washer, flat washer, and lock washer.

### Polarity

The primary and secondary polarity markers are molded in the insulation. They are thus permanent and integral parts of the transformer and cannot readily be obliterated. The polarity is subtractive.

### Baseplate and Mounting

The base is made of stainless-steel. A stainless-steel grounding lug is welded to the baseplate and provides a hole for attaching the grounding connector. Mounting holes or slots are located in each corner of the baseplate. Mounting hardware is supplied with the transformer. The transformer can be mounted with the primary terminals in any position—up, down, or horizontal. It can be bolted directly to a crossarm attached by "U" bolts or suspension hooks, or mounted on double crossarms, using channel brackets. Refer to the Accessories Listing on the transformer data sheet for Catalog Numbers.

### Nameplate

The nameplate is made of stainless-steel and located on the base of the transformer. Information is per IEEE designation, laser-engraved for easy-to-read form. Custom barcoding available upon request.

### Maintenance

These transformers require no maintenance other than an occasional cleaning if installed in an area where air contamination is severe.