

# Distribution Transformers 10/0.4 kV: Technical Specifications and Applications

## Introduction

Distribution transformers with 10/0.4 kV voltage are the primary link in electrical power distribution systems, providing voltage reduction from medium voltage distribution network levels to low voltage levels for end consumers. In this guide, I will examine the technical characteristics, types, and application areas of distribution transformers with power ratings from 25 to 2500 kVA.

[Our services](#) include professional load calculations and transformer selection.

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## 1. Purpose and Application Areas

### 1.1 Main Functions

Distribution transformers are designed for:

- Receiving electrical energy from 6-10 kV distribution networks
- Voltage reduction to 0.4 kV level
- Electrical energy distribution among consumers
- Providing galvanic isolation between different voltage networks

### 1.2 Application Areas by Power Rating

#### Small transformers (25-100 kVA):

- Individual residential houses and cottages
- Small enterprises and shops
- Agriculture and farms
- Telecommunication infrastructure facilities
- Street and road lighting

#### Medium transformers (160-400 kVA):

- Multi-apartment residential buildings
- Administrative buildings
- Medical institutions
- Educational institutions
- Small industrial enterprises

#### Large transformers (630-2500 kVA):

- Residential complexes and neighborhoods
- Shopping centers and hypermarkets
- Industrial enterprises

- Energy facilities
- Large infrastructure objects

[Engineering selection and procurement](#) ensures optimal power selection.

## 2. Types of Distribution Transformers

### 2.1 Oil-Immersed Distribution Transformers

#### TMG Series — Hermetic Design:

- Corrugated tank compensates for oil volume changes
- No oil-atmosphere contact
- Minimal maintenance
- Service life 30+ years

#### Technical specifications of TMG:

| Power (kVA)     | HV Current (A) | LV Current (A) | Uk (%) | No-Load Losses (W) | SC Losses (W) |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|--------------------|---------------|
| TMG-25/10/0.4   | 1.44           | 36.1           | 4.5    | 105                | 600           |
| TMG-40/10/0.4   | 2.31           | 57.7           | 4.5    | 150                | 900           |
| TMG-63/10/0.4   | 3.64           | 90.9           | 4.5    | 200                | 1270          |
| TMG-100/10/0.4  | 5.77           | 144.3          | 4.5    | 270                | 1970          |
| TMG-160/10/0.4  | 9.24           | 230.9          | 4.5    | 400                | 2700          |
| TMG-250/10/0.4  | 14.4           | 360.8          | 4.5    | 540                | 3900          |
| TMG-400/10/0.4  | 23.1           | 577.4          | 4.5    | 770                | 5500          |
| TMG-630/10/0.4  | 36.4           | 909.3          | 5.5    | 1050               | 7700          |
| TMG-1000/10/0.4 | 57.7           | 1443.4         | 5.5    | 1450               | 10500         |
| TMG-1250/10/0.4 | 72.2           | 1804.2         | 5.5    | 1750               | 12500         |
| TMG-1600/10/0.4 | 92.4           | 2309.4         | 6.0    | 2100               | 15000         |
| TMG-2000/10/0.4 | 115.5          | 2886.8         | 6.0    | 2500               | 18000         |
| TMG-2500/10/0.4 | 144.3          | 3608.4         | 6.0    | 3000               | 22000         |

B2B supply services include all transformer types.

## 2.2 Dry-Type Distribution Transformers

### TSL Series — with Cast Epoxy Insulation:

- Fire safety class K0
- Installation in buildings possible
- Minimal maintenance
- Environmental safety

### Technical specifications of TSL:

| Power (kVA)     | HV Current (A) | LV Current (A) | Uk (%) | No-Load Losses (W) | SC Losses (W) |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|--------------------|---------------|
| TSL-100/10/0.4  | 5.77           | 144.3          | 4      | 280                | 1750          |
| TSL-160/10/0.4  | 9.24           | 230.9          | 4      | 400                | 2350          |
| TSL-250/10/0.4  | 14.4           | 360.8          | 4      | 550                | 3250          |
| TSL-400/10/0.4  | 23.1           | 577.4          | 4      | 800                | 4600          |
| TSL-630/10/0.4  | 36.4           | 909.3          | 4      | 1100               | 6500          |
| TSL-1000/10/0.4 | 57.7           | 1443.4         | 5      | 1550               | 9500          |
| TSL-1250/10/0.4 | 72.2           | 1804.2         | 5      | 1850               | 11500         |
| TSL-1600/10/0.4 | 92.4           | 2309.4         | 6      | 2200               | 14000         |
| TSL-2000/10/0.4 | 115.5          | 2886.8         | 6      | 2600               | 17000         |
| TSL-2500/10/0.4 | 144.3          | 3608.4         | 6      | 3100               | 20000         |

## 2.3 Pole-Mounted Transformers

### TMGS Series — for Installation on Overhead Line Poles:

- Compact dimensions
- Power 16-100 kVA
- Voltage class 6-10/0.4 kV
- Hermetic design

### TMGS applications:

- Rural electrification

- Cottage settlements
- Telecommunication facilities
- Oil rigs and gas stations
- Temporary construction sites

[Equipment selection by specifications](#) considers installation method.

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### 3. Technical Parameters and Specifications

#### 3.1 Connection Schemes and Winding Groups

##### **Y/Yn-0 (Star-star with neutral):**

- Standard scheme for distribution networks
- Neutral output on 0.4 kV side
- Used for four-wire networks

##### **D/Yn-11 (Delta-star):**

- 3rd order current harmonic suppression
- 30° phase shift
- Recommended for non-linear loads

##### **Y/Zn-11 (Star-zigzag):**

- Improved phase voltage balancing
- Used with significant load asymmetry
- Limited power (up to 250 kVA)

#### 3.2 Voltage Regulation

##### **OLTC (Off-Load Tap Changer):**

- Range:  $\pm 2 \times 2.5\%$  of rated voltage
- Tap positions: I, II, III, IV, V
- Switching only with de-energized transformer
- Standard design

##### **LTC (Load Tap Changer):**

- Automatic voltage maintenance
- Range:  $\pm 10\%$  ( $\pm 8 \times 1.25\%$  or  $\pm 16 \times 1.0\%$ )
- Switching without circuit interruption
- Optional design

[Customs and logistics services](#) include LTC permitting.

### 3.3 Losses and Efficiency

Energy efficiency classes per IEC 60076-1:

| Class           | No-Load Losses | SC Losses | Application       |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Standard        | 100%           | 100%      | Basic design      |
| Reduced losses  | 80%            | 90%       | Economical design |
| Amorphous steel | 30%            | 100%      | Maximum savings   |

#### Annual losses calculation:

$$W_{\text{year}} = P_0 \times 8760 + P_{\text{sc}} \times (S_{\text{avg}}/S_{\text{rated}})^2 \times \tau$$

Where:

$W_{\text{year}}$  – annual losses (kWh)

$P_0$  – no-load losses (kW)

$P_{\text{sc}}$  – short-circuit losses (kW)

$S_{\text{avg}}$  – average load (kVA)

$S_{\text{rated}}$  – rated power (kVA)

$\tau$  – maximum loss time (h)

## 4. Transformer Power Selection

### 4.1 Load Calculation

Calculation methodology:

#### 1. Determine calculated power:

$$S_{\text{calc}} = P_{\text{calc}} / \cos(\varphi)$$

#### 2. Account for demand factor:

$$S_{\text{design}} = K_d \times S_{\text{calc}}$$

#### 3. Select transformer power:

$$S_{\text{rated}} \geq S_{\text{design}} / (K_o \times K_t)$$

Where:

$K_o = 0.65-0.75$  – overload coefficient

$K_t = 0.9-0.95$  – temperature coefficient

### 4.2 Recommended Power by Facility Type

| Facility Type            | Specific Load (kVA/m <sup>2</sup> ) | Recommended Power       |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Residential (apartments) | 0.08-0.12                           | 25-100 kVA per building |
| Office buildings         | 0.08-0.15                           | 160-630 kVA             |
| Shopping centers         | 0.15-0.30                           | 400-2500 kVA            |

Table 4 – continued

| Facility Type    | Specific Load (kVA/m <sup>2</sup> ) | Recommended Power |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Industry (light) | 0.10-0.25                           | 400-1600 kVA      |
| Industry (heavy) | 0.30-0.80                           | 1000-6300 kVA     |
| Hospitals        | 0.10-0.20                           | 250-1000 kVA      |
| Schools          | 0.05-0.10                           | 100-400 kVA       |

### 4.3 Redundancy

#### Single-transformer substation:

- Reserve 20-30% of calculated load
- Overload capability in emergency mode

#### Two-transformer substation:

- Each transformer at 70-80% load
- 100% reserve when one is disconnected
- Automatic reserve transfer (ART)

Quality control NDT includes characteristic verification.

## 5. Operating Conditions

### 5.1 Climate Designs

#### U1 (Temperate climate):

- Temperature: from -45°C to +40°C
- Humidity: up to 80% at +20°C
- For most regions of Russia

#### UHL1 (Cold temperate climate):

- Temperature: from -60°C to +40°C
- For Siberia and Far North

#### T1, T2 (Tropical climate):

- Temperature: from -10°C to +50°C
- Humidity: up to 100% at +35°C
- Fungus protection

### 5.2 Installation and Mounting

#### Oil-immersed transformers:

- Foundation with slope for oil drainage
- Oil separator or gutter (for TM)

- Room ventilation (for indoor installation)
- Fire safety distance 5-10 m

**Dry-type transformers:**

- Vertical installation
- Distance from walls 500 mm
- Natural or forced ventilation
- Maintenance access

## 6. HS Codes and Certification

### 6.1 EAEU HS Codes

| Code          | Description                                | Duty  |
|---------------|--|-------|
| 8504 31 000 0 | Oil-immersed transformers 650 kVA          | 0-10% |
| 8504 31 800 0 | Oil-immersed transformers >650 kVA, 10 MVA | 0-10% |
| 8504 31 950 0 | Oil-immersed transformers >10 MVA          | 0-5%  |
| 8504 33 000 0 | Dry transformers 650 kVA                   | 0-10% |
| 8504 33 800 0 | Dry transformers >650 kVA                  | 0-10% |
| 8504 90 000 0 | Parts of transformers                      | 0-15% |

### 6.2 Mandatory Certification

**TR CU 004/2011:**

- Certificate of conformity
- Electrical safety tests
- Insulation check

**TR CU 020/2011:**

- Declaration of conformity
- EMC tests

**TR CU 012/2011 (for explosive zones):**

- Certificate of conformity
- Explosion protection tests

[Audit China B2B](#) — manufacturer certificate verification.

### 6.3 Documentation

#### Mandatory supply documents:

- Transformer passport
  - Operating manual
  - Factory test reports
  - Certificate of conformity
  - Packing list
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## 7. Packaging and Logistics

### 7.1 Packing List

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| Parameter    | Oil TMG  | Dry TSL                    |
|--------------|--|----------------------------|
| Package type | Wooden crate   | Wooden crate/frame         |
| Fumigation   | IPPC ISPM-15   | Per requirements           |
| Marking      | “Top”, “Fragile”, “Sling here”,<br>“Center of gravity” | “Top”, “Danger of tipping” |

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#### Example TMG-1000/10 packing list:

- Net weight: 3200 kg (including oil 850 kg)
- Gross weight: 3800 kg
- Dimensions: 2800×1800×2500 mm
- Volume: 12.6 m<sup>3</sup>
- Number of places: 1

### 7.2 Transportation

#### Oil-immersed transformer features:

- Transport in filled condition
- Prohibition on tilting more than 15°
- Use lifting lugs
- PCB content document in oil

#### Dry transformer features:

- Protection from moisture and mechanical damage
  - Transport only in vertical position
  - Exclude shocks and vibrations
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## **8. Maintenance and Repair**

### **8.1 Oil-Immersed Transformers**

#### **Annual maintenance:**

- Visual inspection
- Oil level check
- Silica gel color check
- Fastening and grounding check

#### **Every 3-5 years:**

- Oil analysis (breakdown voltage, acidity, moisture)
- Insulation resistance check
- Bolted connection tightening check

#### **Every 10-15 years:**

- Major overhaul
- Tap changer switching
- Seal replacement

### **8.2 Dry-Type Transformers**

#### **Annual maintenance:**

- Dust cleaning
- Fan check (if installed)
- Temperature sensor check
- Fastening check

#### **Every 5 years:**

- Insulation resistance measurement
- Winding resistance check
- Cooling system operation check

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## **9. Why Work with Metal-Asia.pw**

### **9.1 Our Advantages**

#### **Full cycle services:**

- Engineering audit and load calculations
- Optimal power selection
- Transformer substation design “turnkey”
- Equipment supply

- Supervision and commissioning
- Service maintenance

**Direct contracts:**

- Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan factories
- China and Turkey manufacturers
- European brands

**Quality control:**

- Factory inspection visits
- Acceptance tests
- Independent expertise

**Logistics and customs:**

- Optimal delivery routes
- Customs clearance
- Cargo insurance

**Guarantees:**

- 3-5 years factory warranty
- Spare parts supply
- 24/7 technical support

[Electrical equipment](#) — complete catalog.

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## 10. Conclusion

Proper selection of a distribution transformer requires consideration of many factors: calculated load, operating conditions, fire safety requirements, and economic indicators. Oil-immersed TMG series transformers remain the most economical solution for outdoor installation, while dry-type TSL transformers are preferred for indoor installation.

Our company is ready to provide full support at all stages — from load calculations to equipment commissioning. We work only with verified manufacturers and guarantee the quality of supplied equipment.

[Power transformers](#) — current prices and delivery times.

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## Contact Information

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*Document prepared based on GOST 11677-2011, IEC 60076, and practical experience in distribution network design and operation.*