3M’s materials for transformers are proven in applications to effectively insulate, protect, connect and identify critical components in a broad range of electrical transformers. Use this guide to see where 3M solutions can help protect your transformer products.
3M™ Electrical Insulating Tapes and Electrical Flexible Insulation offer a broad range of solutions for dry-type transformers. These solutions include both minor and major insulation for ground, layer, interwinding and conductor wrap applications, and have been tested and approved for use in many UL 1446 Electrical Insulation Systems.

To meet the specific requirements for each application, these insulation solutions have been optimized for different transformer configurations and requirements.

3M Electrical Tapes are fabricated with a broad range of backings and adhesives for the optimal balance of electrical and mechanical properties while maintaining good handling characteristics. 3M Flexible Insulations have been designed to different levels of thermal, electrical and mechanical performance to meet the appropriate transformer requirements with the most cost effective solutions that meet the stringent quality requirements.

**High Thermal Conductivity**
- Lower temperature rise with existing design
- Smaller designs

**Benefits**
- Cooler transformers are more efficient with greater overload protection
- Reduced conductor material costs

**Smaller Coil Size**
- Shorter Conductor Length
- Lower Conductor Cost

**3M™ Insulations enable dry-type transformers to operate cooler or be smaller with low total cost**
## Wire-Wound Transformer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Key Considerations in Selecting</th>
<th>Major Insulation</th>
<th>Applicable 3M™ Flexible Insulation</th>
<th>Appropriate 3M™ Insulating Tape*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Core Tube/ Ground Insulation            | Insulation that is wrapped around bobbin or core. May also be supplied as preformed tube. (It is major when it is the sole insulation between windings and grounded or dead metal.) | • Mechanical strength to resist cracking when wound around core  
• Sufficient dielectric strength to pass Hi-pot test  
• Temperature class  
• For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement | ✓                | ✓                  | ✓                  |
| Layer Insulation                        | The material interlaced between successive layers of an insulated conductor in the same winding. Used in a mechanical application only, and does not serve as electrical insulation. | • Sufficient mechanical strength to support wire layer to layer  
• No minimum thickness required  
• Minor insulation only |                             | ✓                  | ✓                  |
| Turn Insulation (or Conductor Wrap)     | Insulation that is wrapped around bare conductor (in place of enamel coated wire). | • Mechanical strength and elongation to support high speed winding  
• Resist damage during installation to prevent turn to turn failure  
• Temperature class  
• For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement | ✓                | ✓                  | ✓                  |
| Window Insulation/ Ground Insulation (not shown) | A material used to supplement an air gap between a winding and grounded or dead metal. (It is identified as major when the air gap separating the insulation from the grounded or dead metal is less than 1/32 inch (0.8 mm).) | • Must be able to be die punched and have good hinge strength at fold lines  
• If used as Major Insulation, must be able to pass Hi-pot testing  
• Temperature class  
• For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement | ✓                | ✓                  | ✓                  |
| Outer Wrap/ Ground Insulation           | The material that is placed over the final layer of winding. (It is major when there is not a 1/32-inch (0.8-mm) minimum air gap separating it from grounded or dead metal.) | • If used as a Major Insulation, must be able to pass Hi-pot testing  
• Mechanical strength to protect wire windings  
• Cosmetic function  
• Temperature class  
• For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement | ✓                | ✓                  | ✓                  |
| Interwinding Insulation                 | The electrical insulation between Primary and Secondary windings (i.e., High-Low Barrier). | • Sufficient dielectric strength to pass Hi-pot test  
• Mechanical strength to resist cut through (Wire wound over Hi-Low barrier is often pounded into shape)  
• For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement | ✓                | ✓                  | ✓                  |

*All tapes are minor insulation.
**Foil-Wound Transformer**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Key Considerations in Selecting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Core Tube/ Ground Insulation | Insulation that is wrapped around bobbin or core. May also be supplied as preformed tube. (It is major when it is the sole insulation between windings and grounded or dead metal.) | • Mechanical strength to resist cracking when wound around core  
  • Sufficient dielectric strength to pass Hi-pot test  
  • Temperature class  
  • For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement |
| Layer Insulation/ Turn Insulation | The material interleaved between successive layers of ( uninsulated ) foil or strip conductor. | • Sufficient mechanical strength to resist puncture from burrs on edge of foil  
  • For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement |
| Outer Wrap/ Ground Insulation | The material that is placed over the final layer of winding. (It is major when there is not a 1/32-inch (0.8-mm) minimum air gap separating it from grounded or dead metal.) | • If used as a Major Insulation, must be able to pass Hi-pot testing  
  • Mechanical strength to protect wire windings  
  • Cosmetic function  
  • Temperature class  
  • For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement |
| Interwinding Insulation     | The electrical insulation between Primary and Secondary windings (i.e., High-Low Barrier). | • Sufficient dielectric strength to pass Hi-pot test  
  • Mechanical strength to resist cut through if wire is used in outer winding ( Wire wound over Hi-Low barrier is often pounded into shape)  
  • For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement |

**Foil-Wound Transformer**

![Foil-Wound Transformer Diagram](image)

**Applicable 3M™ Flexible Insulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Tube/ Turn Insulation</th>
<th>ThermaVolt</th>
<th>ThermaVolt III</th>
<th>ThermaVolt III-1</th>
<th>ThermaVolt AR</th>
<th>Polyester</th>
<th>Acrylic</th>
<th>Rayon</th>
<th>Epoxy</th>
<th>Polyimide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core Tube</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turn Insulation</td>
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**Appropriate 3M™ Insulating Tape**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Tube/ Turn Insulation</th>
<th>ThermaVolt</th>
<th>ThermaVolt III</th>
<th>ThermaVolt III-1</th>
<th>ThermaVolt AR</th>
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<th>Rayon</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core Tube</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
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<td>☑</td>
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<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn Insulation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*All tapes are minor insulation.*
## Application Definition Key Considerations in Selecting Major Insulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Key Considerations in Selecting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Interwinding Insulation      | The electrical insulation between Primary and Secondary windings (i.e., High-Low Barrier). | • Sufficient dielectric strength to pass Hi-pot test  
• Mechanical strength to resist cut through (Wire wound over Hi-Low barrier is often pounded into shape)  
• For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement |
| Core Tube/Ground Insulation  | Insulation that is wrapped around bobbin or core. May also be supplied as preformed tube. (It is major when it is the sole insulation between windings and grounded or dead metal.) | • Mechanical strength to resist cracking when wound around core  
• Sufficient dielectric strength to pass Hi-pot test  
• Temperature class  
• For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement |
| Outer Wrap/Ground Insulation | The material that is placed over the final layer of winding. (It is major when there is not a 1/32-inch (0.8-mm) minimum air gap separating it from grounded or dead metal.) | • If used as a Major Insulation, must be able to pass Hi-pot testing  
• Mechanical strength to protect wire windings  
• Cosmetic function  
• Temperature class  
• For UL Systems, must meet EIS minimum thickness requirement |

*All tapes are minor insulation.

## Bobbin-Wound Transformer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Applicable 3M™ Flexible Insulation</th>
<th>Appropriate 3M™ Insulating Tape*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CGBN</td>
<td>Polyester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TEGBN</td>
<td>Paper Tape</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thermaltm</td>
<td>OrthoLite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All tapes are minor insulation.
Planar Transformer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable 3M™ Flexible Insulation*</th>
<th>Appropriate 3M™ Insulating Tape*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outer</td>
<td>VDFR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Available with or without adhesive.
**All are minor insulation.

Find out more about 3M solutions for your transformer applications. Call 800 676 8381 or visit www.3M.com/oem.

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