



Highly refined, inhibited, naphthenic transformer oil. For use in severe conditions, such as high ambient temperatures, where oxidation resistant and thermally stable insulating oils meeting IEC 60296-2003 Class IA or BS148:1998 Class IA transformer oil specifications are recommended. Does not contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

## APPLICATIONS

- Transformers
- Oil-immersed switchgear
- Circuit breakers
- Oil-filled capacitors
- Tap changers
- Electrical reclosures
- Fuses

## BENEFITS

- **Extended service life**  
Effective anti-oxidation inhibitor limits the formation of sludge, deposits and soluble compounds which break down the electrical properties of the oil in severe, high ambient temperature or extended service conditions.
- **Prolongs transformer life**  
Excellent conductive heat transfer properties improve cooling of transformer components. Low solvency protects electrical wire enamels.
- **Maximises life of oil-immersed switches**  
Rapid quenching of arcs reduces contact erosion.
- **Maintains transformer efficiency**  
High dielectric strength and low dissipation factor provide excellent insulating characteristics.

## PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Transformer Oil BSI Inhibited meets or exceeds:

Australian Standard	AS1767.1-1999 Class IA
IEC	60296-2003



## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Product Code	1693
Dielectric Strength, kV	30+
Flash Point, PM, °C	146
Pour Point, max, °C	-48
Corrosive Sulphur (ASTM D1275B)	Non corrosive
Density at 15°C, kg/L	0.88
Viscosity, mm <sup>2</sup> /s @ -30°C mm <sup>2</sup> /s 40°C	1226 10.2

## PACK SIZES

205L

## SERVICE CONSIDERATIONS

Although transformers are highly efficient in changing the voltage of alternating current without changing its frequency, this change is accompanied by a slight loss of energy in the form of heat. A fluid medium such as oil is used to cool the unit and insulate the electrical coils from shorting out. Therefore, the fluid must have excellent fluidity, even at low temperatures, and must be essentially non-conductive. Special refining steps are used to ensure that oil-soluble current-carrying ionic materials are removed from the petroleum crude stocks.

Dryness and cleanliness are critical to the performance of transformer oils. Moisture contamination will cause deterioration of the electrical insulating properties of the oil. Containers should be stored under cover, with drums inverted or on their sides with the bungs in the horizontal position to avoid breathing of humid air.

Never leave containers standing open for long periods.

As a general rule, all shipments of electrical insulating oils should be tested for dielectric strength before being placed in service. If the dielectric strength is low, the oil should be reconditioned by filtration or dehydration, or both. Proper and careful sampling techniques (such as those outlined in ASTM D923) are essential to ensure that a suitable sample is obtained for testing.

## ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SAFETY

Users should consult the MSDS, follow the precautions outlined and comply with all laws and regulations concerning its use and disposal. Used packaging material should not be incinerated or exposed to flame. After use, protect your environment. Do not pollute drains, soil or water



#### **OTHER INFORMATION**

For further information on Caltex products and services call the Lubelink Advisory Service on 1300 364 169 between 8.00am and 6.00pm (EST) Monday to Friday.

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