

Tranelec® 150

Tranelec 150 is an inhibited mineral oil designed for use in oil-filled electrical equipment such as transformers, reactors, circuit breakers, etc. It is inhibited to provide even greater oxidation resistance. It is especially recommended for use in electrical equipment that is not nitrogen blanketed, such as distribution and substation transformers. Tranelec 150 meets the NEMA requirements for a Type II insulating oil.

Tranelec 150 meets all the requirements of a quality insulating oil. It has outstanding oxidation stability, low viscosity, high dielectric strength, high flash point, and low natural pour point.

It is free of acid, alkali, and corrosive sulfur, and is compatible with the materials used in the construction of transformers and other oil-filled electrical apparatus.

The inherent oxidation stability of Tranelec 150 is attained in large measure through the Hydrofining refining technique. This method of processing insulating oils, pioneered by Exxon in 1958, gives a product with high quality and dependable performance without the environmental problems associated with the old acid treating process.

The balanced aromatic content of Tranelec 150 ensures low solvency for transformer materials without sacrificing oxidation stability. It has good arc-quenching characteristics yet also exhibits negative gassing tendencies under corona attack, that is, it tends to absorb rather than evolve the hydrogen gas when subjected to corona.

Bulletin 95051

Product Information

March 2001 (Supersedes April 1996)

Tranelec[®] 150 Properties

Electrical Properties

Dielectric Strength (ASTM D877) (kV)	35
Power Factor (ASTM D924) (%) (@60hz) @ 25°C	0.01
@100°C	0.09

Physical Properties

Flash Point (ASTM D92) (°C)	150
Pour Point (ASTM D97) (°C)	-56
Specific Gravity (ASTM D1298) @15°C	0.878
Viscosity (ASTM D445) (SSU/cSt) @100°C	34/2.3
@ 40°C	57/8.8
@ 0°C	256.5/55.5
Visual Appearance (ASTM D1524)	Clear and Bright

Chemical Properties

Moisture (ASTM D1533B) (ppm)	25
Neutralization number (ASTM D664) (mg KOH/g)	<0.01