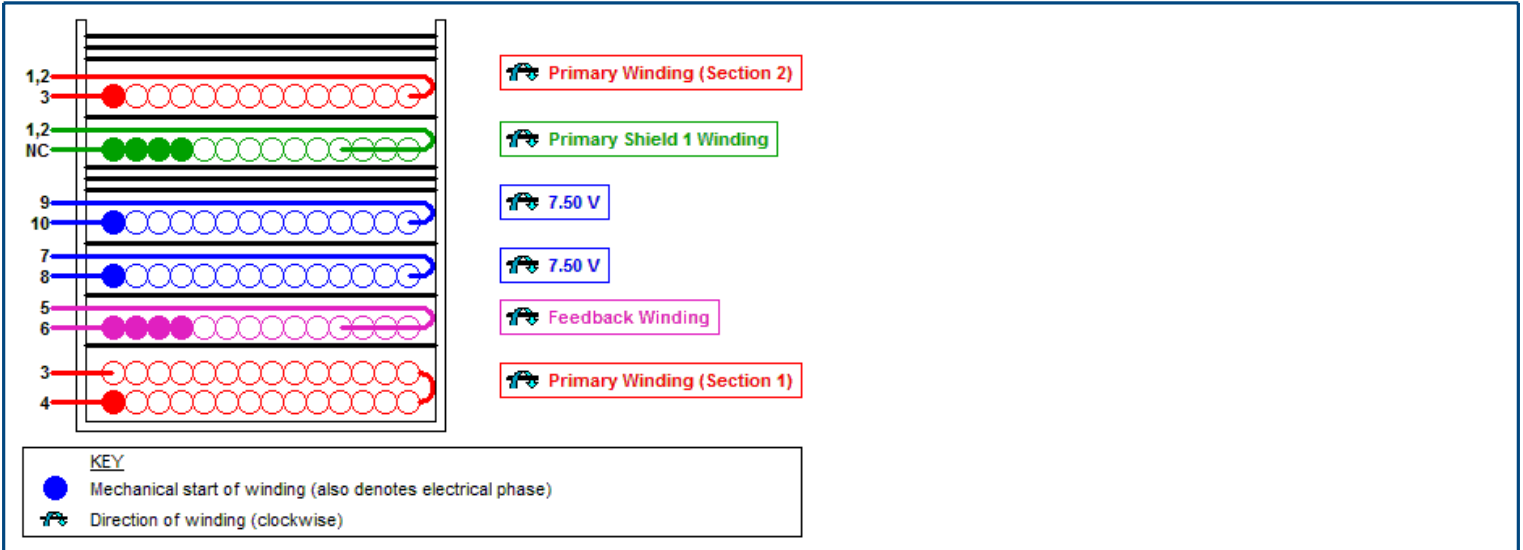




Mechanical Diagram



Winding Instruction

Primary Winding (Section 1)
 Start on pin(s) 4 and wind 40 turns (x 1 filar) of item [5]. in 2 layer(s) from left to right. Winding direction is clockwise. At the end of 1st layer, continue to wind the next layer from right to left. On the final layer, spread the winding evenly across entire bobbin. Finish this winding on pin(s) 3.
 Add 1 layer of tape, item [3], for insulation.

Feedback Winding
 Start on pin(s) 6 and wind 7 turns (x 4 filar) of item [6]. Winding direction is clockwise. Spread the winding evenly across entire bobbin. Finish this winding on pin(s) 5.
 Add 1 layer of tape, item [3], for insulation.

Secondary Winding
 Start on pin(s) 8 and wind 5 turns (x 1 filar) of item [7]. Spread the winding evenly across entire bobbin. Winding direction is clockwise. Finish this winding on pin(s) 7.
 Add 1 layer of tape, item [3], for insulation.
 Start on pin(s) 10 and wind 5 turns (x 1 filar) of item [7]. Spread the winding evenly across entire bobbin. Winding direction is clockwise. Finish this winding on pin(s) 9.
 Add 3 layers of tape, item [3], for insulation.

Primary Shield 1 Winding
 Start on any (temp) pin on the secondary side and wind 4 turns (x 4 filar) of item [8]. Winding direction is clockwise. Spread the winding evenly across entire bobbin. Finish this winding on pin(s) 1,2. Cut out wire connected to temp pin on secondary side. Leave this end of primary shield winding not connected. Bend the end 90 deg and cut the wire in the middle of the bobbin.
 Add 1 layer of tape, item [3], for insulation.

Primary Winding (Section 2)
 Start on pin(s) 3 and wind 19 turns (x 1 filar) of item [5]. in 1 layer(s) from left to right. Winding direction is clockwise. At the end of 1st layer, continue to wind the next layer from right to left. On the final layer, spread the winding evenly across entire bobbin. Finish this winding on pin(s) 1,2.
 Add 3 layers of tape, item [3], for insulation.

Core Assembly
 Assemble and secure core halves. Item [1].

Varnish
 Dip varnish uniformly in item [4]. Do not vacuum impregnate.

Comments

1. Pins 1 and 2 are electrically shorted to each other on the PCB via a copper trace.
2. Use of a grounded flux-band around the core may improve the EMI performance.
3. For non margin wound transformers use triple insulated wire for all secondary windings.

Materials

<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>
[1]	Core: RM10/ILP, 3F3, gapped for ALG of 380 nH/T ²
[2]	Bobbin: Generic, 6 pri. + 6 sec.
[3]	Barrier Tape: Polyester film [1 mil (25 µm) base thickness], 4.35 mm wide
[4]	Varnish
[5]	Magnet Wire: 0.18 mm, Solderable Double Coated
[6]	Magnet Wire: 0.13 mm, Solderable Double Coated
[7]	Triple Insulated Wire: 0.6 mm
[8]	Magnet Wire: 0.22 mm, Solderable Double Coated

Electrical Test Specifications

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Spec</i>
Electrical Strength, VAC	60 Hz 1 second, from pins 1,2,3,4,5,6 to pins 7,8,9,10.	3000
Nominal Primary Inductance, µH	Measured at 1 V pk-pk, typical switching frequency, between pin 1 to pin 4, with all other Windings open.	1283
Tolerance, ±%	Tolerance of Primary Inductance	10.0
Maximum Primary Leakage, µH	Measured between Pin 1 to Pin 4, with all other Windings shorted.	12.83

Although the design of the software considered safety guidelines, it is the user's responsibility to ensure that the user's power supply design meets all applicable safety requirements of user's product.

The products and applications illustrated herein (including circuits external to the products and transformer construction) may be covered by one or more U.S. and foreign patents or potentially by pending U.S. and foreign patent applications assigned to Power Integrations. A complete list of Power Integrations' patents may be found at www.power.com.