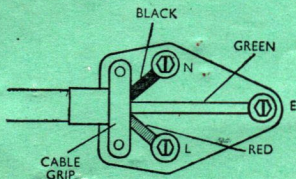


# INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRANSFORMER TYPE M20

**Output: 20 VA at 20 Volts**

Transformers work only on alternating current (A.C.). It is important to remember that a Transformer must not be connected to direct or continuous current (D.C.). To ascertain the nature of the supply refer to the label on the electric meter. The Transformer must be suitable for the voltage and frequency ( $\sim$ ) of the supply. These particulars are given on the meter, and they should be checked before the Transformer is connected to the supply. If there is any doubt on any point, reference should be made to the supply authority.

**UNLESS YOU ARE CONFIDENT OF YOUR  
ABILITY TO MAKE THE PLUG CONNECTIONS  
EFFICIENTLY, WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND  
YOU TO EMPLOY THE SERVICES OF A  
COMPETENT ELECTRICIAN**



**Fig. 1**

The three-core flex provided with this Transformer is intended to be used with a three-pin plug and socket. If your plug is of this type it should be connected in the following manner:-

(a) Connect the red and the black flex leads to the L and N terminals of the two smaller pins of the plug. These are

the supply terminals. (b) Connect the green flex lead, which is the earth, to the E terminal of the remaining larger pin of the plug. (see Fig. 1).

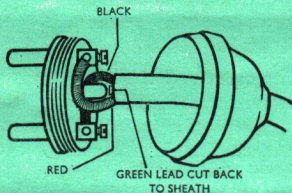


Fig. 2

If the plug is of the two-pin variety the red and the black flex leads **ONLY** must be connected. The green earth lead should be trimmed in the manner indicated in Fig. 2.

**ON NO ACCOUNT MUST THE EARTH LEAD BE CONNECTED TO EITHER OF THE SUPPLY TERMINALS.**

This Transformer provides an economical and perfectly safe means of running a 20-volt motor. It transforms the high voltage of the mains supply to the requisite low voltage. The Transformer can be used in connection with any apparatus requiring an Alternating Current supply of 1 ampere at 20 volts.

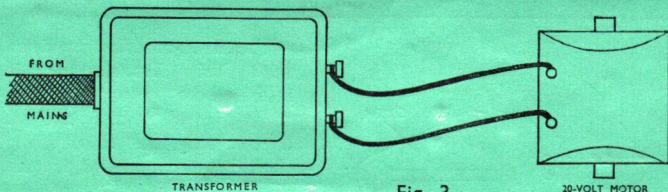


Fig. 3

The illustration shows how the Transformer is connected for driving a 20-volt motor.

Care should be taken not to exceed the rated output of the Transformer, as continuous overloading causes damage to the windings.

**MADE IN ENGLAND BY MECCANO LIMITED**