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Product Name :

Distribution Trainer

Product Code :

SLE/EPS/02



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Description :

Distribution Trainer (Product Code: SLE/EPS/02) is a two-panel electrical training system used to teach low-voltage and three-phase power distribution — feeders, loads, regulation, ring main and radial circuits — in power systems laboratories at engineering colleges, polytechnics and technical institutes. Its upper panel covers distribution basics with lamps and variable resistances, while its lower panel simulates industrial three-phase distribution using two three-phase transformers, one of which steps the line voltage down to 110 V. It is made by **Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab)**, an OEM manufacturer, at its own factory in Ambala, India.

Key Details

Parameter	Detail
Upper panel	Basics of distribution: low-voltage AC and DC supplies, a set of lamps and variable resistances
Feeder and load simulation	Variable resistances simulate a feeder cable; lamps simulate loads
Lower panel	Advanced three-phase distribution: connections to two three-phase transformers, lines and loads to simulate industrial powerdistribution
Supply transformer	Reduces the incoming supply voltage to the correct value for the experiments
Line receive transformer	Reduces the line voltage down to 110 V
Transformer connections	Adjustable primary tappings; secondary winding star point can be connected to earth
Metering	All current, voltage and power meters needed for the experiments are on the panels
Experiments	Ring main and radial circuits; principles of regulation
Product code	SLE/EPS/02
Manufacturer	Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab) — OEM
Country of origin	India (made in Ambala, Haryana)

What Is the Distribution Trainer Used For?

Students start on the upper panel, where a variable resistance stands in for a length of feeder cable and lamps act as consumer loads. Wiring the feeder as a radial circuit and then as a ring main shows why the ring keeps voltage higher at the far end and keeps supply going if one section is opened. Connecting the low-voltage AC supplies and changing load makes voltage regulation — the drop between no load and full load — something students can measure rather than just calculate.

The lower panel moves the same ideas to three-phase systems. One transformer brings the incoming supply down to the correct value for the experiments, lines carry power to the loads, and t er. Adjus ces in rea ra