

TM 9-1825A

WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL

ORDNANCE MAINTENANCE

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

(DELCO-REMY)

WAR DEPARTMENT

12 JANUARY 1944

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CONTENTS

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(For explanation of symbols, see FM 21-6)

	Paragraphs	Pages
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION.....	1-2	5
CHAPTER 2. GENERATORS.....	3-38	6-78
SECTION I Basic principles of operation....	3-6	6-11
II Group I—Third-brush, type one generators.....	7-14	12-34
III Group II—Two-brush, type one or type two generators.....	15-22	35-48
IV Group III—Third-brush, type two heavy-duty generators....	23-30	49-59
V Group IV—Two or four-brush shunt, type two heavy-duty generators.....	31-38	60-78
CHAPTER 3. REGULATORS.....	39-86	79-150
SECTION I Basic principles of operation....	39-46	79-86
II Group I—Step-voltage controls..	47-54	87-94
III Group II—Voltage regulators for type one generators.....	55-62	95-103
IV Group III—Current and voltage regulators for type one gener- ators.....	63-70	104-113
V Group IV—Current and voltage regulators for type two gener- ators.....	71-78	114-138
VI Group V—Voltage regulators for type two generators.....	79-86	139-150
CHAPTER 4. DISTRIBUTORS.....	87-110	151-178
SECTION I Basic principles of operation....	87-89	151-153
II Group I—Single contact set, standard mounting.....	90-96	154-164
III Group II—Dual contact set, standard mounting.....	97-103	165-169
IV Group III—Special mountings...	104-110	170-178

**ORDNANCE MAINTENANCE
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (DELCO-REMY)**

	Paragraphs	Pages
CHAPTER 5. CRANKING MOTORS	111-168	179
SECTION I Basic principles of operation	111-112	179
II Group I—Cranking motors less drive mechanism	113-120	180-192
III Group II—Cranking motors using Bendix drive	121-128	193-198
IV Group III—Cranking motors— heavy-duty type	129-136	199-204
V Group IV—Cranking motors— heavy-duty type with gear reduction	137-144	205-209
VI Group V—Cranking motors using overrunning clutch type drive ..	145-152	210-218
VII Group VI—Cranking motors— heavy-duty type, using Dyer drive	153-160	219-237
VIII Group VII—Cranking motors— heavy-duty type, for cranking radial engines	161-168	238-254
CHAPTER 6. MISCELLANEOUS	169-207	255
SECTION I Ignition coils	169-170	255-257
II Group I—Switches	171-175	258-274
III Group II—Switches	176-182	275-284
IV Horns	183-188	285-288
V Booster coils	189-193	289-292
VI Relays	194-196	293-294
VII Filters and shielding	197-199	295-297
VIII Magnetic switches and solenoids ..	200-207	298-309
CHAPTER 7. SPECIAL TOOLS	208	310
REFERENCES		311
INDEX		312

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

	Paragraph
Scope	1
Contents and arrangement of manual	2

1. SCOPE.

a. The instructions contained in this manual are for the information and guidance of personnel charged with the maintenance and repair of Delco-Remy electrical equipment. These instructions are supplementary to field and technical manuals prepared for the using arms. This manual does not contain information which is intended primarily for the using arms, since such information is available to ordnance maintenance personnel in 100-series TM's or FM's.

b. This manual contains a description of, and procedure for disassembly, inspection, repair, assembly, and test of Delco-Remy electrical equipment used on ordnance applications.

2. CONTENTS AND ARRANGEMENT OF MANUAL.

a. The chapters in the manual deal with the various electrical units used on ordnance applications. Thus, chapter 2 covers Generators; chapter 3, Regulators, and so on, as listed in the table of contents. Each chapter is broken down into sections, which deal with various constructions and designs of the electrical unit covered in the chapter. Thus, chapter 2, Generators, is divided into five sections, the first of which is general. Section II covers third-brush standard-duty generators; section III covers Shunt, standard-duty generators; section IV covers Third-brush, heavy-duty generators, while section V covers Shunt, heavy-duty generators. The specifications for each type of generator are covered in the particular section that deals with that type generator. All other chapters are similarly arranged.

ORDNANCE MAINTENANCE
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (DELCO-REMY)

CHAPTER 2
GENERATORS

Section I

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

Construction	Paragraph 3
Function	4
Wiring circuits	5
Control of output	6

3. CONSTRUCTION.

a. The generator is a machine used to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy. The generator is so mounted as to be driven by the engine, and it uses some of the mechanical energy from the engine to create electrical energy. The generator consists of a field frame with field coils which produce a magnetic field, an armature to support

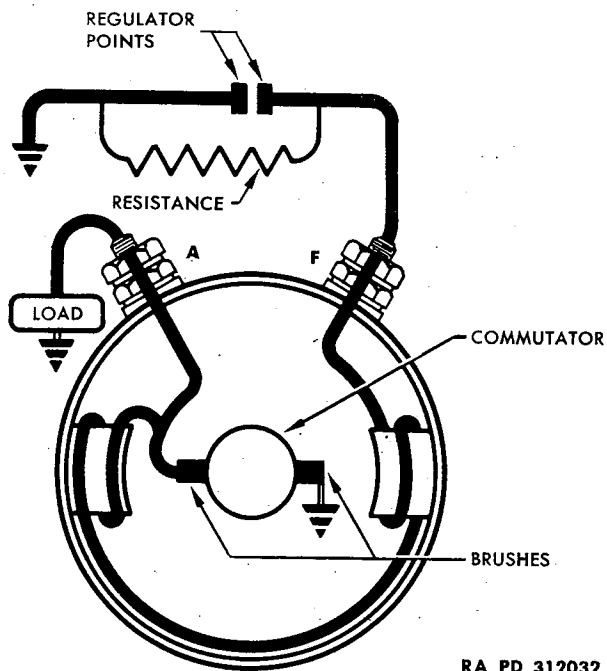


Figure 1—Type One Generator—Externally Grounded Field Circuit

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

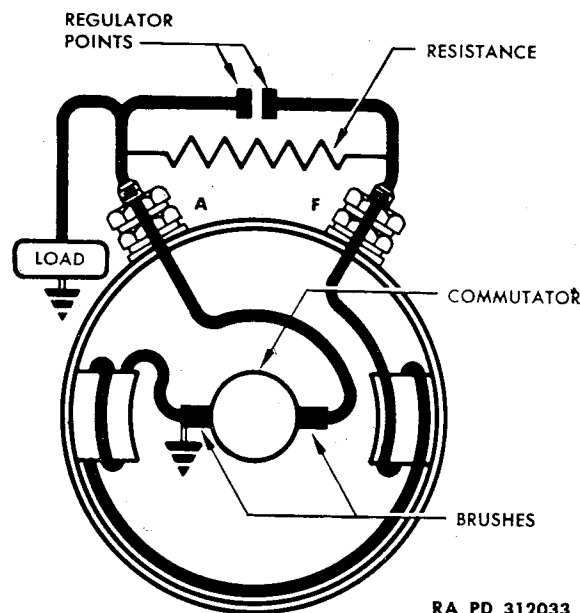


Figure 2—Type Two Generator—Internally Grounded Field Circuit

conductors in and rotate conductors through the magnetic field, a commutator on the armature and stationary brushes on the commutator end head to carry away current induced in armature conductors, and bearings to support the armature.

4. FUNCTION.

a. The generator has two jobs. It restores to the battery the current withdrawn during cranking, thus maintaining the battery in a charged condition. Secondly, it carries the connected electrical load up to the capacity of the generator, when the generator is operating at speeds at which substantial or maximum generator output is available, thus preventing undue or prolonged draining of the battery.

5. WIRING CIRCUITS.

a. Generators are connected internally in two different ways. It is necessary to understand the two types of wiring circuits, because each type has its own checking procedure. The checking procedure for type one does not apply to the checking procedure for type two.

b. Generator output is controlled by varying the field strength. In third-brush generators the third brush is shifted toward or away from a main brush to increase or lower the field strength and thus increase or lower generator output. In shunt generators (and on many

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ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (DELCO-REMY)**

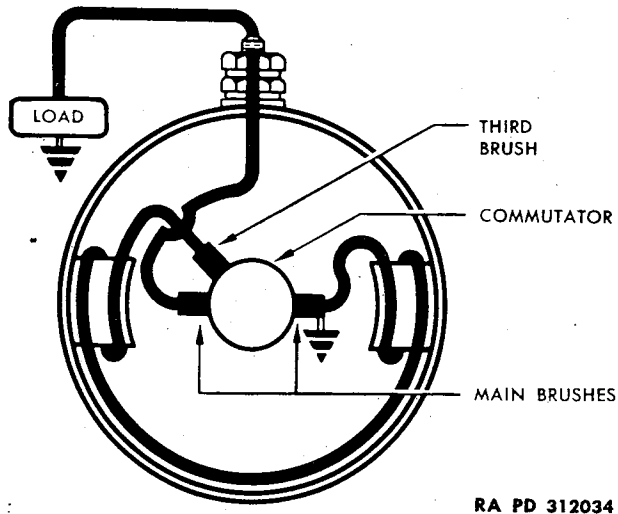


Figure 3—Third-brush Generator Wiring Circuit

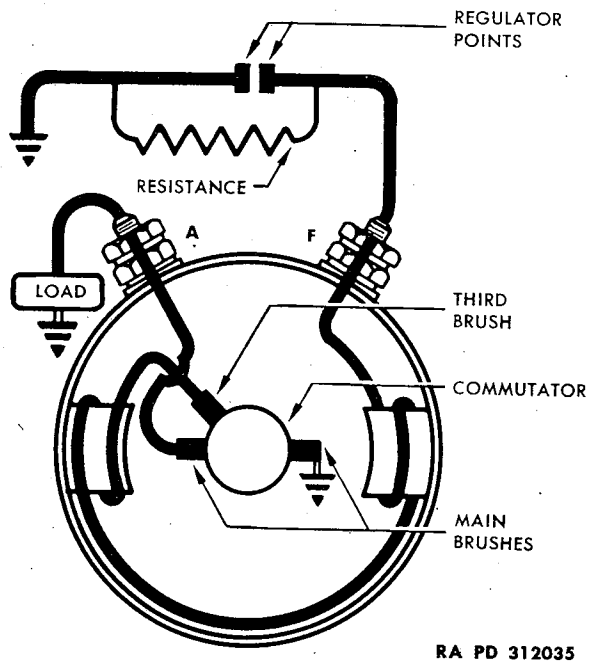


Figure 4—Third-brush Generator Using External Regulation

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

third-brush generators) the field strength is varied by inserting or removing resistance in the generator field circuit. Inserting resistance reduces field strength, cuts down generator output. Removing the resistance increases field strength, permits increased generator output.

e. The part of the circuit in which the resistance is inserted determines whether the generator is type one or type two. Figure 1 illustrates a simplified wiring circuit for type one generator. The field circuit is connected inside the generator to the insulated brush. Outside the generator, the other end of the field circuit is connected to ground (the return circuit) through a resistance, or through a set of points. The resistance and set of points are in the regulator, the operation of which will be detailed in chapter 3.

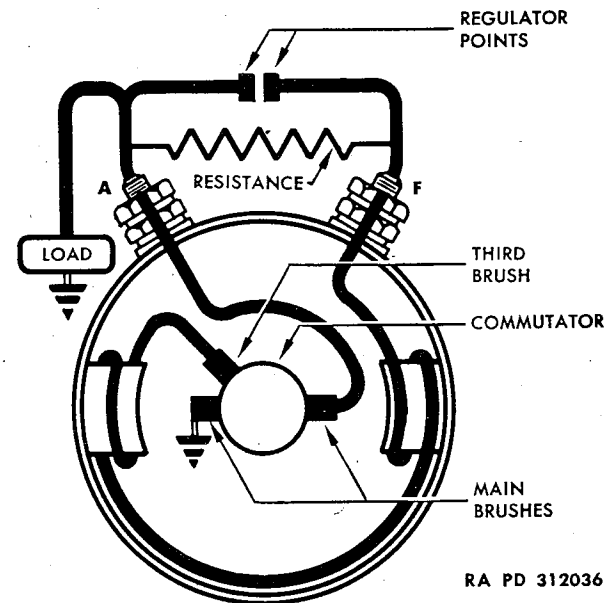


Figure 5—Type Two Third-brush Generator with External Regulation

d. Figure 2 illustrates a simplified wiring circuit for type two generator. The field circuit is connected inside the generator to the grounded brush. Outside the generator, the other end of the field circuit is connected to the insulated brush through a resistance or through a set of points.

e. Since the field circuit of type one generator is normally insulated inside the generator (when used with external control or regulator), while the field circuit of type two generator is normally grounded inside the generator, two different checking procedures are required in checking the generators.

