# CHARGING SYSTEM

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## CHARGING SYSTEM CIRCUIT

Fig. 11-1

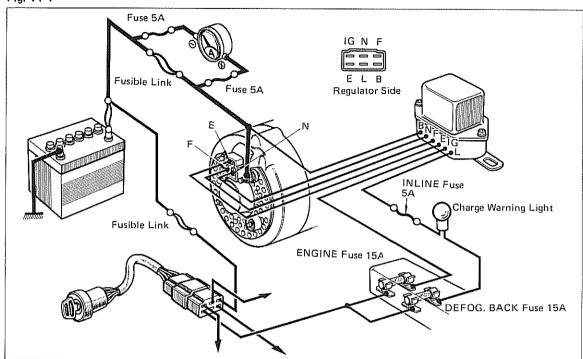
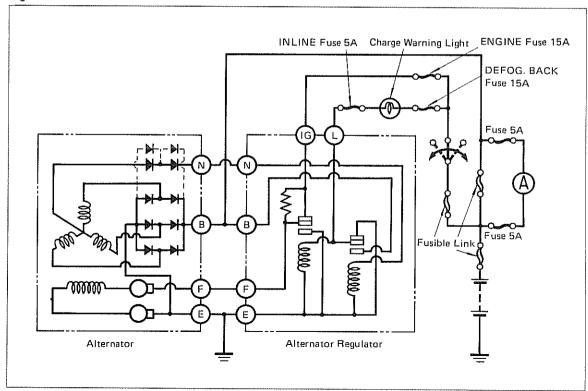


Fig. 11-2



## FOR ALTERNATOR WITH IC REGULATOR

Fig. 11-3

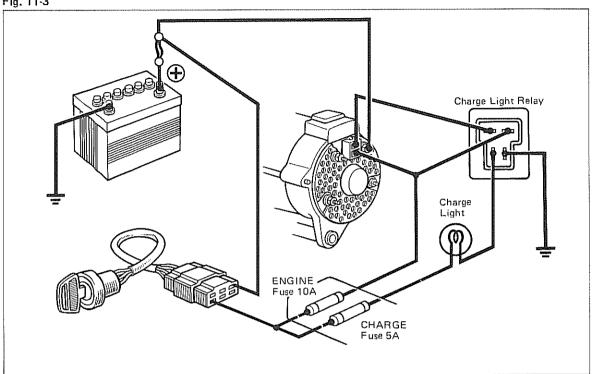


Fig. 11-4

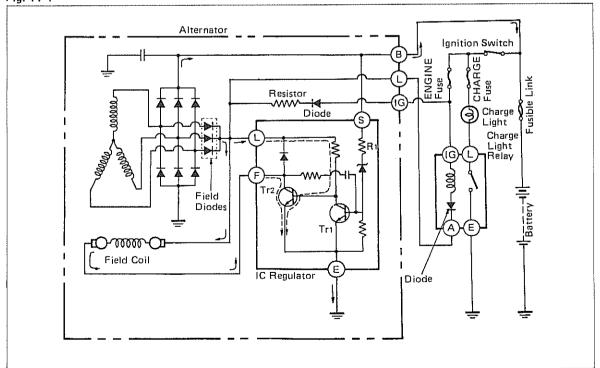
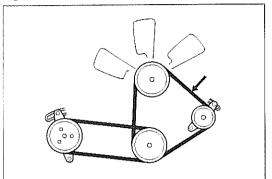


Fig. 11-5



## **ON-VEHICLE INSPECTION**

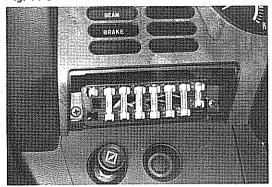


1. Inspect the following system components:

Drive belf tension at 10 kg (22 lb):

8 — 12 mm (0.3 — 0.5 in.)

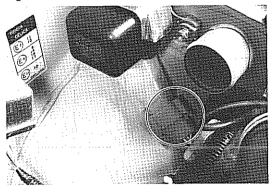
Fig. 11-6





2. Fuses
ENGINE fuse 15A
GAUGE fuse 15A

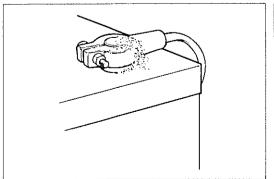
Fig. 11-7





Installed condition of wiring for alternator and regulator.

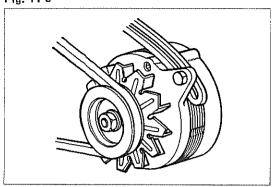
Fig. 11-8





 Battery terminal and fusible link Loose Corroded Burnt

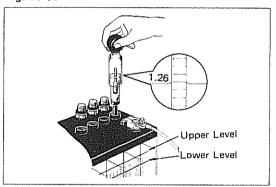
Fig. 11-9





Alternator on-vehicle condition
 Abnormal noise from alternator when engine is running.

Fig. 11-10

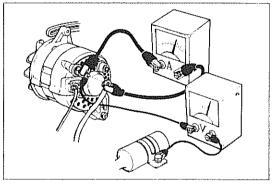




6. Specific gravity 1.25 - 1.27

Connect the voltmeter and ammeter as shown in the figure.

Fig. 11-11

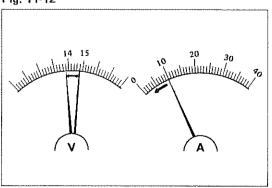




### PERFORMANCE TEST USING VOLT-METER & AMMETER

- Disconnect the wire from terminal B of the alternator and connect the wire to the negative terminal of the ammeter.
- Connect the test lead from the positive terminal of the ammeter to terminal B of the alternator.
- 3. Connect the positive lead of the voltmeter to terminal B of the alternator.
- 4. Connect the negative lead of the voltmeter to ground.

Fig. 11-12





Note —Be careful not to cause a short.

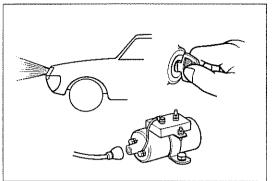
#### No-load Performance Test

Regulated voltage: 13.8 – 14.8V

Current: Less than 10A

Engine speed: Idling to 2,000 rpm

Fig. 11-13

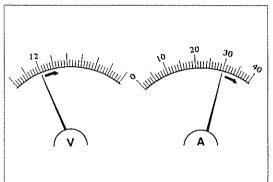




#### Load Performance Test

- Crank the engine with ignition coil high tension cord disconnected for about 5 to 10 seconds.
- 2. Turn on headlights and accessories.

Fig. 11-14





 Start engine, and run it at approximately 2,000 rpm.

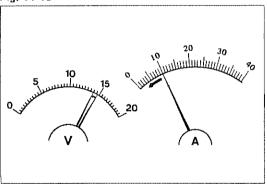
Regulated voltage:

12V

Current:

More than 30A

Fig. 11-15





#### WITH IC REGURATOR TYPE

## **No-load Performance Test**

Regulated voltage:

14.0 - 14.7V

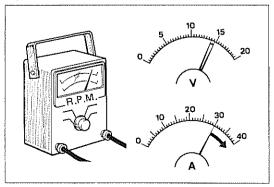
Current:

Less than 10A

Engine speed:

Idling to 2,000 rpm

Fig. 11-16





#### Load Performance Test

- 1. Run engine at 2,000 rpm.
- 2. Turn on headlights and all accessories.

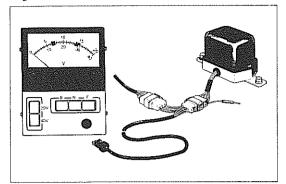
Regulated voltage:

14.0 - 14.7V

Current:

More than 30 A

Fig. 11-17



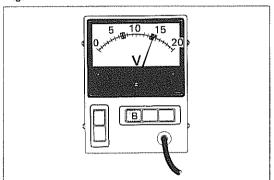
# PERFORMANCE TEST BY ALTERNATOR CHECKER

SST [09081-00011]

 Unplug the alternator regulator connector and plug in the checker connector.

Push 20V switch.

Fig. 11-18





2. Check B terminal voltage,

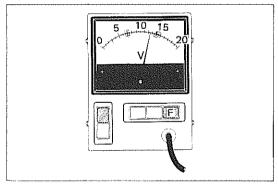
#### Push B switch.

Raise engine speed from idling to 2,000 rpm.

Standard voltage: 13.8 - 14.8V

If not within standard, probable cause is the alternator regulator.

Fig. 11-19





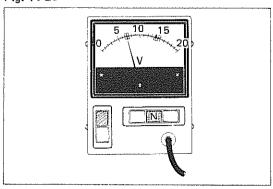
3. Check F terminal voltage.

#### Push F switch.

Gradually raise engine speed. The checker reading should gradually decrease from 12 to 3 volts.

If decrease is not registered, probable cause is alternator regulator.

Fig. 11-20





4. Check N terminal voltage.

#### Push N switch.

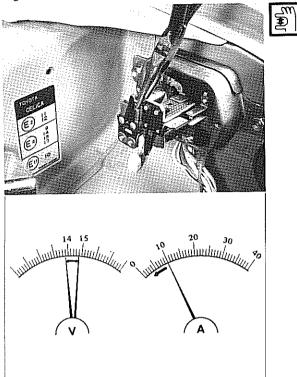
Maintain engine speed at approximately 1,500 rpm. The pointer should be at a half of B terminal voltage.

#### Standard voltage: 6.9 - 7.4V

If the voltage is higher, the cause will be (+) rectifier

If the voltage is lower, the cause will be (-) rectifier.

Fig. 11-21



## ADJUST OUTPUT VOLTAGE

If not within the output voltage, adjust by bending the adjusting arm.

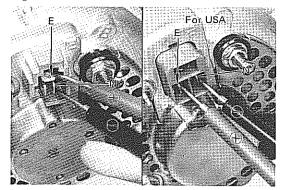
Voltage:

13.8 - 14.8V

Engine speed:

Idling to 2,000 rpm

Fig. 11-22



#### ALTERNATOR INSPECTION

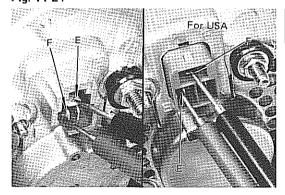
Negative side rectifier short test.
 Connect an ohmmeter (-) lead to N terminal and (+) lead to E terminal.
 Meter should indicate infinity.

Fig. 11-23



Positive side rectifier short test.
 Connect an ohmmeter (-) lead to B terminal and (+) lead to N terminal.
 Meter should indicate infinity.

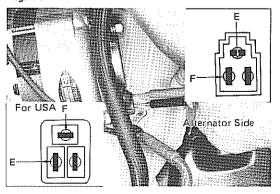
Fig. 11-24



3. Check rotor coil resistance.

Resistance:  $5-9 \Omega$ 

Fig. 11-25



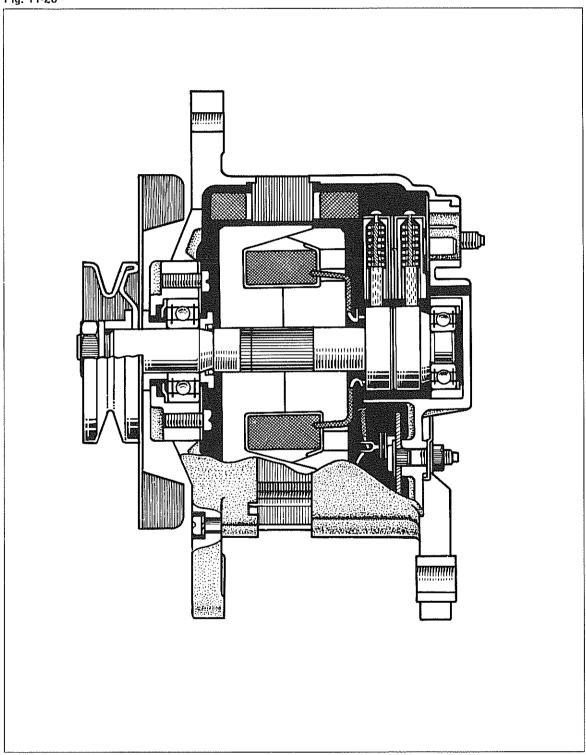


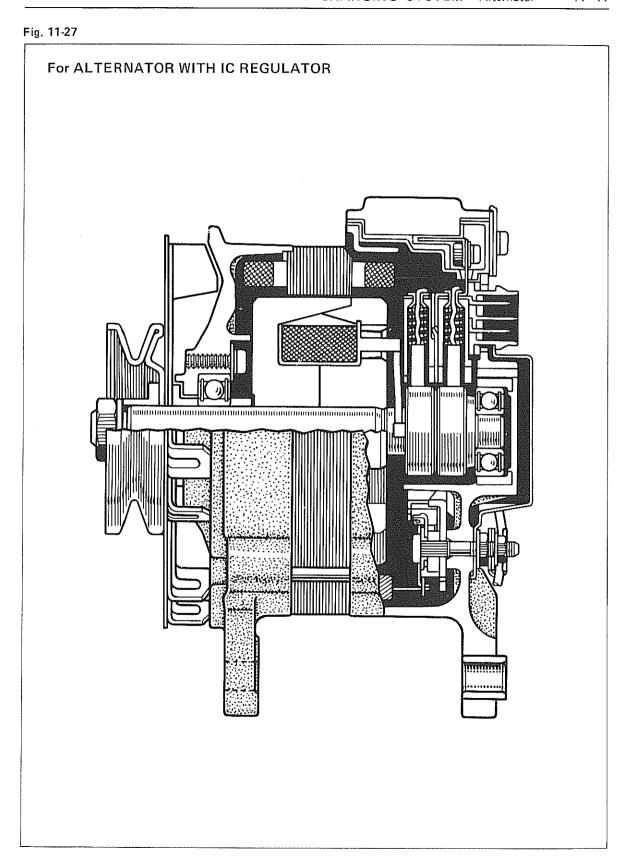
 Turn the ignition switch to ON position, and check to see if there is battery voltage at F terminal. If not, check the ENGINE fuse.

# **ALTERNATOR**

**CUTAWAY VIEW** 

Fig. 11-26





### DISASSEMBLY

Fig. 11-28

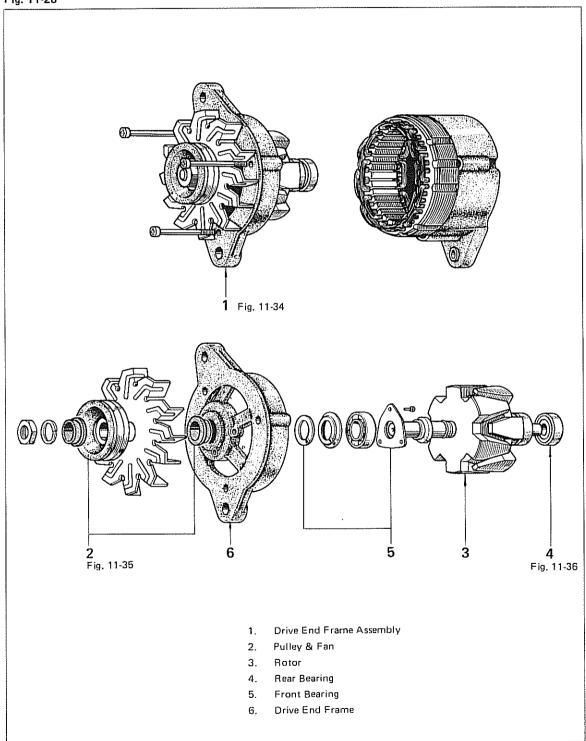


Fig. 11-29

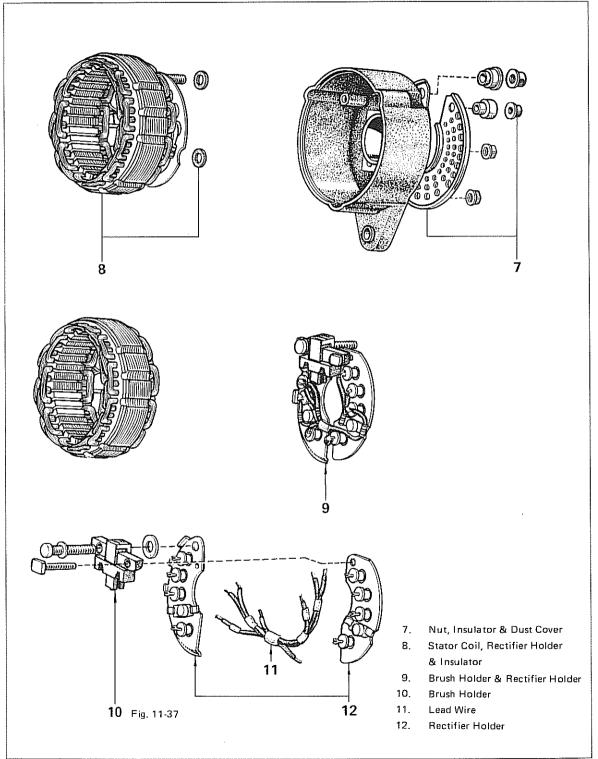


Fig. 11-30

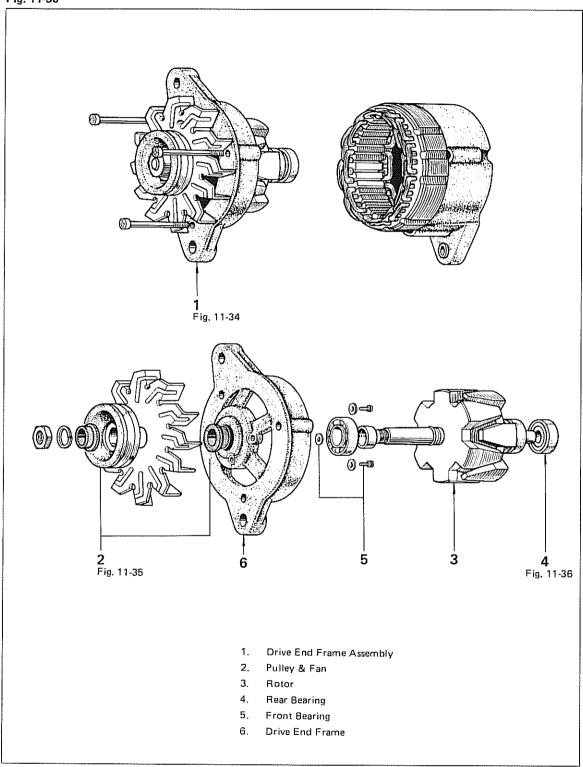
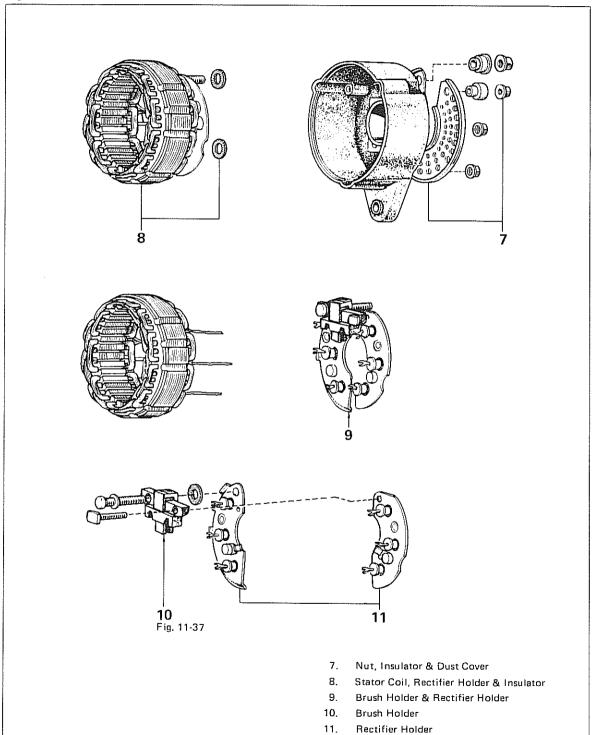


Fig. 11-31



## For Alternator with IC Regulator

Fig. 11-32

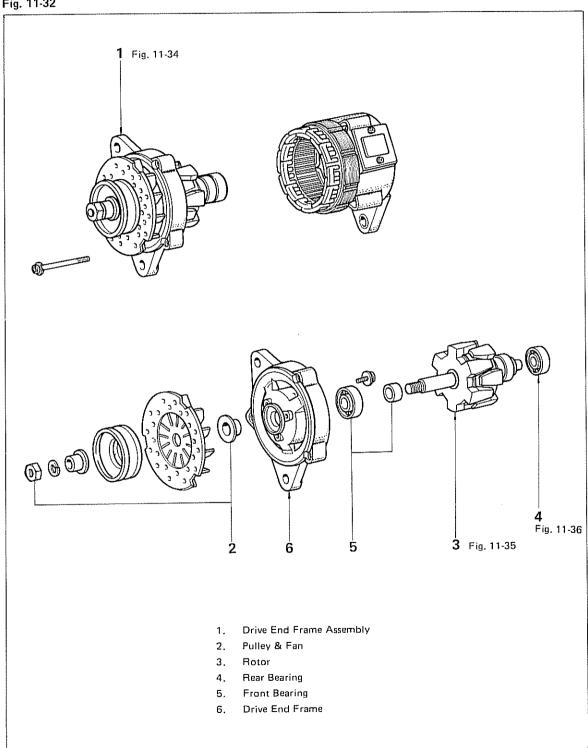


Fig. 11-33

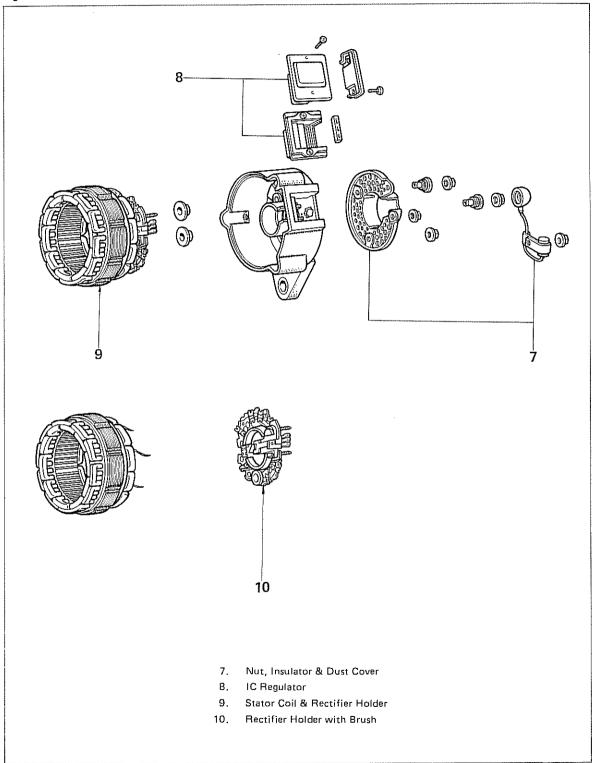
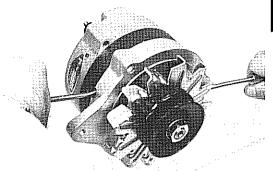


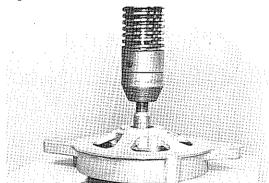
Fig. 11-34





Pry the drive end frame form the stator and tap it off.

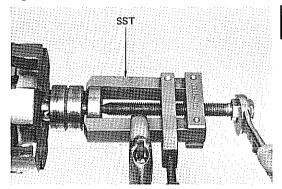
Fig. 11-35



**\*\*** 

Remove the rotor from the drive end frame with a press.

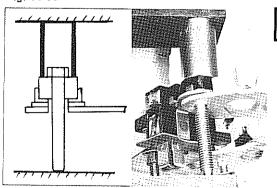
Fig. 11-36





Remove the rotor shaft rear bearing with SST. SST[09286-46011]

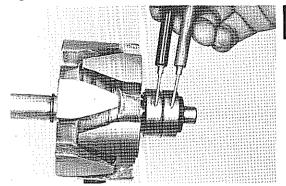
Fig. 11-37





Remove the brush holder assembly with a 10 mm socket wrench and vise.

Fig. 11-38



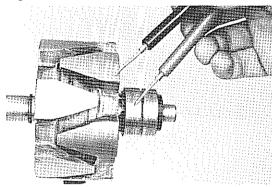
## **INSPECTION & REPAIR**

## η Rotor

1. Open circuit test

Standard resistance:  $4.1 - 4.3 \Omega$ 

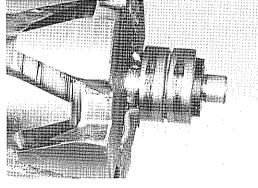
Fig. 11-39





2. Ground test
Meter should indicate infinity.

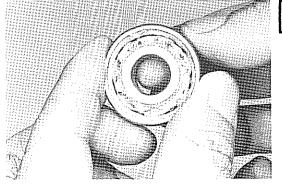
Fig. 11-40





3. Check slip ring for being dirt or burn.

Fig. 11-41

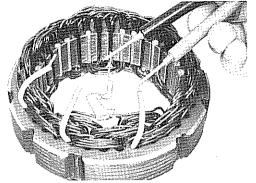




### Bearing

Check bearing for wear or roughness.

Fig. 11-42

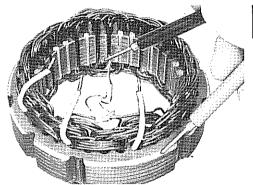




#### Stator

Open circuit test
 Test all four leads for continuity.

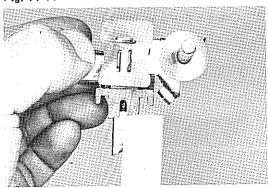
Fig. 11-43





2. Ground test
Meter should indicate infinity.

Fig. 11-44





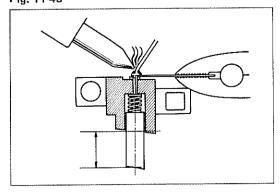
### Brush & Brush Holder

1. Check the exposed brush length.

Minimum exposed length:

5.5 mm (0.22 in.)

Fig. 11-45





2. When replacing the brushes, assemble them as shown in the figure.

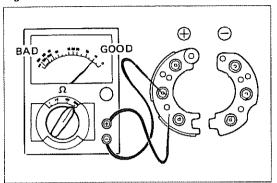
Exposed length: 12.5 mm

(0,49 in.)

with IC regulator

16.5 mm (0.65 in.)

Fig. 11-46

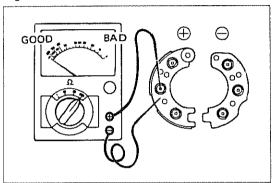




#### Rectifier

Rectifier holder positive side
 Connect an ohmmeter (+) lead to the rectifier holder, and the (-) lead of the meter to the rectifier terminal. If there is no continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

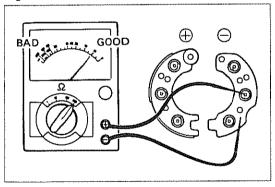
Fig. 11-47





Reverse polarity of test leads and check again. If there is continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

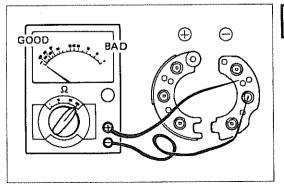
Fig. 11-48





Rectifier holder negative side
 Connect an ohmmeter (+) lead to the rectifier terminal, and the (-) lead of the meter to the rectifier holder. If there is no continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

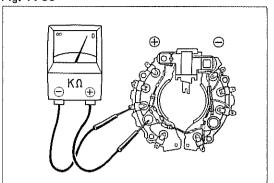
Fig. 11-49





 Reverse polarity of test leads and check again. If there is continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

Fig. 11-50

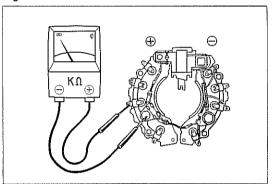




# Rectifier (for Alternator with IC Regulator)

Rectifier holder positive side
 Connect an ohmmeter (+) lead to the rectifier holder, and the (-) lead of the meter to the rectifier terminal. If there is no continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

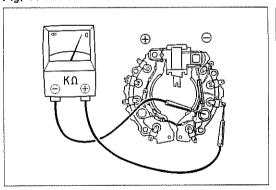
Fig. 11-51





Reverse polarity of test leads and check again. If there is continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

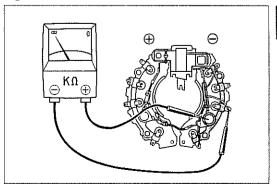
Fig. 11-52





Rectifier holder negative side
 Connect an ohmmeter (+) lead to the rectifier terminal, and the (—) lead of the meter
 to the rectifier holder. If there is non continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

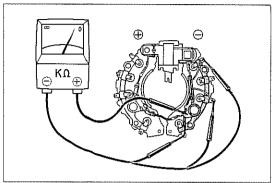
Fig. 11-53





4. Reverse polarity of test leads and check again. If there is continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

Fig. 11-54

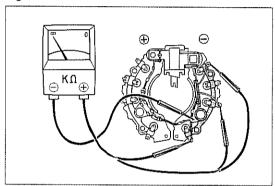




# Field Diodes (for Alternator with IC Regulator)

 Connect an ohmmeter (+) lead to the rectifier holder, and the (-) lead of the meter to the field diode terminal. If there is no continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

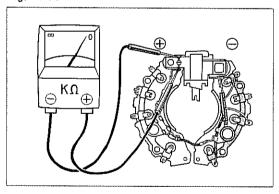
Fig. 11-55





Reverse polarity of test leads and check again. If there is continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

Fig. 11-56

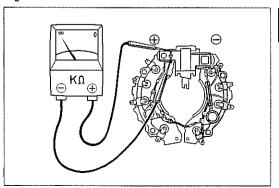




### Diode (for Alternator with IC Regulator)

Connect an ohmmeter (+) lead to the resistor side, and the (-) lead of the meter to the diode other side. If there is no continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

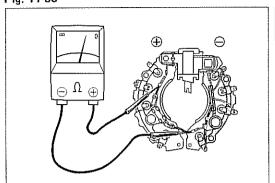
Fig. 11-57





Reverse polarity of test leads and check again. If there is continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

Fig. 11-58





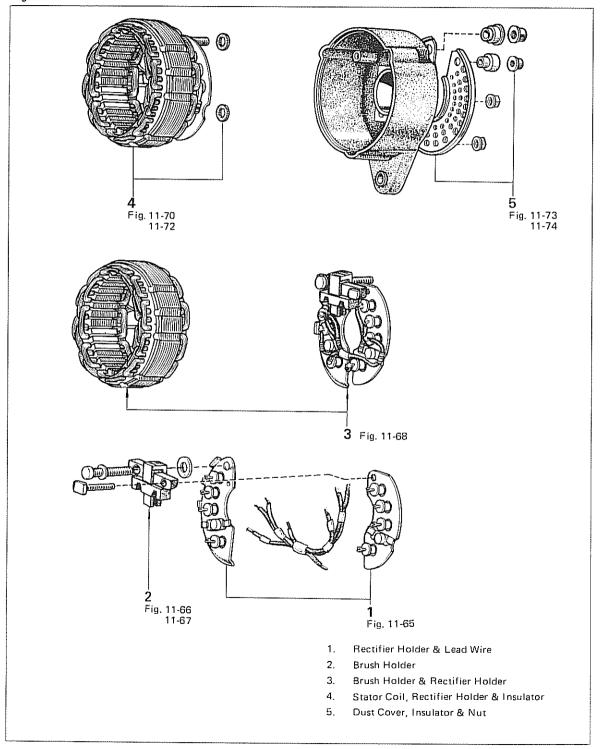
# Resistor (for Alternator with IC Regulator)

Connect an ohmmeter (+) lead to the diode side, and the (-) lead of the meter to the (-) rectifier side. If there is no continuity, rectifier assembly must be replaced.

Resistance:  $2.8 - 3.0 \Omega$ 

### **ASSEMBLY**

Fig. 11-59



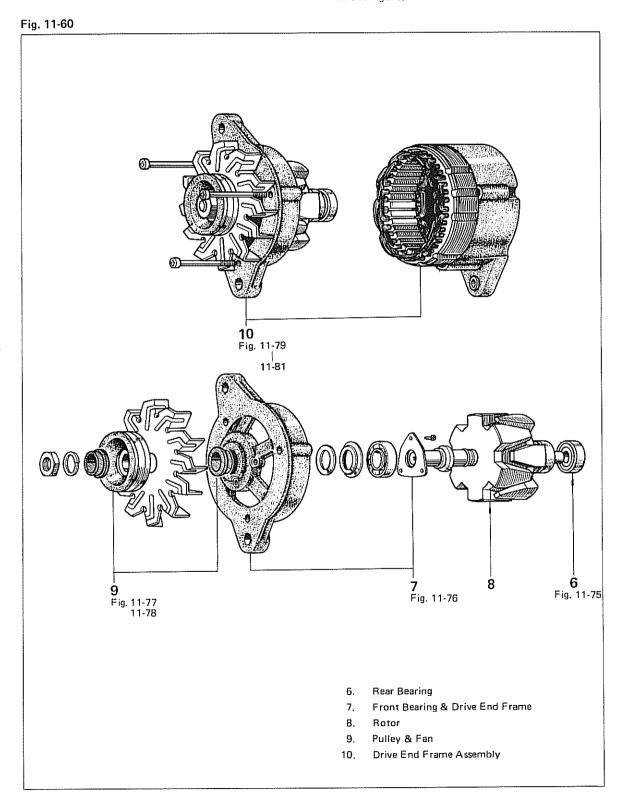


Fig. 11-61

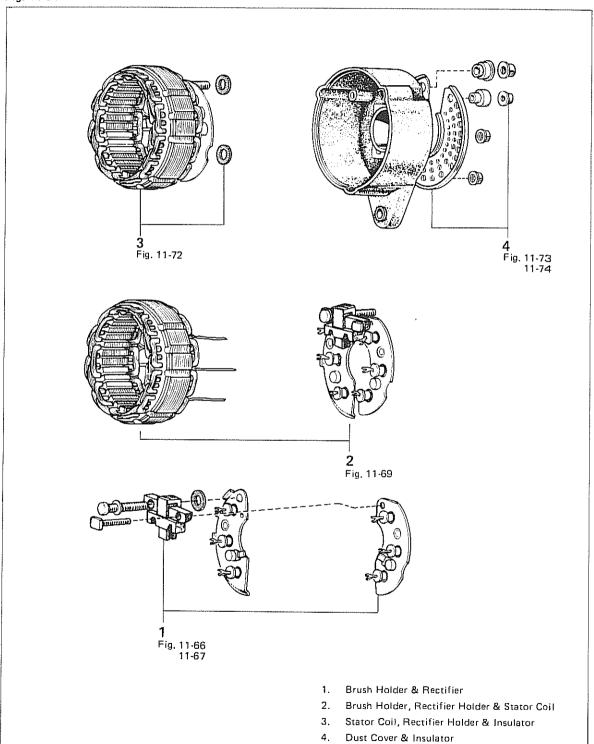
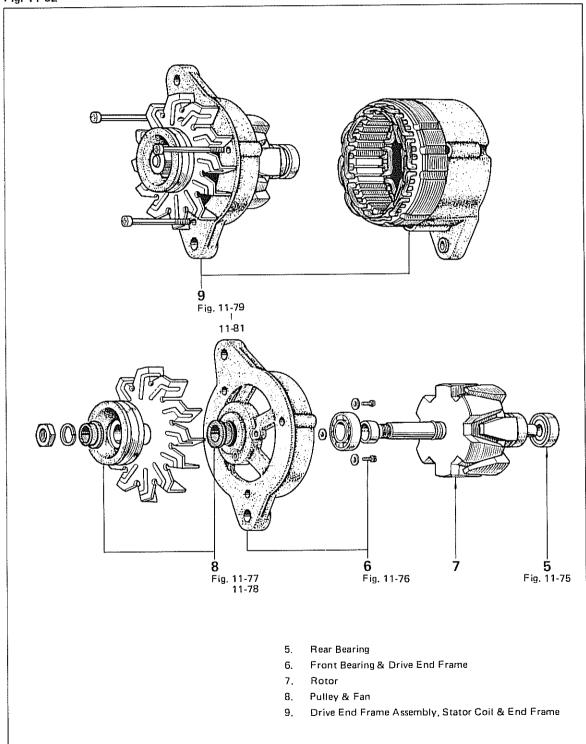


Fig. 11-62



### For Alternator with IC Regulator

Fig. 11-63

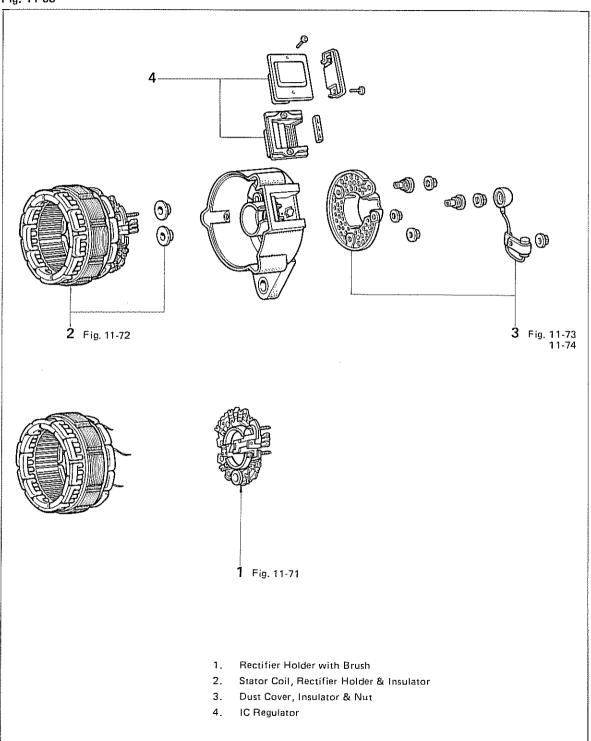


Fig. 11-64

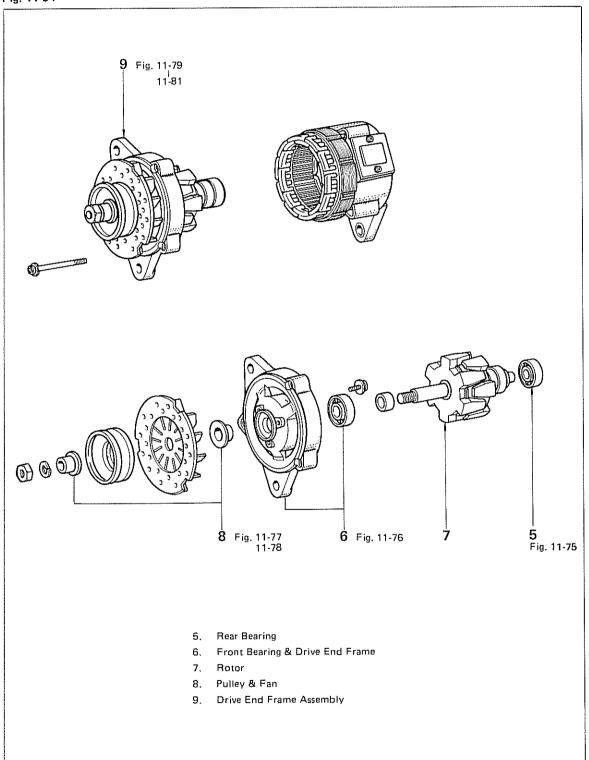
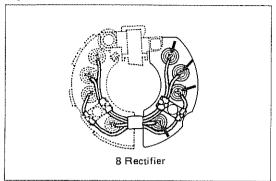


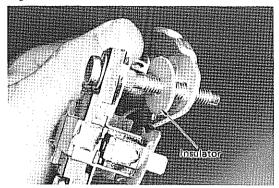
Fig. 11-65





[With 8 rectifier]
Solder negative side rectifiers.

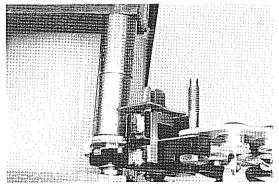
Fig. 11-66





Insert insulator between the positive rectifier holder and brush holder.

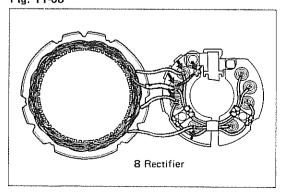
Fig. 11-67





Install the brush holder onto the rectifier holder with a socket wrench and vise.

Fig. 11-68

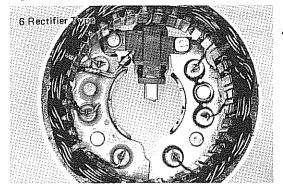




[With 8 rectifier]

Connect stator coil N lead onto (+) rectifier terminal and brush holder treminal.

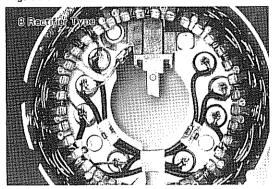
Fig. 11-69





[With 6 rectifier]
Solder each lead wire onto rectifier or terminal as shown in the figure.

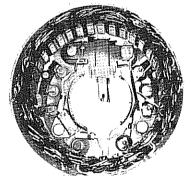
Fig. 11-70





[With 8 rectifier] Solder each lead wire onto rectifier or terminal as is shown in the figure.

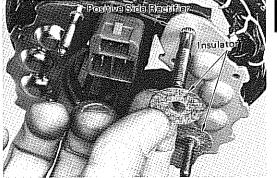
Fig. 11-71





[with IC regulator] Solder each lead wire onto rectifier or terminal as is shown in the figure.

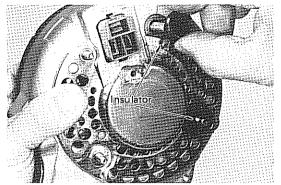
Fig. 11-72





Assemble the rear end frame and rectifier holder with insulators,

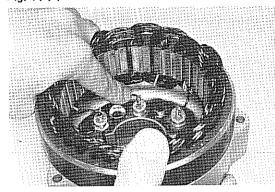
Fig. 11-73





Assemble the rear end cover with the insulators.

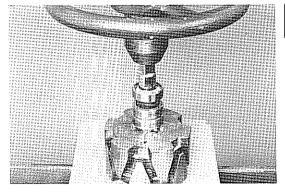
Fig. 11-74





If there is danger of the stator coil terminal wiring contacting the frame or rotor, correct by bending the wiring.

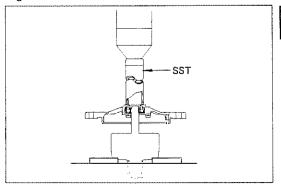
Fig. 11-75





Press the rear bearing onto the rotor shaft, with a press.

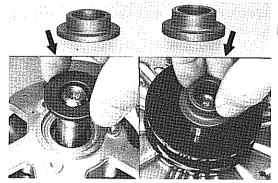
Fig. 11-76





Press and drive the end frame assembly onto the rotor shaft with SST. SST[09612-22010]

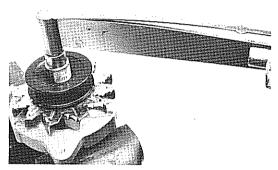
Fig. 11-77





Install the collars as shown in the figure.

Fig. 11-78

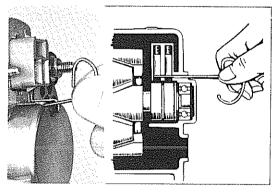




Tighten the nut to specified torque,

Tightening torque: 5.0 - 6.5 kg-m (37 - 47 ft-lb)

Fig. 11-79

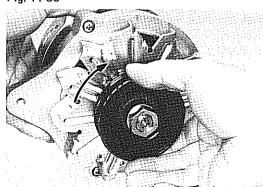




Push in brushes and temporarily lock them in place with a wire inserted through the access hole in end frame,

Position lead wires to clear rotor.

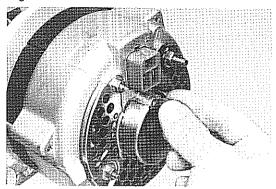
Fig. 11-80





Remove locking wire form the rear end frame and make sure the rotor rotates smoothly.

Fig. 11-81



Seal the brush service hole.

# **ALTERNATOR REGULATOR**

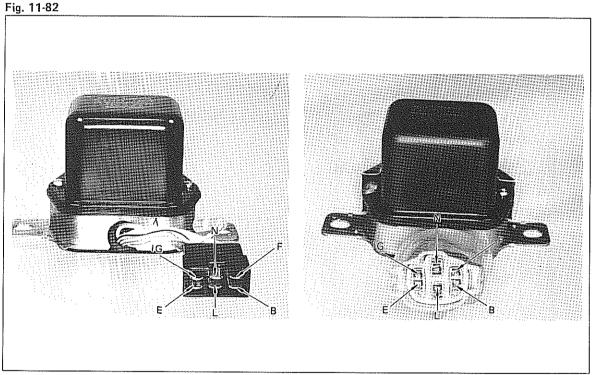
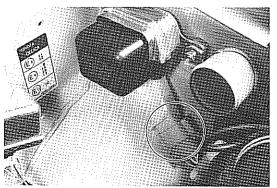


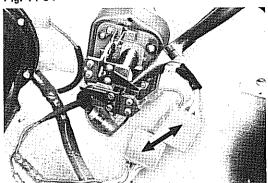
Fig. 11-83



### **INSPECTION & ADJUSTMENT**

Check the connector fitting condition before inspecting the regulator.

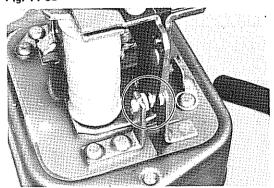
Fig. 11-84





Always be sure to have the regulator connector pulled out when inspecting and adjusting.

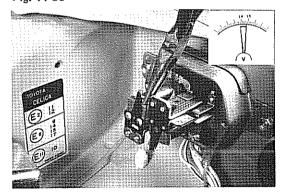
Fig. 11-85





Inspect each point surface for burn or excessive damage. Replace if defective,

Fig. 11-86

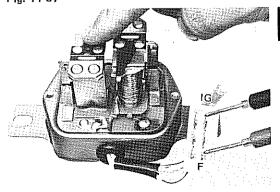


Voltage adjustment

To adjust, bend the voltage regulator adjusting arm.

Regulated voltage: 13.8 - 14.8V

Fig. 11-87



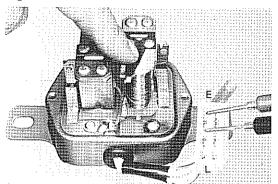


Resistance measurement between terminals.

1G - F

Voltage regulator	At rest 0 Ω	
	Pulled in approx.	11 Ω

Fig. 11-88

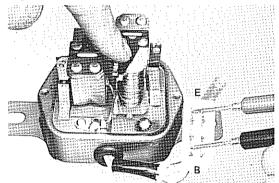




L - E

Voltage relay	At rest 0Ω	77.1
	Pulled in approx.	100 Ω

Fig. 11-89

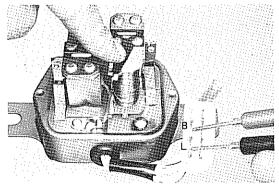




 $\mathsf{B}-\mathsf{E}$ 

Voltage relay	At rest infinity
	Pulled in approx, 100 $\Omega$

Fig. 11-90

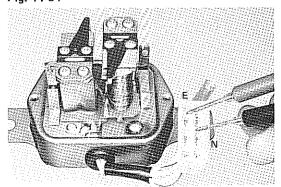




B - L

Voltage relay	At rest infinity
	Pulled in 0 Ω

Fig. 11-91





N - EApprox. 25  $\Omega$