



## CHARGING SYSTEMS

### NOTE: ALTERNATORS ARE NOT BATTERY CHARGERS



#### \* ENGINE HORSEPOWER REQUIRED FOR ALTERNATORS

For every 23 AMPS of alternator output about one horsepower is required.

FOR EXAMPLE: A 12 volt, 115 AMP alternator requires 5 horsepower.

(115 divided by 23 = 5 horsepower). A 24 volt unit requires twice the horsepower.



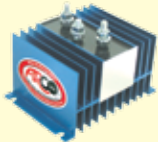
#### \* ALTERNATORS ARE NOT BATTERY CHARGERS

Alternators are designed to supply current for the accessory load and maintain the charge of the battery. **Most alternators can safely charge at only two-thirds of their maximum rated output.** When trying to recharge a dead battery, the alternator will charge at maximum output for extended periods of time causing the alternator to overheat. **High heat destroys** transistors, diodes and windings.



#### \* ONE-WIRE ALTERNATORS CAN NOT BE USED WITH BATTERY ISOLATORS

One-wire alternators, sometimes referred to as self-exciting alternators, require battery voltage at the output terminal in order to charge. Since battery isolators eliminate the battery voltage to the alternator, you must use a battery isolator with an ignition excite capability or modifications must be made to the alternator to allow ignition excitation.



#### \* ALTERNATORS MUST TURN THE PROPER RPM IN ORDER TO FUNCTION

Just because the alternator looks like it's turning, doesn't mean it's turning fast enough to charge. **Most alternators do not start charging until they reach 1,000 RPM** alternator shaft speed. 5,000 RPM alternator shaft speed is normally required to reach maximum output. If you're not sure what the alternator shaft speed is, you can determine this with the pulley ratio. Measure the diameter of the crank shaft or drive pulley and the alternator pulley. Divide the crank shaft pulley diameter by the alternator pulley diameter. This figure would be the engine-to-alternator RPM ratio. A normal ratio would be 2.5 to 1. For example, let's say we have a 7 inch diameter crank shaft pulley and a 2.75 inch alternator pulley. We would divide 7 inches by 2.75 which equals 2.54 to 1. If the engine was turning 1,000 RPM we would multiply 1,000 by 2.54 which would give us 2,540 alternator RPM.

**Again, with today's high amperage alternators, belt condition and tension are critical in proper alternator performance.**

Alternator Pulley



Crankshaft Pulley

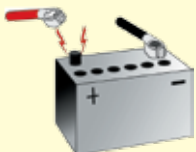
### IF YOU ARE ABLE TO TURN THE ALTERNATOR FAN BY HAND, YOU DO NOT HAVE THE BELT TIGHT ENOUGH.



#### \* ALTERNATORS WILL CHARGE WHEN TURNING IN EITHER DIRECTION

#### \* NEVER DISCONNECT THE BATTERY CABLE WHEN THE ALTERNATOR IS CHARGING

A common practice with the old generator system was to disconnect the battery cable while the engine was running to see if the generator was working. If this procedure is done on today's transistorized alternator systems, severe damage to the internal components of the alternator usually will be the end result. **This includes using a battery selector switch while the engine is running.**



## ALTERNATORS APPROVED FOR MARINE USE

Alternators that are being installed on inboard gasoline engines must be certified to meet Coast Guard requirements for ignition protection. In order for the alternator to be certified, it must pass the testing procedure, Marine SAE J1171, laid-out by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE).

Brushes inside the alternator cause some sparking when the alternator is charging. This is normal for any alternator. When the alternator is exposed to a flammable atmosphere, such as an enclosed engine compartment on an inboard gasoline application with a fuel leak, the sparking from the brushes in the alternator may cause an explosion.

The Marine SAE J1171 testing procedure is as follows: A sparking device, similar to a spark plug, is installed in the brush area of the alternator. Another device is also installed in the brush area of the alternator to supply a specified mixture of propane gas and oxygen. The alternator is then placed in an explosion proof test chamber. The chamber and the alternator are then filled with the explosive gas mixture. A high-voltage coil supplies current to the sparking device in the brush area of the alternator, causing an explosion. An explosion must not occur in the test chamber while this test is being performed. This step is repeated nine times. Finally, a spark is supplied inside the test chamber causing an explosion to ensure that the explosive mixture was present during the testing operations.

## VARIOUS MARINE APPROVED ALTERNATOR DESIGNS

**Motorola Style**



**Brush Cover Installed**



**Brush Cover Removed**

**Prestolite Style**



**Brush Cover Installed**



**Brush Cover Removed**

**Delco Style**



**Stainless steel 3-ply screens**



**Delco style alternators use flame arrestors instead of sealed brush compartments.**

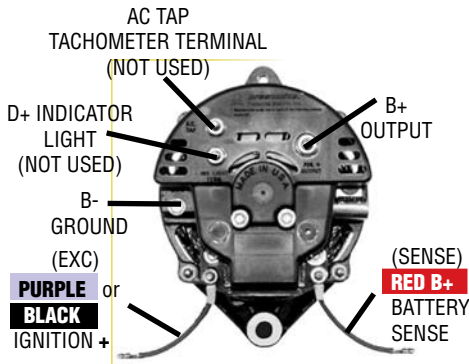




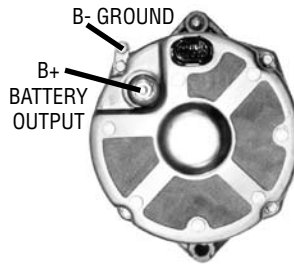
## ALTERNATOR CIRCUITS

Many alternators require ignition voltage to initiate charging. You must verify that all required connections are connected to the proper terminal and have the correct voltage in order for the alternator to operate properly. Below you will find the most common alternator circuits used on marine applications.

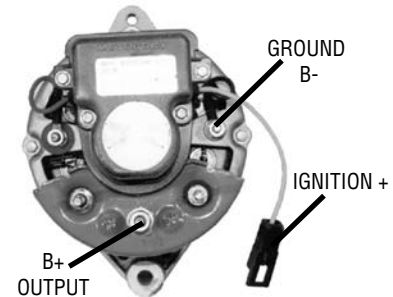
### COMMON MARINE ALTERNATOR CIRCUITS



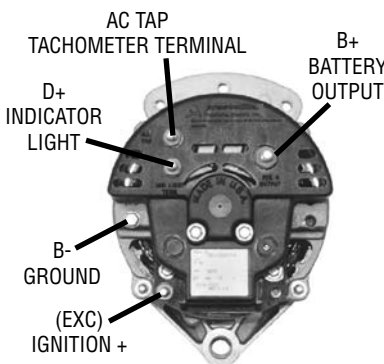
**LATE MOTOROLA/PRESTOLITE STYLE FITS MERCUISER & OMC**



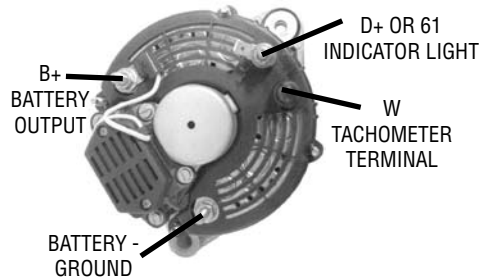
**DELCO SELF EXCITING STYLE FITS MERCUISER AND OMC**



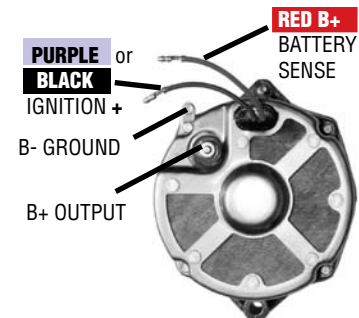
**EARLY MOTOROLA STYLE FITS WESTERBEKE AND OTHERS**



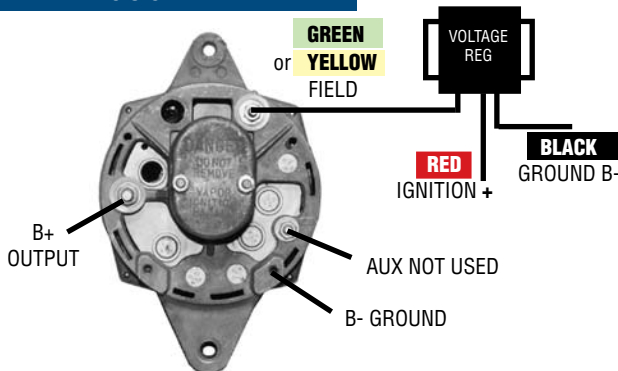
**LATE MOTOROLA/PRESTOLITE STYLE FITS U.S. MARINE**



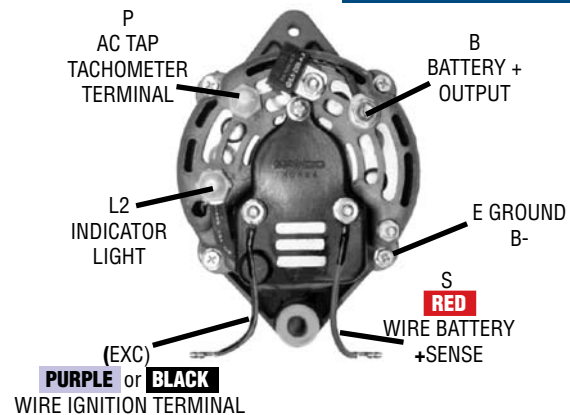
**VALEO/PARIS RHONE FITS VOLVO PENTA**



**DELCO STYLE FITS MERCUISER & OMC**



**EARLY PRESTOLITE STYLE FITS OMC**



**LATE MANDO STYLE FITS MERCUISER AND OTHERS**