

**J86286A RECTIFIER**  
**METALLIC TYPE — MANUALLY REGULATED**  
**OPERATING METHODS**

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**1. GENERAL**

**1.01** This section covers the operation of the J86286A rectifier.

**1.02** The J86286A rectifier is a manually regulated, metallic-type rectifier initially designed for use in the TH radio system. When properly connected to a source of 230-volt, 60-cycle power, this rectifier will deliver 0.8 to 2.0 amperes at a direct current voltage between 25.5 and 21.5 volts. The rectifier output is continuously variable within this range. Protective fusing of the rectifier is provided in the associated circuit.

**Caution:** *The voltages in this unit exceed 200 volts to ground. Avoid all contact with terminals. Do not allow a test pick to touch two metal parts at the same time or destructive and dangerous short circuits may occur. Disconnect the alternating current supply*

*before working on the rectifier except when necessary to make tests.*

**1.03** Routine checks are intended to detect defects, particularly in infrequently operated parts of the equipment, and insofar as possible to guard against circuit failures liable to interfere with service. Checks and adjustments, other than those required by trouble conditions, should be made during a period where they will not interfere with service.

**1.04** More detailed information on the operation and maintenance of individual pieces of apparatus is given in other sections and the attendant should be familiar with them.

**1.05** The instructions in this section are based on SD-81356-01. For a detailed description of the operation of the circuit, see the corresponding circuit description.

**2. TOOLS, GAUGES, AND TEST APPARATUS**

CODE OR SPEC NO.	DESCRIPTION
<b>TOOLS</b>	
KS-6367	7/16- and 5/8-inch Open, Double-end, Flat Wrench
—	3-inch Cabinet Screwdriver
<b>GAUGES</b>	
KS-14510,L1	Volt-ohm-milliammeter
—	Weston Model No. 281, Direct Current Ammeter, or equivalent
<b>TEST APPARATUS</b>	
—	8-50 Ohm Rheostat, 50 Watt

**3. OPERATION**

**How the Rectifier Works (See Fig. 1)**

**3.01** Sixty-cycle power is supplied to the T1 and T2 transformers. The T1 transformer is a variable autotransformer which adjusts the voltage impressed across the primary of the T2 transformer. This voltage is stepped down by the T2 transformer and fed to the CR1 and CR2 varistors. This varistor configuration rectifies the alternating current received from the secondary winding of the T2 transformer. The L1 inductor together with the C1 and C2 capacitors filter the pulsating direct current into a relatively smooth direct current. The R1 resistor discharges the filter capacitors when the rectifier is disconnected from input power and the load.

**Preparing to Start Initially**

**3.02** When preparing to put the rectifier into service initially, check that

- (a) The ADJ VOLTS control shaft is turned to the extreme counterclockwise position.
- (b) All external connections are made in accordance with the SD drawing covering the associated circuit of which the rectifier is a part.
- (c) The proper circuit breaker is provided in the alternating current power leads as specified in SD-81356-01.

**Initial Adjustments**

**3.03** Proceed as follows:

- (a) Connect the ac power.
- (b) Adjust the rectifier output as required. The adjustment of the ADJ VOLTS control will be determined by the requirements of the associated equipment, or circuit, of which this rectifier is a part.

**Routine Adjustments (Normal Operation)**

**3.04** The rectifier output voltage is adjusted by turning the ADJ VOLTS control with the 3-inch cabinet screwdriver in the direction required. Turning this control counterclockwise decreases the voltage, and clockwise increases it.

**4. ROUTINE CHECKS**

**4.01** The following should be performed.

- (a) The output voltage should be checked from time to time with the KS-14510, List 1 volt-ohm-milliammeter to make certain that the proper voltage is being maintained.
- (b) Electrolytic capacitors should be maintained in accordance with Section 032-110-701.

**5. TROUBLES**

**5.01** In general, the only items likely to become defective with use are the electrolytic capacitors.

**Trouble Chart**

**5.02** Should any of the following troubles develop, it is suggested that the possible causes be checked in the order given. If the trouble is not found, look for loose or open connections or short circuits due to foreign matter lying across wiring terminals.

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE
No output voltage	Failure or disconnection of the input power Shorted C1 or C2 capacitor or R1 resistor Open L1 inductor Open winding between terminals 1 and 2 of T2 Open center tap on T2 secondary Defective CR1 and CR2 varistors
Low output voltage	Low input power voltage Excessive load on rectifier Breakdown of C1 or C2 capacitor Defective T1 autotransformer Open or shorted windings in T2 transformer Defective CR1 or CR2 varistor Change in value of R1 resistor

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE
High output voltage	High input power voltage
	Shorted L1 inductor
	Defective T1 autotransformer
High ripple voltage	Shorted windings in primary of T2 transformer
	Open C1 or C2 capacitor
	Shorted L1 inductor
Erratic output voltage	Defective CR1 or CR2 varistor
	Fluctuating input power voltage
	Arcing contact in T1 autotransformer
	Intermittent open or short in components C1, C2, L1, R1, or T2
	Defective connections

## 6. POINT-TO-POINT VOLTAGES

**6.01** As long as the rectifier operates satisfactorily, point-to-point voltage values are not needed and are not operating requirements to be checked in routine. In case the rectifier output cannot be obtained, they may be useful in locating defects or trouble conditions.

**6.02** High voltages are present within the rectifier and every precaution should be observed to avoid any bodily contact with termi-

nals when the rectifier is in operation or when connected to the input power source.

**Caution:** When using any portable instrument, the leads should be carefully examined to make sure the insulation is undamaged. The leads should be properly connected to the instrument before making any contact with the circuit to be tested. If connections are to be changed from one instrument range to another, the power should first be disconnected from the equipment being tested, or if test picks are being used, they should be removed from the equipment under test.

**6.03** Readings should be made with a KS-14510, List 1, volt-ohm-milliammeter. The output of the rectifier will not be appreciably affected by connecting the voltmeter leads to the circuit elements.

### Table of Point-to-Point Voltages

**6.04** The readings given in the following table are made with the ADJ VOLTS control in the extreme counterclockwise position and with the load adjusted to draw 2.0 amperes, direct current. If the normal load is not adjustable, a rheostat may be substituted.

**Caution:** The voltage readings shown in the following table are for a typical rectifier in good working condition. A defective rectifier may yield readings which differ greatly from those shown. Therefore, to protect the meter, it may be desirable to use a higher voltage scale until actual readings indicate the proper scale.

## VOLTAGES FOR J86286A RECTIFIER

VOLTAGE ACROSS	MEASUREMENTS TAKEN				METER READING IN VOLTS	
	FROM	TO*	APP	TERM	SCALE	READING
C2	C2	2	C2	1	60 dc	21 ±1.0
—	T2	5	—	TP3	60 dc	22 ±1.0
T2 Secondary	—	TP1	—	TP2	60 ac	51.5 ±2.0†
T2 Primary	T2	1	T2	3	300 ac	230 ±5.0

### Notes

\* "To" terminal should be connected to negative jack of meter for direct current measurements.

† Each half of winding should yield a reading of  $25.5 \pm 1.0$  volt dc.

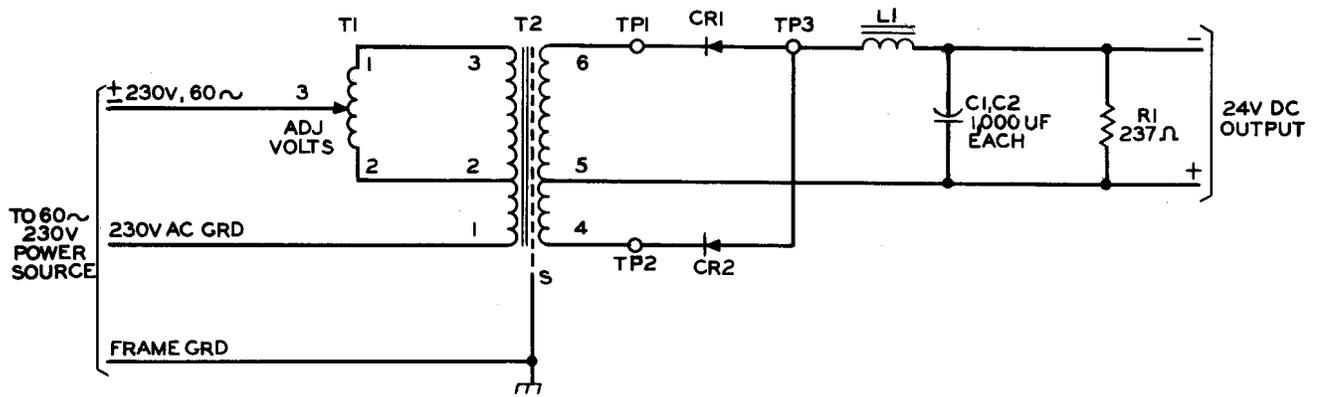


Fig. 1 - Functional Schematic