

Chapter 1

RECTIFIER UNIT, TYPE CP16

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LEADING PARTICULARS

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| Rectifier unit, Type CP16 | ... | Stores Ref. 5UC/5841 |
| Overall dimensions | ... | 12 in. × 5 in. × 12.5 in. |
| Weight | ... | 10.25 lb. |
| Incorporating— | | |
| Rectifiers, FAX7127A (3 off) | ... | Stores Ref. 5UC/5984 |
| Plug, 25-pole | ... | Inter-service Ref. Z.560200 |
| Used with control panel, Type 16 | ... | Stores Ref. 5UC/5502 |

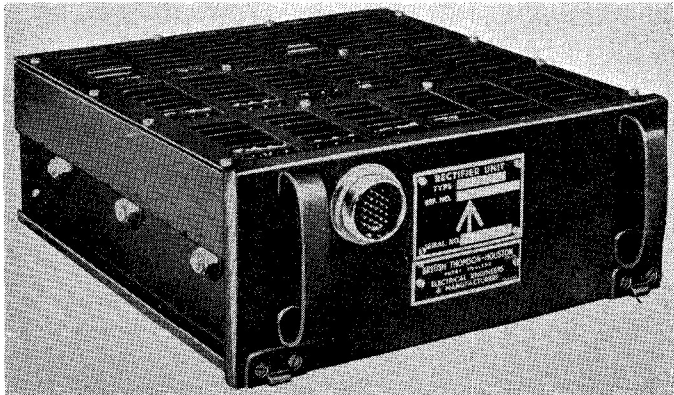


Fig. 1. Rectifier unit, Type CP16

Introduction

1. The rectifier unit, Type CP16, is used in conjunction with the control panel, Type 16, to regulate the output voltage and frequency of the inverter, Type 350. A description of the control panel and the method of control is given in Sect. 8, Chap. 1, which includes a circuit diagram and inter-connection diagram for the complete installation.

DESCRIPTION

2. The rectifier unit (fig. 1) is intended for mounting on a standard tray. It has a detachable top cover, and the three rectifier units, MR8, MR9 and

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MR10, are each contained in a separate compartment. A view of the unit with the cover removed is given in fig. 2.

INSTALLATION

3. The rectifier unit is connected to the control panel, Type 16, by a 25-core cable the length of which should not exceed 15 feet, as otherwise poor regulation of a.c. generator voltages will occur. The rectifier unit is normally fitted in a standard tray in a horizontal plane, though it may be mounted at any convenient angle provided it is adequately secured, and in a position to ensure free circulation of cooling air.

SERVICING

4. Testing of the rectifier unit for correct operation will normally be done with the unit connected to the control panel, Type 16, as described in Sect. 8, Chap. 1. When examination indicates that the fault is in the rectifier unit, remove the cover from the unit and check the wiring connections to the rectifiers and the plug, the insulation resistance of each rectifier to the case, and the reverse resistance of each section of each rectifier.

5. Access to the interior of the rectifier unit is obtained by removal of the 16 screws securing the top cover. To remove a rectifier unit it is then necessary to unsolder the

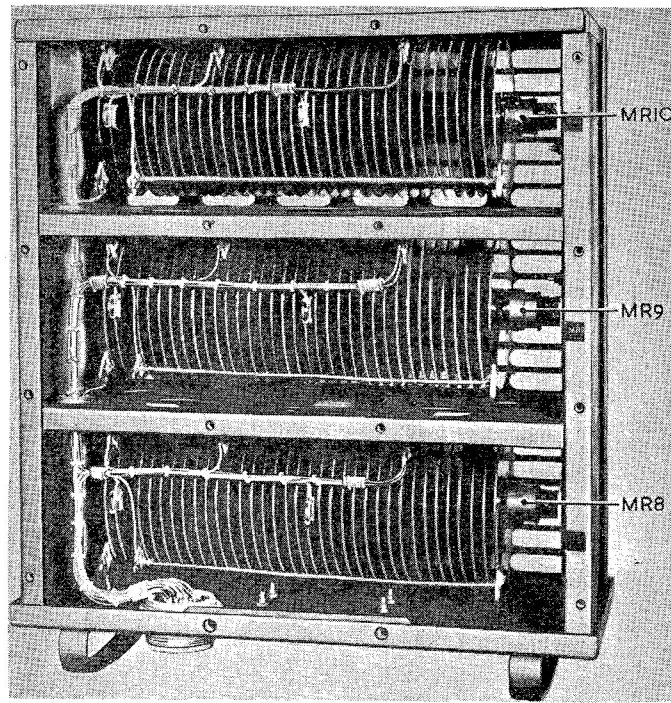


Fig. 2. Rectifier unit with cover removed

leads at its terminals, and to unscrew the nuts securing the rectifier spindle to the sides of the box. When assembling the rectifier, it is necessary to place spacing washers as required on its spindle between the rectifier and the inside of the box.

6. The rectifier unit should be regularly blown out with a jet of dry compressed air, since the accumulation of dust and other foreign matter will be a cause of trouble if it reaches excessive proportions.

RESTRICTED