

YB-69 ALTERNATOR

WISCONSIN Engine Model V-465D

SPECIFICATIONS

VOLTS - 12

VENTILATED - Yes

RATED OUTPUT - 37 Amperes

BRUSHES - 2

CONTROL - Voltage Regulator

ROTATION - Clockwise at drive end

LUBRICATION - Bearings are pre-lubricated. No additional lubrication necessary.

PRECAUTIONS:

Observe proper polarity when installing battery; negative battery terminal must be grounded. Reverse polarity will destroy the rectifier diodes in alternator.

As a precautionary measure, disconnect ground battery terminal when charging battery in vehicle. Connecting charger in reverse will destroy the rectifier diodes in the alternator.

Do Not, under any circumstances, short the field terminal of the alternator to ground, as permanent damage to the regulator may occur.

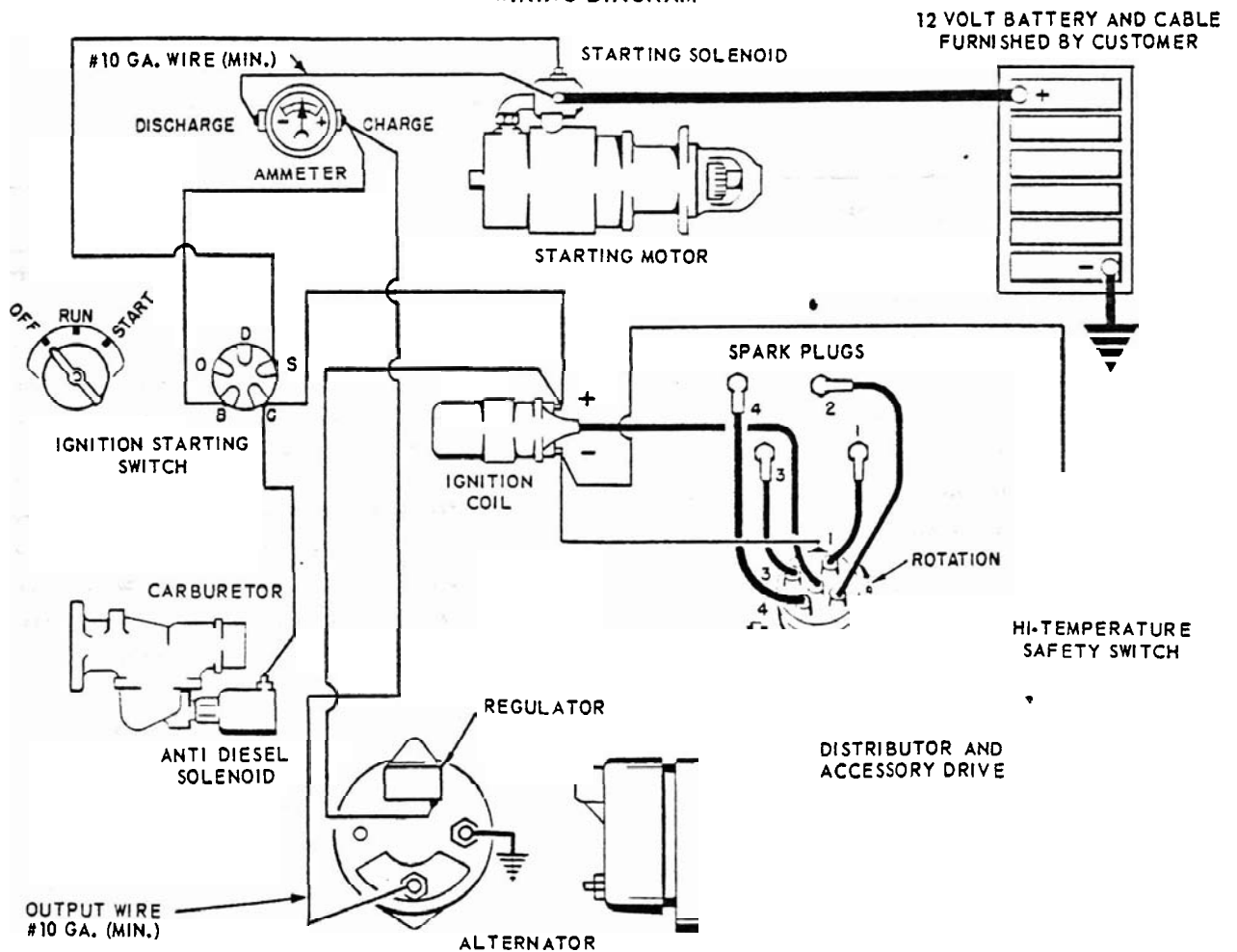
Do Not, remove the alternator from the vehicle without first disconnecting the grounded battery cable.

Do Not, operate engine with battery disconnected, or disconnect the alternator output lead while the alternator is operating, as damping effect of the battery will be lost. The voltage will rise to an extreme value and permanent damage to the regulator may occur.

Do Not, disconnect the voltage regulator while the alternator is operating, because the large voltage transient that occurs when disconnection takes place may damage the regulator.

Caution: Output wires from Alternator to Ammeter, and from Ammeter to battery terminal on starting solenoid must be of sufficient size for charging 37 amps. Use No. 10 gaw stranded wire, or larger.

WIRING DIAGRAM



TELEDYNE WISCONSIN MOTOR

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53219

MY-93-3
(over)

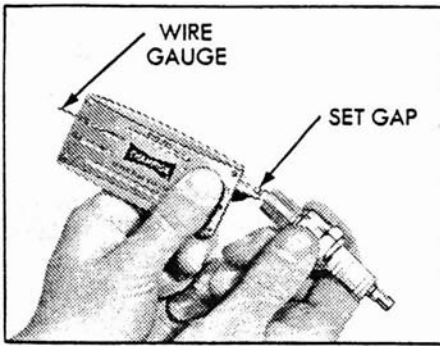


Fig. 12

A FULL-FLOW oil filter is furnished on model V465D engines as standard equipment. Since all of the circulated oil passes thru the filter, it is very important that it be serviced regularly.

The oil filtering cartridge should be replaced after EVERY OTHER OIL CHANGE. If operating conditions are extremely dusty, replace cartridge after every oil change. Use only Wisconsin Micro-Fine or Full-Flo oil filter cartridges from your nearby Teledyne Wisconsin Motor Service Center.

SPARK PLUGS, Fig. 12

Incorrect gap, fouled or worn spark plug electrodes, will have an adverse affect on engine operation. Remove spark plugs periodically — clean, regap or replace if necessary.

Spark plug gap - .030 inch.

Use new spark plugs at the beginning of a new season. Replacement plug must be of the correct heat range, equal to:

Model	Thread Size	Make
VH4D	18mm	Champion D-16J
VG4D		(Wisconsin YD-6)
V465D	14mm	Champion N-12Y
		Wisconsin YD-301

Torque spark plugs 25 to 30 foot pounds for Models VH4D, VG4D, and to 22 foot pounds for Model V465D.

STARTING MOTOR, Fig. 1, Ref. 19

No maintenance is required other than keeping the outside of the starting motor clean, and periodic inspection for insecure mounting and loose or corroded cable connections.

In extreme dust and dirt conditions it may be necessary to occasionally remove the starter from the engine and clean the Bendix by brushing with Kerosene. Do not oil Bendix.

ADJUSTMENTS

CARBURETOR

The carburetor MAIN METERING JET is of the fixed type and therefore no adjustment is necessary.

The correct amount of throttle plate opening for the proper low idle speed is obtained by means of the THROTTLE STOP SCREW. However, this is set at the factory

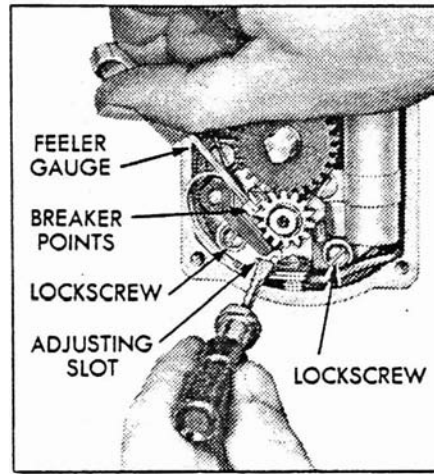


Fig. 13

so that no immediate adjustment is necessary. The IDLE ADJUSTMENT is for smooth low speed operation and this adjustment, if necessary, must be made with the carburetor throttle lever closed. Initial setting is approximately 1½ turns open.

MAGNETO BREAKER POINTS, Fig. 13

At least once each season or when ignition spark becomes weak, remove magneto end cover, inspect points and check gap opening. If there is evidence of pitting or pyramiding and it becomes necessary to resurface or replace points, it will also be necessary to readjust the gap clearance. The BREAKER POINT GAP should be:

.015 inch at full separation.

Turn engine crankshaft over until breaker points are at their maximum opening. Loosen the two lock screws on breaker plate just enough so that plate can be moved. Place a 0.015 inch feeler gauge between points. Insert end of small screw driver into adjusting slot at bottom of breaker plate and open or close the contacts by moving plate until a slight drag is felt when sliding the feeler gauge from between the points. Tighten lock screws and recheck point gap.

Before placing end cover on frame, clean contact surfaces, coat with gasket cement and mount new gasket. Assemble cover, rotor and end cap.

DISTRIBUTOR (Battery Ignition), Fig. 14

The breaker point gap should be:

.020 inch at full separation.

To readjust point gap, turn engine over by means of the hand crank until the distrib-

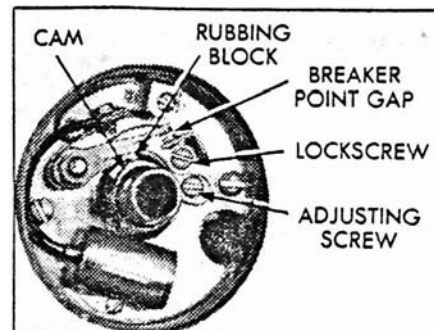


Fig. 14

utor breaker arm RUBBING BLOCK is on a high point of the CAM. Loosen the stationary contact LOCKSCREW slightly and insert a feeler gauge between the points. By means of a screw driver, turn ADJUSTING SCREW until correct gap is obtained. Tighten lock screw and recheck gap.

Points that are badly pitted or worn should be replaced.

VALVE TAPPET ADJUSTMENT

Models VH4D, VG4D, Fig. 15

With the tappets in their lowest position (valves completely closed) and engine cold, the clearance between valve stem and tappet adjusting screw should be:

Inlet - .008" Exhaust - .016"

The inlet valves are to the inside of the cylinder block, the exhaust valves are toward the outside. Place feeler gauge between valve stem and tappet screw, and adjust clearance by means of two ½ inch tappet wrenches.

Model V465D, Fig. 16

The clearance between the valve and rocker arm, with the tappet in its lowest position (valve completely closed) and the engine cold.

Inlet - .008" Exhaust - .014"

The rocker arms can be identified as follows: When facing toward the side of the engine, the Exhaust Rocker Arm is to the right in the cylinder head and the inlet rocker arm to the left.

Measure clearance between the top of the valve and nose of rocker arm with a feeler

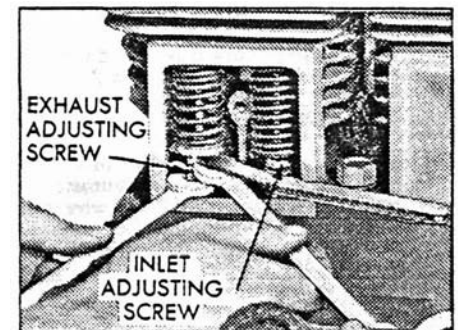


Fig. 15, VH4D, VG4D
VALVE TAPPET ADJUSTMENT

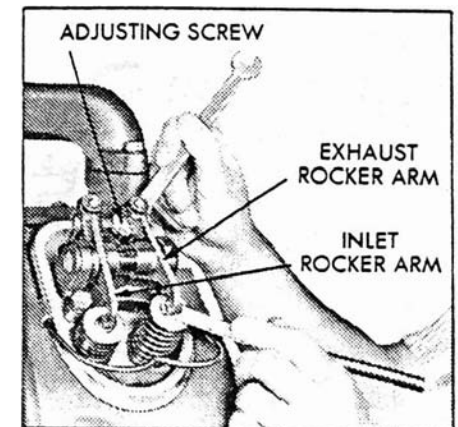


Fig. 16, V465D
VALVE TAPPET ADJUSTMENT

gauge as shown. By means of a 1/2 inch tap-pet wrench, turn the adjusting screw clockwise to decrease valve clearance and counter-clockwise to increase the clearance.

The sequence in which the tappets are adjusted is determined by the 1-3-4-2 firing order. Start by adjusting No. 1 inlet valve clearance first, then by just a short turn of the crank, No. 3 inlet can be adjusted. Return to No. 1 cylinder and adjust the exhaust clearance, then adjust the No. 3 exhaust.

The same procedure applies to the No. 2 and No. 4 bank of cylinders, starting with No. 4 inlet valve. Mark each rocker arm with chalk as adjustment is completed, to prevent repetition.

TIMING

FIRING ORDER

The firing order of the cylinders is 1-3-4-2, and the magneto or distributor rotor turns at one-half engine speed, as is the case with conventional 'In Line' engines.

The intervals between the firing of the cylinders is 180°. No. 1 cylinder is the one nearest to the flywheel in the left bank of cylinders, when viewed from the flywheel end of the engine. No. 3 cylinder is the other cylinder in this bank. No. 2 cylinder is the one nearest to the flywheel in the right bank of cylinders and No. 4 is the other cylinder in this bank. The cylinders are numbered on the head covers.

Note: When disconnecting ignition wires, mark cap, and tag wires for correct re-assembly.

TIMING CHECK, Fig. 17

The running spark advance for both magneto and battery ignition, is 23°, and timing must be checked with the engine running at 2000 R.P.M. or over.

Insert a small screw driver into the No. 1 terminal tower on the distributor cap, making contact with the ignition wire terminal. Connect the red terminal clip, from an automotive Timing Light to the metal part of the

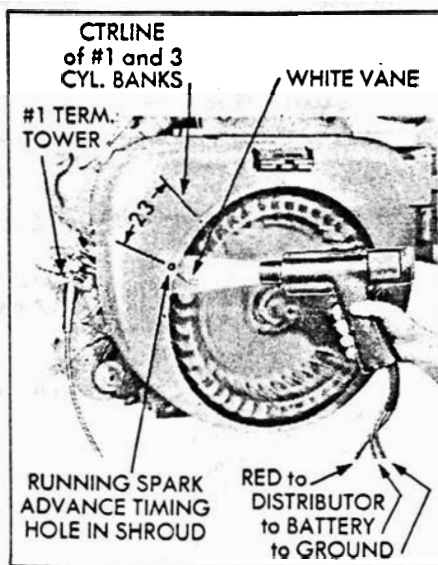


Fig. 17

screw driver. Connect the other two wires of the timing light; one to the positive side of the battery, the other to ground. Chalk or paint the end of the 'X' marked vane of the flywheel, white. Then, with the engine operating at 2000 r.p.m. or over, allow the flash from the timing light to illuminate the white vane. At the time of the flash the leading edge of the vane should line up with the running spark advance timing hole in the front face of the flywheel shroud.

Note: Timing can be checked without removing flywheel shroud screen (Fig. 17 shows screen removed), by illuminating leading edge of white vane with timing light thru the 3/8" diameter hole in rim face of flywheel screen.

Timing Adjustment for either battery or magneto ignition: Refer to the INSTRUCTION and PARTS MANUAL of the specific engine model for adjustment procedure.

CLUTCH ADJUSTMENT

If the clutch begins to slip, it should be readjusted to prevent it from becoming overheated and damaged. First, remove inspection plate to expose the adjusting ring. Release clutch by pushing shifter lever forward (toward engine).

VH4D Clutch, Fig. 18

Turn engine over by means of the starting crank until clutch adjustment lock is visible thru the inspection opening. Loosen adjustment lock screw one full turn. Keep clutch from turning by securing the crankshaft at cranking end. Then, by means of a screw driver, turn adjusting ring one notch at a time in a clockwise direction, until a very firm pressure is required when engaging the clutch shifter lever, and as the clutch snaps into engaged position. Securely tighten adjustment lock screw.

VH4D CLUTCH REDUCTION, Fig. 19

The clutch in the clutch reduction unit is the same as used in the power take-off unit and is adjusted thru two pipe tap openings; one for the adjustment lock screw and the other for turning the adjusting ring. If one of the taps is inaccessible, adjustment can be made thru just one opening by rotating clutch slightly after adjustment lock screw

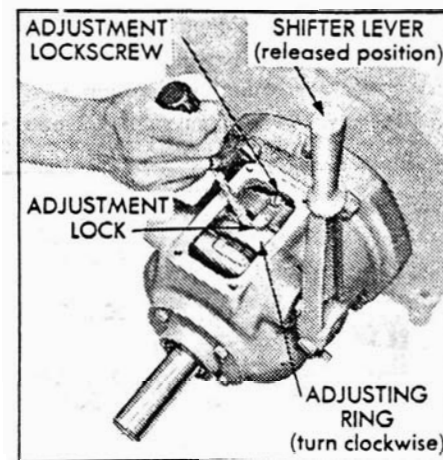


Fig. 18, VH4D CLUTCH ADJUSTMENT

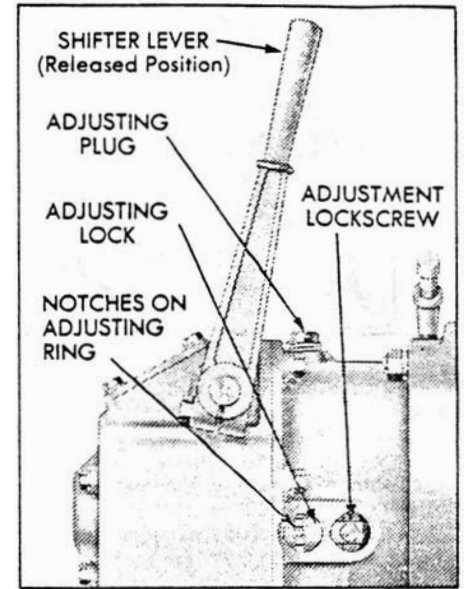


Fig. 19, VH4D CLUTCH REDUCTION ADJUSTMENT

is loosened. Follow adjustment procedures as outlined in preceding paragraph.

VG4D, V465D CLUTCH ADJUSTMENT

Rockford Clutch Fig. 20: After removing the inspection cover and disengaging clutch with the shifter lever, turn engine over by means of the hand crank, until the clutch adjustment lock is visible thru the inspection opening in the clutch housing. Prevent take-off shaft from turning by means of a drift punch wedged in place as shown. Then, loosen the lock screw holding the adjustment lock in place. Insert a screwdriver in one of the notches and turn the adjusting ring, in a counter-clockwise direction, one notch at a time, until a very firm pressure is required to engage the clutch with the shifter lever. Tighten adjusting lock screw and mount inspection cover.

TWIN DISC CLUTCH, Fig. 21: Pull adjusting lockpin out and insert a piece of 1/16" diameter wire into the hole on the side of the lockpin to keep pin in outer position. Turn the adjusting yoke in a clockwise direction

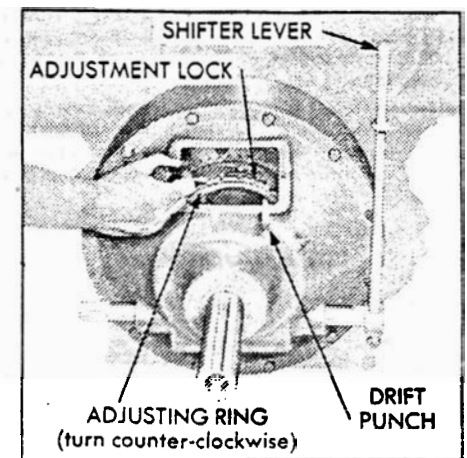


Fig. 20, VG4D, V465D ROCKFORD CLUTCH ADJUSTMENT

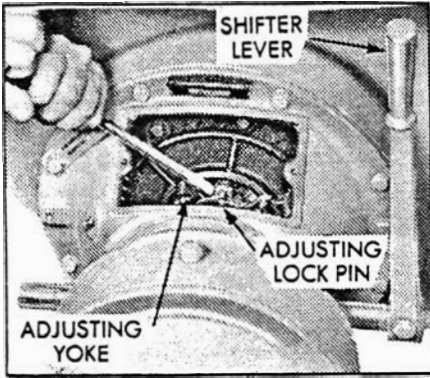


Fig. 21, VG4D, V465D
TWIN DISC CLUTCH ADJUSTMENT

as shown, or wedge a screw driver into the adjusting yoke and against the side of the inspection hole openings to keep the yoke from turning, then turn the take-off shaft counter-clockwise to adjust yoke enough so that the shifter lever requires a distinct pressure to engage. Remove wire from lockpin and turn adjusting yoke slightly, to allow lockpin to snap into hole in floating plate.

A new clutch generally requires several adjustments until the friction surfaces are worn in. Do Not let a new clutch slip, this will ruin the friction surfaces.

FLYWHEEL ALTERNATOR

Fig. 22 and Fig. 23

12 Volt - 10 Amp or 25 Amp Flywheel Alternator, consisting of a flywheel with Magnetic Rotor, Stator and Rectifier-Regulator modules, is optional equipment on models VH4D and VG4D-furnished when battery ignition is required. There are no brushes, commutator or belts to contend with and no adjustments are necessary.

Since the physical appearance of both 10 amp and 25 amp alternator systems are very similar, they can be distinguished from each other by the ammeter calibrations; 0 to 15 amps for the 10 amp circuit and 0 to 30 amps for the 25 amp circuit.

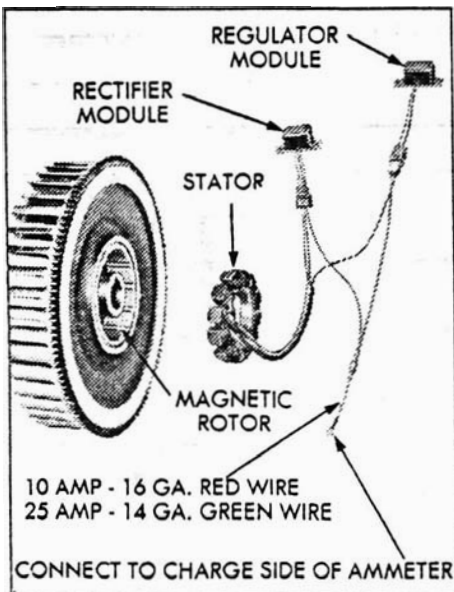


Fig. 22, FLYWHEEL ALTERNATOR

PRECAUTIONS to be exercised in the use of this flywheel alternator:

1. Do not reverse battery connections. This is a negative ground system only.
2. Connect booster batteries — positive to positive and negative to negative.
3. Do not polarize the alternator.
4. Do not ground any wires from stator or modules which terminate at connectors.
5. Do not operate engine with battery disconnected from system.

6. Disconnect at least one battery lead if a battery charger is used.

GENERATOR — WIRING CIRCUIT, Fig. 24

The model V465D engine is equipped with a 12 volt-17 amp generator in a negative ground electrical system. Do not reverse polarity-damage to both generator and regulator will occur. Engine will not operate with carburetor anti-diesel solenoid wire disconnected.

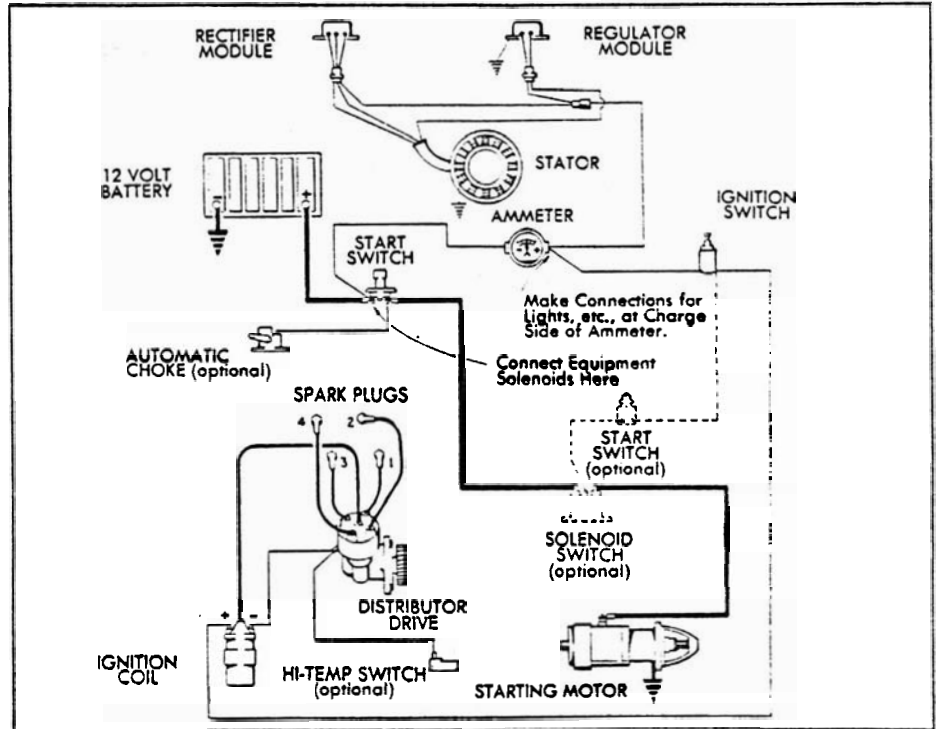


Fig. 23, WIRING DIAGRAM, Flywheel Alternator and Battery Ignition, Models VH4D, VG4D

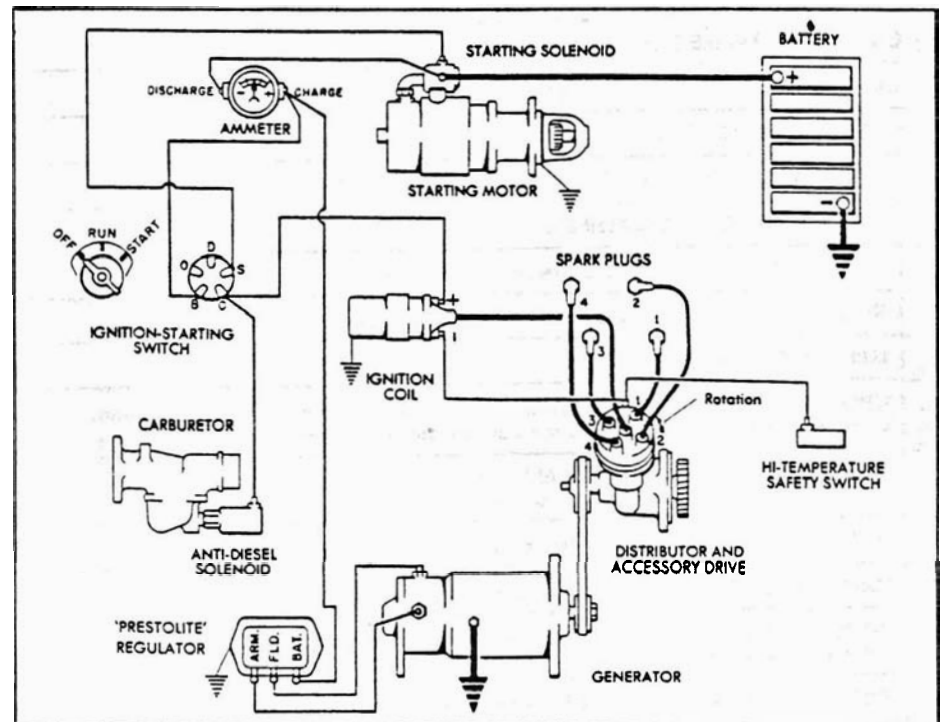


Fig. 24, WIRING DIAGRAM, Generator and Battery Ignition, Model V465D

TROUBLE SHOOTING

The three prime requisites essential to starting and maintaining satisfactory operation of internal combustion engines are:

1. A proper fuel mixture in the cylinder.
2. Good compression in the cylinder.
3. Good spark, properly timed, to ignite the mixture.

If all three of these conditions do not exist the engine cannot be started.

As a guide to locating some of the difficulties in starting, causes are listed under the three main headings of:

Fuel Mixture, Compression, and Ignition.

FUEL MIXTURE

No fuel in tank or fuel valve closed.

Plugged vent hole in fuel tank cap.

Fuel line clogged.

Fuel pump diaphragm worn or punctured.

Anti-diesel solenoid valve at carburetor inoperative (model V465D).
Check for disconnected, loose or broken wire.

Carburetor not choked sufficiently, especially if engine is cold.

Water, dirt, or gum in gasoline interfering with free flow of fuel to carburetor.

Poor grade, stale or out-of-season gasoline.

Carburetor flooded, caused by too much choking especially if engine is hot.

Carburetor float needle valve stuck open. This condition would be indicated if fuel

continues to drip from carburetor with engine standing idle.

COMPRESSION

Cylinders dry due to engine having been out of use. Pour one fluid ounce of crankcase oil through spark plug holes.

Loose or broken spark plug. A hissing noise will be heard in cranking due to escaping gas mixture on compression stroke.

Damaged cylinder head gasket or loose cylinder head. This will likewise cause hissing noise on compression stroke.

Valve stuck open. Piston rings stuck or worn.

Valves adjusted with insufficient clearance.

IGNITION

Test for spark by removing spark plugs and observe spark at plug gap while turning engine over. No spark or weak spark may be attributed to the following:

Ignition wires loose or disconnected at magneto, spark plug, distributor or coil.

Broken or frayed ignition wires.

Spark plug insulator broken.

Spark plugs wet or dirty.

Spark plug gap incorrect.

Condensation on spark plug electrodes.

Breaker point gap incorrect.

Breaker points pitted or fused.

Breaker arm sticking.

Condenser leaking or grounded.

Spark timing wrong.

Weak battery. Faulty ignition coil.

ENGINE MISSES

Spark plug gap incorrect.

Worn, leaking or loose ignition cables.

Weak spark. See 'Ignition' test for spark.

Breaker points pitted or worn.

Water in gasoline.

Poor compression. See 'Compression'.

Sticky valves.

ENGINE STOPS

Fuel tank empty.

Water, dirt or gum in gasoline.

Gasoline vaporized in fuel lines, due to excessive heat around engine (Vapor Lock). See 'Stopping Engine'.

Vapor lock in fuel lines due to using winter gas (too volatile) in hot weather.

Air vent hole in fuel tank cap plugged.

Ignition troubles. See 'Ignition'.

OVERHEATING

Crankcase oil supply low.

Ignition timing wrong.

Low grade of gasoline.

Engine overloaded.

Restricted cooling air circulation.

Part of air shroud removed from engine.

Dirt between cooling fins.

Intake or rotating screen clogged with dirt.

Restricted exhaust.

ENGINE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE	Page Ref.	Frequency				
		Daily	Weekly or 50 hrs.	100 hrs.	250 hrs.	Seasonally or 500 hrs.
CHECK OIL LEVEL. Add to full mark - Do not overfill.	2	●				
CHECK AIR CLEANER. Shake out accumulated dirt from dry element cleaner - Maintain oil level in oil bath type cleaner.	4	●				
CLEAN AIR INTAKE SCREEN. Clean cooling fins if necessary.	1	●				
GREASE CLUTCH THROWOUT BEARING (VG4D, V465D).	3	●				
CHANGE CRANKCASE OIL	2		●			
CLEAN AIR FILTER ELEMENT. DRY Element and OIL Bath types.	4		●			
CLEAN CRANKCASE BREATHER CAP.	4		●			
GREASE CLUTCH HOUSING BEARING (VG4D, V465D).	3		●			
REPLACE OIL FILTER. In adverse conditions replace every oil change.	4			●		
LUBRICATE DISTRIBUTOR SHAFT.	4				●	
CHECK COMPRESSION. Pressure should not vary more than 10 p.s.i. between cylinders. Remove head - clean out carbon deposits. Reseat valves if necessary.	-				●	
INSPECT SPARK PLUGS and BREAKER POINTS. Replace if necessary and regap to specification.	5				●	
INSPECT FUEL FILTER. Clean filter screen and glass bowl.	4				●	
LUBRICATE DISTRIBUTOR CAM and breaker arm pivot.	4				●	
INSPECT COOLING SYSTEM. Remove shrouding and scrape off dirt from between fins, around cylinders and from shrouding.	1				●	
INSPECT STARTING MOTOR. Check for loose mounting and cable connections.	5				●	
CHANGE OIL IN CLUTCH and REDUCTION GEAR HOUSINGS.	2					●