

FIG. 2
TERMINAL
NUMBERS,
117-X AC
SUPPLY

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SUPPLY

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SUPPLY

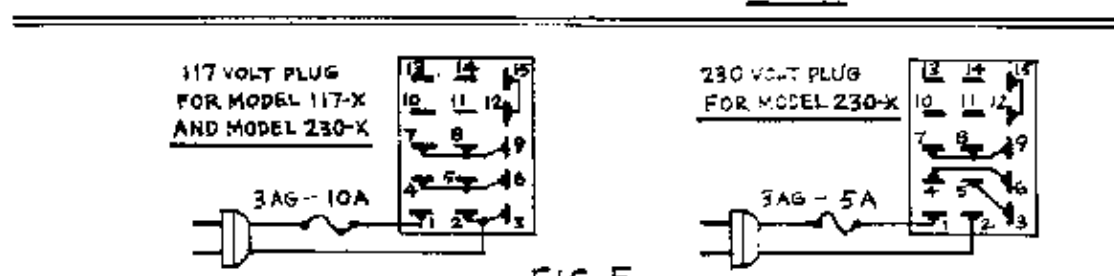
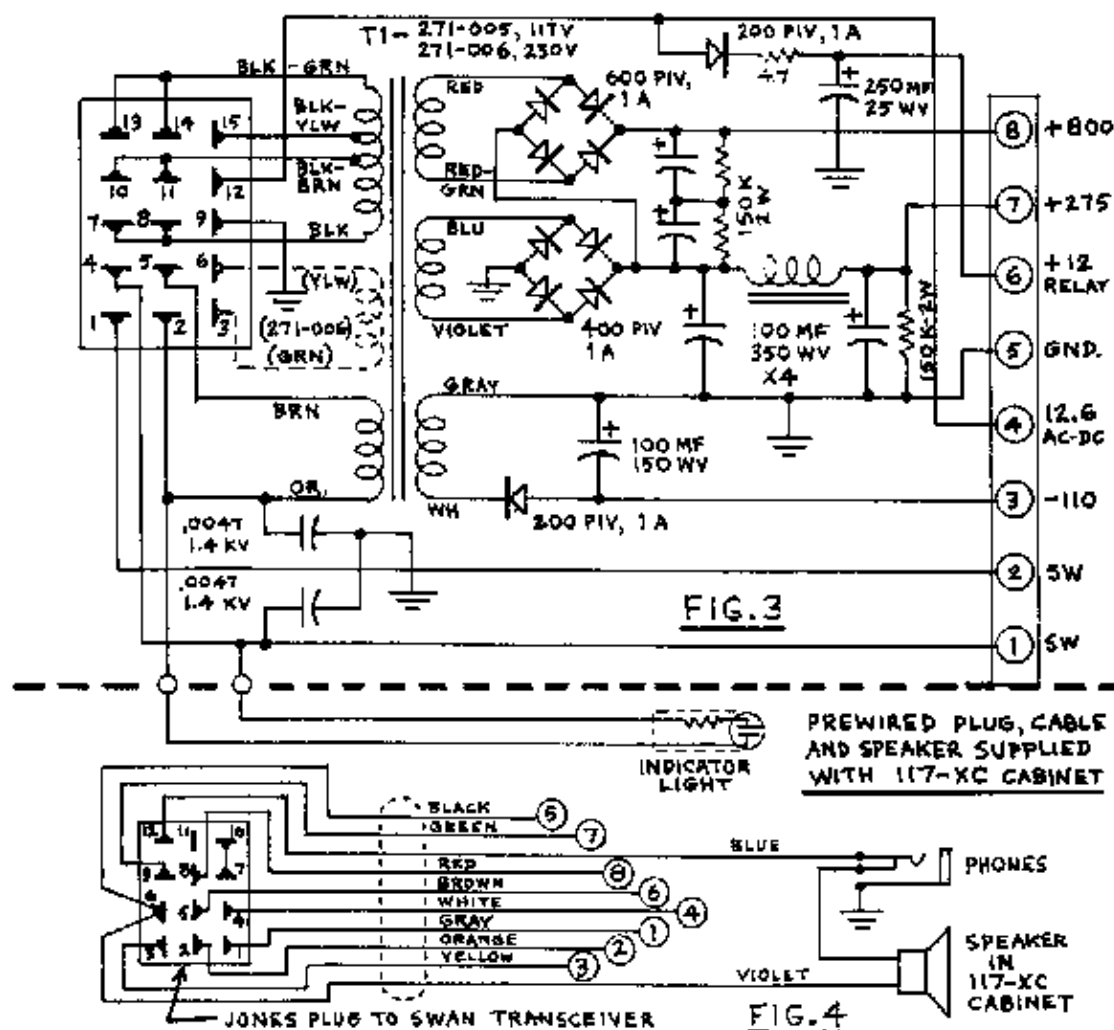


FIG. 4
TERMINAL
NUMBERS,
117-X AC
SUPPLY

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switching in a flip-flop oscillator circuit. A large portion of the cost in this unit is in the transistors where no compromise has been made. They are rated at 60 amperes, with a 45 volt rating. A diode spike clipping circuit provides additional protection against one of the common sources of transistor failure.

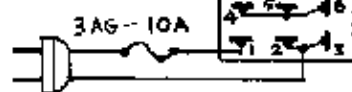
MOBILE INSTALLATIONS. READ CAREFULLY!!

The 12 volt electrical system in an automobile will sometimes generate high voltage transients. This can be caused by the starter motor, the alternator or generator, or loose wiring, and can represent a serious hazard to the transistors in your DC power supply. By selecting the best transistors available for the application, your Swan supply is capable of absorbing a good deal

of abuse, but there is a limit to what even the best transistors can take and for this reason we strongly urge that you read the following notes completely, and follow them carefully.

- (1) Clean and tighten the battery terminals and clamps.
- (2) Tighten battery cables where they attach to the starter solenoid and engine block.
- (3) Inspect battery cables for corrosion or wear. Replace them if they look questionable.
- (4) Check battery condition frequently. If the cells do not hold a similar charge or water level, replace the battery.
- (5) Check alternator (or generator), and regulator connections for tightness. Also, primary ignition wiring, horn wiring, lights, etc.
- (6) Check the charging voltage from the alternator. Often the regulator is misadjusted, and

117 VOLT PLUG
FOR MODEL 117-X
AND MODEL 230-X



230 VOLT PLUG
FOR MODEL 230-X

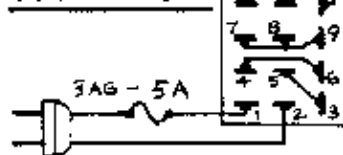


FIG. 5

9-7-65