



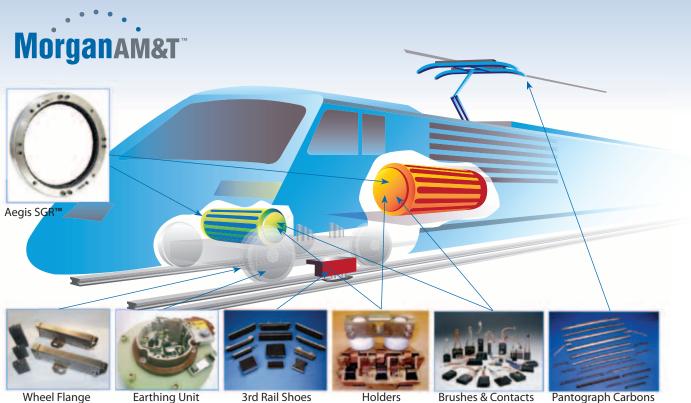
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Innovating tomorrow's solutions today

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Wheel Flange Lubrication

Pantograph Carbons

Morgan AM&T is a leading global supplier to the Railway Industry, providing products, services and solutions for electric motors and current collector systems.

Morgan AM&T spans the world, supplying not only carbon pantograph strips but also carbon brushes, brush holder assemblies, third rail shoes, earthing units and expertise.

By combining our product range and technical expertise we can assist in optimising system performance. Morgan AM&T has highly trained Technical Sales Engineers for local support, backed up by a team of Traction Experts and together they provide technical solutions for all our customers.

Morgan AM&T work with all major global OEM's, Railways and Urban Transport Systems.

Morgan can offer:-

- Local sales engineering support
- Application engineering technical support team to investigate problems and offer solutions.
- Design improvements for better performance and reliability.
- Over a 100 years of traction experience.
- Material technology & development facilities
- Machine Test Centre to simulate field conditions
- Technical training courses either held at the customer's site, a Morgan regional business unit or in our technical centre of excellence.



Typical design Features

Pressure systems employing clock springs for robust performance. Constant force Springs for compact designs. Copper based alloys have become established as optimum for the holder bodies.

Brush pockets are broached to give the required tolerances, IEC136 being widely accepted as the industry standard. Surface finishes, such as electroplating or painting can be applied when required.

End Mounted assemblies

End mounted holder assemblies complete with supports and terminal plates. Typical of designs supplied for use on battery locos, light rail and metro applications. Either clock springs or constant force springs may be specified.

Earth Return Current Units

Employing novel materials and design, Morgan has developed units for a variety of applications including Locomotive, EMU and Light Rail solutions.

Pins, Pillar & Insulators

Double ended mounting pins, pillars and stand off insulators. Moulded in either high strength GRP with excellent electrical and mechanical properties or mica glass for special high temperature requirements.

Spring Clips

In addition to offering a wide range of class leading carbon brush materials, we are able to offer brush holders and their components such as replacement springs clips.

Engineering Innovation

Our design team will take your current product and reengineer it to optimise performance and improve reliability

Morgan New Improved Re-design

- Design review
- Individual brush pockets to improve commutation and contact.
- Adopt semi-captive C/F.
- Springs can be replaced in situ.
- Include spring hold off facility.
- Weight reduction.







MorganAM&T

DC traction systems have inherent differences to their industrial counterparts having to cope with increased levels of vibration and thermal shock as a result of rapidly changing load currents. The advent of fast switching thyristor control and regenerative braking have added to the harsh conditions already experienced by the carbon brush which is a vital part of the current carrying chain, so it is imperative that the correct grade of brush is chosen to optimise the performance and reliability of the equipment.

Morgan AM&T the World's number one traction brush supplier offers a wide range of materials and design expertise to minimise the effects of harsh running conditions.

Morgan is an established, experienced high performance brush manufacturer with over 100 years experience in serving the traction industry. Optimum brush grades are developed in the global centres of excellence, using our own testing facilities for in house development and customer support. Sharing knowledge and experience, Morgan will give local technical support backed up by a global team of application engineers.

By specifying a Morgan brush holder and brush our customers are safe in the knowledge that they are optimising the reliability and operation of their equipment and they have added advantage of the ease of access to Morgan's world wide technical support.



Morgan AM&T Traction Grade

Traction Grade suggestions

		GRADE	C12	CMIS	DE3	DET		DE8	DE9000	EG105	EG105S	EG114	EG116	EG14D/EG116S	EG236S	EG259	EG260	EG268	EG275/EG284/ME778	EG3	EG6749N	H100	IM9101/IM26	ME393/ME373/ME353	NIS	N2000	N4	N48	N6000/ME377	PM50P	TA35R
		DC				0	0		0		0		-	0		0	-	0	0	_				0							
	Freight	Rectified AC				0	0		0				_	0				0	0					0							
		Thyristor				0	0		0		0	10	0					0	0	-											
	2	Chopper	1			0	0		0		0		0	0		_		0	0	-			1	0		-				-	
		DC				0	0	-	0	0						0		1	0	-			1.1		-	0			0		
	Passenger loco (high speed)	Rectified AC				0	0		0		0					0			0							0			0		
2	i asseriger men fright speedy	Thyristor				0	0	1	0		0	1	-	- 1	-	0			0					1.0		0		1	0		
DC Traction motors	-	Chopper				0	0		0	0	0			-		0			0							0			0		
E	-	DC				0						1	0			0			0		0		1			0		1	0		
5	Suburban EMU (passenger)	Rectified AC				0	_						0			0			0		0					0			0		
13	Suburban Ewie (passenger)	Thyristor				0						1	0	0					0		0					0			0		
12		Chopper				0	-				11		0	1000					0		0		111	18		0	-		0	-	
0		DC			0								0	0		0			0					0	0	0	0				
0	Metro/rapid transit	Rectified AC			0			-					0	0					0					0	0	0	0				
	weironapio transit	Thyristor			0								0	0					0					0	0	0	0				
		Chopper			0				-			12.1	0						0					0	0	0	0				
		DC			0		0						0						0					0	0	0	0				
	Teallast hour heads	Rectified AC			0		0	1		1.0			0						0					0	0	0	0				
	Trolley bus/tram	Thyristor	1		0		0		1			1	0						0		1			0	0	0	0	1.1			
	1. The second	Chopper			0		0					1.2	0						0					0	0	0	.0				
C Traction	AC commutator dr	rive																	0			- 1					0	0			0
10	Generators/exciters							0				0			0		0	1					0					0			
9	Compressors	225	0					1				1		1			100		0				0					1		0	
Auxiliaries	Blowers/vent fans													0								0	0							0	
Xn	Pumps	1						1	-						0		1						-			1.1					
<	MA sets																		0				0								
arthing				0						11.0	1.1	1.11										1			1.11		1	-			

Smooth Polished Surface

This indicates good performance. However, if the polish is mirror-like (glazed), high frequency chatter due to low current may be the cause. Check the side-faces of the brush for signs of vibration.

Open Textured Surface

This, again, indicates that brush performance is satisfactory. Actual appearance will depend on the type of grade.

Finely Lined Surface

Another satisfactory condition. Fine lines indicate the presence of dust in the atmosphere. This may be overcome by the use of filters or ducting the machine's air supply from another area.

Finely Serrated Surface

This is a further development of (S3) above.The causes are normally atmospheric contamination or lack of load current.

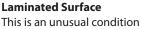
Heavy Serrated Surface

As (4) above, but problem is more severe or has been allowed to continue for longer.

Ghost Marked Surface

This may be associated with difficul t commutation and can arise from incorrect neutral position, interpole problems or other causes of poor commutation.

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Burnt Edges

sparking.

Pitted Surface

Normally occurs on the trailing

edge of the brush. Caused by

poor commutation and heavy

Indicates heavy under-brush

sparking as a result of current

overload or brush instability.

caused by an armature winding fault giving rise to poor commutation.



This occurs as a result of brush tilting on a reversing machine, i.e. the brush beds itself in both directions of rotation. In itself this does not give any cause for concern.

Copper Particles Copper pick-up from

computator surface can result from copper drag problems or heavy peak loads. Can cause further commutator wear.

Chipped Edges

Normally occurs on the leading (entering) edge of the brush. breakage can result from poor commutator profile, high micas and severe brush instability.



















S2

S4

S5



Light Film

over the entire commutator surface is one of the many normal conditions often seen on a well functioning machine. Film tone is dependent on the brush grade and current density.

Patina Dark

Good condition. Film can be light to dark in colour but the important feature is that it is uniform and even. Normally, a good film will have a slightly polished appearance.

Blotchy Film

this nonuniform filming condition is the most common appearance. The accumulated tolerances in the machine such as commutator roundness, brush contact pressure, unequal magnetic fields and chemical vapors all contribute to this type of film development.

Slot Bar Filming

repeating light and dark filming patterns related to the number of armature coils per slot. This pattern is dependent on the machine design and usually not a function of the brush grade.

Streaking

of only the film is not detrimental to the commutator. Brush and commutator life are not at risk in this condition. If metal transfer develops, this condition will progress into threading. This type of filming can be dependent on current density or brush grade.

Bright Spots

Bright spots in the film suggest poor contact or overloading. the resultant under-brush sparkling tends to destroy the patina and will eventually erode the commutator.













Bar Burning

is the erosion of the trailing edge of the commutator bar. Failed machine components, maladjusted electrical symmetry of the machine or a poor commutating brush can result in bar burning. If not corrected, this condition can cause severe commutator damage or a flashover.

Slot Bar Burning

results in commutator erosion of every second, third, or fourth bar depending on the winding design of the armature. Improper brush material, brush design or electrical ad justment of the machine can cause this condition. This condition severely damages the commutator and reduces brush life.

Patina Streaked with Collector Wear

A streaky film with no commutator wear, tracks can vary in width and colour. Caused by atmospheric conditions (humidity, oil vapour or other gases) or insufficient load.

Pitch Bar Burning

results in commutator bars being eroded in a pattern related to 1/2 the number of brush arms, progressing into a pattern equal to the number of brush arms. This condition is caused by a cyclic mechanical or electrical disturbance such as an unbalanced armature, misaligned shafts, bent shaft, bad bearings, weak foundation, failed equalizers or a poor riser connection. If not corrected this condition will result in a flashover.

Grooving

is the uniform circumferential wear, the width of the brush, that is exhibited on the commutator. Excessive abrasive dust in the atmosphere or an abrasive brush can cause this condition. Extreme light spring pressure (below 1.5 psi) can also cause this condition. Proper brush applications and iltering the air on force ventilated motors can reduce the commutator wear.

Copper Drag

occurs when high energy transfers copper in a molten state. These particles become coated by contaminants from the surrounding environment or the brush treatment and do not oxidize properly to form the film on the commutator surface. These particles accumulate at the edge of the bar, eventually shorting across the insulating mica. This condition needs to be addressed immediately when discovered or serious damage may occur. Chamfering the commutator bar edges is necessary to stop the progression of this condition.















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Symptoms

		-	emodul[e
M Serration and grooving of commutator or slip ring			Wear of slip ring on one polarity
L Excessive commutator wear			Copper picking in brush face
K Copper dragging			Brush chatter
J Excessive commutator wear or slip ring wear-bright surface			Commutator surface streaky
I Unequal brush wear			Commutator has unsymmetrical burn marks
H Rapid brush wear			Commutator has symmetrical burn marks
G Flexible burnt out or discoloured			Commutator has wavy pattern
F Brushes and brush holders too hot			Ghost marks on steel slip rings
			Glazed contact surface of brush
D parking vicious and trailing around commutator			Pitted contact surface of brush
C Green in sparks			Chipping of brush edges or brush breakage
B Sparking at entering edge			Failure to develop a protective skin
A Operkning at reavning euge PRARARIE CALICE DE TRAITE F	ARCHEFCHIIK	KI MNOPOR STIIV	
1 Internale Field ton strong			Weaken internole hy divert or hy incre
2 Onterpole field too weak	XXX	×××	Strengthen interpole fields by reducing air gap
3 Interpole air gap too small		x x x	Enlarge air gap to decrease effective interpole flux
4 Interpole air gap too large	x x	x x	Reduce air gap to increase effective interpole gap
5 Air gaps uneven(?bearings worn)	x x x	x x x	Renew bearings and realign machine
6 Overload machine	x x x x x x	x x	Reduce and limit load on machine
7 Vibration from external causes, i.e. Prime mover:nearby forge hammer etc.	×	x x x x	x x Locate and remove cause of vibration or mount machine on shock absorbers
8 Vibration from internal causes, i.e. out of balance, poor alignment etc	X X X	X X X X X X X	
9 Quasi electrolytic wear of slip ring		×	Reverse the polarity of rings periodically
10 Oil and dirt on commutator or slip ring	XX	XX	x x Clean commutator or slip ring
11 Resistance between brushes and brush arms not uniform	XXX	×	
12 Grains of abrasive in brush contact face	XX	×	
13 Faults in armature winding or equaliser connections	x x x	×××	×
14 Mica proud	XXX	XXX	
15 Commutator or slip ring eccentric	X	X X X X X X X	
16 Commutator riser connections open circuited	XXXX		X Re-solder connections
1 / High or low commutator segments	X	×	
18 Commutator loose	XXX	x x x x x	
19 Hats on commutator or slip ring	××	××	_
20 Spring pressure too low	X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	x x Adjust spring pressure to that recommended for brush grade
21 Spring pressure too high	X X X X		 Adjust spring pressure to that recommended for brush grade
22 Spring pressure unequal	×××	X X X X	×
23 Brush grade unsuitable for machine duty	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	× × × × × ×	××
24 Brush arc of contact excessive	×	× × ×	Reduce the effective thickness of brush, preferably consult manufacturer
23 DI USIT ATO VI CUTTACT TI SUTTICIETI. 36 Rerich flavible connection faulty	>	×	Apply suitable circuittiefertual stagger, preferanty consult inariuracturer v Eit a naw hruch with a cound flavible connection
27 brush flexible competition and		*	
28 immerfact brush hedding in	× ×	×	x x Bed hrushes hv our racommended method
29 Radial brush holders mounted at small reaction angle	×××		
30 Reaction type holder mounted trailing	× × × ×	×××××	×
31 Brush sticking or sluggish in brush holder	ххх	x x x	×
32 Brushes too loose in brush holder(?holders worn)	×	x x x	
33 Terminal connections loose or dirty	X X X X	×	×
34 Brush holder mounted too far from commutator or slip ring	×	x x x x x x x	
35 Incorrect brush position	XXX	X X X X X	x Adjust holders to correct position
36 Unequal brush holder spacing or alignment	X X X X X X	x	. Correct spacing and alignment of holders
37 Humidity of atmosphere low	×	×	x Humidify the cooling air or draw air from normal humidity source
38 Humidity of atmosphere excessive		XXX	Enclose machine or draw cooling air from normal humidity source
39 Dusty atmosphere	×		
40 Gas or acid tumes in atmosphere	XX	X X X X X	××
41 Long periods of low or steady loads.	X X X X X	X X X	x x x Change brush grade, ask for recommendation





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