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Installation Guide/ICA: Model HDACF Strobe Power Supply Assembly FAA/PMA Approved

Aviation

Specifications

Model Number - HDACF
Part Number - 01-0770028-05
Current Draw - 7.0 Amps @ 14 Volts D.C.
3.5 Amps @ 28 Volts D.C.
Weight - 2.1 lbs.
Length - 5.50”
Height - 2.37”

Operation

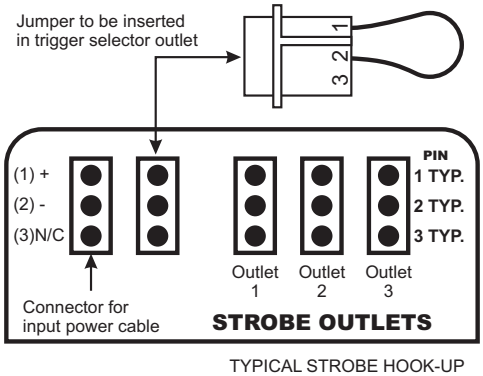
This power supply will operate up to 3 strobe light head assemblies. When operating two lights in the alternating mode, 42 joules of power are produced for each light. While in simultaneous mode, power to each light is 21 joules. When operating 3 lights, strobe outlet 1 produces 42 joules of power and alternates with strobe outlets 2 & 3 (producing 21 joules each) that flash simultaneously (see Fig. 1).

Installation Procedures

Location

1. Consider areas or locations designated by the aircraft manufacturer. Do not mount the strobe power supply any closer than 3 feet from the ADF loop.
2. For alternate locations, consider areas such as the cabin baggage compartment, the floor under the seat, non-structural bulkheads, firewalls etc.
3. If necessary, fabricate support brackets or shelves, and attach them to the aircraft structure to provide a mounting surface that will withstand the inertia forces stipulated in chapters 1 & 3 of AC 43.13-2A
4. An “IA” or other representative of the FAA must approve documentation of structural integrity of the fabricated installation.
5. When installing the strobe light power supply in an inverted position, drill a 3/16” diameter hole in the lowest corner of the cover to provide for moisture drainage. Care must be taken not to let the drill protrude into the power supply, for it will inflict damage to the electronic components.
6. Specifically call out the location of the strobe light power supply on FAA form 337.

Fig. 1



TYPICAL STROBE HOOK-UP
PIN 1 - RED - ANODE
PIN 2 - BLACK - CATHODE
PIN 3 - WHITE - TRIGGER

Wiring

WARNING: STROBE LIGHT POWER SUPPLIES ARE POLARITY SENSITIVE. REVERSING THE INPUT POLARITY WILL CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO THE POWER SUPPLY.

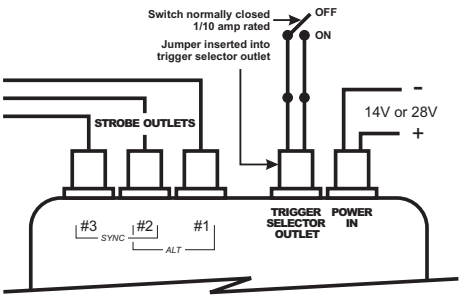
Steps below: “Ref. AC 43.13-1B, Chapter 11, Sections 1,2,3, & 7”.

1. Choosing wire size of A+ input lead, refer to Paragraph 444 “Electric Wire Chart” Figure 11.7 and 11.7A, with reference to Strobe Light Model Current requirement chart on page 6 and 11, and “Wire and Circuit Protection Chart” Figure 11.1.
2. Shielded wire is not generally necessary, but has proven effective in reducing the possibility of radio interference.
3. The power supply shall acquire its power from a low impedance source such as the alternator or generator end of the electrical buss as close to the battery as possible.
4. For penetrating pressure hull, refer to the aircraft service manual.
5. Check all avionics systems for interference.

Trigger Function

Jumping pins 1 and 2 on the trigger plug will provide an alternating flash pattern between strobe outlet 1 and strobe outlet(s) 2 and/or 3. Installing a switch in series with the jumper will allow strobe outlets 2 & 3 to be turned off, while strobe outlet 1 remains on (see Fig. 2).

Fig. 2



Form No. 13603B (050619)

Interconnecting Cable

1. The WAT interconnecting cable shall be secured in place with approved aviation techniques.
2. The cable shall not parallel ADF, Gyro or Flux Gate compass leads closer than 12 inches.
3. CABLE COLORING CODING (see Figure 3):
   PIN 1 - RED (Anode)
   PIN 2 - BLACK (Cathode, flash tube ground)
   PIN 3 - WHITE (Trigger)
   SHIELD - Ground at power supply end only

CAUTION: When pins 1 & 2 or pins 2 & 3 are reversed, the system will appear to operate normally, however this condition will cause premature flash tube failure.

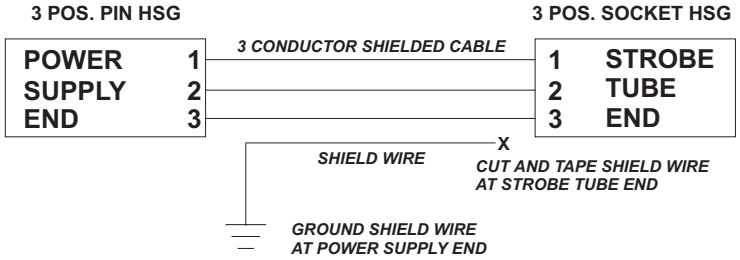
IMPORTANT NOTE:

Your new strobe power supply has an additional circuit built-in to prevent self-ionization (steady glowing) of the strobe tubes. In some cases, when replacing older power supplies, the bare shield wire in the existing harness is pinned together at each end with the black wire. The following modification must be made to ensure proper operation.

1. At the strobe tube end of the cable, cut the shield wire and tape it off (DO NOT CUT THE BLACK WIRE).
2. At the power supply end of the cable, cut the shield wire and connect it to a good ground (DO NOT CUT THE BLACK WIRE).
3. This must be done for each strobe light connection (see Fig. 3).

Fig. 3

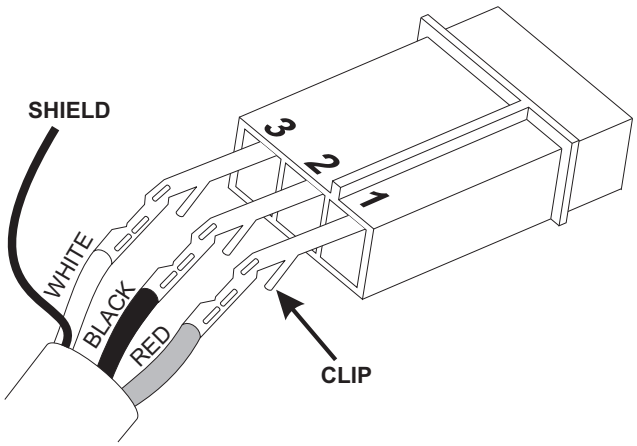
PIN 1 = RED (ANODE)
PIN 2 = BLACK (CATHODE)
PIN 3 = WHITE (TRIGGER)
SHIELD = RFI DRAIN TO GROUND



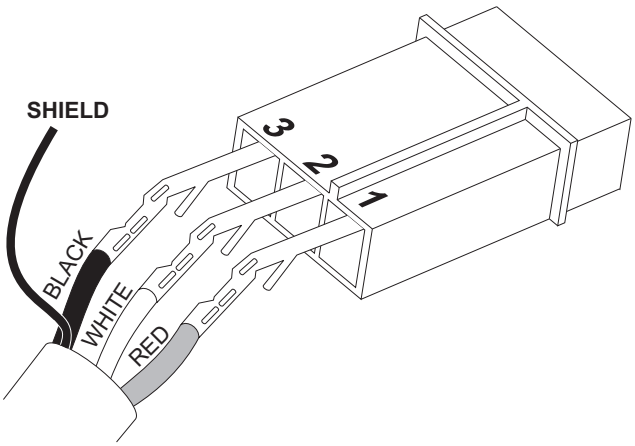
INTERMIXING STROBE LIGHT SYSTEM EQUIPMENT

OBSERVE COLOR AND PIN NUMBERS. CABLES CONNECTING REMOTE POWER SUPPLY TYPE STROBE LIGHTS MUST BE CONNECTED CORRECTLY!

WAT and Aero-flash wiring between light assemblies and remote power supplies are identical as pictured below.



Grimes and SDI (Hoskins) wiring between light assemblies and remote power supplies are identical as pictured below.



Both Grimes and SDI sometimes use MS (Cannon Type) Connectors:
A = RED (Anode), **B** = WHITE (Trigger),
C = BLACK (Ground)