

Taditel AD Design Versus OEM AD Regulator Design

Vgo (12 VDC) Connection to Regulator is by metal (Copper) of the lead frame contacting the positive heat sink (Aluminum) under the mounting screw making it an electrical connection to the heat sink. Voltage travels through the lead frame to the bottom solder connection to power the regulator. This connection corrodes and can cause intermittent operation, flickering lights or no output.



Difficult operation of 2 Solder Connections to unsolder during disassembly.

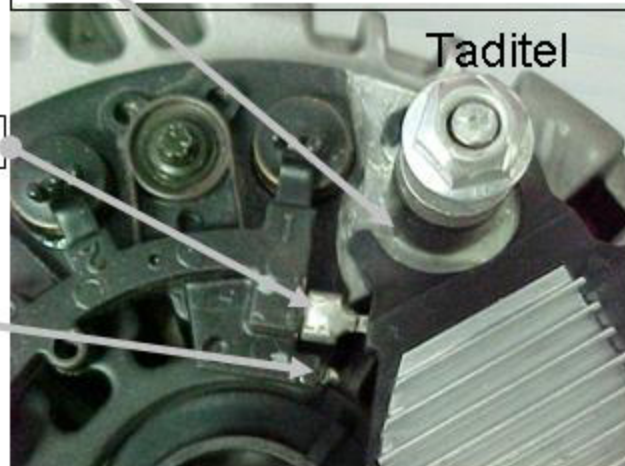
Only 1 Solder connection to be made.

This solder connection can be cut off prior to disassembly making disassembly much easier.



Taditel AD Regulator

Vgo (12 VDC) taken from under the battery terminal collar. Tightening of battery nut assures better connection maintained on bottom of the housing and the top connection through the collar.



Taditel Advantages:

Recommendations from Taditel:

1. Use a battery nut to hold assembly together during testing of alternator.
2. Black powder coat must be removed from the positive heat sink around the battery terminal in order to get a good electrical connection.

1. Disassembly of the regulator bridge simplified. You do not have to unsolder both connections just cut the bottom connector off and then unsolder the top connection.
2. Elimination of the Bridge corrosion problem associated with the OE design that affects the regulator operation.
3. Bridges that exhibit the corrosion problem can be used with the Taditel design
4. Same robustness as the Taditel CS T-Series regulators
5. Manufactured with OE materials.
6. Sealed housing design more robust to harsh environments.
7. Designed to fit 6 and 8 MM studs.

