

Universal Motor

- The universal motor is a type of electric motor that can operate on both AC and DC power.
- They are commutated series or shunt wound motors, where the stator field coils are connected in series or parallel with the rotor windings through a commutator.

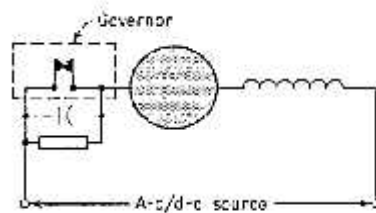
Labels in diagram: Armature (rotor), Shunt windings, series windings, series core laminations, Commutator with brushes contact, Laminate core, Field coil (2 pole), AC Source, First Half Period, Second Half Period, Universal Motor

Speed Control of Universal Motor

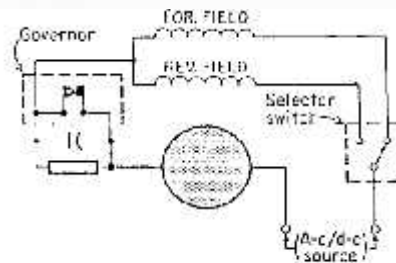
- Methods
 - Rheostat method
 - Brush shifting mechanism
 - Specially constructed governor
 - Tapped field
 - number of turns on the two poles need not be the same
 - field coil that has the larger number of turns is tapped at three points, so that four operating speeds are possible

• specially constructed governor

- Consists of a disc upon which is fastened a pair of spring-loaded contacts
- the entire assembly mounted on the rotating shaft
- During operation, the governor contacts open and close very rapidly
- For a given spring-tension setting, the contact attempts to vibrate at a certain rate.
- Then if the speed rises above the particular value set by the spring tension, the centrifugal force hold the contact open a relatively longer period of time than it is closed;
- this keeps a line resistance in the circuit a little longer than required and acts to reduce the speed.
- The reverse is true if the motor speed should drop below the adjusted value.



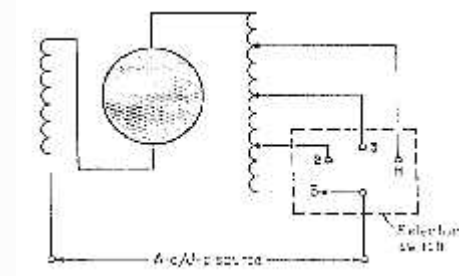
(a) Non-reversing



(b) Reversing

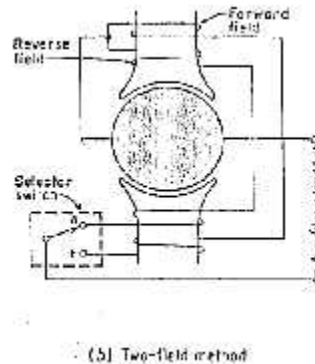
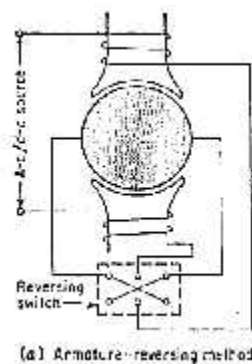
- Tapped field

- number of turns on the two poles need not be the same
- field coil that has the larger number of turns is tapped at three points, so that four operating speeds are possible
- minimum speed will be obtained when the entire winding is used – maximum flux.
- maximum speed will result on point H - minimum mmf and flux

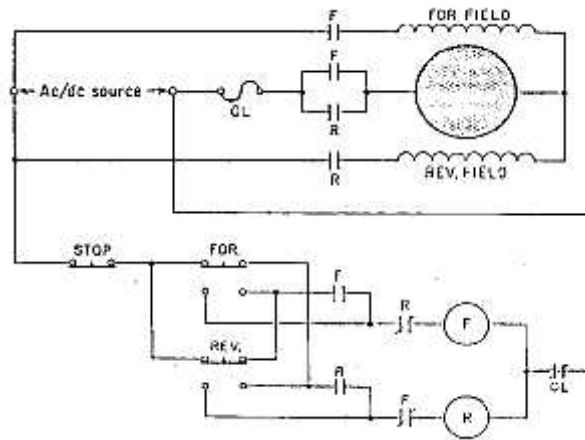


Reversing Of Universal Motors

1. by interchanging the field terminals with respect to those of the armature
2. by using two field windings
 - two field windings, wound on the core in opposite directions
 - one of them connected to the armature gives clockwise rotation
 - the other in series with the armature gives counterclockwise rotation.



- Control circuit to reverse universal motor



Thank You

Next Lecture:
Single phase Induction Motor