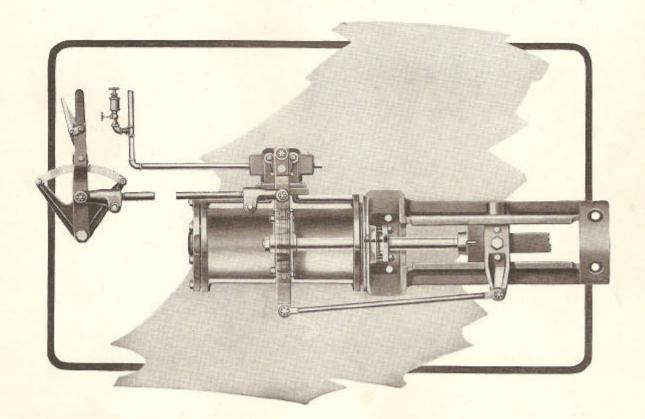
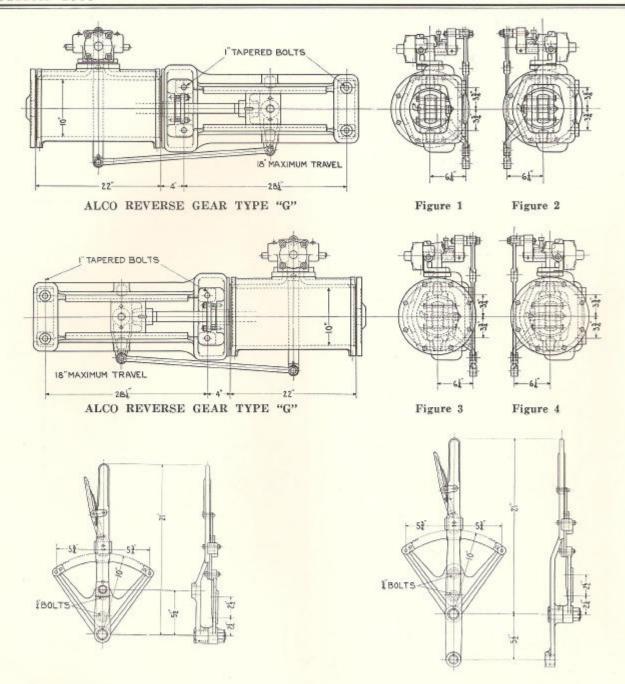
REVERSE GEAR

BULLETIN M. e. ehilds No. 2018



American Locomotive Company



STANDARD REVERSE LEVER-Style 1 This lever will be furnished with all gears unless otherwise

specified. With this reverse lever the crosshead moves in the same direction as lever.

SPECIAL REVERSE LEVER-Style 2

This reverse lever is used to obtain a movement of the crosshead in a direction opposite to that obtained with the standard reverse lever.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

WHEN ordering, specify type of gear and assembly desired. State whether style one or style two reverse lever is required.

EXAMPLE-10 ALCO Type "G" gears, assembly one, style one lever.

ALCO Gears were designed and are recommended for air operation but may also be operated by steam. The Gears are adapted for all classes of service. A suitable Crosshead supported by rigid guides insures minimum Piston Rod Packing maintenance. The desired cut-off is maintained under all conditions of service and is accurately indicated by the position of the Reverse Lever.

All parts other than the valve and Cylinder are exact duplicates on the Types "E" and "G" Gears. On the Type "G" Gear, the Valve and Cylinder have been re-designed to eliminate the pipes between the Valve and ends of Cylinder, thus more easily allowing the removal of Valve for repairs, and also simplifying the change from one assembly to another as illustrated by Figures 1 to 4.

To change the Type "G" Gear from Assembly 1 to Assembly 2, turn Valve and Crosshead. It is not necessary to remove Cylinder from Guide.

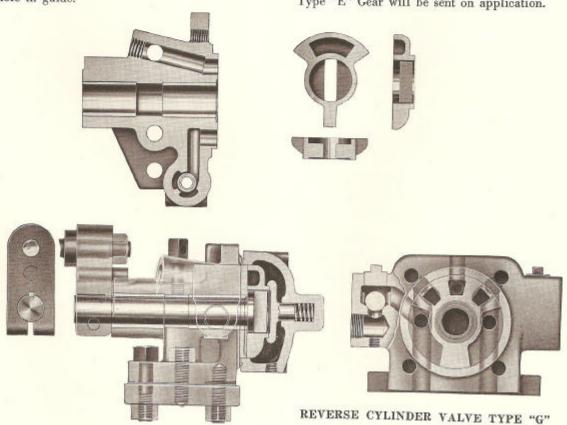
To change the Type "G" Gear from Assembly 1 to Assembly 4, disconnect Guide from Cylinder. Turn Cylinder half around without removing Piston from Cylinder. Turn Crosshead over. Drill oil hole in guide.

Assembly No. 1 may be changed to Assembly No. 3 in a similar manner.

All Types "E" and "G" Gears can be assembled with operating valve below Cylinder. This change in assembly requires a change in the oil hole drilling of the floating lever and the operating-valve cap must be turned in order to have the drain cock below the Valve. However, these applications should only be used when the angle of the rod to cab is not too severe.

All ALCO gears are controlled by a flat rotary type valve. The efficiency of this type of valve has long been demonstrated in air brake operation. It is very sensitive to slight movement of the reverse lever or crosshead, is easy to operate, and eliminates the necessity of a stuffing box on the valve stem. The entire valve may be easily and quickly removed for grinding or repairs.

This valve is not rigidly connected to the valve stem, and therefore, scating properly at all times, there is no tendency toward faulty action of the gear through the valve lifting. The Valve Body has brass bushings to permit the taking up of excess lost motion. The Type "G" Gear is much faster than the Type "E". If too fast, bush the exhaust port. Instructions for increasing the speed of the Type "E" Gear will be sent on application.



Operation

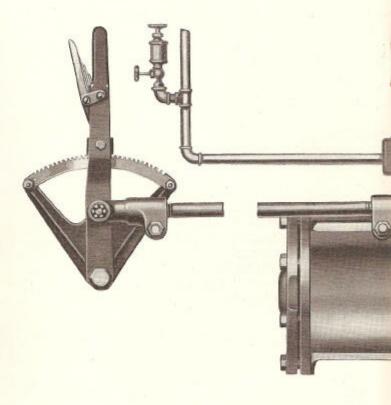
THE Alco Reverse Gear is a pressure operated gear. It is operated by a small hand lever in the cab connected with an auxiliary or floating lever mounted on the gear. This floating lever is so connected to the control valve as to automatically insure a cut-off position of the valve motion corresponding to the position indicated by the hand lever.

Both sides of the piston are constantly under pressure when gear is at rest. Operation of the gear is obtained by exhausting the required amount of air from one side of the piston. In this way the air consumption is kept at a minimum, as the only air required is the equivalent of the amount exhausted.

To reverse the engine or change the cut-off, the reverse lever is shifted in the required direction. This movement opens the valve, thereby exhausting the air from one end of the cylinder, and admitting air to the opposite end of the cylinder. The crosshead will then move to the desired position. This movement of the crosshead, when the reverse lever is at rest, causes the valve, by means of the floating lever and rod, to return to its central position, thereby closing the exhaust and bringing the crosshead to rest.

It will be seen that for any position of the reverse lever there is a corresponding position of the crosshead. Any slight movement of the crosshead due to the pull of the valve motion while working will be corrected promptly by the automatic opening and closing of the rotary valve through the floating lever.

The movement of the rotary valve is limited by stops on the valve body. When the reverse lever is shifted sufficiently to bring



the valve arm against the stop, any further travel of the reverse lever is delayed until the movement of the crosshead starts the valve towards it central position. These stops limit the travel of the reverse lever when there is no pressure in the cylinder, and prevent a false indication of the position of the crosshead.

When the valve arm is against the stop, further movement of the reverse lever will result in straining the parts, and should be guarded against.

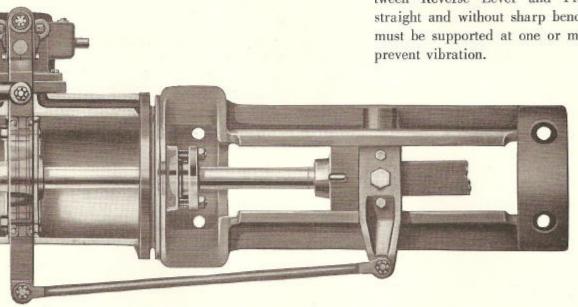
The pressure supply should never be shut off while the locomotive is moving. If there is no pressure in the reverse gear cylinder the crosshead may move to a point where damage to the locomotive would result.

APPLICATION

ALCO Gears should be securely fastened to the boiler shell by a suitable bracket in such a position that the reach rod will be practimovement of Reverse Lever and Crosshead to the amount necessary to provide for the engine valve travel.

Usually the stop must be changed or length of rod adjusted between Reverse Lever and Floating Lever, when Gear is removed from one locomotive and applied to another.

It is very important to have the Rod between Reverse Lever and Floating Lever straight and without sharp bends. This Rod must be supported at one or more places to prevent vibration.



cally in line with the center of the reverse gear crosshead.

When applying gear to locomotive, have Floating Lever and Valve Arm vertical. This will bring Crosshead and Piston in center of their travel. Then apply Reach Rod of proper length between Valve Motion Lift Shaft Arm and Crosshead of Reverse Gear. Next, place Reverse Lever vertical when locomotive is hot (if locomotive is not hot make allowance for expansion). Then connect Reverse Lever to Floating Lever with 1" extra heavy pipe.

After setting locomotive valves, locate stops on Reverse Lever Quadrant in order to limit Locate oil cup at an accessible place in the cab.

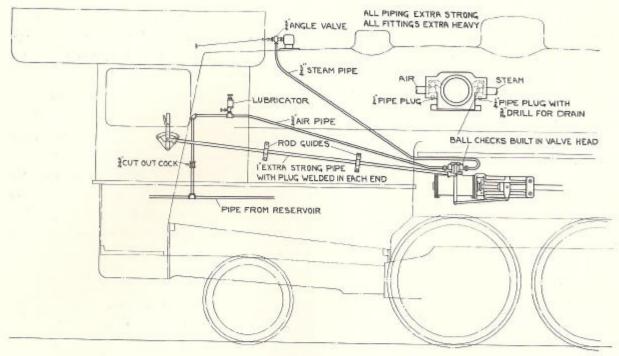
Locate reverse lever in a vertical position convenient for the engineer.

All ALCO Gears should be secured to bracket by 1" finished bolts.

For piping follow instructions as illustrated on page six.

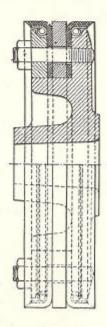
LOCATION OF GEAR

Upon application the American Locomotive Company will submit sketches showing recommended location of gear when elevation and section drawings of the locomotive are available.



PIPING DIAGRAM

To avoid damage to operating valve blow out all scale and dirt from piping before connecting up gear. Turn air on slowly to avoid damage to reverse lever latch.



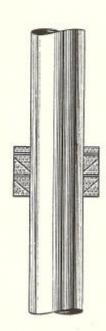
PISTON PACKING

ALCO Reverse Gears are equipped with cup packing.

The cup packing was developed especially for ALCO gears, and, because of its ease of maintenance and satisfactory operation, has been adopted by the American Locomotive Company as standard for air operated gears.

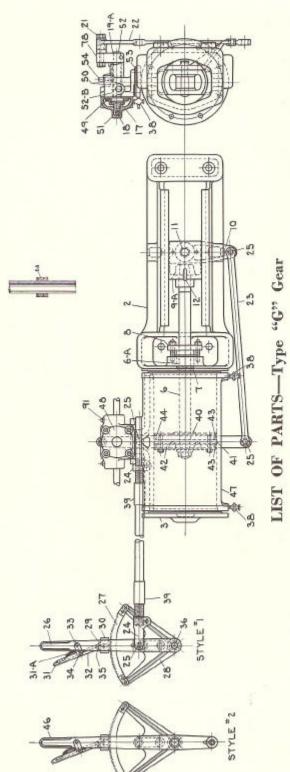
PISTON ROD PACKING

ALL ALCO Reverse Gears are equipped with Style No. 449S piston rod packing. This packing is a combination of a flat ring and diagonal rings which work on the principle of a ball and socket joint.



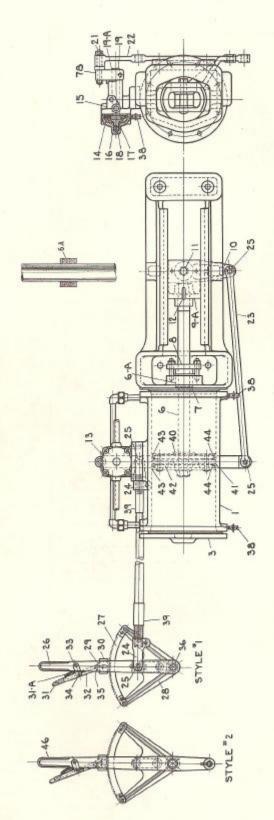
SPECIAL GEARS

Information regarding Alco Type "H" Gear with 12" cylinders, steam or special types of gears with cylinder bolting lugs will be furnished upon application.



Pieces Gear	616	g.	Т		Sec	-			9	T	Н	I	H	-		Н		¢1	П		н,
NAME OF PART	Piston Packing Cups.	Reverse Lever only, Bushings In-	serted, Style No. 2.	Reverse Lever Style No. 2 Com-	piete (Parts Nos, 46 and 24 to 56 Inc., Assembled)	Cylinder Type G.	Reverse Cylinder Valve Type G	Complete with Arm No. 78	(Parts Nos. 49 to 54 inc., 17,	18, 21, 38 and 78—Assembled).	Reverse Cylinder Valve Only	Reverse Cylinder Valve Body	Reverse Cylinder Valve Body Cap	Sylinder Valve Stem	Reverse Cylinder Valve Stem	Washer	Reverse Cylinder Valve Stem	Bushing	Reverse Cylinder Valve Gasket	Reverse Cylinder Valve Stem Oil	Cup.
Part No.	43	\$ 8		46а	-	47	48			2000	-46	20	21	62	52a	2000	52b		52	J	0
Pieces Gear	-	4				-	г	-		-	-	-	1	П	1	-	m	c i	-	-	-
NAME OF PART	Reverse Lever only, Bushings In-	Reverse Lever Complete, Style	No. 1 (Parts Nos. 26 to 36 Inc.,	P	Reverse Lever Quadrant Support.	8.			T.	Handle,	Reverse Lever Latch Link	Reverse Lever Latch Handle Pin.	Reverse Lever Latch Link Pin	Reverse Lever Latch Pin	Reverse Lever Fulcrum Pin	Reverse Gear Oil Cup	Reverse Gear Drain Cocks	Rod Ends for Rod to Cab	Piston Head	Piston Filler Plate	Piston Follower
Part No.	26	26a		200	1 61	29	30	31	318	1000	32	33	34	100	36	1-1	38	39	2	4	7
Pieces per Genr			1 set		-	-	Н	301	-		_	-	Н			П	-	H	হা		will.
NAME OF PART	Guides and Cylinder Head—Front	Piston Rod with Nat.	Piston Rod Packing No. 449 S	Stuffing Box Ring	Crosshead—Cast Iron		Arm with Bus	Wrist Pin	with Nut.	Crosshead Key	Reverse Cylinder Valve Follower.	Reverse Cylinder Valve Spring	Reverse Cylinder Valve Stem Key	Reverse Cylinder Valve Arm Pin,	Complete with Nuts, Washer	and Bushing	Floating Lever with Bushings	Floating Lever Rod	Rod Jaws with Bolt and Nut	Rod Jaw Pins, Complete with Nuts	and Bushings
Part No.	610		-		0 0	9a	10	11		12	_		19a			-	62			25	

Repair parts are carried in stock. When ordering, state the type and serial number of gear if possible, also name and number of part. All parts of Types "G" and "E" gears are duplicates where lists show same part number.



LIST OF PARTS-Type "E" Gear

Part No.	NAME OF PART	Pieces Per Gear	Part No.	NAME OF PART	Pieces Gear	Part No.	NAME OF PART	Pieces Cear
-61	Cylinder Guides and Cylinder Head—front		19	Reverse Cylinder Valve Stem (Specify Whether Standard or		31a	Reverse Lever Latch Handle	-
6.0	Cylinder Head—back. Piston Rod with Nut.		19a	Oversize Desired)		32	Handle Reverse Lever Latch Link.	
69	Piston Rod Packing No. 449 S. Stuffing Box Bing	1 set	21	Reverse Cylinder Valve Arm Pin, Complete with Note Wosher,		33	Reverse Lever Latch Handle Pin. Reverse Lever Letch Link Pin	
- 00	Stuffing Box Gland	-	800	and Bushing	-	32	Reverse Lever Latch Pin	- 1
6	Crosshead—Cast Iron.		616	Floating Lever with Bushings	-	36	Reverse Lever Fulcrum Pin	1
99	Crosshead Cast Steel		0.53	Floating Lever Rod		t-0	Reverse Gear Oil Cup.	-
11	Crosshead Wrist Pin, Complete	+	183	Rod Jaw Pins, Complete with Nuts	1	30	Rod Ends for Rod to Cab	0 01
		1		and Bushings	+	10	Piston Head	1
77		1	56	Reverse Lever only, Bushings In-		41	Piston Filler Plate.	٦,
13	with Arm No. 78 (parts Nos. 14)		26a	Serred, Style No. 1. Beverse Lever Complete, Style		2 5	Piston Packing Cuns	- 6
- 0	to 21 and 78 assembled)	н		No. 1 (parts Nos. 26 to 36 inc.,		7	Piston Packing Expander Rings.	101
	Reverse Cylinder Valve—Only	7		assembled)	m	94	Reverse Lever Only, Bushings In-	6
15		-	157	Reverse Lever Quadrant	-	0//0	serted, Style No. 2	1
9	Reverse Cylinder Valve Body Cap		28	Reverse Lever Quadrant Support.	Н	468	Reverse Lever Style No. 2 Com-	
17	Reverse Cylinder Valve Follower		67	Reverse Lever Latch	-		plete (parts Nos. 46 and 27 to 36	
00	Reverse Cylinder Valve Spring	+	30	Reverse Lever Latch Guide	-	-	inc., assembled)	

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