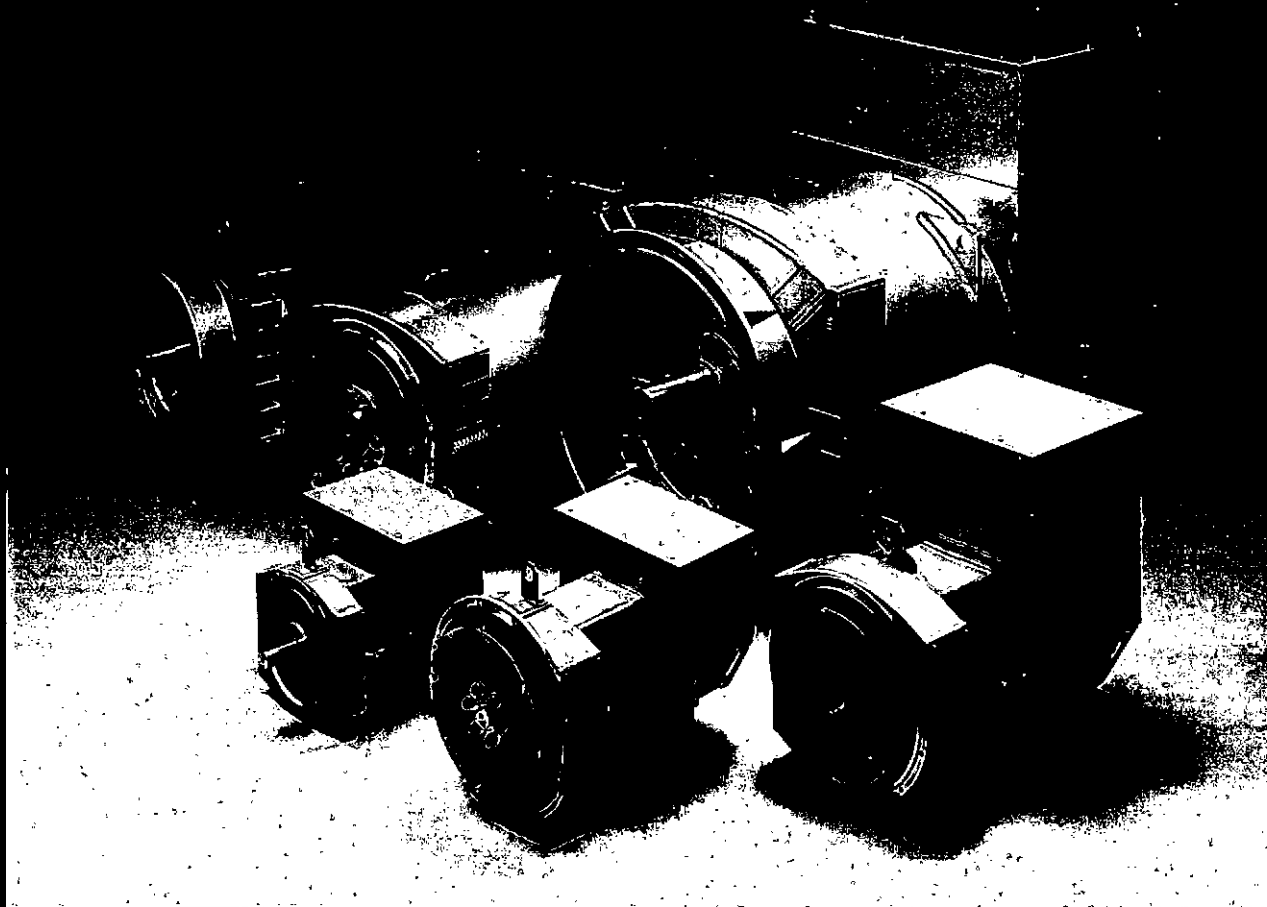


STAMFORD

AC GENERATORS FROM
NEWAGE INTERNATIONAL



Operation, Service & Maintenance Manual

for AC generators with the following prefixes:

**UCI162; UCI182; UCI164; UCI184;
UCM162; UCM182; UCM164 & UCM184.**

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Before operating the generating set, read Operation Manual and this Generator Manual and become familiar with it and the equipment.

SAFE AND EFFICIENT OPERATION CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY IF THE EQUIPMENT IS CORRECTLY OPERATED AND MAINTAINED.

Many accidents occur because of failure to follow fundamental rules and precautions.

ELECTRICAL SHOCK CAN CAUSE SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

Observe all **WARNING/CAUTION** notices.

- Ensure installation meets all applicable safety and local electrical codes. Have all installations performed by a qualified electrician.
- Do not operate the generator with protective covers, access covers or terminal box covers removed.
- Disable engine starting circuits before carrying out maintenance.
- Disable closing circuits and/or place warning notices on any circuit breakers normally used for connection to the mains or other generators, to avoid accidental closure.

FOREWORD

The function of this book is to provide the user of the Stamford generator with an understanding of the principles of operation, the criteria for which the generator has been designed, and the installation and maintenance procedures. Specific areas where the lack of care or use of incorrect procedures could lead to equipment damage and/or personal injury are highlighted, with **WARNING** and/or **CAUTION** notes, and it is **IMPORTANT** that the contents of this book are read and understood before proceeding to fit or use the generator.

The Service, Sales and technical staff of Newage International are always ready to assist and reference to the company for advice is welcomed.

WARNING !



Incorrect installation, operation, servicing or replacement of parts can result in severe personal injury or death, and/or equipment damage.

Service personnel must be qualified to perform electrical and mechanical service.

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

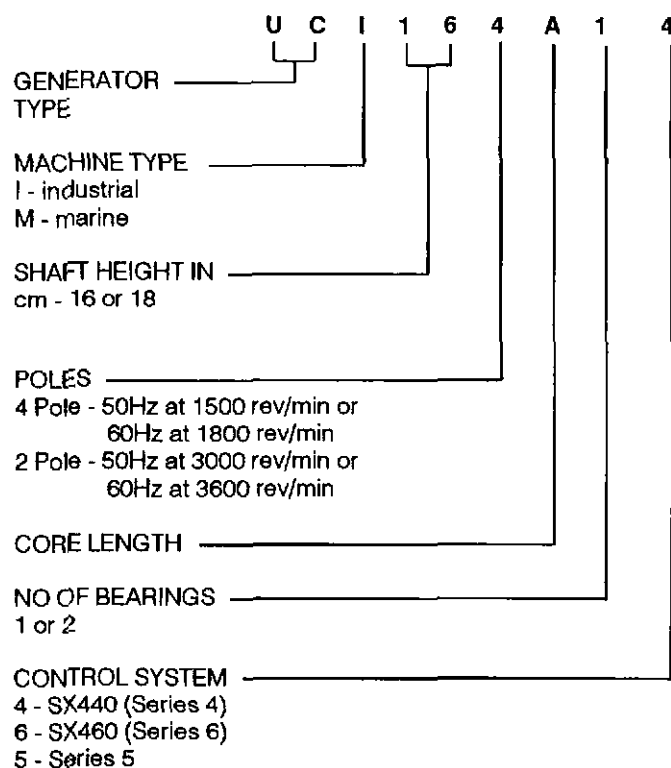
The UC16/18 range of generators is of brushless rotating field design, available up to 660V/50Hz (1500 rpm, 4 pole and 3000 rpm, 2 pole) or 60Hz (1800 rpm, 4 pole and 3600 rpm, 2 pole), and built to meet B.S. 5000 Part 3 and international standards.

All the UC16/18 range are self-excited with excitation power derived from the main output windings, using either the SX460/SX440 AVR or transformer controlled excitation system.

Detailed specification sheets are available on request.

1.2 DESIGNATION

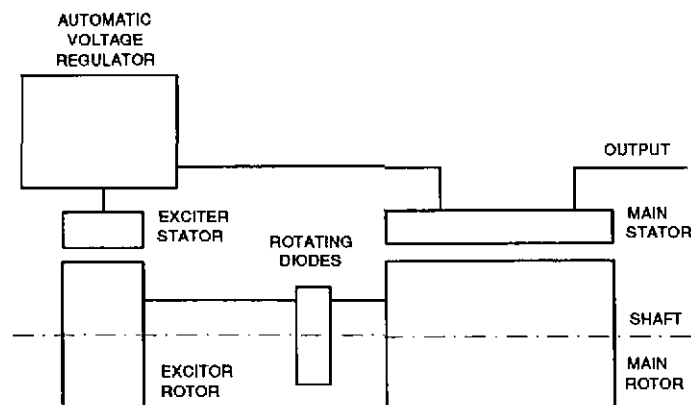
The generator frame size is designated by a code as follows:-



SECTION 2

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

2.1 SELF-EXCITED AVR CONTROLLED GENERATORS



The main stator provides power for excitation of the exciter field via the SX460 (SX440) AVR which is the controlling device governing the level of excitation provided to the exciter field. The AVR responds to a voltage sensing signal derived from the main stator winding. By controlling the low power of the exciter field, control of the high power requirement of the main field is achieved through the rectified output of the exciter armature. The AVR senses average voltage on two phases ensuring close regulation. In addition it detects engine speed and provides voltage fall off with speed, below a pre-selected speed (Hz) setting, preventing over-excitation at low engine speeds and softening the effect of load switching to relieve the burden on the engine.

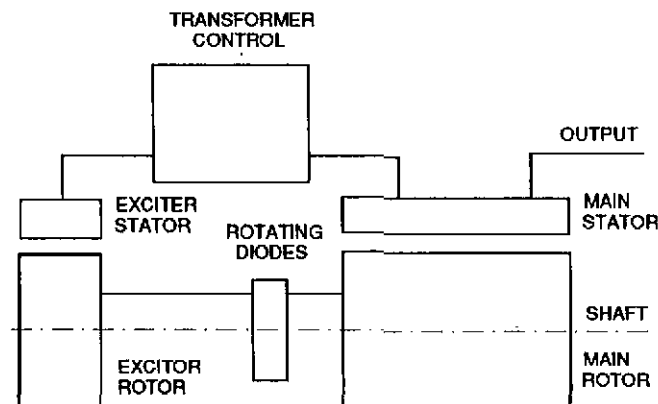
The detailed function of the AVR circuits and their adjustment are covered in the load testing section.

In addition the SX440 AVR incorporates circuits which, when used in conjunction with accessories, can provide for parallel operation either with 'droop' or 'astatic' control and VAR/PF control.

Function and adjustment of the accessories which can be fitted inside the generator terminal box are covered in the accessories section of this book.

Separate instructions are provided with other accessories available for control panel mounting.

2.2 TRANSFORMER CONTROLLED GENERATORS



The main stator provides power for excitation of the exciter field via a transformer rectifier unit. The transformer combines voltage and current elements derived from the main stator output to form

in nature. The system inherently compensates for load current magnitude and power factor and provides short circuit maintenance in addition to a good motor starting performance.

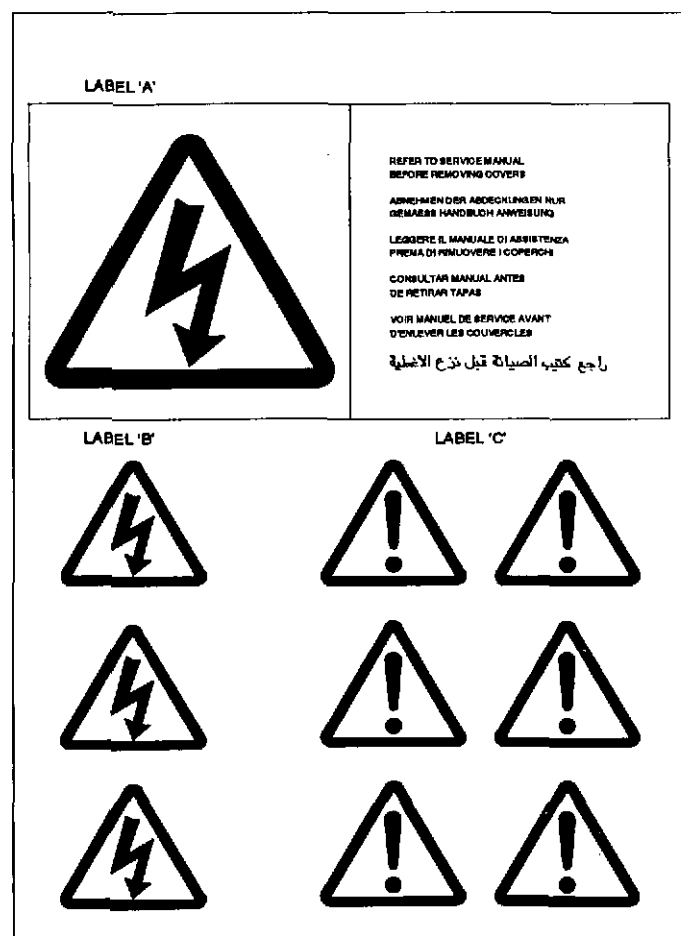
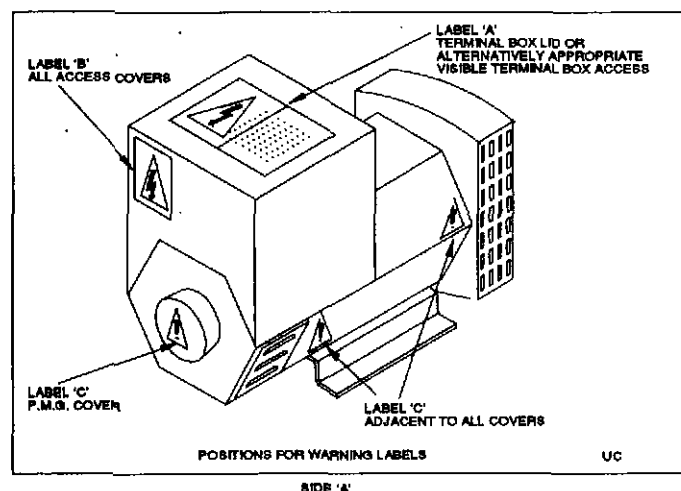
Three phase generators normally have a three phase transformer control for improved performance with unbalanced loads but a single phase transformer option is available.

No accessories can be provided with this control system.

SECTION 3

APPLICATION OF THE GENERATOR

The generator is supplied as a component part for installation in a generating set. It is not, therefore, practicable to fit all the necessary warning/hazard labels during generator manufacture. The additional labels required are packaged with this Manual, together with a drawing identifying their locations.



It is the responsibility of the generating set manufacturer to ensure that the correct labels are fitted, and are clearly visible.

The generators have been designed for use in a maximum ambient temperature of 40°C. in accordance with B.S. 5000.

In the event that the generator is required to operate in an ambient in excess of the nameplate value or at altitudes in excess of 1000 metres above sea level, refer to the factory.

The generators are of air-ventilated screen protected drip-proof design and are not suitable for mounting outdoors unless adequately protected by the use of canopies. Anti-condensation heaters are recommended during storage and for standby duty to ensure winding insulation is maintained in good condition.

When installed in a closed canopy it must be ensured that the ambient temperature of the cooling air to the generator does not exceed that for which the generator has been rated.

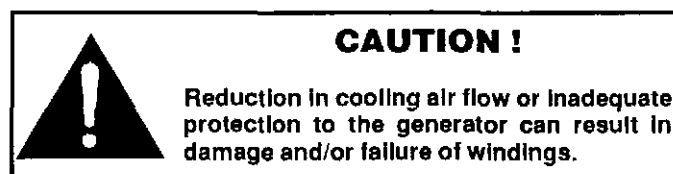
The canopy should be designed such that the engine air intake to the canopy is separated from the generator intake, particularly where the radiator cooling fan is required to draw air into the canopy. In addition the generator air intake to the canopy should be designed such that the ingress of moisture is prohibited, preferably by use of a 2 stage filter.

The air intake/outlet must be suitable for the air flow given in the following table with additional pressure drops less than or equal to those given below:

Frame	Air Flow		Additional (intake/outlet) Pressure Drop
	50Hz	60Hz	
UC164	0.091m ³ /sec (195cfm)	0.11m ³ /sec (236cfm)	6mm water gauge (0.25")
UC184	0.138m ³ /sec (295cfm)	0.159m ³ /sec (349cfm)	
UC162	0.218m ³ /sec (466cfm)	0.271m ³ /sec (579cfm)	
UC182	0.33m ³ /sec (706cfm)	0.40m ³ /sec (856cfm)	

If specified at the time of ordering, the generator itself may be fitted with air filters.

The UCL construction has no fan fitted to the generator. The engine flywheel fan draws air through the generator and additional restrictions on air flow such as filters on the generator or canopies are not permissible.



Dynamic balancing of the generator rotor assembly has been carried out during manufacture in accordance with B.S. 6861 Part 1 Grade 2.5 to ensure vibration limits of the generator are in accordance with BS 4999 Part 142.

The main vibration frequencies produced by the component generator are as follows:-

4 pole	1500 r.p.m.	25Hz
•	1800 r.p.m.	30Hz
2 pole	3000 r.p.m.	50Hz
•	3600 r.p.m.	60Hz

However, vibrations induced by the engine are complex and contain frequencies of 1, 3, 5 or more times the fundamental frequency of vibration. These induced vibrations can result in generator vibration levels higher than those derived from the generator itself. It is the responsibility of the generating set designer to ensure that the alignment and stiffness of the bedplate and mountings are such that the vibration limits of B.S. 5000 Part 3 are not exceeded.

In standby applications where the running time is limited and reduced life expectancy is accepted, higher levels than specified in B.S. 5000 can be tolerated, up to a maximum of 18mm/sec.

Two bearing generators require a substantial bedplate with engine/generator mounting pads to ensure a good base for accurate alignment. Close coupling of engine to generator can increase the overall rigidity of the set. For the purposes of establishing set design the bending moment at the engine flywheel housing to generator adaptor interface should not exceed 500ft.lb. (70 kgm). A flexible coupling, designed to suit the specific engine/generator combination, is recommended to minimise torsional effects.

Alignment of single bearing generators is critical and vibration can occur due to the flexing of the flanges between the engine and generator. As far as the generator is concerned the maximum bending moment at this point must not exceed 500ft.lb. (70 kgm).

Single bearing generators require a substantial bedplate with engine/generator mounting pads to ensure a good base for accurate alignment.

The maximum bending moment of the engine flange must be checked with the engine manufacturer.

Torsional vibrations occur in all engine-driven shaft systems and may be of a magnitude to cause damage at certain critical speeds. It is therefore necessary to consider the torsional vibration effect on the generator shaft and couplings.

It is the responsibility of the generator set manufacturer to ensure compatibility, and for this purpose drawings showing the shaft dimensions and rotor inertias are available for customers to forward to the engine supplier. In the case of single bearing generators coupling details are included.

The terminal box is constructed with removable panels for easy adaptation to suit specific glanding requirements. Within the terminal box there are insulated terminals for line and neutral connections and provision for earthing. Additional earthing points are provided on the generator feet.

The neutral is NOT connected to the frame.

The main stator winding has 12 leads brought out to the terminals in the terminal box.

WARNING !



No earth connections are made on the generator and reference to site regulations for earthing must be made. Incorrect earthing or protection arrangements can result in personal injury or death.

Fault current curves (decrement curves), together with generator reactance data, are available on request to assist the system designer to select circuit breakers, calculate fault currents and ensure discrimination within the load network.

WARNING !



Incorrect installation, service or replacement of parts can result in severe personal injury or death, and/or equipment damage. Service personnel must be qualified to perform electrical and mechanical service.

CAUTION !



Torsional incompatibility and/or excessive vibration levels can cause damage or failure of generator and/or engine components.

SECTION 4

INSTALLATION - PART 1

4.1 LIFTING

WARNING !

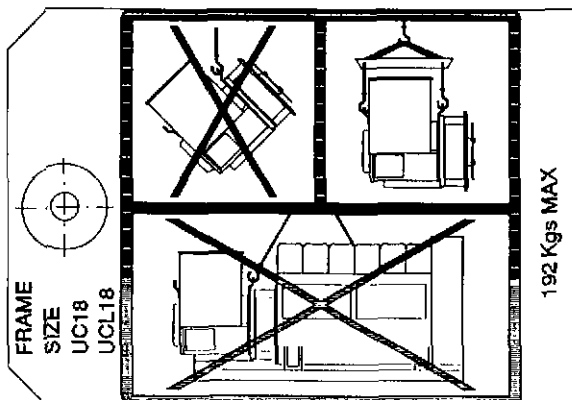
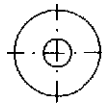


Incorrect lifting or inadequate lifting capacity can result in severe personal injury or equipment damage. **MINIMUM LIFTING CAPACITY REQUIRED IS 250Kg.** Generator lifting lugs should **NOT** be used for lifting the complete generator set.

Two lifting lugs are provided for use with a shackle and pin type lifting aid. Chains of suitable length and lifting capacity must be used. Lifting points are designed to be as close to the centre of gravity of the generator as possible, but due to design restrictions it is not possible to guarantee that the generator frame will remain horizontal while lifting. Care is therefore needed to avoid personal injury or equipment damage. The correct lifting arrangement is shown on the label attached to the lifting eye. (See sample below).

IMPORTANT

REFER TO SERVICE MANUAL BEFORE REMOVING COVERS. IT IS THE GENERATOR SET MANUFACTURER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIT THE SELF ADHESIVE WARNING LABELS SUPPLIED WITH THE GENERATOR. THE LABEL SHEET CAN BE FOUND WITH THE INSTRUCTION BOOK



Single bearing generators other than frame UCL are supplied fitted with a rotor retaining plate at the non drive end.

This plate must be removed and replaced with the bearing cover plate supplied tied to the generator terminal links.

1. Remove three screws holding the plate to the end bracket.
2. Remove central bolt holding the shaft to the plate and remove plate.
3. Fit plate supplied using the three fixing screws removed in 1).

UCL generators have no fan to support the drive end and are supplied fitted with a transit strap clamping the coupling hub to the drive end adaptor ring.

Once the retaining plate or transit strap are removed the rotor is free to move in the frame, and care is needed during coupling and alignment to ensure the frame is kept in the horizontal plane.

4.2 ASSEMBLY TO ENGINE

4.2.1 TWO BEARING GENERATORS

A flexible coupling should be fitted and aligned in accordance with the coupling manufacturer's instruction.

If a close coupling adaptor is used the alignment of machined faces must be checked by offering the generator up to the engine. Shim the generator feet if necessary. Ensure adaptor guards are fitted after generator/engine assembly is complete. Open coupled sets require a suitable guard, to be provided by the set builder.

WARNING !



Incorrect guarding and/or generator alignment can result in personal injury and/or equipment damage.

4.2.2 SINGLE BEARING GENERATORS

Alignment of single bearing generators is critical. If necessary shim the generator feet to ensure alignment of the machined surfaces.

The sequence of assembly to the engine should generally be as follows:

1. On the engine check the distance from the coupling mating face on the flywheel to the flywheel housing mating face. This should be within 0.5mm of nominal dimension. This is necessary to ensure that a thrust is not applied to the a.c. generator bearing or engine bearing.
2. Check that the bolts securing the flexible plates to the coupling hub are tight and locked into position. Torque tightening is 10kgm (98Nm; 72 lb ft).
3. Remove covers from the drive end of the generator to gain access to coupling and adaptor bolts.
4. Check that coupling discs are concentric with adaptor spigot. This can be adjusted by the use of tapered wooden wedges between the fan and adaptor. Alternatively the rotor can be suspended by means of a rope sling through the adaptor opening.
5. Offer the a.c. generator to engine and engage both coupling discs and housing spigots at the same time, finally pulling home by using the housing and coupling bolts. Use heavy gauge washers between bolt head and discs on disc to flywheel bolts.
6. Tighten coupling disc to flywheel. Refer to engine manual for torque setting of disc to flywheel bolts.
7. Remove wooden wedges.

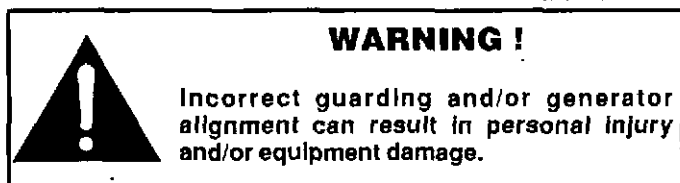
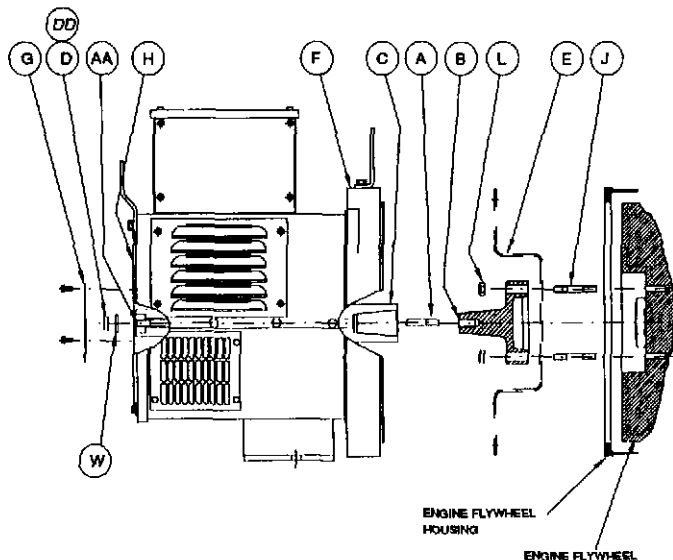
4.2.3 TAPER SHAFT ARRANGEMENTS

This arrangement is used on both UCA and UCL style generators.

As with single bearing generators alignment is critical. If necessary shim the generator feet to ensure alignment of the machined surfaces.

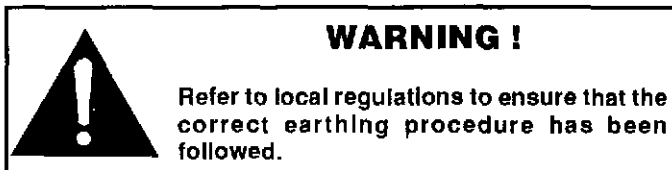
The following procedure should be adopted to assemble the generator to the engine:-

1. Remove central protective cover 'G' from non drive endbracket 'H' and M10 hex. nut 'D' from shaft securing stud 'AA'. Remove transit bar 'E' and withdraw stubshaft/shaft securing stud assembly 'A'/B' from rotor.
2. Ensure all alternator, engine flywheel and flywheel housing locating spigots, faces and recesses are free from paint or preservatives.
3. Locate stub shaft/shaft securing stud assembly 'A'/B' on engine flywheel spigot and secure with studs 'J', M12 hex. nut 'L' or bolts. Refer to engine manual for torque settings.
4. Ensure both tapers are clean and free of burrs, oil or grease. Slide alternator complete with rotor towards engine, ensuring that shaft securing stud 'A' enters central hole in rotor shaft. Refer to engine manual for torque settings.
5. Secure alternator adaptor 'F' to engine flywheel housing. Tap adaptor into place before tightening. Refer to engine manufacturer for torque setting.
6. Fit M10 Binx nut 'DD' to protruding shaft securing stud 'AA'. M10 Binx nut tightening torque 45.0Nm (33.0 lbs.ft)
7. Fit central protective cover 'G' to non drive endbracket 'H'.
8. Replace covers. Check for excessive vibration at the time of initial run-up.



4.3 EARTHING

set bedplate. If antivibration mounts are fitted between the generator frame and its bedplate a suitably rated earth conductor (normally one half of the cross sectional area of the main line cables) should bridge across the antivibration mount.



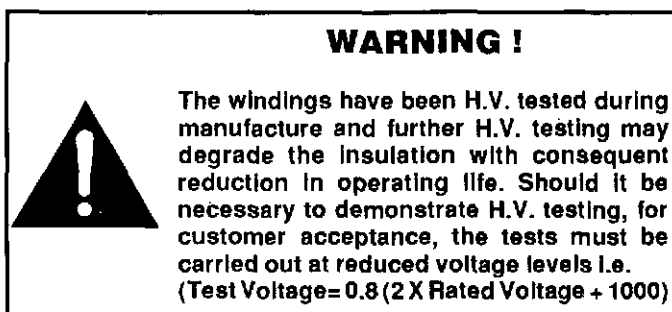
4.4 PRE-RUNNING CHECKS

4.4.1 INSULATION CHECK

Before starting the generating set, both after completing assembly and after installation of the set, test the insulation resistance of windings.

The AVR should be disconnected during this test.

A 500V Megger or similar instrument should be used. Disconnect any earthing conductor connected between neutral and earth and megger an output lead terminal U, V or W to earth. The insulation resistance reading should be in excess of $5M\Omega$ to earth. Should the insulation resistance be less than $5M\Omega$ the winding must be dried out as detailed in the Service and Maintenance section of this Manual.



4.4.2 DIRECTION OF ROTATION

All machines are fitted with a radial bladed fan and are suitable for running in either direction of rotation. The generator is supplied to give a phase sequence of U V W with the generator running clockwise looking at the drive end (unless otherwise specified at the time of ordering). If the generator phase rotation has to be reversed after the generator has been despatched apply to factory for appropriate wiring diagrams.

4.4.3 VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY

Check that the voltage and frequency levels required for the generating set application are as indicated on the generator nameplate.

Three phase generators normally have a 12 ends out reconnectable winding. If it is necessary to reconnect the stator for the voltage required, refer to diagrams in the back of this manual.

4.4.4 AVR SETTINGS

To make AVR selections and adjustments remove the AVR cover and refer to 4.4.4.1 or 4.4.4.2 depending upon type of AVR fitted. Reference to the generator nameplate will indicate AVR type (SX460 or SX440).

Most of the AVR adjustments are factory set in positions which will give satisfactory performance during initial running tests. Subsequent adjustment may be required to achieve optimum

performance of the set under operating conditions. Refer to 'Load Testing' section for details.

4.4.4.1 TYPE SX460 AVR

The following 'jumper' connections on the AVR should be checked to ensure they are correctly set for the generating set application.

Refer to Fig. 1 for location of selection links.

1. Frequency selection

50Hz operation	LINK C-50
60Hz operation	LINK C-60

2. External hand trimmer selection

No external hand trimmer	LINK 1-2
External hand trimmer required -	REMOVE LINK 1-2 and connect trimmer across terminals 1 and 2.

3. AVR Input Selection

High Voltage (220/240V)	INPUT	No Link
Low Voltage (110/120V)	INPUT	LINK 3-4

Refer to diagrams in the back of this manual to determine wiring.

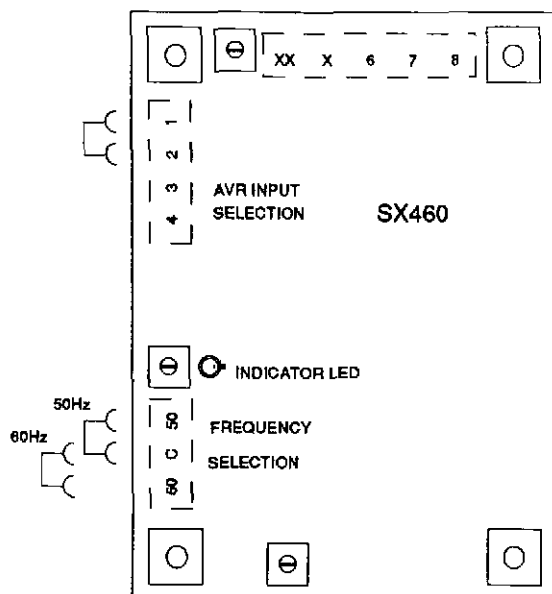


Fig. 1

4.4.4.2 TYPE SX440 AVR

The following 'jumper' connections on the AVR should be checked to ensure they are correctly set for the generating set application.

Refer to Fig. 2 for location of selection links.

1. Frequency selection

50Hz operation	LINK C-50
60Hz operation	LINK C-60

2. Stability selection

LINK A-C

3. Sensing selection

LINK 2-3
LINK 4-5
LINK 6-7

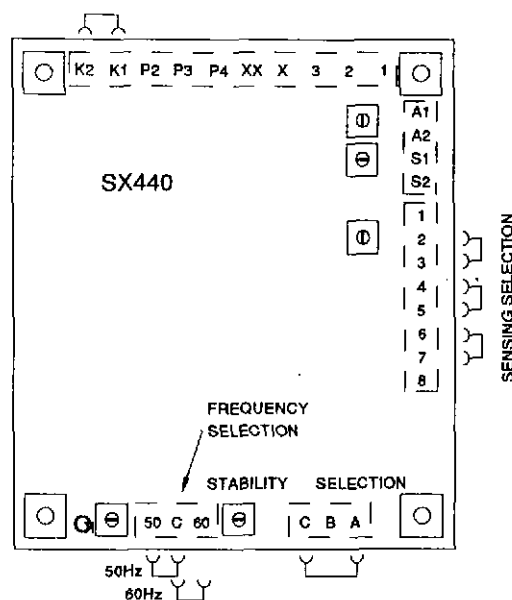


Fig. 2

4.4.5 TRANSFORMER CONTROLLED EXCITATION SYSTEM (Series 5)

This control system is identified with the digit 5 as the last digit of the frame size quoted on the nameplate.

The excitation control is factory set for the specific voltage shown on the nameplate and requires no adjustment.

4.5 GENERATOR SET TESTING

WARNING !



During testing it may be necessary to remove covers to adjust controls exposing 'live' terminals or components. Only personnel qualified to perform electrical service should carry out testing and/or adjustments.

4.5.1 TEST METERING/CABLING

Connect any instrument wiring and cabling required for initial test purposes with permanent or spring-clip type connectors.

Minimum instrumentation for testing should be line - line or line to neutral voltmeter, Hz meter, load current metering and kW meter. If reactive load is used a power factor meter is desirable.

CAUTION !



When fitting power cables for load testing purposes, ensure cable voltage rating is at least equal to the generator rated voltage. The load cable termination should be placed on top of the winding lead termination and clamped with the nut provided.

WARNING !



Check that all wiring terminations for internal or external wiring are secure, and fit all terminal box covers and guards. Failure to secure wiring and/or covers may result in

4.6 INITIAL START-UP

WARNING !



During testing it may be necessary to remove covers to adjust controls exposing 'live' terminals or components. Only personnel qualified to perform electrical service should carry out testing and/or adjustments. Refit all access covers after adjustments are completed.

On completion of generating set assembly and before starting the generating set ensure that all engine manufacturer's pre-running procedures have been completed, and that adjustment of the engine governor is such that the generator will not be subjected to speeds in excess of 125% of the rated speed.

CAUTION !



Overspeeding of the generator during initial settling of the speed governor can result in damage to the generator rotating components.

In addition remove the AVR access cover (on AVR controlled generators) and turn VOLTS control fully anti-clockwise. Start the generating set and run on no-load at nominal frequency. Slowly turn VOLTS control potentiometer clockwise until rated voltage is reached. Refer to Fig. 3a or 3b for control potentiometer location.

CAUTION !



Do not increase the voltage above the rated generator voltage shown on the generator nameplate.

The STABILITY control potentiometer will have been pre-set and should normally not require adjustment, but should this be required, usually identified by oscillation of the voltmeter, refer to Fig. 3a or 3b for control potentiometer location and proceed as follows:-

1. Run the generating set on no-load and check that speed is correct and stable
2. Turn the STABILITY control potentiometer clockwise, then turn slowly anti-clockwise until the generator voltage starts to become unstable. The correct setting is slightly clockwise from this position (i.e. where the machine volts are stable but close to the unstable region).

4.7 LOAD TESTING

WARNING !



During testing it may be necessary to remove covers to adjust controls exposing 'live' terminals or components. Only personnel qualified to perform electrical service should carry out testing and/or adjustments. Refit all access covers after adjustments are completed.

4.7.1 AVR CONTROLLED GENERATORS - AVR ADJUSTMENTS

Refer to Fig. 3a or 3b for control potentiometer locations.

Having adjusted VOLTS and STABILITY during the initial start-up procedure, the AVR control function UFRO should not normally need adjustment.

If however, poor voltage regulation on-load is experienced, refer to the following paragraph to a) check that the symptoms observed do indicate adjustment is necessary, and b) to make the adjustment correctly.

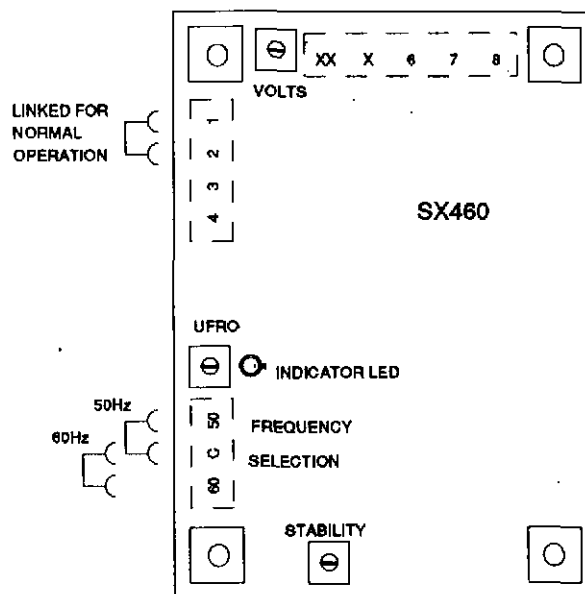


Fig. 3a

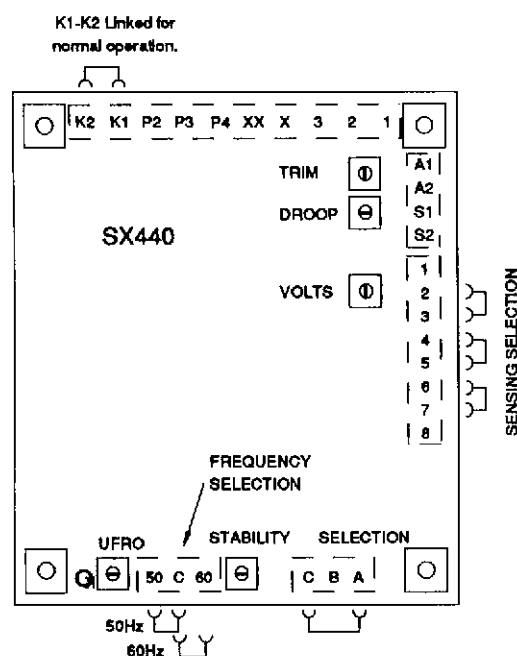


Fig. 3b

4.7.1.1 UFRO (Under Frequency Roll Off)

The AVR incorporates an underspeed protection circuit which gives a voltage/speed (Hz) characteristic as shown:

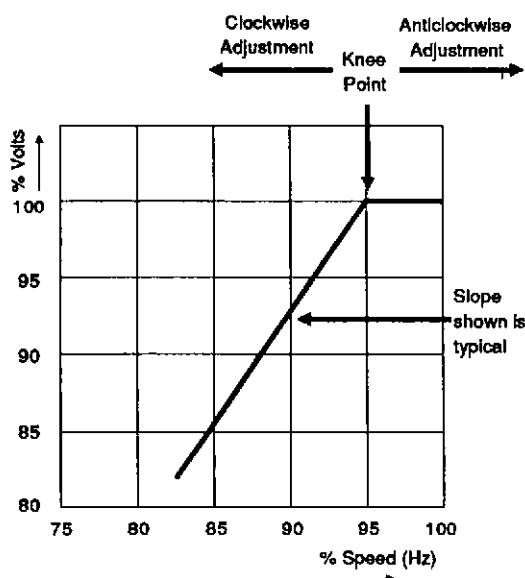


Fig. 4

The UFRO control potentiometer sets the "knee point".

Symptoms of incorrect setting are a) the light emitting diode (LED) indicator, just above the UFRO Control potentiometer, being permanently lit when the generator is on load, and b) poor voltage regulation on load, i.e. operation on the sloping part of the characteristic.

Clockwise adjustment lowers the frequency (speed) setting of the "knee point" and extinguishes the LED. For Optimum setting the LED should illuminate as the frequency falls just below nominal frequency, i.e. 47Hz on a 50Hz generator or 57Hz on a 60Hz generator.

4.7.2 TRANSFORMER CONTROLLED GENERATORS - TRANSFORMER ADJUSTMENT

Normally no adjustment is required but should the no-load voltage and/or on-load voltage be unacceptable, adjustment of the transformer air gap can be made as follows.

Stop the generator. Remove transformer cover box. (Normally left hand side of the terminal box when viewed from the non drive end).

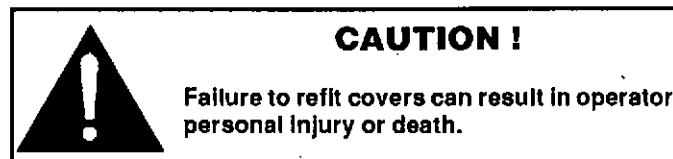
Slacken the three transformer mounting bolts along the top of the transformer.

Start the set with a voltmeter connected across the main output terminals.

Adjust the air gap between the transformer top lamination section and the transformer limbs to obtain required voltage on no-load. Slightly tighten the three mounting bolts. Switch load 'on' and 'off' two or three times. Application of load will normally raise the voltage setting slightly. With the load 'off' recheck the no-load voltage.

Readjust air gap and finally tighten mounting bolts.

Refit the access cover.



4.8 ACCESSORIES

Refer to the "ACCESSORIES" - Section 6 of this Manual for setting up procedures related to generator mounted accessories.

If there are accessories for control panel mounting supplied with the generator refer to the specific accessory fitting procedures inserted inside the back cover of this book.

SECTION 5

INSTALLATION - PART 2

The extent of site installation will depend upon the generating set build, e.g. if the generator is installed in a canopied set with integral switchboards and circuit breaker, on site installation will be limited to connecting up the site load to the generating set output terminals. In this case reference should be made to the generating set manufacturer's instruction book and any pertinent local regulations.

If the generator has been installed on a set without switchboard or circuit breaker the following points relating to connecting up the generator should be noted.

5.1 GLANDING

The terminal box is most conveniently glanded on either the right or left hand side. Both panels are removable for drilling/punching to suit glands/or glanding boxes. If single core cables are taken through the terminal box side panel an insulated or non-magnetic gland plate should be fitted.

Incoming cables should be supported from either below or above the box level and at a sufficient distance from the centre line of the generating set so as to avoid a tight radius at the point of entry into the terminal box panel, and allow movement of the generator set on its anti-vibration mountings without excessive stress on the cable.

Before making final connections, test the insulation resistance of the windings. The AVR should be disconnected during this test.

A 500V Megger or similar instrument should be used. Should the insulation resistance be less than $5M\Omega$ the windings must be dried out as detailed in the Service and Maintenance section of this manual.

When making connections to the terminals the incoming cable termination should be placed on top of the winding lead termination(s) and clamped with the nut provided.

**CAUTION !**

To avoid the possibility of swarf entering any electrical components in the terminal box, panels must be removed for drilling.

5.2 EARTHING

The neutral of the generator is not bonded to the generator frame as supplied from the factory. An earth terminal is provided inside the terminal box adjacent to the main terminals. Should it be required to operate with the neutral earthed a substantial earth conductor (normally equivalent to one half of the section of the line conductors) must be connected between the neutral and the earth terminal inside the terminal box. Additional earth terminals are provided on the generator feet. These should be already bonded to the generating set bedplate by the generating set builder, but will normally be required to be connected to the site earth system.

**CAUTION !**

Reference to local electricity regulations or safety rules should be made to ensure correct earthing procedures have been

5.3 PROTECTION

It is the responsibility of the end user and his contractors/sub-contractors to ensure that the overall system protection meets the needs of any inspectorate, local electricity authority or safety rules, pertaining to the site location.

To enable the system designer to achieve the necessary protection and/or discrimination, fault current curves are available on request from the factory, together with generator reactance values to enable fault current calculations to be made.

**WARNING !**

Incorrect installation and/or protective systems can result in personal injury and/or equipment damage.
Installers must be qualified to perform electrical installation work.

5.4 COMMISSIONING

Ensure that all external cabling is correct and that all the generating set manufacturer's pre-running checks have been carried out before starting the set.

The generator AVR controls will have been adjusted during the generating set manufacturer's tests and should normally not require further adjustment.

Should malfunction occur during commissioning refer to Service and Maintenance section 'Fault Finding' procedure.

SECTION 6

ACCESSORIES

Generator control accessories may be fitted, as an option, in the generator terminal box. If fitted at the time of supply, the wiring diagram(s) in the back of this book shows the connections. When the options are supplied separately, fitting instructions are provided with the accessory.

Accessories available are droop transformer for parallel operation, applicable to generators with SX440 AVR only, and short circuit current control which can be applied to generators with both SX460 and SX440 AVR.

NOTE:

None of the accessories can be fitted with a transformer controlled generator.

6.1 REMOTE VOLTAGE ADJUST (SX460 and SX440 AVR)

A remote voltage adjust (hand trimmer) can be fitted

SX460 AVR

Remove link 1-2 on the AVR and connect adjuster to terminals 1 and 2.

SX440 AVR

Remove link 1-2 on the auxiliary terminals and connect adjuster to terminals 1 and 2.

6.2 PARALLEL OPERATION

Understanding of the following notes on parallel operation is useful before attempting the fitting or setting of the droop kit accessory. When operating in parallel with other generators or the mains, it is essential that the phase sequence of the incoming generator matches that of the busbar and also that all of the following conditions are met before the circuit breaker of the incoming generator is closed on to the busbar (or operational generator).

1. Frequency must match within close limits.
2. Voltages must match within close limits.
3. Phase angle of voltages must match within close limits.

A variety of techniques, varying from simple synchronising lamps to fully automatic synchronisers, can be used to ensure these conditions are met.



CAUTION !

Failure to meet conditions 1, 2, and 3 when closing the circuit breaker, will generate excessive mechanical and electrical stresses, resulting in equipment damage.

Once connected in parallel a minimum instrumentation level per generator of voltmeter, ammeter, wattmeter (measuring total power per generator), and frequency meter is required in order to adjust the engine and generator controls to share kW in relation to engine ratings and kVAR in relation to generator ratings.

It is important to recognise that

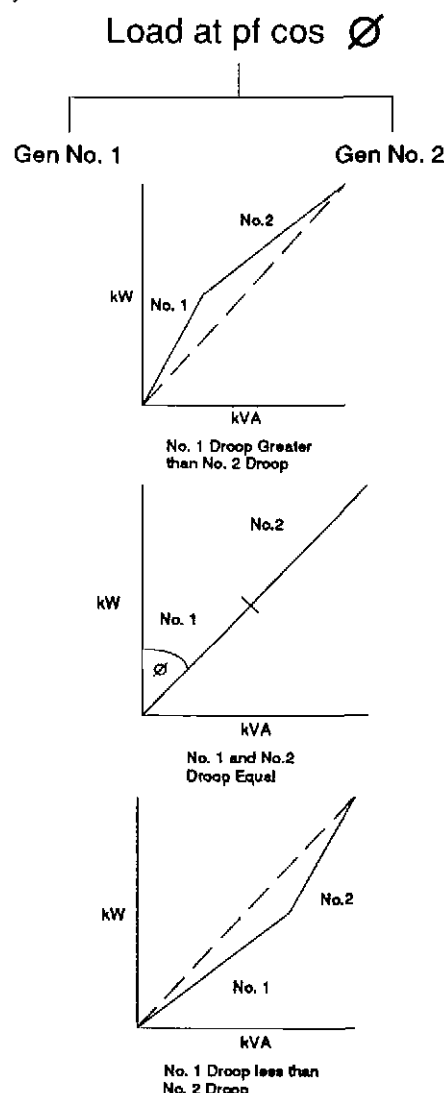
1. kW are derived from the engine, and speed governor characteristics determine the kW sharing between sets

2. kVAR are derived from the generator, and excitation control characteristics determine the kVAR sharing. Reference should be made to the generating set manufacturer's instructions for setting the governor controls.

6.2.1 DROOP

The most commonly used method of kVAR sharing is to create a generator voltage characteristic which falls with decreasing power factor (increasing kVAR). This is achieved with a current transformer (C.T.) which provides a signal dependent on current phase angle (i.e. power factor) to the AVR. The current transformer has a burden resistor on the AVR board, and a percentage of the burden resistor voltage is summed into the AVR circuit. Increasing droop is obtained by turning the DROOP control potentiometer clockwise.

The diagrams below indicate the effect of droop in a simple two generator system:-



Generally 5% droop at full load current zero p.f. is sufficient to ensure kVAR sharing.

If the droop accessory has been supplied with the generator it will have been set to a nominal 5% droop at full load zero power factor current, and diagrams will be included inside the back cover of this book.

Although nominal droop setting may be factory set it is advisable to go through the setting procedure below.

6.2.1.1 SETTING PROCEDURE

Depending upon available load the following settings should be used - all are based on-rated current level.

0.8 P.F. LOAD (at full load current) SET DROOP TO 3%
0 P.F. LOAD (at full load current) SET DROOP TO 5%

Setting the droop with low power factor load is the most accurate.

Run each generator as a single unit at rated frequency or rated frequency + 4% depending upon type of governor and nominal voltage. Apply available load to rated current of the generator. Adjust 'DROOP' control potentiometer to give droop in line with above table. Clockwise rotation increases amount of droop. Refer to Fig 3b, for potentiometer location.

Note 1) Reverse polarity of the C.T. will raise the generator voltage with load. The polarities S1-S2 shown on the wiring diagrams are correct for clockwise rotation of the generator looking at the drive end. Reversed rotation requires S1-S2 to be reversed.

Note 2) The most important aspect is to set all generators equal. The precise level of droop is less critical.

Note 3) A generator operated as a single unit with a droop circuit set at rated load 0.8 power factor is unable to maintain the usual % regulation. A shorting switch can be connected across S1-S2 to restore regulation for single running.

6.2.2 ASTATIC CONTROL

WARNING !



LOSS OF FUEL to an engine can cause its generator to motor with consequent damage to the generator windings. Reverse power relays should be fitted to trip main circuit breaker.

LOSS OF EXCITATION to the generator can result in large current oscillations with consequent damage to generator windings. Excitation loss detection equipment should be fitted to trip main circuit breaker.

The 'droop' current transformer can be used in a connection arrangement which enables the normal regulation of the generator to be maintained when operating in parallel.

This feature is only supplied from the factory as a fitted droop kit, however, if requested at the time of order, the diagrams inside the back cover of this book will give the necessary site connections. The end user is required to provide a shorting switch for the droop current transformer secondary.

Should the generator be required to be converted from standard droop to 'astatic' control, diagrams are available on request.

The setting procedure is exactly the same as for DROOP. (Subsection 6.2.1.1).

CAUTION !



When using this connection arrangement a shorting switch is required across each C.T. burden (terminals S1 and S2.)

The switch must be closed a) when a generating set is not running and b) when a generating set is selected for single

6.3 CURRENT FORCING CONTROL UNIT

This unit consists of a current transformer, sensing stator output current, operating in conjunction with an electronic control unit to give a controlled level of short circuit current. Normally the unit will be set when supplied fitted to the generator, and no further adjustment will be necessary.

Should it be necessary to change the setting the following procedure must be adopted.

WARNING !



The setting up procedure for this accessory exposes the installer to electrical shock hazards. Only qualified personnel should install this unit.

1. Remove louvred side panel
2. Connect the SETTING LINK on the current forcing control board as shown to terminals B and A and turn LEVEL control potentiometer fully anti-clockwise. Refer to Fig. 5 for link and potentiometer location.

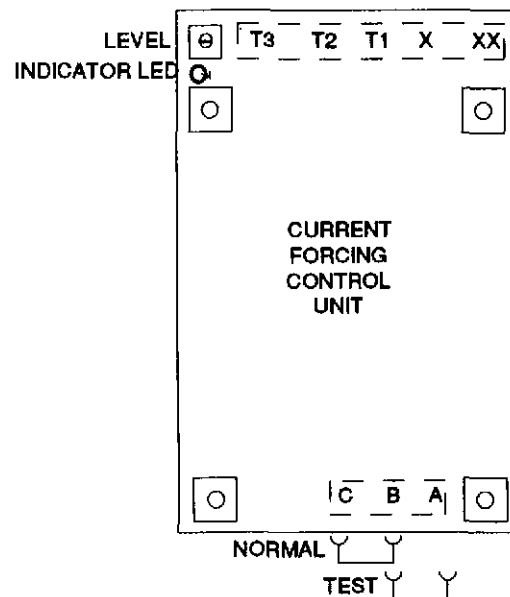


Fig. 5

3. Run set up to speed adjusting AVR VOLTS control potentiometer if necessary.
4. Load generator to full load current.
5. Adjust LEVEL control potentiometer carefully in a clockwise direction until the LED just goes out.
6. Stop the set, remove SETTING LINK from terminals B and A and replace on parking terminals B and C.
7. Refit louvred side panel.

WARNING !



Failure to refit covers can result in operator personal injury or death.

SECTION 7

SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

WARNING !



Service and fault finding procedures present hazards which can result in severe personal injury or death. Only personnel qualified to perform electrical and mechanical service should carry out these procedures.

Ensure engine starting circuits are disabled before commencing service or maintenance procedures. Isolate any anti-condensation heater supply.

No routine maintenance procedure is required on the standard generator but periodic attention to winding condition (particularly when generators have been idle for a long period) and bearings is recommended. (Refer to subsections 7.1 and 7.2 respectively).

When generators are fitted with air filters regular inspection and filter maintenance is required. (Refer to subsection 7.3).

7.1 WINDING CONDITION

The condition of the windings can be assessed by measurement of insulation resistance to earth.

The AVR should be disconnected during this test. A 500V 'Megger' or similar instrument should be used.

The insulation resistance to earth of all windings should be in excess of 1.0 MΩ.

Should the insulation resistances be less than these values, drying out of the generator windings is essential.

Drying out may be carried out by directing warm air from a fan heater or similar apparatus into the generator air inlets and/or outlets.

Alternatively, the alternator main stator windings may be short circuited with a bolted 3 phase short at the main terminals and the generating set run with the AVR disconnected at terminals X and XX. A d.c. supply is connected to the leads X and XX (X must be connected to the positive of the d.c. supply and XX to the negative of the d.c. supply). The d.c. supply must be variable from 0 - 24 volts and capable of supplying 1.0 amp. An a.c. current clip-on ammeter or similar instrument is required to measure the winding lead current.

Set the d.c. supply voltage to zero. Start the generating set and slowly increase the d.c. voltage to pass current through the main stator winding. The current level should not exceed the rated current of the generator.

Normally - 1 hour is sufficient to dry out windings by this method.

WARNING !



The short circuit must not be applied with the AVR connected in circuit. Current in excess of the rated generator current will cause damage to the windings.

After drying out, the insulation resistances should be rechecked to verify minimum resistances quoted above are achieved.

On re-testing it is recommended that the main stator insulation resistance is checked as follows:-

Separate the neutral leads

Ground	V and W	phase and megger	U phase to ground
•	U and W	•	V
•	U and V	•	W

If the minimum value of 1.0MΩ is not obtained, drying out must be continued and the test repeated.

7.2 BEARINGS

All bearings are sealed for maintenance free operation. During major overhaul, however, it is recommended that seals are checked for wear or loss of grease. Bearings showing excessive leakage of grease should be replaced. Periodic checks for overheating or noise during the life of the bearing are recommended.

If excessive vibration develops after a period of time this may be due to bearing wear - the bearing should then be examined for damage or loss of grease.

7.3 AIR FILTERS

The frequency of filter maintenance will depend upon the severity of the site conditions. Regular inspection of the elements will be required to establish when cleaning is necessary.

7.3.1 CLEANING PROCEDURE

Remove the filter elements from the filter frames. Immerse or flush the element with a suitable detergent agent until the element is clean. Dry elements thoroughly before refitting.

7.4 FAULT FINDING

Three excitation control systems can be fitted to the range of generators covered by this manual, identified by the last digit of the generator frame size designation. Refer to the nameplate then proceed to the appropriate subsection as indicated below:-

SERIES	EXCITATION CONTROL	SUBSECTION
4	SX440 AVR	7.4.1
5	Transformer control	7.4.2
6	SX460 AVR	7.4.3



CAUTION !

Before commencing any fault finding procedures examine all wiring for broken or loose connections.

7.4.1 SX440 AVR - FAULT FINDING

No voltage build-up when starting set	Check link K1-K2 on AVR terminals Check speed Check residual voltage - Refer to subsection 7.4.4. Follow separate excitation procedure to check generator and AVR.
Unstable voltage either on no-load or with load	Check speed stability. Check stability setting - refer to subsection 4.6.
High voltage either on no-load or with load	Check speed. Check that generator load is not capacitive (leading power factor).
Low voltage no-load	Check speed. Check link 1-2 or external hand trimmer leads for continuity.
Low voltage on-load	Check speed. Check UFRO setting - Refer to subsection 4.7.1.1. Follow separate excitation procedure to check generator

7.4.2 TRANSFORMER CONTROL - FAULT FINDING

No voltage build-up when starting set	Check transformers rectifiers. Check transformer secondary - winding for open circuit.
Low voltage	Check speed. Check transformer air gap setting - Refer to subsection 4.7.2.
High voltage	Check speed. Check transformer air gap setting - Refer to subsection 4.7.2. Check transformer secondary winding for short circuited turns.
Excessive voltage drop on-load	Check speed drop on-load. Check transformer rectifiers. Check transformer air gap setting - Refer to subsection

7.4.3 SX460 AVR - FAULT FINDING

No voltage build-up when starting set	Check speed Check residual voltage - Refer to subsection 7.4.4. Follow separate excitation procedure to check generator and AVR. Refer to subsection 7.5.
Unstable voltage either on no-load or with load	Check speed stability. Check stability setting - refer to subsection 4.6.
High voltage either on no-load or with load	Check speed. Check that generator load is not capacitive (leading power factor).
Low voltage no-load	Check speed. Check link 1-2 or external hand trimmer leads for continuity.
Low voltage on-load	Check speed. Check UFRO setting - Refer to subsection 4.7.1.1. Follow separate excitation procedure to check generator and AVR. Refer to subsection 7.5.

7.4.4 RESIDUAL VOLTAGE CHECK

This procedure is applicable to generators with either SX460 or SX440 AVR.

With the generator set stationary remove AVR access cover and leads X and XX from the AVR.

Start the set and measure voltage across AVR terminals 7-8 on SX460 AVR or P2-P3 on SX440 AVR. A minimum level of 5 volts is required at these terminals. If the voltage is less than 5 volts, stop the set. Replace leads X and XX on the AVR terminals. Using a 12 volt d.c. battery as a supply clip leads from battery negative to AVR terminal XX, and from battery positive through a diode to AVR terminal X. See Fig. 6.



CAUTION !

Failure to use a blocking diode as shown below will destroy the AVR.

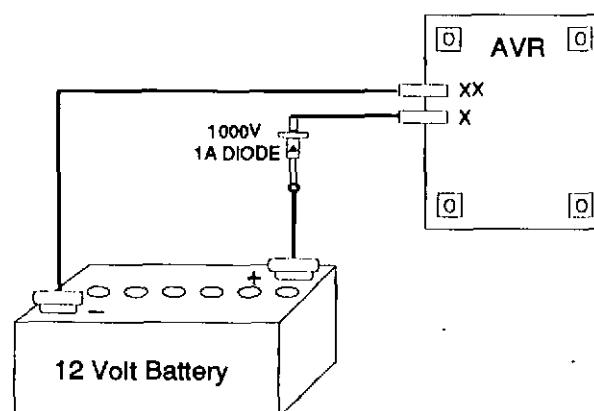


Fig. 6

Restart the set and note output voltage from main stator, which should be approximately nominal voltage, or voltage at AVR terminals 7 and 8 on SX460, or P2-P3 on SX440 which should be between 170 and 250 volts.

Stop the set and unclip battery supply from terminals X and XX. Restart the set. The generator should now operate normally. If no voltage build-up is obtained it can be assumed a fault exists in either the generator or the AVR circuits. Follow the SEPARATE EXCITATION PROCEDURE to check generator windings, rotating diodes and AVR. Refer to subsection 7.5.

7.5 SEPARATE EXCITATION TEST PROCEDURE

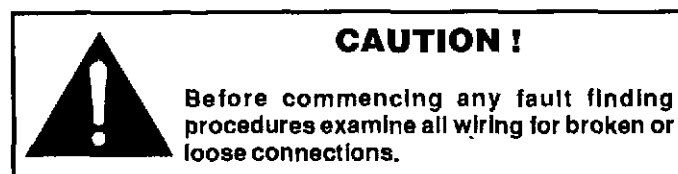
The generator windings, diode assembly and AVR can be checked using this procedure.

1. With the generating set stationary remove AVR access cover and leads X and XX from the AVR or transformer control rectifier bridge
2. Connect a 60W 240 volt household lamp to AVR terminals X and XX. (Only required for section 7.5.2.1).
3. Connect a 0-12 volt, 1.0 Amp d.c. supply to leads X and XX. The positive of the d.c. supply is connected to the lead marked X and the negative to the lead marked XX.

The procedure is simplified by dividing into two sections:

7.5.1 GENERATOR WINDINGS AND ROTATING DIODES, and

7.5.2 EXCITATION CONTROL TEST.



The resistances quoted apply to a standard winding. For generators having windings or voltages other than those specified refer to factory for details. Ensure all disconnected leads are isolated and free from earth.

7.5.1 GENERATOR WINDINGS AND ROTATING DIODES

This procedure is carried out with leads X and XX disconnected at the AVR or transformer control rectifier bridge and using a 12 volt d.c. supply to leads X and XX.

Start the set and run at rated speed.

Measure the voltages at the main output terminals U, V and W. These should be balanced and within 10% of the generator nominal voltage.

7.5.1.1 BALANCED MAIN TERMINAL VOLTAGES

If all voltages are balanced within 1% at the main terminals, it can be assumed that all exciter windings, main windings and main rotating diodes are in good order, and the fault is in the AVR or transformer control. Refer to subsection 7.5.2 for test procedure.

If voltages are balanced but low, there is a fault in the main excitation windings or rotating diode assembly. Proceed as follows to identify:-

Rectifier Diodes

The diodes on the main rectifier assembly can be checked with a multimeter. The flexible leads connected to each diode should be disconnected at the terminal end, and the forward and reverse resistance checked. A healthy diode will indicate a very high resistance (infinity) in the reverse direction, and a low resistance in the forward direction. A faulty diode will give a full deflection reading in both directions with the test meter on the 10,000 ohms scale, or an infinity reading in both directions.

On an electronic digital meter a healthy diode will give a low reading in one direction, and a high reading in the other.

Replacement of Faulty Diodes

The rectifier assembly is split into two plates, the positive and negative, and the main rotor is connected across these plates. Each plate carries 3 diodes, the negative plate carrying negative biased diodes and the positive plate carrying positive biased diodes. Care must be taken to ensure that the correct polarity diodes are fitted to each respective plate. When fitting the diodes to the plates they must be tight enough to ensure a good mechanical and electrical contact, but should not be overtightened. The recommended torque tightening is 4.06 - 4.74Nm (36-42lb in).

Surge Suppressor

The surge suppressor is a metal-oxide varistor connected across the two rectifier plates to prevent high transient reverse voltages in the field winding from damaging the diodes. This device is not polarised and will show a virtually infinite reading in both directions with an ordinary resistance meter. If defective this will be visible by inspection, since it will normally fail to short circuit and show signs of disintegration. Replace if faulty.

Main Excitation Windings

If after establishing and correcting any fault on the rectifier assembly the output is still low when separately excited, then the main rotor, exciter stator and exciter rotor winding resistances should be checked (see Resistance Charts), as the fault must be in one of these windings. The exciter stator resistance is measured across leads X and XX. The exciter rotor is connected to six studs which also carry the diode lead terminals. The main rotor winding is connected across the two rectifier plates. The respective leads must be disconnected before taking the readings.

Resistance values should be within 10% of the values given in the table below:-

Frame Size	Main Rotor	Exciter Stator			Exciter Rotor
		Type 1	Type 2*	Type 3**	
UC164A	0.44	19	26	110	0.26
UC164B	0.48	19	26	110	0.26
UC164C	0.52	19	26	110	0.26
UC164D	0.56	19	26	110	0.26
UC184E	0.64	20	27	115	0.21
UC184F	0.74	22	30	127	0.23
UC184G	0.83	22	30	127	0.23
UC162A	3.0	18	18	-	0.26
UC162B	3.2	18	18	-	0.26
UC162C	3.4	18	18	-	0.26
UC162D	3.8	19	19	-	0.27
UC182E	4.1	20	20	-	0.21
UC182F	4.4	20	20	-	0.21
UC182G	5.1	20	20	-	0.21

* Used with 1 phase transformer controlled 3 phase or 1 phase generators

**Used with 3 phase transformer controlled 3 phase generators.

Incorrect resistances indicate faulty windings and component replacement is necessary. Refer to removal and replacement of component assemblies, subsection 7.5.3.

7.5.1.2 UNBALANCED MAIN TERMINAL VOLTAGES

If voltages are unbalanced, this indicates a fault on the main stator winding or main cables to the circuit breaker. NOTE: Faults on the stator winding or cables may also cause noticeable load increase on the engine when excitation is applied. Disconnect the main cables and separate the winding leads U1-U2, U5-U6, V1-V2, V5-V6, W1-W2, W5-W6 to isolate each winding section. (U1-L1, U2-L4 on single phase generators).

Measure each section resistance - values should be balanced and within 10% of the value given below:-

AVR CONTROLLED GENERATORS			
FRAME SIZE	SECTION RESISTANCES		
	Winding 11	Winding 05	Winding 06
UC164A	0.81	0.41	0.31
UC164B	0.51	0.30	0.19
UC164C	0.36	0.21	0.13
UC164D	0.30	0.32	0.21
UC184E	0.20	0.20	0.13
UC184F	0.13	0.14	0.09
UC184G	0.11	0.11	0.07
UC162A	0.81	0.41	0.28
UC162B	0.54	0.27	0.18
UC162C	0.4	0.20	0.14
UC162D	0.23	0.105	0.075
UC182E	0.15	0.075	0.05
UC182F	0.12	0.055	0.04
UC182G	0.08	0.040	0.025

TRANSFORMER CONTROLLED GENERATORS							
SECTION RESISTANCES							
FRAME SIZE	3 PHASE WINDINGS					1 PHASE WINDINGS	
	380V	400V	415V	416V	460V	240V	240V
	50Hz	50Hz	50Hz	50Hz	60Hz	50Hz	50Hz
UC164A	2.4	2.56	2.62	1.98	2.36	0.37	0.25
UC164B	1.68	1.75	1.81	1.36	1.7	0.26	0.17
UC164C	1.16	1.19	1.21	0.91	1.16	0.17	0.12
UC164D	0.83	0.84	0.87	0.74	0.93	0.28	0.22
UC184E	0.59	0.6	0.63	0.48	0.61	0.16	0.12
UC184F	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.35	0.43	0.15	0.08
UC184G	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.26	0.33	0.09	0.07

Measure insulation resistance between sections and each section to earth.

Unbalanced or incorrect winding resistances and/or low insulation resistances to earth indicate rewinding of the stator will be necessary. Refer to removal and replacement of component assemblies subsection 7.5.3.

7.5.2 EXCITATION CONTROL TEST

7.5.2.1 AVR STATIC TEST

Both SX460 and SX440 AVR can be tested with this procedure. LINK K1-K2 must be in place on SX440 AVR and the lamp connected to AVR terminals X-XX.

With the 12 volt d.c. supply connected to leads X and XX and the VOLTS control potentiometer turned fully clockwise, start the set and run at rated speed. Check that generator output voltage is within 10% of the rated voltage.

Voltages at AVR terminals 7-8 on SX460 AVR or P2-P3 on SX440 AVR should be between 170 and 250 volts. If the generator output voltage is correct but the voltage on 7-8 (or P2-P3) is low, check auxiliary leads and connections to main terminals.

The lamp connected across X-XX should glow continuously. Turn the VOLTS control potentiometer fully anti-clockwise and the lamp should turn off.

Should the lamp fail to light the AVR is faulty and must be replaced.



CAUTION !

After this test turn VOLTS control potentiometer fully anti-clockwise.

7.5.2.2 TRANSFORMER CONTROL

The transformer rectifier unit can only be checked by continuity, resistance checks and insulation resistance measurement.

Single phase transformer

Separate primary leads T1-T2-T3-T4 and secondary leads 10-11. Examine windings for damage. Measure resistances across T1-T3 and T2-T4. These will be a low value but should be balanced. Check that there is resistance in the order of 8 ohms between leads 10 and 11. Check insulation resistance of each winding section to earth and to other winding sections.

or short circuited winding sections, indicates the transformer unit should be replaced.

Three phase transformer

Separate primary leads T1-T2-T3 and secondary leads 6-7-8 and 10-11-12.

Examine windings for damage. Measure resistances across T1-T2, T2-T3, T3-T1. These will be low but should be balanced. Check that resistances are balanced across 6-10, 7-11 and 8-12 and in the order of 18 ohms.

Check insulation resistance of each winding section to earth and to other winding sections.

Low insulation resistance, unbalanced primary or secondary winding resistances, open or short circuited winding sections indicates the transformer unit should be replaced.

Rectifier units - Three phase and single phase

With the leads 10-11-12-X and XX removed from the rectifier unit (lead 12 is not fitted on single phase transformer rectifier units), check forward and reverse resistances between terminals 10-X, 11-X, 12-X, 10-XX, 11-XX and 12-XX with a multimeter.

A low forward resistance and high reverse resistance should be read between each pair of terminals. If this is not the case the unit is faulty and should be replaced.

After rectification of any faults found, remove all test connections and reconnect all control system leads.

Restart the set and adjust VOLTS control potentiometer on AVR controlled generators by slowly turning clockwise until rated voltage is obtained.

Refit all terminal box covers/access covers and reconnect any heater supply.



WARNING !

Failure to refit all guards, access covers and terminal box covers can result in personal injury or death.

7.5.3 REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF COMPONENT ASSEMBLIES

Metric threads are used throughout.



WARNING !

When lifting single bearing generators, care is needed to ensure the generator frame is kept in the horizontal plane. The rotor is free to move in the frame and can slide out if not correctly lifted.

7.5.3.1 REMOVAL OF BEARINGS

NOTE:

Removal of bearings may be effected either after the rotor assembly has been removed or simply by removal of endbracket(s).

Refer to main rotor assembly section 7.5.3.2.

The bearings are pre-packed with grease and sealed for life.

1. The bearing(s) are a press fit on the shaft and can be removed with standard tooling, i.e. 2 or 3 legged manual or hydraulic bearing pullers.
2. Remove circlip from shaft at non drive end (only fitted on single bearing machines).

When fitting new bearings use a bearing heater to expand the bearing before fitting to the shaft. Tap the bearing into place ensuring that it contacts the shoulder on the shaft.

Refit the retaining circlip on single bearing generators.

7.5.3.2 MAIN ROTOR ASSEMBLY

Single Bearing Generator

NOTE:

On single bearing generators, before removal from or re-assembly to the prime mover, position the rotor, if possible, such that a full pole face is at bottom dead centre.

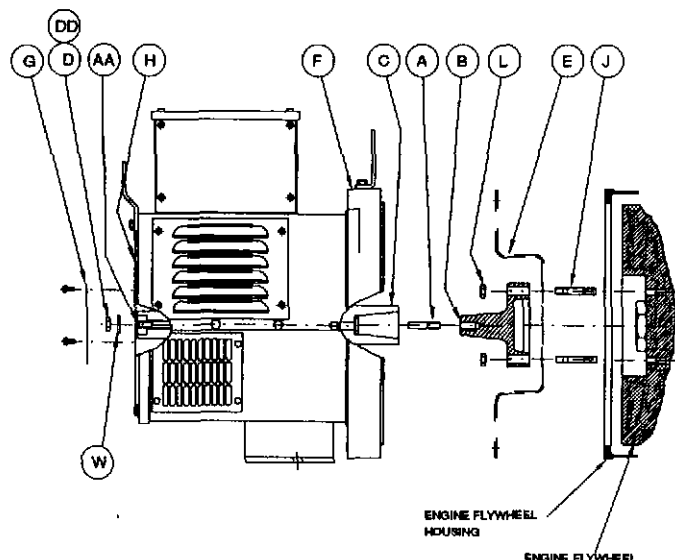
1. Remove three screws securing sheet metal cover at non drive end and remove cover.
2. Remove the screws and covers on each side of adaptor.
3. Ensure that rotor is supported at D.E. on a sling.
4. Tap the rotor from non-drive end bearing housing to push the bearing clear of the endbracket and its retaining 'O' ring.
5. Continue to push rotor through stator bore, gradually moving sling along rotor as it is withdrawn, to ensure full support at all times.

Two Bearing Generator

1. Remove one screw holding sheet metal cover around the drive end adaptor and remove cover.
2. Remove six bolts securing the adaptor to the drive endbracket.
3. Tap off adaptor after supporting weight with sling.
4. Remove the screens and louvres (if fitted) on either side of drive endbracket. Turn rotor until a full pole face is at the bottom dead centre.
5. Remove six bolts and special washers securing drive endbracket to stator bar assembly (164/162 only)
or
Remove six bolts securing drive endbracket to adaptor ring (184/182). The boltheads face towards non-drive end.
6. Tap off drive endbracket from stator bar assembly (164/162 only)
or
Tap off drive endbracket from adaptor ring (184/182 only). A separate sling or hoist may be required to guide endbracket over fan.
7. Support rotor at drive end with a sling.
8. Remove three screws securing sheet metal cover at non-drive end and remove cover.
9. Tap the rotor from non-drive end bearing housing to push the bearing clear of the endbracket and its retaining 'O'

10. Continue to push rotor through stator bore, gradually moving sling along rotor, as it is withdrawn, to ensure full support at all times.

Tapered Shaft Generator (UCA/UCL)



1. Remove central protective cover 'G' from non drive endbracket 'H'.
2. Remove M10 "BINX" self locking nut "DD" and shaft securing stud "AA".
3. Locate a steel rectangular bar (or similar), with a central 15mm. hole, flush with rear vertical face of non-drive endbracket 'H'. Ensure that hole is aligned with tapped hole in shaft end.
4. Insert M14 X 25 hex. bolt through bar hole and screw into shaft end.
The rotor will be drawn towards non-drive end thus releasing contact with engine taper stb shaft.
5. Remove M14 X 25 hed. hd. bolt.
6. Remove adaptor screens, louvres (if fitted), lifting lug, top cover and bottom cover from drive-end adaptor (UCA only).
7. Remove 8 bolts (UCA only) or 10 bolts (UCL only) securing adaptor to engine.
8. Withdraw generator from engine.
9. Ensure rotor is supported at D.E. on a sling.
10. Tap the rotor from non-drive end bearing housing to push the bearing clear of the endbracket and a retaining 'O' ring.
11. Continue to push rotor through stator bore, gradually moving sling along rotor as it is withdrawn, to ensure full support at all times.

Replacement of rotor assemblies is a reversal of the procedures above.

Before commencing re-assembly, components should be checked for damage and bearing(s) examined for loss of grease.

Fitting of new bearing(s) is recommended during major

Before replacement of a single bearing rotor assembly check that the drive discs are not damaged, cracked or showing other signs of fatigue. Also check that the holes in the discs for drive fixing screws are not elongated.

Ensure that three disc plates are fitted and that the disc to hub bolts are fitted with the heavy gauge washers and are torque tightened to the following levels:-

UC16	-	56 Nm	(41 lbs ft)
UC18	-	98 Nm	(72 lbs ft)

Taper shaft drive end arrangements should be checked for damage to the taper. ensure both tapers are clean and free from oil.

Refer to 4.2.3 for assembly to engine.

NOTE:

The M10 "BINX" nut should always be renewed. Tightening torque 45Nm (33lbs.ft).

Damaged or worn components must be replaced.

WARNING !



When lifting single bearing generators, care is needed to ensure the generator frame is kept in the horizontal plane. The rotor is free to move in the frame and can slide out if not correctly lifted. Incorrect lifting can cause serious personal injury.

WARNING !



When major components have been replaced, ensure that all covers and guards are securely fitted before the generator is put into service.

SECTION 8

SPARES AND SERVICE

8.1 RECOMMENDED SPARES

Service parts are conveniently packaged for easy identification. Genuine parts may be recognised by the Nupart name.

We recommend the following for Service and Maintenance. In critical applications a set of these service spares should be held with the generator.

8.1.2 AVR CONTROLLED GENERATORS

1. Diode Set (6 diodes with surge suppressor)	RSK	1001
2. SX440 AVR	E000	24030
SX460 AVR	E000	24600
3. Non drive end Bearing	051	01048
4. UC16 Drive end Bearing	051	01048
UC18 Drive end Bearing	051	01032
5. 3 Phase Sensing Unit (when applicable for SX440)	E000	22035

8.1.3 TRANSFORMER CONTROLLED GENERATORS

1. Diode Set (6 diodes with surge suppressor)	RSK	1001
2. Diode Assembly	E000	22001
3. Non drive end Bearing	051	01048
4. UC16 Drive end Bearing	051	01048
UC18 Drive end Bearing	051	01032

When ordering parts the machine serial number and type should be quoted, together with the part description. The serial number is stamped on the nameplate and on the drive-end of the shaft.

Orders and enquiries for parts should be addressed to:

Newage International Limited
Nupart Department
P O Box 17, Barnack Road
STAMFORD
Lincolnshire
PE9 2NB
ENGLAND

Telephone: (0) 780 62552. Telex: 32268 Cables Newage
Stamford
Fax: (0) 780 66074

Or any of our subsidiary companies listed on the back cover.

8.2 SERVICE

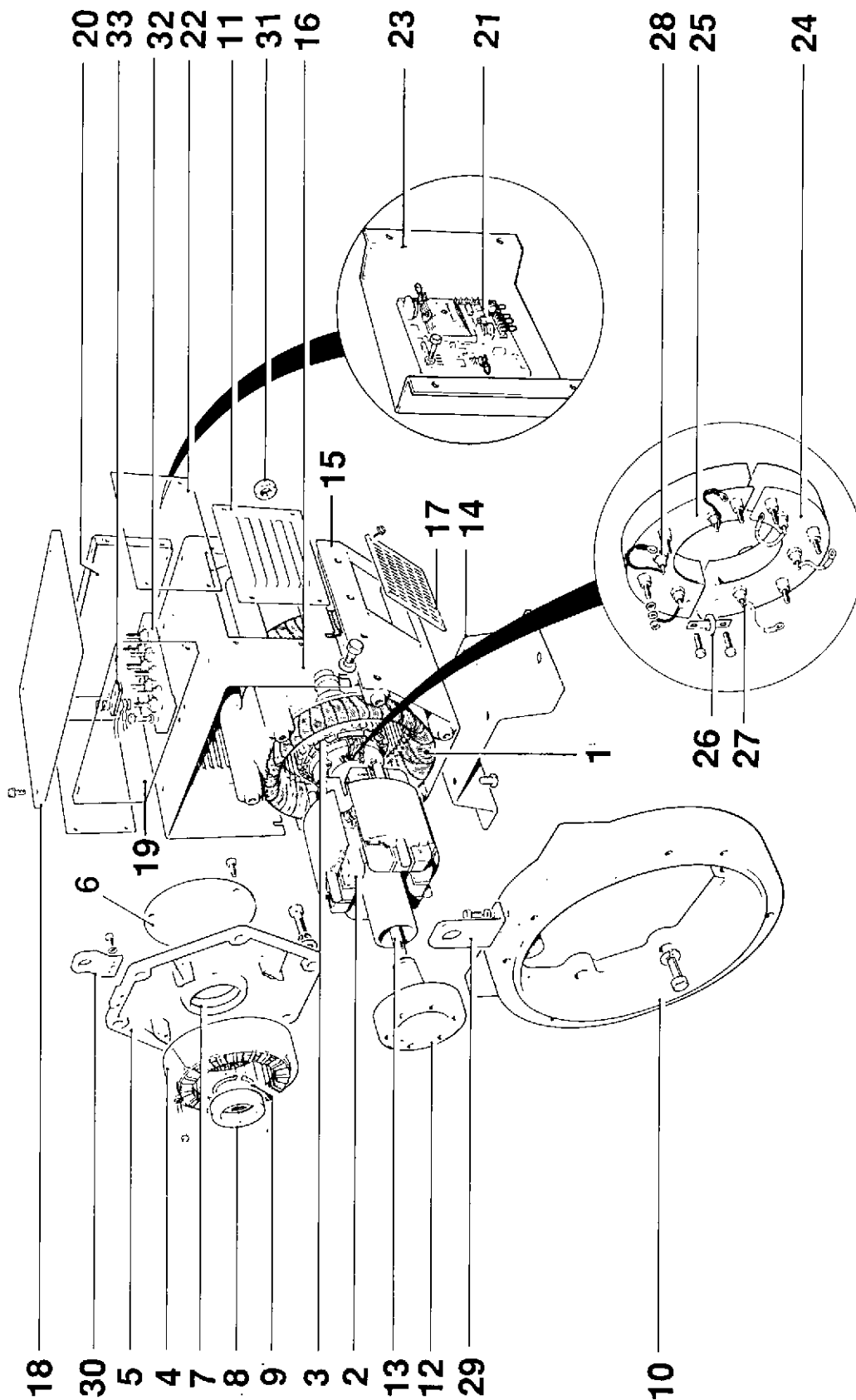
A full technical advice and on-site service facility is available from our Service Department at Stamford or through our Subsidiary Companies. A repair facility is also available at our Stamford Works.

PARTS LIST
TYPICAL SINGLE BEARING GENERATOR - TAPER SHAFT ARRANGEMENT (UCA/UCL)

Plate Ref.	Description	Plate Ref.	Description
1	Stator	25	Main Rectifier Assembly - Reverse
2	Rotor	26	Varistor
3	Exciter Rotor	27	Diode - Forward Polarity
4	Exciter Stator	28	Diode - Reverse Polarity
5	N.D.E. Bracket	29	Lifting Lug - D.E.
6	Cover N.D.E.	30	Lifting Lug - N.D.E.
7	Bearing 'O' Ring N.D.E.	31	Rotor Stud securing stud
8	Bearing N.D.E.	32	Main Terminal Panel
9	Bearing Circlip N.D.E.	33	Terminal Link
10	D.E. Bracket	34	Grommet
11	Air Intake Side Panel	35	Fan
12	Coupling Hub		
13	Rotor Shaft Stud		
14	Foot		
15	Frame Cover Bottom		
16	Frame Cover Top		
17	Air Inlet Screen		
18	Terminal Box Lid		
19	Endpanel D.E.		
20	Endpanel N.D.E.		
21	AVR		
22	Side Panel		
23	AVR Mounting Bracket		
24	Main Rectifier Assembly - Forward		

N.D.E. Non Drive End
D.E. Drive End
PMG Permanent Magnet Generator
AVR Automatic Voltage Regulator

Fig. 7.
TYPICAL SINGLE BEARING GENERATOR
UCL164 AVR CONTROLLED GENERATOR ILLUSTRATED

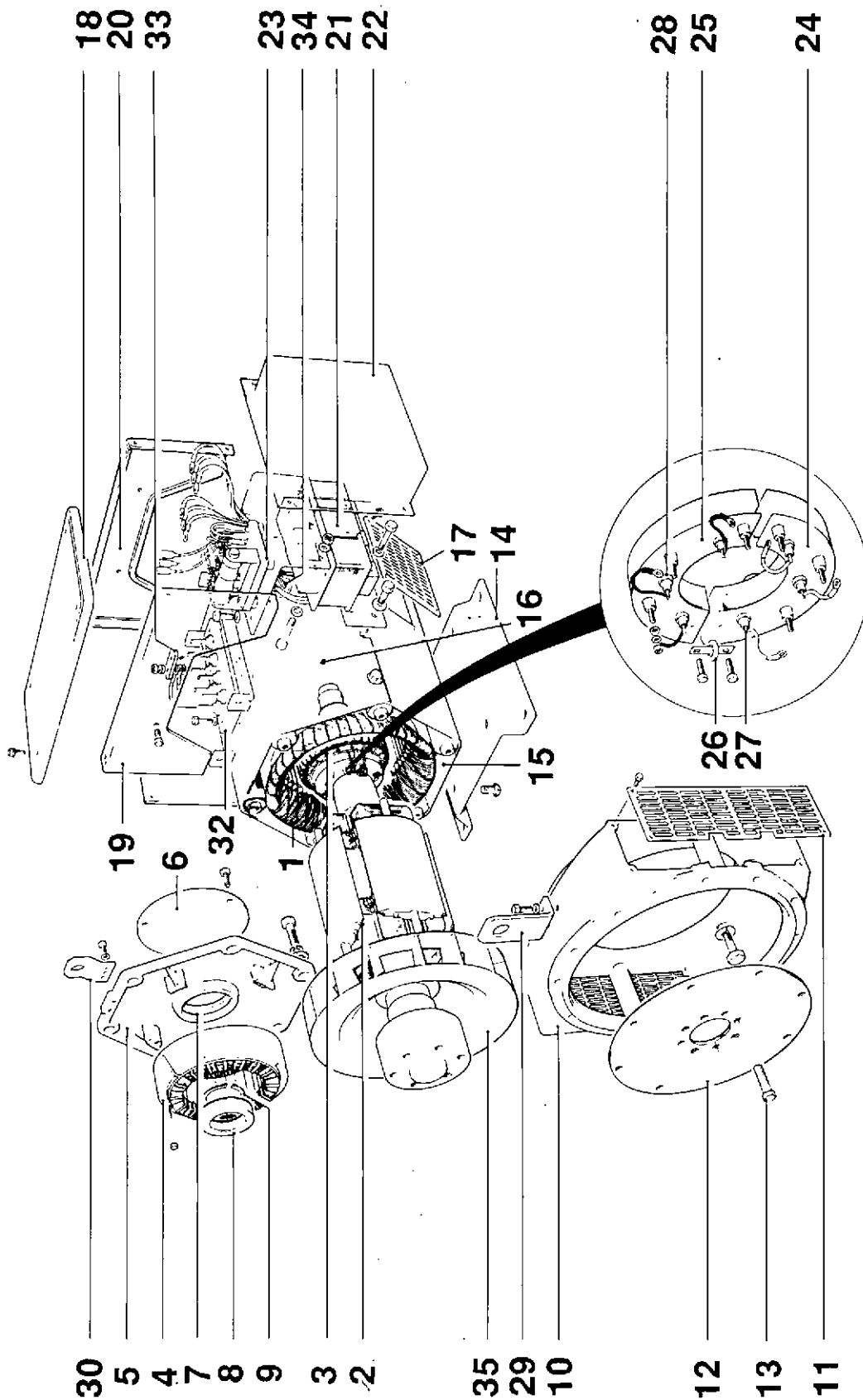


PARTS LIST
TYPICAL SINGLE BEARING (SERIES 5) GENERATOR

Plate Ref.	Description	Plate Ref.	Description
1	Stator	25	Main Rectifier Assembly - Reverse
2	Rotor	26	Varistor
3	Exciter Rotor	27	Diode - Forward Polarity
4	Exciter Stator	28	Diode - Reverse Polarity
5	N.D.E. Bracket	29	Lifting Lug - D.E.
6	Cover N.D.E.	30	Lifting Lug - N.D.E.
7	Bearing 'O' Ring N.D.E.	32	Main Terminal Panel
8	Bearing N.D.E.	33	Terminal Link
9	Bearing Circlip D.E.	34	Grommet
10	D.E. Bracket	35	Fan
11	D.E. Screen		
12	Coupling Disc		
13	Coupling Bolt		
14	Foot		
15	Frame Cover Bottom		
16	Frame Cover Top		
17	Air Inlet Screen		
18	Terminal Box Lid		
19	Endpanel D.E.		
20	Endpanel N.D.E.		
21	Transformer Control (Series 5) Assembly		
22	Transformer Cover		
23	Control Rectifier Assembly		
24	Main Rectifier Assembly - Forward		

N.D.E.	Non Drive End
D.E.	Drive End
PMG	Permanent Magnet Generator
AVR	Automatic Voltage Regulator

Fig. 8.
TYPICAL SINGLE BEARING (SERIES 5) GENERATOR
UC164 (SERIES 5) TRANSFORMER CONTROLLED GENERATOR ILLUSTRATED



PARTS LIST
TYPICAL TWO BEARING GENERATOR

Plate Ref.	Description	Plate Ref.	Description
1	Stator	25	Main Rectifier Assembly - Reverse
2	Rotor	26	Varistor
3	Exciter Rotor	27	Diode - Forward Polarity
4	Exciter Stator	28	Diode - Reverse Polarity
5	N.D.E. Bracket	29	Lifting Lug - D.E.
6	Cover N.D.E.	30	Lifting Lug - N.D.E.
7	Bearing 'O' Ring N.D.E.	31	Adaptor Ring (UC18 Only)
8	Bearing N.D.E.	32	Main Terminal Panel
9	Bearing Wave Washers D.E.	33	Terminal Link
10	D.E. Bracket	34	Grommet
11	D.E. Screen	35	Fan
12	Bearing D.E.		
13	Shaft Key		
14	Foot		
15	Frame Cover Bottom		
16	Frame Cover Top		
17	Air Inlet Screen		
18	Terminal Box Lid		
19	Endpanel D.E.		
20	Endpanel N.D.E.		
21	AVR		
22	Side Panel		
23	AVR Mounting Bracket		
24	Main Rectifier Assembly - Forward		

N.D.E.	Non Drive End
D.E.	Drive End
PMG	Permanent Magnet Generator
AVR	Automatic Voltage Regulator

Fig. 9.
TYPICAL TWO BEARING GENERATOR
UC184 AVR CONTROLLED GENERATOR ILLUSTRATED

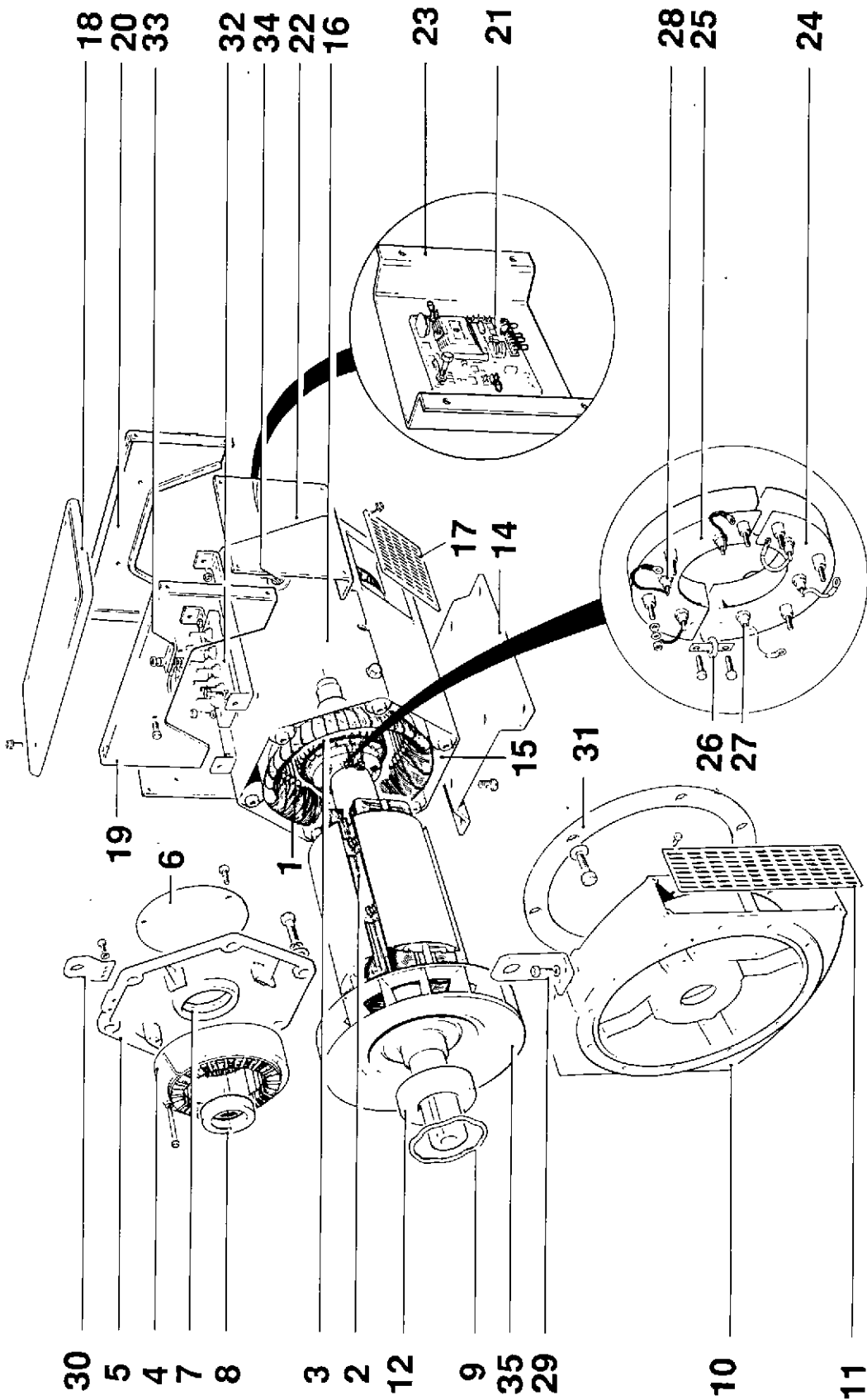


Fig. 10.
ROTATING RECTIFIER ASSEMBLY

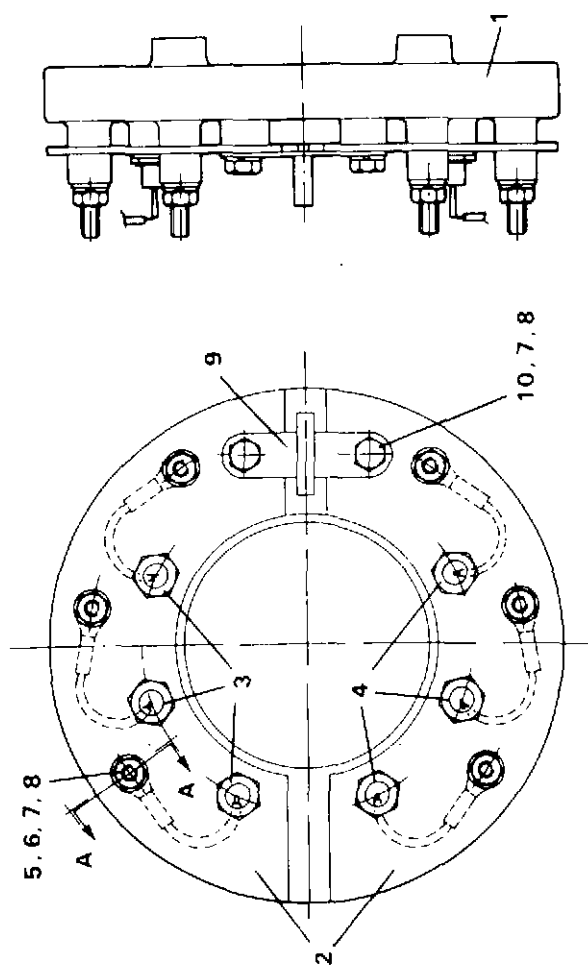
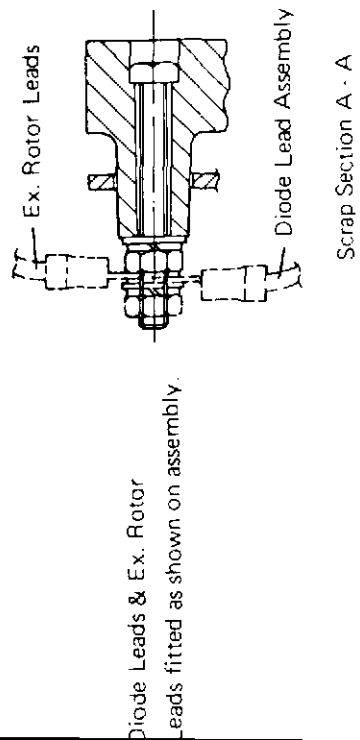


Plate Ref.	Description	Qty
1	Hub	1
2	Fin	2
3	Diode (fwd)	3
4	Diode (rev)	3
5	Hx. Screw	6
6	Hx. Nut	6
7	Pl. Washer	8
8	SC. L/Washer	8
9	Varistor	1
10	Hx. Screw	2

NOTES:

- Fitting of Diodes
- Underside of diodes to be smeared with Midland Silicone 'Heat Sink' compound type MS2623. This compound **must not** be applied to the diode threads.
 - Diodes to be tightened to a torque load of 2.03 - 2.37 N-m.
 - A rectifier assembly must comprise diodes from one manufacturer only

A.C. GENERATOR WARRANTY

WARRANTY PERIOD:

A.C. Generators: In respect of a.c. generators the warranty period is

- OR (i) twelve months after the goods have been notified as ready for despatch by us
(ii) provided that the Dealer tests the goods before despatch, twelve months from the date the goods are despatched by the Dealer or eighteen months after the goods have been notified as ready for despatch by us (whichever is the shorter).

DEFECTS AFTER DELIVERY:

We will make good by repair, or, at our option, by the supply of a replacement any fault which, under proper use, appears in any goods manufactured by us within the warranty period and is found on examination by us to be solely due to defective material and workmanship provided that

- (a) We receive notice in writing of the alleged defect within 30 days of its discovery and the defective part is promptly returned, carriage paid, with all identification numbers and marks intact to the Dealer who supplied the goods or, if required by us, to our Works.
- (b) We shall be under no liability for defects in any goods which:
- (i) have not been stored, installed, used and maintained properly and carefully in accordance with our current recommendations; or
 - (ii) have been used after the defect has been, or ought reasonably to have been discovered; or
 - (iii) have been repaired, adjusted or altered without prior authorisation or by any person except ourselves;

nor in any second-hand goods, proprietary articles or goods not of our own manufacture, although supplied by us, such articles and goods being covered by the warranty (if any) given by the separate manufacturers.

- (c) Our liability shall be fully discharged by either repair or replacement as above, and in any event our liability shall not exceed the current list price of the defective goods.
- (d) Our liability under this clause shall be in lieu of any warranty or condition implied by law as to the quality or fitness for any particular purpose of the goods, and save as expressly provided in this clause we shall not be under any liability, whether in contract, tort or otherwise, in respect of any defect in goods delivered or for any damage or loss (whether direct or consequential resulting from such defect or from any work done in connection therewith).
- (e) Any claim under this clause must contain full particulars of the alleged defect, the description of the goods, the serial number (as shown on the manufacturers identification plate) or, for spares, the order reference, the date of purchase and the name and address of the vendor.
- (f) Our judgement in all cases of claims shall be final and conclusive and the claimant shall accept our decision on all questions as to defects and the exchange of a part or parts. The repaired or replacement part will be delivered by us free of charge ex-Works. We shall not be liable for any expense which may be incurred in removing or replacing any part sent to us for inspection or in fitting any replacement supplied by us.

MACHINE SERIAL NUMBER

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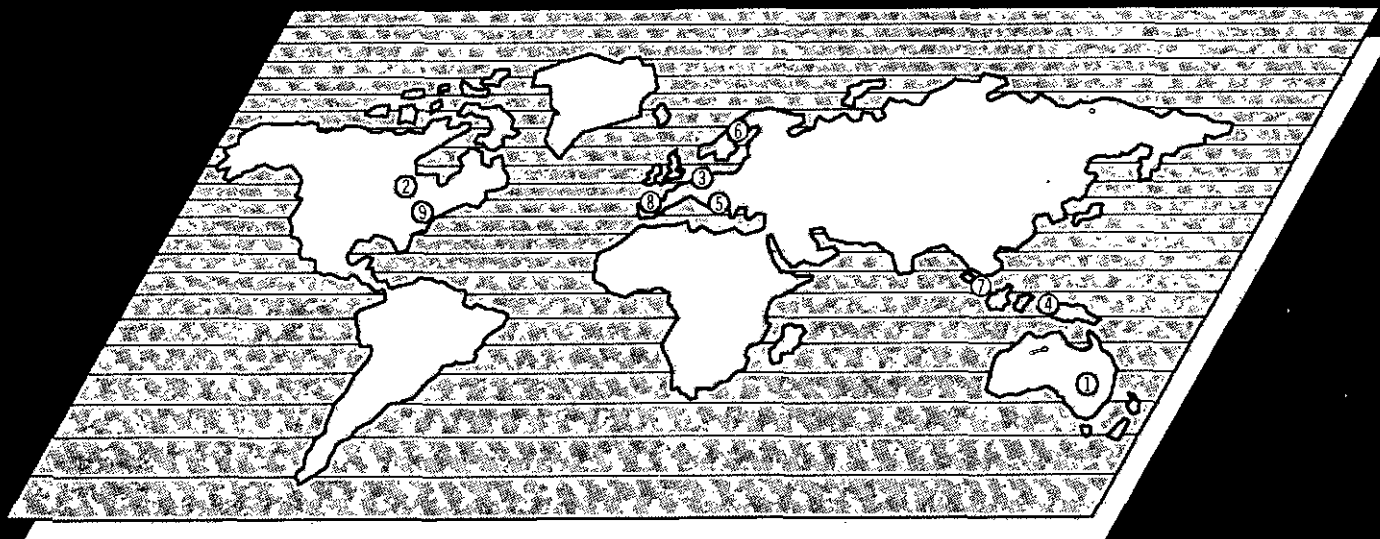
NEWAGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

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