Service

DETROIT DIESEL CORPORATION

mtu

Generator Sets

Models:

350-2800 kW

MP-5583 11/94c

California Proposition 65

⚠ WARNING

Engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Product Identification Information

Product identification numbers determine service parts. Record the product identification numbers in the spaces below immediately after unpacking the products so that the numbers are readily available for future reference. Record field-installed kit numbers after installing the kits.

Generator Set Identification Numbers

Record the product identification numbers from the generator set nameplate(s).

Model Designation _____

Specification Number _____

Serial Number _____

Accessory Number	Accessory Description

Controller Identification

Record the controller description from the generator set operation manual, spec sheet, or sales invoice.

Controller Description _____

Engine Identification

Record the product identification information from the engine nameplate.

Manufacturer _____

Model Designation _____

Serial Number _____

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS. Electromechanical equipment, including generator sets, transfer switches, switchgear, and accessories, can cause bodily harm and pose life-threatening danger when improperly installed, operated, or maintained. To prevent accidents be aware of potential dangers and act safely. Read and follow all safety precautions and instructions. SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

This manual has several types of safety precautions and instructions: Danger, Warning, Caution, and Notice.

⚠ DANGER

Danger indicates the presence of a hazard that ***will cause severe personal injury, death***, or ***substantial property damage***.

⚠ WARNING

Warning indicates the presence of a hazard that ***can cause severe personal injury, death,*** or ***substantial property damage***.

⚠ CAUTION

Caution indicates the presence of a hazard that ***will*** or ***can cause minor personal injury*** or ***property damage***.

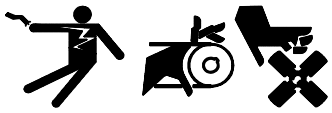
NOTICE

Notice communicates installation, operation, or maintenance information that is safety related but not hazard related.

Safety decals affixed to the equipment in prominent places alert the operator or service technician to potential hazards and explain how to act safely. The decals are shown throughout this publication to improve operator recognition. Replace missing or damaged decals.

Accidental Starting

⚠ WARNING



Accidental starting.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect the battery cables before working on the generator set. Remove the negative (-) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery.

Disabling the generator set. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the generator set or connected equipment, disable the generator set as follows: (1) Move the generator set master switch to the OFF position. (2) Disconnect the power to the battery charger. (3) Remove the battery cables, negative (-) lead first. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent starting of the generator set by an automatic transfer switch, remote start/stop switch, or engine start command from a remote computer.

Battery

⚠ WARNING

Sulfuric acid in batteries.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Wear protective goggles and clothing. Battery acid may cause blindness and burn skin.

⚠ WARNING

Explosion.
Can cause severe injury or death.
Relays in the battery charger cause arcs or sparks.

Locate the battery in a well-ventilated area. Isolate the battery charger from explosive fumes.

Battery electrolyte is a diluted sulfuric acid. Battery acid can cause severe injury or death. Battery acid can cause blindness and burn skin. Always wear splashproof safety goggles, rubber gloves, and boots when servicing the battery. Do not open a sealed battery or mutilate the battery case. If battery acid splashes in the eyes or on the skin, immediately flush the affected area for 15 minutes with large quantities of clean water. Seek immediate medical aid in the case of eye contact. Never add acid to a battery after placing the battery in service, as this may result in hazardous spattering of battery acid.

Battery gases. Explosion can cause severe injury or death. Battery gases can cause an explosion. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near a battery at any time, particularly when it is charging. Do not dispose of a battery in a fire. To prevent burns and sparks that could cause an explosion, avoid touching the battery terminals with tools or other metal objects. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment. Discharge static electricity from your body before touching batteries by first touching a grounded metal surface away from the battery. To avoid sparks, do not disturb the battery charger connections while the battery is charging. Always turn the battery charger off before disconnecting the battery connections. Ventilate the compartments containing batteries to prevent accumulation of explosive gases.

Engine Backfire/Flash Fire

⚠ WARNING

Fire.
Can cause severe injury or death.

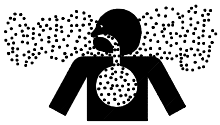
Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks near fuels or the fuel system.

Servicing the air cleaner. A sudden backfire can cause severe injury or death. Do not operate the generator set with the air cleaner removed.

Combustible materials. A fire can cause severe injury or death. Generator set engine fuels and fuel vapors are flammable and explosive. Handle these materials carefully to minimize the risk of fire or explosion. Equip the compartment or nearby area with a fully charged fire extinguisher. Select a fire extinguisher rated ABC or BC for electrical fires or as recommended by the local fire code or an authorized agency. Train all personnel on fire extinguisher operation and fire prevention procedures.

Exhaust System

⚠ WARNING



Carbon monoxide.
Can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death.

The exhaust system must be leakproof and routinely inspected.

Generator set operation. Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, tasteless, nonirritating gas that can cause death if inhaled for even a short time. Avoid breathing exhaust fumes when working on or near the generator set. Never operate the generator set inside a building unless the exhaust gas is piped safely outside. Never operate the generator set where exhaust gas could accumulate and seep back inside a potentially occupied building.

Carbon monoxide symptoms. Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas present in exhaust gases. Carbon monoxide poisoning symptoms include but are not limited to the following:

- Light-headedness, dizziness
- Physical fatigue, weakness in joints and muscles
- Sleepiness, mental fatigue, inability to concentrate or speak clearly, blurred vision
- Stomachache, vomiting, nausea

If experiencing any of these symptoms and carbon monoxide poisoning is possible, seek fresh air immediately and remain active. Do not sit, lie down, or fall asleep. Alert others to the possibility of carbon monoxide poisoning. Seek medical attention if the condition of affected persons does not improve within minutes of breathing fresh air.

Copper tubing exhaust systems. Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Do not use copper tubing in diesel exhaust systems. Sulfur in diesel exhaust causes rapid deterioration of copper tubing exhaust systems, resulting in exhaust leakage.

Fuel System

⚠ WARNING

Explosive fuel vapors.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Use extreme care when handling, storing, and using fuels.

The fuel system. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Vaporized fuels are highly explosive. Use extreme care when handling and storing fuels. Store fuels in a well-ventilated area away from spark-producing equipment and out of the reach of children. Never add fuel to the tank while the engine is running because spilled fuel may ignite on contact with hot parts or from sparks. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near sources of spilled fuel or fuel vapors. Keep the fuel lines and connections tight and in good condition. Do not replace flexible fuel lines with rigid lines. Use flexible sections to avoid fuel line breakage caused by vibration. Do not operate the generator set in the presence of fuel leaks, fuel accumulation, or sparks. Repair fuel systems before resuming generator set operation.

Fuel tanks. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Gasoline and other volatile fuels stored in day tanks or subbase fuel tanks can cause an explosion. Store only diesel fuel in tanks.

Draining the fuel system. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Spilled fuel can cause an explosion. Use a container to catch fuel when draining the fuel system. Wipe up spilled fuel after draining the system.

Hazardous Noise

⚠ CAUTION

Hazardous noise.
Can cause hearing loss.

Never operate the generator set without a muffler or with a faulty exhaust system.

Engine noise. Hazardous noise can cause hearing loss. Generator sets not equipped with sound enclosures can produce noise levels greater than 105 dBA. Prolonged exposure to noise levels greater than 85 dBA can cause permanent hearing loss. Wear hearing protection when near an operating generator set.

Hazardous Voltage/ Electrical Shock

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Operate the generator set only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place.

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous voltage.
Backfeed to the utility system can cause property damage, severe injury, or death.

If the generator set is used for standby power, install an automatic transfer switch to prevent inadvertent interconnection of standby and normal sources of supply.

Grounding electrical equipment. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Electrocution is possible whenever electricity is present. Open the main circuit breakers of all power sources before servicing the equipment. Configure the installation to electrically ground the generator set, transfer switch, and related equipment and electrical circuits to comply with applicable codes and standards. Never contact electrical leads or appliances when standing in water or on wet ground because these conditions increase the risk of electrocution.

Disconnecting the electrical load. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect the generator set from the load by opening the line circuit breaker or by disconnecting the generator set output leads from the transfer switch and heavily taping the ends of the leads. High voltage transferred to the load during testing may cause personal injury and equipment damage. Do not use the safeguard circuit breaker in place of the line circuit breaker. The safeguard circuit breaker does not disconnect the generator set from the load.

High voltage test. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Follow the instructions of the test equipment manufacturer when performing high-voltage tests on the rotor or stator. An improper test procedure can damage equipment or lead to generator set failure.

Installing the battery charger. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. An ungrounded battery charger may cause electrical shock. Connect the battery charger enclosure to the ground of a permanent wiring system. As an alternative, install an equipment grounding conductor with circuit conductors and connect it to the equipment grounding terminal or the lead on the battery charger. Install the battery charger as prescribed in the equipment manual. Install the battery charger in compliance with local codes and ordinances.

Connecting the battery and the battery charger. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Reconnect the battery correctly, positive to positive and negative to negative, to avoid electrical shock and damage to the battery charger and battery(ies). Have a qualified electrician install the battery(ies).

Servicing the day tank. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Service the day tank electrical control module (ECM) as prescribed in the equipment manual. Disconnect the power to the day tank before servicing. Press the day tank ECM OFF pushbutton to disconnect the power. Notice that line voltage is still present within the ECM when the POWER ON light is lit. Ensure that the generator set and day tank are electrically grounded. Do not operate the day tank when standing in water or on wet ground because these conditions increase the risk of electrocution.

Short circuits. Hazardous voltage/current can cause severe injury or death. Short circuits can cause bodily injury and/or equipment damage. Do not contact electrical connections with tools or jewelry while making adjustments or repairs. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment.

Engine block heater. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. The engine block heater can cause electrical shock. Remove the engine block heater plug from the electrical outlet before working on the block heater electrical connections.

Electrical backfeed to the utility. Hazardous backfeed voltage can cause severe injury or death. Install a transfer switch in standby power installations to prevent the connection of standby and other sources of power. Electrical backfeed into a utility electrical system can cause severe injury or death to utility personnel working on power lines.

Heavy Equipment

⚠ WARNING

Unbalanced weight.
Improper lifting can cause severe injury or death and equipment damage.

Do not use lifting eyes.
Lift the generator set using lifting bars inserted through the lifting holes on the skid.

Hot Parts

⚠ WARNING

Hot coolant and steam.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Before removing the pressure cap, stop the generator set and allow it to cool. Then loosen the pressure cap to relieve pressure.

⚠ WARNING

Hot engine and exhaust system.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Do not work on the generator set until it cools.

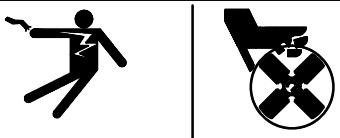
Servicing the generator. Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Avoid touching the generator set field or exciter armature. When shorted, the generator set field and exciter armature become hot enough to cause severe burns.

Checking the coolant level. Hot coolant can cause severe injury or death. Allow the engine to cool. Release pressure from the cooling system before removing the pressure cap. To release pressure, cover the pressure cap with a thick cloth and then slowly turn the cap counterclockwise to the first stop. Remove the cap after pressure has been completely released and the engine has cooled. Check the coolant level at the tank if the generator set has a coolant recovery tank.

Servicing the exhaust system. Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Do not touch hot engine parts. The engine and exhaust system components become extremely hot during operation.

Moving Parts

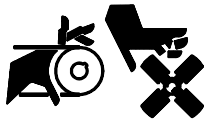
⚠ WARNING



Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Operate the generator set only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place.

⚠ WARNING



Rotating parts.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Operate the generator set only when all guards, screens, and covers are in place.

Servicing the generator set when it is operating. Exposed moving parts can cause severe injury or death. Keep hands, feet, hair, clothing, and test leads away from the belts and pulleys when the generator set is running. Replace guards, screens, and covers before operating the generator set.

Tightening the hardware. Flying projectiles can cause severe injury or death. Loose hardware can cause the hardware or pulley to release from the generator set engine and can cause personal injury. Retorque all crankshaft and rotor hardware after servicing. Do not loosen the crankshaft hardware or rotor thrubolt when making adjustments or servicing the generator set. Rotate the crankshaft manually in a clockwise direction only. Turning the crankshaft bolt or rotor thrubolt counterclockwise can loosen the hardware.

NOTICE

This generator set has been rewired from its nameplate voltage to

246242

NOTICE

Voltage reconnection. Affix a notice to the generator set after reconnecting the set to a voltage different from the voltage on the nameplate. Order voltage reconnection decal 246242 from an authorized service distributor/dealer.

NOTICE

Hardware damage. The engine and generator set may use both American Standard and metric hardware. Use the correct size tools to prevent rounding of the bolt heads and nuts.

NOTICE

When replacing hardware, do not substitute with inferior grade hardware. Screws and nuts are available in different hardness ratings. To indicate hardness, American Standard hardware uses a series of markings, and metric hardware uses a numeric system. Check the markings on the bolt heads and nuts for identification.

Notes

Introduction

This manual covers the operation, troubleshooting, and repair of 350-2800 kW DDC/MTU Power Generation generator set controllers and accessories. Wiring diagram manuals are available separately. Contact an authorized service distributor/dealer for the appropriate technical manuals for the generator and voltage regulator.

All information in this publication represents data available at time of printing. The manufacturer of DDC/MTU Power Generation reserves the right to change this literature and the products represented without incurring obligation.

Read through this manual and carefully follow all procedures and safety precautions to ensure proper equipment operation and to avoid bodily injury. Read and follow the Safety Precautions and Instructions section at the beginning of this manual. Keep this manual with equipment for future reference.

Equipment service requirements are minimal but are very important to safe and efficient operation; therefore, inspect parts often and perform required service at the prescribed intervals. An authorized service distributor/dealer should perform required service to keep equipment in top condition.

Service Assistance

For professional advice on generator power requirements and conscientious service, please contact your nearest DDC/MTU Power Generation distributor.

- Consult the Yellow Pages under the heading Generators—Electric
- Visit the DDC/MTU Power Generation website at ddcmtupowergeneration.com
- Look at the labels and stickers on your DDC/MTU Power Generation product or review the appropriate literature or documents included with the product

Notes

1.1 Introduction

The spec sheets for each generator set provide specific generator and engine information. Refer to the respective spec sheet for data not supplied in this manual. Consult the generator set operation manual, installation manual, engine operation manual, engine service manual, and generator and voltage regulator technical manuals for additional specifications.

1.2 Specifications

The generator set is a 4 pole, rotating field with brushless, permanent magnet generator (PMG) excitation system. The PMG system provides short-circuit excitation current up to 300% at 60 Hz (approximately 275% at 50 Hz) for a minimum of 10 seconds to allow selective circuit breaker tripping. Solid state voltage regulator is PMG powered, maintenance free, and encapsulated for moisture protection. The voltage regulator provides ±1/2%, no load to full load voltage regulation, adjustable volts/Hz, underspeed protection, 3-phase RMS sensing, and over excitation-protection as standard.

This series of generator sets uses two types of voltage regulators. Earlier models used the PM100 voltage regulator with analog design. Later models use the digital DVR2000 voltage regulator. Contact an authorized service distributor/dealer for the appropriate generator and voltage regulator technical manuals.

1.2.1 Generator

Component Specification	Model	Value
Controller and battery charging electrical system	350–2000 kW	24 volts DC
Speed pickup (tach drive) voltage	350–2000 kW	3–5 volts AC
Electronic governor magnetic pickup air gap Magnetic pickup output voltage during cranking	350–2000 kW	1/4 turn out (cold) 2.5 volts AC minimum
Alternator to skid stud support nut torque	900 kW (with 24V71TA engine)	199 Nm (147 ft. lb.)
Alternator to skid stud support nut torque	1000 kW (with 24V71TA engine)	259 Nm (191 ft. lb.)

Generator Adapter to Flywheel Housing Bolt Torque

Models	Hardware Type	Torque— Nm (ft. lb.)
350/400 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	7/16-14 grade 5	60 (44)
450–800 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	1/2-13 grade 5	92 (68)
900–2000 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	1/2-13 grade 5	92 (68)

Drive Discs to Flywheel Torque

Models	Hardware Type	Torque— Nm (ft. lb.)	Hardware Sequence
350/400 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	1/2-13 grade 8 stud	130 (96)	4
350/400 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	1/2-13 grade 8 bolt	130 (96)	2
450–800 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	5/8-11 grade 8 bolt	259 (191)	2
900–2000 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	5/8-11 grade 8 bolt	259 (191)	2

Hardware Sequence
2) Hardened washer/bolt
4) Stud/hardened washers/nut

1.2.2 Engine

Engine Prealarm and Shutdown Switches	Specification
Anticipatory High Engine Temperature Switch	
350–2000 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	92°–100°C (198°–212°F)
Anticipatory Low Oil Pressure Switch	
350–2000 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	159–186 kPa (23–27 psi)
Low Water Temperature Switch	
350–2000 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	13°–18°C (55°–65°F)
High Engine Temperature Shutdown Switch	
350–2000 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	99°–107°C (211°–225°F)
Low Oil Pressure Shutdown Switch	
350–2000 kW Detroit Diesel Powered	79–128 kPa (11.5–18.5 psi)

Controller Gauge Senders	Specification
Oil Pressure Sender	**(in ohms)**
0 kPa (0 psi)	227–257
172 kPa (25 psi)	138–162
345 kPa (50 psi)	92–114
517 kPa (75 psi)	50–80
690 kPa (100 psi)	21–50
Water Temperature Sender	**(in ohms ±10%)**
38° C (100° F)	450
71° C (160° F)	130
104° C (220° F)	47

1.3 Accessories

Several accessories are available to finalize the installation, add convenience to operation and service, and to comply with state and local codes. Accessories vary with each generator set model and controller. Accessories are offered factory installed and/or shipped loose. Some accessories are available only with microprocessors controllers. Obtain all the most current information by contacting your local authorized service distributor/dealer. Several accessories available at the time of print of this publication are as follows.

1.3.1 Remote Annunciator Kit (With Microprocessor Controller Only)

A remote annunciator allows convenient monitoring of the set's condition from a location remote from the generator. See Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2. Remote annunciator includes alarm horn, alarm silence switch, lamp test, and the same lamp indicators (except air damper and auxiliary prealarm) as the microprocessor controller, plus the following:

Line Power. Lamp lights when using commercial utility power.

Generator Power. Lamp lights when using generator power.

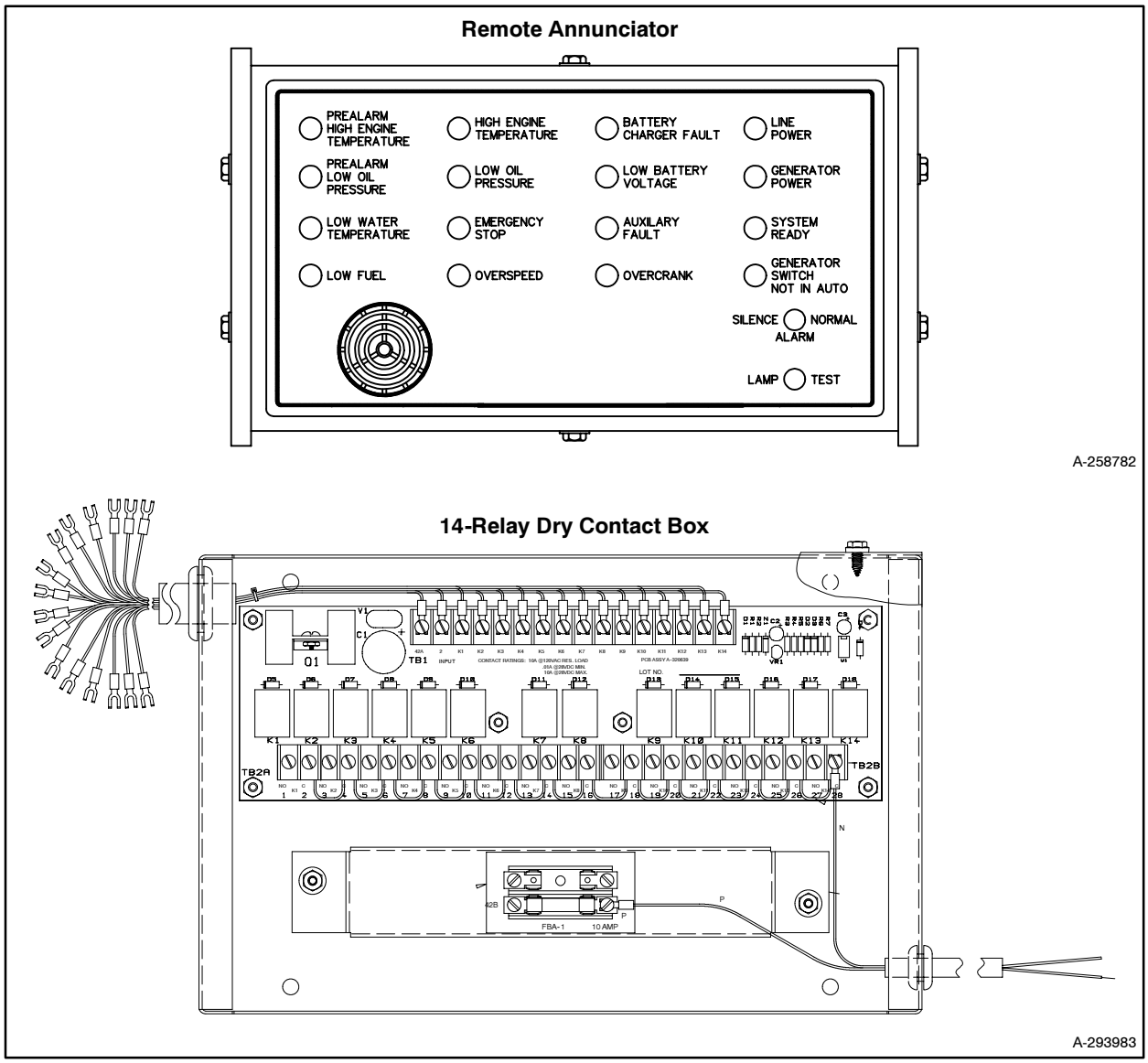


Figure 1-1 Remote Annunciator with 14-Relay Dry Contact Kit

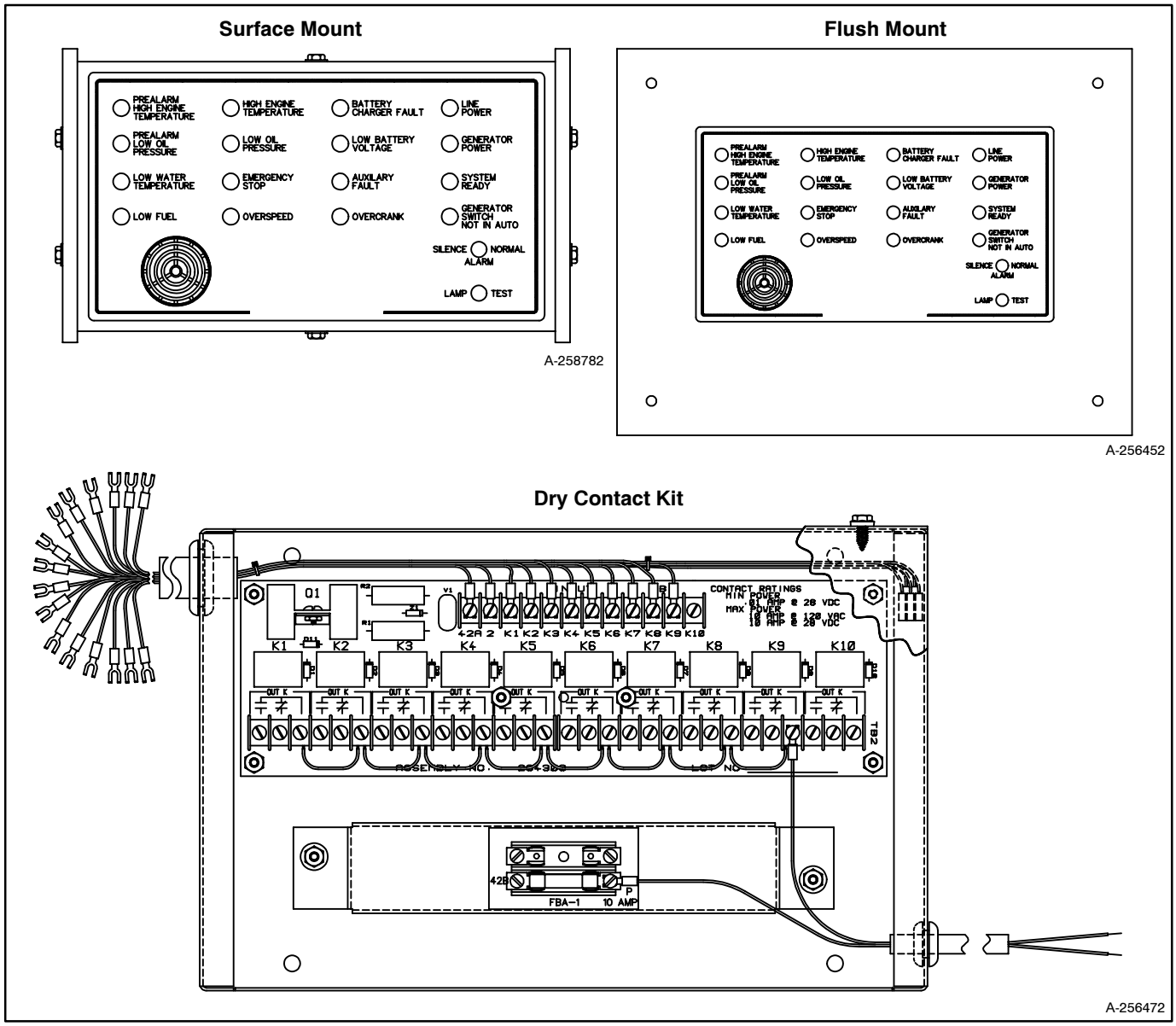


Figure 1-2 Remote Annunciator with 10-Relay Dry Contact Kit

1.3.2 Audiovisual Alarm (With Microprocessor Controller Only)

An audiovisual alarm warns the operator of fault shutdowns and prealarm conditions (except battery charger fault and low battery voltage) from a location remote from the generator. audiovisual alarms include alarm horn, alarm silence switch, and common fault lamp. See Figure 1-3.

Note: Use the audiovisual alarm with a dry contact kit.

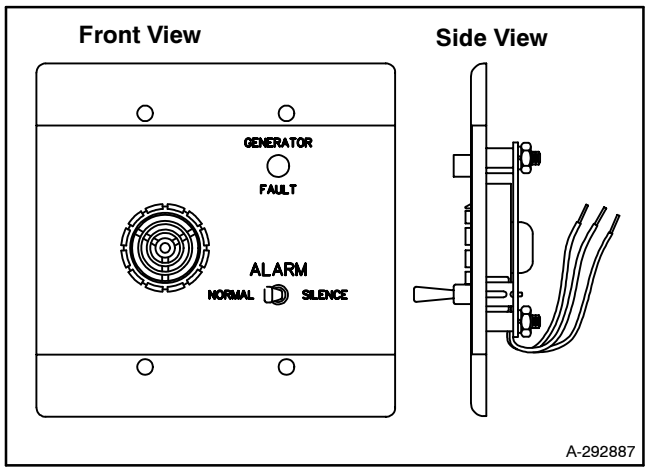


Figure 1-3 Audiovisual Alarm

1.3.3 Ten-Relay Dry Contact Kit (With Microprocessor Controller Only)

The ten-relay dry contact kit allows monitoring of the standby system and/or the ability to activate accessories such as derangement panels. The kit includes ten sets of relay contacts for connection of customer-provided devices to desired generator functions. Warning devices (lamp and/or audible alarms) and other accessories are typically connected to controller outputs listed. A total of three dry contact kits may be connected to a specific output on the controller. An internal view of the contact kit is shown in Figure 1-4. Typical contact kit output connections include:

Overspeed
Overcrank
High Engine Temperature
Low Oil Pressure
Low Water Temperature
Auxiliary Fault
Air Damper (if equipped)
Anticipatory High Engine Temperature
Anticipatory Low Oil Pressure
Emergency Stop

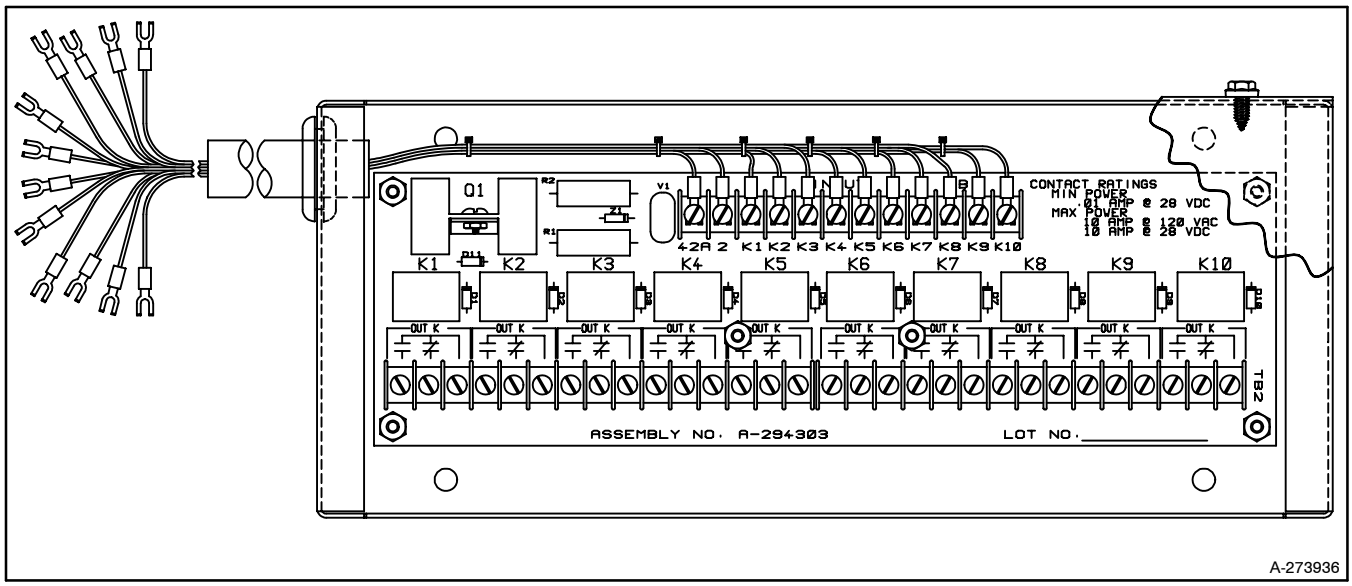


Figure 1-4 Ten-Relay Dry Contact Kit

1.3.4 Single-Relay Dry Contact Kit (With Microprocessor Controller Only)

The single-relay dry contact kit uses one set of contacts to trigger customer-provided warning devices if a fault condition occurs. While any controller fault output (from TB1 terminal strip) can be connected to the single-relay kit, this accessory is typically used to signal an overspeed condition. A total of three dry contact kits may be connected to a specific output on the controller. Figure 1-5 shows the single-relay dry contact kit.

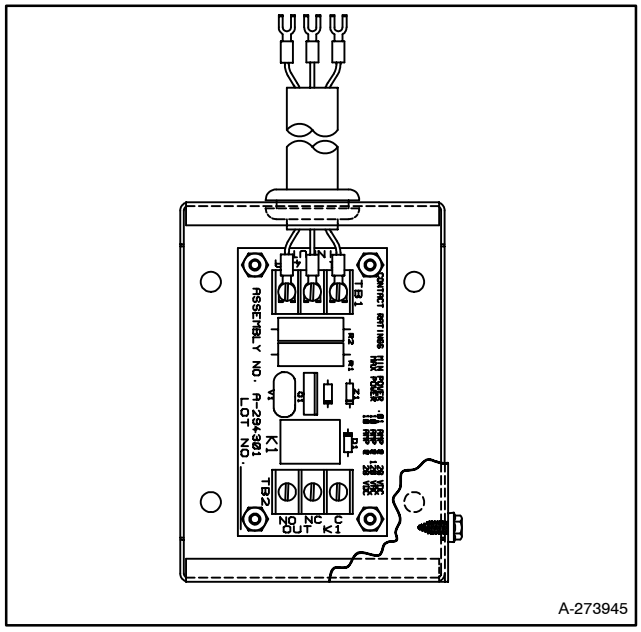


Figure 1-5 Single-Relay Dry Contact Kit

1.3.5 Common Fault Relay Kit (With Microprocessor Controller Only)

The common fault relay kit uses one set of relay contacts to trigger customer-provided warning devices if a fault condition occurs. A wiring harness included with the kit links the relay kit with the controller terminal strip or controller connection kit. Refer to the accessory wiring diagram for proper connection of relay kit wiring harness. Although the common fault alarm can be connected to any controller fault output (on TB1 terminal strip), the kit is typically used to signal the following fault conditions:

Emergency Stop
Auxiliary
Overspeed
Low Oil Pressure
High Engine Temperature

1.3.6 Safeguard Breaker

The safeguard breaker senses output current on each generator phase and will shut off the AC voltage regulator in the event of a sustained overload or short circuit. It is not a line circuit breaker and will NOT disconnect the generator from the load. See Figure 1-6.

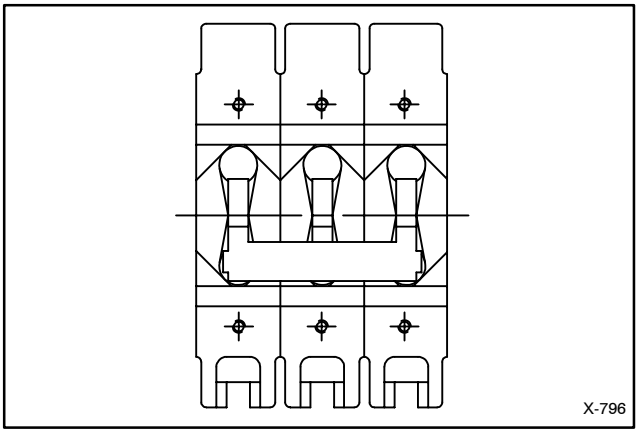


Figure 1-6 Safeguard Breaker

1.3.7 Line Circuit Breaker

The line circuit breaker interrupts generator output in the event of an overload or short circuit. The kit will manually disconnect the generator set from the load when servicing the generator set. See Figure 1-7.

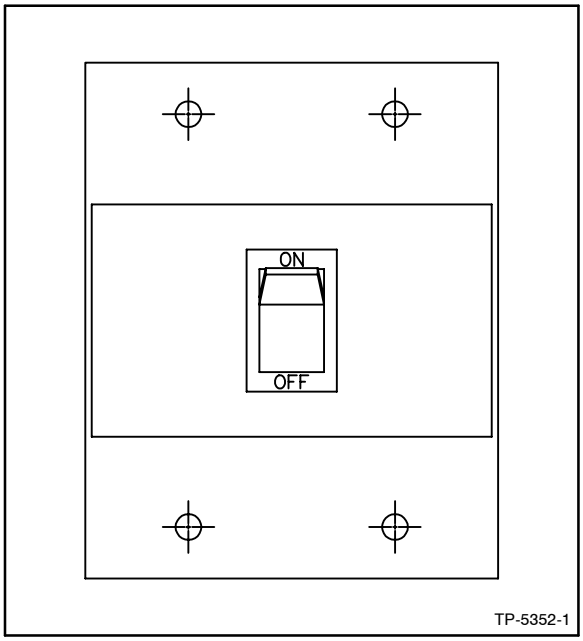


Figure 1-7 Line Circuit Breaker

1.3.8 Overvoltage Kit (With Microprocessor Controller Only)

The microprocessor controller will cause immediate engine shutdown when it is triggered by a DC signal from an overvoltage shutdown option. The generator set will automatically shut down if output voltage is 15% above nominal voltage longer than two seconds. The overvoltage option connects to wire 30 in the controller. See Figure 1-8.

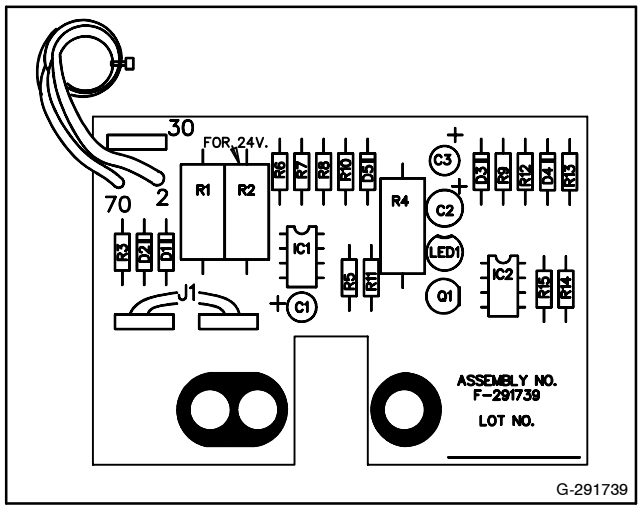


Figure 1-8 Overvoltage Circuit Board

1.3.9 Run Relay Kit

The run relay kit is energized only when the generator set is running. The three sets of contacts in the kit are typically used to control air intake and/or radiator louvers. However, alarms and other signalling devices can also be connected to the contacts. See Figure 1-9.

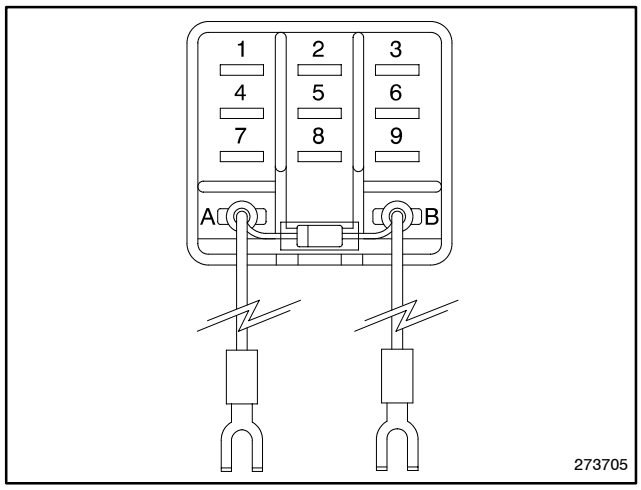


Figure 1-9 Run Relay Kit

1.3.10 Remote Emergency Stop Kit (With Microprocessor Controller Only)

The emergency stop kit allows immediate shutdown of the generator set from a station remote from the generator set. See Figure 1-10. If the emergency stop switch is activated, the emergency stop lamp lights and the unit shuts down. Before attempting to restart the generator set, reset the emergency stop switch (by replacing glass piece) and reset the generator set by placing the master switch in the OFF/RESET position. A single replacement glass piece is located inside the switch. Additional glass pieces are available as a service part. Reset the engine air damper switch on 200–2000 kW models using Detroit Diesel engines. See Section 2, Resetting Emergency Stop Switches.

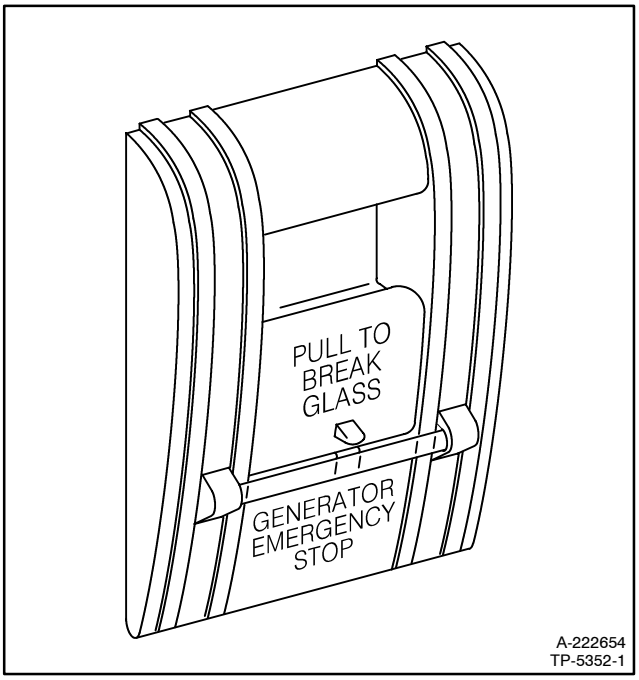


Figure 1-10 Emergency Stop Kit

1.3.11 Controller Connection Kit (With Microprocessor Controller Only)

The controller connection kit allows easy connection of controller accessories without accessing the controller terminal strip. The kit uses a 165 cm (65 in.) wiring harness to link the controller TB1 terminal strip with a remote terminal strip. With the exception of terminals TB1-1, 1A, and 56 the remote terminal strip is identical to that of the controller. Connect all accessories (except the emergency stop kit) to the connection kit terminal strip.

1.3.12 FASTCHECK Diagnostic Tester (With Microprocessor Controller Only)

The FASTCHECK® diagnostic tester simulates engine operation to identify faults in the controller and engine circuitry. Use the FASTCHECK® when troubleshooting startup problems or to test and troubleshoot the controller when removed from the generator. Tests are performed without starting the generator set. Functions performed by the FASTCHECK® are listed below; refer to Figure 1-11 to identify LEDs and switches.

LEDs on the FASTCHECK® indicate the energizing of the following circuits:

Engine Ignition (gas/gasoline) or
Fuel Solenoid (diesel)
Engine Crank
AC Voltage Regulator
Engine Antidieseling
Battery Connection (correct polarity)
Engine Malfunction Alarm and/or Alarm Shutdown

Switches on the FASTCHECK® simulate:

Engine Cranking
Engine Running
Engine Overspeed
Low Fuel
Low Engine Coolant Temperature
Anticipatory Low Engine Oil Pressure
Anticipatory High Engine Coolant Temperature
Low Engine Oil Pressure
High Engine Coolant Temperature

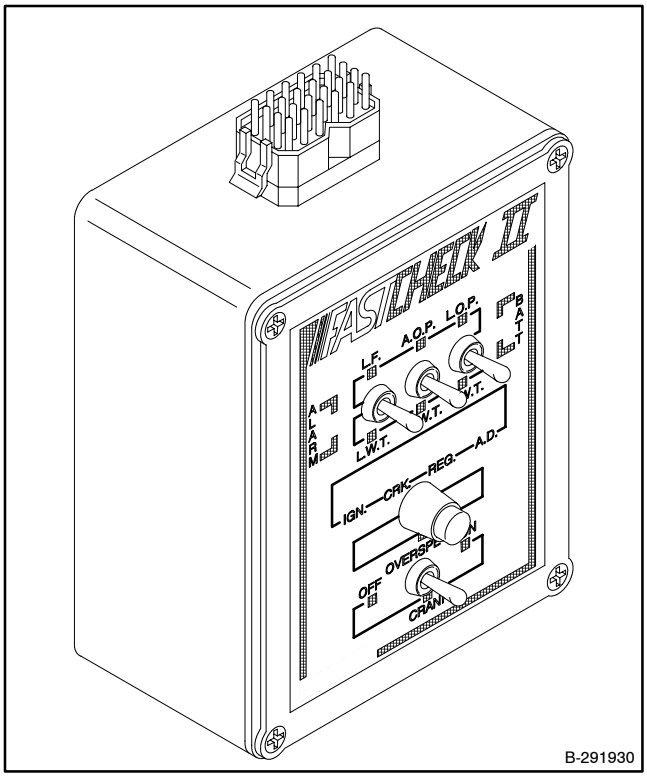
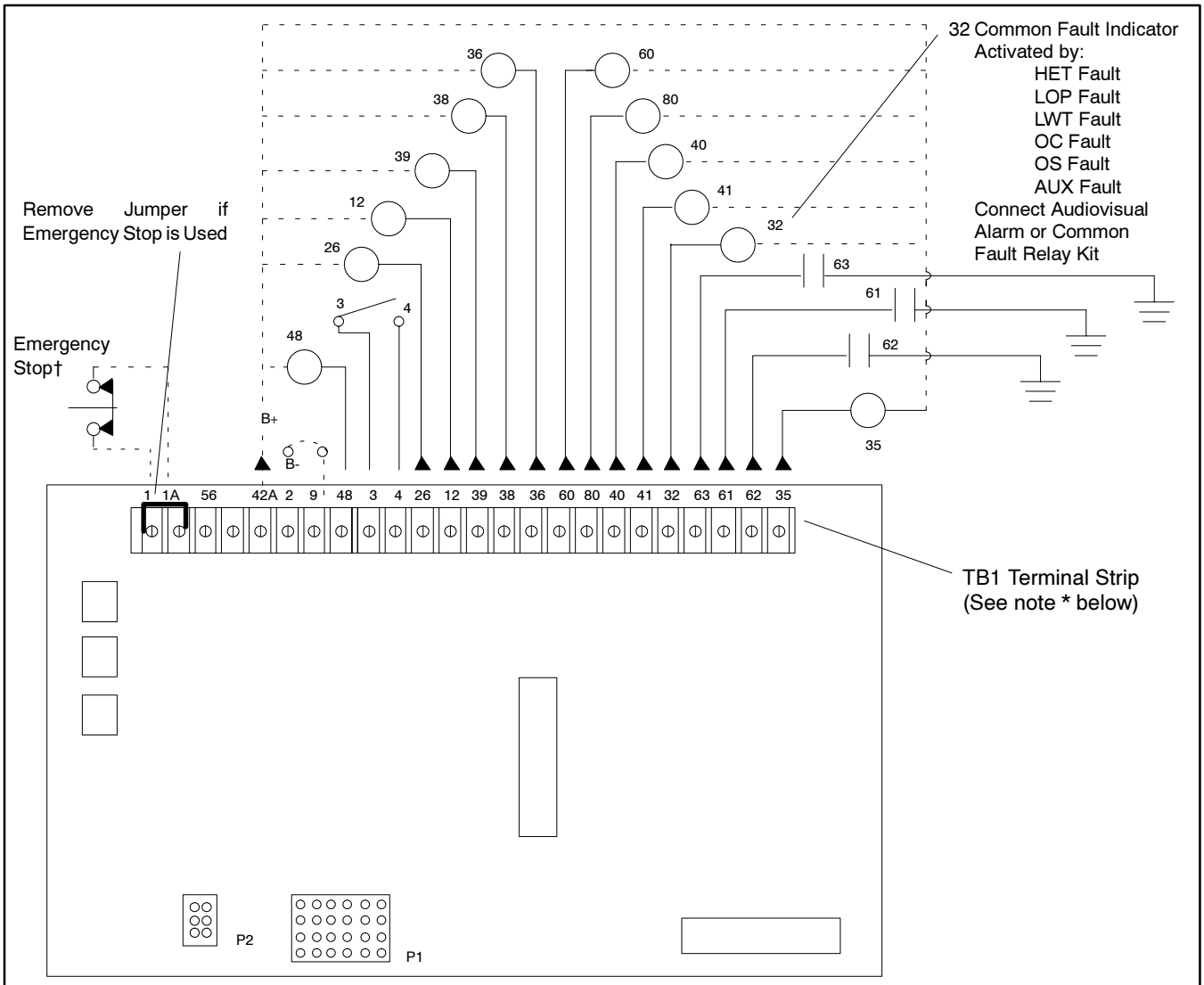


Figure 1-11 FASTCHECK® Diagnostic Tester

1.3.13 Accessory Connection (With Microprocessor Controller Only)

The microprocessor controller circuit board is equipped with a terminal strip (TB1) for easy connection of generator set accessories. Do not direct-connect accessories to the controller terminal strip. Connect all accessories to either a single-relay dry contact kit or ten-relay dry contact kit. Connect the dry contact kit(s) to the controller terminal strip. Connect alarms, battery chargers, remote switches, and other accessories to the dry contact kit relay(s) using 18- or 20-gauge stranded wire.

Lower the controller circuit board panel until it is lying flat when connecting the dry contact kits to the controller TB1 terminal strip. Route dry contact relay leads through the controller grommet and guide loops to the circuit board terminal strip. Place the controller circuit board panel flat to ensure adequate slack in the dry contact relay leads. For specific information on accessory connections refer to Figure 1-12, the accessory wiring diagram, and the instruction sheet accompanying each kit.



CIRCUIT BOARD TERMINAL IDENTIFICATION (TB1)

- 1 - Ground—Emergency Stop Relay (K4)—Connect emergency stop across terminals TB1-1 and 1A
- 1A - Emergency Stop Relay (K4) Coil; Negative—Connect emergency stop across terminals TB1-1 and 1A
- 56 - Not Used
- - Not Used
- 42A - Battery Voltage (Fuse #1 Protected)—Accessory Power Supply; Customer may also provide separate accessory power source
- 2 - Ground Terminal
- 9 - Crank Mode Selection (open—cyclic crank; ground—continuous crank). Connect TB1-2 to TB1-9 for continuous cranking; Leave TB1-9 open for cyclic cranking—see Starting.
- 48 - Emergency Stop Signal *
- 3 - Remote Start Ground—Connect remote start switch to TB1-3 and TB1-4
- 4 - Remote Start—Connect remote start switch to TB1-3 and TB1-4
- 26 - Auxiliary Signal *
- 12 - Overcrank Signal *
- 39 - Overspeed Signal *
- 38 - Low Oil Pressure Signal *
- 36 - High Engine Temperature Signal *
- 60 - System Ready Signal *
- 80 - Not In Auto Signal *
- 40 - Anticipatory High Engine Temperature Signal *
- 41 - Anticipatory Low Oil Pressure Signal *
- 32 - Common Fault/Prealarm Line—Audiovisual alarm or common fault relay activated by HET, LOP, LWT, OC, OS, and AUX Faults
- 63 - Low Fuel—Connect fuel level sensor to TB1-63 to activate fault lamp (if used)
- 61 - Battery Charger Fault—Connect battery charger to TB1-61 to activate fault lamp (if used)
- 62 - Low Battery Volts—Connect battery charger to TB1-62 to activate fault lamp (if used)
- 35 - Low Water Temperature Signal

Note: Not all terminals are used for all generator sets (see appropriate wiring diagrams for specific generator set model)

† Normally closed contacts

* Use a remote annunciator and/or audiovisual alarm kit as an indicator with a dry contact kit connected to controller terminal strip TB1

TP-5352-1

Figure 1-12 Controller TB1 Terminal Strip Connection

Notes

2.1 Prestart Checklist

Check the following items before each startup of manually controlled generator sets and at regular intervals on sets equipped with automatic transfer switches. See your engine operation/maintenance manual for specific service procedures.

Oil Level. Keep the oil level at or near the full mark on dipstick but not over. Keep the oil level in the governor (if applicable) is at or near the full level.

Fuel Level. Make sure there is adequate fuel supply; keep tanks full to allow operation for extended periods.

Battery. Check battery connections and level of battery electrolyte.

Air Cleaner. Keep air cleaner element clean and correctly installed to prevent unfiltered air from entering engine.

Drive Belts. Check belt condition and tension of radiator fan, water pump, and battery charging alternator belt(s).

Operating Area. Check for obstructions that could block the flow of cooling air. Keep the area clean. Do not leave rags, tools, or debris on or near the generator set.

Coolant Level. Maintain coolant level at just below the overflow tube on the radiator filler neck when the engine is cold. Open air bleed petcocks if equipped when filling radiator. Close air bleed petcock when coolant begins to flow from petcock. Keep level in tank between 1/3 full (cold) and 2/3 full (hot) if the unit is equipped with a coolant recovery tank. A coolant solution of 50% ethylene glycol and 50% clean, softened water is recommended to inhibit rust/corrosion.

A coolant solution of 50% ethylene glycol will provide freezing protection to -37°C (-34°F) and overheating protection to 129°C (265°F). A coolant solution with less than 50% ethylene glycol may not provide adequate freezing and overheating protection. A coolant solution with more than 50% ethylene glycol can cause damage to engine and components. Do not use alcohol or methanol antifreeze or mix them with the specified coolant. Consult the engine manufacturer's operation manual for specific engine coolant specifications.

Do not add coolant to an engine that has overheated until engine has cooled. Adding coolant to an extremely hot engine can cause a cracked block or cylinder head.

Note: Do not turn on block heater before filling cooling system. Before energizing block heater, run engine until warm and refill radiator to purge air from the system. Block heater failure will result if heater element is not immersed in water.

Exhaust System. Keep the exhaust outlet clear; silencer and piping must be tight and in good condition.

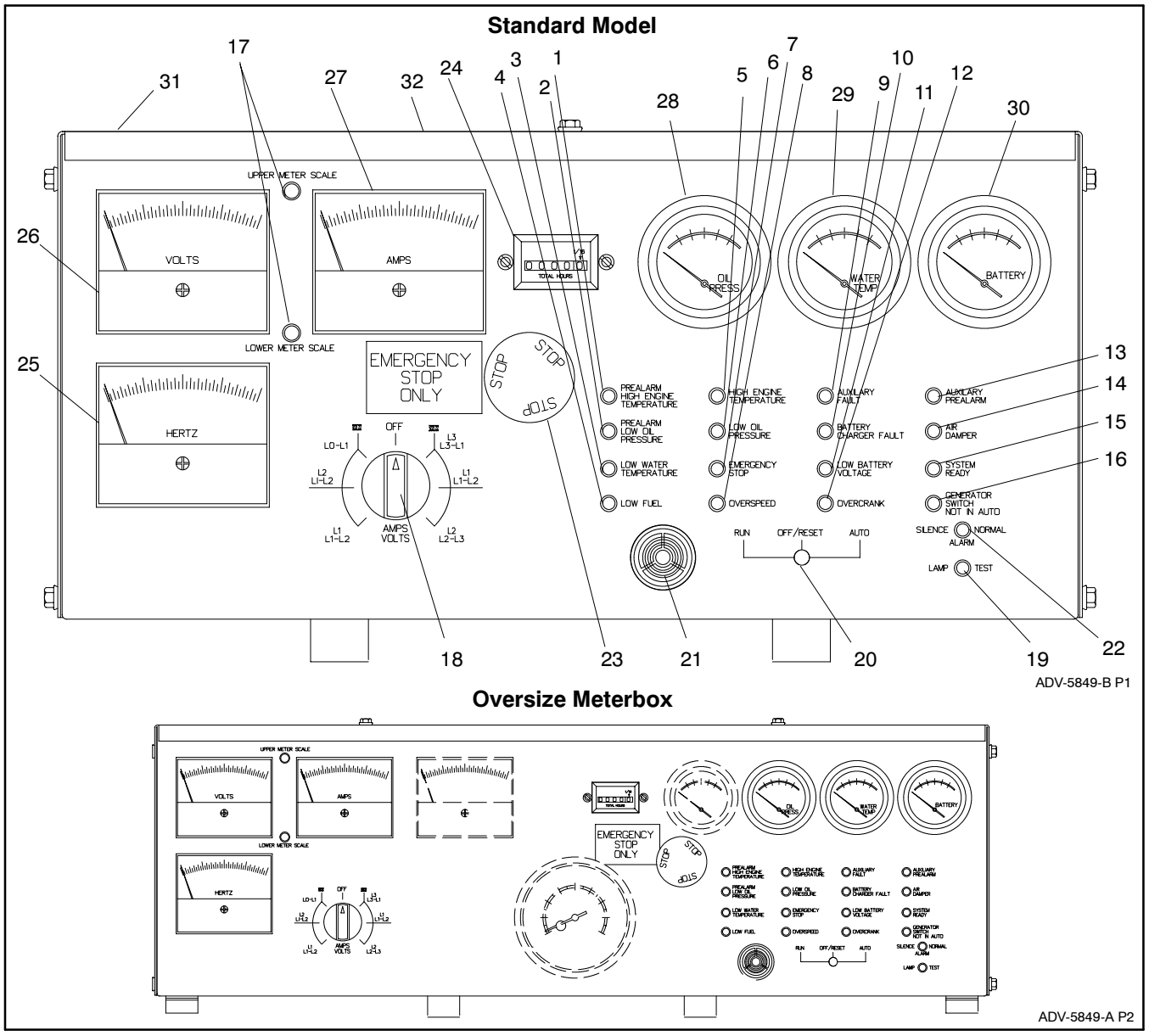
Lamp Test. Press the lamp test button (if equipped) to verify all controller lamps are operational.

2.2 Exercising the Generator Set

If the generator set is not equipped with an automatic transfer switch or the transfer switch does not have the automatic exercise option, run the generator set under load once a week for one hour with an operator present. Make all prestart checks before starting the exercise procedure. Start the generator set according to the procedure given for the generator controller. See the appropriate controller section for specific starting instructions.

2.3 16-Light Controller (Level 1) Operation

The 16-light microprocessor controller (level 1) is available in the standard model and the oversize meterbox version (for installation of additional meters and gauges). For identification of 16-light controller components (standard and oversize meterbox) and an explanation of their functions, refer to Figure 2-1 and the following descriptions.



1. Anticipatory High Engine Temperature Lamp
2. Anticipatory Low Oil Pressure Lamp
3. Low Water Temperature Lamp
4. Low Fuel Lamp
5. High Engine Temperature Lamp
6. Low Oil Pressure Lamp
7. Emergency Stop Lamp
8. Overspeed Lamp
9. Auxiliary Lamp
10. Battery Charger Fault Lamp
11. Low Battery Volts Lamp
12. Overcrank Lamp
13. Auxiliary Prealarm Lamp
14. Air Damper Lamp
15. System Ready Lamp
16. Generator Switch Not in Auto Lamp
17. Scale Lamps (Upper/Lower)
18. Selector Switch
19. Lamp Test
20. Generator Master Switch
21. Alarm Horn
22. Alarm Silence Switch
23. Emergency Stop Switch
24. Hourmeter
25. Frequency Meter
26. AC Voltmeter
27. AC Ammeter
28. Oil Pressure Gauge
29. Water Temperature Gauge
30. DC Voltmeter
31. Fuses (Inside Controller)
32. Controller TB1 Terminal Strip (on Circuit Board)

Figure 2-1 16-Light Microprocessor Controller (Standard and Oversize Meterbox Models)

Note: Some installations use the 16-light microprocessor controller with switchgear applications. These are nonstandard controllers with remote start and no time delay for engine cooldown circuitry. Consult switchgear literature for configuration and function.

2.3.1 Features

The numbered paragraphs following refer to Figure 2-1.

1. **Anticipatory High Engine Temperature (if equipped).** Lamp lights if engine coolant temperature approaches shutdown range.

2. **Anticipatory Low Oil Pressure (if equipped).** Lamp lights if engine oil pressure approaches shutdown range.

3. **Low Water Temperature (if equipped).** Lamp lights if water temperature approaches critical range.

4. **Low Fuel (if equipped).** Lamp lights if fuel level in tank approaches empty.

5. **High Engine Temperature.** Lamp lights if engine has shut down due to high engine coolant temperature. Shutdown occurs 5 seconds after engine reaches temperature shutdown range.

6. **Low Oil Pressure.** Lamp lights if set shuts down due to insufficient oil pressure. Shutdown occurs 5 seconds after engine reaches pressure shutdown range.

7. **Emergency Stop (if equipped).** Lamp lights and engine stops if emergency stop is made (local or remote).

8. **Overspeed.** Lamp lights if set shuts down due to overspeed condition (governed frequency exceeding 70 Hz).

9. **Auxiliary.** Lamp flashes/lights under the following conditions:

Flashing Lamp Conditions

- Auxiliary lamp will flash immediately if the controller senses no AC output while the unit is running (except during first 10 seconds after startup). When AC output is sensed, the flashing will stop and the lamp will be off. No manual reset is required.

- The auxiliary lamp will flash if the battery power was reconnected or was low and then came back up again while the generator master switch was in the RUN or AUTO position. A temporarily low battery condition where the battery is weak or undersized for the application may cause this condition.

Continuous On Lamp Conditions

- The auxiliary lamp lights if the optional emergency stop switch is reset while the generator master switch is in the AUTO or RUN position. To clear this condition, place master switch in the OFF/RESET position.

- The auxiliary lamp lights and engine shuts down 5 seconds after high oil temperature (P1–13), low coolant level (P1–14), or aux. delay shutdown (P1–15) faults (if so equipped) occur. These conditions are inhibited during first 30 seconds after crank disconnect.

- The auxiliary lamp lights and engine shuts down immediately if overvoltage condition arises (if equipped with overvoltage shutdown kit).

- The auxiliary lamp lights and engine shuts down if activated by customer-supplied sensing devices connected to auxiliary immediate-shutdown ports (P1–17 and P1–18).

10. **Battery Charger Fault (if battery charger equipped and connected).** Lamp lights if battery charger malfunctions.

11. **Low Battery Volts (if Battery Charger equipped and connected).** Lamp lights if battery voltage drops below preset level.

12. **Overcrank.** Lamp lights and cranking stops if engine does not start after 45 seconds of continuous cranking or 75 seconds of cyclic cranking. See Auto Starting.

    - Cranking stops and overcrank lamp lights after 15 seconds if starter or engine will not turn (locked rotor).

    - Overcrank lamp flashes if speed sensor signal is absent longer than one second.

    Note: The controller is equipped with an automatic restart function. The generator set will attempt to restart if the engine speed drops below 13 Hz. Decreased engine speed causes an overcrank condition.

13. **Auxiliary Prealarm.** Lamp is activated by customer-provided sensing devices.

14. **Air Damper.** Lamp lights after emergency stop or overspeed fault or overvoltage fault. Lamp indicates that engine air damper is closed; lamp remains lit until air damper is manually reset. See Resetting Emergency Stop Switches later in this section. (Used on 200–2000 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only).

15. **System Ready.** Lamp lights when generator master switch is in AUTO position and the system senses no faults.

16. **Generator Switch Not in Auto.** Lamp lights when generator master switch is in RUN or OFF/RESET position.

17. **Scale Lamps (Upper/Lower).** Lamps indicate which AC voltmeter and/or ammeter scales to read.

18. **Selector Switch.** Switch selects generator output circuits to measure. When switched to a position with three circuit lead labels, amperage is measured on the upper lead and voltage is measured between the lower two leads. AC ammeter and voltmeter will not register with switch in the OFF position.

19. **Lamp Test.** Switch tests the controller indicator lamps.

20. **Generator Master Switch.** Switch functions as controller reset and generator operation switch. Refer to Starting, Stopping, and Controller Resetting Procedure following.

21. **Alarm Horn.** Horn sounds if any fault or anticipatory condition exists (except emergency stop, battery charger fault, or low battery volts). Place generator master switch in the AUTO position before silencing alarm horn. See Controller Resetting Procedure following.

22. **Alarm Silence.** Switch disconnects alarm during servicing (place generator master switch in the AUTO position before silencing alarm horn). Restore alarm horn switches at all locations (controller, remote annunciator, or audiovisual alarm) to normal position after fault shutdown is corrected to avoid reactivating alarm horn. See Controller Resetting Procedure following.

23. **Emergency Stop (If equipped).** Switch is used to instantly shut down the generator set in emergency situations. Reset switch after shutdown by rotating switch clockwise. Use the emergency stop switch for emergency shutdowns only. Use the generator master switch to stop the set under normal circumstances.

24. **Hourmeter.** Hourmeter records generator set total operating hours for reference in scheduling maintenance.

25. **Frequency Meter.** Meter measures frequency (Hz) of generator output voltage.

26. **AC Voltmeter.** Meter measures voltage across output leads indicated by selector switch.

27. **AC Ammeter.** Meter measures amperage from output leads indicated by selector switch.

28. **Oil Pressure Gauge.** Gauge measures engine oil pressure.

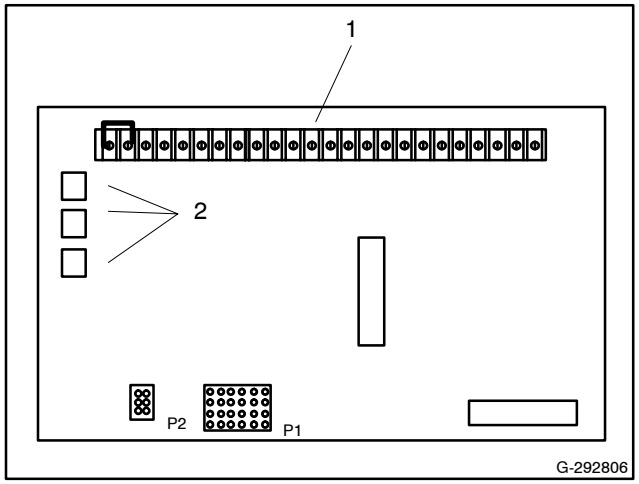
29. **Water Temperature Gauge.** Gauge measures engine coolant temperature.

30. **DC Voltmeter.** Meter measures voltage of starting battery(ies).

31. **Fuses.** Fuses are located on controller circuit board. See Figure 2-2.

    - **3-Amp Remote Annunciator (F1).** Fuse protects dry contact kit (if equipped).
    - **3-Amp Controller (F2).** Fuse protects controller circuit board, speed sensor, and lamp circuit board.
    - **15-Amp Engine and Accessories (F3).** Fuse protects engine/starting circuitry and accessories.

32. **Controller TB1 Terminal Strip (on Circuit Board).** Terminal strip allows connection of generator accessories such as emergency stop switch, remote start/stop switch, audiovisual alarms, etc. Crank mode selection (cyclic or continuous) is also made on the TB1 terminal strip. Location of the TB1 terminal strip on the controller circuit board is shown in Figure 2-2. Refer to appropriate wiring diagrams for additional information on connecting accessories to the TB1 terminal strip.



1. TB1 Terminal Strip
2. Fuses

Figure 2-2 TB1 Terminal Strip on Controller Circuit Board

2.3.2 Starting

Local Starting

Move the generator master switch to the RUN position to start the generator set at the controller.

Note: The alarm horn will sound and the Not In Auto lamp will light whenever the generator master switch is not in the AUTO position.

Note: The 16-light controller is equipped with a transient start/stop function to avoid accidental cranking of the rotating engine. If the generator master switch is momentarily placed in the OFF/RESET position then quickly returned to RUN, the generator set will slow to 249 RPM and recrank before returning to rated speed.

Auto Starting

Move the generator master switch to the AUTO position to allow startup by automatic transfer switch or remote start/stop switch (connected to controller terminals 3 and 4).

Note: The 16-light microprocessor controller provides up to 45 seconds of continuous cranking or 75 seconds of cyclic cranking (crank 15 seconds, rest 15 seconds, crank 15 seconds, etc.) before overcrank shutdown. Cranking mode (cyclic or continuous) selection is made on the controller circuit board terminal strip. For cyclic cranking, leave circuit board terminal TB1-9 open. Continuous cranking is achieved by running a jumper between circuit board terminal TB1-2 (ground) and terminal TB1-9.

2.3.3 Stopping

Normal Stopping

1. Disconnect load from generator set and allow it to run without load for 5 minutes.

   Note: Run the generator at no load for 5 minutes prior to stopping to ensure adequate cooling of the set.

2. Move generator master switch to the OFF/RESET position. Engine will stop.

   Note: If engine stop is signaled by a remote switch or automatic transfer switch, the generator set will continue running during a 5-minute cooldown cycle.

Emergency Stopping

Turn generator master switch to the OFF/RESET position or activate controller emergency stop switch (if equipped) or optional remote emergency stop for immediate shutdown. If either emergency stop switch is activated, the controller emergency stop lamp will light and the unit will shut down.

Note: Use the emergency stop switch(es) for emergency shutdowns only. Use the generator master switch to stop the generator set under normal circumstances.

2.3.4 Resetting Emergency Stop Switches

Use the following procedure to restart the generator set after shutdown by emergency stop switch (local or remote). Refer to Controller Resetting Procedure later in this section to restart the generator set following a fault shutdown.

1. Investigate cause of emergency stop and correct problem(s).
2. If remote emergency stop switch was activated, reset switch by replacing glass piece. If controller-mounted emergency stop switch was activated (if equipped), reset controller emergency stop switch by rotating switch clockwise until switch springs back to original position.

   Note: The controller auxiliary lamp will light if the generator master switch is in the RUN or AUTO position during the resetting procedure.
3. If controller air damper light is on, reset air damper on engine by rotating air damper lever as shown in Figure 2-3 and the air damper light will go out. (Used on 200–2000 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only).
4. Toggle generator master switch to OFF/RESET and then to RUN or AUTO to resume operation. The generator set will not crank until the resetting procedure is completed.

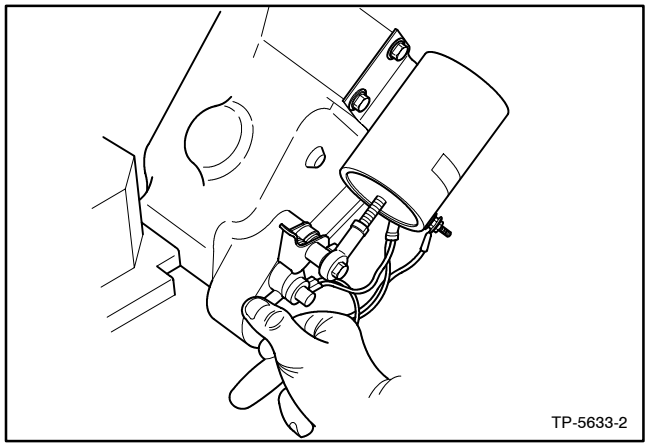


Figure 2-3 Air Damper Lever (Detroit Diesel Powered)

2.3.5 Fault Shutdowns

The generator set will shut down automatically under the following fault conditions:

Overspeed. Unit shuts down immediately if governed frequency exceeds 2100 rpm 70 Hz) on 50 and 60 Hz models.

Overcrank. Shutdown occurs after 45 seconds of continuous cranking. Shutdown occurs after 75 seconds of cyclic cranking (crank 15 seconds, rest 15 seconds, crank 15 seconds, etc., for a total of 75 seconds). Shutdown occurs after 15 seconds if engine or starter will not turn (locked rotor).

Low Oil Pressure. Shutdown occurs 5 seconds after fault. Low oil pressure shutdown will not function during the first 30 seconds after startup.

Note: Low oil pressure shutdown will not protect against low oil level. Check for oil level at engine.

High Engine Temperature. Shutdown occurs 5 seconds after fault. High engine temperature shutdown will not function during first 30 seconds after startup.

Note: High temperature shutdown will not function if proper coolant level is not maintained.

Low Coolant Level. Shutdown occurs 5 seconds after fault. Low coolant level shutdown will not function during the first 30 seconds after startup.

Note: Low oil pressure, high engine temperature, and low coolant level shutdowns will not function during the first 30 seconds after startup.

Overvoltage (if equipped). Unit will shut down after approximately two seconds of voltage 15% or more over nominal voltage. Low water temperature/auxiliary lamp will light.

Note: Sensitive equipment may suffer damage in less than one second of an overvoltage condition. Install separate overvoltage protection to online equipment requiring faster shutdowns.

2.3.6 Controller Resetting Procedure (Following Fault Shutdown)

Use the following procedure to restart the generator set after a fault shutdown. Refer to Resetting Emergency Stop Switches earlier in this section to reset the generator set after an emergency stop.

1. Move controller alarm horn switch to the SILENCE position. If equipped, audiovisual annunciator alarm horn and lamp are activated. Move audiovisual annunciator alarm switch to SILENCE to stop alarm horn. Audiovisual annunciator lamp stays lit.

2. Disconnect generator set from load with line circuit breaker or automatic transfer switch.

3. Correct cause of fault shutdown. See Safety Precautions section of this manual before proceeding.

4. Start generator set by moving the generator master switch to OFF/RESET and then to the RUN position. If equipped, audiovisual annunciator alarm horn sounds and lamp goes out.

5. Verify that the cause of the shutdown has been corrected by test operating generator set.

6. Reconnect generator to load via line circuit breaker or automatic transfer switch.

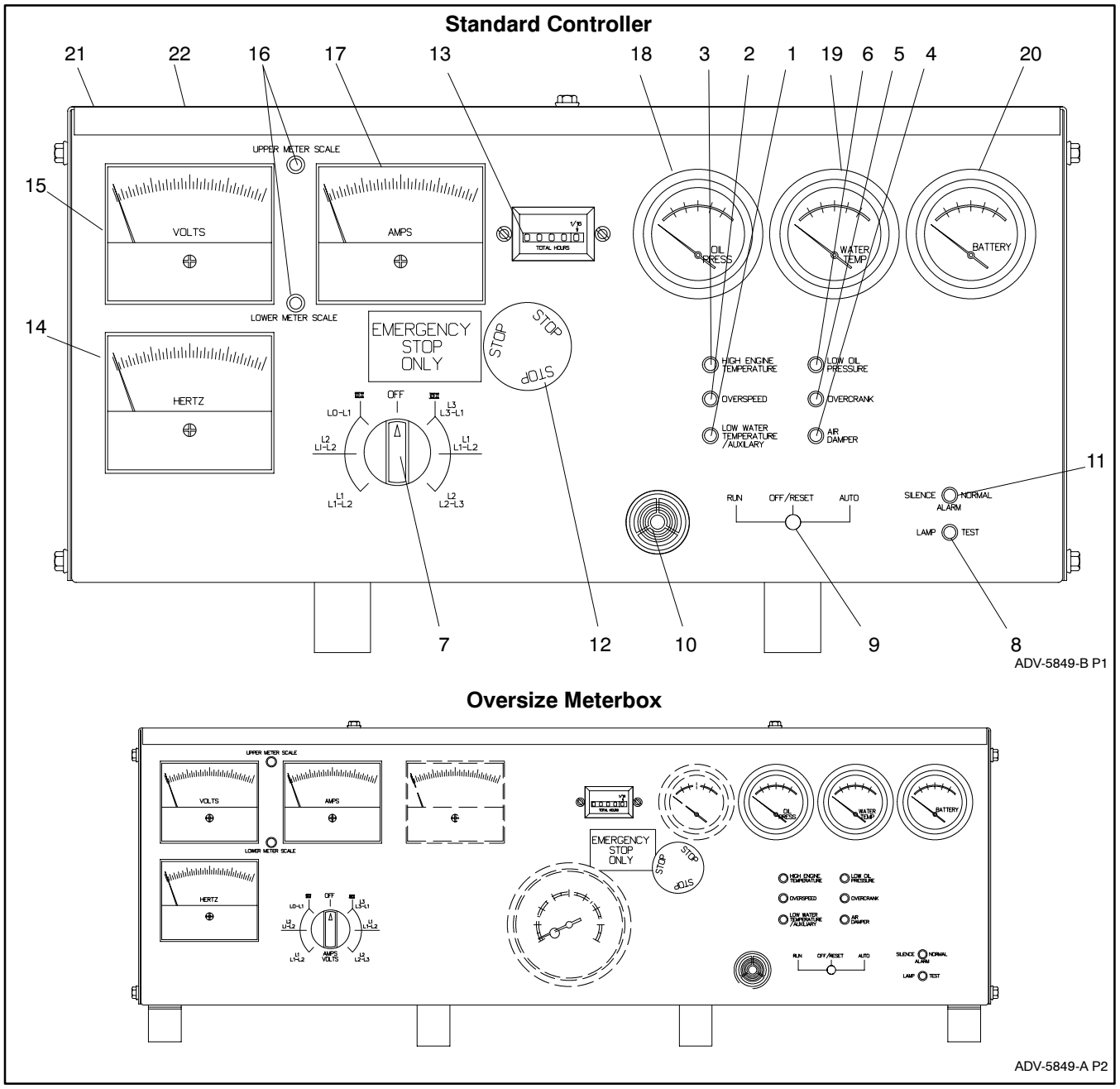
7. Move generator master switch to AUTO position for startup by remote transfer switch or remote start/stop switch. If equipped, move audiovisual annunciator alarm switch to NORMAL.

8. Move controller alarm horn switch to the NORMAL position.

   Note: Place generator master switch in the AUTO position before silencing alarm horn.

2.4 6-Light Controller (Level 2) Operation

The 6-light microprocessor controller (level 2) is available in the standard model and the oversize meterbox version (for installation of additional meters and gauges). For identification of controller components (standard and oversize meterbox) and an explanation of their functions, refer to Figure 2-4 and the following descriptions.



1. Low Water Temperature/Aux. Lamp
2. Overspeed Lamp
3. High Engine Temperature Lamp
4. Air Damper Lamp
5. Overcrank Lamp
6. Low Oil Pressure Lamp
7. Selector Switch
8. Lamp Test
9. Generator Master Switch
10. Alarm Horn
11. Alarm Silence Switch
12. Emergency Stop Switch
13. Hourmeter
14. Frequency Meter
15. AC Voltmeter
16. Scale Lamps (upper/lower)
17. AC Ammeter
18. Oil Pressure Gauge
19. Water Temperature Gauge
20. DC Voltmeter
21. Fuses (Inside Controller)
22. Controller TB1 Terminal Strip (on Circuit Board)

Figure 2-4 6-Light Microprocessor Controller (Standard and Oversize Meterbox Models)

2.4.1 Features

The numbered paragraphs following refer to Figure 2-4.

1. **Low Water Temperature (LWT)/Auxiliary Lamp.** Flashing or continuously on lamp indicates a fault has occurred.

Flashing Lamp Conditions

- The LWT/auxiliary lamp will flash immediately if the controller senses no AC output while the unit is running (except during first 10 seconds after startup). When AC output is sensed, the flashing will stop and the lamp will be off. No manual reset is required.

- The LWT/auxiliary lamp will flash if the battery power was reconnected or was low and then came back up again while the generator master switch was in the RUN or AUTO position. A temporarily low battery condition where the battery is weak or undersized for the application may cause this condition. Place the master switch in the OFF/RESET position to clear this condition.

Continuous On Lamp Conditions

- The LWT/auxiliary lamp lights and unit shuts down immediately if the optional emergency stop switch is activated (if equipped with optional emergency stop switch).

- The LWT/auxiliary lamp lights if the optional emergency stop switch is reset while the generator master switch is in the AUTO or RUN position. Place the generator master switch in the OFF/RESET position to clear this condition.

- The LWT/auxiliary lamp lights and engine shuts down 5 seconds after high oil temperature (P1–13), low coolant level (P1–14), or aux. delay shutdown (P1–15) faults (if so equipped) occur. These conditions are inhibited during first 30 seconds after crank disconnect.

- The LWT/auxiliary lamp lights and engine shuts down immediately if overvoltage condition arises (if equipped with overvoltage shutdown kit).

- The LWT/auxiliary lamp lights and engine shuts down if activated by customer-supplied sensing devices connected to auxiliary immediate shutdown ports (P1–17 and P1–18).

- The LWT/auxiliary lamp lights if engine low water temperature (P1–24) condition occurs (if sensor equipped).

2. **Overspeed.** Lamp lights if set shuts down due to overspeed condition (governed frequency exceeding 70 Hz).

3. **High Engine Temperature.** Lamp lights if engine has shut down due to high engine coolant temperature. Shutdown occurs 5 seconds after engine reaches temperature of shutdown range.

4. **Air Damper.** Lamp lights after emergency stop or overspeed fault or overvoltage fault. Lamp indicates that engine air damper is closed; lamp remains lit until air damper is manually reset. See Resetting Emergency Stop Switches later in this section. (Used on 200–2000 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only).

5. **Overcrank.** Lamp lights and cranking stops if engine does not start after 45 seconds of continuous cranking or 75 seconds of cyclic cranking. See Auto Starting.

   - Cranking stops and overcrank lamp lights after 15 seconds if starter or engine will not turn (locked rotor).

   - Overcrank lamp flashes if speed sensor signal is absent longer than one second.

   Note: The 6-light controller is equipped with an automatic restart function. The generator set will attempt to restart if the engine speed drops below 13 Hz. Decreased engine speed causes an overcrank condition.

6. **Low Oil Pressure.** Lamp lights if set shuts down due to insufficient oil pressure. Shutdown occurs 5 seconds after engine reaches pressure shutdown range.

7. **Selector Switch.** Selects generator output circuits measure. When switched to a position with three circuit lead labels, amperage is measured on the upper lead and voltage is measured between the lower two leads. AC ammeter and voltmeter will not register with switch in the OFF position.

8. **Lamp Test.** Switch tests the controller indicator lamps.

9. **Generator Master Switch.** Switch functions as controller reset and generator operation switch. Refer to Starting, Stopping, and Controller Resetting Procedure following.

10. **Alarm Horn.** Sounds if any fault or anticipatory condition exists (except emergency stop, battery charger fault, or low battery volts). Place generator master switch in the AUTO position before silencing alarm horn. See Controller Resetting Procedure following.

11. **Alarm Silence.** Switch disconnects alarm during servicing (place generator master switch in the AUTO position before silencing alarm horn). Restore alarm horn switches at all locations (controller, remote annunciator, or audiovisual alarm) to normal position after fault shutdown is corrected to avoid reactivating alarm horn. See Controller Resetting Procedure following.

12. **Emergency Stop (If equipped).** Switch is used to instantly shut down the generator set in emergency situations. Reset switch after shutdown by rotating switch clockwise. Use the emergency stop switch for emergency shutdowns only. Use the generator master switch to stop the set under normal circumstances.

13. **Hourmeter.** Hourmeter records generator set total operating hours for reference in scheduling maintenance.

14. **Frequency Meter.** Meter measures frequency (Hz) of generator output voltage.

15. **AC Voltmeter.** Meter measures voltage across output leads indicated by selector switch.

16. **Scale Lamps (Upper/Lower).** Lamps indicate which AC voltmeter and/or ammeter scales to read.

17. **AC Ammeter.** Meter measures amperage from output leads indicated by selector switch.

18. **Oil Pressure.** Gauge measures engine oil pressure.

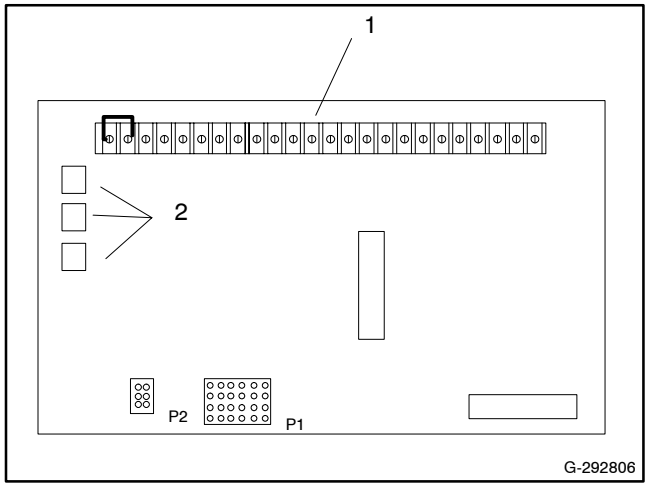
19. **Water Temperature.** Gauge measures engine coolant temperature.

20. **DC Voltmeter.** Meter measures voltage of starting battery(ies).

21. **Fuses.** Fuses are located on controller circuit board. See Figure 2-5.

    - **3-Amp Remote Annunciator (F1).** Fuse protects dry contact kit (if equipped).
    - **3-Amp Controller (F2).** Fuse protects controller circuit board, speed sensor, and lamp circuit board.
    - **15-Amp Engine and Accessories (F3).** Fuse protects engine/starting circuitry and accessories.

22. **Controller TB1 Terminal Strip (on Circuit Board).** Terminal strip allows connection of generator accessories such as emergency stop switch, remote start/stop switch, audiovisual alarms, etc. Crank mode selection (cyclic or continuous) is also made on the TB1 terminal strip. Location of the TB1 terminal strip on the controller circuit board is shown in Figure 2-5. Refer to appropriate wiring diagrams for additional information on connecting accessories to the TB1 terminal strip.



1. TB1 Terminal Strip
2. Fuses

Figure 2-5 TB1 Terminal Strip on Controller Circuit Board

2.4.2 Starting

Local Starting

Move the generator master switch to the RUN position to start the generator set at the controller.

Note: The 6-light controller is equipped with a transient start/stop function to avoid accidental cranking of the rotating engine. If the generator master switch is momentarily placed in the OFF/RESET position then quickly returned to RUN, the generator set will slow to 249 RPM and recrank before returning to rated speed.

Auto Starting

Move the generator master switch to the AUTO position to allow startup by automatic transfer switch or remote start/stop switch (connected to controller terminals 3 and 4).

Note: The 6-light microprocessor controller provides up to 45 seconds of continuous cranking or 75 seconds of cyclic cranking (crank 15 seconds, rest 15 seconds, crank 15 seconds, etc.) before overcrank shutdown. Cranking mode (cyclic or continuous) selection is made on the controller circuit board terminal strip. For cyclic cranking, leave circuit board terminal TB1-9 open. Continuous cranking is achieved by running a jumper between circuit board terminal TB1-2 (ground) and terminal TB1-9.

2.4.3 Stopping

Normal Stopping

1. Disconnect load from generator set and allow it to run without load for 5 minutes.

   Note: Run the generator at no load for 5 minutes prior to stopping to ensure adequate cooling of the set.

2. Move generator master switch to the OFF/RESET position. Engine will stop.

   Note: If engine stop is signaled by a remote switch or automatic transfer switch, the generator set will continue running during a 5-minute cooldown cycle.

Emergency Stopping

Turn generator master switch to the OFF/RESET position or activate controller emergency stop switch (if equipped) or optional remote emergency stop for immediate shutdown. If either emergency stop switch is activated, the controller low water temperature/auxiliary lamp will light and the unit will shut down. On 200-2000 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines, both the air damper and low water temperature/auxiliary lamps will light if the emergency stop switch is activated.

Note: Use the emergency stop switch(es) for emergency shutdowns only. Use the generator master switch to stop the generator set under normal circumstances.

2.4.4 Resetting Emergency Stop Switches

Use the following procedure to restart the generator set after shutdown by emergency stop switch (local or remote). Refer to Controller Resetting Procedure later in this section to restart the generator set following a fault shutdown.

1. Investigate cause of emergency stop and correct problem(s).
2. If remote emergency stop switch was activated, reset switch by replacing glass piece. If controller-mounted emergency stop switch was activated (if equipped), reset controller emergency stop switch by rotating switch clockwise until switch springs back to original position.

   Note: The controller auxiliary lamp will light if the generator master switch is in the RUN or AUTO position during the resetting procedure.
3. If controller air damper light is on, reset air damper on engine by rotating air damper lever as shown in Figure 2-6 and the air damper light will go out. (Used on 200–2000 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only).
4. Toggle generator master switch to OFF/RESET and then to RUN or AUTO to resume operation. The generator set will not crank until the resetting procedure is completed.

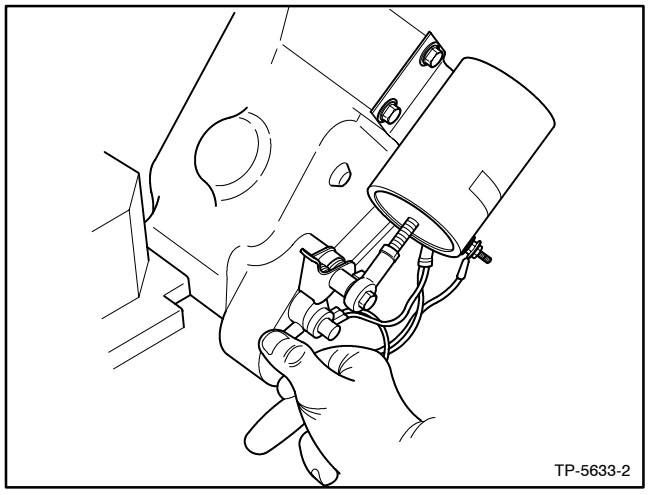


Figure 2-6 Air Damper Lever (Detroit Diesel Powered)

2.4.5 Fault Shutdowns

The generator set will shut down automatically under the following fault conditions:

Overspeed. Unit shuts down immediately if governed frequency exceeds 70 Hz (2100 rpm) on 50 and 60 Hz models.

Overcrank. Shutdown occurs after 45 seconds of continuous cranking. Shutdown occurs after 75 seconds of cyclic cranking (crank 15 seconds, reset 15 seconds, crank 15 seconds, etc., for a total of 75 seconds). Shutdown occurs after 15 seconds if engine or starter will not turn (locked rotor).

Low Oil Pressure. Shutdown occurs 5 seconds after fault. Low oil pressure shutdown will not function during the first 30 seconds after startup.

Note: Low oil pressure shutdown will not protect against low oil level. Check for oil level at engine.

High Engine Temperature. Shutdown occurs 5 seconds after fault. High engine temperature shutdown will not function during first 30 seconds after startup.

Note: High temperature shutdown will not function if coolant level is not maintained.

Low Coolant Level. Shutdown occurs 5 seconds after fault. Low coolant level shutdown will not function during the first 30 seconds after startup.

Note: Low oil pressure, high engine temperature, and low coolant level shutdowns will not function during the first 30 seconds after startup.

Overvoltage (if equipped). Unit will shut down after approximately two seconds of voltage 15% or more over nominal voltage. Low water temperature/auxiliary lamp will light.

Note: Sensitive equipment may suffer damage in less than one second of an overvoltage condition. Install separate overvoltage protection to online equipment requiring faster shutdowns.

2.4.6 Controller Resetting Procedure (Following Fault Shutdown)

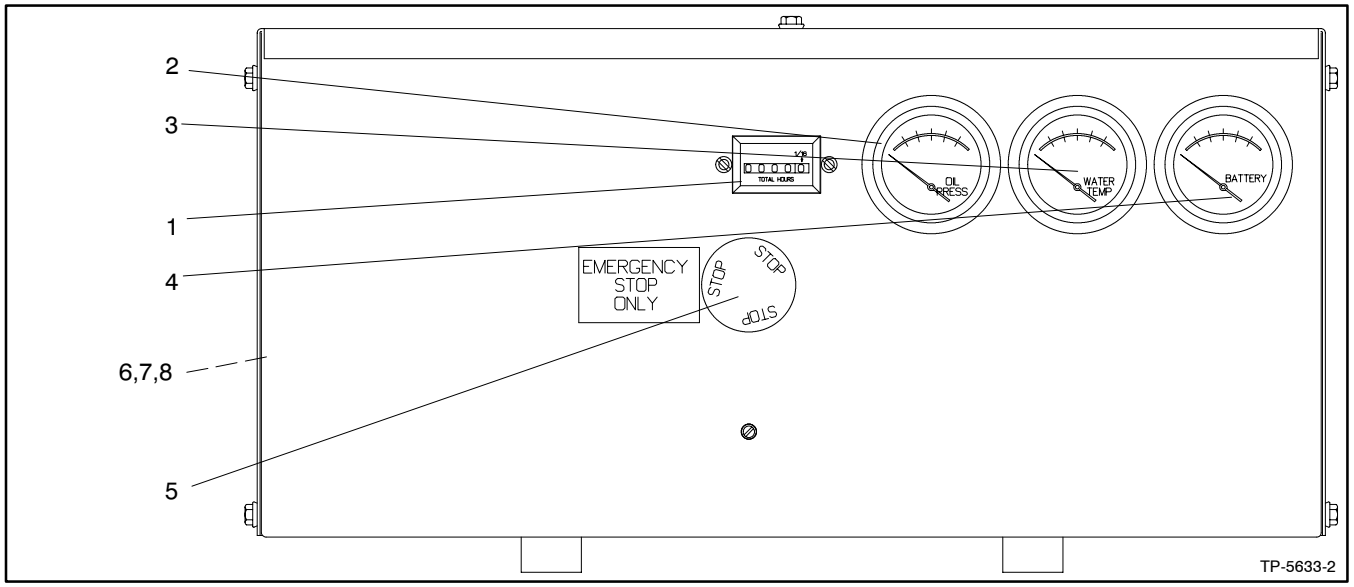
Use the following procedure to restart the generator set after a fault shutdown. Refer to Resetting Emergency Stop Switches earlier in this section to reset the generator after an emergency stop.

1. Move controller alarm horn switch to the SILENCE position. If equipped, audiovisual annunciator alarm horn and lamp are activated. Move audiovisual annunciator alarm switch to SILENCE to stop alarm horn. Audiovisual annunciator lamp stays lit.
2. Disconnect generator set from load with line circuit breaker or automatic transfer switch.
3. Correct cause of fault shutdown. See Safety Precautions section of this manual before proceeding.
4. Start generator set by moving the generator master switch to OFF/RESET and then to the RUN position. If equipped, audiovisual annunciator alarm horn sounds and lamp goes out.
5. Verify that the cause of the shutdown has been corrected by test operating generator set.
6. Reconnect generator to load via line circuit breaker or automatic transfer switch.
7. Move generator master switch to AUTO position for startup by remote transfer switch or remote start/stop switch. If equipped, move audiovisual annunciator alarm switch to NORMAL.
8. Move controller alarm horn switch to the NORMAL position.

   Note: Place generator master switch in the AUTO position before silencing alarm horn.

2.5 Paralleling Engine Gauge Box Controller Operation (Switchgear)

The paralleling engine gauge box is designed for interconnecting the generator set with switchgear-mounted control logic. An engine gauge box is required for each generator set in the paralleling system. Other than the emergency stop switch (if equipped), no operating controls are included in the engine gauge box—generator set operating controls are included in the switchgear. A connection plug is used to connect the generator set governor, crank relays, safety switches (high water temperature, low oil pressure, low coolant level), and gauge senders to gauge box terminal strips. The appropriate terminals on the terminal strips are then hard-wired to the switchgear controls. Also included in the gauge box is an electronic speed switch with overspeed and crank outputs. For identification of paralleling meter box components and an explanation of their functions, refer to Figure 2-7 and the following descriptions.



1. Hourmeter
2. Oil Pressure Gauge
3. Water Temperature Gauge
4. DC Voltmeter
5. Emergency Stop Switch (if equipped)
6. Gauge Box Terminal Strips (inside controller)
7. Connection Plug (inside controller)
8. Electronic Speed Switch (inside controller)

Figure 2-7 Paralleling Engine Gauge Box Controller Operation (Switchgear)

Features

The numbered paragraphs following refer to Figure 2-7.

1. **Hourmeter.** Hourmeter records generator set total operating hours for reference in scheduling maintenance.

2. **Oil Pressure Gauge.** Gauge measures engine oil pressure.

3. **Water Temperature Gauge.** Gauge measures engine coolant temperature.

4. **DC Voltmeter.** Meter measures voltage of starting battery(ies).

5. **Emergency Stop (If equipped).** Switch is used to instantly shut down the generator set in emergency situations. Reset switch after shutdown by rotating switch clockwise. Use the emergency stop switch for emergency shutdowns only. Use the switchgear-mounted operating controls to stop the set under normal circumstances. Local emergency stop switch is standard on 200–2000 kW models with Detroit Diesel Engine.

6. **Gauge Box Terminal Strips.** Use terminal strips to connect switchgear control wiring to generator set governor control, crank relays, safety switches, gauge senders, etc.

7. **Connection Plug.** Use plug to connect wiring harness from generator set governor control, crank relays, safety switches, gauge sender, etc., to gauge box terminal strips.

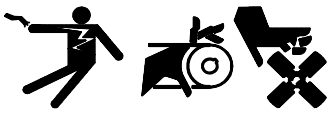
8. **Electronic Speed Switch.** Switch signals engine control logic in switchgear to disconnect starter motor after startup or shuts down the system if an overspeed fault occurs. Speed switch settings are adjustable for crank and overspeed.

Under normal operating conditions, generator alternator service will not be required on a regular basis. The main areas of attention are listed in the prestart checklist. If operating under extremely dusty and dirty conditions, use DRY compressed air to blow dust out of the generator. Do this with the generator running and direct the stream of air through openings in the generator end bracket.

The generator bearing requires lubrication at recommended intervals specified in the generator technical manual. Use Chevron SRI or equivalent antifriction type, high quality, grease with a lubrication temperature range of –30° to 175° C (–22° to 350° F).

Perform generator engine service at the intervals specified by the engine manufacturer in the engine service literature. Contact your authorized service distributor/dealer to obtain service literature for specific models.

⚠ WARNING



Accidental starting.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect the battery cables before working on the generator set. Remove the negative (–) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery.

Disabling the generator set. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the generator set or connected equipment, disable the generator set as follows: (1) Move the generator set master switch to the OFF position. (2) Disconnect the power to the battery charger. (3) Remove the battery cables, negative (–) lead first. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent starting of the generator set by an automatic transfer switch, remote start/stop switch, or engine start command from a remote computer.

⚠ WARNING

Hot engine and exhaust system.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Do not work on the generator set until it cools.

Servicing the exhaust system. Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Do not touch hot engine parts. The engine and exhaust system components become extremely hot during operation.

⚠ WARNING

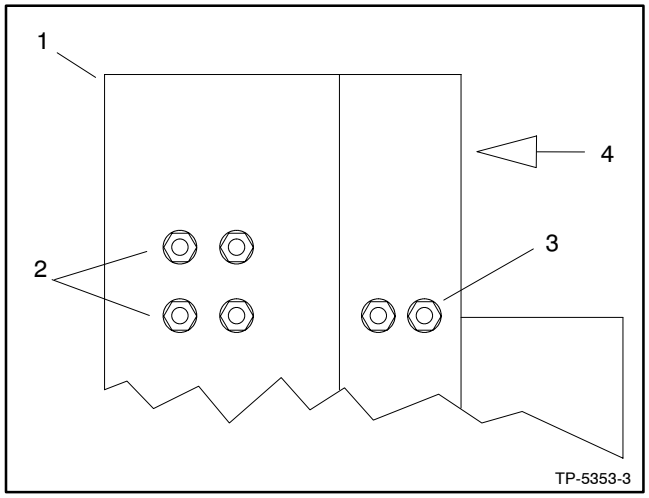
Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Operate the generator set only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place.

Exposed moving parts can cause severe injury or death. Keep hands, feet, hair, and clothing away from belts and pulleys when unit is running. Replace guards, covers, and screens before operating generator set.

3.1 Radiator Expansion Joint Loosening—Initial Startup only (Above 1000 kW)

If the models above 1000 kW have radiators manufactured by Young Radiator Company loosening of the expansion joints is required. These expansion joints permit differential thermal expansion of the radiator tank. The 12 expansion joint nuts are tightened for shipment. Loosen the 12 expansion joint nuts (six on each side of the radiator) one full turn before putting the generator set into service. See Figure 3-1.



1. Top front of radiator
2. Expansion joint nuts for front tank, left side
3. Expansion joint nuts for rear tank, left side
4. Air flow

Figure 3-1 Expansion Joint Nuts, Top Left Side of Radiator—Typical

3.2 Fan Bearing Lubrication (Above 1000 kW)

Lubricate the fan shaft and idler shaft bearings on 1200–2000 kW generator set radiators regularly to avoid bearing damage. Lubrication for the bearings is required every 200 hours of operation when the generator set is run in ambient temperatures less than 29°C (85°F), or if the generator set is run in a dusty, humid environment. Lubricate the bearings at the specified interval according to the following procedure.

Note: It may be convenient to remember to lubricate the radiator fan shaft and idler shaft bearings whenever the engine lube oil is changed.

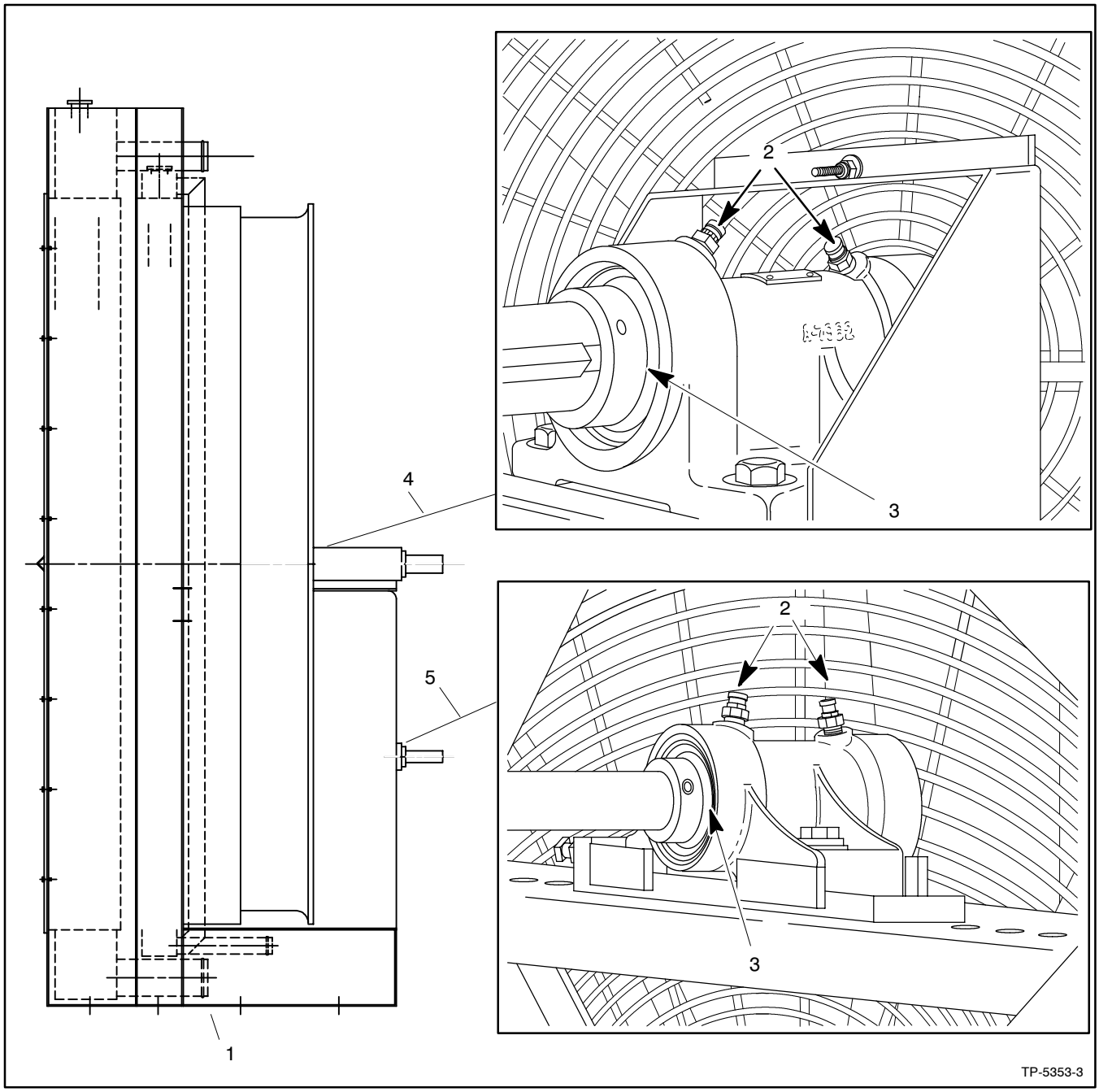
Lubrication and Drive Belt Adjustment Procedure

Lubricate the fan shaft and idler shaft bearings with a lithium-complex base, multi-purpose grease with antirust, antifoam, extreme pressure additives, and a minimum dropping point of 204°C (400°F). Mobil Mobilith AW2 NLGI, Grade 2 is one lubricant suitable for this application.

1. Turn the generator master switch to OFF, disconnect starting battery(s) (negative lead first), and disconnect power to battery charger.
2. Remove belt guards to expose fan shaft and idler shaft bearings.
3. Using a grease gun filled with specified grease, inject grease into the two bearings on the fan shaft block and the two bearings on the idler shaft block. See Figure 3-2. Inject grease until a 3.1–6.4 mm (1/8–1/4 in.) grease column shows at the bearing pressure relief port.

   Note: The fan shaft and idler shaft bearings are equipped with pressure relief ports to prevent bearing damage if the bearings are over-lubricated.

4. Use a rag to wipe off excess grease from bearing pressure relief ports.
5. Inspect fan drive belt for damage or wear; replace if necessary. Check fan belt tension using a poly V-belt tension gauge and adjust if necessary. Proper tension for a new belt is 227 kg (500 lb.). Used belt tension is in the 113–136 kg (250–300 lb.) range.
6. Reinstall belt guards using original hardware.
7. Reconnect starting battery(s) (negative lead last), battery charger, and turn generator master switch to RUN to start generator set.
8. Listen for noise (squeal) from fan belt indicating a slipping belt. Stop generator set. If fan belt is slipping, disable generator set and readjust belt tension to eliminate slippage.
9. Reconnect starting battery(s) (negative lead last) and battery charger if disconnected for readjustment of belt.



1. Radiator Assembly
2. Grease Fittings
3. Pressure Relief Port
4. Fan Shaft Grease Fittings
5. Idler Shaft Grease Fittings

Figure 3-2 Radiator Fan Bearings and Pressure Relief Ports

3.3 Storage Procedure

Perform the following steps if the generator set is out of service for three months or longer.

1. Drain the lubrication oil (while still warm) from the crankcase and then refill with proper viscosity oil. Run the generator set for a few minutes to distribute the clean oil. Stop generator set.
2. Clean exterior surface of the generator set and then spread a light film of oil over unpainted metallic surfaces to prevent rust or corrosion.

Notes

Use Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2 as a quick reference in troubleshooting individual problems. The tables list generator set faults by specific groups and include likely causes and remedies. The tables also indicate the source of more detailed information needed to correct a problem. These sources include various sections of this manual, the generator operation manual, engine operation manual, engine service manual, and generator and voltage regulator technical manuals. Corrective action and testing in many cases requires knowledge of electrical and electronic circuits. It is recommended that service be done only by authorized service distributors/ dealers. Repair by unqualified personnel can lead to additional failures.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action	Reference
Unit will not crank	Weak or dead battery	Recharge or replace; check charger operation	Engine Operation Manual
	Reversed or poor battery connections	Check connections	Wiring Diagrams
	Fuse blown in controller	Replace fuse	Section 5—Controller Troubleshooting Wiring Diagrams
	Emergency stop switch activated (local or remote)*	See Resetting Emergency Stop Switches.	Section 2—Operation
	Fault shutdown	Correct fault and reset controller*	Section 2—Operation
	Generator master switch in OFF position (attempting startup from remote switch; microprocessor controllers only)	Move generator master switch to AUTO position	Section 2—Operation
Unit cranks but will not start	Improper fuel	Replace fuel	Engine Operation Manual
	No fuel	Add fuel; check fuel control circuit	Engine Service Manual
	Air in fuel system (diesel models)	Bleed air from system	Engine Operation Manual
	Air cleaner clogged	Clean or replace filter element	Engine Operation Manual
No AC output	Line circuit breaker or safeguard breaker in the OFF position (if equipped)	Return to the ON position	
	Generator problem such as defective voltage regulator or other internal fault	Test and/or replace	Section 6—Generator/Controller Troubleshooting Section 7—Component Testing and Adjustment Generator and voltage regulator technical manuals
Low output or excessive drop in voltage	Unit overloaded	Reduce load	
	Engine speed too low	Check governor	Section 7—Component Testing and Adjustment
	Faulty voltage rheostat or voltage regulator	Test and/or replace	Section 6—Generator/Controller Troubleshooting Section 7—Component Testing and Adjustment Generator and voltage regulator technical manuals
* Not applicable to generator sets equipped with manual controller.			

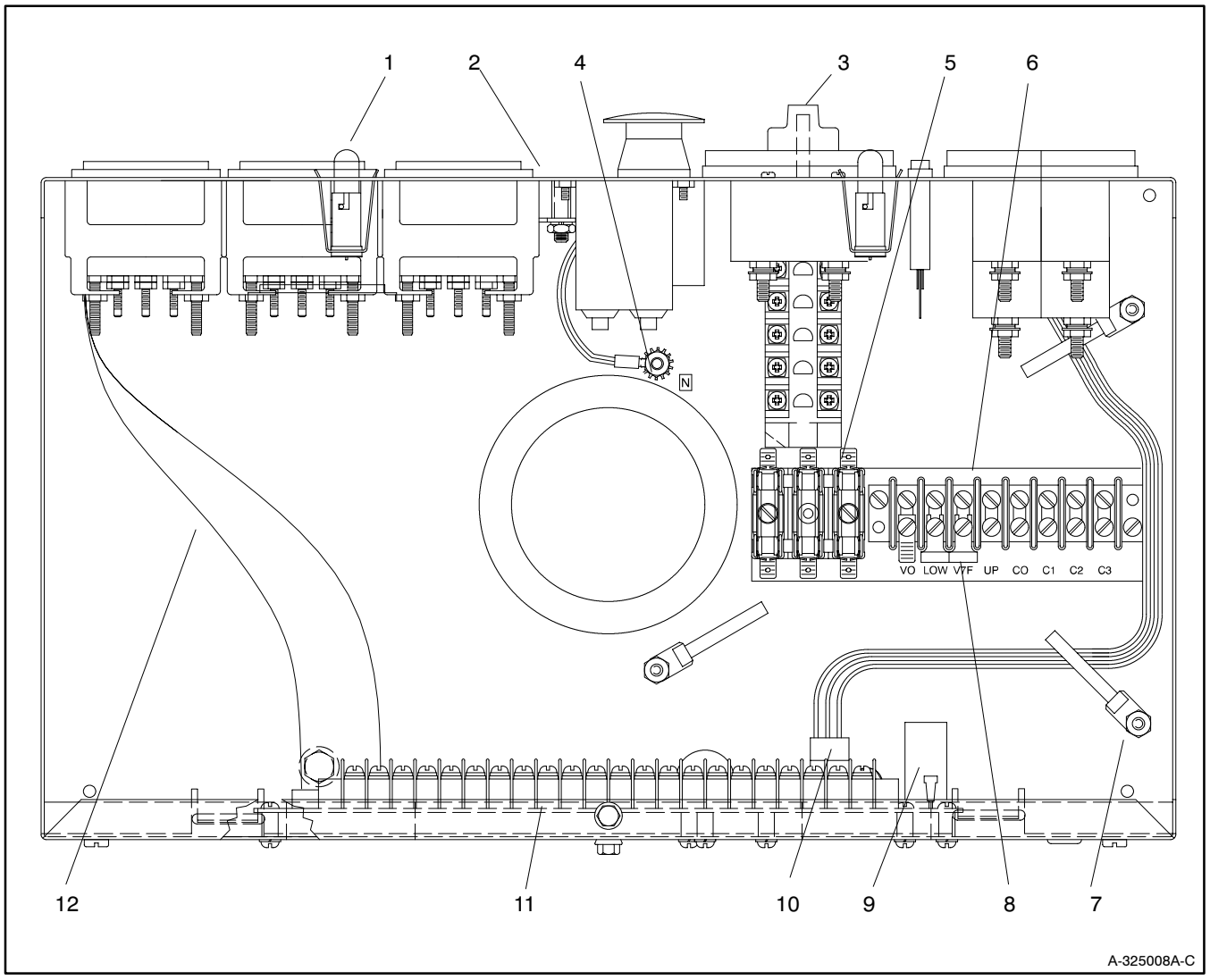
Figure 4-1 General Troubleshooting Chart, Sheet 1 of 2

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action	Reference
Unit stops suddenly	Low oil pressure shutdown	Check oil level (if low, check for leaks)	Engine Operation Manual
	High temperature shutdown	Check for cooling air restrictions or poor belt tension	Engine Operation Manual
	Low coolant level shutdown (if equipped)	Check coolant level (if low, check for leaks); see Safety Precautions and Instructions Section	Engine Operation Manual
	Out of fuel	Add fuel	
	Overcrank shutdown *	Reset—if overcrank fault reoccurs check controller circuit	Section 5—Controller Troubleshooting
	Fuse blown in controller	Replace fuse—if fuse blows again check controller circuit	Section 5—Controller Troubleshooting Wiring Diagrams
	Engine malfunction	Troubleshoot engine	Engine Service Manual
	Overspeed shutdown	Reset—if unit overspeeds again check controller circuit and/or governor	Section 5—Controller Troubleshooting Section 7—Component Testing and Adjustment
	High oil temperature shutdown	Check oil level and type. If shutdown reoccurs, troubleshoot engine lubrication system	Engine Service Manual
	Overvoltage shutdown (if equipped)*	Check controller circuit and/or voltage regulator	Section 5—Controller Troubleshooting Section 6—Generator/Controller Troubleshooting Section 7—Component Testing and Adjustment Generator and voltage regulator technical manuals
	Generator master switch in OFF/RESET position*	Move switch to proper position (RUN or AUTO)	Section 2—Operation
	Emergency stop switch activated (local or remote)*	Check reason for emergency shutdown; reset switch	Section 2—Operation
* Not applicable to generator sets equipped with manual controller.			

Figure 4-2 General Troubleshooting Chart, Sheet 2 of 2

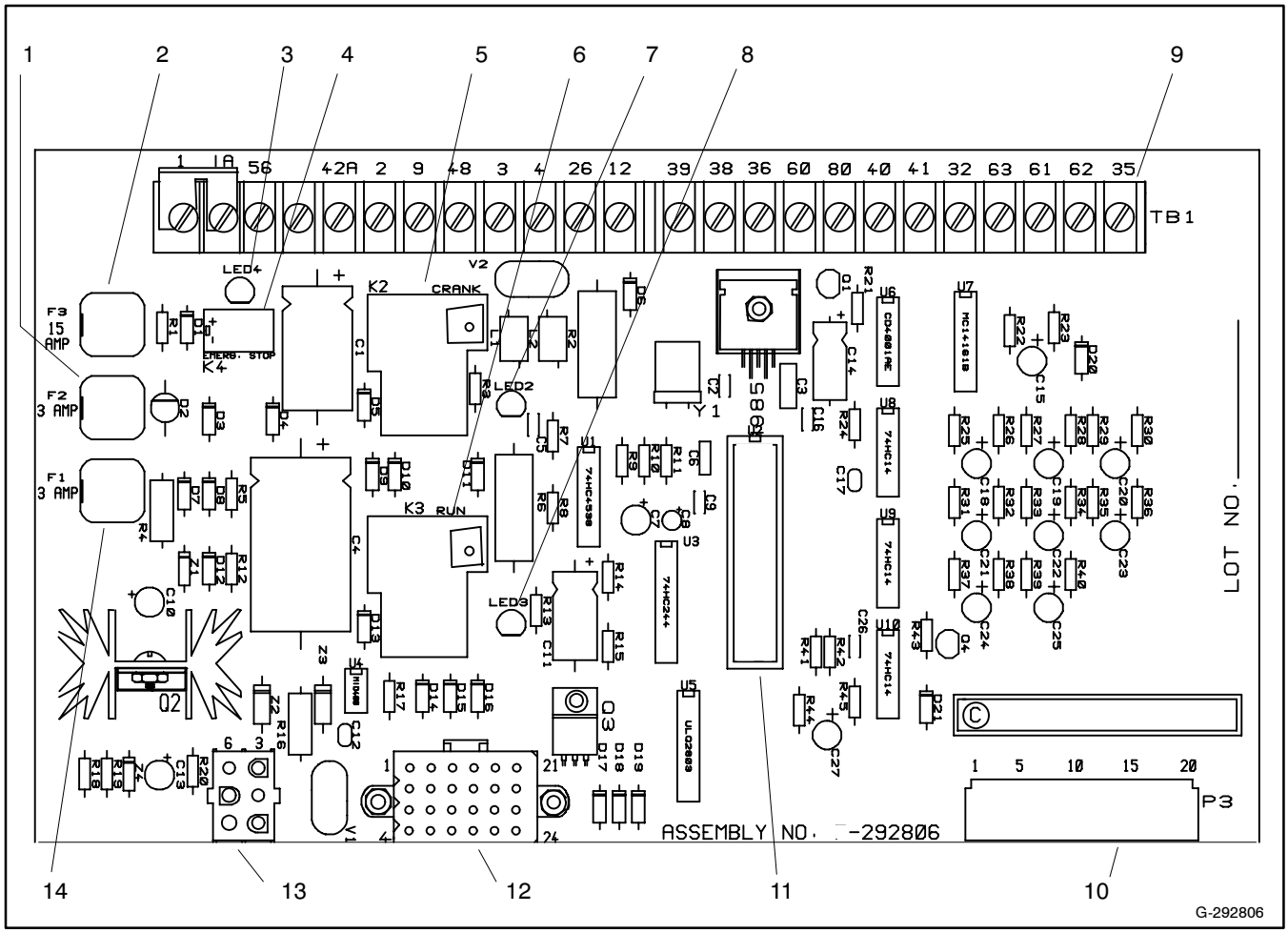
5.1 Microprocessor Controller—Description

For external features see Section 2—Operation Microprocessor Controller. Figure 5-1 through Figure 5-5 show locations of controller components and connections. Figure 5-6 is the logic schematic showing input/output circuits for reference in troubleshooting. This information deals directly with the 16-light microprocessor. Information applies to the 6-light microprocessor where applicable.



1. Panel Lamps
2. Lamp Circuit Board
3. Selector Switch
4. Controller DC Ground Terminal
5. AC Fuse Terminal Block (TB3)
6. CT/Meter Scale Terminal Block (TB2)
7. Accessory Wire Guide Loops
8. Lamp Selection Jumper
9. Controller Fuses
10. Control Panel Harness Connector (P2)
11. Controller Main Circuit Board
12. P3/P4 Harness

Figure 5-1 Microprocessor Controller



1. Fuse: 3 Amp (F2) Controller
2. Fuse: 15 Amp (F3) Engine and Accessories
3. LED4 (K4 Relay)
4. K4 Relay: Emergency Stop
5. K2 Relay: Control Relay (Crank)
6. K3 Relay: Control Relay (Run)
7. LED2 (K2 Relay)
8. LED3 (K3 Relay)
9. Controller TB1 Terminal Strip
10. P3 Connector (Control Panel Harness) to P4 (LED Indicator Panel Assembly)
11. Microprocessor Chip
12. P1 Connector (DC Harness)
13. P2 Connector (AC Harness)
14. Fuse: 3 Amp (F1) Remote Annunciator

Figure 5-2 Microprocessor Controller Circuit Board Components

Circuit Board Terminal Identification (TB1)

Terminal/Wire	Description
1. 1	Ground – Emergency Stop Relay (K4)
2. 1A	Emergency Stop Relay (K4) Coil
3. 56	Air Damper Indicator
4. Open	
5. 42A	Battery Voltage (Fuse #1 Protected)
6. 2	Ground
7. 9	Crank Mode (open – cyclic crank; ground – continuous crank)
8. 48	Emergency Stop Indicator
9. 3	Remote Start Ground
10. 4	Remote Start (Active Low*)
11. 26	Auxiliary Indicator
12. 12	Overcrank Indicator
13. 39	Overspeed Indicator
14. 38	Low Oil Pressure Indicator
15. 36	High Engine Temperature Indicator
16. 60	System Ready Indicator
17. 80	Not In Auto Indicator
18. 40	Prealarm High Engine Temperature Indicator
19. 41	Prealarm Low Oil Pressure Indicator
20. 32	Common Fault/Prealarm
21. 63	Low Fuel (Active Low*)
22. 61	Battery Charger Fault (Active Low*)
23. 62	Low Battery Volts (Active Low*)
24. 35	Low Water Temperature

P1 Connector Pins

Terminal	Description
1.	Output to K1 Relay (Crank Relay), Wire 71
2.	Ground for Speed Sensor, Wire 2
3.	Output to Water Level Switch, Wire 70
4.	Not Used
5.	Ground (–), Wire N
6.	Speed Sensor Shield Ground, Wire S2
7.	Output to K5 Relay/Electronic Governor (FS), Wire 70
8.	Battery Positive to Speed Sensor, Wire 24 (Not Used)
9.	Input from Speed Sensor, Wire 16
10.	Not Used
11.	Not Used
12.	Input from Battery Positive (14P)
13.	Input from Auxiliary Delay Shutdown
14.	Input from Water Level Switch, Wire 31
15.	Input from Auxiliary Delay Shutdown
16.	Input from Pre-High Engine Temperature Switch, Wire 40A
17.	Input from Auxiliary Immediate (Overvoltage) Shutdown, Wire 30
18.	Input from Air Damper, Wire 56 (200–2000 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only)
19.	Output to K6 relay, Wire 57 (200–2000 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only)
20.	Not Used
21.	Input from High Engine Temperature Switch, Wire 34
22.	Input from Low Oil Pressure Switch, Wire 13
23.	Input from Pre Low Oil Pressure Switch, Wire 41A
24.	Input from Low Water Temperature Switch, Wire 35A

P2 Connector Pins

Terminal	Description
1.	Output to Oil Pressure Sender, Wire 70
2.	Input from Overvoltage Board, Wire 30
3.	Input for AC Crank Disconnect and Instrumentation, Wire V7F
4.	Air Damper Output (200–2000 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only), wire 56
5.	Input for AC Crank Disconnect and instrumentation, Wire V0
6.	Engine Ground, Wire 2

P3 Connector Pins

Terminal	Description
1.	Output to Emergency Stop Lamp, Wire 48
2.	Output to Auxiliary Indicator, Wire 26
3.	Output to Overcrank Indicator, Wire 12
4.	Output to Overspeed Indicator, Wire 39
5.	Output to Low Oil Pressure Indicator, Wire 38
6.	Output to High Engine Temperature Indicator, Wire 36
7.	Output to System Ready Indicator, Wire 60
8.	Voltage (+) to Front Panel, Wire 24
9.	Output to Not In Auto Indicator, Wire 80
10.	Output to Pre High Engine Temperature Indicator, Wire 40
11.	Output to Pre Low Oil Pressure Indicator, Wire 41
12.	Output to Low Water Temperature Indicator, Wire 35
13.	Output to Low Battery Volts Indicator, Wire 62
14.	Output to Battery Charger Fault Indicator, Wire 61
15.	Output to Low Fuel Indicator, Wire 63
16.	Output to Common Alarm, Wire 32
17.	Input from Generator Master Switch, RUN position, Wire 47
18.	Input from Generator Master Switch, OFF/RESET position, Wire 43
19.	Input from Generator Master Switch, AUTO position, Wire 46
20.	Ground (–), Front Panel, Wire 2

P4 Connector Pins

Terminal	Description
1.	Input to Emergency Stop Lamp, Wire 48
2.	Input to Auxiliary Indicator, Wire 26
3.	Input to Overcrank Indicator, Wire 12†
4.	Output to Overspeed Indicator, Wire 39†
5.	Input to Low Oil Pressure Indicator, Wire 38†
6.	Input to High Engine Temperature Indicator, Wire 36†
7.	Input to System Ready Indicator, Wire 60
8.	Voltage (+) to Front Panel, Wire 24
9.	Input to Not In Auto Indicator, Wire 80
10.	Input to Pre-High Engine Temperature Indicator, Wire 40†
11.	Input to Pre-Low Oil Pressure Indicator, Wire 41†
12.	Input to Low Water Temperature Indicator, Wire 35†
13.	Input to Low Battery Volts Indicator, Wire 62
14.	Input to Battery Charger Fault Indicator, Wire 61
15.	Input to Low Fuel Indicator, Wire 63†
16.	Input to Common Alarm, Wire 32†
17.	Output from Generator Master Switch, RUN position, Wire 47
18.	Output from Generator Master Switch, OFF/RESET position, Wire 43
19.	Output from Generator Master Switch, AUTO position, Wire 46
20.	Ground (–), Front Panel

* Active low circuits may be checked for proper operation by placing ground on terminals so designated.

† Common alarm triggered by High Engine Temperature, High Engine Temperature Prealarm, Low Oil Pressure, Low Oil Pressure Prealarm, Low Water Temperature, Overcrank, Overspeed, Low Fuel, and Auxiliary Faults.

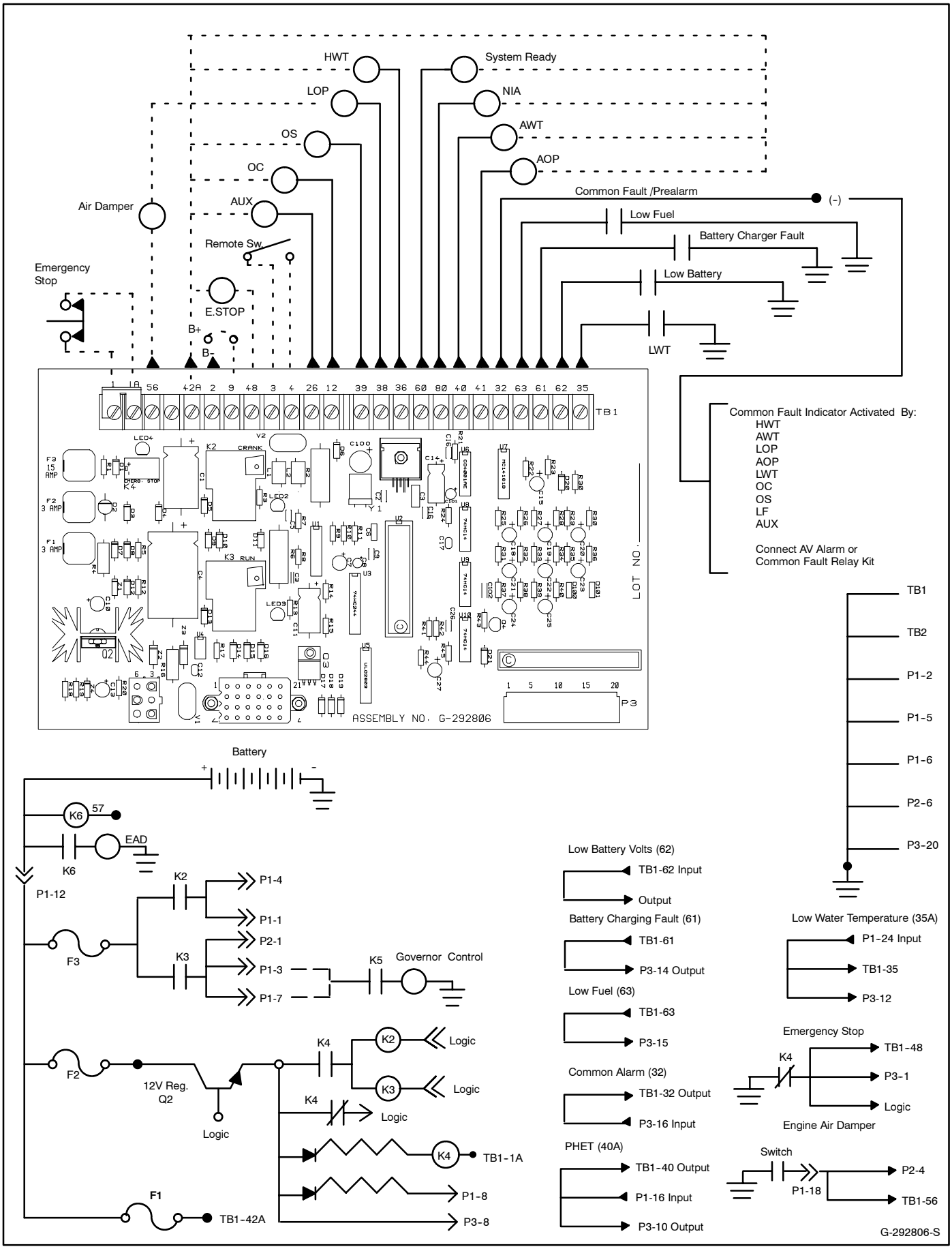


Figure 5-3 Microprocessor Controller Connections (TB1 Terminal Strip)

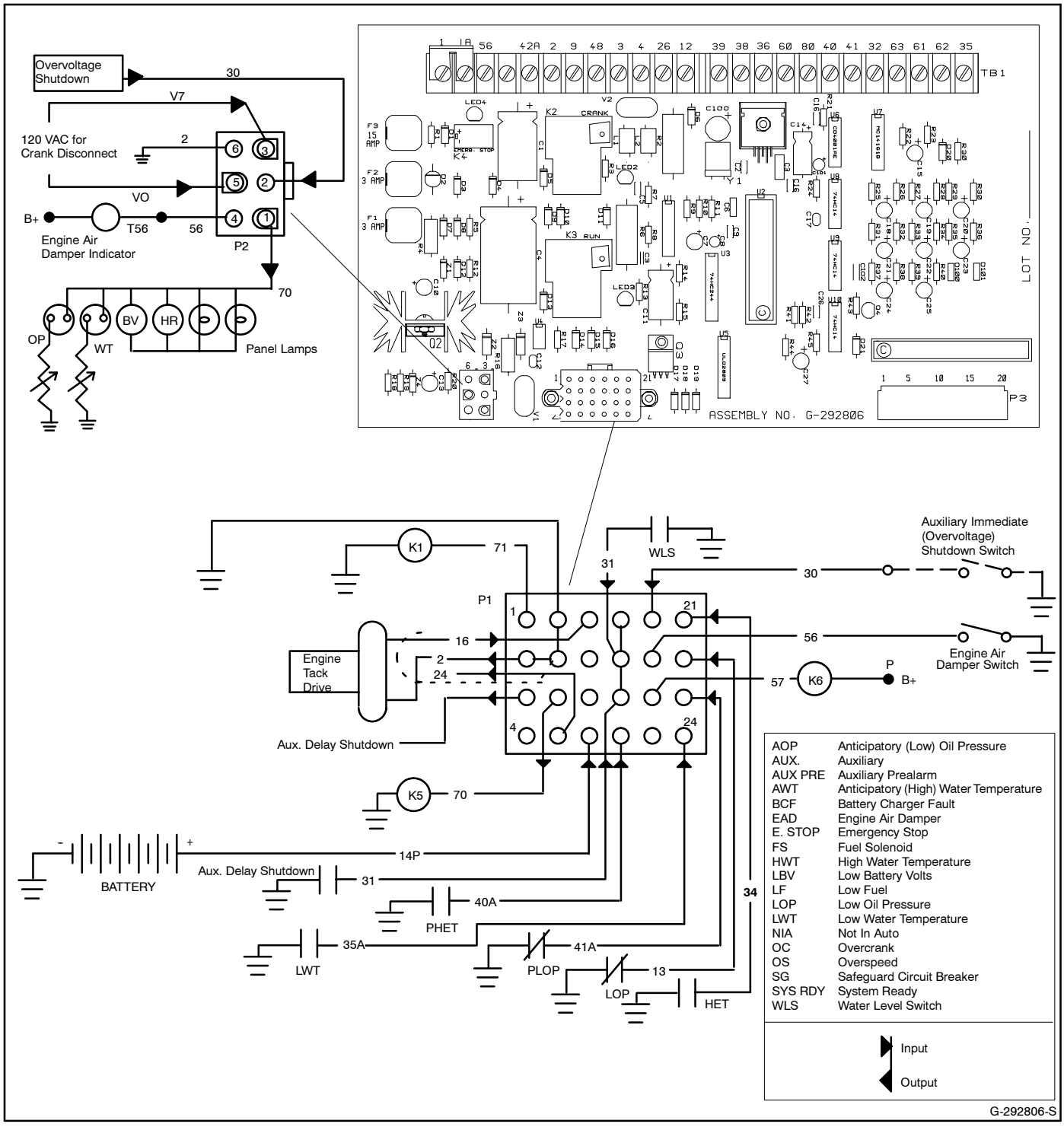


Figure 5-4 Microprocessor Controller Connections (P1 and P2)

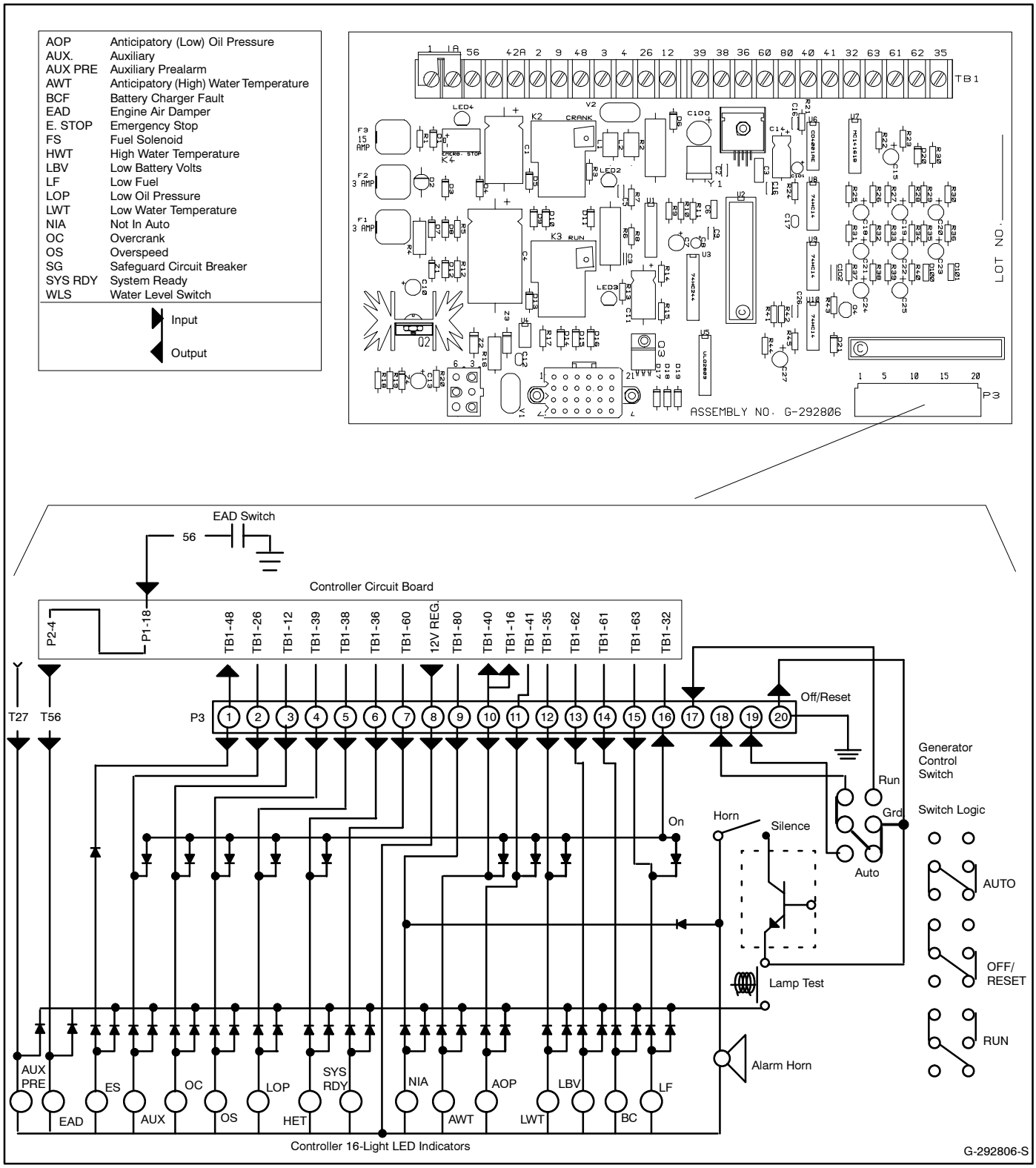


Figure 5-5 Microprocessor Controller to 16-Light LED Indicator Connections (P3)

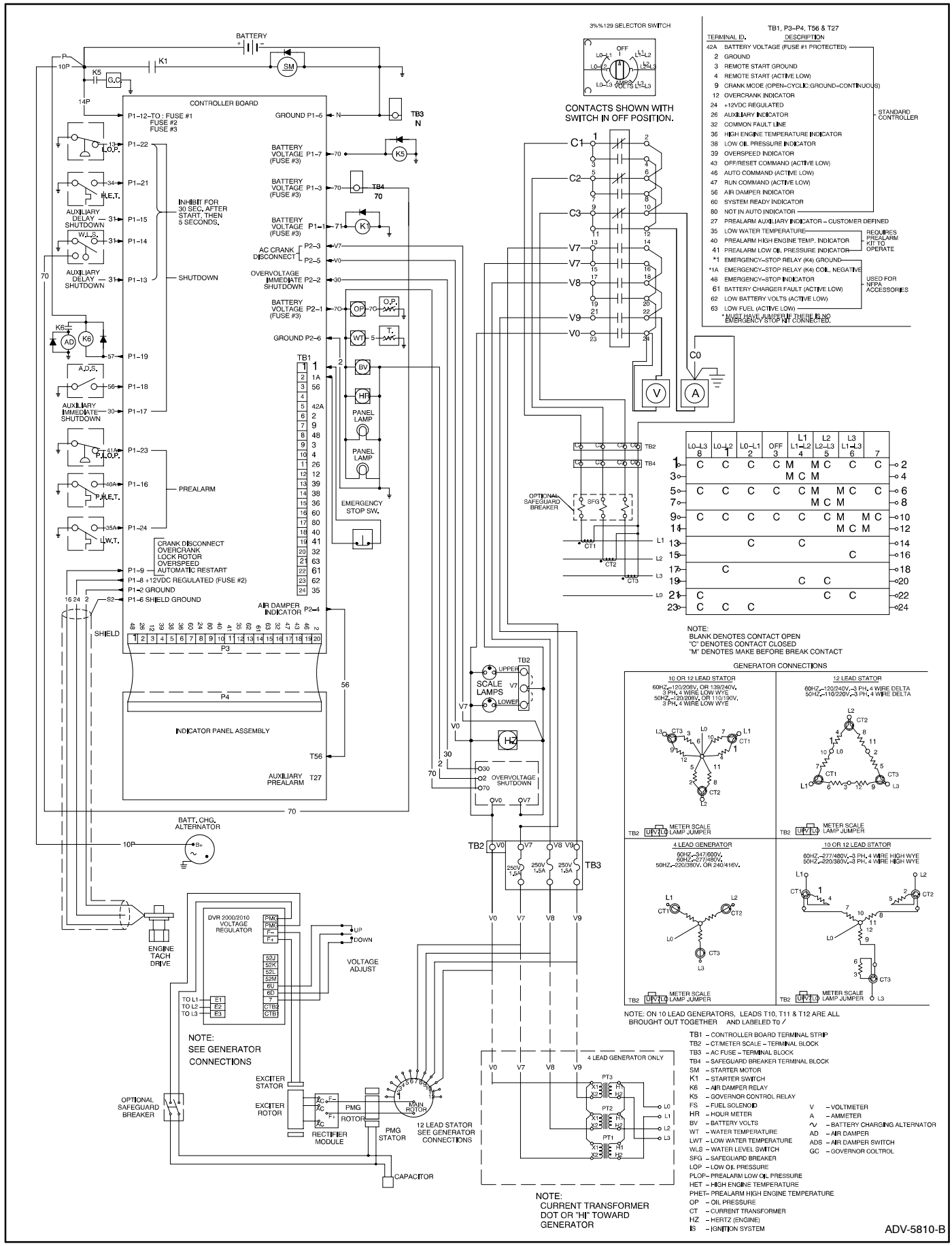


Figure 5-6 Logic Schematic, 3-Phase/600-Volt Models

5.2 Fault Shutdowns—Microprocessor Controller

If the generator set will not start or stops running due to a fault shutdown (fault lamp lit), refer to Figure 5-7 to identify fault conditions. Consult the Engine Service Manual for detailed information on correcting engine related faults. To reset the set after a fault shutdown, see Section 2—Operation.

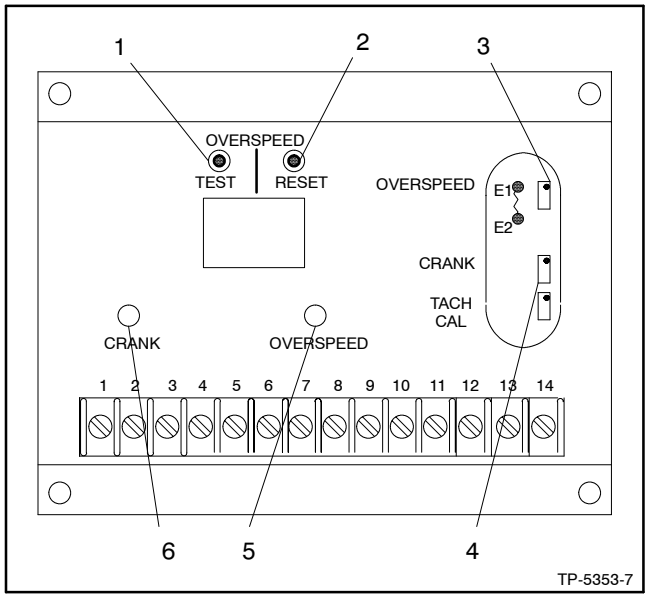
Indicator	Fault Condition/Causes
High Engine Temperature Lamp Lights	Engine coolant temperature is above shutdown range. See Section 1—Specifications for specific model
	Cooling system malfunction
Low Oil Pressure Lamp Lights	Engine oil pressure is below shutdown range. See Section 1—Specifications for specific model
Overspeed Lamp Lights	Governed frequency is in excess of 70 Hz (all models)
Overcrank Lamp Lights	Continuous cranking is more than 45 seconds
	Cyclic cranking is more than 75 seconds
	Locked rotor
Overcrank Lamp Flashes	Speed sensor signal is absent longer than one second
Auxiliary Lamp Flashes	No AC output is present
	Battery power was reconnected or was low and then came back up again while generator master switch was in the RUN or AUTO position
Auxiliary Lamp Lights	Optional emergency stop switch is reset while the generator master switch is in the RUN or AUTO position
	High oil temperature (P1-13), low coolant level (P1-14), or auxiliary delay shutdown (P1-15) faults occur (if sensor equipped)
	Overvoltage (if equipped) has occurred—voltage 15% greater than nominal voltage (for period longer than two seconds)
	Activated by customer-supplied sensing device connected to auxiliary immediate shutdown ports (P1-17 and P1-18)
	Optional emergency stop switch is activated (6-light microprocessor controller only)
	Engine low water temperature (P1-24) condition occurs (if sensor equipped). 6-light microprocessor controller only
Emergency Stop (if equipped)	Emergency stop switch is activated (local or remote)
	Emergency stop switch(es) are disconnected from controller terminals TB1-1 or 1A
Multiple Lamps Light (where illumination may only appear dim)	Main circuit board F1 (3 amp) fuse blown. F1 fuse supplies battery voltage to a remote annunciator and/or dry contact kit.

Figure 5-7 Fault Shutdown Troubleshooting Chart

5.3 Paralleling Engine Gauge Box Controller (Switchgear)

No logic circuitry is supplied with the paralleling engine gauge box controller. The switchgear provides the logic to start and stop the generator set. Use the service literature supplied with the switchgear for troubleshooting. See the appropriate wiring diagram for available paralleling engine gauge box controller wiring diagrams.

The paralleling engine gauge box controller contains a speed switch which controls crank and overspeed adjustments. See Figure 5-8.



1. Overspeed Test Switch
2. Overspeed Reset Switch
3. Overspeed Adjustment Pot
4. Crank Adjustment Pot
5. Red Overspeed LED
6. Green Crank LED

Figure 5-8 Speed Switch Adjustments

5.3.1 Speed Switch Adjustments

The speed switch is powered by the generator set battery and the input speed signal is supplied by a magnetic pickup sensor monitoring the engine camshaft gear. As the speed of the rotating gear increases, the frequency of the AC signal from the magnetic pickup increases until each set point is surpassed. An LED lights after the speed surpasses the set point and triggers an internal relay. The set point for the speed settings are independent and are adjusted precisely with a 25-turn potentiometer. The crank adjustment feature latches when the set point has been exceeded. The overspeed adjustment feature latches and remains on until power is removed or the overspeed reset button is pushed. The test button lowers the overspeed setting by 30% which initiates a shutdown. Periodic testing during routine engine maintenance is recommended to ensure positive protection.

5.3.2 Crank Adjustment

Crank adjustment is made by cranking the engine and simultaneously turning crank adjustment pot slowly counterclockwise until the desired crank termination speed is reached. When the cranking termination set point is reached, the green crank LED illuminates.

The unit is factory set for manual reset. To reinitiate engine cranking, remove battery power and then reapply. Automatic reset when the engine speed falls below the cranking termination set point is done by removing the 82 Kohm resistor located between terminals E1 and E2 on the circuit board near the overspeed pot.

5.3.3 Overspeed Adjustment

Overspeed adjustment is made with the unit running. Increase the engine speed to 10% below the desired overspeed set point. For example: on a 60 Hz unit, the desired overspeed set point might be 70 Hz and 10% below this point is 63 Hz. See Section 7—Governors for specific engine speed adjustment information.

Turn the overspeed adjustment counterclockwise until the overspeed internal relay energizes and the red overspeed LED illuminates. Reset the overspeed relay by pressing the overspeed reset button. After the engine comes to a complete stop remove battery power from the speed switch. Reconnect power to the speed switch and readjust the engine speed to the normal operating speed using the governor adjustment procedure. The overspeed set point is tested by pressing the overspeed test button.

5.3.4 Troubleshooting

Apply DC power and an input speed signal to the speed switch. Connect a voltmeter to terminal 5 (+) and engine ground (-). As the speed input frequency is increased an increase in voltage is noted if functioning correctly. If the voltage is proportional to frequency, check the wiring at the terminal strip. If the voltage is not proportional to frequency, check the output of the magnetic speed sensor. If the speed sensor is operating and the terminal strip is wired correctly, the speed switch is defective.

Notes

6.1 Microprocessor Controller

6.1.1 Relay Descriptions

A description of the controller and generator relays is given below. Use this information in troubleshooting the generator set and in conjunction with the Troubleshooting Microprocessor Controller flow charts on the following pages. Use the troubleshooting section following and the appropriate wiring diagram for additional information.

K1 Relay (Starter Solenoid)

- Energizes starter; K1 relay is located on engine. See Figure 6-1.

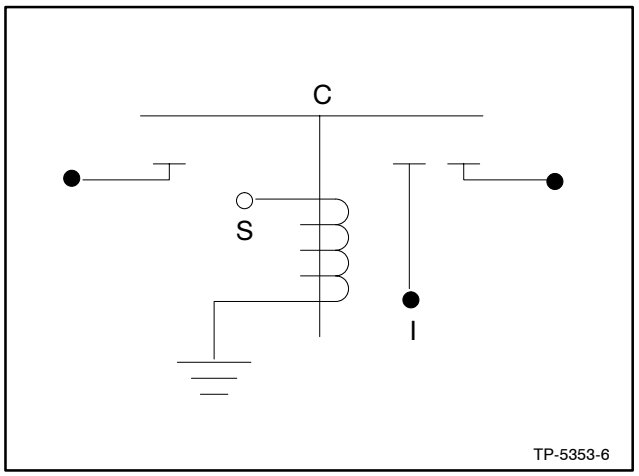


Figure 6-1 Starter Solenoid

K2 Relay (Crank Relay on Main Circuit Board)

- Energizes K1 Relay. LED2 lights when energized during crank mode. K2 relay is located on controller circuit board. See Figure 6-2.

K3 Relay (Run Relay on Main Circuit Board)

- Energizes instrumentation. See Figure 6-2.
- Energizes engine run circuit, LED3 lights when energized during crank and run modes. K3 relay is located on controller circuit board.

K4 Relay (Emergency Stop Relay on Main Circuit Board)

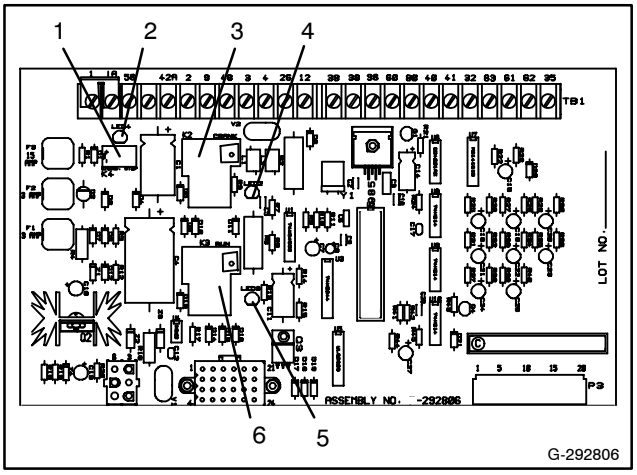
- The K4 relay is energized continuously except during emergency stop conditions. LED4 is lit at all times except during emergency stop. K4 relay is located on controller circuit board. If emergency stop kit is connected (local or remote), remove jumper from circuit board TB1-1 and 1A. If no emergency stop kit is connected, a jumper must connect terminals TB1-1 and 1A. See Figure 6-2.

K5 Relay (Governor Control Relay)

- Energizes engine governor control circuit. Relay is located in generator junction box.

K6 Relay (Air Damper Relay)

- Energizes air damper solenoid for emergency stop on 200–2000 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only. K6 relay is located in generator junction box.



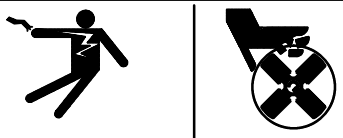
1. K4 Relay
2. LED4
3. K2 Relay
4. LED2
5. LED3
6. K3 Relay

Figure 6-2 Main Circuit Board Relays

6.1.2 Troubleshooting Microprocessor Controller

Use the following charts as a quick reference in troubleshooting individual problems. Consult the first chart for aid in locating the cause of blown fuses. In the successive charts, generator faults are listed by specific groups and correlated with possible causes and corrective action. Before beginning any troubleshooting procedure, read all safety precautions at the beginning of this manual and those included in the text. Do not neglect these precautions.

⚠ WARNING

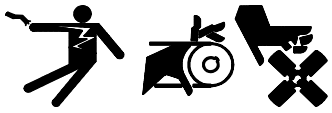


Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Operate the generator set only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place.

Grounding electrical equipment. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Electrocution is possible whenever electricity is present. Open the main circuit breakers of all power sources before servicing the equipment. Configure the installation to electrically ground the generator set, transfer switch, and related equipment and electrical circuits to comply with applicable codes and standards. Never contact electrical leads or appliances when standing in water or on wet ground because these conditions increase the risk of electrocution.

⚠ WARNING



Accidental starting.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect the battery cables before working on the generator set. Remove the negative (-) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery.

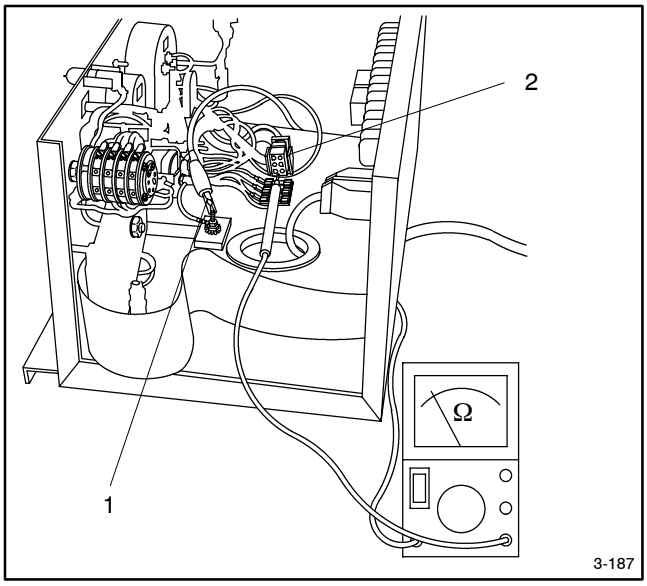
Disabling the generator set. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the generator set or connected equipment, disable the generator set as follows: (1) Move the generator set master switch to the OFF position. (2) Disconnect the power to the battery charger. (3) Remove the battery cables, negative (-) lead first. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent starting of the generator set by an automatic transfer switch, remote start/stop switch, or engine start command from a remote computer.

Note: If starting unit by remote switch, verify proper operation of remote switch before troubleshooting controller. Test remote switch operation by placing generator master switch in the AUTO position and running a jumper between terminals 3 and 4 on controller circuit board. If the generator does not start, proceed with the controller troubleshooting procedure outlined in the following pages.

To quickly check the condition of the components mentioned to in the following flowcharts, use an ohmmeter to read resistance between the designated terminal and ground. See Figure 6-3. With ohmmeter on the R x 1 scale, a reading of less than one ohm (continuity) indicates that component may be defective. Isolate the defective component and repair or replace.

Checking P1 and P2 Connections

Component	Connect Between Ground and Terminal:
Engine Gauges	Connector P2, pin 1
Overvoltage Circuit Board	Connector P2, pin 2
Crank (K1 Relay) Circuit	Connector P1, pin 1
Engine Run (K5 Relay) CIrcuit	Connector P1, pin 7



1. Ground Connection
2. P2 Connection

Figure 6-3 Checking P1 and P2 Connections

Fuses

Figure 6-4 lists the possible causes of blown controller fuses F1, F2, and F3. If a fuse is blown, replace it and resume operation. If the fuse blows again, use the chart to identify the faulty component(s).

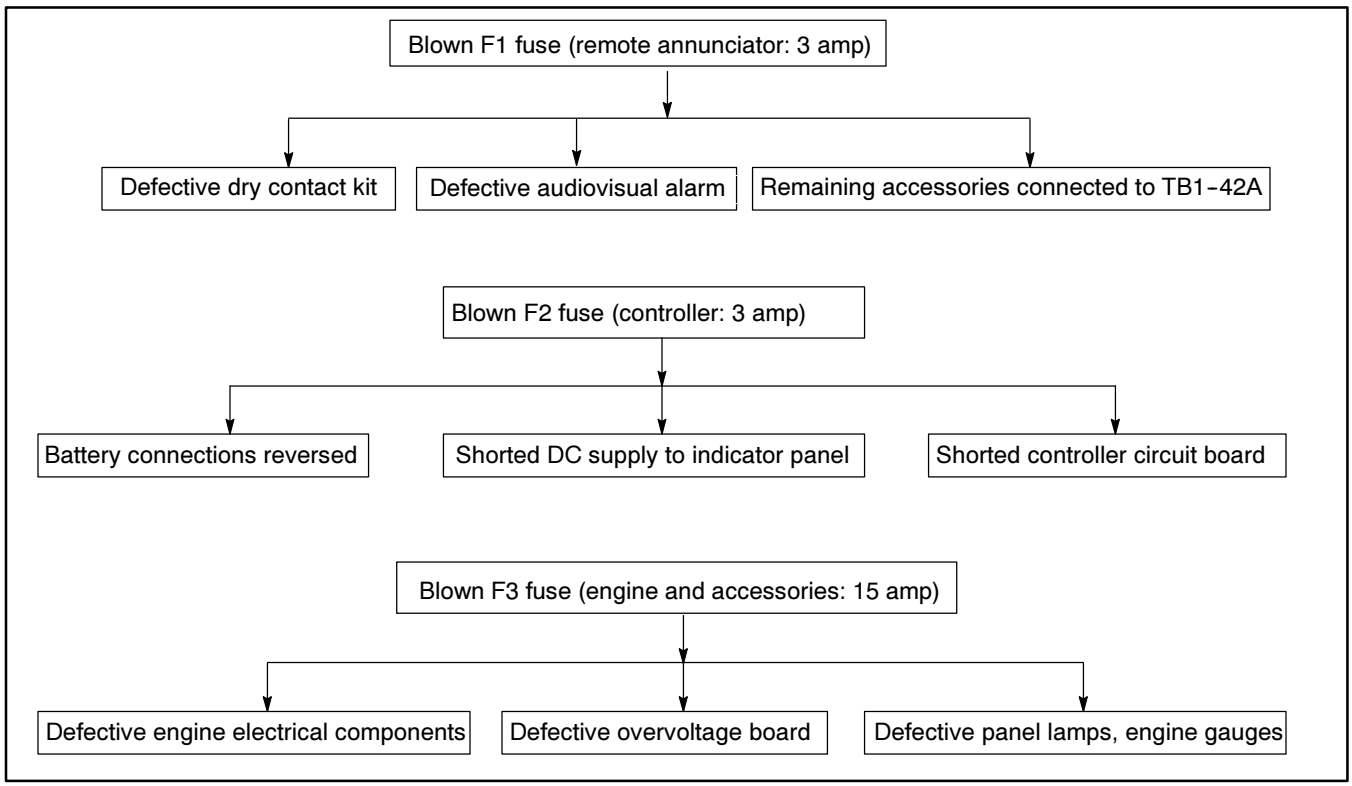
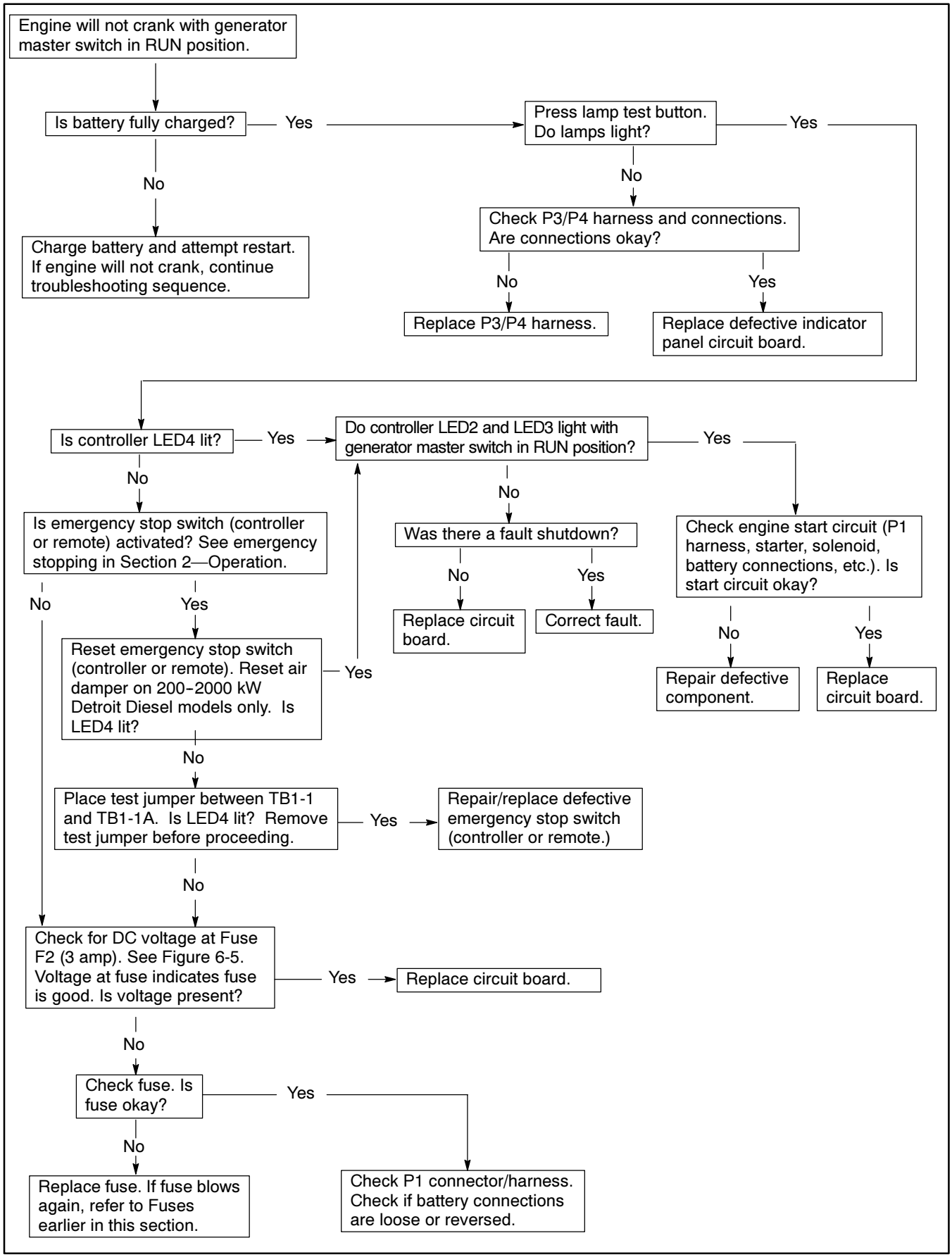
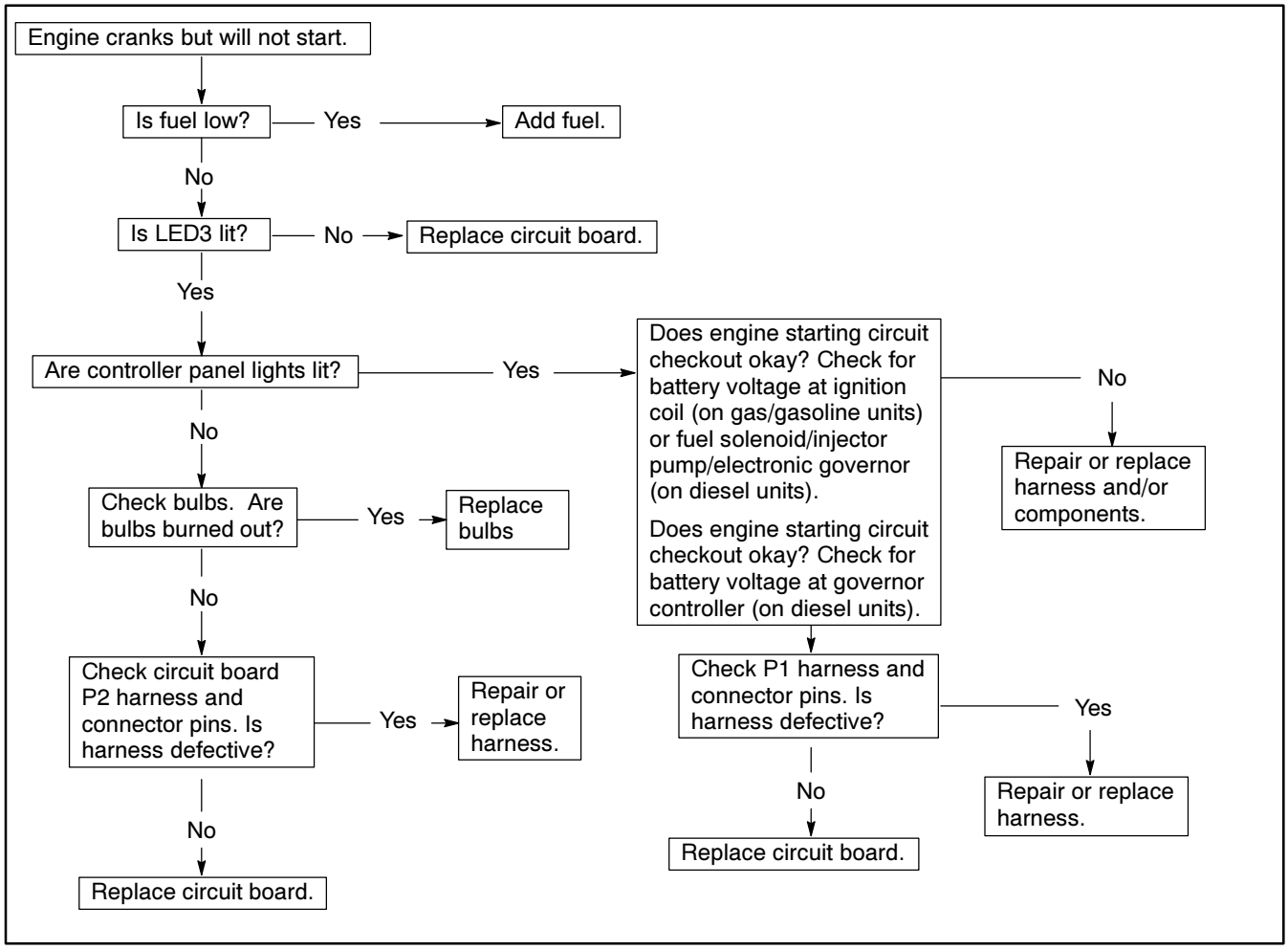


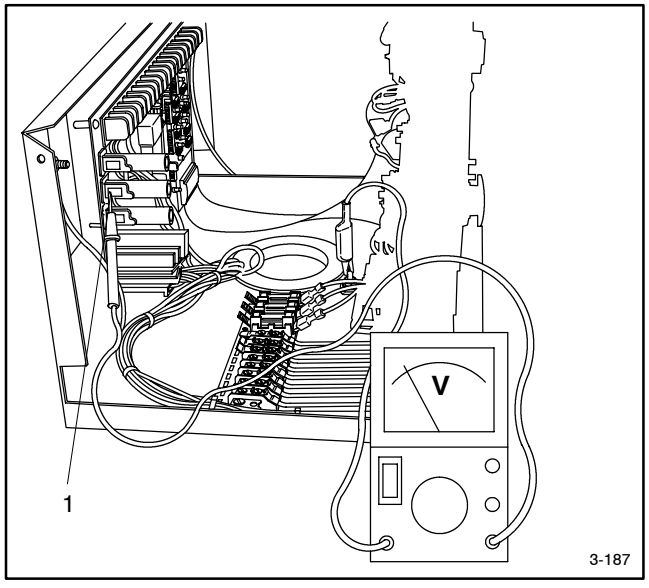
Figure 6-4 Blown Controller Fuse Causes

Engine Will Not Crank



Engine Cranks, But Will Not Start

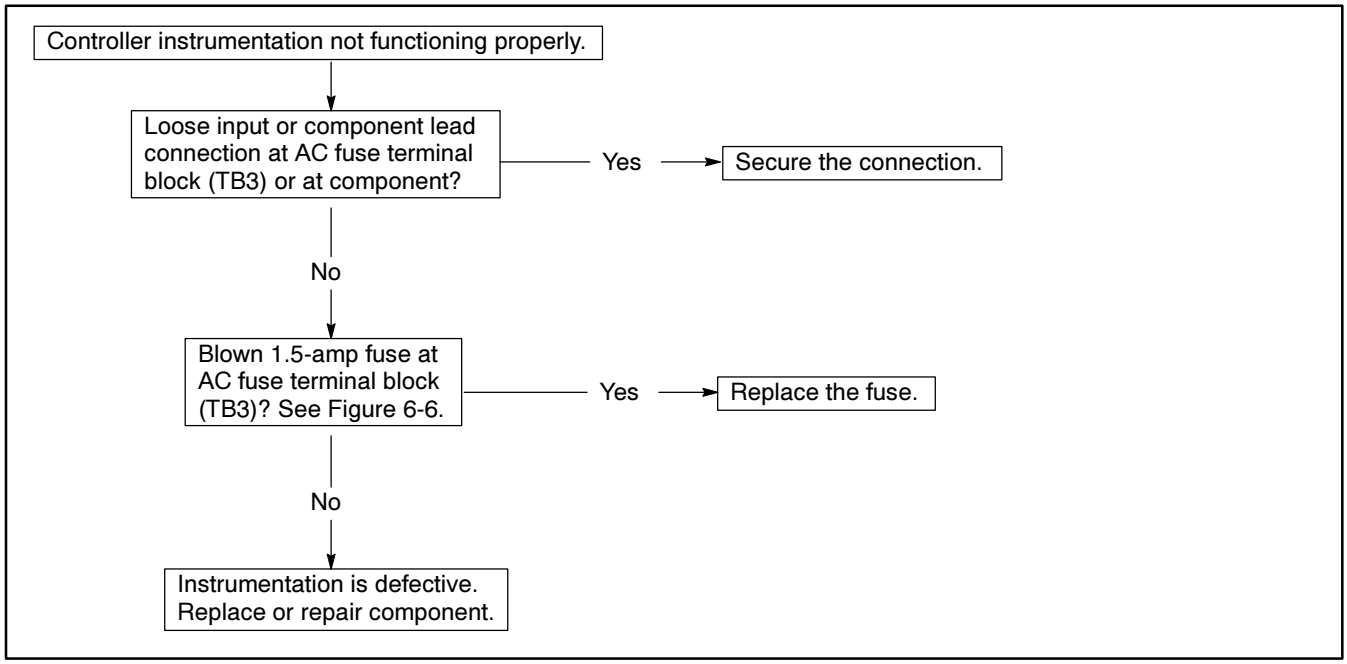


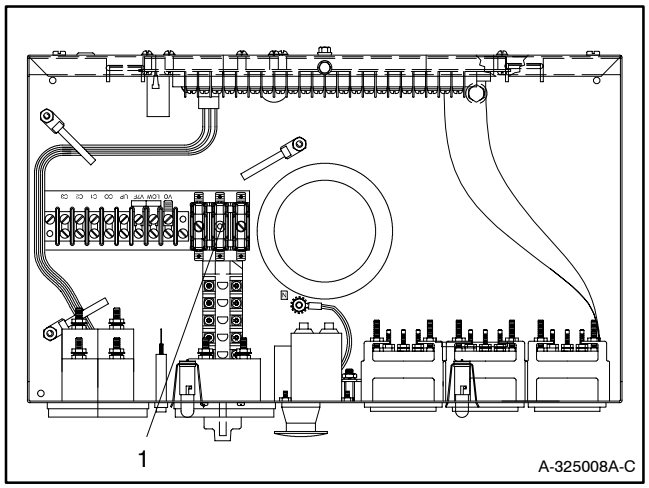


1. Fuse Terminal

Figure 6-5 Checking Condition of Fuse F2

Controller Instrumentation

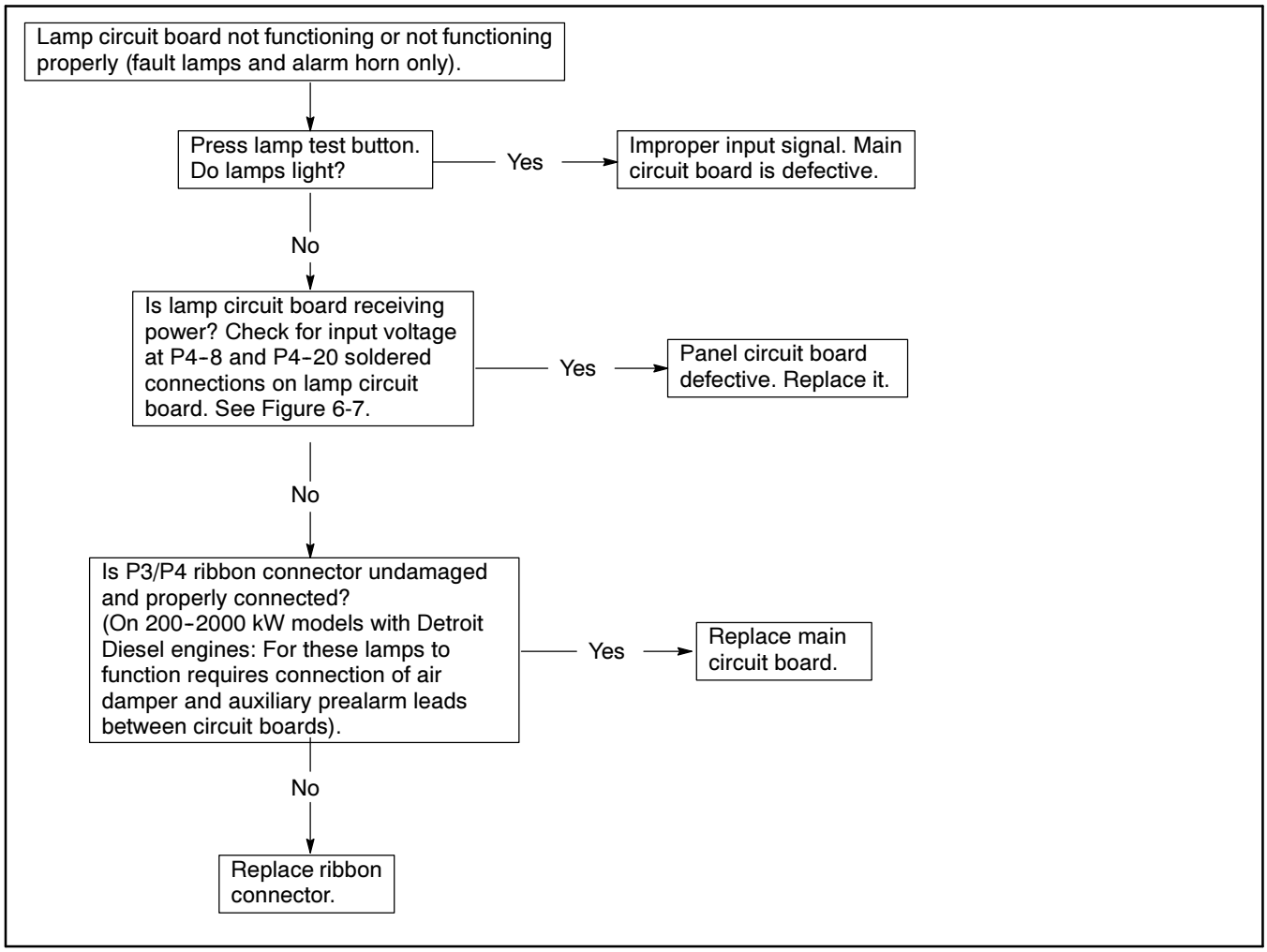


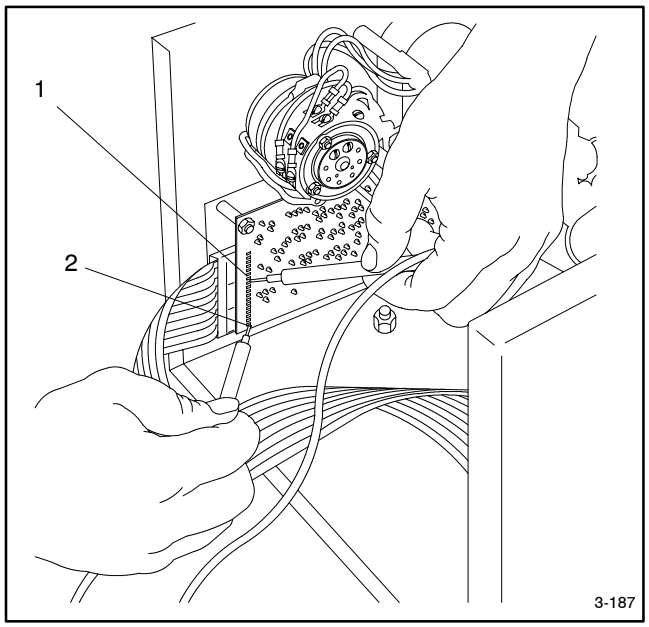


1. AC Fuse Terminal Block

Figure 6-6 AC Fuse Terminal Block

Lamp Circuit Board

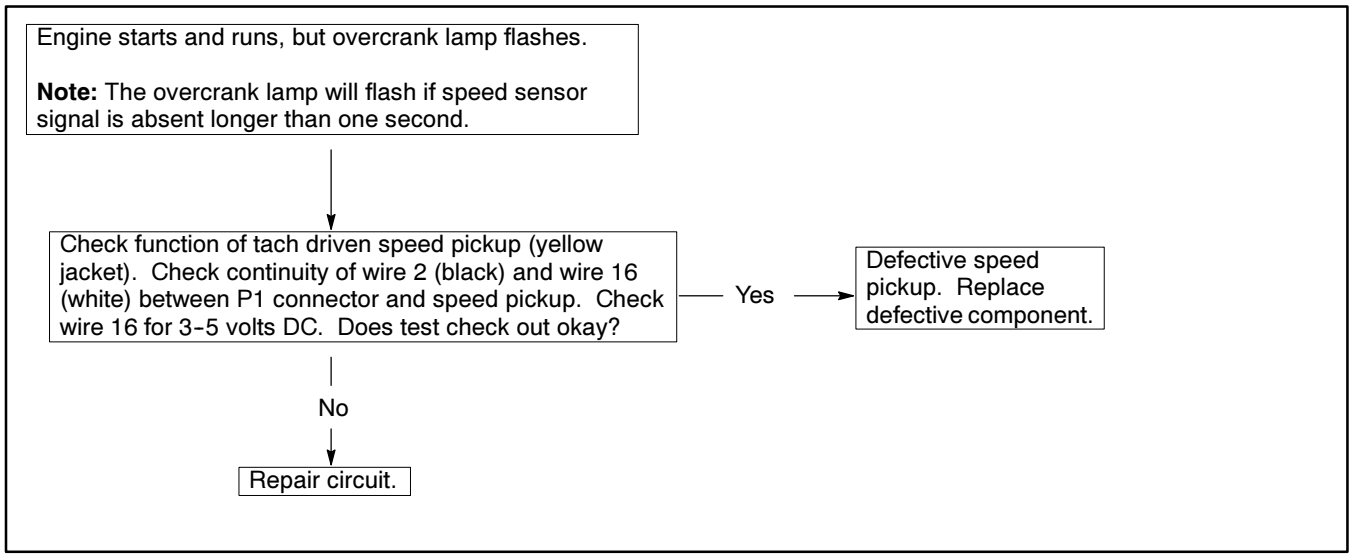




1. P4-8 (+) Connection
2. P4-20 (-) Connection

Figure 6-7 Checking Input to Lamp Circuit Board

Overcrank Lamp



6.2 FASTCHECK Features and Operation

The FASTCHECK® is an engine simulator for testing and troubleshooting the microprocessor controller.

6.2.1 Features

Features are shown in the following paragraphs, see Figure 6-8 for illustration. Engine conditions are simulated by the following engine switch position:

- **OFF**—locked engine (starter energized but not turning)
- **CRANK**—engine cranking, but not started
- **RUN**—engine running

6.2.2 Indicator Lamps

IGN—(ignition) lamp:

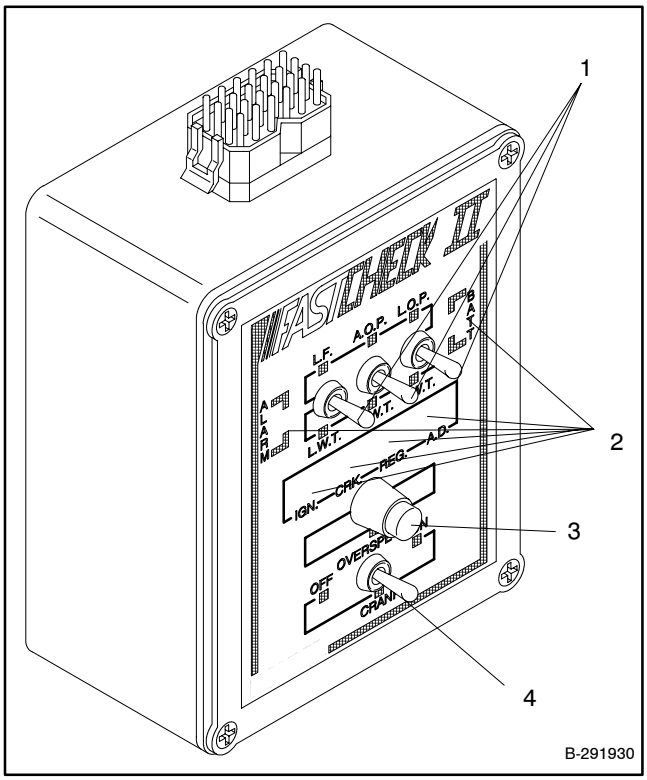
- shows battery voltage supplied to electronic governor (diesel), water valve (city-water cooled sets)
- lights during cranking and running

CRK—(crank) lamp:

- shows battery voltage switched to starter (engine not necessarily turning)
- lights only during on-crank cycles

REG—(regulator) lamp:

- shows battery voltage supplied to generator set's AC voltage regulator
- lights only during cranking and running



1. Toggle Switches
2. Indicator Lamps
3. Overspeed Button
4. Engine Switch

Figure 6-8 FASTCHECK® Simulator

BATT—(battery) lamp:

- shows light when test battery(ies) or DC power supply is live and properly connected

Note: L.O.P., H.W.T., and OVERSPEED simulate malfunctions causing engine to shut down. L.O.P and H.W.T. circuits will start timing after engine has been running for 30 seconds. Engine shutdown should occur 5 seconds after pushing fault switch.

6.2.3 Switches

L.O.P.—low oil pressure

H.W.T.—high water (engine) temperature

OVERSPEED—simulates a 70 Hz overspeed condition

L.F.—low fuel (not used for testing)

L.W.T.—low engine water temperature

A.O.P.—anticipatory (low) oil pressure

A.W.T.—anticipatory (high) water temperature

6.2.4 Operation

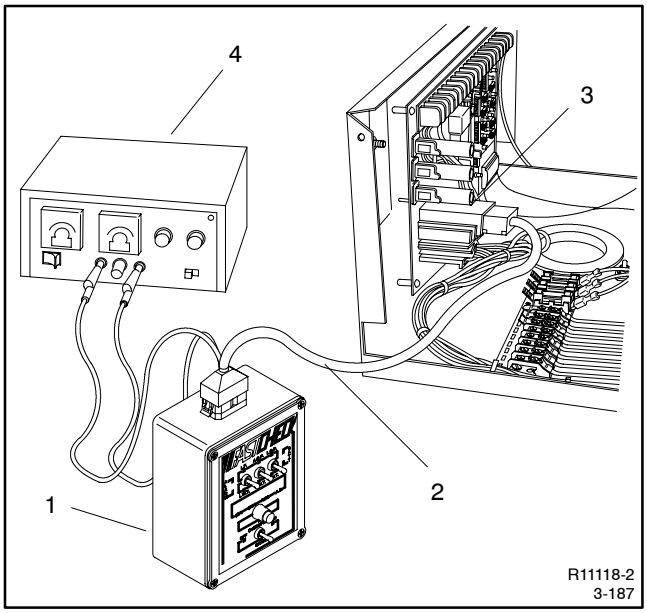
Use the FASTCHECK® to test the microprocessor controller on the generator set when troubleshooting startup problems, or to test and troubleshoot the controller when removed from the generator set.

To operate the FASTCHECK® the following equipment is required:

- FASTCHECK® simulator (B-291930) and harness (255915).
- Variable low-voltage DC power supply; 0–30 volt, 3-amp minimum current, 0.5% maximum output voltage ripple at 30 volts DC. A 24-volt battery can also be used to operate the FASTCHECK®.

6.2.5 Connect/Operate FASTCHECK Tester

1. Unplug DC engine harness from DC harness connector (P1). See Figure 6-9.
2. Connect FASTCHECK® harness to DC harness connector (P1) and top of FASTCHECK®.
3. Move generator master switch to OFF/RESET position.
4. Move FASTCHECK® engine switch to OFF.



1. FASTCHECK®
2. Wiring Harness
3. DC Harness Connector
4. DC Power Supply

Figure 6-9 FASTCHECK® Connections

5. Clip red (+) and black (–) harness leads to battery(ies) or DC power supply of proper voltage for generator set (12 or 24 volt). Adjust output voltage to 1–2 volts above battery voltage when using a DC power supply. See BATT rating on generator nameplate. Use generator set battery(ies) if accessible and fully charged.

   Note: Circuit board damage will occur if correct polarity is not observed when connecting FASTCHECK®.

   Note: Due to the absence of AC output, the auxiliary lamp will flash during controller testing on 16-light microprocessor controllers. On 6-light controllers the low water temperature/auxiliary lamp will flash. The NOT IN AUTO lamp is illuminated whenever the generator master switch is not in the AUTO position on 16-light microprocessor controllers.

6. Move generator master switch to RUN position. Move FASTCHECK® engine switch to CRANK. FASTCHECK® IGN., CRK., and REG. lamps should light. The generator controller will cause the engine to crank until the FASTCHECK® switch is moved to RUN (or OVERCRANK shutdown appears on generator controller).
7. Move the FASTCHECK® engine switch to RUN. CRK. lamp should go out and REG. and IGN. lamps should stay on.

8. Simulate engine malfunctions by pressing FASTCHECK® fault switches. Corresponding fault lamp on controller should light during each simulated engine malfunction.

   Note: Leave FASTCHECK® engine switch in RUN position for at least 30 seconds before pushing toggle switches. Toggle generator master switch to OFF/RESET and FASTCHECK® engine switch to OFF, then back to RUN after simulated fault shutdowns.

9. Procedures to test overcrank circuitry, speed sensor circuitry, and generator condition indicators are described later in this section.

6.2.6 Overcrank

To test the controller's ability to:

- Detect a locked engine.
- Stop a startup attempt if the starter locks or will not engage.

1. Move FASTCHECK® engine switch to OFF.
2. Move generator master switch to OFF position and then move switch to RUN position.
3. IGN., CRK., and REG. lamps on FASTCHECK® should light for approximately 5 seconds and then go out. 5 seconds later the IGN., CRK.,and REG. lamps should relight for 5 seconds before going out again (15 seconds total elapsed time). Controller OVERCRANK lamp lights. Check for operating voltage between TB1–42A (+) and TB1–12 (–).
4. This test verifies the proper operation of the engine overcrank circuit. If the OVERCRANK shutdown fails to function, check the speed sensor and related circuitry. See Controller Speed Sensor Circuitry following.

6.2.7 Controller Speed Sensor Circuitry

To check the controller's ability to respond to signals from the speed sensor, perform the following test:

1. Move generator master switch to OFF/RESET position.
2. Move FASTCHECK® engine switch to OFF position.
3. Move generator master switch to RUN position. Observe IGN., CRK., and REG. lamps light.
4. Within 5 seconds, move FASTCHECK® engine switch to RUN.
5. If CRK. lamp goes out on FASTCHECK®, the controller speed sensor circuitry is functioning correctly.

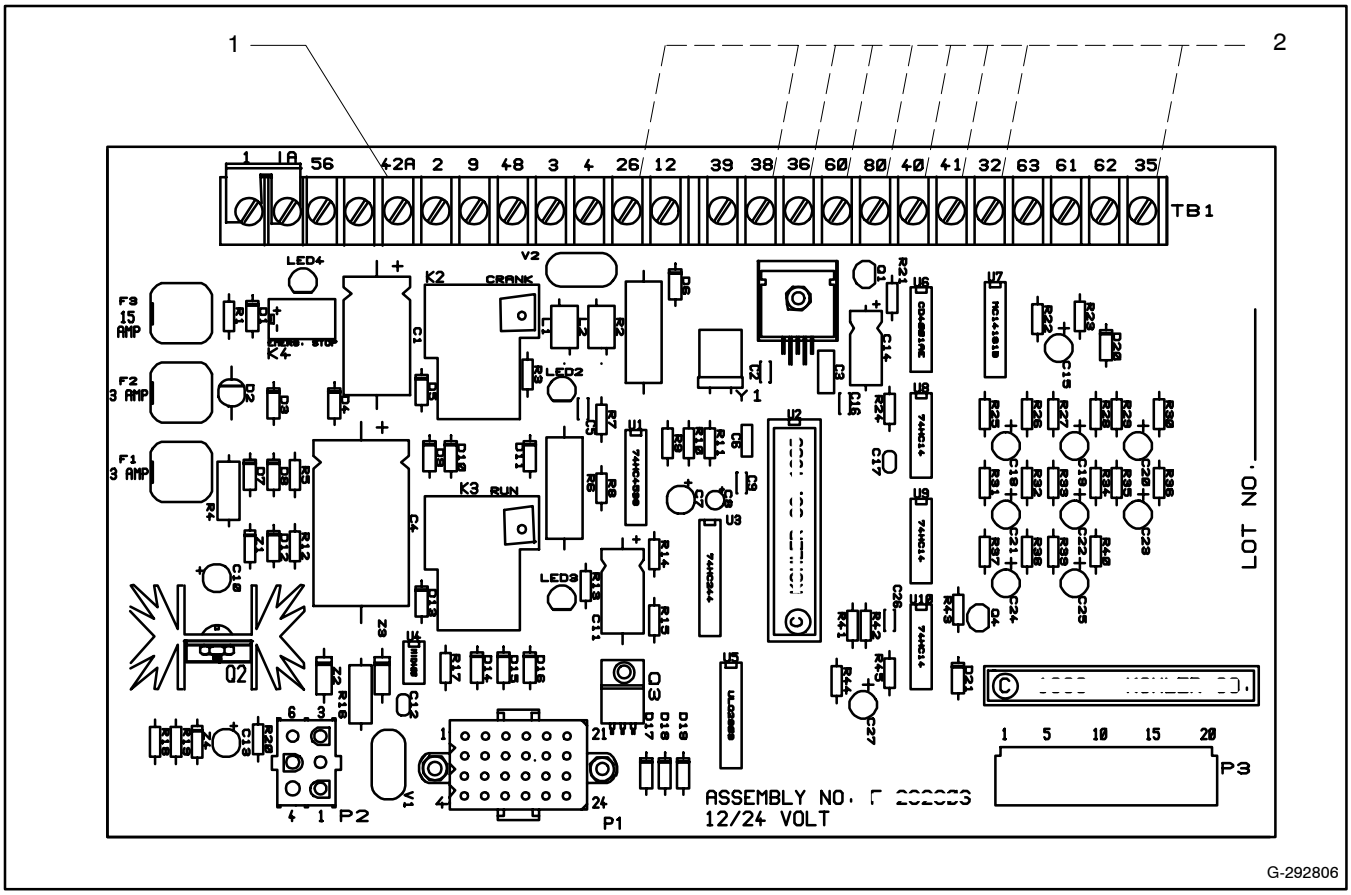
6.2.8 Generator Condition Indicator Terminal (TB1 Terminal Strip)

Remote accessories (audiovisual alarm, remote annunciator, dry contact kits, etc.) may be connected to the controller TB1 terminal strip to signal the condition of the generator set. (Some generator sets may not be equipped with the optional sending devices necessary to operate all generator condition indicators.) If remote accessories will not operate, test for output voltage at the TB1 terminal strip. To test the operation of each indicator, move the generator master switch and FASTCHECK® toggle in the position prescribed. Test point voltage is slightly less than the voltage being supplied to the controller (12 or 24 volts). If correct voltage is not detected at the test point, remote accessories (audiovisual alarm, remote annunciator, dry contact kits, etc.) will not function. Test point connections are shown in Figure 6-10 and the chart titled Generator Condition Indicator Terminals.

Note: When checking controller test point voltage, place negative (–) lead of voltmeter on terminal designated in the chart (and) and voltmeter positive (+) lead on TB1–42A.

Note: Due to the absence of AC output, the auxiliary lamp will flash during controller testing on 16-light microprocessor controllers. On 6-light controllers the low water temperature/auxiliary lamp will flash. The NOT IN AUTO lamp is illuminated whenever the generator master switch is not in the AUTO position on 16-light microprocessor controllers.

Note: Leave FASTCHECK® engine switch in the RUN position for at least 30 seconds before pushing toggle switches. Toggle generator master switch to OFF/RESET position. Move the FASTCHECK® engine switch to OFF position. Move generator master switch to RUN position. Observe IGN., CRK., and REG. lamps light. Within 5 seconds, move the FASTCHECK® engine switch to RUN.



1. TB1-42A
2. TB1—(See chart titled Generator Condition Indicator Terminals)

Figure 6-10 Indicator Lamp Test Connections

Indicator	Switch Position/Remarks	Check For Voltage Between:
System Ready	Master switch in AUTO position; engine switch in OFF position.	TB1-42A (+) and TB1-60 (-)
High (Engine) Water Temperature (H.W.T.)	Master switch in RUN position; engine switch in RUN position; hold toggle switch to H.W.T for at least 5 seconds	TB1-42A (+) and TB1-36 (-)
Low Oil Pressure (L.O.P.)	Master switch in RUN position; engine switch in RUN position; hold toggle switch to L.O.P. for at least 5 seconds	TB1-42A (+) and TB1-38 (-)
Auxiliary Fault (16-light controller) or Low Water Temperature/Auxiliary (6-light controller)	Master switch in RUN position; engine switch in RUN position; wait 10 seconds. Flashing AUX lamp indicates proper operation of all Auxiliary functions	TB1-42A (+) and TB1-26 (-)
Emergency Stop (local/remote) (if equipped)	Master switch in RUN position; engine switch in RUN position; remove switch lead connected to controller terminals TB1-1 or 1A.	Not Applicable

Figure 6-11 Generator Condition Indicator Terminals

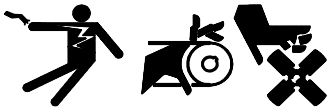
Indicator	Switch Position/Remarks	Check For Voltage Between:
Generator Switch Not in Auto	Master switch in RUN or OFF/RESET; engine switch in any position	TB1-42A (+) and TB1-80 (-)
Anticipatory (High Engine) Water Temperature (A.W.T.)	Master switch in RUN position; engine switch in RUN; hold toggle switch to A.W.T.	TB1-42A (+) and TB1-40 (-)
Anticipatory (Low Engine) Oil Pressure (A.O.P.)	Master switch in RUN position; engine switch in RUN; hold toggle switch to A.O.P.	TB1-42A (+) and TB1-41 (-)
Low Water Temperature (L.W.T.)	Master switch in RUN position; engine switch in RUN; hold toggle switch to L.W.T.	TB1-42A (+) and TB1-35 (-)
Low Fuel	Generator master switch in OFF/RESET; engine switch in RUN position Ground controller terminal TB1-63 to test. If Low Fuel lamp lights, circuit is functioning correctly	Not Applicable
Battery Charger Fault (if battery charger equipped and connected)	Generator master switch in OFF/RESET; engine switch in RUN position Ground controller terminal TB1-61 to test. If Battery Charger lamp lights, circuit is functioning correctly	Not Applicable
Low Battery Volts (if battery charger equipped and connected)	Generator master switch in OFF/RESET; engine switch in RUN position Ground controller terminal TB1-62 to test. If Low Battery Volts lamp lights, circuit is functioning correctly	Not Applicable
Overspeed	See Controller Speed Sensor Circuitry earlier in this section	Not Applicable
Overcrank	See Overcrank earlier in this section	Not Applicable
Auxiliary Prealarm (Common Fault)	Master switch in RUN position; engine switch in RUN position; hold toggle switch to L.W.T., H.W.T., or L.O.P.	TB1-42 (+) and TB1-32 (-)

Figure 6-12 Generator Condition Indicator Terminals (Continued)

7.1 Generator Troubleshooting

This section provides information on testing components of the generator set. Contact an authorized service distributor/dealer for the appropriate technical manuals for the generator (alternator) and voltage regulator.

⚠ WARNING

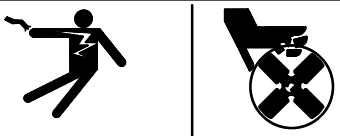


Accidental starting.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect the battery cables before working on the generator set. Remove the negative (-) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery.

Disabling the generator set. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the generator set or connected equipment, disable the generator set as follows: (1) Move the generator set master switch to the OFF position. (2) Disconnect the power to the battery charger. (3) Remove the battery cables, negative (-) lead first. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent starting of the generator set by an automatic transfer switch, remote start/stop switch, or engine start command from a remote computer.

⚠ WARNING



Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Operate the generator set only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place.

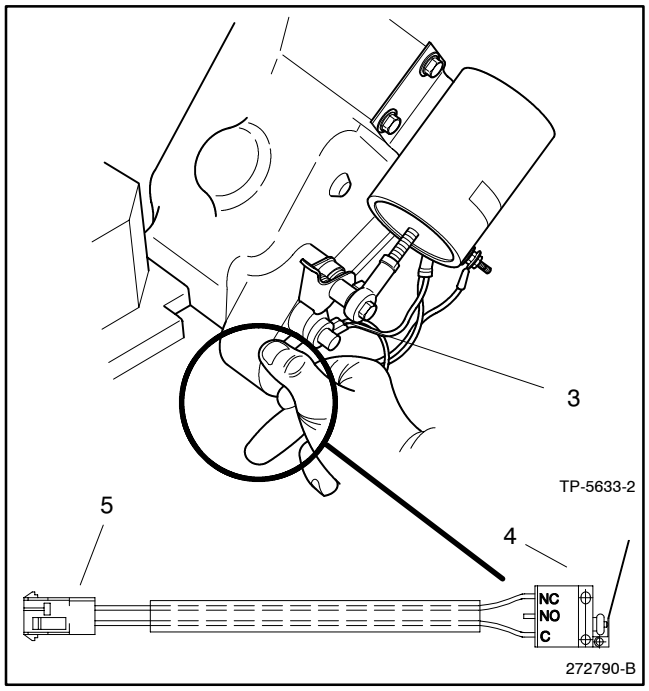
Disconnecting the electrical load. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect the generator set from the load by opening the line circuit breaker or by disconnecting the generator set output leads from the transfer switch and heavily taping the ends of the leads. High voltage transferred to the load during testing may cause personal injury and equipment damage. Do not use the safeguard circuit breaker in place of the line circuit breaker. The safeguard circuit breaker does not disconnect the generator set from the load.

7.2 Air Damper Switch Adjustment

The air damper switch is found on 200-2000 kW models using Detroit Diesel engines with microprocessor controllers and paralleling engine gauge box (switchgear) controllers. This switch uses the normally closed contacts to signal the microprocessor controller. Models with paralleling engine gauge box (switchgear) controllers have both normally open and normally closed contacts available to signal the switchgear logic.

When the emergency stop button is energized the air damper is activated. The generator set resetting procedure includes resetting the air damper lever. An LED on the microprocessor controllers indicates a tripped air damper. Resetting the air damper lever will turn off the microprocessor controller LED.

If the air damper lever is reset and the switch needs adjustment, use the following procedure and see Figure 7-1. The generator set must not be running during this adjustment.



3. Air Damper Lever
4. Air Damper Switch
5. Wiring Harness Connector

Figure 7-1 Air Damper Lever (Detroit Diesel Powered)

1. Reset the air damper switch if not already done. Disconnect the air damper switch wiring harness at the 2-pin connector near the switch. Connect an ohmmeter to the harness of the switch.

2. If the switch is correctly adjusted no continuity will be measured. If continuity is measured, loosen the two attaching switch screws and move the switch toward the air damper lever until no continuity is measured. When the switch is correctly positioned tighten the switch screws.

3. Reconnect the switch wiring harness.

4. Reconnect the generator set battery. The air damper LED on microprocessor controllers must not be on. If the LED is on, readjust the switch as described in step 2.

5. Start the generator set and run for a few minutes. Stop the generator set using the emergency stop switch. The air damper LED on microprocessor controllers will turn on if correctly adjusted.

6. Disconnect the switch wiring harness and reconnect an ohmmeter. Continuity is measured when correctly adjusted.

7. No continuity is measured when the air damper is reset. Reconnect the switch wiring harness.

7.3 Overvoltage Circuit Board

The overvoltage circuit board provides overvoltage protection when output voltage is 15% above nominal voltage for more than one second. This option is available only on microprocessor controllers.

Initial setup is necessary dependent upon specific generator application. Clip and remove resistor R2 from the overvoltage shutdown board if installing on generator set with 24-volt cranking. Determine voltage of generator set output. If voltage is 139/240 volts, 3 phase, 4 wire, 60 Hz low wye or 277/480 volt, 3 phase, 4 wire, 60 Hz high wye, leave jumper wire J1 installed. For all voltages except 139/240 volt or 277/480 volt, remove jumper wire J1 from the overvoltage shutdown board.

If the function of the circuit board is questionable, perform the following test. See Figure 7-2.

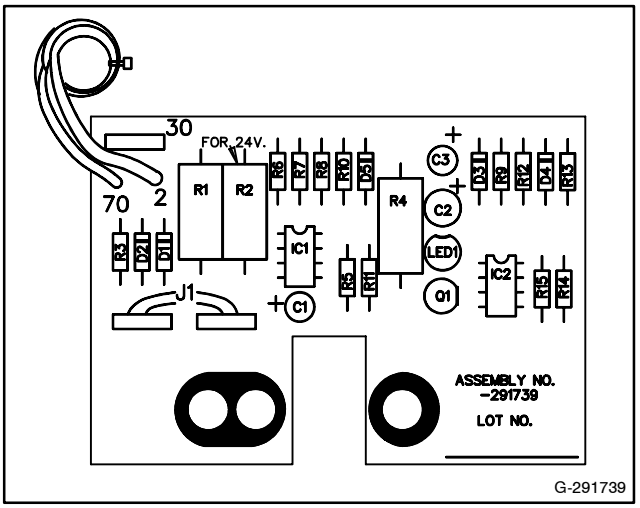


Figure 7-2 Overvoltage Circuit Board

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor. Can cause severe injury or death.

Operate the generator set only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place.

Disconnecting the electrical load. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect the generator set from the load by opening the line circuit breaker or by disconnecting the generator set output leads from the transfer switch and heavily taping the ends of the leads. High voltage transferred to the load during testing may cause personal injury and equipment damage. Do not use the safeguard circuit breaker in place of the line circuit breaker. The safeguard circuit breaker does not disconnect the generator set from the load.

1. Disconnect the generator set from the load (if not already done). Place generator set master switch to RUN position to start the generator set.

2. Loosen locknut (if equipped) and turn voltage adjustment rheostat on controller slowly clockwise until generator set shuts down and auxiliary shutdown lamp lights. If generator set shuts down, go to step 3.

   Note: If generator set does not shut down, stop generator set using generator master switch. Recheck connections of overvoltage kit. Retest shutdown function. If shutdown still does not occur, stop generator set using generator master switch. Use the following voltage check procedure to determine fault.

   a. With generator set stopped, disconnect lead 30 at overvoltage shutdown board. Connect DC voltmeter (10 volt scale or higher) positive (+) test lead to terminal 30 on overvoltage shutdown board and negative (-) test lead to controller ground lug.

   b. Start generator set. Turn voltage adjustment rheostat to an overvoltage condition and observe voltmeter reading. A reading of less than 5 volts indicates the overvoltage board is defective. A reading of 5 volts or higher indicates the controller board is defective.

   c. Stop generator set. Disconnect DC voltmeter. Replace defective component. Reconnect lead 30 to overvoltage shutdown board. Repeat testing procedure.

3. Turn voltage adjustment rheostat on controller slightly counterclockwise. Place generator switch to OFF/RESET position.

4. Place generator master switch to RUN position to start generator set. Turn voltage adjustment rheostat as necessary for AC voltmeter to read correct voltage for phase indicated by selector switch.

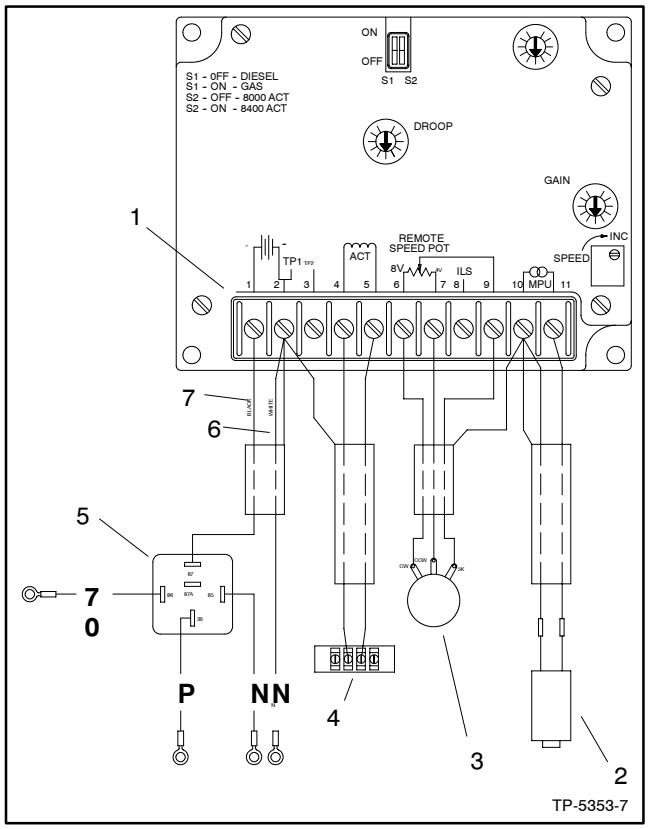
5. Disconnect battery, negative lead first. Reconnect generator to load.

6. Reconnect battery, negative lead last.

7.4 Governor Adjustment

7.4.1 Electronic Governor—Barber-Colman Dyna 8000/8200/ 8400, 350–2000 kW Detroit Diesel-Powered Models Without Ramp Time Potentiometer

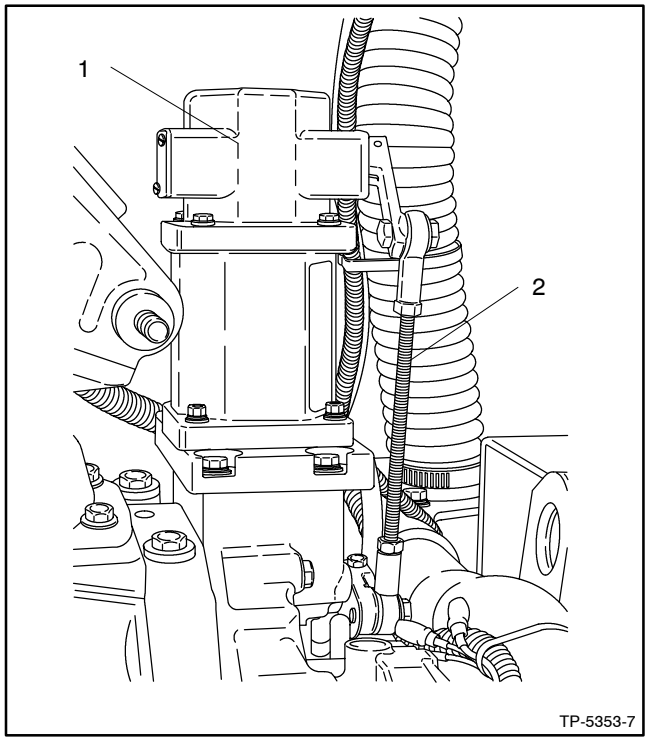
Some sets are equipped with Barber-Colman Dyna 8000/8200/8400 electronic governors. Since this is an electronic device, no mechanical drive or hydraulic connection is required. The system consists of a magnetic pickup, an electronic control unit, and an actuator. The magnetic pickup monitors engine speed and transmits this information to the electronic control unit (see Figure 7-3). The electronic control unit interprets the signal from the magnetic pickup to control current input to the throttle actuator. The throttle actuator adjusts the throttle position on the engine. See Figure 7-4. Adjust the actuator shaft linkage to hold the fuel rack in the stop position when the power is off. The magnetic pickup air gap is 1/2 turn out (cold) after making contact with top of gear tooth.



1. Control Unit: Terminal #1—Positive, Terminal #2—Negative
2. Magnetic Pickup
3. Optional Remote Speed Pot
4. Actuator
5. Relay
6. White Lead
7. Black Lead

Figure 7-3 Governor Control Unit

The Barber-Colman control unit is equipped with switches S1 and S2. Prior to making governor adjustments, verify that S1 and S2 are in the correct positions for your application. Switch S1 selects the controller response range based upon engine type. Set S1 to the OFF position for diesel models and to the ON position for gas/gasoline models. Place switch S2 to match the control unit of the governor actuator. Set S2 to the OFF position for Dyna 8000 actuators and to the ON position for Dyna 8200/8400 actuators.



1. Actuator
2. Linkage

Figure 7-4 Throttle Actuator—Typical

Preliminary Adjustments

1. Place generator master switch to OFF. Generator set must not be running.

2. Set the control unit "I" adjustment one division from zero and the gain adjustment at the third division from zero.

3. For isochronous operation, set the droop adjustment potentiometer counterclockwise to the minimum position. For droop operation, set droop potentiometer to desired droop. Droop adjustment may be necessary with parallel generator operation.

4. Position actuator lever to hold the fuel rack in the stop position when power is off. Adjust the actuator linkage for smooth, nonbinding operation.

Final Adjustments

1. Place generator master switch to RUN or TEST position to start generator set.
2. Adjust the control unit speed potentiometer until the engine is operating at the desired rpm (50 or 60 Hz on the frequency meter).
3. If governing is unstable, turn “I” and gain potentiometers slightly counterclockwise.

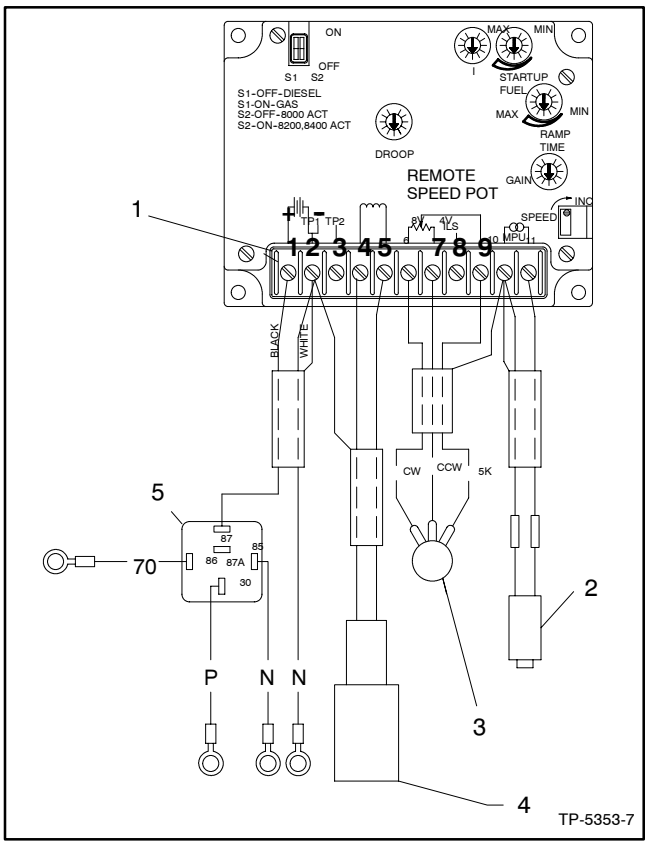
   Note: Except for the speed potentiometer, control unit pots have internal stops at 0 and 100%.
4. Slowly turn the gain adjustment potentiometer clockwise until the actuator level oscillates. (The actuator lever will waver faster than when the “I” potentiometer was adjusted.) Slowly turn gain adjustment potentiometer counterclockwise until the actuator lever is stable.
5. Jog the actuator lever by hand.

   If the actuator lever oscillates three to five times and then stabilizes, the gain setting is correct. Omit steps 6–8 and go to step 9.

   If the actuator lever does not perform as described, proceed to step 6.
6. Turn the gain potentiometer one division counterclockwise. Turn “I” potentiometer fully clockwise and watch the actuator lever. If the actuator lever does not become unstable, jog it by hand.
7. When the actuator lever wavers, slowly turn the “I” potentiometer counterclockwise until the lever is stable.
8. Jog the actuator lever by hand. It should waver from three to five times before stabilizing. The governor is now calibrated.
9. Stop the generator set.

7.4.2 Electronic Governor—Barber-Colman Dyna 8000/8200/8400, 350–2000 kW Detroit Diesel-Powered Models With Ramp Time Potentiometer

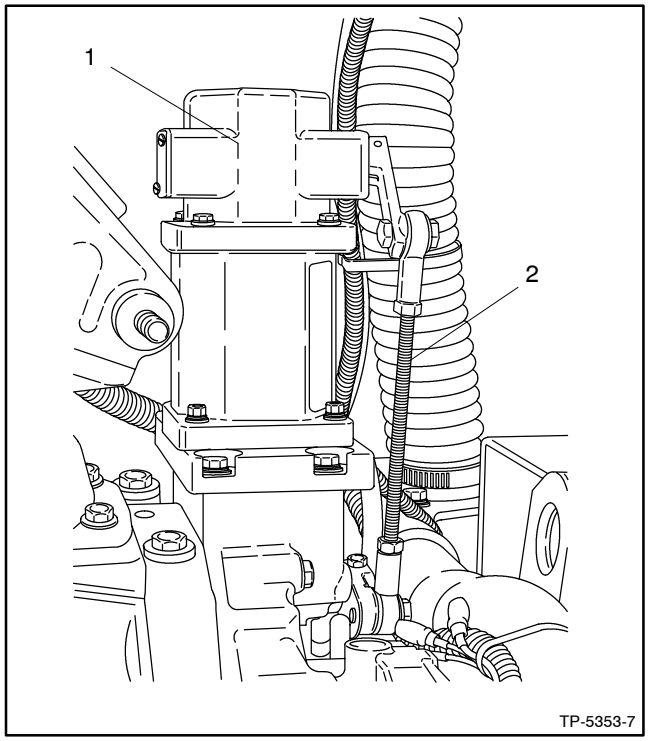
Some sets are equipped with Barber-Colman Dyna 8000/8200/8400 electronic governors. Since this is an electronic device, no mechanical drive or hydraulic connection is required. The system consists of a magnetic pickup, an electronic control unit, and an actuator. The magnetic pickup monitors engine speed and transmits this information to the electronic control unit (see Figure 7-5). The electronic control unit interprets the signal from the magnetic pickup to control current input to the throttle actuator. The throttle actuator adjusts the throttle position on the engine. See Figure 7-6. Adjust the actuator shaft linkage to hold the fuel rack in the stop position when the power is off. The magnetic pickup air gap is 1/2 turn out (cold) after making contact with top of gear tooth.



1. Control Unit: Terminal #1—Positive, Terminal #2—Negative
2. Magnetic Pickup
3. Optional Remote Speed Pot
4. Actuator
5. Relay

Figure 7-5 Governor Control Unit

The Barber-Colman control unit is equipped with switches S1 and S2. Prior to making governor adjustments, verify that S1 and S2 are in the correct positions for your application. Switch S1 selects the controller response range based upon engine type. Set S1 to the OFF position for diesel models and to the ON position for gas/gasoline models. Place switch S2 to match the control unit of the governor actuator. Set S2 to the OFF position for Dyna 8000 actuators and to the ON position for Dyna 8200/8400 actuators.



1. Actuator
2. Linkage

Figure 7-6 Throttle Actuator—Typical

Preliminary Adjustments

1. Place generator master switch to OFF. Generator set must not be running.

2. Set each of the following pots to the setting shown:
   Gain at 20%
   "I" at 20%
   Ramp Time (RT) at zero
   Startup Fuel at 100%
   Droop at zero

3. For isochronous operation, set the droop adjustment potentiometer counterclockwise to the minimum position. For droop operation, set droop potentiometer to desired droop. Droop adjustment may be necessary with parallel generator operation.

4. Position actuator lever to hold the fuel rack in the stop position when power is off. Adjust the actuator linkage for smooth, nonbinding operation.

Final Adjustments

1. Place generator master switch to RUN or TEST position to start generator set.

2. Adjust the control unit speed potentiometer until the engine is operating at the desired rpm (50 or 60 Hz on the frequency meter).

   Note: A warm engine is normally more stable than a cold engine. If the governor is adjusted on a warm engine, turn the adjustment pot counterclockwise 5% (1/2 division) to ensure a stable cold start engine.

3. Slowly turn the gain adjustment potentiometer clockwise until the actuator level oscillates. If the engine remains stable at 100% gain, jog the actuator lever by hand. With the engine hunting, slowly turn gain adjustment potentiometer counterclockwise until the actuator lever is stable.

   Note: If the engine remains stable with gain at 100%, leave the pot set at 100%.

4. Slowly turn the "I" adjustment potentiometer clockwise until the actuator level oscillates. If the engine remains stable at 100%, jog the actuator lever by hand. With the engine hunting, slowly turn "I" adjustment potentiometer counterclockwise until the actuator lever is stable.

   Note: If the engine remains stable at 100%, leave the pot set at 100%.

5. After calibration, it may be necessary to adjust the engine speed.

6. With the engine operation at rated speed, temporarily disconnect power to the electronic governor (leads 1 and 2). When the engine speed slows to approximately 1/2 of rated speed, reconnect power to the electronic governor and observe the speed/frequency overshoot.

   If the overshoot is too great, turn the “I” pot clockwise to reduce the overshoot.

   If there is a small amount of hunting at steady state, slightly turn the “I” pot counterclockwise until stable. In some cases, a 2–3 Hz overshoot may be acceptable.

7. Operate the unit through various load ranges up to 100% to ensure stability. Stop generator set.

8. Adjust the startup fuel pot to the minimum position (fully counterclockwise position). Place generator master switch to RUN or TEST position to start generator set. Adjust the startup fuel pot clockwise until the engine starts and reaches rated speed. Readjust the startup fuel pot an additional 2–3%.

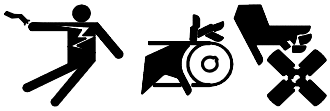
9. Adjust the ramp time pot to the desired ramp time. Minimum (fully counterclockwise) is 3 seconds and maximum (fully clockwise) is 10 seconds. The ramp time adjustment pot tapers the speed to the desired set speed. Stop generator set.

Notes

Before beginning generator disassembly procedure, carefully read all safety precautions at the beginning of this manual. Please observe these precautions and those included in text during the disassembly/ reassembly procedure.

Use the disassembly procedure as a step-by-step means to help take apart the generator. The disassembly procedure provides important information to minimize disassembly time and indicates where special configurations exist which may require taking notes. The reassembly procedure includes important alignment steps and provides critical torque specs.

⚠ WARNING



Accidental starting.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect the battery cables before working on the generator set. Remove the negative (-) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery.

Disabling the generator set. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the generator set or connected equipment, disable the generator set as follows: (1) Move the generator set master switch to the OFF position. (2) Disconnect the power to the battery charger. (3) Remove the battery cables, negative (-) lead first. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent starting of the generator set by an automatic transfer switch, remote start/stop switch, or engine start command from a remote computer.

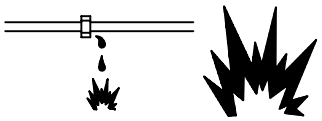
⚠ WARNING

Hot engine and exhaust system.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Do not work on the generator set until it cools.

Servicing the exhaust system. Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Do not touch hot engine parts. The engine and exhaust system components become extremely hot during operation.

⚠ WARNING



Explosive fuel vapors.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Use extreme care when handling, storing, and using fuels.

The fuel system. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Vaporized fuels are highly explosive. Use extreme care when handling and storing fuels. Store fuels in a well-ventilated area away from spark-producing equipment and out of the reach of children. Never add fuel to the tank while the engine is running because spilled fuel may ignite on contact with hot parts or from sparks. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near sources of spilled fuel or fuel vapors. Keep the fuel lines and connections tight and in good condition. Do not replace flexible fuel lines with rigid lines. Use flexible sections to avoid fuel line breakage caused by vibration. Do not operate the generator set in the presence of fuel leaks, fuel accumulation, or sparks. Repair fuel systems before resuming generator set operation.

Perform the following steps prior to disassembling the generator set.

1. Disconnect (negative lead first) and remove starting batteries from work area to prevent fire hazard. Disconnect AC-powered accessories, such as battery charger, block heater, and fuel transfer pump.

2. Shut off fuel supply. Drain fuel system as necessary by emptying fuel into proper containers. Remove any fuel containers from work area to prevent fire hazard. Ventilate work area to clear fumes.

3. Disconnect fuel, cooling, and exhaust systems as necessary to tilt generator set. Disconnect output leads or load circuit cables at generator set.

4. Any cranes, hoists, or other lifting devices used in the disassembly or reassembly procedure must be rated for the weight of the generator set. Check generator set nameplate or spec sheet for weight.

8.1 Disassembly

1. Disconnect all controller-to-engine and engine-to-generator harnesses and wiring. Disconnect alarm horn circuit board connector (if equipped). Remove controller as a unit.

2. Remove bolts (and shims, if used) between generator assembly and skid.

3. Vibromount models (20–450 kW): Suspend the generator at both ends with hooks in lifting eyes. Use a hoist to raise generator end off vibromounts.

   Rigid mount models (500–2000 kW): Suspend the generator at both ends with hooks in lifting eyes. Use a hoist to raise generator end from skid.

4. Support the engine by placing wood blocks under flywheel housing. Lower generator end until generator flywheel housing rests on blocks.

5. Remove fan guard. Remove bolts holding adapter to flywheel housing.

6. Remove hardware attaching drive discs to flywheel.

7. Separate generator from engine.

8. Set the generator assembly on the floor in a horizontal position. Remove support slings or chains.

9. Use the appropriate technical manual for generator disassembly.

8.2 Reassembly of Vibromount Models (20–450 kW)

Vibromount models use rubber cushion mounts between generator set and skid.

Use values given in Section 1—Specifications, Generator for torquing hardware. Use values shown in Appendix D—General Torque Specifications when no specific values are shown in Section 1.

1. Use the appropriate technical manual for generator reassembly.

2. Attach hoist to lifting eyes and place generator assembly in a horizontal position. Take care not to damage rotor or stator. Place hoisting eyes of generator to the top.

3. Raise generator assembly as necessary to align generator adapter to flywheel housing. Install hardware and torque to value given in Section 1—Specifications, Generator.

4. Align drive discs to flywheel. Turn the flywheel as necessary to align holes. Install hardware attaching drive discs to flywheel. Do not final tighten hardware at this time.

5. Hoist generator and engine slightly to remove wood block(s) from under flywheel housing. Align generator assembly and vibromounts. Lower generator and tighten vibromount mounting bolts.

6. Remove chains or slings used for suspending generator. Final tighten drive discs to flywheel. Torque hardware to values given in Section 1—Specifications, Generator.

7. Install fan guard.

8. Reinstall controller. Reconnect all controller-to-engine and engine-to-generator harnesses and wiring. Refer to wiring diagrams as required.

9. Reconnect fuel, cooling, and exhaust systems that were disconnected during disassembly. Reconnect output leads or load circuit cables at generator. Open fuel supply valve.

10. Reconnect starting batteries, negative lead last. Connect any AC-powered accessories such as battery charger, block heater, fuel transfer pump, etc.

8.3 Reassembly of Rigid Mount Models (500–2000 kW)

8.3.1 All Models Rigid Mount Models (Except 900/1000 kW with Detroit Diesel 24V-71TA Engine)

Rigid mount models do not use rubber cushion mounts between generator set and skid. The generator is mounted directly to the skid. This reassembly procedure is intended to minimize bending at the rear face of the engine block and to ensure correct engagement of the generator drive discs into the pilot bore of the flywheel. To provide complete reassembly information this procedure includes installation of the engine to the generator set skid.

The shimming procedure will only apply to engines attached rigidly to generator set skid. Shims are available as service parts, see table below.

Qty.	Description	Part No.
As required	Shim, 16 gauge	290743
As required	Shim, 7 gauge	290744
As required	Shim, 0.25 mm (0.010 in.)	291191

Use values given in Section 1—Specifications, Generator for torquing hardware. Use values shown in Appendix D—General Torque Specifications when no specific values are shown in Section 1.

1. Use the appropriate technical manual for generator reassembly.
2. Lift engine with hoist.
3. Position engine over skid and lower front of engine to skid.
4. Assemble mounting hardware to front engine mounting supports.
5. Attach rear engine mounting supports to engine (if used), install the hardware tight enough to hold the mounting plate to the flywheel housing.
6. Position and lower rear of engine to skid.
7. Assemble mounting hardware to rear engine mounts and skid. Do not tighten at this time.
8. Clean all preservative materials from machined surfaces of the flywheel and flywheel housing.
9. Install generator drive disc guide pin(s) (if used) to flywheel.

   Note: Either a stud as a drive disc guide pin or fabricate one by removing the hex head from a bolt. Remove any burrs.
10. Clean all dust and debris from generator drive disc.
11. Position generator behind engine. Lower generator behind engine and engage flex drive with guide pin(s) (align as necessary). Do not force the alignment of the components. Shift the generator from side to side or raise or lower with a hoist as necessary.
12. Install mounting bolts between generator adapter and flywheel housing. Do not final tighten at this time.
13. Tighten the extreme bottom four bolts to seat adapter plate to the flywheel housing.
14. Place a 0.13 mm (0.005 in.) feeler gauge between the adapter plate and flywheel housing at the extreme top position. Raise the generator until the gauge is snug. Reduce tension enough to remove the feeler gauge. Tighten and torque all generator adapter bolts to flywheel housing. Torque hardware to values given in Section 1—Specifications, Generator.
15. Install all drive disc bolts attaching drive discs to flywheel. Do not final tighten at this time. Remove drive disc guide pin(s) (if used) and install the last drive disc bolt.
16. Check for complete drive disc engagement of the pilot diameter of the flywheel. If the drive discs are not completely engaged into the pilot diameter, note location of improper engagement and follow Prestart Test Sequence at the end of this procedure.
17. At this point in the assembly procedure the weight of the rear portion of the engine and generator can be supported by a single hoist.
18. Install shims at the front generator crossmember to support the engine/generator at the present height. Lower the generator down onto the shims.
19. Install shims at rear generator crossmember. Place shims so that force is equally distributed on all shim stacks.
20. Install generator mounting bolts through all shim stacks, tighten, and torque. Torque hardware to values given in Section 1—Specifications, Generator. Use values shown in Appendix D—General Torque Specifications when no specific values are shown in Section 1.

21. Tighten and torque the hardware which retains the rear engine supports to the skid and flywheel housing. Remove chains or slings used for suspending generator.

22. Tighten and torque engine front mounting bolts.

23. Do not install generator fan guard at this time.

24. Follow the Prestart Test Sequence.

8.3.2 Rigid Mount Models 900/1000 kW with Detroit Diesel 24V-71TA Engine

Rigid mount models do not use rubber cushion mounts between generator set and skid. The generator is mounted directly to the skid. This reassembly procedure is intended to minimize bending at the rear face of the engine block and to ensure correct engagement of the generator drive discs into the pilot bore of the flywheel. To provide complete reassembly information this procedure includes installation of the engine to the generator set skid.

Use values given in Section 1—Specifications, Generator for torquing hardware. Use values shown in Appendix D—General Torque Specifications when no specific values are shown in Section 1.

1. Use the appropriate technical manual for generator reassembly.

2. Lift engine with hoist.

3. Position engine over skid and lower front of engine to skid.

4. Assemble mounting hardware to front engine mounting supports.

5. Attach rear engine mounting supports to engine (if used), install the hardware tight enough to hold the mounting plate to the flywheel housing.

6. Position and lower rear of engine to skid.

7. Assemble mounting hardware to rear engine mounts and skid. Do not tighten at this time.

8. Clean all preservative materials from machined surfaces of the flywheel and flywheel housing.

9. Install generator drive disc guide pin(s) (if used) to flywheel.

   Note: Either a stud as a drive disc guide pin or fabricate one by removing the hex head from a bolt. Remove any burrs.

10. Clean all dust and debris from generator drive disc.

11. Thread lower nut on generator support down against mounting plate and thread upper nut down to raise mounting plate upward. In this position the generator support will be fully retracted toward generator and the generator support will provide maximum clearance between generator support and skid when generator in installed.

12. Position generator behind engine. Lower generator behind engine and engage flex drive with guide pin(s) (align as necessary). Do not force the alignment of the components. Shift the generator from side to side or raise or lower with a hoist as necessary.

13. Install mounting bolts between generator adapter and flywheel housing. Do not final tighten at this time.

14. Tighten the extreme bottom four bolts to seat adapter plate to the flywheel housing.

15. Place a 0.13 mm (0.005 in.) feeler gauge between the adapter plate and flywheel housing at the extreme top position. Raise the generator until the gauge is snug. Reduce tension enough to remove the feeler gauge. Tighten and torque all generator adapter bolts to flywheel housing. Torque hardware to values given in Section 1—Specifications, Generator.

16. Install all drive disc bolts attaching drive discs to flywheel. Do not final tighten at this time. Remove drive disc guide pin(s) (if used) and install the last drive disc bolt.

17. Check for complete drive disc engagement of the pilot diameter of the flywheel. If the drive discs are not completely engaged into the pilot diameter, note location of improper engagement and follow Prestart Test Sequence at the end of this procedure.

18. Tighten and torque bolts attaching generator supports to the skid.

19. Thread lower nuts with hardened washers on supports until nuts are snug against generator mounting plate. Use a wrench to tighten the nuts an additional 1/4-1/2 turn.

20. Release the tension of the hoist. Remove chains or slings used for suspending generator.

21. Tighten and torque top support nuts with hardened washers to generator. Torque hardware to values given in Section 1—Specifications, Generator.

22. Tighten and torque the hardware which retains the rear engine supports to the skid and flywheel housing.

23. Tighten and torque engine front mounting bolts.

24. Do not install generator fan guard at this time.

25. Follow the Prestart Test Sequence.

8.3.3 Prestart Test Sequence

Use the following prestart test sequence to assure complete seating of the generator drive discs in the pilot diameter of the flywheel.

1. Verify that the fuel rack is closed.

2. Disconnect DC power leads to the governor actuator. Tape to insulate terminals.

3. Connect batteries to battery cables. Start generator set and test emergency stop and air damper operation. Disconnect battery. Reset air damper(s).

4. Reconnect battery and crank engine for approximately 5 seconds or long enough to provide at least 10 engine revolutions. Disconnect battery.

5. Torque drive disc bolts using values given in Section 1—Specifications, Generator and in the sequence shown in Figure 8-1. Torque the bolts in the appropriate sequence and then check the torque in each bolt in a clockwise direction.

6. Check torque on all engine components.

7. Install fan guard on generator.

8. Reinstall controller. Reconnect all controller-to-engine and engine-to-generator harnesses and wiring. Refer to wiring diagrams as required.

9. Reconnect fuel, cooling, and exhaust systems that were disconnected during disassembly. Reconnect output leads or load circuit cables at generator. Open fuel supply valve.

10. Reconnect starting batteries, negative lead last. Connect any AC-powered accessories such as battery charger, block heater, fuel transfer pump, etc.

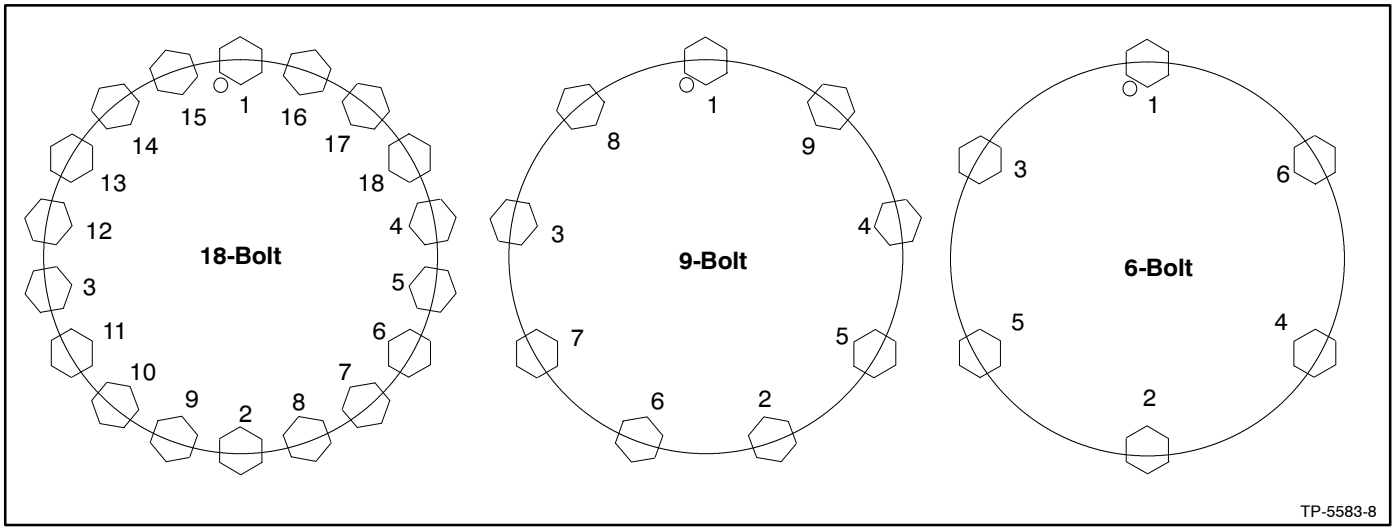


Figure 8-1 Drive Disc Bolt Tightening Sequence

Notes

9.1 Voltage Reconnection Procedure

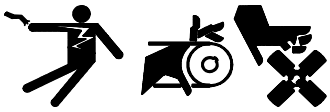
This reconnection procedure details voltage reconnections only. If frequency changes are required, governor and voltage regulator will need adjustment. See Generator Frequency Change and Adjustment for information regarding frequency adjustment.

To illustrate the proper reconnection of 10- and 12-lead generator sets, the following information is provided. In all cases, follow the National Electrical Code (NEC) guidelines.

Reconnect the stator leads of the generator set if a different output phase or voltage is desired. Refer to the following procedure and the connection schematics following. Follow all safety precautions at the front of this manual and in the text during this procedure.

Note: Affix notice to generator set after reconnecting to a voltage different than the nameplate. Order voltage reconnection decal 246242 from authorized service distributors/dealers.

⚠ WARNING

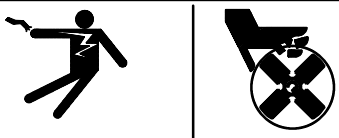


Accidental starting.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect the battery cables before working on the generator set. Remove the negative (-) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery.

Disabling the generator set. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the generator set or connected equipment, disable the generator set as follows: (1) Move the generator set master switch to the OFF position. (2) Disconnect the power to the battery charger. (3) Remove the battery cables, negative (-) lead first. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent starting of the generator set by an automatic transfer switch, remote start/stop switch, or engine start command from a remote computer.

⚠ WARNING



Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Operate the generator set only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place.

Grounding electrical equipment. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Electrocution is possible whenever electricity is present. Open the main circuit breakers of all power sources before servicing the equipment. Configure the installation to electrically ground the generator set, transfer switch, and related equipment and electrical circuits to comply with applicable codes and standards. Never contact electrical leads or appliances when standing in water or on wet ground because these conditions increase the risk of electrocution.

Short circuits. Hazardous voltage/current can cause severe injury or death. Short circuits can cause bodily injury and/or equipment damage. Do not contact electrical connections with tools or jewelry while making adjustments or repairs. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment.

1. Move generator set master switch to OFF/RESET position.

2. Disconnect engine starting battery, negative (-) lead first. Disconnect power to battery charger (if equipped).

3. Select desired voltage connection from Figure 9-1. Route leads through current transformers and connect according to the diagram for desired phase and voltage.

   Note: Position current transformers CT1, CT2, and CT3 with dot or HI side toward generator set.

   Note: Current transformers (CTs) are only used on generator sets equipped with controllers with meters and/or safeguard circuit breakers.

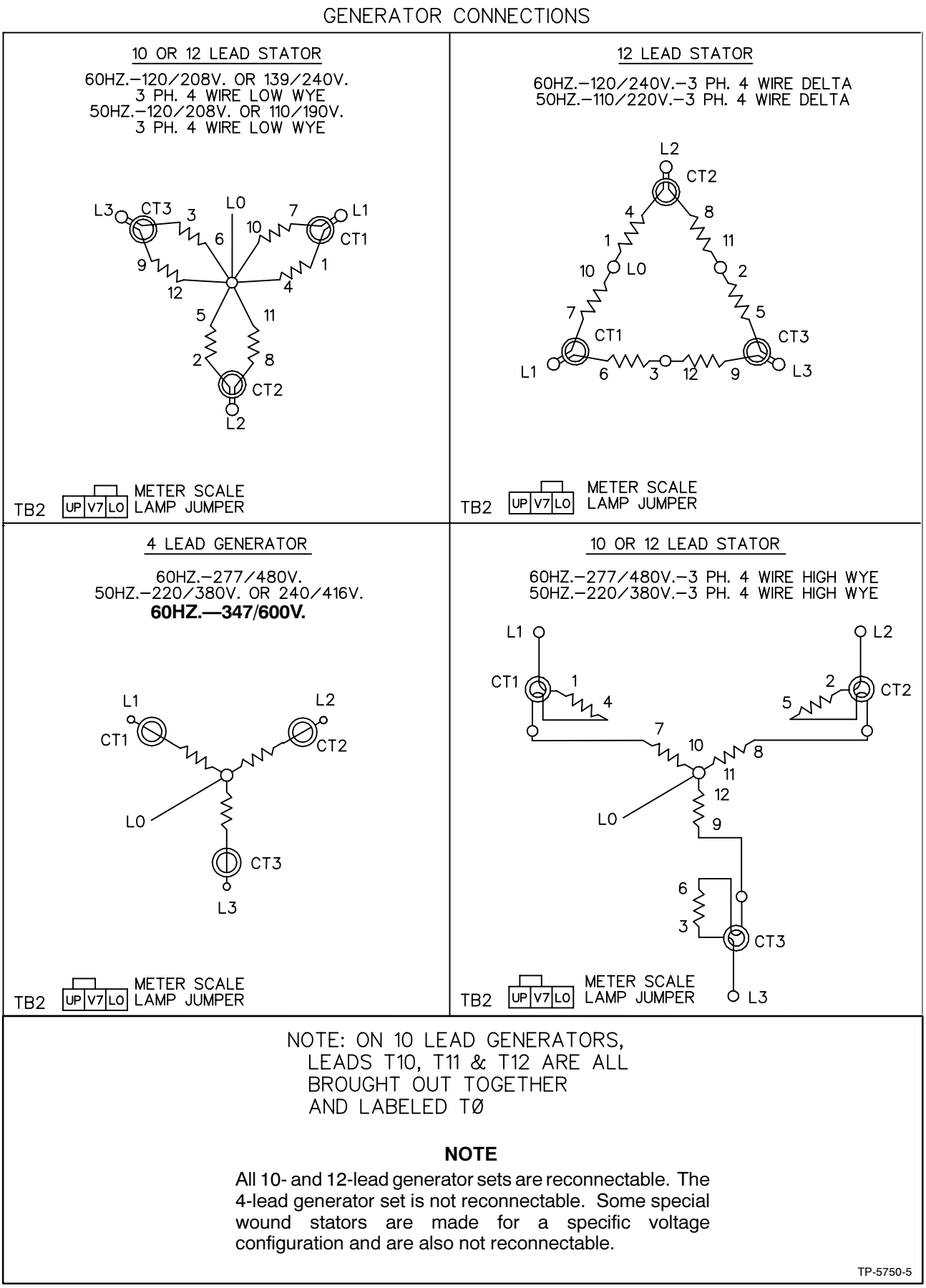
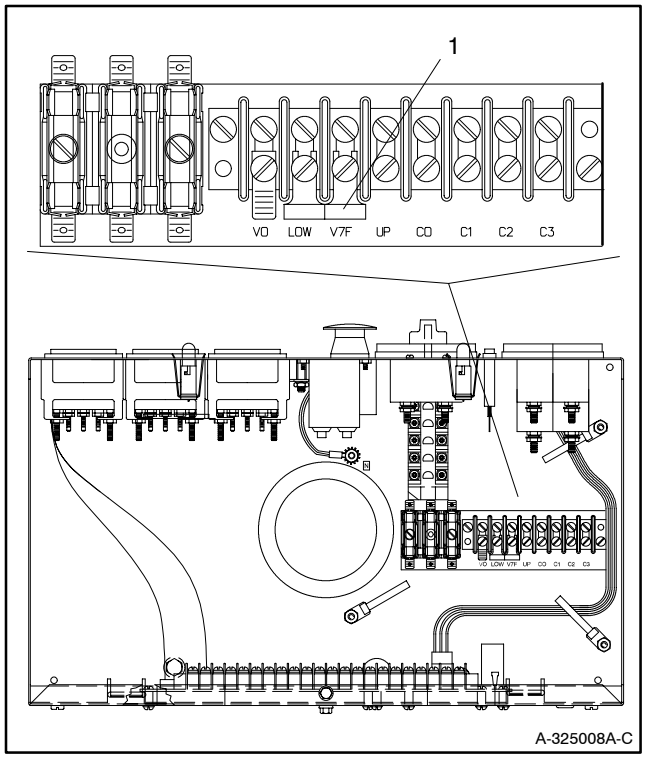


Figure 9-1 Generator Reconnections

4. If controller is equipped with meters, remove controller cover and reposition meter scale lamp jumper (see Figure 9-2), if necessary, to match proper position for desired voltage (shown in Figure 9-1). Replace cover.



1. Lamp Jumper

Figure 9-2 Meter Scale Lamp Jumper

5. If the generator set is equipped with the overvoltage kit, verify correct use of the J1 jumper on the overvoltage circuit board . Install the J1 jumper if the generator set is connected for 139/240 (low wye) or 277/480 volts (high wye) 3-phase, 4-wire, 60 Hz. Remove the J1 jumper for all other voltages. Replace controller cover.

6. Turn the phase selector switch to the L1-L2 position (1-phase or 3-phase depending on generator connection) if the controller is equipped with meters. Connect a voltmeter across leads L1 and L2 if the controller is not equipped with meters.

   Note: High voltage may damage equipment. Be sure that line circuit breakers, transfer switch(es), and any other accessories using line voltage are sized for the voltage selected.

7. Reconnect starting battery, negative lead last. Move generator master switch to the RUN position to start the generator set. Check voltmeter for proper voltage. Adjust voltage if necessary with the voltage adjustment potentiometer on the voltage regulator or switchgear. Use the appropriate technical manual for voltage regulator adjustment. STOP generator set when adjustment is complete.

9.2 Generator Frequency Change and Adjustment

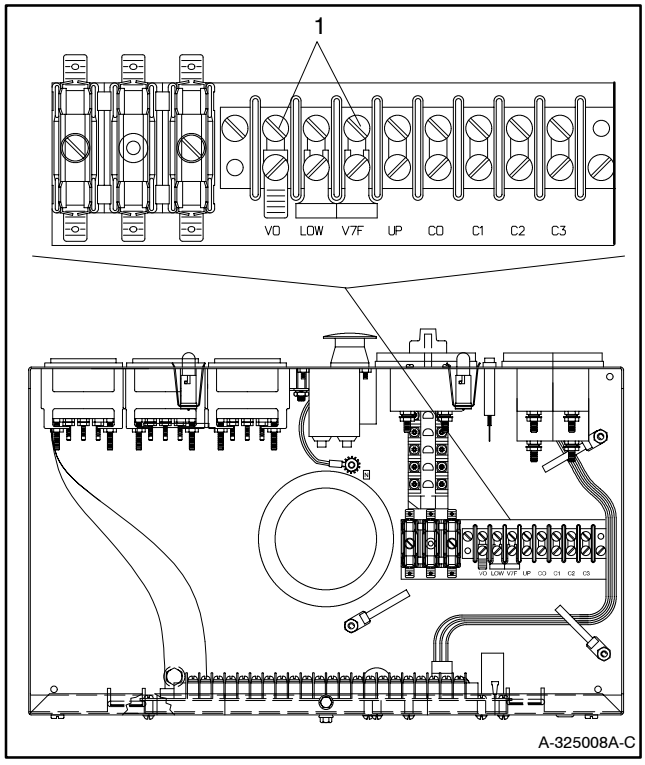
9.2.1 Frequency Change

Use the appropriate technical manual for voltage regulator adjustment.

9.2.2 Frequency Adjustment

Check the frequency meter for a no-load reading of 63 Hz for 60 Hz operation and 53 Hz for 50 Hz operation to determine correct frequency operation. Check for 50 Hz and 60 Hz operation at no load. Connect a frequency meter across V0 and V7 on the control board terminal strip (generator set must not be running while making connections) if the controller is not equipped with a frequency meter. Refer to Figure 9-3.

To adjust governor speed, refer to Section 7—Component Testing and Adjustment, Governors.



1. Frequency Meter Connection Points

Figure 9-3 Frequency Meter Connections

Notes

Appendix A Abbreviations

The following list contains abbreviations that may appear in this publication.

A, amp	ampere
ABDC	after bottom dead center
AC	alternating current
A/D	analog to digital
ADC	analog to digital converter
adj.	adjust, adjustment
ADV	advertising dimensional drawing
AHWT	anticipatory high water temperature
AISI	American Iron and Steel Institute
ALOP	anticipatory low oil pressure
alt.	alternator
Al	aluminum
ANSI	American National Standards Institute (formerly American Standards Association, ASA)
AO	anticipatory only
API	American Petroleum Institute
approx.	approximate, approximately
AR	as required, as requested
AS	as supplied, as stated, as suggested
ASE	American Society of Engineers
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
assy.	assembly
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
ATDC	after top dead center
ATS	automatic transfer switch
auto.	automatic
aux.	auxiliary
A/V	audiovisual
avg.	average
AVR	automatic voltage regulator
AWG	American Wire Gauge
AWM	appliance wiring material
bat.	battery
BBDC	before bottom dead center
BC	battery charger, battery charging
BCA	battery charging alternator
BCI	Battery Council International
BDC	before dead center
BHP	brake horsepower
blk.	black (paint color), block (engine)
blk. htr.	block heater
BMEP	brake mean effective pressure
bps	bits per second
br.	brass
BTDC	before top dead center
Btu	British thermal unit
Btu/min.	British thermal units per minute
C	Celsius, centigrade
cal.	calorie
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CB	circuit breaker
cc	cubic centimeter
CCA	cold cranking amps
ccw.	counterclockwise
CEC	Canadian Electrical Code
cert.	certificate, certification, certified
cfh	cubic feet per hour
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CG	center of gravity
CID	cubic inch displacement
CL	centerline
cm	centimeter
CMOS	complementary metal oxide substrate (semiconductor)
cogen.	cogeneration
com	communications (port)
coml	commercial
Coml/Rec	Commercial/Recreational
conn.	connection
cont.	continued
CPVC	chlorinated polyvinyl chloride
crit.	critical
CRT	cathode ray tube
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
CT	current transformer
Cu	copper
cu. in.	cubic inch
cw.	clockwise
CWC	city water-cooled
cyl.	cylinder
D/A	digital to analog
DAC	digital to analog converter
dB	decibel
dBA	decibel (A weighted)
DC	direct current
DCR	direct current resistance
deg., °	degree
dept.	department
dia.	diameter
DI/EO	dual inlet/end outlet
DIN	Deutsches Institut fur Normung e. V. (also Deutsche Industrie Normenausschuss)
DIP	dual inline package
DPDT	double-pole, double-throw
DPST	double-pole, single-throw
DS	disconnect switch
DVR	digital voltage regulator
E, emer.	emergency (power source)
EDI	electronic data interchange
EFR	emergency frequency relay
e.g.	for example (*exempli gratia)*
EG	electronic governor
EGSA	Electrical Generating Systems Association
EIA	Electronic Industries Association
EI/EO	end inlet/end outlet
EMI	electromagnetic interference
emiss.	emission
eng.	engine
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPS	emergency power system
ER	emergency relay
ES	engineering special, engineered special
ESD	electrostatic discharge
est.	estimated
E-Stop	emergency stop
etc.	et cetera (and so forth)
exh.	exhaust
ext.	external
F	Fahrenheit, female
fglass.	fiberglass
FHM	flat head machine (screw)
fl. oz.	fluid ounce
flex.	flexible
freq.	frequency
FS	full scale
ft.	foot, feet
ft. lb.	foot pounds (torque)
ft./min.	feet per minute
g	gram
ga.	gauge (meters, wire size)
gal.	gallon
gen.	generator
genset	generator set
GFI	ground fault interrupter
GND, ⏚	ground
gov.	governor
gph	gallons per hour
gpm	gallons per minute
gr.	grade, gross
GRD	equipment ground
gr. wt.	gross weight
H x W x D	height by width by depth
HC	hex cap
HCHT	high cylinder head temperature
HD	heavy duty
HET	high exhaust temperature, high engine temperature
hex	hexagon
Hg	mercury (element)
HH	hex head
HHC	hex head cap
HP	horsepower
hr.	hour
HS	heat shrink
hsg.	housing
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
HWT	high water temperature
Hz	hertz (cycles per second)
IC	integrated circuit
ID	inside diameter, identification
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IMS	improved motor starting
in.	inch
in. H_2O	inches of water
in. Hg	inches of mercury
in. lb.	inch pounds
Inc.	incorporated
ind.	industrial
int.	internal
int./ext.	internal/external
I/O	input/output
IP	iron pipe
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
J	joule
JIS	Japanese Industry Standard

k	kilo (1000)
K	kelvin
kA	kiloampere
KB	kilobyte (2^{10} bytes)
kg	kilogram
kg/cm^2	kilograms per square centimeter
kgm	kilogram-meter
kg/m^3	kilograms per cubic meter
kHz	kilohertz
kJ	kilojoule
km	kilometer
kOhm, kΩ	kilo-ohm
kPa	kilopascal
kph	kilometers per hour
kV	kilovolt
kVA	kilovolt ampere
kVAR	kilovolt ampere reactive
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
kWm	kilowatt mechanical
L	liter
LAN	local area network
L x W x H	length by width by height
lb.	pound, pounds
lbm/ft^3	pounds mass per cubic feet
LCB	line circuit breaker
LCD	liquid crystal display
ld. shd.	load shed
LED	light emitting diode
Lph	liters per hour
Lpm	liters per minute
LOP	low oil pressure
LP	liquefied petroleum
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LS	left side
L_{wa}	sound power level, A weighted
LWL	low water level
LWT	low water temperature
m	meter, milli (1/1000)
M	mega (10^6 when used with SI units), male
m^3	cubic meter
m^3/min.	cubic meters per minute
mA	milliampere
man.	manual
max.	maximum
MB	megabyte (2^{20} bytes)
MCM	one thousand circular mils
MCCB	molded-case circuit breaker
meggar	megohmmeter
MHz	megahertz
mi.	mile
mil	one one-thousandth of an inch
min.	minimum, minute
misc.	miscellaneous
MJ	megajoule
mJ	millijoule
mm	millimeter
mOhm, mΩ	milliohm
MOhm, MΩ	megohm
MOV	metal oxide varistor
MPa	megapascal
mpg	miles per gallon
mph	miles per hour
MS	military standard
m/sec.	meters per second
MTBF	mean time between failure
MTBO	mean time between overhauls
mtg.	mounting
MW	megawatt
mW	milliwatt
μF	microfarad
N, norm.	normal (power source)
NA	not available, not applicable
nat. gas	natural gas
NBS	National Bureau of Standards
NC	normally closed
NEC	National Electrical Code
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
Nm	newton meter
NO	normally open
no., nos.	number, numbers
NPS	National Pipe, Straight
NPSC	National Pipe, Straight-coupling
NPT	National Standard taper pipe thread per general use
NPTF	National Pipe, Taper-Fine
NR	not required, normal relay
ns	nanosecond
OC	overcrank
OD	outside diameter
OEM	original equipment manufacturer
OF	overfrequency
opt.	option, optional
OS	oversize, overspeed
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OV	overvoltage
oz.	ounce
p., pp.	page, pages
PC	personal computer
PCB	printed circuit board
pF	picofarad
PF	power factor
ph., ∅	phase
PHC	Phillips head crimptite (screw)
PHH	Phillips hex head (screw)
PHM	pan head machine (screw)
PLC	programmable logic control
PMG	permanent-magnet generator
pot	potentiometer, potential
ppm	parts per million
PROM	programmable read-only memory
psi	pounds per square inch
pt.	pint
PTC	positive temperature coefficient
PTO	power takeoff
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
qt.	quart, quarts
qty.	quantity
R	replacement (emergency) power source
rad.	radiator, radius
RAM	random access memory
RDO	relay driver output
ref.	reference
rem.	remote
Res/Coml	Residential/Commercial
RFI	radio frequency interference
RH	round head
RHM	round head machine (screw)
rly.	relay
rms	root mean square
rnd.	round
ROM	read only memory
rot.	rotate, rotating
rpm	revolutions per minute
RS	right side
RTV	room temperature vulcanization
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
scfm	standard cubic feet per minute
SCR	silicon controlled rectifier
s, sec.	second
SI	*Systeme international d'unites,* International System of Units
SI/EO	side in/end out
sil.	silencer
SN	serial number
SPDT	single-pole, double-throw
SPST	single-pole, single-throw
spec, specs	specification(s)
sq.	square
sq. cm	square centimeter
sq. in.	square inch
SS	stainless steel
std.	standard
stl.	steel
tach.	tachometer
TD	time delay
TDC	top dead center
TDEC	time delay engine cooldown
TDEN	time delay emergency to normal
TDES	time delay engine start
TDNE	time delay normal to emergency
TDOE	time delay off to emergency
TDON	time delay off to normal
temp.	temperature
term.	terminal
TIF	telephone influence factor
TIR	total indicator reading
tol.	tolerance
turbo.	turbocharger
typ.	typical (same in multiple locations)
UF	underfrequency
UHF	ultrahigh frequency
UL	Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc.
UNC	unified coarse thread (was NC)
UNF	unified fine thread (was NF)
univ.	universal
US	undersize, underspeed
UV	ultraviolet, undervoltage
V	volt
VAC	volts alternating current
VAR	voltampere reactive
VDC	volts direct current
VFD	vacuum fluorescent display
VGA	video graphics adapter
VHF	very high frequency
W	watt
WCR	withstand and closing rating
w/	with
w/o	without
wt.	weight
xfmr	transformer

Appendix B Common Hardware Application Guidelines

Use the information below and on the following pages to identify proper fastening techniques when no specific reference for reassembly is made.

Bolt/Screw Length: When bolt/screw length is not given, use Figure 1 as a guide. As a general rule, a minimum length of one thread beyond the nut and a maximum length of 1/2 the bolt/screw diameter beyond the nut is the preferred method.

Washers and Nuts: Use split lock washers as a bolt locking device where specified. Use SAE flat washers with whiz nuts, spiralock nuts, or standard nuts and preloading (torque) of the bolt in all other applications.

See Appendix C, General Torque Specifications, and other torque specifications in the service literature.

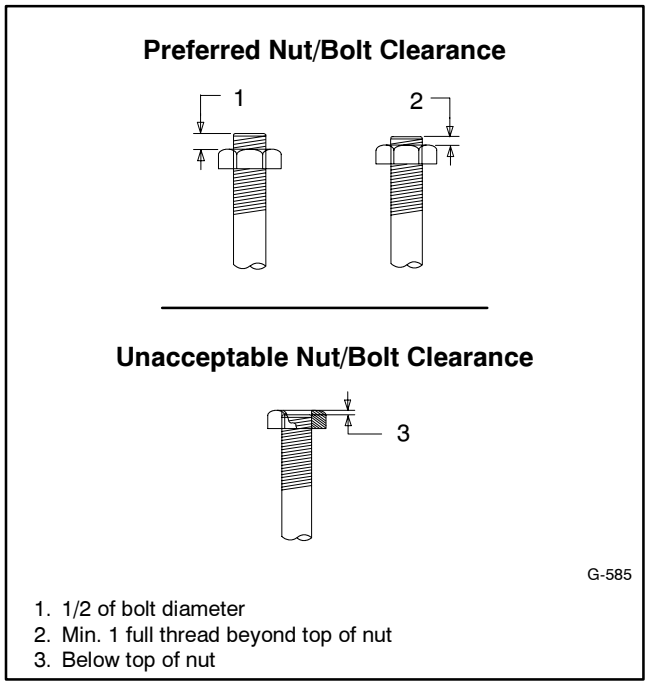


Figure 1 Acceptable Bolt Lengths

Steps for common hardware application:

1. Determine entry hole type: round or slotted.

2. Determine exit hole type: fixed female thread (weld nut), round, or slotted.

   For round and slotted exit holes, determine if hardware is greater than 1/2 inch in diameter, or 1/2 inch in diameter or less. Hardware that is *greater than 1/2 inch* in diameter takes a standard nut and SAE washer. Hardware *1/2 inch or less* in diameter can take a properly torqued whiz nut or spiralock nut. See Figure 2.

3. Follow these SAE washer rules after determining exit hole type:

   a. Always use a washer between hardware and a slot.

   b. Always use a washer under a nut (see 2 above for exception).

   c. Use a washer under a bolt when the female thread is fixed (weld nut).

4. Refer to Figure 2, which depicts the preceding hardware configuration possibilities.

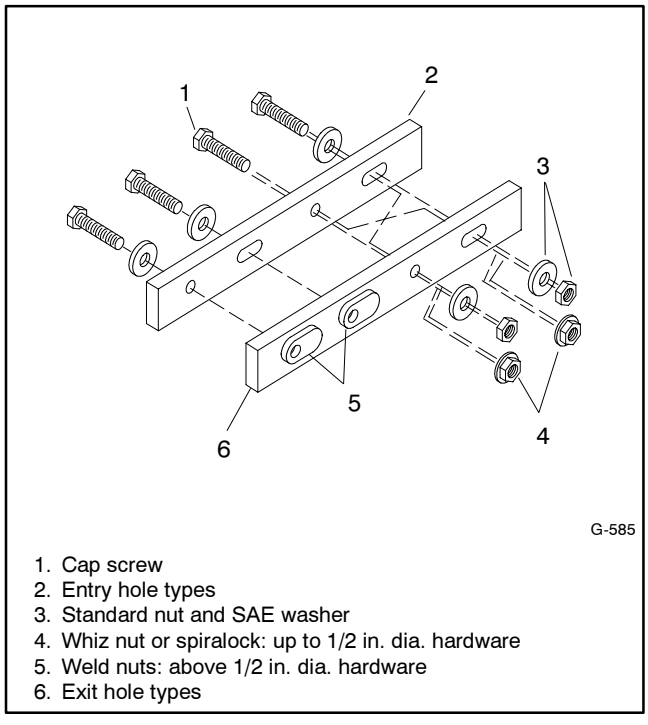


Figure 2 Acceptable Hardware Combinations

Appendix C General Torque Specifications

Use the following torque specifications when service literature instructions give no specific torque values. The charts list values for new plated, zinc phosphate, or oiled threads. Increase values by 15% for nonplated threads. All torque values are +0%/–10%.

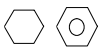
American Standard Fasteners Torque Specifications					
		Assembled into Cast Iron or Steel			Assembled into Aluminum
Size	Torque Measurement	Grade 2	Grade 5	Grade 8	Grade 2 or 5
8-32	Nm (in. lb.)	1.8 (16)	2.3 (20)	—	1.8 (16)
10-24	Nm (in. lb.)	2.9 (26)	3.6 (32)	—	2.9 (26)
10-32	Nm (in. lb.)	2.9 (26)	3.6 (32)	—	2.9 (26)
1/4-20	Nm (in. lb.)	6.8 (60)	10.8 (96)	14.9 (132)	6.8 (60)
1/4-28	Nm (in. lb.)	8.1 (72)	12.2 (108)	16.3 (144)	8.1 (72)
5/16-18	Nm (in. lb.)	13.6 (120)	21.7 (192)	29.8 (264)	13.6 (120)
5/16-24	Nm (in. lb.)	14.9 (132)	23.1 (204)	32.5 (288)	14.9 (132)
3/8-16	Nm (ft. lb.)	24.0 (18)	38.0 (28)	53.0 (39)	24.0 (18)
3/8-24	Nm (ft. lb.)	27.0 (20)	42.0 (31)	60.0 (44)	27.0 (20)
7/16-14	Nm (ft. lb.)	39.0 (29)	60.0 (44)	85.0 (63)	—
7/16-20	Nm (ft. lb.)	43.0 (32)	68.0 (50)	95.0 (70)	—
1/2-13	Nm (ft. lb.)	60.0 (44)	92.0 (68)	130.0 (96)	—
1/2-20	Nm (ft. lb.)	66.0 (49)	103.0 (76)	146.0 (108)	—
9/16-12	Nm (ft. lb.)	81.0 (60)	133.0 (98)	187.0 (138)	—
9/16-18	Nm (ft. lb.)	91.0 (67)	148.0 (109)	209.0 (154)	—
5/8-11	Nm (ft. lb.)	113.0 (83)	183.0 (135)	259.0 (191)	—
5/8-18	Nm (ft. lb.)	128.0 (94)	208.0 (153)	293.0 (216)	—
3/4-10	Nm (ft. lb.)	199.0 (147)	325.0 (240)	458.0 (338)	—
3/4-16	Nm (ft. lb.)	222.0 (164)	363.0 (268)	513.0 (378)	—
1-8	Nm (ft. lb.)	259.0 (191)	721.0 (532)	1109.0 (818)	—
1-12	Nm (ft. lb.)	283.0 (209)	789.0 (582)	1214.0 (895)	—

Metric Fasteners Torque Specifications, Measured in Nm (ft. lb.)				
	Assembled into Cast Iron or Steel			Assembled into Aluminum
Size (mm)	Grade 5.8	Grade 8.8	Grade 10.9	Grade 5.8 or 8.8
M6 x 1.00	5.6 (4)	9.9 (7)	14.0 (10)	5.6 (4)
M8 x 1.25	13.6 (10)	25.0 (18)	35.0 (26)	13.6 (10)
M8 x 1.00	21.0 (16)	25.0 (18)	35.0 (26)	21.0 (16)
M10 x 1.50	27.0 (20)	49.0 (35)	68.0 (50)	27.0 (20)
M10 x 1.25	39.0 (29)	49.0 (35)	68.0 (50)	39.0 (29)
M12 x 1.75	47.0 (35)	83.0 (61)	117.0 (86)	—
M12 x 1.50	65.0 (48)	88.0 (65)	125.0 (92)	—
M14 x 2.00	74.0 (55)	132.0 (97)	185.0 (136)	—
M14 x 1.50	100.0 (74)	140.0 (103)	192.0 (142)	—
M16 x 2.00	115.0 (85)	200.0 (148)	285.0 (210)	—
M16 x 1.50	141.0 (104)	210.0 (155)	295.0 (218)	—
M18 x 2.50	155.0 (114)	275.0 (203)	390.0 (288)	—
M18 x 1.50	196.0 (145)	305.0 (225)	425.0 (315)	—

Appendix D Common Hardware Identification

Screw/Bolts/Studs	
Head Styles	
Hex Head or Machine Head	
Hex Head or Machine Head with Washer	
Flat Head (FHM)	
Round Head (RHM)	
Pan Head	
Hex Socket Head Cap or Allen™ Head Cap	
Hex Socket Head or Allen™ Head Shoulder Bolt	
Sheet Metal Screw	
Stud	
Drive Styles	
Hex	
Hex and Slotted	
Phillips®	
Slotted	
Hex Socket	

Nuts	
Nut Styles	
Hex Head	
Lock or Elastic	
Square	
Cap or Acorn	
Wing	
Washers	
Washer Styles	
Plain	
Split Lock or Spring	
Spring or Wave	
External Tooth Lock	
Internal Tooth Lock	
Internal-External Tooth Lock	

Hardness Grades	
American Standard	
Grade 2	
Grade 5	
Grade 8	
Grade 8/9 (Hex Socket Head)	
Metric	
Number stamped on hardware; 5.8 shown	

Allen™ head screw is a trademark of Holo-Krome Co.

Phillips® screw is a registered trademark of Phillips Screw Company.

Sample Dimensions

American Standard (Screws, Bolts, Studs, and Nuts)

1/4-20 x 1

- Length In Inches (Screws and Bolts)
- Threads Per Inch
- Major Thread Diameter In Fractional Inches Or Screw Number Size

Metric (Screws, Bolts, Studs, and Nuts)

M8-1.25 x 20

- Length In Millimeters (Screws and Bolts)
- Distance Between Threads In Millimeters
- Major Thread Diameter In Millimeters

Plain Washers

9/32 x 5/8 x 1/16

- Thickness
- External Dimension
- Internal Dimension

Lock Washers

5/8

- Internal Dimension

Notes

DDC/MTU Power Generation
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