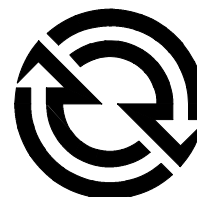


Installation

SPECTRUM®

DETROIT DIESEL



Industrial Generator Sets

Models:

20–2000 kW



Supplement to MP-5700 7/93b

MP-6148 10/01

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
------------------	-----------------------

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
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_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Engine Identification

Record the product identification information from the engine nameplate.

Manufacturer _____

Model Designation _____

Serial Number _____

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Please contact a local authorized distributor/dealer for sales, service, or other information about Spectrum products.

- Look on the product or in the information included with the product
- Consult the Yellow Pages under the heading Generators—Electric
- Outside the USA and Canada, call the nearest regional office

Africa, Europe, Middle East

London Regional Office
Langley, Slough, England
Phone: (44) 1753-580-771
Fax: (44) 1753-580-036

Australia

Australia Regional Office
Queensland, Australia
Phone: (617) 3893-0061
Fax: (617) 3893-0072

China

China Regional Office
Shanghai, People's Republic of China
Phone: (86) 21-6482 1252
Fax: (86) 21-6482 1255

India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka

India Regional Office
Bangalore, India
Phone: (91) 80-2284270
(91) 80-2284279
Fax: (91) 80-2284286

Japan

Japan Regional Office
Tokyo, Japan
Phone: (813) 3440-4515
Fax: (813) 3440-2727

Latin America

Latin America Regional Office
Lakeland, Florida, USA
Phone: (941) 619-7568
Fax: (941) 701-7131

South East Asia

Singapore Regional Office
Singapore, Republic of Singapore
Phone: (65) 264-6422
Fax: (65) 264-6455

Xin:008:001

Notes

Section 1 Introduction

This manual provides installation instructions for 20-2000 kW generator sets and is a supplement to MP -5700. Use the additions in this manual in conjunction with MP -5700. Operation manuals and wiring diagram manuals are available separately.

Information in this publication represents data available at the time of print. The manufacturer of Spectrum® products reserves the right to change this publication and the products represented without notice and without any obligation or liability whatsoever.

Read 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 in Section 2. Keep this manual with the equipment for future reference.

Industrial power systems give years of dependable service if installed using the guidelines provided in this manual and in applicable codes. Incorrect installation can cause continuing problems.

Your authorized generator set distributor/dealer may also provide advice about or assistance with your installation.

This manual references several organizations and their codes that provide installation requirements and

guidelines such as the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Underwriter's Laboratories Inc. (UL).

- NFPA-54 National Fuel Gas Code
- NFPA-70 National Electrical Code®; the National Electrical Code is a registered trademark of the NFPA
- NFPA-99 Standard for Health Care Facilities
- NFPA-101 Life Safety Code
- NFPA-110 Emergency and Standby Power Systems
- UL-486A The Standard for Wire Connectors and Soldering Lugs for Use with Copper Conductors
- UL-486B The Standard for Wire Connectors for Use with Aluminum Conductors
- UL-486E Equipment Wiring Terminals for Use with Aluminum and/or Copper Conductors
- UL-2200 Stationary Engine Generator Assemblies

These organizations provide information specifically for US installations. Installers must comply with their respective national and local codes.

Section 2 Safety Precautions and Instructions

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.**

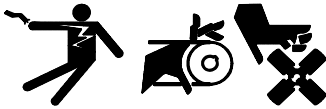
NOTE

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 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.

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 short circuits. Explosion can cause severe injury or death.

Short circuits can cause bodily injury and/or equipment damage. Disconnect the battery before generator set installation or maintenance. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment. Use tools with insulated handles. Remove the negative (-) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Never connect the negative (-) battery cable to the positive (+) connection terminal of the starter solenoid. Do not test the battery condition by shorting the terminals together.

Battery acid cleanup. Battery acid can cause severe injury or death.

Battery acid is electrically conductive and corrosive. Add 500 g (1 lb.) of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) to a container with 4 L (1 gal.) of water and mix the neutralizing solution. Pour the neutralizing solution on the spilled battery acid and continue to add the neutralizing solution to the spilled battery acid until all evidence of a chemical reaction (foaming) has ceased. Flush the resulting liquid with water and dry the area.

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 fuel system. A flash fire can cause severe injury or death.

Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks near the carburetor, fuel line, fuel filter, fuel pump, or other potential sources of spilled fuels or fuel vapors. Catch fuels in an approved container when removing the fuel line or carburetor.

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

Exhaust System

⚠ WARNING

Carbon monoxide. Can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. The exhaust system must be leakproof and routinely inspected.

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.

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.

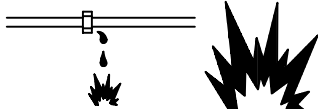
Carbon monoxide symptoms.

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.

Fuel System

⚠ WARNING


Explosive fuel vapors.
Can cause severe injury or death.

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

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.

LP liquid withdrawal fuel leaks. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Fuel leakage can cause an explosion. Check the LP liquid withdrawal gas fuel system for leakage by using a soap and water solution with the fuel system test pressurized to at least 90 psi (621 kPa). Do not use a soap solution containing either ammonia or chlorine because both prevent bubble formation. A successful test depends on the ability of the solution to bubble.

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.

Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Take additional precautions when using the following fuels:

Gasoline—Store gasoline only in approved red containers clearly marked GASOLINE.

Propane (LP)—Adequate ventilation is mandatory. Because propane is heavier than air, install propane gas detectors low in a room. Inspect the detectors per the manufacturer's instructions.

Natural Gas—Adequate ventilation is mandatory. Because natural gas rises, install natural gas detectors high in a room. Inspect the detectors per the manufacturer's instructions.

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.

Gas fuel leaks. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Fuel leakage can cause an explosion. Check the LP vapor gas or natural gas fuel system for leakage by using a soap and water solution with the fuel system test pressurized to 6–8 ounces per square inch (10–14 inches water column). Do not use a soap solution containing either ammonia or chlorine because both prevent bubble formation. A successful test depends on the ability of the solution to bubble.

Hazardous Noise

⚠ CAUTION



Hazardous noise.
Can cause hearing loss.

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

Hazardous Voltage/ Electrical Shock

⚠ DANGER



Hazardous voltage.
Will cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect all power sources before opening the enclosure.

(over 600 volts)

⚠ DANGER



Hazardous voltage.
Will cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect all power sources before servicing. Install the barrier after adjustments, maintenance, or servicing.

(over 600 volts)

⚠ WARNING



Hazardous voltage.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect all power sources before servicing. Install the barrier after adjustments, maintenance, or servicing.

(600 volts and under)

⚠ WARNING



Hazardous voltage.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect all power sources before opening the enclosure.


(600 volts and under)

⚠ 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.

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
<p>Hazardous voltage. Backfeed to the utility system can cause property damage, severe injury, or death.</p> <p>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.</p>

Grounding electrical equipment. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Electrocutation 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.

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.

Servicing the transfer switch. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Deenergize all power sources before servicing. Open the main circuit breakers of all transfer switch power sources and disable all generator sets as follows: (1) Move all generator set master controller switches to the OFF position. (2) Disconnect power to all battery chargers. (3) Disconnect all battery cables, negative (-) leads first. Reconnect negative (-) leads last when reconnecting the battery cables after servicing. Follow these precautions to prevent the starting of generator sets by an automatic transfer switch, remote start/stop switch, or engine start command from a remote computer. Before servicing any components inside the enclosure: (1) Remove all jewelry. (2) Stand on a dry, approved electrically insulated mat. (3) Test circuits with a voltmeter to verify that they are deenergized.


Installing accessories to the transfer switch transformer assembly. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. To prevent electrical shock, deenergize all power sources and then disconnect the harness plug before installing accessories that will be connected to transformer assembly primary terminals 76, 77, 78, and 79. Terminals are at line voltage. (*Models with BATS+, SATS, and SATS+ controls only*)


Installing accessories to the transfer switch transformer assembly. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. To prevent electrical shock, deenergize all power sources and then disconnect the harness plug before installing accessories that will be connected to the transformer assembly primary terminals on microprocessor logic models. Terminals are at line voltage.

Making line or auxiliary connections. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. To prevent electrical shock deenergize the normal power source before making any line or auxiliary connections.


Servicing the transfer switch controls and accessories within the enclosure. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect the transfer switch controls at the inline connector to deenergize the circuit boards and logic circuitry but allow the transfer switch to continue to supply power to the load. Disconnect all power sources to accessories that are mounted within the enclosure but are not wired through the controls and deenergized by inline connector separation. Test circuits with a voltmeter to verify that they are deenergized before servicing.


Heavy Equipment

⚠ WARNING

<p>Unbalanced weight. Improper lifting can cause severe injury or death and equipment damage.</p> <p>Do not use lifting eyes. Lift the generator set using lifting bars inserted through the lifting holes on the skid.</p>

⚠ WARNING

<p>Unbalanced weight. Improper lifting can cause severe injury or death and equipment damage.</p> <p>Use adequate lifting capacity. Never leave the transfer switch standing upright unless it is securely bolted in place or stabilized.</p>

Hot Parts


⚠ WARNING

<p>Hot coolant and steam. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Before removing the pressure cap, stop the generator set and allow it to cool. Then loosen the pressure cap to relieve pressure.</p>


⚠ WARNING

<p>Hot engine and exhaust system. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Do not work on the generator set until it cools.</p>

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.

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.

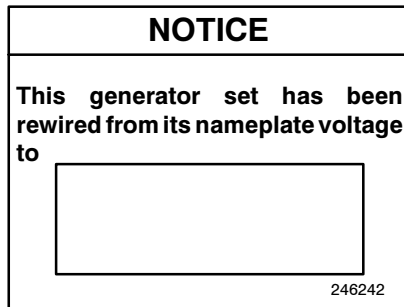
Moving Parts

⚠ WARNING

<p>Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Operate the generator set only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place.</p>

⚠ WARNING

<p>Rotating parts. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Operate the generator set only when all guards, screens, and covers are in place.</p>

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.

Notice



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

Hardware damage. The transfer switch 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.

NOTICE

Canadian installations only. For standby service connect the output of the generator set to a suitably rated transfer switch in accordance with Canadian Electrical Code, Part 1.

Section 3 Loading and Transporting

No additions to this section.

Location Factors

The location of the generator set must:

- Meet applicable fire rating codes and standards.
- Position the generator set over a noncombustible surface. If the mounting surface directly under or near the generator set is porous or deteriorates from exposure to engine fluids, construct a containment pan for spilled fuel, oil, coolant, and battery electrolyte. Do not allow accumulation of combustible materials under the generator set.

Section 5 Air Requirements

General

Battery compartment ventilation. To prevent the accumulation of explosive gases, ventilate compartments containing batteries.

Section 6 Exhaust Requirements

No additions to this section.

Section 7 Fuel Systems

No additions to this section.

Section 8 Electrical Requirements

Before installing the generator set, provide for electrical connections through conduit to the transfer switch and other accessories for the generator set. Carefully install the selected generator set accessories. Route wiring to the generator set through flexible connections. Comply with all applicable codes when installing a wiring system.

AC circuit protection. All AC circuits must include fuse or circuit breaker protection. Select a circuit breaker for up to 125% of the rated generator set output current. The circuit breaker must open all ungrounded connectors.

Batteries

Battery cables. A UL-2200 listed generator set requires battery cables with positive (+) lead boots. Factory-supplied and optional battery cables include positive (+) lead boots. When battery cables are not factory-supplied, source battery cables with positive (+) lead boots for UL-2200 compliance.

for proper operation. Because of the large number of accessories and possible combinations, this manual does not address specific applications. Refer to the submittal catalog accessory drawings and wiring diagrams for connection and location. Most field-installed accessory kits include installation instructions.

For customer-supplied wiring, select the wire temperature rating in Figure 8-1 based upon the following criteria:

- Select row 1, 2, 3, or 4 if the circuit rating is 110 amperes or less or requires #1 AWG (42.4 mm²) or smaller conductors.
- Select row 3 or 4 if the circuit rating is greater than 110 amperes or requires #1 AWG (42.4 mm²) or larger conductors.

Comply with applicable national and local codes when installing a wiring system.

Electrical Connections

Several electrical connections must be made between the generator set and other components of the system

Row	Temp. Rating	Copper (Cu) Only	Cu/Aluminum (Al) Combinations	Al Only
1	60°C (140°F) or 75°C (167°F)	Use No. * AWG, 60°C wire or use No. * AWG, 75°C wire	Use 60°C wire, either No. * AWG Cu, or No. * AWG Al or use 75°C wire, either No. * AWG Cu or No. * AWG Al	Use 60°C wire, No. * AWG or use 75°C wire, No. * AWG
2	60°C (140°F)	Use No. * AWG, 60°C wire	Use 60°C wire, either No. * AWG Cu or No. * AWG Al	Use 60°C wire, No. * AWG
3	75°C (167°F)	Use No. *† AWG, 75°C wire	Use 75°C wire, either No. *† AWG Cu or No. *† AWG Al	Use 75°C wire, No. *† AWG
4	90°C (194°F)	Use No. *† AWG, 90°C wire	Use 90°C wire, either No. *† AWG Cu or No. *† AWG Al	Use 90°C wire, No. *† AWG
<p>* The wire size for 60°C (140°F) wire is not required to be included in the marking. If included, the wire size is based on ampacities for the wire given in Table 310-16 of the National Electrical Code®, in ANSI/NFPA 70, and on 115% of the maximum current that the circuit carries under rated conditions. The National Electrical Code® is a registered trademark of the National Fire Protection Association, Inc.</p> <p>† Use the larger of the following conductors: the same size conductor as that used for the temperature test or one selected using the guidelines in the preceding footnote.</p>				

Figure 8-1 Terminal Markings for Various Temperature Ratings and Conductors

Terminal Connector Torque

Use the torque values shown in Figure 8-2 or Figure 8-3 for terminal connectors. Refer to UL-486A, UL-486B, and UL-486E for information on terminal connectors for aluminum and/or copper conductors. See Electrical Connections at the beginning of this section for information on the temperature rating of customer-supplied wire. Comply with applicable

national and local codes when installing a wiring system.

Note: If a connector has a clamp screw such as a slotted, hexagonal head screw with more than one means of tightening, test the connector using both applicable torque values provided in Figure 8-2.

Wire Size for Unit Connection	Tightening Torque, Nm (in. lb.)			
	Slot Head 4.7 mm (No. 10) or Larger*		Hexagonal Head—External Drive Socket Wrench	
AWG, kcmil (mm ²)	Slot Width <1.2 mm (0.047 in.) Slot Length <6.4 mm (0.25 in.)	Slot Width >1.2 mm (0.047 in.) Slot Length >6.4 mm (0.25 in.)	Split-Bolt Connectors	Other Connections
18–10 (0.82–5.3)	2.3 (20)	4.0 (35)	9.0 (80)	8.5 (75)
8 (8.4)	2.8 (25)	4.5 (40)	9.0 (80)	8.5 (75)
6–4 (13.3–21.2)	4.0 (35)	5.1 (45)	18.6 (165)	12.4 (110)
3 (26.7)	4.0 (35)	5.6 (50)	31.1 (275)	16.9 (150)
2 (33.6)	4.5 (40)	5.6 (50)	31.1 (275)	16.9 (150)
1 (42.4)	—	5.6 (50)	31.1 (275)	16.9 (150)
1/0–2/0 (53.5–67.4)	—	5.6 (50)	43.5 (385)	20.3 (180)
3/0–4/0 (85.0–107.2)	—	5.6 (50)	56.5 (500)	28.2 (250)
250–350 (127–177)	—	5.6 (50)	73.4 (650)	36.7 (325)
400 (203)	—	5.6 (50)	93.2 (825)	36.7 (325)
500 (253)	—	5.6 (50)	93.2 (825)	42.4 (375)
600–750 (304–380)	—	5.6 (50)	113.0 (1000)	42.4 (375)
800–1000 (406–508)	—	5.6 (50)	124.3 (1100)	56.5 (500)
1250–2000 (635–1016)	—	—	124.3 (1100)	67.8 (600)
* For values of slot width or length not corresponding to those specified, select the largest torque value associated with the conductor size. Slot width is the nominal design value. Slot length is to be measured at the bottom of the slot.				
Note: If a connector has a clamp screw such as a slotted, hexagonal head screw with more than one means of tightening, test the connector using both applicable torque values.				

Figure 8-2 Tightening Torque for Screw-Type Pressure Wire Connectors

Socket Size Across Flats, mm (in.)	Tightening Torque, Nm (in. lb.)
3.2 (1/8)	5.1 (45)
4.0 (5/32)	11.4 (100)
4.8 (3/16)	13.8 (120)
5.6 (7/32)	17.0 (150)
6.4 (1/4)	22.6 (200)
7.9 (5/16)	31.1 (275)
9.5 (3/8)	42.4 (375)
12.7 (1/2)	56.5 (500)
14.3 (9/16)	67.8 (600)
Note: For values of slot width or length not corresponding to those specified, select the largest torque value associated with the conductor size. Slot width is the nominal design value. Slot length is to be measured at the bottom of the slot.	

Figure 8-3 Tightening Torque for Pressure Wire Connectors with Internal-Drive Socket-Head Screws

Appendix A Abbreviations

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

A, amp	ampere	CG	center of gravity	fglass.	fiberglass
ABDC	after bottom dead center	CID	cubic inch displacement	FHM	flat head machine (screw)
AC	alternating current	CL	centerline	fl. oz.	fluid ounce
A/D	analog to digital	cm	centimeter	flex.	flexible
ADC	analog to digital converter	CMOS	complementary metal oxide substrate (semiconductor)	freq.	frequency
adj.	adjust, adjustment			FS	full scale
ADV	advertising dimensional drawing	cogen.	cogeneration	ft.	foot, feet
AHWT	anticipatory high water temperature	Com	communications (port)	ft. lbs.	foot pounds (torque)
AISI	American Iron and Steel Institute	conn.	connection	ft./min.	feet per minute
ALOP	anticipatory low oil pressure	cont.	continued	g	gram
alt.	alternator	CPVC	chlorinated polyvinyl chloride	ga.	gauge (meters, wire size)
Al	aluminum	crit.	critical	gal.	gallon
ANSI	American National Standards Institute (formerly American Standards Association, ASA)	CRT	cathode ray tube	gen.	generator
		CSA	Canadian Standards Association	genset	generator set
		CT	current transformer	GFI	ground fault interrupter
		Cu	copper	GND, ⊕	ground
AO	anticipatory only	cu. in.	cubic inch	gov.	governor
API	American Petroleum Institute	cw.	clockwise	gph	gallons per hour
approx.	approximate, approximately	CWC	city water-cooled	gpm	gallons per minute
AR	as required, as requested	cyl.	cylinder	gr.	grade, gross
AS	as supplied, as stated, as suggested	D/A	digital to analog	GRD	equipment ground
ASE	American Society of Engineers	DAC	digital to analog converter	gr. wt.	gross weight
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers	dB	decibel	H x W x D	height by width by depth
assy.	assembly	dBA	decibel (A weighted)	HC	hex cap
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	DC	direct current	HCHT	high cylinder head temperature
		DCR	direct current resistance	HD	heavy duty
ATDC	after top dead center	deg., °	degree	HET	high exhaust temperature
ATS	automatic transfer switch	dept.	department	hex	hexagon
auto.	automatic	dia.	diameter	Hg	mercury (element)
aux.	auxiliary	DI/EO	dual inlet/end outlet	HH	hex head
A/V	audiovisual	DIN	Deutsches Institut für Normung e. V. (also Deutsche Industrie Normenausschuss)	HHC	hex head cap
avg.	average			HP	horsepower
AVR	automatic voltage regulator	DIP	dual inline package	hr.	hour
AWG	American Wire Gauge	DPDT	double-pole, double-throw	HS	heat shrink
AWM	appliance wiring material	DPST	double-pole, single-throw	hsg.	housing
bat.	battery	DS	disconnect switch	HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
BBDC	before bottom dead center	DVR	digital voltage regulator		
BC	battery charger, battery charging	E, emer.	emergency (power source)	HWT	high water temperature
BCA	battery charging alternator	EDI	electronic data interchange	Hz	hertz (cycles per second)
BCI	Battery Council International	EFR	emergency frequency relay	IC	integrated circuit
BDC	before dead center	e.g.	for example (<i>exempli gratia</i>)	ID	inside diameter, identification
BHP	brake horsepower	EG	electronic governor	IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
blk.	black (paint color), block (engine)	EGSA	Electrical Generating Systems Association	IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
blk. htr.	block heater	EIA	Electronic Industries Association	IMS	improved motor starting
BMEP	brake mean effective pressure	EI/EO	end inlet/end outlet	in.	inch
bps	bits per second	EMI	electromagnetic interference	in. H ₂ O	inches of water
br.	brass	emiss.	emission	in. Hg	inches of mercury
BTDC	before top dead center	eng.	engine	in. lbs.	inch pounds
Btu	British thermal unit	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	Inc.	incorporated
Btu/min.	British thermal units per minute			ind.	industrial
C	Celsius, centigrade	EPS	emergency power system	int.	internal
cal.	calorie	ER	emergency relay	int./ext.	internal/external
CARB	California Air Resources Board	ES	engineering special, engineered special	I/O	input/output
CB	circuit breaker	ESD	electrostatic discharge	IP	iron pipe
cc	cubic centimeter	est.	estimated	ISO	International Organization for Standardization
CCA	cold cranking amps	E-Stop	emergency stop	J	joule
ccw.	counterclockwise	etc.	et cetera (and so forth)	JIS	Japanese Industry Standard
CEC	Canadian Electrical Code	exh.	exhaust	k	kilo (1000)
cfh	cubic feet per hour	ext.	external	K	kelvin
cfm	cubic feet per minute	F	Fahrenheit, female	KA	kiloampere
				KB	kilobyte (2 ¹⁰ bytes)

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

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