Industrial Generator Sets

Service

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Safety Precautions and Instructions

A generator set, like any other electromechanical device, can pose potential dangers to life and limb if improperly maintained or imprudently operated. The best way to prevent accidents is to be aware of the potential dangers and to always use good common sense. In the interest of safety, some general precautions relating to the operation of a generator set follow. Below are some general precautions relating to the operation of a generator set. SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

DANGER

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

WARNING

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

CAUTION

Caution indicates the presence of a hazard that will or can cause minor personal injury or property damage if the caution is ignored.

NOTE

Note communicates installation, operation, or maintenance information that is important but not hazard related.

Safety decals are affixed to the generator set in prominent places to advise the operator or service technician of potential hazards. The decals are reproduced here to improve operator recognition. For a further explanation of decal information, refer to the safety precautions throughout this manual. Before operating or servicing the generator set, be sure you understand the messages of these decals. Replace decals if missing or damaged.

Accidental Starting

WARNING

Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect battery cables before working on generator set (negative lead first and reconnect it last).

Battery

WARNING

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

Use protective goggles and clothes. Battery acid can cause permanent damage to eyes, burn skin, and eat holes in clothing.
**WARNING**

**Explosion.**
Can cause severe injury or death. Relays in battery charger cause arcs or sparks.
Locate in a well-ventilated area. Keep explosive fumes away.

Sulfuric acid in batteries can cause severe injury or death. Sulfuric acid in battery can cause permanent damage to eyes, burn skin, and eat holes in clothing. Always wear splash-proof safety goggles when working around the battery. If battery electrolyte is splashed in the eyes or on 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 once the battery has been placed in service. This may result in hazardous spattering of electrolyte.

Explosion can cause severe injury or death. Battery gases can cause an explosion. Do not smoke or permit flame or spark to occur near a battery at any time, particularly when it is being charged. Avoid contacting terminals with tools, etc., to prevent burns and sparks that could cause an explosion. Remove wristwatch, rings, and any other jewelry before handling battery. Never connect negative (-) battery cable to positive (+) connection terminal of starter solenoid. Do not test battery condition by shorting terminals together. Sparks could ignite battery gases or fuel vapors. Ventilate any compartment containing batteries to prevent accumulation of explosive gases. To avoid sparks, do not disturb battery charger connections while battery is being changed. Always turn battery charger off before disconnecting battery connections. Remove negative lead first and reconnect it last when disconnecting battery.

**Engine Backfire/Flash Fire**

**WARNING**

**Fire.**
Can cause severe injury or death.
Do not smoke or permit flame or spark to occur near fuel or fuel system.

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

A flash fire can cause severe injury or death. Do not smoke or permit flame or spark to occur near carburetor, fuel line, fuel filter, fuel pump, or other potential sources of spilled fuel or fuel vapors. Use a suitable container to catch all fuel when removing fuel line or carburetor.

**Exhaust System**

**WARNING**

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

Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Never operate the generator set inside a building unless the exhaust gas is piped safely outside. Never operate in any area where exhaust gas could accumulate and seep back inside an occupied building. Avoid breathing exhaust fumes when working on or near the generator set. Carbon monoxide is particularly dangerous because it is an odorless, colorless, tasteless, nonirritating gas. Be aware that it can cause death if inhaled for even a short time.
Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas which is 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 any of these symptoms is experienced and carbon monoxide poisoning is possible, affected persons should seek fresh air immediately. They should remain active. They should not be permitted to sit, lie down, or fall asleep. Alert others to the situation. If the condition of affected persons does not improve within minutes of breathing fresh air, they should seek medical attention.

Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Do not use copper tubing in diesel exhaust systems. Diesel fumes can rapidly destroy copper tubing in diesel exhaust systems. Exhaust sulfur causes rapid deterioration of copper tubing 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.
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. Propane is heavier than air; install gas detectors low in room. Inspect detectors often.

**Natural Gas**—Adequate ventilation is mandatory. Natural gas rises; install gas detectors high in room. Inspect detectors often.

Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Fuel leakage can cause an explosion. Check LP vapor gas or natural gas fuel system for leakage using a soap-water solution with fuel system test pressurized to 6-8 ounces per square inch (10-14 inches water column). Do not use test solutions that contain ammonia or chlorine, since the soap will not bubble for an accurate leakage test.

Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Storing gasoline and other volatile fuels in day or subbase fuel tanks can cause an explosion. Store only diesel fuel in these tanks.

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

Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Fuel leakage can cause an explosion. Check LP liquid withdrawal gas fuel system for leakage using a soap-water solution with fuel system test pressurized not less than 90 psi (621 kPa). Do not use test solutions that contain ammonia or chlorine, since the soap will not bubble for an accurate leakage test.
Hazardous Noise

⚠️ CAUTION

Hazardous noise.
Can cause loss of hearing.

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

Hazardous Voltage/
Electrical Shock

⚠️ WARNING

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

Do not operate generator set without all guards and electrical enclosures in place.

⚠️ WARNING

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

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

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Whenever electricity is present, there is the hazard of electrocution. Open main circuit breaker on all power sources before servicing equipment. Electrically ground the generator set and electrical circuits when in use. Never come into contact with electrical leads or appliances when standing in water or on wet ground, as the chance of electrocution is increased under such conditions.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect generator set from load by opening line circuit breaker or by disconnecting generator set output leads from transfer switch and heavily taping ends of leads. If high voltage is transferred to load during test, personal injury and equipment damage may result. Do not use the safeguard circuit breaker in place of the line circuit breaker.

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

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Do not expose the photo transistor board to any external light source, as exposure to light causes high voltage. Keep foreign sources of light away from photo transistor board during testing. Place black electrical tape over LED of circuit board (mounted on generator set end bracket) before starting generator set with end cover removed.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Be sure that foil side of photo transistor board, end of shaft, and threaded holes are clean and free of metal particles and chips. Metal debris may short-circuit photo transistor board and cause hazardous voltage in generator set. AC voltmeter must show correct output before generator set may be reconnected to load.
Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Make sure leads C and E leading to SCR assembly (one-piece) are connected to the corresponding terminals. Reverse connection of these leads or grounding of the C (red) lead will turn the SCR assembly full-on resulting in hazardous output voltage.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Electrical shock may occur if battery charger is not electrically grounded. Connect battery charger enclosure to ground of a permanent wiring system. As an alternative, run an equipment grounding conductor with circuit conductors and connect to equipment grounding terminal or lead on battery charger. Perform battery charger installation as prescribed in equipment manual. Install battery charger in compliance with all local codes and ordinances.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Reconnect battery correctly to avoid electrical shock and damage to battery charger and battery(ies). Have a qualified electrician perform installation.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Service day tank Electrical Control Module (ECM) as prescribed in equipment manual. Disconnect power to day tank before servicing. The power is disconnected when the day tank ECM OFF pushbutton is engaged. However, 120 volts AC is still present within the ECM when the POWER ON light is on. Be sure that generator set and day tank are electrically grounded. Do not operate when standing in water or on wet ground as the chance of electrocution is increased under such conditions.

Hazardous voltage 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 adjustments are made. Remove wristwatch, rings, and jewelry that can cause short circuits.

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

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

Heavy Equipment
Hot Parts

**WARNING**

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

**WARNING**

Hot engine and exhaust system. Can cause severe injury or death.
Do not work on generator set until it is allowed to cool.

---

Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Avoid touching generator set field or exciter armature. Generator set field and exciter armature will become hot if shorted.

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

Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Do not touch hot engine parts. An engine gets hot while running and exhaust system components get extremely hot.
Moving Parts

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<td>Hazardous voltage.</td>
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<td>Do not operate generator set without all guards and electrical enclosures in place.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rotating parts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Can cause severe injury or death.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do not operate generator set without all guards, screens, and covers in place.</td>
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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.

Notes

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<td>This generator set has been rewired from its nameplate voltage to:</td>
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<td>Affix notice to generator set after reconnecting to a voltage different than the nameplate. Order voltage reconnection decal 246242 from authorized service distributors/dealers.</td>
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<td>Charge only lead-acid or nickel-cadmium batteries with battery charger.</td>
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<td>Wipe up all spilled diesel fuel after bleeding system. Wash hands after any contact with fuel oil.</td>
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<td>Engine Damage! Failure to bleed air from cooling system may cause overheating and subsequent damage to engine.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When replacing hardware, do not substitute with inferior grade hardware. Screws and nuts are available in different hardness ratings. American Standard hardware uses a series of markings and metric hardware uses a numeric system to indicate hardness. Check markings on bolt head and nuts for identification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

This manual covers the concept, operation, troubleshooting, and repair of 20-300 kW Fast-Response™ II generator sets. Wiring diagram manuals are available separately.

All information in this publication represents data available at time of printing. Kohler Co. 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 sales and service in the U.S.A. and Canada check the yellow pages of the telephone directory under the heading GENERATORS—ELECTRIC for an authorized service distributor/dealer or call 1-800-544-2444.

For sales and service outside the U.S.A. and Canada, contact your local distributor.

For further information or questions, contact the company directly at:

KOHLER CO., Kohler, Wisconsin 53044 U.S.A.
Phone: 920-565-3381
Fax: 920-459-1646 (U.S.A. Sales)
920-459-1614 (International)

Kohler Power Systems
Asia Pacific Headquarters
7 Jurong Pier Road
Singapore 619159
Phone: (65)264-6422, Fax (65)264-6455

To ensure supply of correct parts or information, make note of the following identification numbers in the spaces provided:

GENERATOR SET
MODEL, SPEC, and SERIAL numbers are found on the nameplate attached to the generator set.

Model No. ____________________________
Specification No. ______________________
Serial No. ____________________________

GENERATOR SET ACCESSORIES
An alternate nameplate inside the junction box identifies factory-installed generator set accessories.

Accessory Nos. ____________________________

ENGINE
The engine serial number is found on the engine nameplate.

Engine Serial No. ____________________________

PART NUMBER AND SERIAL NUMBER
Part and serial numbers are provided on the nameplate attached to the transfer switch.

Part No. ____________________________
Serial No. ____________________________
Section 1. Specifications

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, and engine service manual for additional specifications.

Fast-Response™ II Concepts

The generator excitation system uses a permanent magnet exciter with a silicon controlled rectifier (SCR) Assembly which controls the amount of DC current fed to the generator field. This type of system uses a voltage regulator which signals the SCR assembly through an optical coupling. The voltage regulator monitors engine speed and generator output voltage to turn a stationary light emitting diode (LED) on or off, according to engine speed and output voltage. The LED is mounted on the end bracket opposite a photo transistor board which rotates on the shaft. The photo transistor picks up the signal from the LED and tells the SCR assembly to turn on or off, depending upon the need, as dictated by the voltage regulator. See Figure 1-1.

The voltage recovery period of this type of generator is several times faster than the conventionally wound field brushless generator because it does not have to content with the inductance of the exciter field. It also has better recovery characteristics than the static excited-machine because it is not dependent upon the generator set output voltage for excitation power. Possibly the greatest advantage of this type machine is its inherent ability to support short-circuit current and allow system coordination for tripping downstream branch circuit breakers.

The generator set systems deliver exciter current to the main field within 0.05 seconds of a change in load demand.

Short Circuit Performance

When a short circuit occurs in the load circuit(s) being served, output voltage drops and amperage momentarily rises to 600-1000% of the generator set’s rated current until the short is removed. The SCR assembly sends full exciter power to the main field. The generator then sustains up to 300% of its rated current.

Sustained high current will cause correspondingly rated load circuit fuses/breakers to trip. The safeguard breaker kit serves to collapse the generator set’s main field in the event of a sustained heavy overload or short circuit.
1. Field
2. Main Generator
3. SCR Assembly
4. Exciter Generator
5. Exciter Field Magnets
6. Exciter Armature
7. Optical Coupling
8. Starting Battery
9. Safeguard Breaker (Optional)
10. AC Voltage Regulator
11. LED Board
12. Photo Transistor Board
13. Stator

Figure 1-1. Alternator Schematic
The generator set is a rotating-field generator with a smaller rotating-armature generator turned by a common shaft. The main rotating-field generator supplies current to load circuits while the rotating-armature (exciter) generator supplies DC to excite the main generator’s field.

### Generator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Specification</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Controller and battery electrical system</td>
<td>20-180 kW</td>
<td>12 volts DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controller and battery electrical system</td>
<td>200-300 kW</td>
<td>24 volts DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator field resistance (F+/F-)</td>
<td>20-60 kW</td>
<td>2.0-2.9 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator field resistance (F+/F-)</td>
<td>80-150 kW</td>
<td>1.8-2.2 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator field resistance (F+/F-)</td>
<td>180-300 kW</td>
<td>1.0-1.5 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exciter armature resistance</td>
<td>20-30 kW (24 pole)</td>
<td>0.19 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exciter armature resistance</td>
<td>40-60 kW (24 pole)</td>
<td>0.13 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exciter armature resistance</td>
<td>80-150 kW (16 pole)</td>
<td>0.27 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exciter armature resistance</td>
<td>80-150 kW (24 pole) (early models)</td>
<td>0.13 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exciter armature resistance</td>
<td>180-300 kW (16 pole)</td>
<td>0.26 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exciter armature resistance</td>
<td>180-300 kW (24 pole) (early models)</td>
<td>0.11 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCR assembly terminal nut torque (20-150 kW)</td>
<td>8 in. lbs. (0.9 Nm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCR assembly mounting bolt torque</td>
<td>8 in. lbs. (0.9 Nm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End bracket to stator bolt torque</td>
<td>35 ft. lbs. (47 Nm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End bracket to bearing outer race clearance</td>
<td>0.25 in. (6.35 mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan to rotor flange torque</td>
<td>260 in. lbs. (29 Nm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive disks to rotor shaft torque</td>
<td>50 ft. lbs. (68 Nm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed sensor air gap</td>
<td>20-300 kW</td>
<td>0.014-0.028 in. (0.36-0.71 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed sensor voltage</td>
<td>20-300 kW</td>
<td>2 (black) &amp; 16 (white) 3-6 volts DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic governor magnetic pickup air gap</td>
<td>20-180 kW</td>
<td>0.014-0.028 in. (0.36-0.71 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetic pickup output voltage during cranking</td>
<td>2.5 volts AC minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic governor magnetic pickup air gap</td>
<td>200-300 kW</td>
<td>1/4 turn out (cold) 2.5 volts AC minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetic pickup output voltage during cranking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator adapter to flywheel housing bolt torque</td>
<td>see chart following</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive disks to flywheel torque</td>
<td>see chart following</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Generator Adapter to Flywheel Housing Bolt Torque

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Models</th>
<th>Hardware Type</th>
<th>Torque—ft. lbs. (Nm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20/30 kW Ford Powered *</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 5</td>
<td>28 (38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-45 kW Ford Powered *</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 8</td>
<td>35 (47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-100 kW Ford Powered *</td>
<td>7/16-14 grade 5</td>
<td>44 (60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-60 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 8</td>
<td>35 (47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-150 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 8</td>
<td>39 (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 kW (Oversize Generator) John Deere Powered</td>
<td>7/16-14 grade 5</td>
<td>44 (60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>7/16-14 grade 5</td>
<td>44 (60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-60 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 8</td>
<td>35 (47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80/100 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>M10-1.5 class 8.8/9.8</td>
<td>27 (37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125-180 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 8</td>
<td>39 (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-300 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>7/16-14 grade 5</td>
<td>44 (60)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Generator adapter mounts to engine (flywheel housing) mounting boss

### Drive Discs to Flywheel Torque

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Models</th>
<th>Hardware Type</th>
<th>Torque—ft. lbs. (Nm)</th>
<th>Hardware Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20/30 kW Ford Powered</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 8 stud</td>
<td>39 (53)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-45 kW Ford Powered</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 8 bolt</td>
<td>39 (53)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-100 kW Ford Powered</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 8 stud</td>
<td>39 (53)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-60 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 8 stud</td>
<td>39 (53)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-100 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 5 stud</td>
<td>39 (53)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 kW (Oversize Generator) John Deere Powered (above serial no. 285000)</td>
<td>1/2-13 grade 8 stud</td>
<td>96 (130)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 kW (Oversize Generator) John Deere Powered (below serial no. 285000)</td>
<td>1/2-13 grade 5 stud</td>
<td>64 (87)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>1/2-13 grade 8 bolt</td>
<td>96 (130)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-60 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>3/8-24 grade 8 stud</td>
<td>39 (53)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80/100 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>3/8-24 grade 8 stud</td>
<td>39 (53)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125-180 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>3/8-16 grade 5 stud</td>
<td>39 (53)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-300 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>1/2-13 grade 8 bolt</td>
<td>96 (130)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-300 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>1/2-13 grade 8 stud</td>
<td>96 (130)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hardware Sequence
1) Stud/spacer (after drive disc)/hardened washer/nut
2) Hardened washer/bolt
3) Stud/spacer (before drive disc)/hardened washer/nut

### Engine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turbocharger Specifications (30, 80, and 100 kW Ford Powered)</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbocharger Axial End Play</td>
<td>0.0043 in. (0.11 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbocharger Radial Play</td>
<td>0.0075 in. (0.19 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine Prealarm and Shutdown Switches</td>
<td>Specification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anticipatory High Engine Temperature Switch</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20/30 kW (before serial no. 329000) Ford Powered</td>
<td>198°-212°F (92°-100°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-45 kW (after serial no. 329000) Ford Powered</td>
<td>211°-225°F (99°-107°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-100 kW Ford Powered</td>
<td>211°-225°F (99°-107°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-180 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>198°-212°F (92-100°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-180 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>198°-212°F (92°-100°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-300 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>198°-212°F (92°-100°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anticipatory Low Oil Pressure Switch</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-70 kW Ford Powered</td>
<td>18-22 psi (124-152 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80/100 kW Ford Powered</td>
<td>36-40 psi (248-276 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-180 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>18-22 psi (124-152 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-60 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>18-22 psi (124-152 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80/100 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>18-22 psi (124-152 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125-180 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>18-22 psi (124-152 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-300 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>23-27 psi (159-186 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low Water Temperature Switch</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-100 kW Ford Powered</td>
<td>55°-65°F (13°-18°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-180 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>55°-65°F (13-18°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-180 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>55°-65°F (13°-18°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-300 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>55°-65°F (13°-18°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High Engine Temperature Shutdown Switch</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 kW (before serial no. 329000) Ford Powered</td>
<td>211°-225°F (99°-107°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-100 kW Ford Powered</td>
<td>218°-238°F (103°-111°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-180 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>211°-225°F (99°-107°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-60 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>211°-225°F (99°-107°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80/100 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>218°-232°F (103°-111°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125-180 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>211°-225°F (99°-107°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-300 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>211°-225°F (99°-107°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low Oil Pressure Shutdown Switch</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-70 kW Ford Powered</td>
<td>11.5-18.5 psi (79-128 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80/100 kW Ford Powered</td>
<td>32-36 psi (211-248 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-180 kW John Deere Powered</td>
<td>11.5-18.5 psi (79-128 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-60 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>11.5-18.5 psi (79-128 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80/100 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>5.5-10.5 psi (38-72 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125-180 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>11.5-18.5 psi (79-128 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-300 kW Detroit Diesel Powered</td>
<td>11.5-18.5 psi (79-128 kPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controller Gauge Senders</td>
<td>Specification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oil Pressure Sender</strong></td>
<td>(in ohms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 psi (0 kPa)</td>
<td>227-257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 psi (172 kPa)</td>
<td>138-162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 psi (345 kPa)</td>
<td>92-114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 psi (517 kPa)</td>
<td>50-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 psi (690 kPa)</td>
<td>21-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water Temperature Sender</strong></td>
<td>(in ohms ±10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100° F (38° C)</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160° F (71° C)</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220° F (104° C)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accessibility

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.

### 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 1-2 and Figure 1-3. 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.

![Remote Annunciator](image1)

![14-Relay Dry Contact Box](image2)

**Figure 1-2. Remote Annunciator with 14-Relay Dry Contact Kit**
Figure 1-3. Remote Annunciator with 10-Relay Dry Contact Kit
Audio/Visual (A/V) Alarm (with microprocessor controller only)

An A/V 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. A/V alarms include alarm horn, alarm silence switch, and common fault lamp. See Figure 1-4.

NOTE
Use the audio/visual alarm with a dry contact kit.

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 1-5. 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. Audio/Visual Alarm

Figure 1-5. Ten-Relay Dry Contact Kit
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 1-6 shows the single-relay dry contact kit.

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

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 1-7.

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 1-8.
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 1-9.

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 1-10.

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 1-11. 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 200-1600 kW models using Detroit Diesel engines. See Section 2, Resetting Emergency Stop Switches.

Figure 1-9. Overvoltage Circuit Board

Figure 1-10. Run Relay Kit

Figure 1-11. Emergency Stop Kit
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 65-in. (165-cm) 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.

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 start-up 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 1-12 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

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 1-13, 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
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—A/V 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
60 - System Ready Signal
32 - Common Fault/Prealarm Line

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 A/V alarm kit as an indicator with a dry contact kit connected to controller terminal strip TB1

Figure 1-13. Controller TB1 Terminal Strip Connection
Section 2. Operation

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 -34°F (-37°C) and overheating protection to 265°F (129°C). 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.

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.
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.

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

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 Preampl 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. Voltage Adjustment Pot
24. Emergency Stop Switch
25. Hourmeter
26. Frequency Meter
27. AC Voltmeter
28. AC Ammeter
29. Oil Pressure Gauge
30. Water Temperature Gauge
31. DC Voltmeter
32. Fuses (Inside Controller)
33. Controller TB1 Terminal Strip (on Circuit Board)
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.

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 start-up). 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 200-1600 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 audio/visual alarm) to normal position after fault shutdown is corrected to avoid reactivating alarm horn. See Controller Resetting Procedure following.

23. **Voltage Adjustment.** Fine adjustment for generator output voltage.
24. **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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

32. **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.

33. **Controller TB1 Terminal Strip (on Circuit Board).** Terminal strip allows connection of generator accessories such as emergency stop switch, remote start/stop switch, audio/visual 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.

![Figure 2-2. TB1 Terminal Strip on Controller Circuit Board](image-url)
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 start-up 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.

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.
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.

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.

   (Used on 200-1600 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only).

   **Figure 2-3. Air Damper Lever (Detroit Diesel Powered)**
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, 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 start-up.

**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 start-up.

**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 start-up.

**NOTE**
Low oil pressure, high engine temperature, and low coolant level shutdowns will not function during the first 30 seconds after start-up.

**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 on-line equipment requiring faster shutdowns.
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, A/V annunciator alarm horn and lamp are activated. Move A/V annunciator alarm switch to SILENCE to stop alarm horn. A/V annunciator lamp stays lit.

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


4. Start generator set by moving the generator master switch to OFF/RESET and then to the RUN position. If equipped, A/V 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 start-up by remote transfer switch or remote start/stop switch. If equipped, move A/V annunciator alarm switch to NORMAL.

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

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

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

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. Voltage Adjustment Pot
13. Emergency Stop Switch
14. Hourmeter
15. Frequency Meter
16. AC Voltmeter
17. Scale Lamps (upper/lower)
18. AC Ammeter
19. Oil Pressure Gauge
20. Water Temperature Gauge
21. DC Voltmeter
22. Fuses (Inside Controller)
23. Controller TB1 Terminal Strip (on Circuit Board)
Features

The numbered paragraphs following refer to Figure 2-4.

1. **Low Water Temperature (LWT)/Auxiliary.**
   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 start-up). 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.

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 200-1600 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 audio/visual alarm) to normal position after fault shutdown is corrected to avoid reactivating alarm horn. See Controller Resetting Procedure following.

12. **Voltage Adjustment.** Fine adjustment for generator output voltage.

13. **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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22. **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.
23. **Controller TB1 Terminal Strip (on Circuit Board).** Terminal strip allows connection of generator accessories such as emergency stop switch, remote start/stop switch, audio/visual 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.

![Diagram of TB1 Terminal Strip on Controller Circuit Board]

1. TB1 Terminal Strip
2. Fuses

**Figure 2-5. TB1 Terminal Strip on Controller Circuit Board**

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### 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 start-up 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.
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 200-1600 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.

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 200-1600 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)](TP-5633-2)
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 start-up.

**High Engine Temperature.** Shutdown occurs 5 seconds after fault. High engine temperature shutdown will not function during the first 30 seconds after start-up.

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

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

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, A/V annunciator alarm horn and lamp are activated. Move A/V annunciator alarm switch to SILENCE to stop alarm horn. A/V annunciator lamp stays lit.

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


4. Start generator set by moving the generator master switch to OFF/RESET and then to the RUN position. If equipped, A/V 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 start-up by remote transfer switch or remote start/stop switch. If equipped, move A/V annunciator alarm switch to NORMAL.

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

Place generator master switch in the AUTO position before silencing alarm horn.
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.
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 200-1600 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 start-up or shuts down the system if an overspeed fault occurs. Speed switch settings are adjustable for crank and overspeed.
Manual Controller Operation

The manual controller is designed for prime power applications using manual (nonautomatic) operation. For identification of manual controller components and an explanation of their functions, refer to Figure 2-8 and the following descriptions.

1. Fault Lamp
2. Hourmeter
3. Frequency Meter
4. AC Voltmeter
5. AC Ammeter
6. Oil Pressure Gauge
7. Water Temperature Gauge
8. DC Voltmeter
9. Selector Switch
10. Start/Stop Switch
11. Voltage Adjustment Pot
12. 10-Amp Fuse
13. Scale Lamps (upper/lower)

Figure 2-8. Manual Controller
Features

The numbered paragraphs following refer to Figure 2-8.

1. **Fault Lamp.** Lamp lights during engine shutdown if engine has shut down due to high engine temperature, low oil pressure, low water level, or overspeed faults. See Fault Shutdowns following for additional shutdown information.

   **NOTE**
   
   The fault lamp will not stay lit after the unit shuts down on a fault condition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. **Selector Switch.** Switch selects generator output circuits to be measured. 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.

10. **Start/Stop Switch.** Use switch to start and stop generator set. Refer to Starting and Stopping following.

11. **Voltage Adjustment.** Fine adjust for generator output voltage.

12. **10-Amp Fuse.** Fuse protects controller circuitry from short circuits and overloads.

13. **Scale Lamps (upper/lower).** Lamps indicate AC voltmeter and/or ammeter scales to be read.

Starting

Hold controller or remote start/stop switch in START position until the engine starts. If the engine fails to start after cranking for 5-10 seconds, release the switch. Wait for the engine to come to a complete stop before attempting restart.

**NOTE**

Do not crank engine continuously for more than 10 seconds at a time. Allow a 60-second cooldown period between cranking attempts if the engine does not start. If the engine does not start after three attempts, contact an authorized service distributor/dealer for repair.
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. Press controller or remote start/stop switch to the STOP position. The generator set shuts down.

Fault Shutdowns

The generator set will shut down automatically under the following fault conditions and cannot be restarted until the fault condition has been corrected. The shutdown switches will automatically reset when the problem is corrected or the generator set cools (if overheating was the problem).

**NOTE**
The fault lamp will not stay lit after the unit shuts down on a fault condition.

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

**Low Oil Pressure.** Shutdown occurs after fault. Low oil pressure shutdown will not function during the first 5 seconds after start-up.

   **NOTE**
   Low oil pressure shutdown will not protect against low oil level. Check for oil level at engine.

**High Engine Temperature.** Shutdown occurs after fault. High engine temperature will not function during first 5 seconds after start-up.

   **NOTE**
   High temperature shutdown will not function if proper coolant level is not maintained.

**Low Coolant Level.** Shutdown occurs after coolant level sensor detects no coolant. Low coolant level shutdown will not function during first 5 seconds after start-up.

   **NOTE**
   Low oil pressure, high engine temperature, and low coolant level shutdowns will not function during the first 5 seconds after start-up.
Section 3. Scheduled Maintenance

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 end bracket bearing should be replaced every 10,000 hours of operation in standby and prime power applications. Service more frequently if bearing inspection indicates excessive rotor end play or bearing damage from corrosion or heat build-up. Replace the tolerance ring (if equipped) if the end bracket is removed. The end bracket bearing is sealed and requires no additional lubrication. Have all generator service performed by an authorized service distributor/dealer.

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 battery cables before working on generator set (negative lead first and reconnect it last).

Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Turn generator set master switch to OFF position, disconnect power to battery charger, and remove battery cables (remove negative lead first and reconnect it last) to disable generator set before working on any equipment connected to generator set. The generator set can be started by automatic transfer switch or remote start/stop switch unless these precautions are followed.

**WARNING**

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

Do not work on generator set until it is allowed to cool.

Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Do not touch hot engine parts. An engine gets hot while running and exhaust system components get extremely hot.

**WARNING**

Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor.

Can cause severe injury or death.

Do not operate generator set without all guards and electrical enclosures 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.
Oil Requirements (30, 80, and 100 kW Ford Powered)

To assure long life and minimal engine wear, Ford Motor Company and the generator manufacturer have amended the engine viscosity recommendations for different temperature ranges. Do not use oil recommendations given in the engine operation manual for 30, 80, and 100 kW Ford-Powered models. These models are turbocharged and must use oil recommendations that follow. Oil used in these generator sets must be American Petroleum Institute (API) class SG/CD. API class SF/CD or SF/CC are acceptable substitutes. See Figure 3-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Ambient Temperatures Consistently Above:</th>
<th>Use Viscosity:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32° F (0° C)</td>
<td>20W-50 or 40W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10° F (-23° C)</td>
<td>10W-40 or 10W50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3-1. Oil Recommendation for 30, 80, 100 kW Ford-Powered Models

Oil Change Procedure (30, 80, and 100 kW Ford Powered)

The 30 (with LSG-423 engine), 80, and 100 kW Ford-powered models are equipped with turbochargers. See the following service schedule turbocharger maintenance.

After changing the engine lube oil, use the following procedure prior to restarting the generator set to prevent premature turbocharger bearing wear.

1. Place generator master switch to OFF/RESET position (microprocessor controller) or STOP position (manual controller).
2. Remove ignition coil to distributor wire at distributor. Connect jumper wire to ignition coil lead and engine block.

   **NOTE**

   **ELECTRONIC IGNITION DAMAGE!** Damage to the electronic ignition system may occur if the coil is not grounded during turbocharger priming procedure.

3. Remove turbocharger oil drain line at engine connection. Place suitable container under oil drain hose.
4. Place generator master switch to RUN position (microprocessor controller) or START position (manual controller) to crank engine until fresh oil flows from turbocharger oil drain line.

   **NOTE**

   **STARTER DAMAGE!** Do not crank engine continuously for more than 10 seconds at a time. Allow a 60-second cooldown period between cranking intervals to prevent starter motor and/or starter solenoid failure due to overheating.

5. Place generator master switch to OFF/RESET position (microprocessor controller) or STOP position (manual controller).
6. Reconnect turbocharger oil drain line at engine connection.
7. Remove jumper wire and reconnect ignition coil wire to distributor.
8. Test run the generator set for a few minutes and check for oil leaks at turbocharger drain line connection. STOP generator set.
9. Check oil level and add oil as necessary to bring oil up to proper level. Refer to Engine Operation Manual for oil specifications.
10. Wipe up any spilled oil and dispose of rags in a fireproof container. Properly dispose of oil container.
Turbocharger Service Schedule
(30, 80, and 100 kW Ford Powered)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>500 Hours or 6 Months</th>
<th>1000 Hours or 12 Months</th>
<th>2000 Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check for abnormal turbo rotor noise during operation (e.g. high frequency pitch) and check for oil leakage at turbocharger.</td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check turbo rotor shaft for wear (end play and radial tolerances). See Section 1—Specifications, Engine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhaul Turbocharger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change lube oil*</td>
<td>Refer to Engine Operation Manual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change lube oil filter</td>
<td>Refer to Engine Operation Manual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change air filter</td>
<td>Refer to Engine Operation Manual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Oil Requirements in this section. Do not use oil recommendations given in engine operation manual for 30, 80, and 100 kW Ford-Powered models. These models are turbocharged and must use oil recommendations given in this manual.

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. Gasoline fueled engines: Add stabilizer to fuel or drain the fuel from fuel tank to prevent accumulated moisture with the fuel. Drain the carburetor bowl (or run unit until empty). This step is done to prevent the gasoline from becoming stale which causes formation of gum. Use of a gas stabilizer for gasoline-fueled generator sets is permitted in lieu of draining the carburetor bowl. Add the correct amount of gas stabilizer to the fuel and follow all recommendations given by the gas stabilizer manufacturer.

Gaseous-fueled engines: With the generator set running, shut off gas supply. Run generator set until set stops from lack of fuel.

3. Gasoline- and gaseous-fueled engines: Remove the spark plugs. Pour approximately 1 tablespoon of engine oil into each spark plug hole. Crank the engine two or three revolutions to lubricate the cylinders. Reinstall spark plugs.

4. Clean exterior surface of the generator set and then spread a light film of oil over unpainted metallic surfaces to prevent rust or corrosion.
Use the following tables as a quick reference in troubleshooting individual problems. Generator set faults are listed by specific groups and include likely causes and remedies. The source of more detailed information needed to correct a problem is indicated. These sources include various sections of this manual, the generator operation manual, engine operation manual, and engine service manual. 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. Improper repair by unqualified personnel can lead to additional failures.

### General Troubleshooting Chart (Sheet 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Possible Cause</th>
<th>Corrective Action</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit will not crank</td>
<td>Weak or dead battery</td>
<td>Recharge or replace; check charger operation</td>
<td>Engine Operation Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reversed or poor battery connections</td>
<td>Check connections</td>
<td>Wiring Diagrams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fuse blown in controller</td>
<td>Replace fuse</td>
<td>Section 5—Controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency stop switch activated (local or remote)*</td>
<td>See Resetting Emergency Stop Switches.</td>
<td>Troubleshooting Wiring Diagrams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fault shutdown</td>
<td>Correct fault and reset controller*</td>
<td>Section 2—Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Generator master switch in OFF position (attempting start-up from remote switch; microprocessor controllers only)</td>
<td>Move generator master switch to AUTO position</td>
<td>Section 2—Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit cranks but will not start</td>
<td>Improper fuel</td>
<td>Replace fuel</td>
<td>Engine Operation Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No fuel</td>
<td>Add fuel; check fuel control circuit</td>
<td>Engine Service Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air in fuel system (diesel models)</td>
<td>Bleed air from system</td>
<td>Engine Service Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Defective ignition system (gas/gasoline models)</td>
<td>Check ignition system</td>
<td>Engine Operation Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air cleaner clogged</td>
<td>Clean or replace filter element</td>
<td>Engine Service Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No AC output</td>
<td>Line circuit breaker or safeguard breaker in the OFF position (if equipped)</td>
<td>Return to the ON position</td>
<td>Section 6—Generator/Controller Troubleshooting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Generator problem such as defective voltage regulator or other internal fault</td>
<td>Test and/or replace</td>
<td>Section 7—Component Testing and Adjustment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

* Not applicable to generator sets equipped with manual controller.
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 and Figure 5-7 are the logic schematics 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)

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

### P1 Connector Pins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Output to K1 Relay (Crank Relay), Wire 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ground for Speed Sensor, Wire 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Output to Safeguard Breaker Terminal and Water Level Switch, Wire 70 (and K5 Relay if equipped with Electronic Governor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Not Used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ground (-), Wire N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Speed Sensor Shield Ground, Wire S2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Output to Fuel Solenoid (FS), Wire 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Battery Positive to Speed Sensor, Wire 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Input from Speed Sensor, Wire 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Not Used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Not Used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Input from Battery Positive (14P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Input from Auxiliary Delay Shutdown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Input from Water Level Switch, Wire 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Input from Auxiliary Delay Shutdown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Input from Pre-High Engine Temperature Switch, Wire 40A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Input from Overcrank (Overvoltage) Shutdown, Wire 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Input from Air Damper, Wire 56 (200-1600 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Output to K6 relay, Wire 57 (200-1600 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Not Used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Input from High Engine Temperature Switch, Wire 34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Input from Low Oil Pressure Switch, Wire 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Input from Pre-Low Oil Pressure Switch, Wire 41A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Input from Low Water Temperature Switch, Wire 35A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### P2 Connector Pins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Output to Oil Pressure Sender, Wire 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Input from Overvoltage Board, Wire 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Input for AC Crank Disconnect and Instrumentation, Wire V7F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Air Damper Output (200-1600 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only), Wire 56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Input for AC Crank Disconnect and Instrumentation, Wire V0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Engine Ground, Wire 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.
Low Water Temperature (35A)
TB1-24 Input
TB1-35
P3-12
Emergency Stop
TB1-48
P3-1
Engine Air Damper
Logic
Switch
P2-4
P1-18
TB1-56

Low Battery Volts (62)
TB1-62 Input
Output
Battery Charging Fault (61)
TB1-61
P3-14 Output
Low Fuel (63)
TB1-63
P3-15
Common Alarm (32)
TB1-32 Output
P3-16 Input
PHET (40A)
TB1-40 Output
P1-8
P3-10 Output
P3-10 Input

Common Fault Indicator Activated By:
HWT
AWT
LOP
AOP
LWT
OC
OS
LF
AUX

Connect AV Alarm or Common Fault Relay Kit

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, 1-Phase/3-Phase Models
Figure 5-7. Logic Schematic, 3-Phase/600-Volt Models
Fault Shutdowns—Microprocessor Controller

If the generator set will not start or stops running due to a fault shutdown (fault lamp lit), refer to the following chart 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.

### Fault Shutdown Troubleshooting Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Fault Condition/Causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Engine Temperature Lamp Lights</td>
<td>Engine coolant temperature is above shutdown range. See Section 1—Specifications for specific model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooling system malfunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Oil Pressure Lamp Lights</td>
<td>Engine oil pressure is below shutdown range. See Section 1—Specifications for specific model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overspeed Lamp Lights</td>
<td>Governed frequency is in excess of 70 Hz (all models)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrank Lamp Lights</td>
<td>Continuous cranking is more than 45 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cyclic cranking is more than 75 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Locked rotor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrank Lamp Flashes</td>
<td>Speed sensor signal is absent longer than one second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Lamp Flashes</td>
<td>Battery power was reconnected or was low and then came back up again while generator master switch was in the RUN or AUTO position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Lamp Lights</td>
<td>Optional emergency stop switch is reset while the generator master switch is in the RUN or AUTO position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High oil temperature (P1-13), low coolant level (P1-14), or auxiliary delay shutdown (P1-15) faults occur (if sensor equipped)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overvoltage (if equipped) has occurred—voltage 15% greater than nominal voltage (for period longer than two seconds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activated by customer-supplied sensing device connected to auxiliary immediate shutdown ports (P1-17 and P1-18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional emergency stop switch is activated (6-light microprocessor controller only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engine low water temperature (P1-24) condition occurs (if sensor equipped). 6-light microprocessor controller only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Stop (if equipped)</td>
<td>Emergency stop switch is activated (local or remote)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency stop switch(es) are disconnected from controller terminals TB1-1 or 1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Lamps Light (where illumination may only appear dim)</td>
<td>Main circuit board F1 (3 amp) fuse blown. F1 fuse supplies battery voltage to a remote annunciator and/or dry contact kit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

![Figure 5-8. Speed Switch Adjustments](image)

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

**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.

**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 82k-ohm resistor located between terminals E1 and E2 on the circuit board near the overspeed pot.

**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.

**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.
Manual Controller

The following text covers the manual controller sequence of operation during generator start, run, stop, and fault shutdown modes. Use this as a starting point for controller fault identification. The LEDs on the controller circuit board are intended to assist in the troubleshooting process. An illuminated LED indicates the respective relay is receiving power; the LED does not indicate whether that relay is energized. See Figure 5-9.

Starting

- Close the start/stop switch between N and 47.
- K2 relay is energized (LED2 lights). A set of normally open K2 contacts provide power for the oil pressure and water temperature gauges, water level sensor, panel lamps, hourmeter, voltmeter, fuel solenoid (for diesel), ignition system (for gas or gasoline), K3 relay, and overspeed/time delay circuit board.
- K3 relay normally open contacts close to energize K20 (starter solenoid).
- K20 relay normally open contacts close to engage starter motor and provide initial battery voltage to ignition system (gas/gasoline).

Running

- Stator leads V0 and V7 connected to terminals 33 and 44 provide speed sensing for overspeed shutdown.
- Once the generator is running and B1/B2 obtains the correct output voltage, K1 relay is energized (LED1 lights). After a 5-10 second time delay, K5 relay is energized (LED5 lights). Note: Voltage to the K1 and K5 relays is supplied by stator leads V0 and V7. It is reduced from 120 vac to 12 vac by a stepdown transformer. Then it is rectified and regulated to 12 volts DC by the BR1 rectifier and VR1 voltage regulator.
- One set of normally open K1 contacts close to maintain voltage to K2 (LED2 remains lit). Normally open K2 contacts remain closed to maintain voltage to engine controls.
- Another set of K4 contacts close permitting the fault lamp to function.
- A set of normally open K5 contacts close to permit low water level, engine low oil pressure, and high engine temperature shutdown switches to function. Note: All safety shutdown switches (except overspeed) are subject to a 5 second time delay during starting. TDR normally open contacts close after a 5 second delay. Overspeed shutdown is immediate and closing of K5 contacts is not required.
- A set of normally closed K1 contacts in series with the start switch open to de-energize K3 (LED3 goes out). K3 normally open contacts open to de-energize the starter motor and initial battery voltage to the ignition system (gas/gasoline). When K1 normally open contacts open it provides protection against accidental reenergizing the starter motor.
- When the unit is running, the start switch contacts between N and 47 are opened by releasing the start/stop rocker switch.

Stopping

- Close the stop switch between N and 43.
- K4 relay is energized (LED4 lights).
- Normally closed K4 contacts open and de-energize the ignition system (gas/gasoline) or fuel solenoid (diesel).
- Normally open K4 contacts close to maintain a ground connection to the K4 relay until the unit comes to a complete stop.
- Fault lamp is energized until the generator speed and voltage decrease enough to de-energize the K1 relay. K1 normally open contacts open and the fault lamp turns off.
Engine Safety Shutdown Switches

Engine Overspeed (Overspeed/Time Delay Circuit Board)

- The overspeed relay (SDR) receives its power when K2 normally open contact closes during starting and running.
- The overspeed relay receives its sensing source (frequency) from stator leads V0 and V7 at terminals 33 and 44.
- An overspeed (overfrequency of 70 Hz or greater) at terminals 33 and 44 will cause the SDR normally open contact to close and energize K4 relay (LED4 lights).
- Normally closed K4 contacts open to de-energize the ignition system (gas/gasoline) or fuel solenoid (diesel).
- Normally open K4 contacts close to maintain a ground connection to the K4 relay until the unit comes to a complete stop.
- Fault lamp is energized until the generator speed and voltage decreases enough to de-energize K1 relay. K1 normally open contacts open and the fault lamp turns off.

Low Oil Pressure, High Engine Temperature, or Low Water Level Shutdown

- Safety shutdown switch contacts close and energize the K4 relay (LED4 lights). Note: During cranking Time Delay Relay (TDR) relay will cause a five second time delay before shutdown occurs. This is allows the engine to reach normal operating engine oil pressure.
- Normally closed K4 contacts open to de-energize the ignition system (gas/gasoline) or fuel solenoid (diesel).
- Normally open K4 contacts close to maintain a ground connection to the K4 relay until the unit comes to a complete stop.
- Fault lamp is energized until the generator speed and voltage decreases enough to de-energize K1 relay. K1 normally open contacts open and the fault lamp turns off.
Figure 5-9. Manual Controller
Microprocessor Controller

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.

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 ignition, fuel solenoid, fuel pump, choke, and instrumentation.
- Energizes generator voltage regulator, 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 200-1600 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines only. K6 relay is located in generator junction box.
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.
Do not operate generator set without all guards and electrical enclosures in place.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Whenever electricity is present, there is the hazard of electrocution. Open main circuit breaker on all power sources before servicing equipment. Electrically ground the generator set and electrical circuits when in use. Never come into contact with electrical leads or appliances when standing in water or on wet ground, as the chance of electrocution is increased under such conditions.

**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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Connect between ground and terminal:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engine Gauges</td>
<td>Connector P2, pin 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overvoltage Circuit Board</td>
<td>Connector P2, pin 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crank (K1 Relay) Circuit</td>
<td>Connector P1, pin 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Diesel) Fuel Solenoid Circuit</td>
<td>Connector P1, pin 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 6-3. Checking P1 and P2 Connections**

### Fuses

The chart following 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).

- **Blown F1 fuse (remote annunciator: 3 amp)**
  - Defective dry contact kit
  - Defective audio/visual alarm
  - Remaining accessories connected to TB1-42A

- **Blown F2 fuse (controller: 3 amp)**
  - Battery connections reversed
  - Shorted DC supply to indicator panel
  - Shorted controller circuit board

- **Blown F3 fuse (engine and accessories: 15 amp)**
  - Defective engine electrical components
  - Defective overvoltage board
  - Defective panel lamps, engine gauges
Engine Will Not Crank

- Engine will not crank with generator master switch in RUN position.
- Is battery fully charged? (Yes/No)
  - No: Charge battery and attempt restart. If engine will not crank, continue troubleshooting sequence.
  - Yes: Press lamp test button. Do lamps light? (Yes/No)
    - No: Check P3/P4 harness and connections. Are connections okay? (Yes/No)
      - No: Replace P3/P4 harness. Replace defective indicator panel circuit board.
      - Yes: Is controller LED4 lit? (Yes/No)
        - No: Is emergency stop switch (controller or remote) activated? See emergency stopping in Section 2—Operation. (Yes/No)
          - No: Reset emergency stop switch (controller or remote). Reset air damper on 200-1600 kW Detroit Diesel models only. Is LED4 lit? (Yes/No)
            - No: Place test jumper between TB1-1 and TB1-1A. Is LED4 lit? Remove test jumper before proceeding. (Yes/No)
              - No: Check for DC voltage at Fuse F2 (3 amp). See Figure 6-4. Voltage at fuse indicates fuse is good. Is voltage present? (Yes/No)
                - No: Check fuse. Is fuse okay? (Yes/No)
                  - No: Replace fuse. If fuse blows again, refer to Fuses earlier in this section.
                  - Yes: Replace circuit board.
                - Yes: Replace circuit board.
              - Yes: Repair/replace defective emergency stop switch (controller or remote.)
            - Yes: Was there a fault shutdown? (Yes/No)
              - No: Replace circuit board.
              - Yes: Correct fault.
        - Yes: Do controller LED2 and LED3 light with generator master switch in RUN position? (Yes/No)
          - No: Check engine start circuit (P1 harness, starter, solenoid, battery connections, etc.). Is start circuit okay? (Yes/No)
            - No: Repair defective component. Replace circuit board.
            - Yes: Replace circuit board.
          - Yes: Place test jumper between TB1-1 and TB1-1A. Is LED4 lit? Remove test jumper before proceeding.
            - Yes: Repair/replace defective emergency stop switch (controller or remote.)
    - Yes: Is controller LED4 lit? (Yes/No)
      - No: Is emergency stop switch (controller or remote) activated? See emergency stopping in Section 2—Operation. (Yes/No)
        - No: Reset emergency stop switch (controller or remote). Reset air damper on 200-1600 kW Detroit Diesel models only. Is LED4 lit? (Yes/No)
          - No: Place test jumper between TB1-1 and TB1-1A. Is LED4 lit? Remove test jumper before proceeding. (Yes/No)
            - No: Check for DC voltage at Fuse F2 (3 amp). See Figure 6-4. Voltage at fuse indicates fuse is good. Is voltage present? (Yes/No)
              - No: Check fuse. Is fuse okay? (Yes/No)
                - No: Replace fuse. If fuse blows again, refer to Fuses earlier in this section.
                - Yes: Replace circuit board.
              - Yes: Replace circuit board.
            - Yes: Repair/replace defective emergency stop switch (controller or remote.)
          - Yes: Was there a fault shutdown? (Yes/No)
            - No: Replace circuit board.
            - Yes: Correct fault.
        - Yes: Do controller LED2 and LED3 light with generator master switch in RUN position? (Yes/No)
          - No: Check engine start circuit (P1 harness, starter, solenoid, battery connections, etc.). Is start circuit okay? (Yes/No)
            - No: Repair defective component. Replace circuit board.
            - Yes: Replace circuit board.
          - Yes: Place test jumper between TB1-1 and TB1-1A. Is LED4 lit? Remove test jumper before proceeding.
            - Yes: Repair/replace defective emergency stop switch (controller or remote.)
Engine Cranks, But Will Not Start

Engine cranks but will not start.


Does engine starting circuit checkout okay? Check for battery voltage at ignition coil (on gas/gasoline units) or fuel solenoid/injector pump/electronic governor (on diesel units).

- No → Repair or replace harness and/or components.

Repair or replace harness.

Figure 6-4. Checking Condition of Fuse F2
Controller Instrumentation

Controller instrumentation not functioning properly.

Loose input or component lead connection at AC fuse terminal block (TB3) or at component?

Yes  →  Secure the connection.

No

Blown 1.5-amp fuse at AC fuse terminal block (TB3)? See Figure 6-5.

Yes  →  Replace the fuse.

No

Instrumentation is defective. Replace or repair component.

1. AC Fuse Terminal Block

Figure 6-5. AC Fuse Terminal Block
Lamp Circuit Board

Lamp circuit board not functioning or not functioning properly (fault lamps and alarm horn only).

Press lamp test button. Do lamps light?

Yes → Improper input signal. Main circuit board is defective.

No

Is lamp circuit board receiving power? Check for input voltage at P4-8 and P4-20 soldered connections on lamp circuit board. See Figure 6-6.

Yes → Panel circuit board defective. Replace it.

No

Is P3/P4 ribbon connector undamaged and properly connected? (On 200-1600 kW models with Detroit Diesel engines: For these lamps to function requires connection of air damper and auxiliary prealarm leads between circuit boards).

Yes → Replace main circuit board.

No

Replace ribbon connector.

Figure 6-6. Checking Input to Lamp Circuit Board

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

Engine starts and runs, but overcrank lamp flashes.

NOTE: The overcrank lamp will flash if speed sensor signal is absent longer than one second.

1. Excessive speed sensor air gap?
   - Yes: Adjust speed sensor air gap to 0.014-0.028 in. (0.36-0.71 mm). See Figure 6-7.
   - No: Repair circuit.

2. Open speed sensor circuit? Check continuity of wire 2 (black), wire 16 (white), and wire 24 (red) between P1 connector and speed sensor. Check for 8-10 volts DC across speed sensor (+) positive terminal and (-) negative terminals. Check wire 16 for 3-6 volts DC, and wire 24 for 8-10 volts DC. Does test check out okay?
   - Yes: Defective speed sensor. See Speed Sensor Test in this section.
   - No: Repair circuit.

Figure 6-7. Speed Sensor Air Gap

1. Speed Sensor
2. Wire 16: White/Clear
3. Wire 24: Red
4. Wire 2: Black
5. Air Gap: 0.014-0.028 in. (0.36-0.71 mm)
6. Actuator Cup
FASTCHECK® Features and Operation

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

**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

**Indicator Lamps**

**IGN**—(ignition) lamp:
- shows battery voltage supplied to ignition (gas/gasoline) or fuel solenoid (diesel), fuel valves, 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

**BATT**—(battery) lamp:
- shows lights 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.

**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
Operation

Use the FASTCHECK® to test the microprocessor controller on the generator set when troubleshooting start-up 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 12- or 24-volt battery (depending on system voltage) can also be used to operate the FASTCHECK®.

**NOTE**
The 200-300 kW diesel-powered models use a 24-volt battery system.

To Connect/Operate the FASTCHECK®

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.
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.

![Figure 6-9. FASTCHECK® Connections](image-url)

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

To test the controller’s ability to:

- Detect a locked engine.
- Stop a start-up 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 and Speed Sensor Test in Section 7—Component Testing and Adjustment.

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.
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.

Generator Condition Indicator Terminal (TB1 Terminal Strip)

Remote accessories (A/V 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 (A/V 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.
### Figure 6-10. Indicator Lamp Test Connections

**Generator Condition Indicator Terminals**

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

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

Do not operate generator set without all guards and electrical enclosures in place.

**Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death.** Whenever electricity is present, there is the hazard of electrocution. Open main circuit breaker on all power sources before servicing equipment. Electrically ground the generator set and electrical circuits when in use. Never come into contact with electrical leads or appliances when standing in water or on wet ground, as the chance of electrocution is increased under such conditions.

**Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death.** Turn generator set master switch to OFF position, disconnect power to battery charger, and remove battery cables (remove negative lead first and reconnect it last) to disable generator set before working on any equipment connected to generator set. The generator set can be started by automatic transfer switch or remote start/stop switch unless these precautions are followed.
Press start switch  Does engine crank?  Yes \[\rightarrow\] Go to A

No \[\rightarrow\] Is K2 relay LED2 lit?  Yes \[\rightarrow\] Verify that K3 relay is energized by checking for DC voltage at K20 relay coil when START switch is actuated. Is voltage present at relay?  Yes \[\rightarrow\] Is DC voltage available at K20 relay contacts (starter motor side) when START switch is actuated?  No \[\rightarrow\] Replace K20 relay (starter motor solenoid)

No \[\rightarrow\] Replace fuse.

Is 10-amp fuse okay?  No \[\rightarrow\] Replace fuse.

Yes \[\rightarrow\] Is K2 relay functioning properly? See Section 7 following.

No \[\rightarrow\] K3 relay or K1 relay faulty—replace circuit board.

Yes \[\rightarrow\] Is K3 relay LED3 lit?  Yes \[\rightarrow\] Replace K20 relay (starter motor solenoid)

\[\rightarrow\] Check condition/connections of start/stop switch (N, 43, and 47). See Section 7 following.
\[\rightarrow\] Check battery condition and connections.
Troubleshooting Manual Controller (Continued)

A

Does engine start?

Yes

Go to B

No

Is DC voltage present at the following components (if so equipped)?
- Ignition module (gas/gasoline)
- Fuel pump (gasoline)
- Fuel valve (gas)
- Fuel solenoid (diesel 20-180 kW)
- Governor controller (diesel 200-300 kW)

No

Is K4 relay LED lit?

No

Check harness connections from control board to component.

Yes

Did an engine safety shutdown for overspeed occur?

No

Replace main circuit board (defective K4 relay).

Yes

- Check for overspeed (overfrequency).
- Check/test electronic governor and/or voltage regulator.
Troubleshooting Manual Controller (Continued)

- Does K1 relay LED light? No → Go to generator troubleshooting flowchart in Section 7
  - Yes
    - Did K4 relay LED light? No → Does start/stop switch function correctly? No → Replace circuit board (K4 relay defective). Yes → Is AC output at correct voltage? (Stator leads 7 and 10 at approximately 120 volts AC.) Yes → K1 relay faulty—replace circuit board.
      - No → Replace defective start/stop switch.
    - Yes
      - Does low oil pressure (LOP) safety shutdown switch checkout okay? No → Replace defective switch. Yes → Replace defective switch.
      - Yes
        - Does engine have correct oil pressure? Use a mechanical gauge to verify pressure. No → Check oil level. Repair/replace oil pump. Yes → Is voltage adjusting rheostat set correctly? No → Readjust voltage adjusting rheostat. Yes → Headjust voltage adjusting rheostat.
        - Does temperature safety shutdown switch and water level switch checkout okay? No → Replace defective switch(es). Yes → Replace circuit board (K4 relay defective).
        - Do the following engine components function correctly (if so equipped)?
          - Ignition module (gas/gasoline)
          - Fuel pump (gasoline)
          - Fuel valve (gas)
          - Fuel solenoid (diesel 20-180 kW)
          - Governor controller (diesel 200-300 kW) No → Check/replace defective engine components. Yes → Replace circuit board (K4 relay defective).
Section 7. Component Testing and Adjustment

Generator Troubleshooting

Use the following flowchart to troubleshoot the generator set when no voltage or high voltage is detected. The remaining parts of this section give additional and more detailed information about the individual checks/tests mentioned in the flowchart. Use the flowchart to initially isolate the possible problem. See the flowcharts following.

**WARNING**

Accidental starting. Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect battery cables before working on generator set (negative lead first and reconnect it last).

**WARNING**

Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Turn generator set master switch to OFF position, disconnect power to battery charger, and remove battery cables (remove negative lead first and reconnect it last) to disable generator set before working on any equipment connected to generator set. The generator set can be started by automatic transfer switch or remote start/stop switch unless these precautions are followed.

**WARNING**

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

Do not operate generator set without all guards and electrical enclosures in place.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect generator set from load by opening line circuit breaker or by disconnecting generator set output leads from transfer switch and heavily taping ends of leads. If high voltage is transferred to load during test, personal injury and equipment damage may result. Do not use the safeguard circuit breaker in place of the line circuit breaker.
No output voltage is detected.

Is safeguard circuit breaker in ON position?

Yes

Do flashlight test on photo transistor board. See LED Circuit Board Test.

If no voltage is detected, remove G and F+ (red) leads from SCR assembly. Repeat flashlight test on photo transistor board.

If high voltage is detected, check for battery voltage at voltage regulator. Is battery voltage present?

No

Check wiring to voltage regulator.

Yes

Check DC voltage at LED circuit board.

If high voltage is detected, test rotor. Do exciter armature and main field windings check out okay?

No

Replace rotor.

Yes

Replace SCR assembly.

If no DC voltage is present, unplug connector at LED circuit board and check voltage.

If no DC voltage is present, check wiring between voltage regulator and LED circuit board. Does wiring check out okay?

Yes

Replace voltage regulator.

No

Repair/replace wiring.

If DC voltage of 6-12 volts is present, replace LED circuit board. (LED is open.)

If DC voltage of 6-12 volts is present, replace LED circuit board. (LED or flyback diode is shorted and/or grounded.)
Troubleshooting Generator—High Output Voltage

High output voltage is detected.

Turn safeguard circuit breaker to OFF position. Does output voltage remain high?

Yes

No

Remove G and F+ (red) leads from SCR assembly. Does output voltage remain high?

Yes

No

Turn safeguard circuit breaker to OFF position. Is sensing voltage (190-277 volts) at leads V7 and V8 available?

Yes

If no voltage is detected, replace photo transistor board.

No

Check for open wiring between stator and safeguard circuit breaker.

If sensing voltage is high, replace voltage regulator.

If sensing voltage is low, check voltage on all phases. Is voltage balanced on all windings?

Yes

Replace voltage regulator.

No

Test stator windings.
Generator Testing

This section covers generator testing for the following generator conditions:

- No output on any phase
- Overvoltage
- Fluctuating voltage

Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Turn generator set master switch to OFF position, disconnect power to battery charger, and remove battery cables (remove negative lead first and reconnect it last) to disable generator set before working on any equipment connected to generator set. The generator set can be started by automatic transfer switch or remote start/stop switch unless these precautions are followed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor. Can cause severe injury or death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not operate generator set without all guards and electrical enclosures in place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect generator set from load by opening line circuit breaker or by disconnecting generator set output leads from transfer switch and heavily taping ends of leads. If high voltage is transferred to load during test, personal injury and equipment damage may result. Do not use the safeguard circuit breaker in place of the line circuit breaker.

No Output On Any Phase

1. Check the safeguard breaker (if equipped). If safeguard breaker is open, close breaker and, with set running, check AC voltmeter for proper output voltage.

2. If proper output does not show, then:
   a. Check wire 1B from safeguard breaker and wire 7N (ground) to voltage regulator.
   b. Check for voltage to safeguard breaker (if equipped).

3. If all items in step 2 are okay, proceed to the LED circuit board flashlight test and Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR) test as described later in this section.

4. If tests indicate LED and AVR are functioning correctly, visually inspect photo transistor board for damage (open foil pattern or heat discoloration).

5. If the photo transistor board test appears good, proceed to the exciter armature test as described later in this section.

6. If the exciter armature test indicates the armature is functioning correctly, proceed to the generator field test as described later in this section.

7. If the generator field test indicates the field is functioning correctly, replace the SCR assembly or the photo transistor board as described later in this section.
Components and Circuits to Test Under Certain Generator Output Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generator Output Condition</th>
<th>LED Board</th>
<th>Photo Transistor Board</th>
<th>Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR)</th>
<th>SCR Assembly</th>
<th>Safeguard Breaker</th>
<th>Exciter Armature</th>
<th>Generator Field</th>
<th>Generator Stator</th>
<th>Voltage Adjustment Pot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Output</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over Voltage</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluctuating Voltage</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No output voltage if voltage adjustment pot circuit is open or shorted to ground.
** Overvoltage will occur if an outside light source is present when the LED board is removed.

Figure 7-1. Troubleshooting Guide

Figure 7-2. AC Voltage Control (Typical)
**Overvoltage**

**NOTE**
If overvoltage occurs, disconnect harness plug at AVR (voltage regulator). If overvoltage continues, the problem lies in the photo transistor circuit and/or SCR assembly; proceed through the following checks. If output voltage disappears, the problem is in the AVR (voltage regulator), including connections and/or wiring.

1. Examine photo transistor board for visible signs of damage (open foil pattern or heat discoloration). Replace photo transistor board if visibly damaged. If overvoltage continues after replacement of photo transistor board, proceed to Step 2.
2. Remove green (center) lead from G terminal and red lead from F+ terminal of SCR assembly. (Tape each terminal end of leads to prevent contact with adjacent metal components.)
3. With safeguard breaker open, start generator set. The lack of AC output indicates the SCR assembly is functioning properly. If overvoltage continues, replace the SCR assembly.

**NOTE**
When replacing SCR assembly, do not exceed torque value of 8 in. lbs. (0.9 Nm) when tightening SCR mounting bolts.

4. If overvoltage is read with the safeguard breaker closed, check for an open circuit in leads V7 and V8 to the AVR (voltage regulator). If these circuits are open or shorted, repair or replace. Check the voltage rheostat circuit (leads 67 and 68). Repair or replace as necessary.
5. If all the circuits described in step 4 are okay, check the voltage regulator (AVR) as described later in this section.

**Fluctuating Voltage**

1. Check the generator output leads for proper connections. Refer to Wiring Diagrams.
2. Check for loose connections to the AVR (voltage regulator), LED board, photo transistor board, or SCR assembly.
3. Check the stator for shorted or open windings; refer to stator testing later in this section.
4. Verify AVR adjustment. See AVR (Voltage Regulator) Operation and Adjustment later in this section.
The following procedure provides information on testing the LED circuit board. Certain steps require that the generator set be running. When the generator set is not running disable the generator set. See the safety precautions listed below. Disconnect all load from the generator set during this test.

**WARNING**

Accidental starting.  
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect battery cables before working on generator set (negative lead first and reconnect it last).

**WARNING**

Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Turn generator set master switch to OFF position, disconnect power to battery charger, and remove battery cables (remove negative lead first and reconnect it last) to disable generator set before working on any equipment connected to generator set. The generator set can be started by automatic transfer switch or remote start/stop switch unless these precautions are followed.

**WARNING**

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

Do not operate generator set without all guards and electrical enclosures in place.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect generator set from load by opening line circuit breaker or by disconnecting generator set output leads from transfer switch and heavily taping ends of leads. If high voltage is transferred to load during test, personal injury and equipment damage may result. Do not use the safeguard circuit breaker in place of the line circuit breaker.

1. Remove junction box panels from generator end of unit and remove photo transistor board/LED board cover. See Figure 7-3.

![Figure 7-3. Panels Removed](image)

2. With the generator set running at no load, shine a flashlight on the exposed photo transistor board. See Figure 7-4.

![Figure 7-4. LED Flashlight Test](image)
3. Observe the AC output voltmeter. High AC output voltage indicates the SCR assembly and photo transistor board are functioning properly. The fault is likely in the wiring, AVR, or LED circuit board as output voltage should drop to low level when flashlight is removed. If no output is observed, check the SCR assembly and photo transistor board.

4. With the generator set running, approximately 1-2 volts DC should be observed at 3B (+) and 5B (-) at the LED board. See Figure 7-5. Shine flashlight on photo transistor. DC voltage reading should drop, showing the AVR is functioning properly. If voltages are not observed, refer to the AVR test. Stop generator set.

Figure 7-5. Checking LED Board
SCR Assembly and Photo Transistor Board

The SCR assembly is located behind the exciter armature and controls current flow to the generator field. The command and sensing circuitry is located on the shaft-mounted photo transistor board. See Figure 7-6. The generator set will only function if both components are functional. The following test will determine which component is faulty. Since it is necessary to remove the end bracket from the set to correctly test these components, do not begin this procedure unless there is reasonable certainty that these components are defective. See Generator Troubleshooting earlier in this section. Examine the photo transistor board for visible signs of damage (open foil patterns and heat discoloration) before removing entire SCR assembly for testing. Refer to End Bracket Removal and Replacement later in this section and Section 8—Disassembly/Reassembly for end bracket removal.

![Figure 7-6. Component Locations](image)

1. Photo Transistor Board
2. SCR Assembly (20-150 kW)
3. SCR Assembly (180-300 kW)

**Figure 7-6. Component Locations**

To test the SCR assembly and photo transistor board, the following components are needed:

- One 120-volt/110-watt light bulb with socket
- Switch—DPST (double-pole/single-throw, 120 volt 10 amp minimum)
- Fuse, 1 amp (in holder)
- 120 volt AC plug with cord
- One “good” SCR assembly and photo transistor board

This test simulates the normal operation of the components when the generator is running. In the test, a “known good” component (example: photo transistor board) is matched with a component of unknown quality (example: SCR assembly). If the components do not function normally during the test, it is reasonable to assume that the component of unknown quality is defective. Test either component in this manner.
Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Carefully follow instructions in the equipment manual when testing or servicing generator set in the presence of voltage.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Whenever electricity is present, there is the hazard of electrocution. Open main circuit breaker on all power sources before servicing equipment. Electrically ground the generator set and electrical circuits when in use. Never come into contact with electrical leads or appliances when standing in water or on wet ground, as the chance of electrocution is increased under such conditions.

1. Connect components as illustrated in Figure 7-7. If testing the photo transistor board, the SCR assembly must be “good.” If testing the SCR assembly, the photo transistor board must be “good.”

**NOTE**
When testing the SCR assembly used on 20-150 kW models, connections must make good contact with the SCR foil pattern. Secure all SCR connections with terminal nuts to ensure good contact with foil pattern during testing. The SCR threaded terminals are insulated from the SCR foil pattern and are not in contact except when “bridged” by terminal nut, electrical lead, terminal, etc. Do not exceed 8 in. lbs. (0.9 Nm) when tightening SCR terminal nuts.

2. With cord switch in the OFF position, plug in electrical cord.

3. Turn cord switch to the ON position.

4. Apply light source directly to photo transistor board. Shield the photo transistor board from all sources of light during this test. If both components are “good,” the test fixture light bulb will light when the external light source is applied to the photo transistor board. Remove the light source; the fixture light bulb should go out. If the test fixture light bulb does not light or is lit prior to receiving external light source, the component being tested is defective (in this example the SCR). Replace the SCR assembly.

**NOTE**
When replacing SCR assembly, do not exceed a torque value of 8 in. lbs. (0.9 Nm) when tightening SCR mounting bolts.
1. SCR Assembly (20-150 kW)  
2. SCR Assembly (180-300 kW)  
3. White Wire  
4. Red Wire  
5. Green Wire  
6. Black Wire  
7. Photo Transistor Board  
8. Light Source (Flashlight)  
9. 120 Volt/100 Watt Lamp  
10. Fuse (1 Amp)  
11. Switch (DPST) S1  
12. 120 Volts AC  

Figure 7-7. SCR Assembly and Photo Transistor Board
The AVR monitors output voltage magnitude and frequency to supply current to the stationary LED board. The AVR circuit board includes volts/Hz and stability adjustment pots. The volts/Hz adjustment is factory set and normally requires no further adjustment. If replacement of the controller circuit board or operation of the generator under extreme loads results in voltage instability, adjust the pots according to the procedure following. See Figure 7-8.

1. 60 Hz Voltage Adjustment
2. 50 Hz Voltage Adjustment
3. Stability Adjustment

**Figure 7-8. AVR Adjustment**

**Stability Pot.** Fine tunes voltage regulator to reduce light flicker.

**Volt/Hz. Pot.** This adjustment determines engine speed (Hz) at which generator output voltage will begin to drop.

1. Turn generator master switch to OFF/RESET.
2. Set stability pot to far counterclockwise position.
3. Connect a 100-watt light bulb across terminals V0 and V7 on controller terminal strip or across terminals on controller frequency meter.
5. Adjust stability pot until minimum flicker is obtained.
6. Use controller voltage adjustment pot (or remote voltage adjustment pot) to make adjustments to generator while running under normal load (if required).
7. Adjust engine speed to desired cut-in frequency (factory setting is 57.5-58.0 Hz for 60 Hz models or 47.5-48.0 Hz for 50 Hz models) as measured on frequency meter. See Section 7—Governor for more information on engine adjustment.
8. Rotate Volts/Hz adjustment pot clockwise until voltage level begins to drop (as measured on voltmeter). When set to these specifications, the generator will attempt to maintain normal output until engine speed drops below the frequency set in the previous step (as load is applied).
9. Adjust engine speed to obtain a full load engine speed of 1800 rpm (60 Hz) or 1500 rpm (50 Hz).
10. Use controller voltage adjustment pot (or remote voltage adjustment pot) to make final adjustments to generator while running under normal load.
11. Readjust stability pot (if necessary).

To determine whether the AVR is functioning properly, reduce engine speed (Hz) and watch for a corresponding drop in AC voltage. At 60 Hz operation, the voltage will remain constant until engine speed drops below 58 Hz (approximately). If AC frequency drops below 58 Hz, AC voltage will decline. At 50 Hz operation, AC voltage remains constant until engine speed is reduced to 48 Hz (approximately). If the AVR is not functioning properly, refer to the following test to determine cause of malfunction.
To Test AVR

With the safeguard breaker closed (if equipped):

1. Disconnect the wiring harness connector from the voltage regulator and check for continuity between the voltage sensing leads V7 and V8 (pins 4 and 10). See Figure 7-9. If this circuit is open, repair or replace. An open circuit will normally result in a high voltage or overvoltage condition. Check the 15-amp fuse (if equipped).

2. If there is continuity between V7 and V8, check for continuity in the voltage adjustment circuit (leads 67 and 68). With the harness disconnected check the resistance between pins 1 and 3. This resistance should change as the voltage adjust rheostat is turned. Repair or replace defective components as necessary. A defective voltage adjust rheostat usually results in a nonadjustable voltage.

3. Check for battery voltage at the voltage regulator harness plug (pins 2 and 11) with the generator set running. If there is not a voltage reading, check the safeguard circuit breaker. If battery voltage is not present, there should be a very low voltage at the main output leads.

4. While the generator set is running, check for approximately 1-2 volts DC output at terminals 3B (+) and 5B (-) on the LED board or separate 3B/5B connector and check for 8 volts (approximately) at the connector. If voltage is not measured at connector, check for open or short circuit in wiring back to voltage regulator. If a fault exists in voltage regulator wiring, repair or replace as necessary. If voltage regulator wiring tests good, replace the voltage regulator. Low voltage at the LED circuit board may cause a low output voltage fault.
NOTE
Generator sets use a skewed (slanted) rotor with a straight stator. When replacing either rotor or stator, be sure replacement is the same as the original.

1. Check the generator output leads for proper connections. Refer to Wiring Diagrams.

2. Check the stator windings for:
   - Shorted windings: Inspect for burnt or hot windings. Replace stator if these conditions exist. See Figure 7-10.

   **NOTE**
   Disconnect V7, V8, V9, V0 at AC from controller terminal blocks before doing this test

   - Open windings: With ohmmeter, check each pair of leads for low resistance readings (continuity). High resistance across A or low resistance (continuity) across B and ground indicates a faulty stator; replace stator. See Figure 7-11.

---

**Figure 7-10. Stator**

**Figure 7-11. Stator Winding Test**
Generator Field

1. Disconnect battery (negative lead first). Remove end bracket. See End Bracket Removal and Replacement later in this section and Section 8—Disassembly/Reassembly. Disconnect F+ and F- from SCR assembly.

2. With an ohmmeter, check for continuity across F+ and F- leads (see Figure 7-12). Resistance readings are shown in Section 1—Specifications, Generator.

3. Check for a grounded generator field. No continuity should exist between field leads and rotor assembly.

4. Using a megohmmeter, apply 500 volts DC to F+ or F- lead and rotor shaft. See Figure 7-13. Follow the instructions of the megohmmeter manufacturer when performing this test. A reading of approximately 500K ohms (1/2 megohm) and higher indicates the field winding is good. A reading of less than 500K ohms (approximately) indicates deterioration of winding insulation and possible current flow to ground. Repair or replacement of the rotor assembly is necessary.

Repair F+ and F- if test should show leads shorted to ground. Solder and insulate splices. Use new sleeving when tying leads to shaft or heat sink.

Replace generator rotor assembly if test shows a shorted or grounded winding.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Carefully follow instructions in the equipment manual when testing or servicing generator set in the presence of voltage.

Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Avoid touching generator set field or exciter armature. Generator set field and exciter armature will become hot if shorted.

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

---

Figure 7-12. Field Continuity Check

Figure 7-13. High Voltage Test
Exciter Armature

Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Avoid touching generator set field or exciter armature. Generator set field and exciter armature will become hot if shorted.

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

1. Disconnect battery (negative lead first). See End Bracket Removal and Replacement and Section 8—Disassembly/Reassembly for end bracket removal. Remove end bracket. Disconnect AC leads from SCR assembly.

2. With an ohmmeter, check for continuity across AC leads. See Figure 7-14.

3. Repair AC leads if damaged or open. Solder and insulate splices. Use new sleeving when tying leads to shaft or heat sink.

4. Visually check exciter armature for shorted winding(s); with an ohmmeter check for low resistance readings. See Section 1—Specifications, Generator for resistance readings. See Figure 7-14. Low resistance readings indicate a faulty exciter armature requiring replacement of rotor assembly.

5. Using a megohmmeter, apply 500 volts DC to rotor shaft and either AC lead. See Figure 7-15. Follow the instructions of the megohmmeter manufacturer when performing this test. A reading of approximately 500K ohms (1/2 megohm) and higher indicates the field winding is good. A reading of less than 500K ohms (approximately) indicates deterioration of winding insulation and possible current flow to ground. Repair or replacement of the rotor is necessary.

6. Repair AC leads if test indicates leads shorted to ground. Solder and insulate splices. Use new sleeving when tying leads to shaft or heat sink.

7. Replace rotor assembly if test shows armature is shorted to ground.

---

**Figure 7-14. Exciter Armature Continuity Check**

**Figure 7-15. High Voltage Test**
End Bracket Removal and Replacement

This procedure is a condensed version of the one found in Section 8—Disassembly/Reassembly.

**NOTE**
On some models, it is necessary to loosen the generator junction box to remove the end bracket. Remove the six junction box mounting screws and pull the junction box away from the engine to remove end bracket.

1. Remove LED board and cover. Disconnect leads from speed sensor.
2. Remove screws holding actuator cup and photo transistor board.
3. Reach in and remove leads—photo transistor board leads from SCR assembly. This will allow slack when removing the end bracket.
4. Remove four bolts holding end bracket to stator.
5. Use a puller tool to remove end bracket. See Figure 7-16.

**NOTE**
To avoid loosening exciter field magnets, do not attempt to remove end bracket by pounding with a hammer.

6. Pull the end bracket and exciter field assembly over the exciter armature. Be extremely careful to avoid damaging exciter field magnets or photo transistor board.
7. Reverse order of disassembly to reinstall end bracket/exciter field assembly.

![Figure 7-16. Removing End Bracket](image-url)
Speed Sensor Test

Follow the procedure outlined below to determine if the speed sensor (overspeed fault) is emitting a signal.

1. With generator master switch in OFF/RESET position, connect a DC voltmeter between positive (+) lead (wire 24) at speed sensor and ground (wire 2). Voltmeter should read approximately 8-10 volts DC.

2. With generator set running, connect DC voltmeter negative probe to “0” terminal (wire 16—white) on speed sensor. Place voltmeter positive probe on positive (+) terminal (wire 24—red). Voltmeter should indicate approximately 12 volts DC.

   **NOTE**
   During the test the controller leads must remain connected to the speed sensor terminals. Slide leads from speed sensor terminals only enough to expose connection for test leads. Do not disconnect leads.

If speed sensor is emitting a signal, check continuity of speed sensor leads (wires 2, 16, and 24) between controller P1 connector and lead terminals at speed sensor.

If the speed sensor is not emitting a signal, test the speed sensor through the following procedure:

   1. Connect speed sensor, voltmeter, and DC voltage source as shown in Figure 7-17.
   2. Touch sensing surface with a flat piece of iron or steel—at least 1/4 cubic inch (4.1 cm) in size.
   3. Voltmeter test reading should equal source voltage.
   4. Remove iron or steel from sensing surface and observe no test voltmeter reading.

   **Figure 7-17. Speed Sensor Test**
Air Damper Switch Adjustment

The air damper switch is found on 200-1600 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 7-18. The generator set must not be running during this adjustment.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Reconnect the switch wiring harness.

8. 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.

9. 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.

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

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

Figure 7-18. Air Damper Lever (Detroit Diesel Powered)
Overspeed/Time Delay Circuit Board

The overspeed circuitry protects the generator set and equipment connected to it from overfrequency. The feature is standard on manual controllers.

Overfrequency will occur if the governor was misadjusted or defective. Shutdown will occur immediately should frequency reach 68-70 Hz or greater. This setting applies to 50 and 60 Hz. models.

The time delay circuitry provides approximately a 5 second delay before generator set is subject to fault shutdown from low oil pressure (LOW), high engine temperature (HWT), or low water level (LWL).

NOTE

Overspeed is not subject to the 5-second shutdown delay.

This 5-second delay is necessary during starting to allow engine to build-up oil pressure. This time delay is present only at cranking. After the generator set comes up to correct AC voltage, the time delay circuitry times out. After approximately 5 seconds, engine fault shutdowns are operative.

Test both relays and circuit board for function. See Figure 7-19 and use the following procedure. Tests are made with circuit board in place and connected to generator set. Do not connect load to generator set.

Overspeed Circuitry and Relay

The following conditions indicate that the overspeed circuitry and relay are functional.

1. Check for 12 volts DC across terminals 70 (+) and N (-). This is the battery supply voltage. If voltage is not present K2 relay on main circuit board is defective.

2. Check for 110-190 volts across terminals 33 and 44. These are sensing leads for frequency. If voltage is not present, test stator.

3. Connect a frequency meter to terminals 33 and 44. No continuity is measured using an ohmmeter between terminals 30 and N when frequency is below 68-70 Hz.

4. Momentarily increase frequency at engine governor to a value of 70 Hz or greater. When frequency reaches 68-70 Hz or greater, continuity is measured using an ohmmeter between terminals 30 and N.

5. If the circuit board fails steps 3 and/or 4 it is defective.

Time Delay Circuit Board

The following conditions indicate that the time delay circuitry and relay are functional.

1. Check for 110-190 volts across terminals 33 and 44 after generator set comes up to speed. These are sensing leads for frequency. If voltage is not present, test stator.

2. Initially no continuity is measured using an ohmmeter between terminals 13 and 13A.

3. After approximately 5 seconds continuity is measured using an ohmmeter between terminals 13 and 13A.

4. If the circuit board fails steps 2 and/or 3 it is defective.

Figure 7-19. Overspeed/Time Delay Circuit Board
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 7-20.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can cause severe injury or death.

Do not operate generator set without all guards and electrical enclosures in place.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect generator set from load by opening line circuit breaker or by disconnecting generator set output leads from transfer switch and heavily taping ends of leads. If high voltage is transferred to load during test, personal injury and equipment damage may result. Do not use the safeguard circuit breaker in place of the line circuit breaker.

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


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.

---

Figure 7-20. Overvoltage Circuit Board
Governor Adjustment

Mechanical Governor—Hoof
20-100 kW Ford-Powered Models

With the constant speed type governor, the throttle linkage is fixed at a definite length to establish a specific load speed of 1800 rpm (60 Hz) or 1500 rpm (50 Hz) models. Do not make any adjustment to the throttle linkage as any variation in speed causes frequency changes in output of the generator—for this reason only slight readjustment of speed is possible. If governor setting is too sensitive, hunting or speed surging will occur with changing load. If a considerable drop in speed is experienced when normal load is applied, adjust the governor for greater sensitivity. If one of the governor settings is readjusted, the other settings should be readjusted since each has an effect on the other. The governor components and adjustments are shown in Figure 7-21. With the generator set running at full or rated load, make speed and sensitivity adjustments.

Speed

Check speed with hand tachometer or frequency meter. Loosen locking nut on speed adjusting screw. Turn screw in clockwise direction to increase speed (and frequency) or in counter-clockwise direction to decrease speed. Lock nut at new setting. Follow this adjustment with sensitivity (droop) adjustment.

Sensitivity

Test under normal load conditions. If readjustment is needed, proceed as follows. To make governor control more sensitive, loosen the nut at bottom of adjusting eyebolt and tighten the top nut thereby drawing the head of the eyebolt closer to the governor arm pivot point. To make governor control less sensitive, loosen the top nut and tighten the bottom nut to move the head of the eyebolt away from the pivot point. After sensitivity is correct, tighten the nut that was previously loosened to lock the eyebolt at the the new setting. Recheck speed after sensitivity adjustment since changing this will also affect speed. Stop generator set.

NOTE

A speed droop of 3 Hz or 90 rpm between no load and full load is normal.
Mechanical Governor—Stanadyne
20-100 kW John Deere-Powered and
20-100 kW Detroit Diesel-Powered Models

NOTE
Before checking and adjusting engine speed, make sure engine has reached its normal operating temperature.

All speeds indicated apply to an engine hot under load. The maximum permissible speed variation is 50 rpm for fast idle speed.

1. Disconnect speed control from fuel injection pump lever and start engine.

2. Verify that injector pump lever is held in fast idle position against fast idle adjusting screw. See Figure 7-22. Using a tachometer, check engine speed. Adjust engine speed to obtain a full load engine speed of 1800 rpm (60 Hz) or 1500 rpm (50 Hz). To increase engine speed, rotate fast idle adjusting screw counterclockwise; rotate fast idle adjusting screw clockwise to decrease engine speed. Reconnect speed control to fuel injection pump lever. Stop generator set.
Mechanical Governor—Nippondenso
125-180 kW John Deere-Powered Models

NOTE
Before checking and adjusting engine speed, make
sure engine has reached its normal operating
temperature.

All speeds indicated apply to an engine hot under load.
The maximum permissible speed variation is 50 rpm for
fast idle speed.

1. Verify that injector pump lever is held in fast idle
position against fast idle adjusting screw. See
Figure 7-23.

2. Check fast idle engine speed. Engine speed
should be 1800 rpm (60 Hz) or 1500 rpm (50 Hz) at
full load.

3. If fast idle speed is incorrect (but not more than 50
rpm above or below the minimum/maximum
specified settings), loosen fast idle adjusting screw
lock nut.

4. If engine speed is too low, back out fast idle
adjusting screw until speed is correct. If the engine
speed is too high, turn fast idle adjusting screw in
until correct speed is obtained. Tighten lock nut
securely. Stop generator set.

NOTE
If the fast idle is 50 rpm above or below the
minimum/maximum settings, have an authorized
service dealer remove and adjust the pump on a
test stand.

Figure 7-23. Governor Adjustments

1. Injection Pump Lever
2. Fast Idle Adjusting Screw
Mechanical Governor—Bosch P
125-180 kW Detroit Diesel-Powered Models

NOTE
Before checking and adjusting engine speed, make sure engine has reached its normal operating temperature.

All speeds indicated apply to an engine hot under load. The maximum permissible speed variation is 50 rpm for fast idle speed.

1. Verify that injector pump lever is held in fast idle position. See Figure 7-24.
2. Check fast idle engine speed. Engine speed should be 1800 rpm (60 Hz) or 1500 rpm (50 Hz) at full load.
3. If fast idle speed is incorrect (but not more than 50 rpm above or below the minimum/maximum specified settings), loosen fast idle adjusting lock nut.
4. If engine speed is too low, back out fast idle adjusting screw until speed is correct. If the engine speed is too high, turn fast idle adjusting screw in until correct speed is obtained. Tighten lock nut securely. Stop generator set.

NOTE
If the fast idle is 50 rpm above or below the minimum/maximum settings, have an authorized service dealer remove and adjust the pump on a test stand.

Figure 7-24. Governor Adjustments
Some generator sets are equipped with Barber-Colman electronic governors. This is an electronic device requiring no mechanical drive or hydraulic connection. 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 7-25. 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 7-26. Adjust the actuator shaft linkage for smooth, nonbinding operation and to hold the carburetor throttle lever in the closed position when the power is off. The magnetic pickup air gap is 0.014-0.028 in. (0.36-0.71 mm).

**Preliminary Adjustments**

1. Place generator master switch to OFF position. Generator set must not be running.
2. Set the gain adjustment three divisions from zero.

**Final Adjustments**

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

**NOTE**

Gain pot has internal stops a 0 and 100%.

4. With the engine running at no load, finalize gain adjustment. Turn the gain adjustment clockwise until the output shaft and linkage is stable. Upset the linkage by hand. If the linkage oscillates 3-5 times then stops, the setting is correct. Stop the generator set.
Some sets are equipped with Barber-Colman Dyna 8000 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 7-27). 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 7-28. Adjust the actuator shaft linkage to hold the fuel injection pump lever in the stop position when the power is off. The magnetic pickup air gap is 0.014-0.028 in. (0.36-0.71 mm).

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. In all cases, place switch S2 in the OFF position. These generators use the Dyna 8000 actuator.

![Figure 7-27. Governor Control Unit](image)

![Figure 7-28. Throttle Actuator (Typical)](image)

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
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 fuel pump lever in 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. 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. Stop the generator set.
Electronic Governor—Barber-Colman Dyna 2500  
125-180 kW John Deere-Powered Models

Some sets are equipped with Barber-Colman Dyna 2500 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 7-29). 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 7-30. Adjust the actuator shaft linkage to hold the fuel injection pump lever in the stop position when the power is off. The magnetic pickup air gap is 0.014-0.028 in. (0.36-0.71 mm).

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. Place switch 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. In all cases, place switch S2 in the ON position. These generators use the Dyna 2500 actuator.

Figure 7-29. Governor Control Unit

Figure 7-30. 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, the D adjustment four divisions 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.

   NOTE
   If the full stroke of the actuator shaft is used and the linkage is adjusted to use only the active fuel range, the maximum obtainable droop would be approximately 12% at full load.

4. Position actuator lever to hold fuel pump lever in STOP position when power is off. Adjust the actuator linkage for smooth, non-binding 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. With the engine running at no load, finalize the “I”, “D”, and gain adjustments.

5. Slowly turn the gain adjustment potentiometer clockwise until the output shaft and linkage oscillates. Slowly turn gain adjustment potentiometer counterclockwise until the actuator lever is stable.

6. Jog the actuator lever by hand. If the actuator lever oscillates three to five times and then stabilizes, the gain setting is correct.

7. Turn the gain potentiometer one division counterclockwise. Turn the “D” adjustment fully clockwise while observing the actuator shaft. If the lever does not become unstable, jog it by hand. When the lever oscillates, turn the “D” adjustment counterclockwise slowly until the actuator shaft is stable. Jog the lever again, it should oscillate 3-5 times and then become stable. If the system response to load changes is satisfactory at this point, omit Step 8.

8. Turn I potentiometer fully clockwise and watch the actuator shaft. If the actuator lever does not become unstable, jog it by hand. When the actuator lever slowly oscillates, slowly turn the “I” potentiometer counterclockwise until the lever is stable.

9. Jog the actuator lever by hand. It should oscillate 3-5 times before stabilizing. The governor is now calibrated. Stop the generator set.
Electronic Governor—Barber-Colman Dyna 70025 using Stanadyne D Series Injection Pump 20-100 kW John Deere-Powered and 20-100 kW Detroit Diesel-Powered Models

Some sets are equipped with Barber-Colman Dyna 70025 electronic governor used in conjunction with a Stanadyne D Series injection pump. This particular set-up uses different governor controllers for a nonparalleling generator set or a paralleling generator set. 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 7-31 for nonparalleling generator sets or Figure 7-32 for paralleling generator sets. The electronic control unit interprets the signal from the magnetic pickup to control current input to the throttle actuator. The integrated throttle actuator adjusts the throttle position internally in the fuel injection pump. See Figure 7-33. The magnetic pickup air gap is 0.014-0.028 in. (0.36-0.71 mm).

Figure 7-31. Governor Control Unit (Nonparalleling Generator Set)

Figure 7-32. Governor Control Unit (Paralleling Generator Set)
Figure 7-33. Governor Adjustments—Typical

Actuator Calibration

The following procedure is used to setup the mechanical governor for operation with the electronic integrated actuator. Perform calibration of both the mechanical and electronic governor in order for the system to operate correctly. Lack of maximum power or poor steady state speed control results from incorrect calibration. See Figure 7-33.

NOTE

The actuator calibration procedure was performed at the factory and no additional adjustment is necessary. The actuator calibration procedure is done only if removal of fuel injection pump has occurred or the adjustment is questionable. Do not perform this procedure unless it is deemed necessary.

1. Position the shutoff shaft assembly in the fuel on position by moving it in the clockwise position. The shutoff shaft assembly is the lever located on the backside of the fuel injection pump. Secure using existing mechanical linkage.

2. Place the throttle shaft assembly in the high idle position. Back out the low idle adjustment screw a maximum of three turns. Excessive backing out of the low idle screw results in the disengagement of the pump’s internal components.

3. Adjust the droop by turning the droop adjusting screw in a counterclockwise (CCW) direction until it stops. Droop adjustment used only on paralleling generator sets.

Turn the droop adjusting screw clockwise (CW) two full turns. The mechanical governor is now set in a position that will permit starting the engine to calibrate the electronic integrated actuator governor. Do not operate the engine without the electronic governor connected and the system calibrated correctly as described in the following procedure. Once this droop adjustment is made, do not readjust.

Governor Calibration for Nonparalleling Generator Sets

Preliminary Adjustments

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

2. Set the gain adjustment three divisions from zero.

Final Adjustments

1. Place generator master switch to RUN to start generator set.

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

3. If governing is unstable, turn gain pot slightly counterclockwise.

NOTE

Gain pot has internal stops at 0 and 100%.

4. With the engine running at no load, finalize gain adjustment. Turn the gain adjustment clockwise until the output shaft and linkage is stable. Upset the linkage by hand. If the linkage oscillates 3-5 times then stops, the setting is correct. Stop the generator set.
Governor Calibration for Paralleling Generator Sets

Calibration Procedure
1. Place generator master switch to OFF. Generator set must not be running.
2. Set the gain pot at 30% and the droop pot completely counterclockwise (CCW).
3. Adjust the idle speed by turning the 20-turn pot clockwise (CW) to increase speed and counterclockwise (CCW) to decrease speed.
4. Adjust the run speed by turning the 20-turn pot clockwise (CW) to increase speed and counterclockwise (CCW) to decrease speed.
5. Place generator master switch to RUN or TEST position to start generator set.
6. Slowly turn the gain pot clockwise (CW) until the engine becomes unstable. After the engine becomes unstable, slowly turn the gain pot counterclockwise (CCW) until stable. Interrupt the governor by momentarily removing power from the governor. The engine should recover in 3-5 diminishing oscillation. Stop the generator set.

Droop Adjustment
1. Place generator master switch to RUN or TEST position to start generator set.
2. Use the run speed pot to set the engine rpm to the desired no load speed (frequency) on the frequency meter.
3. Apply full load to the generator set.
4. While watching the frequency meter, slowly turn the droop pot clockwise (CW) until the desired droop percentage is obtained.
5. Remove full load from generator set.
6. Using the run speed pot readjust the engine rpm to the desired no load speed (frequency) on the frequency meter. Stop the generator set.
Section 8. Generator
Disassembly/Reassembly

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.

The following procedures cover many models and some steps may not apply to a particular engine. Use Figure 8-1 and Figure 8-2 to help understand component descriptions and general configuration of the generator.

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**

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

Do not work on generator set until it is allowed to cool.

**Hot parts can cause severe injury or death.** Do not touch hot engine parts. An engine gets hot while running and exhaust system components get extremely hot.

**WARNING**

**Explosive fuel vapors.**
Can cause severe injury or death.

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

**WARNING**

**Accidental starting.**
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect battery cables before working on generator set (negative lead first and reconnect it last).

**Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death.** Turn generator set master switch to OFF position, disconnect power to battery charger, and remove battery cables (remove negative lead first and reconnect it last) to disable generator set before working on any equipment connected to generator set. The generator set can be started by automatic transfer switch or remote start/stop switch unless these precautions are followed.
Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. All fuels are highly explosive in a vapor state. Use extreme care when handling and storing fuels. Store fuel 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 since spilled fuel may ignite on contact with hot parts or from ignition spark. Do not smoke or permit flame or spark to occur near potential sources of spilled fuel or fuel vapors. Keep fuel lines and connections tight and in good condition. Do not replace flexible fuel lines with rigid lines. Flexible sections are used to avoid breakage due to vibration. If any fuel leakage, fuel accumulation, or electrical sparks are noted, DO NOT OPERATE GENERATOR SET. Repair 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. Propane is heavier than air; install gas detectors low in room. Inspect detectors often.

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.
1. Voltage Regulator Terminal Strip
2. Voltage Regulator
3. Voltage Regulator Wiring Harness
4. Junction Box
5. Generator Guard
6. Junction Box Rear Cover
7. Skid
8. Junction Box Side Cover
9. Alternator Assembly
10. Drive Discs
11. Engine Side of Flywheel
12. Flywheel
13. Stud
14. Spacer

Figure 8-1. Generator Components (Typical)
1. LED Circuit Board Cover
2. LED Circuit Board
3. Photo Transistor Board
4. Insulating Washer
5. Insulator
6. Magnetic Actuator
7. End Bracket
8. Exciter Field Assembly
9. Rotor Assembly
10. SCR Assembly
11. Generator Fan
12. Drive Discs
13. Stator Assembly
14. Generator Adapter
15. Generator Fan Guard

Figure 8-2. Generator Components (Typical)
Disassembly

1. Disconnect all controller-to-engine and engine-to-generator harnesses and wiring. Disconnect alarm horn circuit board connector (if equipped), LED board and housing, and speed sensor. Remove junction box and controller as a unit.

2. Remove bolts from generator vibromounts.

3. Suspend the generator at both ends with hooks in lifting eyes. Use a hoist to raise generator end off vibromounts. See Figure 8-3.

4. Support the engine by placing wood blocks under flywheel housing. Lower generator end until generator flywheel housing rests on blocks. See Figure 8-3.

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

NOTE
Later 20-100 kW Ford-powered models use a generator adapter that serves as the flywheel housing. The stator attaches to the generator adapter/flywheel housing. Do not remove generator adapter/flywheel housing from stator assembly unless replacing the stator assembly.

6. Remove nuts and spacers holding drive discs to flywheel.

NOTE
The 200-300 kW Detroit Diesel-powered models use screws and hardened washers to mount drive discs to flywheel. The 33-45 kW (6 cylinder) Ford-powered models use screws and spacers to mount drive discs to flywheel.

7. Work drive discs over studs (if equipped) to separate generator from engine. See Figure 8-4.

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

9. To remove the rotor assembly, hook hoist to adapter and place generator assembly on floor in a vertical position. See Figure 8-5. Before lowering assembly, place boards along the edge of end bracket to prevent damage to photo transistor board.
10. Remove drive discs and fan from generator assembly. See Figure 8-5.

**NOTE**

Some 50-100 kW Ford-powered models use a special drive disc (flywheel) mounted to the rotor shaft. The special drive disc (flywheel) had a lip on the outer circumference and was not a flat surface drive disc. Later models use a flat surface drive disc.

11. Fasten lifting eye and hoist hook to rotor flange. Hoist rotor carefully to avoid damaging exciter armature or exciter field magnets. See Figure 8-6.

12. While rotor is suspended, remove photo transistor board and actuator cup. Remove F3, G, and AC leads from SCR assembly. Cut off photo transistor board terminals to remove circuit board. If photo transistor board is reused, leave leads as long as possible.

13. Slowly lower rotor to horizontal position. Set the rotor on a wooden surface. Take care not to damage windings, laminations, or bearing. See Figure 8-7.
14. Place the generator assembly on the generator adapter end in order to remove the generator adapter and end bracket from the stator. Fasten chains to generator adapter and lower to a horizontal position. Fasten hook to end bracket eye and hoist to a vertical position. See Figure 8-8.

**NOTE**
Some 50-100 kW Ford-powered models use a special drive disc (flywheel) mounted to the rotor shaft. The special drive disc (flywheel) had a lip on the outer circumference and was not a flat surface drive disc. Later models use a flat surface drive disc.

15. Remove generator adapter mounting bolts. Fasten hoist hooks to end bracket and raise assembly slightly. Bump generator adapter loose by using a rubber mallet.

**NOTE**
Some early models are equipped with a tolerance ring inside the end bracket bore.

---

![Figure 8-8. Removing Generator Adapter](image)

![Figure 8-9. End Bracket View](image)
Reassembly

1. Attach exciter field to end bracket with four mounting screws. See Figure 8-9.

**NOTE**
Some early models are equipped with a tolerance ring inside the end bracket bore. Install a new tolerance ring when reinstalling end bracket.

2. Place stator in a vertical position with end bracket side up.

**NOTE**
End bracket side of stator has four mounting bosses.

3. Place end bracket on stator and use bolts to align holes. Use a rubber mallet to mount end bracket flush with stator. See Figure 8-10.

**NOTE**
Early models use a skewed (slanted) stator with a straight rotor. When replacing either rotor or stator, be sure replacement is the same as the original. Use dissimilar rotor and stator styles (skewed rotor with straight stator or straight rotor with skewed stator) when reassembling the generator set.

4. Install bolts and washers to attach end bracket to stator. Torque bolts to 35 ft-lbs. (47 Nm) maximum.

5. Attach hoist hooks to end bracket and suspend stator. Place the generator adaptor on the floor and lower stator to within 1/2-1/4 in. (12.7-6.4 mm) of the adapter lip. See Figure 8-11.

**NOTE**
Position end bracket housing eye opposite the stator mounting bracket during reassembly.

6. Align adapter with stator and start bolts with washers. Lower stator onto adapter and finish tightening bolts.

**NOTE**
Position adapter hoisting eye so that it is opposite of the stator mounting bracket and directly below end bracket hoisting eye.
7. Place the generator assembly on the end bracket end when installing the rotor. Fasten hoisting hook to end bracket eye and lower generator assembly to a horizontal position.

8. Attach hoisting hooks to the adapter as shown in Figure 8-12. Suspend generator assembly. Before lowering the generator, place boards along the edge of the end bracket. Maintain a 1 in. (25 mm) clearance underneath the center of the end bracket to prevent damage to the photo transistor board and actuator cup when the rotor is installed.

![Figure 8-12. Supporting Generator Assembly](image)

9. Fasten the lifting eye and hoist hook to rotor flange. See Figure 8-13. Hoist the rotor to a vertical position taking care not to damage windings, laminations, or bearing.

![Figure 8-13. Hoisting Rotor](image)

10. While the rotor is suspended install the photo transistor board, insulator board, and actuator cup. Place photo transistor board lead through actuator cup as shown in Figure 8-14. Push lead through hole in rotor shaft and then through exciter laminations ending near SCR assembly.

**NOTE**
Early model generators use insulator washers to insulate the photo transistor board from the actuator cup. If the unit is disassembled, substitute the insulator washers with the insulated board (available as service part no. 257850).

**WARNING**
Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor.

*Can cause severe injury or death.*

Do not operate generator set without all guards and electrical enclosures in place.
Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Be sure that foil side of photo transistor board, end of shaft, and threaded holes are clean and free of metal particles and chips. Metal debris may short-circuit photo transistor board and cause hazardous voltage in generator set. AC voltmeter must show correct output before generator set may be reconnected to load.

11. Attach photo transistor board and magnetic actuator to end of rotor shaft with two mounting screws. See Figure 8-15. Cut off excess lead wire, leaving enough wire to reach SCR assembly. Strip 2-3 in. (50-75 mm) of gray insulator jacket from lead. Cut off all exposed uninsulated wire. Strip about 1/4 in. (0.6 mm) of insulation on red and black leads and crimp on #8 electrical terminals (part no. X-283-7). Before connecting to SCR studs, secure leads with tie wraps. Reconnect photo board white lead to SCR AC stud, red lead to F+ stud, green lead to G stud, and black lead to remaining AC stud. Secure leads with stop nuts. Torque connections to 8 in. lbs. (0.9 Nm) maximum.
12. Suspend the rotor over the generator assembly. Lower the rotor field into stator. Be extremely careful while lowering the rotor to avoid damaging the exciter armature, field magnets, stator windings, or rotor laminations. See Figure 8-16. Carefully align rotor bearing into end bracket. Check for an outer race measurement of 1/4 in. (0.6 mm) from bracket to bearing. Make sure the photo transistor board and actuator cup have clearance below the end bracket.

13. Place fan over rotor flange and torque bolts to 260 in. lbs. (29 Nm).

14. Attach drive disc(s) to end of rotor shaft. Torque drive disc(s) mounting bolts to 50 ft. lbs. (68 Nm).

NOTE
Some 50-100 kW Ford-powered models use a special drive disc (flywheel) mounted to the rotor shaft. The special drive disc (flywheel) had a lip on the outer circumference and was not a flat surface drive disc. Later models use a flat surface drive disc.

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

16. Thread studs (if so equipped) into flywheel as shown in Figure 8-17. Install studs completely into flywheel. Apply Loctite® No. 271 red to stud threads and install into flywheel. Apply Loctite® No. 242 blue to stud threads on nut side.

NOTE
Some 50-100 kW Ford powered models use a short spacer between flywheel and drive disc.

17. Place hoist hooks into end bracket and adapter eye. Raise generator assembly and align studs with drive discs by turning the flywheel. Move generator as necessary to work drive discs over studs. When drive discs are about 1 in. (25 mm) over studs, install spacers if so equipped. See Figure 8-18.

NOTE
Some models mount drive discs to flywheel using bolts. Some applications use hardened washers.

Loctite® is a registered trademark of Loctite Corporation.
18. Move generator as necessary to align generator adapter and flywheel housing. Fasten and final tighten adapter to flywheel housing using bolts and hardened lock washers. See Figure 8-19. Torque bolts to value given in Section 1—Specifications, Generator.

19. Install nuts on studs. Do not final tighten at this time.

**NOTE**

Some models mount drive discs to flywheel using bolts. Some applications use hardened washers.

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

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

22. Install fan guard.
23. Install and set speed sensor air gap at 0.014-0.028 in. (0.36-0.71 mm). See Figure 8-20. Replace LED board/housing assembly to end bracket.

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

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

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

Figure 8-20. Speed Sensor Air Gap
Section 9. Generator Reconnection

Voltage Reconnection Procedure

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

To illustrate the proper reconnection of 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**
Hazardous voltage. Moving rotor. Can cause severe injury or death.

Do not operate generator set without all guards and electrical enclosures in place.

Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Whenever electricity is present, there is the hazard of electrocution. Open main circuit breaker on all power sources before servicing equipment. Electrically ground the generator set and electrical circuits when in use. Never come into contact with electrical leads or appliances when standing in water or on wet ground, as the chance of electrocution is increased under such conditions.

Hazardous voltage 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 adjustments are made. Remove wristwatch, rings, and jewelry that can cause short circuits.

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.

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.
NOTE

All 12-lead generator sets are reconnectable. The 6-lead, 600-volt generator set is not reconnectable. Some special wound stators are made for a specific voltage configuration and are also not reconnectable.

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.

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 generator controller front panel or switchgear. See Figure 9-3. STOP generator set when adjustment is complete.
Generator Frequency Change and Adjustment

Frequency Change

Set the voltage regulator circuit board for either 50 or 60 Hz application. See Figure 9-4. Connect a jumper between terminals T1 and T2 for 60 Hz operation. Connect a jumper between terminals T1 and T3 to convert voltage regulator circuit board to 50 Hz application.

This procedure changes the voltage regulator circuit board for the desired frequency. See Frequency Adjustment for changing generator set frequency and speed.

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 and 60 Hz operation at no load if the generator set is equipped with an isochronous governor. 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 9-5.

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

---

**Figure 9-4. Jumper Location for 50 or 60 Hz Operation**

1. T1 Terminal
2. T2 Terminal
3. T3 Terminal

**Figure 9-5. Frequency Meter Connections**

1. Frequency Meter Connection Points
### Appendix A. Glossary of Abbreviations

Abbreviations are used throughout this manual. Normally they will appear in the text in complete form with the abbreviation following in parentheses the first time they are used. After that they will appear in the abbreviated form. The commonly used abbreviations are shown below. Some items may not apply to this application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABDC</td>
<td>after bottom dead center</td>
<td>CWC</td>
<td>city-water cooled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>alternating current</td>
<td>cyl.</td>
<td>cylinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AISI</td>
<td>American Iron and Steel Institute</td>
<td>dBA</td>
<td>decibels (A weighted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHWT</td>
<td>anticipatory high water temp.</td>
<td>dCR</td>
<td>direct current resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALOP</td>
<td>anticipatory low oil pressure</td>
<td>DC</td>
<td>direct current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM</td>
<td>amplitude modulation</td>
<td>deg.</td>
<td>degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amp</td>
<td>ampere</td>
<td>dept.</td>
<td>department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amps</td>
<td>amperes</td>
<td>diam.</td>
<td>diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSI</td>
<td>American National Standard Institute</td>
<td>DIN</td>
<td>Deutsches Institut fur Normung e. V. (also Deutsche Industrie Normenausschuss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>American Petroleum Institute</td>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td>example given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approx.</td>
<td>approximate, approximately</td>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Electronic Industries Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/R</td>
<td>as required, as requested</td>
<td>EMI</td>
<td>electromagnetic interference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/S</td>
<td>as supplied, as stated, as suggested</td>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>American Standards Association</td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>etcetera, (and so forth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASME</td>
<td>American Society of Mechanical Engineers</td>
<td>ext.</td>
<td>external</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assy.</td>
<td>assembly</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Fahrenheit degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTM</td>
<td>American Society for Testing Materials</td>
<td>°F</td>
<td>Fahrenheit degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATDC</td>
<td>after dead top center</td>
<td>fl. oz.</td>
<td>fluid ounce(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aux.</td>
<td>auxiliary</td>
<td>FM</td>
<td>frequency modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/V</td>
<td>audio-visual</td>
<td>ft.</td>
<td>foot, feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWG</td>
<td>American Wire Gage</td>
<td>ft. lbs.</td>
<td>foot pound(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWM</td>
<td>appliance wiring material</td>
<td>fs</td>
<td>full scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBDC</td>
<td>before bottom dead center</td>
<td>ga.</td>
<td>gauge (meters wire size)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDC</td>
<td>before dead center</td>
<td>gal./gals.</td>
<td>gallon, gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHP</td>
<td>brake horsepower</td>
<td>gph</td>
<td>gallons per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bmeP</td>
<td>brake mean effective power</td>
<td>gpm</td>
<td>gallons per minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTDC</td>
<td>before top dead center</td>
<td>gr.</td>
<td>grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Btu</td>
<td>British thermal unit</td>
<td>grd.</td>
<td>ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°C</td>
<td>Celsius degree</td>
<td>HCHT</td>
<td>high cylinder head temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cc</td>
<td>cubic centimeter</td>
<td>HET</td>
<td>high exhaust temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>cold cranking amps</td>
<td>Hg.</td>
<td>mercury (element)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>Canadian Electrical Code</td>
<td>H2O</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cfh</td>
<td>cubic feet per hour</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>horsepower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cfm</td>
<td>cubic feet per minute</td>
<td>hr, hrs</td>
<td>hour, hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CID</td>
<td>cubic inch displacement</td>
<td>HWT</td>
<td>high water temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>centimeter, centimeters</td>
<td>Hz</td>
<td>hertz (cycles per second)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmm</td>
<td>cubic meters per minute</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>inside diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co.</td>
<td>company</td>
<td>IEEE</td>
<td>Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cont’d.</td>
<td>continued</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPVC</td>
<td>chloroploy vinyl chloride</td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>inch, inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRT</td>
<td>cathode ray tube</td>
<td>inc.</td>
<td>incorporated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>Canadian Standards Association</td>
<td>in. lbs.</td>
<td>inch pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>current transformer</td>
<td>int.</td>
<td>internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cu. in.</td>
<td>cubic inch (es)</td>
<td>int.-ext.</td>
<td>internal-external</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Standards Organization</td>
<td>no., nos.</td>
<td>number, numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>joule, joules</td>
<td>NPT</td>
<td>National Standard taper pipe thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIS</td>
<td>Japanese Industry Standard</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg/cm²</td>
<td>kilograms per square centimeter</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>overcrank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg/m</td>
<td>kilogram, kilograms</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>outside diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kgm</td>
<td>kilogram meter(s)</td>
<td>OEM</td>
<td>original equipment manufacturer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kJ</td>
<td>kilojoules (btu cal)</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>overspeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>kilometer, kilometers</td>
<td>O/S</td>
<td>oversize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kph</td>
<td>kilometers per hour</td>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kW</td>
<td>kilowatt, kilowatts</td>
<td>OV</td>
<td>overvoltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kVA</td>
<td>kilovolt amperes</td>
<td>oz.</td>
<td>ounce, ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kW</td>
<td>kilowatt hour</td>
<td>PF</td>
<td>power factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kWH</td>
<td>kilowatt hour</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>parts per million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>liter, liters</td>
<td>psi</td>
<td>pounds per square inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LxWxH</td>
<td>length x width x height</td>
<td>PTF</td>
<td>potentiometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED(s)</td>
<td>light emitting diode(s)</td>
<td>pt., pts.</td>
<td>pint, pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb., lbs.</td>
<td>pound, pounds</td>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>polyvinyl chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L/hr</td>
<td>liter per hour, liters per hour</td>
<td>q.t., qts.</td>
<td>quart, quarts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L/min</td>
<td>liter(s) per minute</td>
<td>qty.</td>
<td>quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOP</td>
<td>low oil pressure</td>
<td>ref.</td>
<td>reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWT</td>
<td>low water temperature</td>
<td>RFI</td>
<td>radio frequency interference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>meter, meters</td>
<td>r.h.m.</td>
<td>round-head machine (screw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m³</td>
<td>cubic meter, cubic meters</td>
<td>rms</td>
<td>root means square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max.</td>
<td>maximum</td>
<td>RPM</td>
<td>revolutions per minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCM</td>
<td>one thousand circular mils.</td>
<td>RTV</td>
<td>room temperature vulcanization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meggar</td>
<td>megohmmeter</td>
<td>SAE</td>
<td>Society of Automotive Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHz</td>
<td>megahertz</td>
<td>SCR</td>
<td>silicon controlled rectifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi.</td>
<td>mile, miles</td>
<td>sec.</td>
<td>second, seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mil</td>
<td>one one-thousandth of an inch</td>
<td>spec, specs</td>
<td>specification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min.</td>
<td>minimum</td>
<td>sq.</td>
<td>square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misc.</td>
<td>miscellaneous</td>
<td>sq. cm.</td>
<td>square centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mJ</td>
<td>milli joule(s)</td>
<td>sq. in.</td>
<td>square inch(es)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>mega joule(s)</td>
<td>tach</td>
<td>tachometer</td>
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<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>millimeter</td>
<td>TDC</td>
<td>top dead center</td>
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<tr>
<td>m³/min</td>
<td>cubic meters per minute</td>
<td>tech. pub.</td>
<td>technical publications</td>
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<tr>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>megaPascal</td>
<td>temp.</td>
<td>temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>mpg</td>
<td>miles per gallon</td>
<td>TIF</td>
<td>telephone influence factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mph</td>
<td>miles per hour</td>
<td>TP, TPs</td>
<td>technical publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>military standard</td>
<td>turbo</td>
<td>turbocharger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mW</td>
<td>milliwatt(s)</td>
<td>UHF</td>
<td>ultrahigh frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW</td>
<td>megawatt(s)</td>
<td>UNC</td>
<td>Unified coarse thread (was NC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>not available</td>
<td>UNF</td>
<td>Unified fine thread (was NF)</td>
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<td>NBS</td>
<td>National Bureau of Standards</td>
<td>UL</td>
<td>Underwriter’s Laboratories, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>normally closed</td>
<td>U/S</td>
<td>undersize</td>
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<td>NEC</td>
<td>National Electrical Code</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
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<td>NEMA</td>
<td>National Electrical Manufacturers</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>volt, volts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association</td>
<td></td>
<td>vac</td>
<td>volts alternating current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFPA</td>
<td>National Fire Protection Association</td>
<td>vdc</td>
<td>volts direct current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nm</td>
<td>Newton meter(s)</td>
<td>VHF</td>
<td>very high frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.O.</td>
<td>normally open</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>watt, watts</td>
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</table>
Appendix B. Common Hardware Application Guidelines

Many parts catalogs and service manuals will contain common hardware entries and hardware references instead of part numbers for common hardware.

This information gives 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 B-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 size.

**Split Lock Washers:** Split lock washers are no longer used as locking devices. For hardware up to 1/2 in. diameter a whiz nut (serrated flange) is used. The locking method used for hardware above 1/2 in. diameter will be SAE flat washers with preloading (torque) of the bolt/screw. See General Torque Specifications and other torque specifications in the service literature.

**Common Hardware Entries:** When hardware size (diameter and threads per inch) is given but no indication of type of additional hardware is shown, use the illustration in Figure B-2 as a guide.

**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 uses a properly torqued whiz nut. See Figure B-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 Step 2 above for exception).
   c. Use a washer under a bolt when the female thread is fixed (weld nut).
4. Refer to the diagram below, which depicts the preceding hardware configuration possibilities.

1. Cap screw
2. Entry hole types
3. Standard nut and SAE washer: greater than 1/2 in. dia. hardware
4. Whiz nut: up to and including 1/2 in. dia. hardware
5. Weld nuts
6. Exit hole types

**Figure B-2. Acceptable Hardware Combinations**

---

**Figure B-1. Acceptable Bolt Lengths**

1. 1/2 in. bolt diameter
2. Min. 1 full thread beyond top of nut
3. Below top of nut

**Preferred Nut/Bolt Clearance**

---

**Unacceptable Nut/Bolt Clearance**

---

1. Preferred Nut/Bolt Clearance
2. Unacceptable Nut/Bolt Clearance

---

1. Cap screw
2. Entry hole types
3. Standard nut and SAE washer: greater than 1/2 in. dia. hardware
4. Whiz nut: up to and including 1/2 in. dia. hardware
5. Weld nuts
6. Exit hole types
Appendix C. Common Hardware Identification

Common hardware has many different head, drive, and grade (hardness) styles. Some of the more common types are shown in Figure C-1 and Figure C-2. This is a guide for identification purposes. Not all generator hardware used is shown.

**Screws/Bolts/Studs**

**HEAD STYLES**
- Hex. Head or Machine Head
- Hex. Head or Machine Head with Washer
- Flat Head
- Round Head
- Pan Head
- Socket Head Cap or Allen™ Head Cap
- Shoulder Bolt
- Stud

**DRIVE STYLES**
- Hex.
- Hex. and Slotted
- Phillips®
- Slotted
- Hex. Socket

**GRADE (HARDNESS)**

**American Standard**
- Grade 2
- Grade 5
- Grade 8
- Grade 8/9

**Metric**
- 5.8
- 8.8
- 10.9
- 12.9

**SAMPLE DIMENSIONS**

**American Standard**
Major Thread Diameter In Fractional Inches Or Screw Number Size 1/4-20 x 1 Length In Inches Threads Per Inch

**Metric**
Major Thread Diameter In Millimeters M8-1.25 x 20 Length In Millimeters Distance Between Threads In Millimeters

Allen™ is a trademark of Holo-Krome Co.
Phillips® is a registered trademark of the Phillips Screw Company.

Figure C-1. Screws/Bolts/Studs
Nuts

**STYLES**

- Hex. Head
- Lock Nut or Nylock Nut
- Square Nut
- Cap Nut or Acorn Nut
- Wing Nut

**GRADE (HARDNESS)**

**American Standard**

- Grade 2
- Grade 5

**Metric**

- 5.8
- 8.8
- 10.9
- 12.9

**SAMPLE DIMENSIONS**

**American Standard**

- Major Thread Diameter In Fractional $\frac{1}{4}$-20 Threads Per Inch Inches Or Screw Number Size

**Metric**

- Major Thread Diameter In Millimeters $M8-1.25$ Distance Between Threads In Millimeters

Washers

**STYLES**

- Plain Washer
- Split Lock Washer or Spring Washer
- Spring Washer or Wave Washer
- External Tooth Lock Washer
- Internal Tooth Lock Washer
- Internal-External Tooth Lock Washer

**GRADE (HARDNESS)**

There is no marking to identify hardness. Usually hardened washers have a black oxide or black phosphate finish rather than a zinc (silver-colored) finish.

**SAMPLE DIMENSIONS**

**Plain Washers**

- Internal Dimension $\frac{9}{32} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{16}$ Thickness

**External Dimension**

**Lock Washers**

- $\frac{5}{8}$ Internal Dimension

Figure C-2. Nuts/Washers
Appendix D. General Torque Specifications

Use the following specifications for American Standard fasteners when no torque values are given elsewhere in this manual for a specified bolt. The values are based on new plated threads. Increase values by 20% if non-plated threads are used. Screws threaded into aluminum must have two diameters of threads engaged and may require 30% or more reduction in the torque.

### American Standard

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Assembled in Cast Iron or Steel</th>
<th>Assembled in Aluminum</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>Grade 5</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>8.8</td>
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<td>8-32</td>
<td>in. lbs. (Nm)</td>
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<td>32 (3.6)</td>
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<td>108 (12.2)</td>
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<td>192 (21.7)</td>
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### Metric

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