



# Operator Manual

Cummins **Onan**

Performance you rely on.™



## Generator Set

### DGEA, DGFA, DGFB

# Table of Contents

---

SECTION	TITLE	PAGE
	<b>SAFETY PRECAUTIONS</b> .....	ii
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
	About This Manual .....	1-1
	How to Obtain Service .....	1-1
<b>2</b>	<b>SPECIFICATIONS</b> .....	2-1
<b>3</b>	<b>OPERATION</b>	
	General .....	3-1
	Prestart Checks .....	3-1
	Control Panel .....	3-1
	Generator AC Voltage Regulator .....	3-5
	Engine Control Module .....	3-5
	Starting .....	3-5
	Stopping .....	3-6
	Break-In .....	3-6
	No-Load Operation .....	3-6
	Exercise Period .....	3-6
	High/Low Operating Temperatures .....	3-7
	Power Rating Factors .....	3-7
<b>4</b>	<b>TROUBLESHOOTING</b>	
	Safety Considerations .....	4-1
	Troubleshooting Charts .....	4-2
<b>5</b>	<b>MAINTENANCE</b>	
	Maintenance .....	5-1
	Periodic Maintenance Schedule .....	5-2
	Generator Set Inspection .....	5-2
	Lubrication System .....	5-3
	Oil and Filter Change .....	5-5
	Coolant System .....	5-6
	Fuel System .....	5-8
	Air Cleaner .....	5-9
	Batteries .....	5-9

**California**  
**Proposition 65 Warning**  
 Diesel engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm.

# Safety Precautions

---

**Before operating the generator set**, read the Operator's Manual and become familiar with it and the equipment. **Safe and efficient operation can be achieved only if the equipment is properly operated and maintained.** Many accidents are caused by failure to follow fundamental rules and precautions.

The following symbols, found throughout this manual, alert you to potentially dangerous conditions to the operator, service personnel, or the equipment.

**⚠ DANGER** *This symbol warns of immediate hazards which will result in severe personal injury or death.*

**⚠ WARNING** *This symbol refers to a hazard or unsafe practice which can result in severe personal injury or death.*

**⚠ CAUTION** *This symbol refers to a hazard or unsafe practice which can result in personal injury or product or property damage.*

## FUEL AND FUMES ARE FLAMMABLE

Fire, explosion, and personal injury or death can result from improper practices.

- DO NOT fill fuel tanks while engine is running, unless tanks are outside the engine compartment. Fuel contact with hot engine or exhaust is a potential fire hazard.
- DO NOT permit any flame, cigarette, pilot light, spark, arcing equipment, or other ignition source near the generator set or fuel tank.
- Fuel lines must be adequately secured and free of leaks. Fuel connection at the engine should be made with an approved flexible line. Do not use copper piping on flexible lines as copper will become brittle if continuously vibrated or repeatedly bent.

- Be sure all fuel supplies have a positive shutoff valve.
- Do not smoke while servicing lead acid batteries. Lead acid batteries emit a highly explosive hydrogen gas that can be ignited by electrical arcing or by smoking.

## EXHAUST GASES ARE DEADLY

- Provide an adequate exhaust system to properly expel discharged gases away from enclosed or sheltered areas and areas where individuals are likely to congregate. Visually and audibly inspect the exhaust daily for leaks per the maintenance schedule. Ensure that exhaust manifolds are secured and not warped. Do not use exhaust gases to heat a compartment.
- Be sure the unit is well ventilated.

## MOVING PARTS CAN CAUSE SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH

- Keep your hands, clothing, and jewelry away from moving parts.
- Before starting work on the generator set, disconnect starting batteries, negative (-) cable first. This will prevent accidental starting.
- Make sure that fasteners on the generator set are secure. Tighten supports and clamps, keep guards in position over fans, drive belts, etc.
- Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry in the vicinity of moving parts, or while working on electrical equipment. Loose clothing and jewelry can become caught in moving parts. Jewelry can short out electrical contacts and cause shock or burning.
- If adjustment must be made while the unit is running, use extreme caution around hot manifolds, moving parts, etc.

## **ELECTRICAL SHOCK CAN CAUSE SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH**

- Remove electric power before removing protective shields or touching electrical equipment. Use rubber insulative mats placed on dry wood platforms over floors that are metal or concrete when around electrical equipment. Do not wear damp clothing (particularly wet shoes) or allow skin surface to be damp when handling electrical equipment.
- Use extreme caution when working on electrical components. High voltages can cause injury or death. DO NOT tamper with interlocks.
- Follow all applicable state and local electrical codes. Have all electrical installations performed by a qualified licensed electrician. Tag open switches to avoid accidental closure.
- DO NOT CONNECT GENERATOR SET DIRECTLY TO ANY BUILDING ELECTRICAL SYSTEM. Hazardous voltages can flow from the generator set into the utility line. This creates a potential for electrocution or property damage. Connect only through an approved isolation switch or an approved paralleling device.

## **GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

- Coolants under pressure have a higher boiling point than water. DO NOT open a radiator or heat exchanger pressure cap while the engine is running. Allow the generator set to cool and bleed the system pressure first.

- Benzene and lead, found in some gasoline, have been identified by some state and federal agencies as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. When checking, draining or adding gasoline, take care not to ingest, breathe the fumes, or contact gasoline.
- Used engine oils have been identified by some state or federal agencies as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. When checking or changing engine oil, take care not to ingest, breathe the fumes, or contact used oil.
- Provide appropriate fire extinguishers and install them in convenient locations. Consult the local fire department for the correct type of extinguisher to use. Do not use foam on electrical fires. Use extinguishers rated ABC by NFPA.
- Make sure that rags are not left on or near the engine.
- Remove all unnecessary grease and oil from the unit. Accumulated grease and oil can cause overheating and engine damage which present a potential fire hazard.
- Keep the generator set and the surrounding area clean and free from obstructions. Remove any debris from the set and keep the floor clean and dry.
- Do not work on this equipment when mentally or physically fatigued, or after consuming any alcohol or drug that makes the operation of equipment unsafe.

**KEEP THIS MANUAL NEAR THE GENSET FOR EASY REFERENCE**



# 1. Introduction

---

## ABOUT THIS MANUAL

This manual provides general information for operating and maintaining your generator set. Study this manual carefully and observe all warnings and cautions. Using the generator set properly and following a regular maintenance schedule will contribute to longer unit life, better performance and safer operation.

## HOW TO OBTAIN SERVICE

When the generator set requires servicing, contact your nearest dealer or distributor. Factory-trained Parts and Service representatives are ready to handle all your service needs.

If unable to locate a dealer or distributor, consult the Yellow Pages. Typically, our distributors are listed under:

GENERATORS-ELECTRIC,  
ENGINES-GASOLINE OR DIESEL, OR  
RECREATIONAL VEHICLES-EQUIPMENT,  
PARTS AND SERVICE.

For the name of your local Cummins®/Onan® or Onan-only distributor in the United States or Canada, call 1-800-888-ONAN (this automated service utilizes touch-tone phones only). By entering your area code and the first three digits of your local telephone number, you will receive the name and telephone number of the distributor nearest you.

For the name of your local Cummins-only distributor, or if you need more assistance, please call Onan Corporation, 1-612-574-5000, 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM, Central Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

When contacting your distributor, always supply the complete Model Number and Serial Number as shown on the generator set nameplate.

### **⚠ WARNING**

***INCORRECT SERVICE OR PARTS REPLACEMENT CAN RESULT IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH, AND/OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE. SERVICE PERSONNEL MUST BE QUALIFIED TO PERFORM ELECTRICAL AND/OR MECHANICAL SERVICE.***

Onan is a registered trademark of Onan Corporation.  
Cummins is a registered trademark of Cummins Engine Company Inc.



## 2. Specifications

MODEL	DGEA	DGFA	DGFB
<b>Engine</b> Cummins Diesel Series	6CT8.3G	6CTA8.3G	6CTA8.3G
<b>Generator (Standby Rating)</b> 3 Phase, 60 Hz (kVA @ 0.8 PF) 3 Phase, 50 Hz (kVA @ 0.8 PF)	125 kW (156) 100 kW (125)	150 kW (187.5) 135 kW (168.8)	175 kW (219) 150 kW (187)
<b>Electrical System</b> Starting Voltage Battery	24 Volts DC Two, 12 Volt	24 Volts DC Two, 12 Volt	24 Volts DC Two, 12 Volt
<b>Cooling System</b> Capacity with Standard Radiator	6.75 Gal (26 L)	6.75 Gal (26 L)	6.75 Gal (26 L)
<b>Lubricating System</b> Oil Capacity with Filters Oil Type -13° F to 95° F (-25° C to 35° C) 14° F (-10° C) and above 32° F (0° C) and above	20 Quarts (19 L)  SAE 10W30 SAE 15W40 SAE 20W40	20 Quarts (19 L)  SAE 10W30 SAE 15W40 SAE 20W40	20 Quarts (19 L)  SAE 10W30 SAE 15W40 SAE 20W40



# 3. Operation

---

## GENERAL

This section covers prestart checks, starting and stopping and operating the generator set. Each operator should read through this entire section before attempting to start the set. It is essential that the operator be completely familiar with the set for safe operation.

## PRESTART CHECKS

Before starting, be sure the following checks have been made and the unit is ready for operation. Refer to the *Maintenance* section for the recommended procedures.

### Lubrication

Check the engine oil level. Keep the oil level as close as possible to the dipstick high mark without overfilling.

## Coolant

Check the engine coolant level. The coolant should be about two inches (50 mm) below the radiator cap opening. Do not check while the engine is hot.

**⚠️WARNING** *Contact with hot coolant can result in severe burns. Do not bleed hot, pressurized coolant from a closed cooling system.*

## Fuel

Make sure the fuel tanks have sufficient fuel and that fuel system is primed.

## CONTROL PANEL

The following describes the function and operation of the standard Detector 7 and optional Detector 12 generator set control. All instruments and control switches are located on the face of the control panel as illustrated in Figures 3-1 through 3-3. The control panel is separated into a DC panel for monitoring the engine and an AC panel for monitoring the generator.

## EXHAUST GAS IS DEADLY!

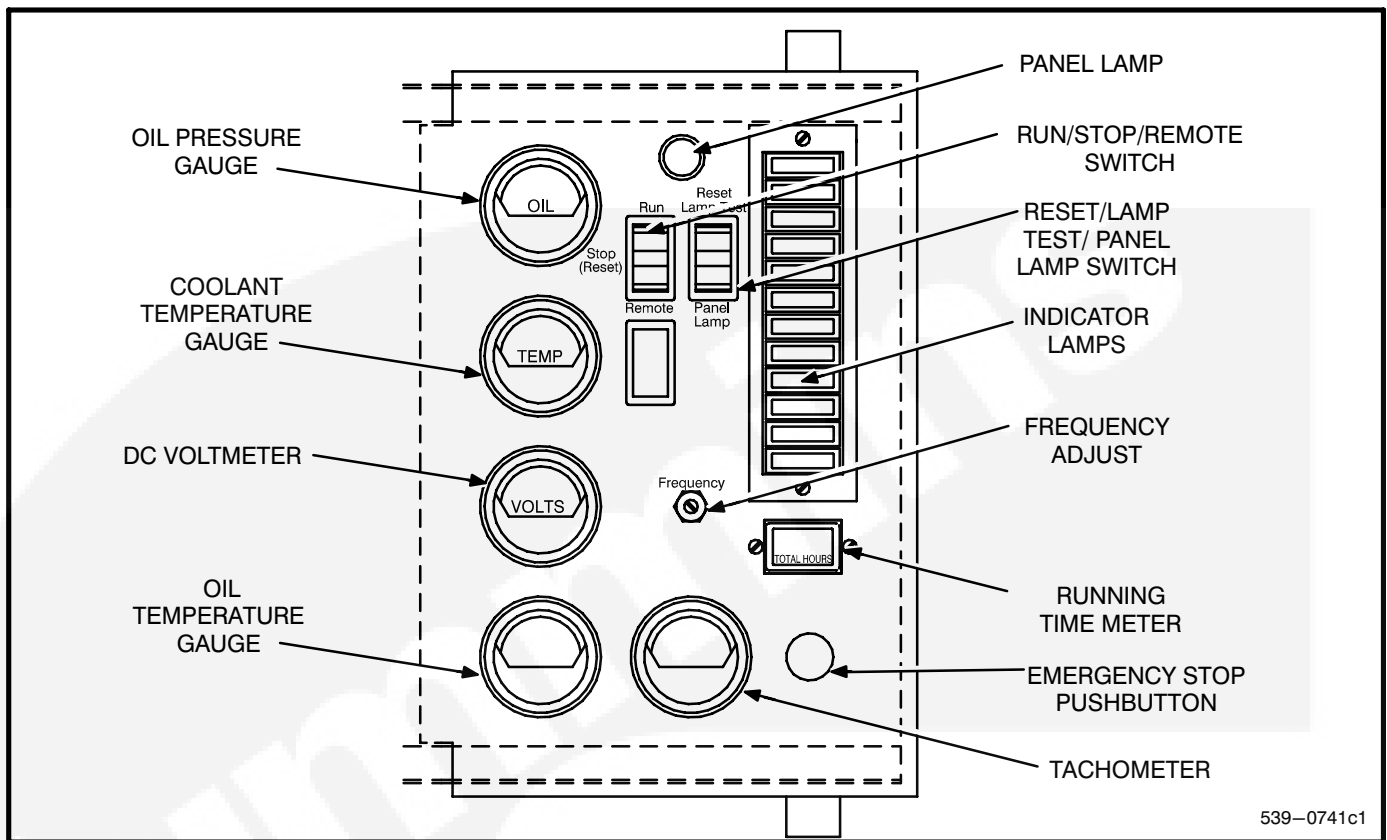
***Exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide, an odorless and colorless gas. Carbon monoxide is poisonous and can cause unconsciousness and death. Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning can include:***

- ***Dizziness***
- ***Nausea***
- ***Headache***
- ***Weakness and Sleepiness***
- ***Throbbing in Temples***
- ***Muscular Twitching***
- ***Vomiting***
- ***Inability to Think Coherently***

***IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE EXPERIENCE ANY OF THESE SYMPTOMS, GET OUT INTO THE FRESH AIR IMMEDIATELY. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Shut down the unit and do not operate until it has been inspected and repaired.***

***Protection against carbon monoxide inhalation includes proper installation and regular, frequent visual and audible inspections of the complete exhaust system.***





539-0741c1

FIGURE 3-1. DC CONTROL PANEL (DETECTOR 12 SHOWN)

## DC Panel

**Panel Lamp:** Illuminates control panel.

**Oil Pressure Gauge:** Indicates pressure of lubricating oil in engine (wired to a sensor located on the engine).

**Coolant Temperature Gauge:** Indicates temperature of circulating coolant in engine (wired to a sensor located on engine).

**DC Voltmeter:** Indicates the battery charging system voltage.

**Run/Stop/Remote Switch:** Starts and stops the set locally, or from a remote location wired to the control engine monitor board.

**Running Time Meter:** Registers the total number of hours the unit has run. Use it to keep a record of periodic servicing. Time is cumulative; meter cannot be reset.

**Reset/Lamp Test/Panel Lamp Switch:** Resets the fault circuit only when the Run/Stop/Remote switch is in the Stop (Reset) position. Tests fault lamps and turns on the control panel lamp.

**Tachometer (Optional):** Provides constant monitoring of engine r/min.

**Speed Adjusting Rheostat (Optional):** Used in conjunction with an optional electronic governor to adjust engine speed.

**Oil Temperature Gauge (Optional):** Indicates temperature of lubricating oil in engine (wired to a sensor located on the engine).

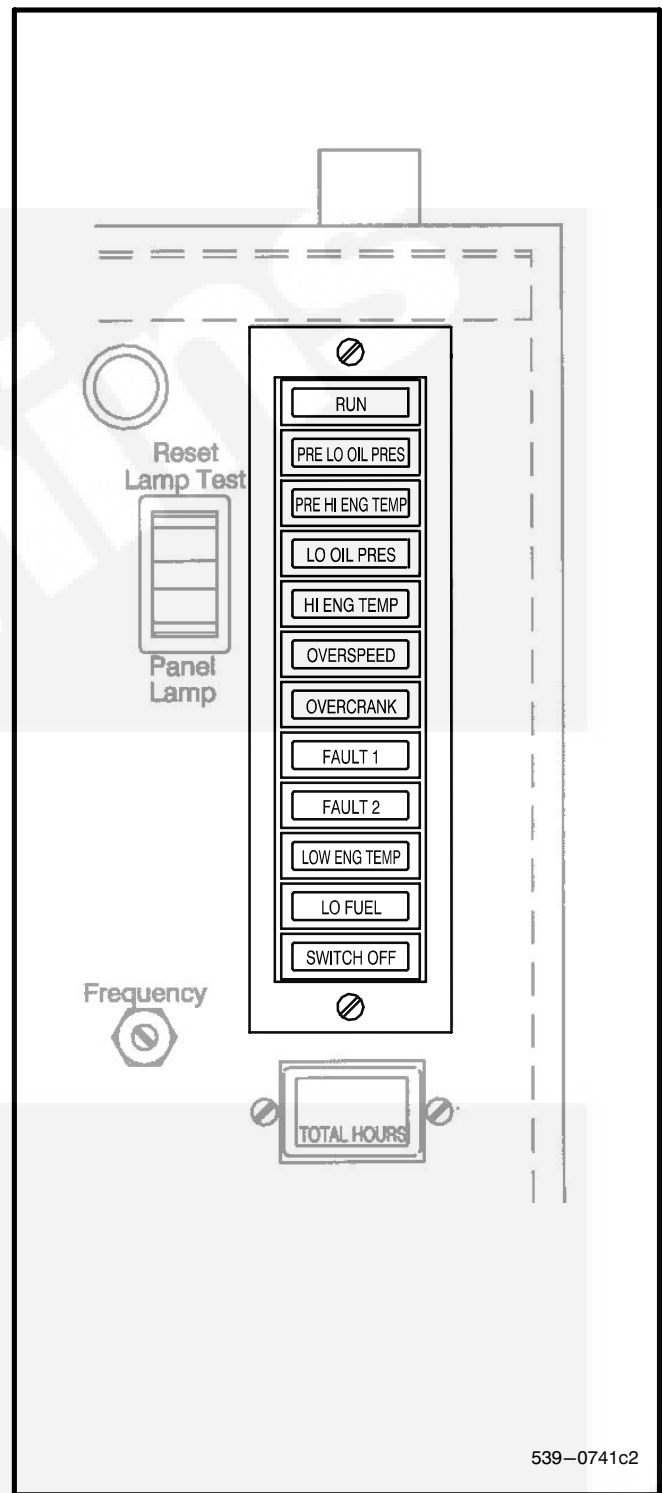
**Emergency Stop Button (Optional):** Push-in switch for emergency shutdown of the engine. To reset, pull switch out and move Run/Stop/Remote switch to Stop position. Then push test switch to Reset/Lamp Test position.

**Detector 7 Indicator Lamps:** The standard control panel has seven indicator lamps which are described as follows:

- RUN (green) lamp comes on when starter circuit opens after set starting.
- PRE LO OIL PRES (yellow) indicates engine oil pressure is marginally low.
- PRE HI ENG TEMP (yellow) indicates engine temperature is marginally high.
- LO OIL PRES (red) indicates engine has shut down because of critically low oil pressure.
- HI ENG TEMP (red) indicates engine has shut down because of critically high engine temperature.
- OVERSPEED (red) indicates engine has shut down because of excessive speed.
- OVERCRANK (red) indicates engine has failed to start during the cranking period.

**Detector 12 Indicator Lamps:** The optional twelve lamp control includes all the features of the seven lamp control plus the following:

- FAULT 1 (red) lamp indicates an undedicated fault. May be field programmed as a shutdown or non-shutdown, and as a timed or non-timed fault. (Normally set for timed shutdown).
- FAULT 2 (red) lamp indicates same features as Fault 1 (normally set for timed shutdown).
- LOW ENG TEMP (yellow) lamp lights if engine temperature is marginally low for starting. It may indicate an inoperative coolant heater.
- LO FUEL (yellow) indicates fuel supply is marginally low.
- SWITCH OFF (flashing red) indicates generator set is not in automatic start mode.



**FIGURE 3-2. INDICATOR LAMPS**

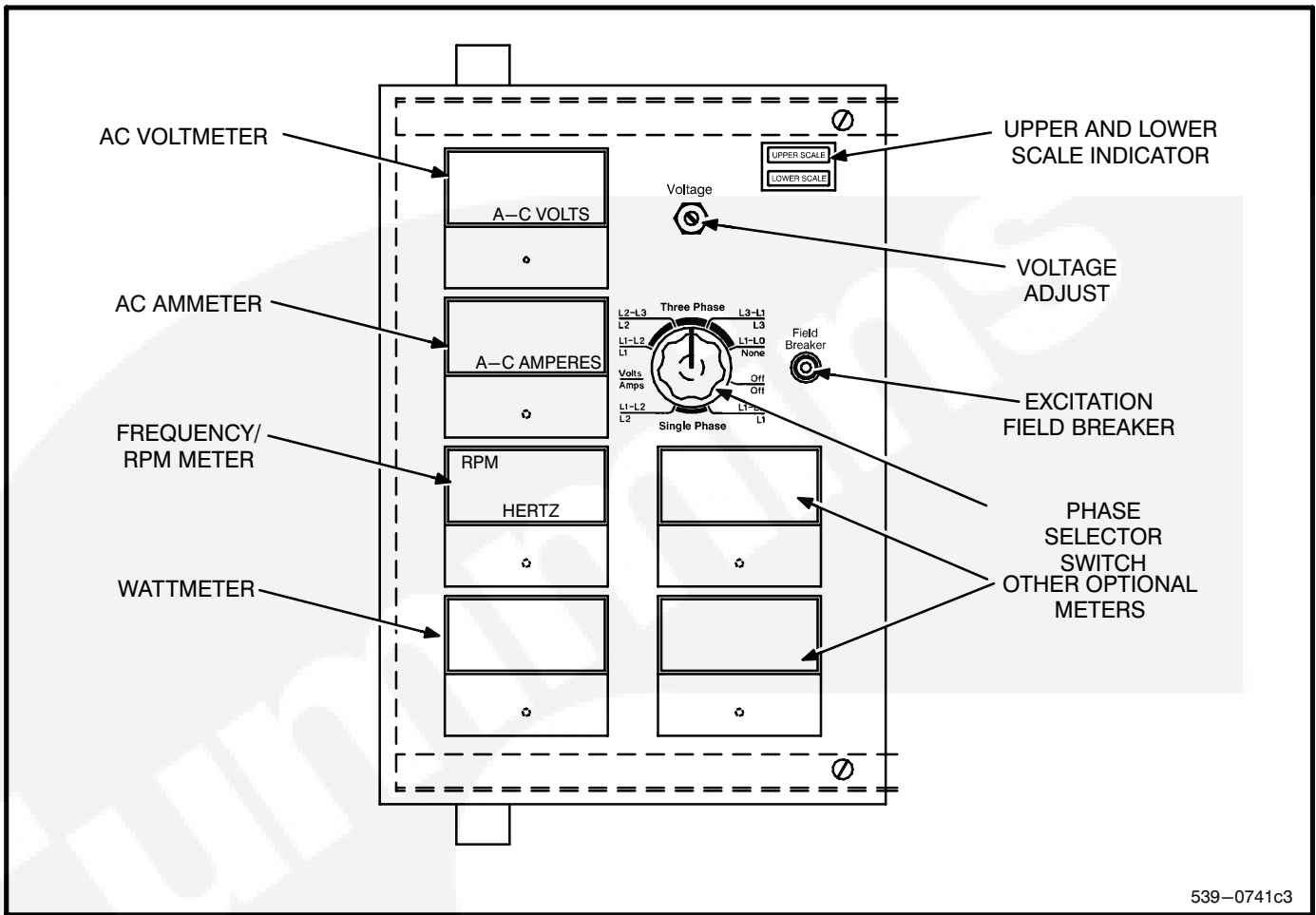


FIGURE 3-3. AC CONTROL PANEL

## AC Panel

**AC Voltmeter (Optional):** Dual range instrument indicating AC voltage. Measurement range in use shown on indicator lamp.

**AC Ammeter (Optional):** Dual range instrument indicates AC generator line current.

**Wattmeter (Optional):** Continuously gives reading of the generator output in kilowatts.

**Power Factor Meter (Optional):** Indicates percent power factor of AC output.

**Frequency/RPM Meter (Optional):** Indicates generator output frequency in hertz and engine speed in revolutions-per-minute (RPM).

**Voltage Adjusting Rheostat (Optional):** Provides approximately plus or minus five percent adjustment of the rated output voltage.

**Upper and Lower Scale Indicator Lamps (Optional):** Indicates which scale to use on the AC voltmeter and ammeter.

**Phase Selector Switch (Optional):** Selects phases of generator output to be measured by AC voltmeter and ammeter.

**Engine Pyrometers (Optional):** Indicate engine exhaust and inlet air temperatures.

**Field Breaker:** Provides generator exciter and regulator protection from overheating in the event of certain failure modes of generator, exciter and voltage regulator.

## GENERATOR AC VOLTAGE REGULATOR

The solid-state regulator controls AC output voltage from the generator at a predetermined level regardless of load. Voltage regulation is plus or minus two percent from no load to full load. Random voltage variation is plus or minus one percent for constant loads.

## ENGINE CONTROL MODULE

Electronic and relay components of the engine monitoring circuit are on a circuit board assembly. Sensor inputs are connected by the wiring harness to plug connectors on the board. The control module provides the following functions of unit protection.

- Overcrank - Limits engine cranking to 75 seconds. If engine fails to start, the module lights a fault lamp and opens the cranking circuit. The cycle cranking option allows three 15-second cranking cycles with two 15-second rest periods on the 12-lamp control.
- Overspeed - Shuts down the engine immediately if overspeed occurs and lights a fault lamp. The sensor switch is mounted in the end bell on the generator shaft. It is factory adjusted to shut down 60 hertz units at  $2100 \pm 90$  r/min, 50 hertz units at  $1850 \pm 50$  r/min.
- Low Oil Pressure - Shuts down the engine immediately if oil pressure drops below 14 psi (97 kPA) and lights a fault lamp. The fault is time-delayed about 10 seconds following starter disconnect and inhibited during cranking. The delay allows oil pressure to rise to normal before the electronic control module monitors this system.

A pre-low oil pressure sensor and lamp provides an alarm that oil pressure is marginally low, 20 psi (137 kPA) or less. The cause should be found and corrected as soon as possible.

- High Engine Temperature - shuts down the engine immediately if coolant temperature rises

above 222° F (106° C) and lights a fault lamp. The fault is time-delayed about 10 seconds following starter disconnect and inhibited during cranking. This delay allows coolant in a hot engine time to circulate and return the water jacket to normal before the electronic control module monitors this system.

A pre-high engine temperature sensor and lamp provides an alarm that engine temperature is marginally high, 215° F (102° C). The cause should be found and corrected as soon as possible.

**⚠ CAUTION** *The high engine temperature shutdown system will not operate if the coolant level is too low. The high engine temperature sensor monitors coolant temperature. Loss of coolant will prevent sensor operation and allow the engine to overheat causing severe damage to the engine. Therefore, maintain adequate coolant level for proper operation of the high engine temperature shutdown system.*

- Low Coolant Level Shutdown (Optional) – An electronic switch that provides engine shutdown if coolant level falls too low. It also turns on the high engine temperature fault lamp.

## STARTING

The following sections cover the three systems used to start the generator set.

### Starting at Control Panel

Move the Run-Stop-Remote switch on the DC panel to the RUN position. This will activate the engine control system and the starting system. The starter will begin cranking and after a few seconds the engine should start. The starter will disconnect when the engine reaches a speed of 450 to 570 RPM.

If the engine does not start, the starter will disengage after a specified period of time and the control will indicate an overcrank fault. Generator sets with the standard overcrank control will crank continuously for up to 75 seconds before disengaging the starter. Generator sets with the cycle cranking option will crank for 15 seconds in each cycle until 3 cycles have been completed. To clear an overcrank fault, place the Run-Stop-Remote switch in the STOP position and momentarily depress the Reset switch. Wait two minutes for the starter motor to cool and then repeat the starting procedure. If the engine does not run after a second attempt at starting, refer to the *Troubleshooting* section.

### Starting From Remote Location

Move the Run/Stop/Remote switch on the generator set DC panel to the REMOTE position. This allows the generator set to be started from a remote switch. Closing the remote switch initiates the starting sequence described in the previous section.

### Automatic Starting

Place the Run/Stop/Remote switch on the generator set DC panel in the REMOTE position if an automatic transfer switch is used. This allows the transfer switch to start the generator set if a power outage occurs and stop it when the power returns.

### Cold Starting With Loads

In accordance with NFPA 110, Onan recommends installing diesel standby generator sets (life safety systems) equipped with coolant heaters in locations where the minimum ambient temperature is above 40°F (4°C). NFPA also requires that the engine coolant be maintained at a minimum of 90°F (32°C) and for most applications, accept the emergency load in 10 seconds or less. Although most Onan generator sets will start in temperatures down to -25°F (-32°C) when equipped with coolant heaters, it might take some running time to warm the engine up before a load can be applied when ambient temperatures are below 40°F (4°C).

The Low Engine Temperature (LET) lamp on the Onan Detector 12 control is provided to meet the requirements of NFPA 110. The LET sensor signals an alarm when the engine coolant temperature falls below 70°F (21°C). In applications where the ambient temperature falls below 40°F (4°C), the LET may be lit even though the coolant heaters are connected. Under these conditions, although the gen-

erator set may start, it may not be able to accept load within 10 seconds. When this condition occurs, check the coolant heaters for proper operation. If the coolant heaters are operating properly, other precautions might be necessary to warm the engine before applying a load.

## STOPPING

### Before Stopping

Run the generator set at no load for three to five minutes before stopping. This allows the lubricating oil and engine coolant to carry heat away from the combustion chamber and bearings.

### To Stop

If the set was started at the set control panel or at a remote control panel, move the Run/Stop/Remote switch or remote starting switch to the STOP position. If the set was started by an automatic transfer switch, the set will automatically stop about 15 minutes after the normal power source returns.

### Emergency Stop

An optional emergency stop button is located on the right side of control panel (Figure 3-1). Push button in for emergency stop. To reset, pull switch out and move Run/Stop/Remote switch to Stop position. Then push test switch to Reset/Lamp Test position.

## BREAK-IN

Drain and replace the crankcase oil after the first 50 hours of operation on new generator sets. Refer to the *Maintenance* section of this manual for the recommended procedures.

## NO-LOAD OPERATION

Periods of no load operation should be held to a minimum. If it is necessary to keep the engine running for long periods of time when no electric output is required, best engine performance will be obtained by connecting a “dummy” electrical load. Such a load could consist of heater element, etc.

## EXERCISE PERIOD

Generator sets on continuous standby must be able to go from a cold start to being fully operational in a matter of seconds. This can impose a severe burden on engine parts.

Regular exercising keeps engine parts lubricated, prevents oxidation of electrical contacts and in general helps provide reliable engine starting. Exercise the generator set at least once a week for a minimum of 30 minutes with load so the engine reaches normal operating temperatures.

Onan automatic transfer switches have as an option an exerciser that can be preset to provide regular exercise periods. Typically the exerciser can be set for time of start, length of run, and day of week.

### **HIGH/LOW OPERATING TEMPERATURES**

Use a coolant heater if a separate source of power is available. The optional heater available from Onan will help provide reliable starting under adverse weather conditions. Be sure the voltage of the separate power source is correct for the heater element rating.

**⚠ CAUTION** *To avoid damage to heater, be sure the cooling system is full before applying power to the heater.*

### **POWER RATING FACTORS**

The generator set power rating applies to sets used in standby applications. The set will operate at the stated rating for the duration of normal utility power interruptions. The rating was established for a standard radiator cooled set running on diesel fuel and operating at an altitude of 300 feet (92 m) with an ambient temperature of 81°F (27°C). For a rating relative to other applications, altitudes, cooling systems, or ambient temperatures, contact your authorized distributor.





# 4. Troubleshooting

---

The generator set has sensors that continuously monitor the engine for abnormal conditions, such as low oil pressure or high coolant temperature. If these conditions occur, the engine monitor activates a fault lamp, and may also stop the engine (depending on the condition). If the generator set is stopped for this reason, the operator may be able to restart the set after making adjustments or corrections. This section describes the fault condition system, and suggests troubleshooting procedures.

The standard seven-light control has a single green light to indicate RUN, two amber pre-fault lights and four red fault lights. The optional twelve-light control has a single green light to indicate RUN, four amber lights and seven red fault lights. Both controls also have a terminal connection for an audible alarm, which sounds when a fault occurs.

## SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

High voltages are present inside the control box and generator output box when the set is running. Do not open the control box or generator output box while the set is running.

**⚠️WARNING** *Contacting high voltage components can cause electrocution, resulting in severe personal injury or death. Keep control and output box covers in place during troubleshooting.*

When troubleshooting a set that is shut down, make certain the generator set cannot be accidentally re-

started. Place the Run/Stop/Remote switch in the STOP position and remove the negative battery cable from the set starting battery.

**⚠️WARNING** *Accidental starting of the generator set during troubleshooting can cause severe personal injury or death. Disable the generator set before troubleshooting.*

When a fault lamp turns on during operation, follow the procedures listed below to locate and correct the problem. For any symptom not listed, contact an authorized service center for assistance.

## Resetting the Control

The external alarm and fault lamp may be deactivated by moving the Run/Stop/Remote switch to the Stop position and pressing the Reset/Lamp Test/Preheat switch. Locate the problem and correct it before restarting the set. While pressing the Reset/Lamp Test/Preheat switch, make certain that all lamps light.

## Line Circuit Breaker (Optional)

The optional line circuit breaker mounts on the generator output box. If the load exceeds the generator current rating, the line circuit breaker will open, preventing the generator from being overloaded. If the circuit breaker trips, locate the source of the overload and correct as necessary. Manually reset the breaker to reconnect the load to the generator.





**TABLE 4-1. TROUBLESHOOTING**

**⚠WARNING** *Many troubleshooting procedures present hazards which can result in severe personal injury or death. Only qualified service personnel with knowledge of fuels, electricity, and machinery hazards should perform service procedures. Review safety precautions on pages ii and iii.*

SYMPTOM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
1. Green RUN lamp lights following engine startup.	1. Indicates all engine systems are normal. No corrective action required.
2. PRE HI ENGINE TEMP lamp lights. Engine continues to operate.	2. Indicates engine has begun to overheat and engine temperature has risen to approximately 215°F (102°C). If generator is powering non-critical and critical loads and cannot be shut down, use the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reduce load if possible by turning off non-critical loads.</li> <li>b. Check air inlets and outlets and remove any obstructions to airflow.</li> </ul> If engine can be stopped, follow procedure in step 3.
3. HI ENG TEMP lamp lights. Engine shuts down.	3. Indicates engine has overheated (engine temperature has risen above 222°F/106°C) or coolant level is low (sets with coolant level sensor). Allow engine to cool down completely before proceeding with the following checks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Check coolant level and replenish if low. Look for possible coolant leakage points and repair if necessary.</li> <li>b. Check for obstructions to cooling airflow and correct as necessary.</li> <li>c. Check for a slipping fan belt and tighten if loose.</li> <li>d. Reset control and restart after locating and correcting problem. Contact an authorized service center for service if none of the above.</li> </ul>
4. PRE LO OIL PRES lamp lights. Engine continues to operate.	4. Indicates engine oil pressure has dropped to 20 psi (138 kPa). If generator is powering critical loads and cannot be shut down, wait until next shutdown period and then follow step 5 procedure. If engine can be stopped, follow procedures in step 5.
5. LO OIL PRES lamp lights. Engine shuts down. NOTE: See also step 6.	5. Indicates engine oil pressure has dropped to 14 psi (97 kPa). Check oil level, lines and filters. If oil system is OK but oil level is low, replenish. Reset control and restart. Contact an authorized service center if oil pressure is not in the range of 25 to 40 psi (172 to 275 kPa).

**TABLE 4-1. TROUBLESHOOTING (continued)**

**⚠WARNING** *Many troubleshooting procedures present hazards which can result in severe personal injury or death. Only qualified service personnel with knowledge of fuels, electricity, and machinery hazards should perform service procedures. Review safety precautions on pages ii and iii.*

SYMPTOM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
<p>6. OVERCRANK lamp lights and engine stops cranking.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Engine runs, shuts down, and LO OIL PRES lamp lights..</p>	<p>6. Indicates possible fuel system problem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Check for empty fuel tank, fuel leaks, or plugged fuel lines and correct as required.</li> <li>b. Check for dirty fuel filter and replace if necessary (see <i>Maintenance</i> section).</li> <li>c. Check for dirty or plugged air filter and replace if necessary (see <i>Maintenance</i> section).</li> <li>d. Reset the control and restart after correcting the problem. Contact an authorized service center for service if none of the above.</li> </ul>
<p>7. Engine runs and then shuts down, OVERSPEED lamp lights.</p>	<p>7. Indicates engine has exceeded normal operating speed. Contact an authorized service center for service.</p>
<p>*8. SWITCH OFF lamp flashes.</p>	<p>8. Indicates Run/Stop/Remote switch is in the Stop position which will prevent automatic starting if an automatic transfer switch is used. Move the Run/Stop/Remote switch to the Remote position for automatic starting.</p>
<p>*9. LO FUEL lamp lights. Engine continues to run.</p>	<p>9. Indicates diesel fuel supply is running low. Check fuel supply and replenish as required.</p>
<p>*10. LO FUEL LAMP lights. Engine shuts down and LO OIL PRES lamp lights.</p>	<p>10. Indicates engine has run out of fuel. Check fuel level and replenish as required.</p>
<p>*11. LO ENG TEMP lamp lights. Set is in standby mode but is not operating.</p> <p>(Lamp lights when engine coolant temperature is 70° F (21° C) or lower. Since the lamp goes out after the engine warms up, there should be no cause for alarm even during initial generator set operation.)</p>	<p>11. Indicates engine coolant heater is not operating or is not circulating coolant. Check for the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Coolant heater not connected to power supply. Check for blown fuse or disconnected heater cord and correct as required.</li> <li>b. Check for low coolant level and replenish if required. Look for possible coolant leakage points and repair as required.</li> <li>c. Contact an authorized service center for service if none of the above.</li> </ul>

\* 12-Light Control Only.

**TABLE 4-1. TROUBLESHOOTING (continued)**

**⚠WARNING** *Many troubleshooting procedures present hazards which can result in severe personal injury or death. Only qualified service personnel with knowledge of fuels, electricity, and machinery hazards should perform service procedures. Review safety precautions on pages ii and iii.*

SYMPTOM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
*12. The FAULT 1 or FAULT 2 fault lamp lights. Engine shuts down immediately, engine runs for several seconds and then shuts down, or engine continues to run.	12. The standard undesignated fault functions are programmed to shut down the set when a fault is sensed. Fault 1 is time delayed while Fault 2 is immediate. The nature of the fault is an optional selection that is determined when the set installation is designed. The undesignated fault functions may also be programmed for non-shutdown or non-time delay.
13. Fault lamp lights but no fault exists. Engine gauges show oil pressure, engine temperature, and frequency (speed) are within normal limits.	13. The monitor board or a sensor may be at fault. Contact an authorized service center for service.
14. Engine starts from generator control panel but will not start automatically or from a remote panel. (Note: The Run/Stop/Remote switch must be in the Remote position for automatic or remote starting).	14. Remote circuit breaker is tripped. Reset breaker and restart. Contact an authorized service center if breaker trips after resetting.
15. Engine will not crank.	15. Indicates possible fault with control or starting system. Check for the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Fault lamp on. Correct fault and reset control.</li> <li>b. Poor battery cable connections. Clean the battery cable terminals and tighten all connections.</li> <li>c. Discharged or defective battery. Recharge or replace the battery.</li> <li>d. Emergency stop button (if equipped) pushed in. To reset, pull switch out and move Run/Stop/Remote switch to Stop position. Then push test switch to Reset/ Lamp position.</li> <li>e. Contact an authorized service center if none of the above.</li> </ul>
16. No AC output voltage.	16. Field breaker is tripped. Reset breaker. Contact an authorized service center if voltage buildup causes breaker to trip.
17. Green RUN lamp does not light following engine startup.	17. Indicates possible Start/Disconnect relay failure. Contact an authorized service center for assistance.

\* 12-Light Panel Only.

# 5. Maintenance

---

Establish and adhere to a definite schedule for maintenance and service based on the application and severity of the environment. Table 5-1 covers the recommended service intervals for a generator set on STANDBY service. If the set will be subjected to extreme operating conditions, the service intervals should be reduced accordingly. Some of the factors that can affect the maintenance schedule are the following:

- Use for continuous duty (prime power)
- Extremes in ambient temperature
- Exposure to elements
- Exposure to salt water
- Exposure to windblown dust or sand

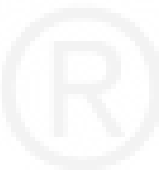
Consult with an authorized distributor if the generator set will be subjected to any extreme operating conditions and determine a suitable schedule of maintenance. Use the running time meter to keep an accurate log of all service performed for warranty support. Perform all service at the time period indicated or after the number of operating hours indicated, whichever comes first. Use Table 5-1 to determine the maintenance required and then refer to the sections that follow for the correct service procedures.

**⚠ WARNING** *Accidental starting of the generator set can cause severe personal injury or death. Place the control switch in STOP position and disconnect the battery cables before inspecting generator set.*

**⚠ WARNING** *Accidental starting of the generator set while working on it can cause severe personal injury or death. Prevent accidental starting by disconnecting the starting battery cables (negative [-] first).*

*Arcing can ignite the explosive hydrogen gas given off by batteries, causing severe personal injury. Arcing can occur if the negative (-) battery cable is connected and a tool being used to connect or disconnect the positive (+) battery cable accidentally touches the frame or other grounded metal part of the set. To prevent arcing, always remove the negative (-) cable first, and reconnect it last.*

**⚠ CAUTION** *Always disconnect a battery charger from its AC source before disconnecting the battery cables. Otherwise, disconnecting the cables can result in voltage spikes high enough to damage the DC control circuits of the set.*



**TABLE 5-1. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE**

MAINTENANCE CHECKS	SERVICE TIME				
	Daily or after 8 hours	Weekly or after 50 hours	Monthly or after 100 hours	3 Months or after 250 hours	6 Months or after 500 hours
Inspect Set	x <sup>1</sup>				
Check Coolant Heater	x				
Check Oil Level	x				
Check Coolant Level	x				
Drain Water from Fuel Filter	x <sup>4</sup>				
Check Air Cleaner (clean if required)		x <sup>2</sup>			
Check Battery Charging System		x			
Drain Water and Sediment from Fuel Tanks		x <sup>4</sup>			
Check Anti-freeze and DCA Concentration			x		
Check Drive Belt Tension			x <sup>3</sup>		
Check Fuel Level			x		
Drain Exhaust Condensate Trap			x		
Check Battery Level and Specific Gravity			x		
Check Generator Air Outlet			x		
Clean Generator Assembly				x	
Change Crankcase Oil and Filter				x <sup>2</sup>	
Check Heat Exchanger Plugs (if equipped)				x	
Check Governor Adjustment				x	
Change Air Cleaner Element					x <sup>2</sup>
Change Fuel Filters					x
Clean Cooling System					x
Adjust Valve Lash	After 1000 hours <sup>5</sup>				

- 1 - Check for oil, fuel, cooling, and exhaust system leaks. Check exhaust system audibly and visually with set running. Shut down and repair any leaks immediately.
- 2 - Perform more often in extremely dusty conditions.
- 3 - Visually check belts for evidence of slippage.
- 4 - Drain 1 cup or more of fuel to remove water and sediment.
- 5 - Contact an authorized service center for service.

### GENERATOR SET INSPECTION

During operation, be alert for mechanical problems that could create unsafe or hazardous conditions. The following sections cover several areas that should be frequently inspected for continued safe operation.

#### Exhaust System

With the generator set operating, inspect the entire exhaust manifold, turbocharger, muffler, and ex-

haust system visually and audibly, including the welds, gaskets, and joints and also make sure that exhaust pipes are not heating surrounding areas excessively. If any leaks are detected, shut down the generator set and have leaks corrected immediately.

**⚠️WARNING** *Inhalation of exhaust gases can result in serious personal injury or death. Be sure deadly exhaust gas is piped outside and away from windows, doors or other inlets to building.*

## Fuel System

With the generator set operating, inspect the fuel supply lines, return lines, filters, and fittings for leaks. Check any flexible sections for cuts, cracks and abrasions and make sure they are not rubbing against anything that could cause breakage. If any leaks are detected, have them corrected immediately.

**⚠WARNING** *Ignition of fuel can cause serious personal injury or death by fire or explosion. Do not permit any flame, cigarette, pilot light, or other ignition source near the fuel system.*

## AC Electric System

Check the following while the generator set is operating; otherwise measure load lines L1, L2, and L3 using the appropriate AC meter.

**Frequency Meter:** The generator frequency should be stable and the reading should be the same as the nameplate rating.

**AC Voltmeter:** Turn the phase selector switch to each line-to-line phase selection shown on the volts scale (L1-L2, L2-L3, and L3-L1). Read the AC voltmeter using the upper or lower scale as indicated by the scale indicator light. At no load, the line-to-line voltage(s) should be the same as the set nameplate rating.

**AC Ammeter:** Turn the phase selector switch to each phase selection shown on the amps scale (L1, L2, and L3). Read the ammeter using the upper or lower scale as indicated by the scale indicator light. At no load, the current readings should be zero. With a load applied, each line current should be about the same.

**Fault Lamps:** Push the Reset/Lamp switch on the control panel. All indicator lamps should light. Verify that all of the bulbs are on and then release the switch. Replace any bulbs that are burned out.

## DC Electrical System

Check the terminals on the battery for clean and tight connections. Loose or corroded connections create resistance which can hinder starting. Clean and reconnect the battery cables if loose. Always disconnect both ends of the negative battery cable. Reconnect one end of the cable to the negative battery terminal and the other end to the ground. Following this sequence will help to reduce arcing at the battery.

**⚠WARNING** *Ignition of explosive battery gases can cause severe personal injury. Do not smoke while servicing batteries.*

**⚠WARNING** *Accidental starting of the generator set can cause severe personal injury or death. Place the control switch in STOP position and disconnect the battery cable before inspecting generator set.*

With the generator set stopped, check for loose belts and fittings, leaking gaskets and hoses, or any signs of mechanical damage. If any problems are found, have them corrected immediately. With the set running, listen for any unusual noises that may indicate mechanical problems and check the oil pressure frequently. Investigate anything that indicates possible mechanical problems.

## LUBRICATION SYSTEM

**Generators are shipped with oil added. Be sure to check oil level before initial start.**

### Oil API Classification

The lubricating oil recommended for turbocharged diesel engines is API (American Petroleum Institute) Class CC/CD with a maximum sulphated ash content of 1.85 percent. Oils in this class satisfy the engine manufacturer's recommendations for satisfactory operation under most conditions. A book entitled "Lubricating Oils Data Book" is available from EMA (Engine Manufacturers Association) that lists the commercially available oils by brand name and the corresponding API classification. Once an oil is selected, do not mix it with oils of another classification or brand.

### Oil Viscosity

The viscosity of an oil is a measure of its resistance to flow at certain specified temperatures. Oils that can meet both low (0° F or -18° C) and high (212° F or 100° C) temperature flow requirements are labeled as multigrade or multiviscosity oils. Multigrade oils that meet the API classification requirements are recommended for use in the engine by the engine manufacturer. The use of a multigrade oil will improve oil control, improve engine cranking cold weather, maintain adequate lubrication, and can also contribute to improved fuel economy.

Table 5-2 shows the oil viscosity grades that are recommended for various ambient temperatures. Use only the viscosity grades shown in the table. Cummins does not recommend the use of a single grade oil.

**TABLE 5-2**

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	SAE VISCOSITY GRADE
-10° F (-23° C) and below	See following section
-10° F (-23° C) to 14° F (-10° C)	10W-30
14° F (-10° C) and above	15W-40
32° F (0° C) and above	20W-40

When selecting the oil viscosity, pick the grade that is right for the lowest temperature expected. Oil that is too thick may result in a lack of lubrication when the engine is started. Use a lower grade of oil as the ambient temperature reaches the lower end of the scale.

### Oil Viscosity for Extreme Cold

Cummins recommends using a *synthetic* lubricating oil when the ambient temperature is consistently below -10° F (-23° C) and there is no provision to keep the engine warm. Use an SAE5W grade *synthetic* oil provided it meets the following requirements:

- API class CC/CD
- Sulphated ash content does not exceed 1.85 percent.
- Pour point is 9° F (5° C) below the lowest expected temperature (minimum).
- Viscosity is 10,000 mPa•s (maximum) at -31° F (-35° C) and 4.1 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (minimum) at 212° F (100° C).

Do not use a petroleum base 5W grade oil for extreme cold since it usually will not perform satisfactorily.

### Engine Oil Level

Check the engine oil level during engine shutdown periods at the intervals specified in the Maintenance Table. The oil filter location is shown in Figure 5-1. The dipstick is stamped with high and low marks to indicate the level of oil in the crankcase. For accurate readings, shut off the engine and wait approximately 15 minutes before checking the oil level. This allows oil in the upper portion of the engine to drain back into the crankcase. The dipstick and oil fill are located on the same side of the engine as shown in Figure 5-2.

**⚠ WARNING** *Crankcase pressure can blow out hot oil and cause serious burns. Do NOT check oil while the generator set is operating.*

Keep the oil level as near as possible to the high mark on the dipstick. Remove the oil fill cap (see Figure 5-2) and add oil of the same API viscosity and brand when necessary.

**⚠ CAUTION** *Do not operate the engine with the oil level below the low mark or above the high mark. Overfilling can cause foaming or aeration of the oil while operation below the low mark may cause loss of oil pressure.*



## OIL AND FILTER CHANGE

Change the oil and filter at the intervals recommended in the maintenance table. Use oil that meets the engine manufacturer's API Classification and viscosity requirements.

### Engine Oil Change

1. Bring the engine up to operating temperature and then shut it off.
2. Open the drain valve and collect the engine oil in a pan. When the crankcase is drained close the drain valve.
3. Fill the crankcase to the full mark on the dipstick. Allow for oil filters when drained or if changed.
4. Start the engine and check for oil leaks.
5. Shut off the engine and wait 15 minutes before checking the oil level. Add oil if required.

**⚠WARNING** *Crankcase pressure can blow out hot oil and cause serious burns. Do NOT check oil while the generator set is operating.*

### Oil Filter Change

Replace the oil filter every time the oil is changed.

1. Clean around the filter head.
2. Using a filter wrench, remove the oil filter.
3. Fill the filter with clean oil as recommended in Table 5-2.
4. Apply a light film of lubricating oil to the gasket sealing surface before installing the filter.
5. Install the filter until hand tight then turn an additional 1/2 turn.
6. Start engine to verify that filter is tight and does not leak.

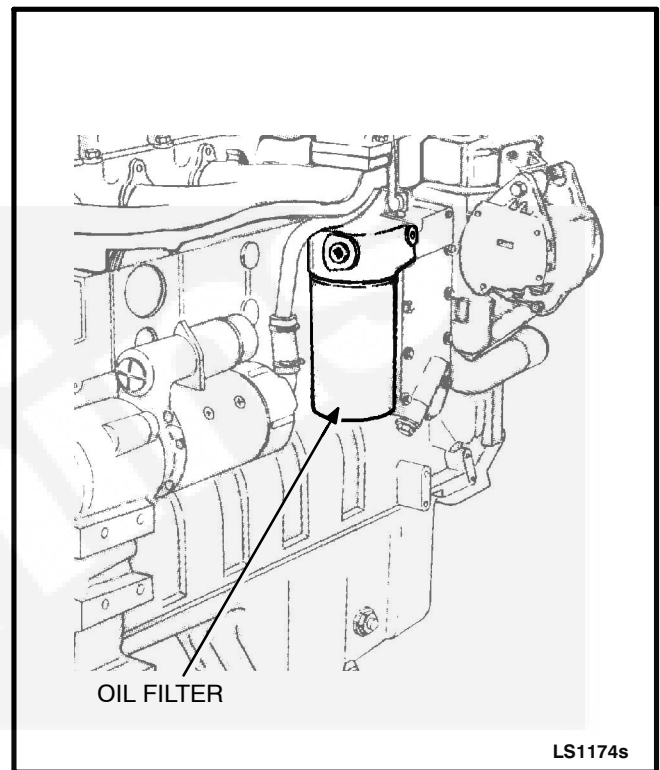


FIGURE 5-1. OIL FILTER

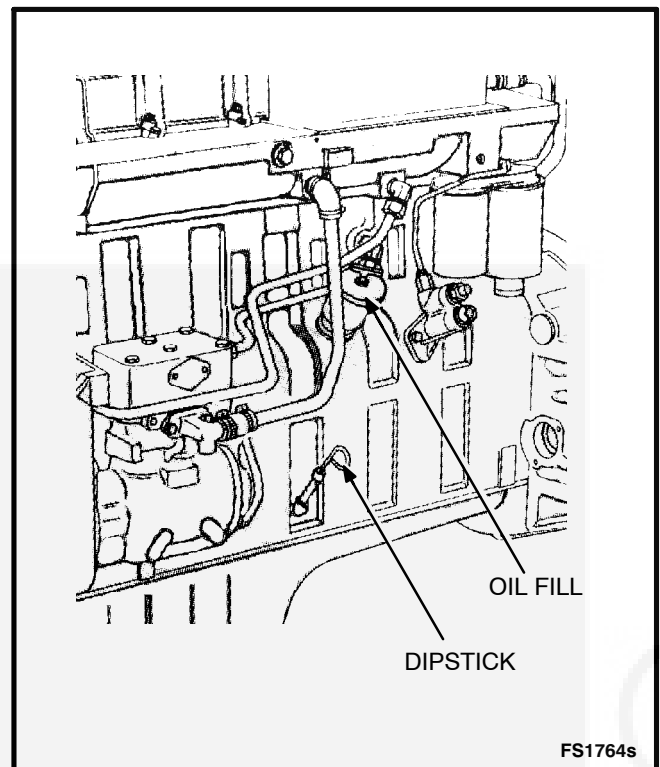


FIGURE 5-2. OIL FILL AND DIPSTICK LOCATIONS



## COOLANT SYSTEM

Gensets are shipped with coolant added. Be sure to check coolant level before initial start.

**⚠ CAUTION** *The heater must not be operated while the cooling system is empty or when the engine is running or damage to the heater will occur.*

**⚠ CAUTION** *Engine damage and coolant heater failures can result from improper filling of the cooling system.*

### Filling The Cooling System

When filling the cooling system, the vent valves must be opened. If the valves are not opened, the cylinder block and head will not fill completely with coolant. Running the engine, even for hours under load, will NOT vent air from the cooling system. The proper filling procedure is:

1. Consult the Operator's Manual for cooling system capacities and important safety considerations.
2. Be sure the genset is cool. Remove radiator cap, and open both the cylinder block and aftercooler vent valves (on units with aftercoolers).
3. Using a jug (not a hose!) pour the 50/50 mix of water and antifreeze into the radiator, closing the vent valves when water, free of air bubbles, runs from them.
4. Replace the radiator cap.
5. Operate the engine under load, until the coolant reaches operating temperature.
6. Allow the unit to cool, and carefully remove the radiator cap.
7. Top off the coolant level and replace the radiator cap.

### Coolant Level

Check the coolant level during shutdown periods at the intervals specified in the Maintenance Table. Remove the radiator cap after allowing the engine to cool and if necessary, add coolant until the level is near the top of the radiator. Use a coolant solution that meets the engine manufacturer's coolant requirements.

**⚠ WARNING** *Contact with hot coolant can result in severe burns. Allow cooling system to cool before releasing pressure and removing radiator cap.*

**⚠ CAUTION** *High Engine Temperature Cutoff will shut down engine in an overheat condition only if coolant is sufficiently high to physically contact shutdown switch. Loss of coolant will allow engine to overheat without protection of shutdown device and cause severe damage to the engine. It is therefore imperative that adequate engine levels be maintained to provide operational integrity of the cooling system and for engine coolant overheat shutdown protection.*

### Coolant Requirements

The water used for engine coolant should be clean, low in mineral content, and free of any corrosive chemicals such as chloride, sulphate, or acid. Generally, any water that is suitable for drinking can be treated for use as engine coolant.

Cooling systems that are subject to freezing conditions must also be protected with a permanent type antifreeze. Mix the water and antifreeze in the proportion recommended by the supplier for the lowest expected ambient temperature. Do not use an antifreeze that contains anti-leak additives.

**⚠ WARNING** *Contact with hot coolant can result in severe burns. Do not bleed hot, pressurized coolant from a closed cooling system.*

### Filling the Cooling System

#### (Standard Radiator and Heat Exchanger Sets)

Remove the cooling system pressure cap and fill the system with water or a water/antifreeze mixture.

When the engine is first started, remove the pressure cap and monitor the coolant level. As trapped air is expelled from the system, the coolant level will drop and additional coolant should be added. Replace the pressure cap when the coolant level is stable.

**⚠ CAUTION** *Be sure the electric solenoid valve used with city water cooled sets is open before initial starting of unit to allow coolant chambers to fill. Otherwise overheating and damage to the engine can result.*

## Flushing and Cleaning

The cooling system must be clean and free of rust and scale if it is to perform properly. Use only coolant that meets the engine manufacturer's requirements.

**Chemical Cleaning:** Thoroughly clean the cooling system if rust and scale have collected on the engine water jacket or in the radiator. Rust and scale slow down heat absorption and can block the coolant flow. Use a good cooling system cleaner such as sodium bisulphate or oxalic acid and follow the instructions provided by the supplier. Follow up by neutralizing and flushing with clean water.

**Flushing:** Flush the radiator and block after cleaning or before refilling the system with new coolant. Open the upper and lower radiator hose connections and install the radiator cap. Attach a flushing gun nozzle to the lower radiator hose connection and let the water run until the radiator is full. When full, gradually apply air pressure to avoid damaging the core.

**⚠ CAUTION** *Excessive air pressure while starting the water flow could split the radiator core. Apply air pressure gradually to avoid damage.*

Shut off the air and allow the radiator to refill. Repeat flushing procedure until the water coming from the radiator is clean.

To flush the engine block, first remove the thermostat to allow the water to fill the block. Attach the flushing gun to the upper radiator hose and fill the block with water. Restrict the lower radiator hose opening until the block is filled. Apply air pressure and force water from the lower opening. Repeat until the water coming from lower radiator hose is clean.

Replace the thermostat and all hoses and refill cooling system.

### Heat Exchanger Plugs

Check the zinc plugs in the heat exchanger and replace if they are eroded to less than half their original length. The frequency of replacement is dependent on the chemical reaction that occurs when the plugs are in contact with the raw water.



## FUEL SYSTEM

The engine has been primarily designed to operate on No. 2 diesel fuels since such fuels have a higher energy content and are generally lower in cost. The engine will also operate satisfactorily on No. 1 fuel or other similar fuels if they meet certain specifications. Consult the engine manufacturer for the specific requirements if using a non-standard fuel.

### Fuel Handling Precautions

Take appropriate precautions to prevent the entrance of dirt, water, or other contaminants into the fuel system. Filter or strain the fuel as the tank is filled.

**⚠WARNING** *Ignition of fuel can cause serious personal injury or death by fire or explosion. Do not permit any flame, cigarette, pilot light, or other igniter near the fuel system.*

To avoid condensation problems, keep fuel supply tanks as full as possible by filling up each time the engine is used. In cold weather, warm fuel returning from the injectors heats the fuel in the supply tank. If the fuel level is low, the upper portion of the tank tends to form condensation. In warm weather, both the fuel and the tank will be warm during the daytime. At night, cool air tends to lower the temperature of the tank more rapidly than the temperature of the fuel. If the fuel level is low, the upper portion of the tank will cool more rapidly and tend to form condensation.

Condensation (water) can cause clogging of fuel filters as well as freezing problems. In addition, water mixing with the sulphur in the fuel forms acid which can corrode and damage engine parts.

### Fuel Filters

The filters (see Figure 5-3) are spin-off, throw-away units. A water drain is situated at the bottom of one filter case. This should be used to drain off moisture either daily or at the end of every exercise period, depending on unit application. Fill the new filters with diesel fuel and put a light coat of fuel on the sealing gasket. Install and tighten by hand until the gasket just touches the filter head. Tighten an additional one-half to three-fourths of a turn. The fuel system will need bleeding if:

- The fuel filters are not filled prior to installation.
- The injection pump is replaced.
- High pressure fuel lines are replaced

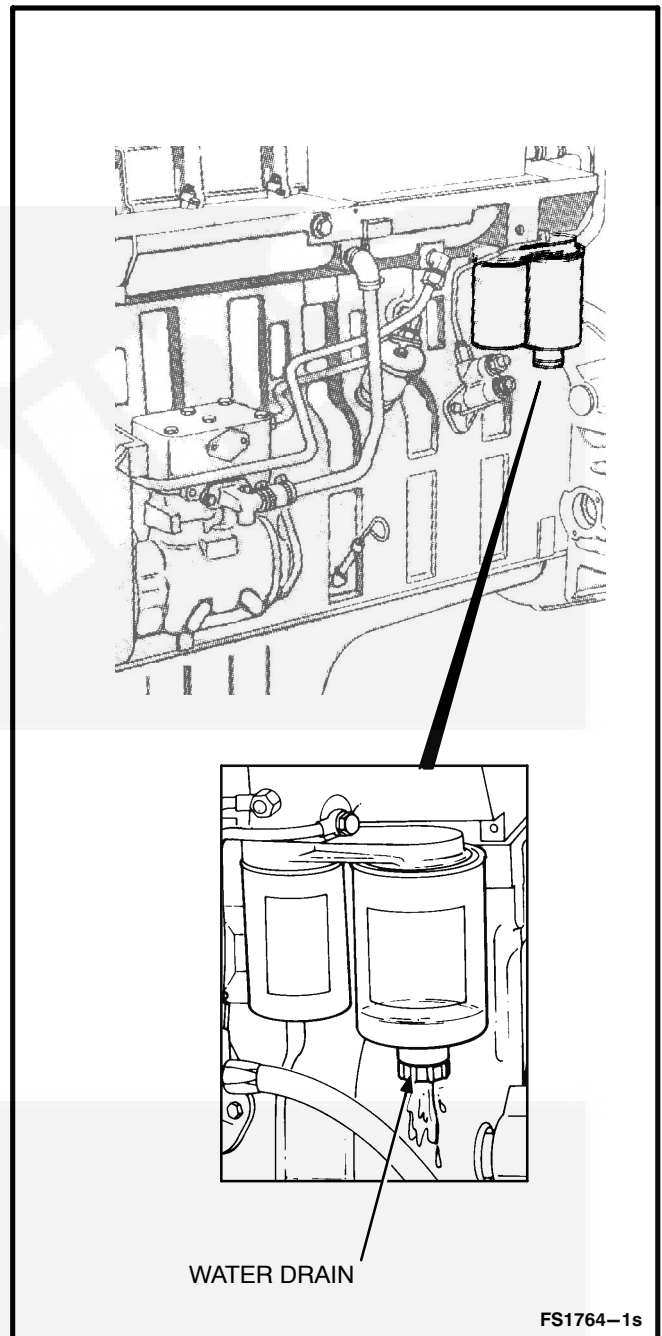


FIGURE 5-3. FUEL FILTERS

## AIR CLEANER

The filter element should be replaced yearly or sooner if the service indicator button pops up indicating air restriction.

The vacuator valve dumps collected dust automatically.

The following procedure should be followed when replacing the element.

1. Remove the air cleaner cover.
2. Remove thumb screw and gasket washer, then remove the element from air cleaner.
3. Wipe out the interior of the air cleaner housing and cover with a clean, damp cloth.
4. Install new element and secure with gasket washer and thumb screw.
5. Put on the air cleaner cover and secure.

**On some housed units it will be necessary to loosen the air cleaner bands and move the air cleaner to access the element.**

Inspect all components of the air filtering system including all ducts and hoses. Verify that all connections and clamps are tight and inspect each component for cracks, dents, or other damage. Repair or service as required.

**CAUTION** *Filters should be handled with care to prevent damage. If the filter does become damaged, install recommended replacement part.*

## BATTERIES

Check the condition of the starting batteries (see Figure 5-5) at the interval specified in the Maintenance Table. See that connections are clean and tight. A light coating of non-conductive grease will retard corrosion at terminals. Keep the electrolyte at the proper level above the plates by adding distilled water. Check specific gravity using a hydrometer and recharge if below 1.260.

**WARNING** *Ignition of explosive battery gases can cause severe personal injury. Do not smoke. Wear goggles and protective, rubber gloves and apron when servicing batteries.*

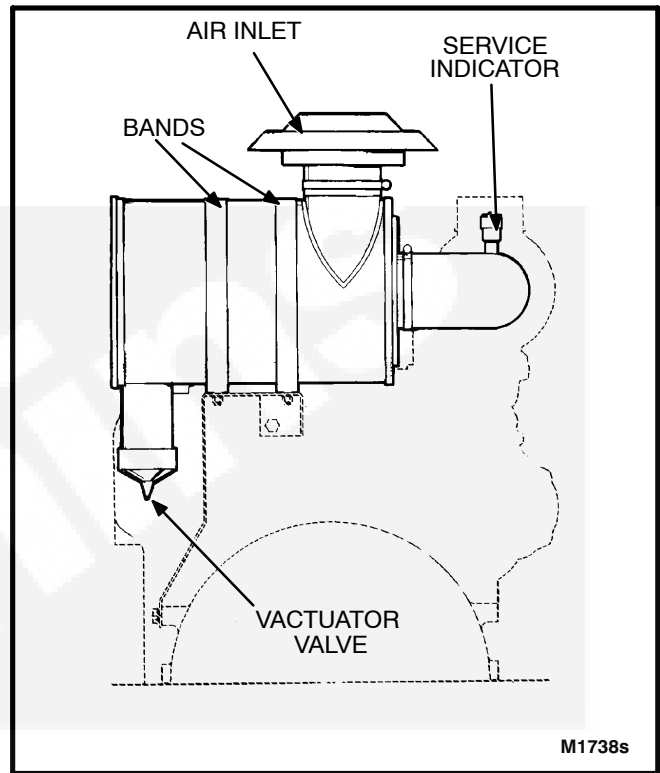


FIGURE 5-4. AIR CLEANER

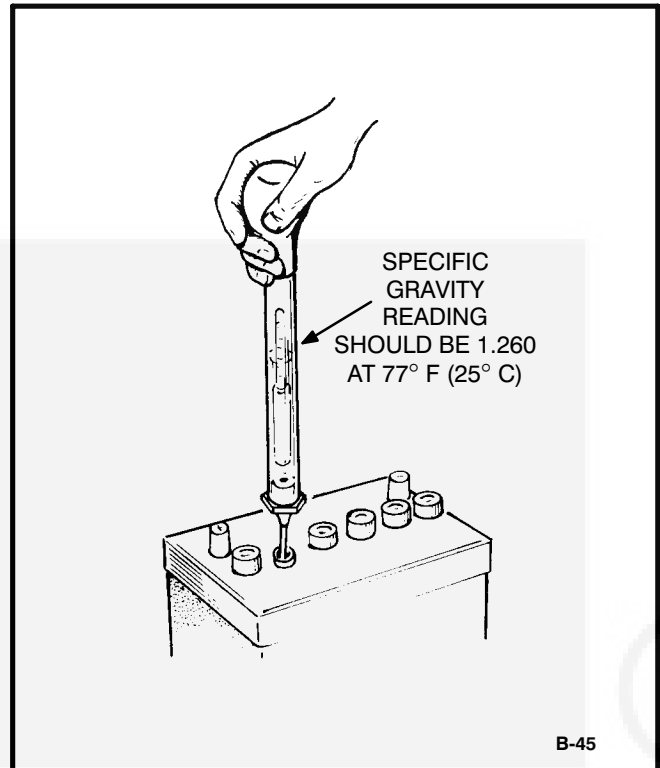
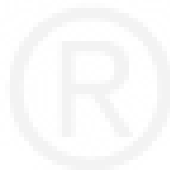


FIGURE 5-5. CHECKING BATTERY





**Cummins Power Generation**  
1400 73rd Avenue N.E.  
Minneapolis, MN 55432  
1-800-888-6626  
763-574-5000 International Use  
Fax: 763-528-7229

Cummins is a registered trademark of Cummins Inc.

