



Installation Manual

10 GEAD
20 GEAE
25 GEAF
GENERATOR SETS

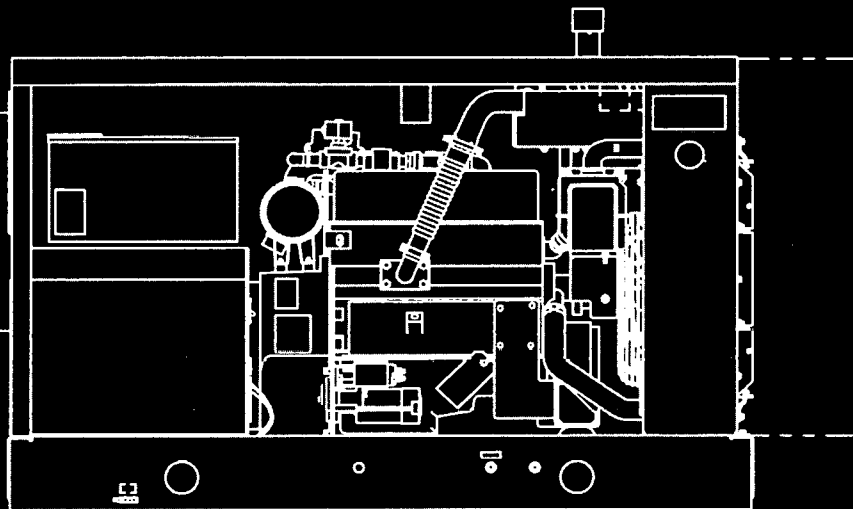


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Safety Precautions

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. 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.

- 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 installation instructions for the GEAD, GEAE and GEAF generator sets. These generator sets shall be installed in outdoor applications only. This manual includes the following information:

Mounting Recommendations - for fastening generator set to base and space requirements for normal operation and service.

Mechanical Connections - Location of connection points for fuel, exhaust, ventilation, and cooling.

Electrical Connections - Location of electrical connection points for the control, generator, and starting system.

Prestart - Checklist of items or procedures needed to prepare generator set for operation.

Initial Startup - Test complete system for proper installation, satisfactory performance, and safe operation. Refer to Operators Manual for troubleshooting information.

This manual DOES NOT provide application information for selecting a generator set or designing the complete installation. If it is necessary to design the various integrated systems (fuel, exhaust, cooling, etc.), review standard installation practices, or specify system materials, additional information is required. For engineering data specific to the generator set, refer to the specification and product data sheets. For application information, refer to Application Manual T-030, "Liquid Cooled Generator Sets".

INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

These installation recommendations apply to a typical installation for GEAE, GEAF and GEAD generator sets. Whenever possible, these recommendations also cover factory designed options or modifications. However, because of the many variables in any installation, it is not possible to provide specific recommendations for every situation. If there are any questions not answered by this manual, contact an Onan distributor for assistance.

Application and Installation

A standby power system must be carefully planned and correctly installed for proper operation. This involves two essential elements: application and installation.

Application (as it applies to generator set installations) refers to the design of the complete standby power system that usually includes power distribution equipment, transfer switches, ventilation equipment, mounting pads, and cooling, exhaust, and fuel systems. Each component must be correctly designed so the complete system will function as intended. Application and design are an engineering function, generally done by specifying engineers or other trained specialists. Specifying engineers are responsible for the design of the complete standby system and for selecting the materials and products required.

Installation refers to the actual set-up and assembly of the standby power system. The installers set up and connect the various components of the system as specified in the system design plan. The complexity of the standby system normally requires the special skills of qualified electricians, plumbers, sheetmetal workers, etc. to complete the various segments of the installation. This is necessary so all components are assembled using standard methods and practices.

Safety Considerations

The generator set has been carefully designed to provide safe and efficient service when properly installed and operated. However, the overall safety and reliability of the complete system is dependent on many factors outside the control of the generator set manufacturer. To avoid possible safety hazards, make all mechanical and electrical connections to the generator set exactly as specified in this manual. All systems external to the generator (fuel, electrical, etc.) must comply with all applicable codes. Make certain all required inspections and tests have been completed and all code requirements have been satisfied before certifying the installation is complete and ready for service.

2. Specifications

FUEL

Fuel Natural Gas or Propane (LPG)

Natural Gas Consumption at Full Load:

10 GEAD 170 cfh (4.8 m³/h)

20 GEAE 317 cfh (9m³/h)

25 GEAF 400 cfh (11.3 m³/h)

Propane (Vapor) Consumption at Full Load:

10 GEAD 75 cfh (2.1 m³/h)

20 GEAE 128 cfh (3.6 m³/h)

25 GEAF 160 cfh (4.5 m³/h)

Maximum Natural Gas or LPG Supply Pressure 12 inches (305 mm) Water Column

Natural Gas Supply Connection 3/4 inch NPT

Propane Vapor Supply Connection 3/4 inch NPT

BATTERY

Required Battery Voltage 12 VDC

Recommended Battery Rating - Cold Cranking Amps 325

OIL AND COOLANT CAPACITY

Engine Oil Capacity 4.5 U.S. quarts (4.0 L)

Engine Coolant Capacity 11.5 U.S. quarts (11.0 L)

TUNE-UP SPECS

Spark Plug Gap 0.032 to 0.036 inches (0.8 to 0.9 mm)

Ignition Timing @ 1800 RPM (Natural Gas and Propane)

Vacuum Line Disconnected at Distributor and Plugged 30° BTDC

Valve Clearance Zero (Hydraulic Tappets)

IMPORTANT!

DEPENDING ON YOUR LOCATION AND INTENDED USE, FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS MAY REQUIRE YOU TO OBTAIN AN AIR QUALITY EMISSIONS PERMIT BEFORE BEGINNING INSTALLATION OF YOUR GENERATOR SET. BE SURE TO CONSULT LOCAL POLLUTION CONTROL OR AIR QUALITY AUTHORITIES BEFORE COMPLETING YOUR CONSTRUCTION PLANS.

3. Mounting the Generator Set

GENERAL

Most genset installations must be engineered so the genset will function properly under the expected load conditions. Use these instructions as a general guide only. Follow the instructions of the consulting engineer when locating or installing any components. The complete installation must comply with all local and state building codes, fire ordinances, and other applicable regulations.

Requirements to be considered prior to installation:

- Level mounting surface
- Adequate cooling air
- Adequate fresh induction air
- Discharge of circulated air

- Discharge of exhaust gases
- Electrical connections
- Accessibility for operation and servicing
- Noise levels
- Vibration isolation

LOCATION

Generator set location is decided mainly by related systems such as ventilation, wiring, fuel, and exhaust. The set should be located as near as possible to the main power fuse box.

Provide a location away from extreme ambient temperatures and protect the generator set from adverse weather conditions. An optional housing is available for outside operation.

MOUNTING

Gensets are mounted on a steel skid that provides proper support. The engine-generator assembly is isolated from the skid frame by rubber mounts that provide adequate vibration isolation for normal installations. For critical installations, install vibration isolators between the skid base and foundation.

Mount the genset on a substantial and level base such as a concrete pad.

Use 3/4-inch diameter, anchored mounting bolts to secure the generator set skid to the floor to prevent movement. Secure the skid using a flat washer and a hex nut for each bolt (Figure 3-1).

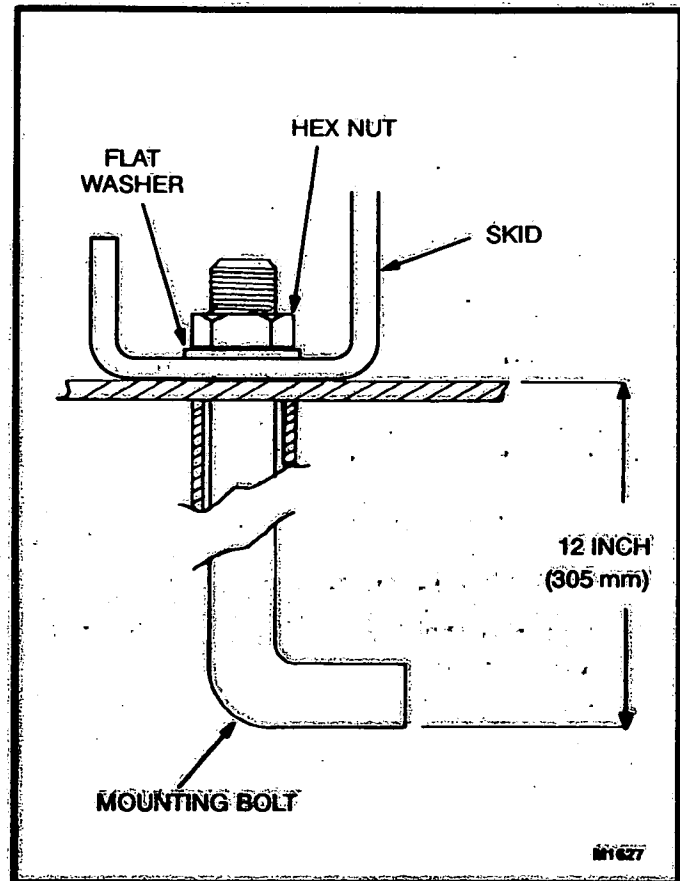


FIGURE 3-1. BOLT DIAGRAM

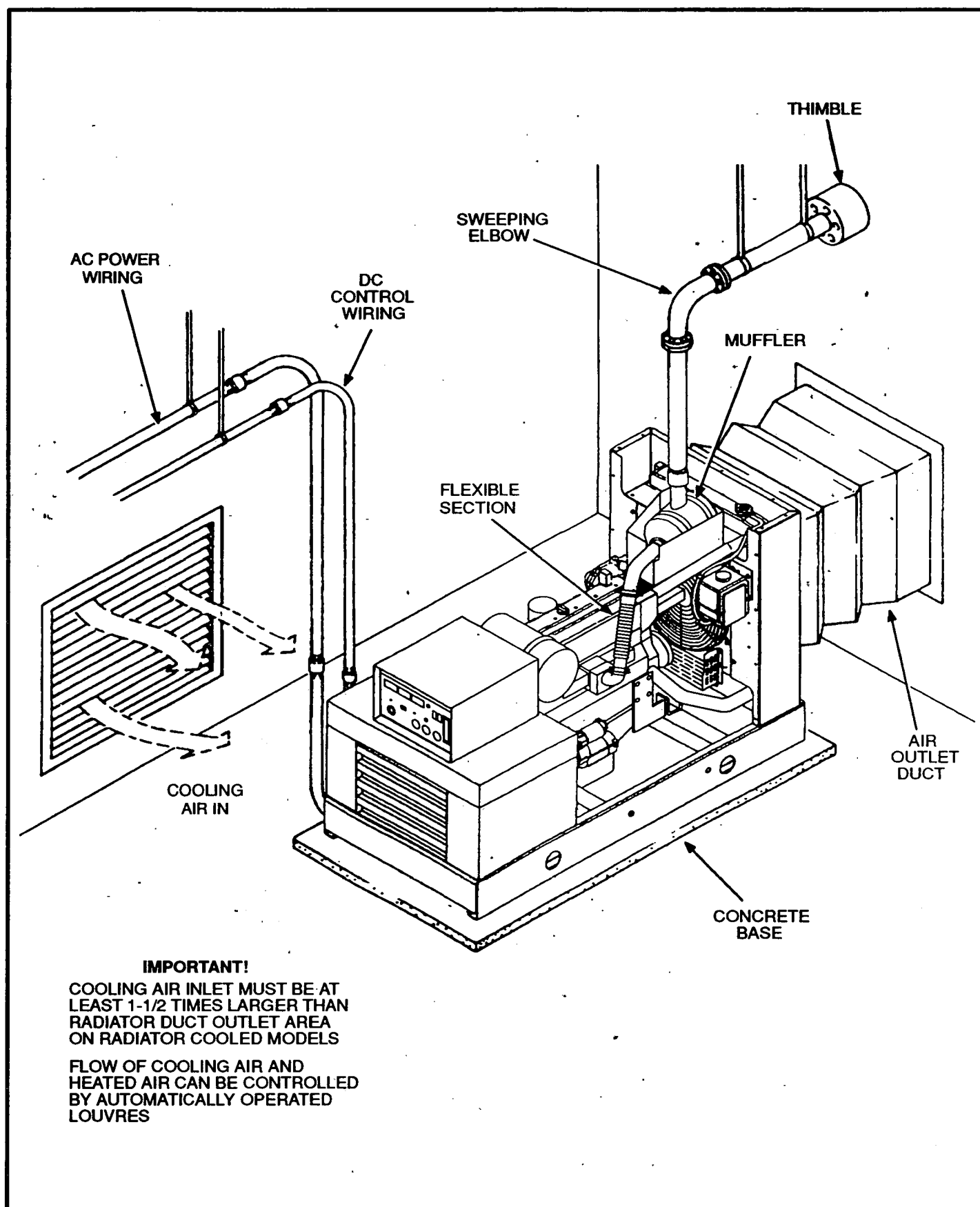


FIGURE 3-2. TYPICAL INSTALLATION

ACCESS TO SET

Plan for access to the genset for servicing and provide adequate lighting around the unit. For convenience in general servicing such as the radiator, fan belt and changing the crankcase oil, the surface of the mounting base should be at least 6 inches (152 mm) above the floor.

VIBRATION ISOLATORS (When Used)

Installation and Adjustment Procedure

1. Place the vibration isolators (Figure 3-3) on the genset support structure. The isolators should be shimmed or grouted to ensure that all of the isolator bases are within 0.25 inch (6 mm) elevation of each other. The surface that the isolator bases rest on must also be flat.
2. Loosen the side snubber lock nuts so that the top plate of the isolator is free to move vertically and horizontally. Be sure that the top plate is correctly aligned with the base and springs.
3. Place the genset onto the isolators while aligning the skid's mounting with the threaded isolator hole. The top plates will move down

and approach the base of the isolator as load is applied.

4. Once the genset is in position, the isolators may require adjusting so that the set is level. The isolators are adjusted by inserting the leveling bolt through the skid and into the isolator (the leveling bolt's locking nut should be threaded up towards the bolt head).

The leveling bolt will adjust the clearance between the top plate and the isolator base. A nominal clearance of 0.25 inch (6 mm) or greater is desired. This will provide sufficient clearance for the rocking that occurs during startup and shutdown. If the 0.25 inch (6 mm) clearance is not present, turn the leveling bolt until the desired clearance is achieved.

5. The genset may not be level yet; therefore, adjust the leveling bolts until the set is level and sufficient clearance still remains. Once all isolators have been set, lock the leveling bolt in place with the lock nut.
6. The snubber nuts may remain loose and therefore provide better isolation between the genset and support structure.

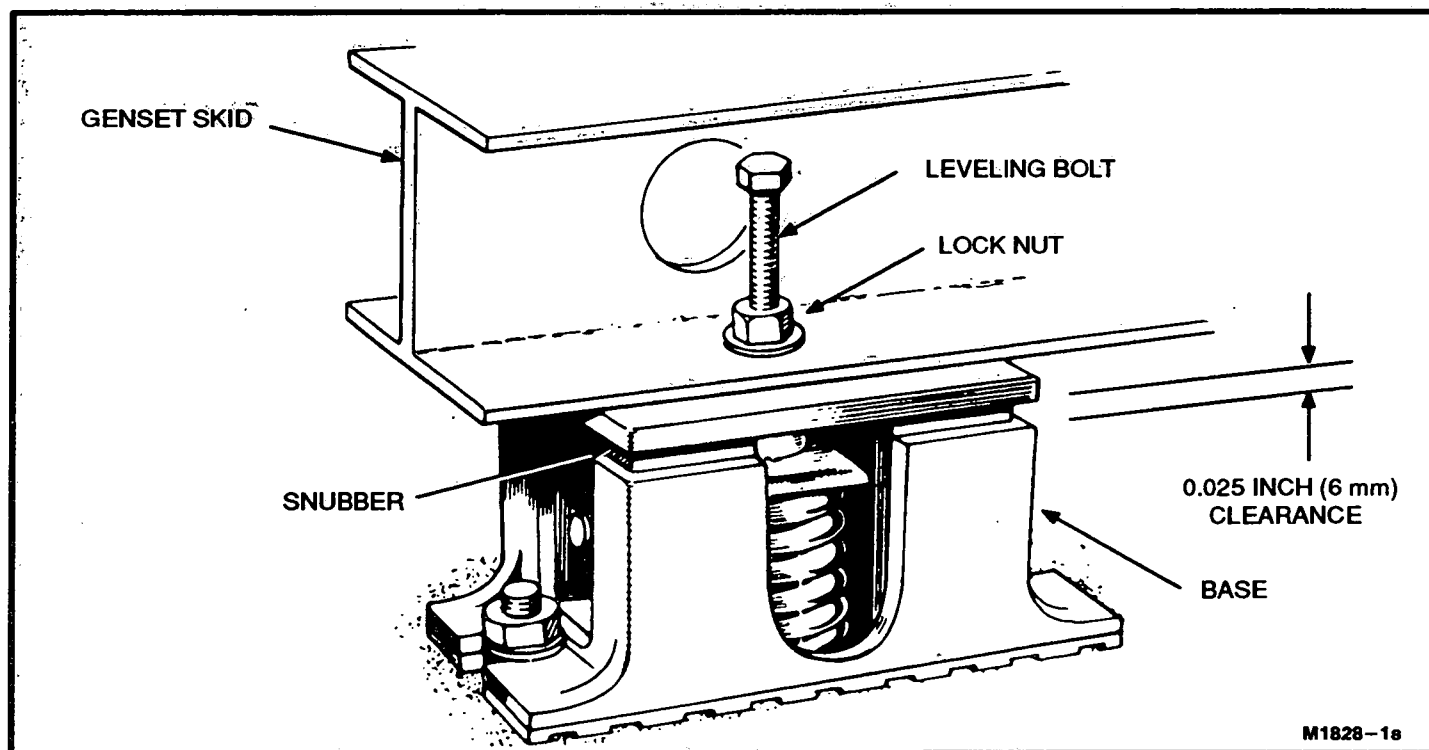


FIGURE 3-3. VIBRATION ISOLATORS

4. Mechanical Connections

FUEL SYSTEM

Mechanical connections include connecting the fuel system. Before starting any fuel installation, all pertinent state and local codes must be complied with and the installation must be inspected before putting the unit in service.

Fuels under pressure (such as natural gas or LPG) must be controlled by a positive shut-off valve, preferably automatic, in addition to any valve integral with the carburetor or gas regulator equipment.

⚠ WARNING *Natural gas and LPG vapor are highly flammable. LPG vapor is heavier than air. Do not bleed lines so fumes can collect in low areas. Do not smoke or allow any flame, spark, arcing switch or equipment, pilot light, or other source of ignition around fuel lines.*

Natural Gas/LPG Vapor Fuel System

These sets are equipped to operate on natural gas (prime fuel) or LPG vapor (backup fuel). Both fuel inlets are located as shown in Figure 4-1. Inlets are sized 3/4 inch NPT. A gas regulator may be needed between fuel supply and genset to obtain the specified natural gas supply pressures. Install shutoff valves between the genset and the supply. A manual changeover switch is located on the governor control mounting bracket. When running on natural gas, be sure the switch is moved to the *Natural Gas* position; when using backup fuel (LPG vapor), move the switch to *LPG Vapor* position.

Plumb the natural gas to the connection shown in Figure 4-1. Route pipes away from sharp, abrasive and hot surfaces. Be sure the top of pipe does not extend higher than the bottom of air inlet grille. A regulator and hose are supplied loose for the propane backup system; these must remain stored with the generator set for emergency purposes.

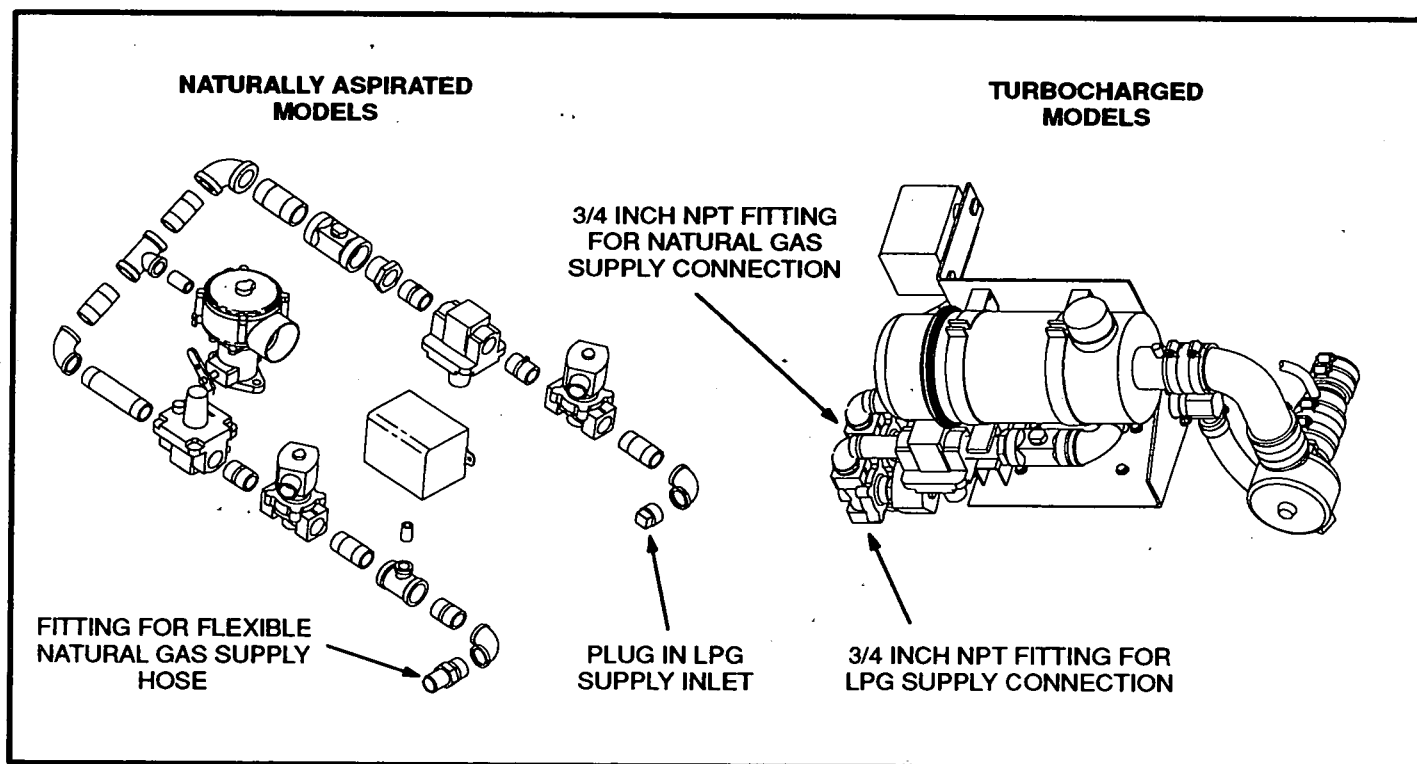


FIGURE 4-1. FUEL CONNECTIONS

EXHAUST SYSTEM

Pipe exhaust gases to the outside of any enclosure. Locate the exhaust outlets away from any air inlets to avoid gases re-entering the enclosure. Exhaust installations are subject to various detrimental conditions such as extreme heat, infrequent operation and light loads. Regularly inspect the exhaust system both visually and audibly to see that the entire system remains fume tight and safe for operation.

⚠ WARNING *Inhalation of exhaust gases can result in severe personal injury or death. Use extreme care during installation to provide a tight exhaust system. Terminate exhaust pipe away from enclosed areas, windows, doors and vents.*

Use an approved thimble (Figure 4-2) where exhaust pipes pass through wall or partitions. Refer to NFPA 37, Section 6-3. "Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines" for accepted design practices. Build according to the code requirements in effect at the installation site.

⚠ WARNING *Inhalation of exhaust gases can result in severe personal injury or death. Do not use exhaust heat to warm a room, compartment or storage area.*

Rain caps are available for the discharge end of vertical exhaust pipes. The rain cap clamps onto the end of the pipe and opens due to exhaust discharge force from the generator set. When the generator set is stopped, the rain cap automatically closes, protecting the exhaust system from rain, snow, etc. Check the rain cap periodically for proper operation (cap is not stuck closed).

Use a section of flexible exhaust pipe between the engine and remainder of exhaust system. Support the exhaust system to minimize the weight applied to the engine exhaust outlet elbow/turbocharger connection.

⚠ CAUTION *Weight applied to the engine manifold can result in turbocharger damage. Support the muffler and exhaust piping so no weight or stress is applied to engine exhaust elbow.*

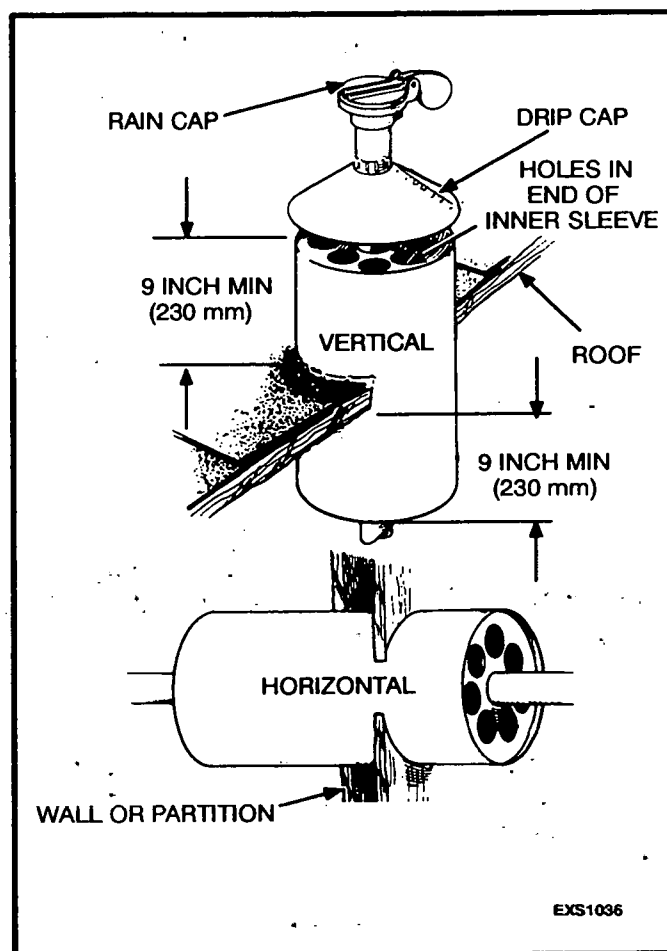


FIGURE 4-2. MOUNTING EXHAUST THIMBLE

Avoid sharp bends by using sweeping, long radius elbows and provide adequate support for muffler and tailpipe. Pitch a horizontal run of exhaust pipe **DOWNWARD** to allow any moisture condensation to drain away from the engine. If an exhaust pipe must be turned upward, install a condensation trap at the point where the rise begins (Figure 4-3).

Shield or insulate exhaust lines if there is danger of personal contact. Allow at least 12 inches (305 mm) of clearance if the pipes pass close to a combustible wall or partition.

⚠ WARNING *Exhaust pipes are very hot and they can cause severe personal injury or death from direct contact or from fire hazard. Shield or Insulate exhaust pipes if there is danger of personal contact or when routed through walls or near other combustible materials.*

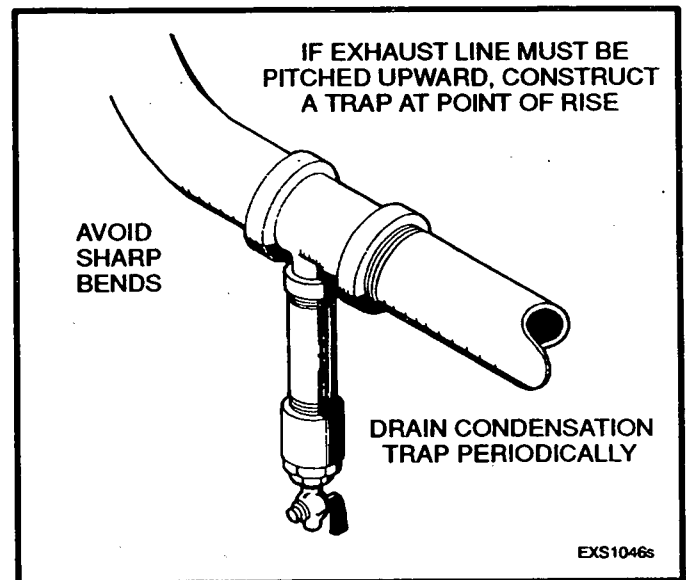


FIGURE 4-3. CONDENSATION TRAP

VENTILATION AND COOLING

Generator sets create considerable heat that must be removed by proper ventilation. Outdoor installations rely on natural air circulation but indoor installations need properly sized and positioned vents for required airflow.

Vents and Ducts

For indoor installations, locate vents so incoming air passes through the immediate area of the installation before exhausting. Install the air outlet higher than the air inlet to allow for convection air movement.

Size the vents and ducts so they are large enough to allow the required flow rate of air. The "free area" of ducts must be as large as the exposed area of the radiator. Refer to the GEA series Product Data Sheets for the airflow requirements.

Wind will restrict free airflow if it blows directly into the air outlet vent. Locate the outlet vent so the effects of wind are eliminated. See Figure 4-4.

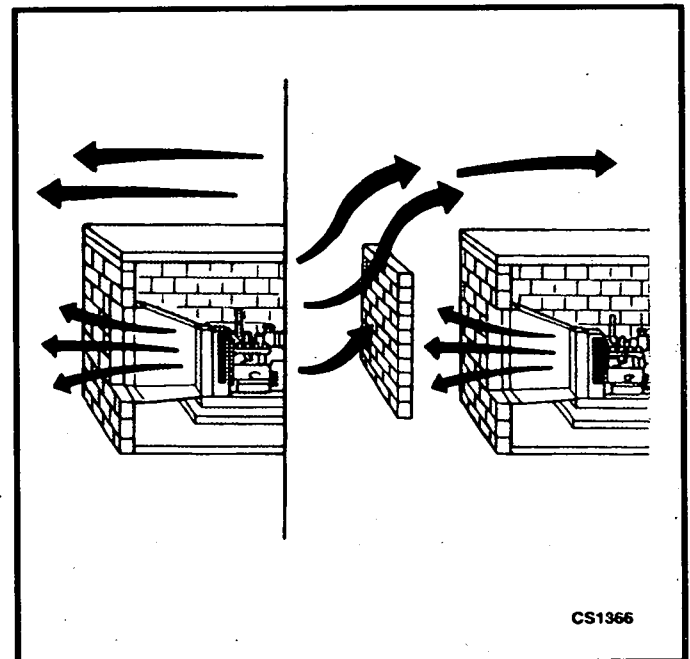


FIGURE 4-4. WIND BARRIER

Dampers

Dampers or louvres protect the genset and equipment room from the outside environment. Their operation of opening and closing should be controlled by operation of the genset.

In cooler climates movable or discharge dampers are used. These dampers allow the air to be recirculated back to the equipment room. This enables the equipment room to be heated by the generator set when operating.

Radiator Set Requirements

Radiator set cooling air is drawn past the rear of the set by a pusher fan that blows air through the radiator (Figure 4-5). Locate the air inlet to the rear of the set. Make the inlet vent opening 1-1/2 times larger than the radiator area. **It is important that the inlet and outlet (louvers) do not restrict the cooling air flow beyond the capability of the engine cooling fan. If this capability is exceeded, engine will overheat.**

Locate the cooling air outlet directly in front of the radiator and as close as possible. The outlet opening must be at least as large as the radiator area. Length and shape of the air outlet duct should offer minimum restriction to airflow.

The radiator has an air discharge duct adapter flange. Attach a canvas or sheet metal duct to the flange and the air outlet opening using screws and nuts so duct can be removed for maintenance purposes. The duct prevents recirculation of heated air. Before installing the duct, remove the radiator core guard.

Standard Radiator Cooling uses a set mounted radiator and engine pusher fan to cool engine water jacket. Air travels from the generator end of the set, across the engine and out through the radiator. An integral discharge duct adapter flange surrounds the radiator grille.

Before filling cooling system, check all hardware for security. This includes hose clamps, capscrews, fittings and connections. Use flexible coolant lines with heat exchanger, standpipe or remote mounted radiator.

Water Jacket Heater (Optional)

An optional water jacket heater can be installed to keep the engine warm for starting under adverse weather conditions. Connect the heater to a power source that will be on when the engine is NOT running (See page 5-5).

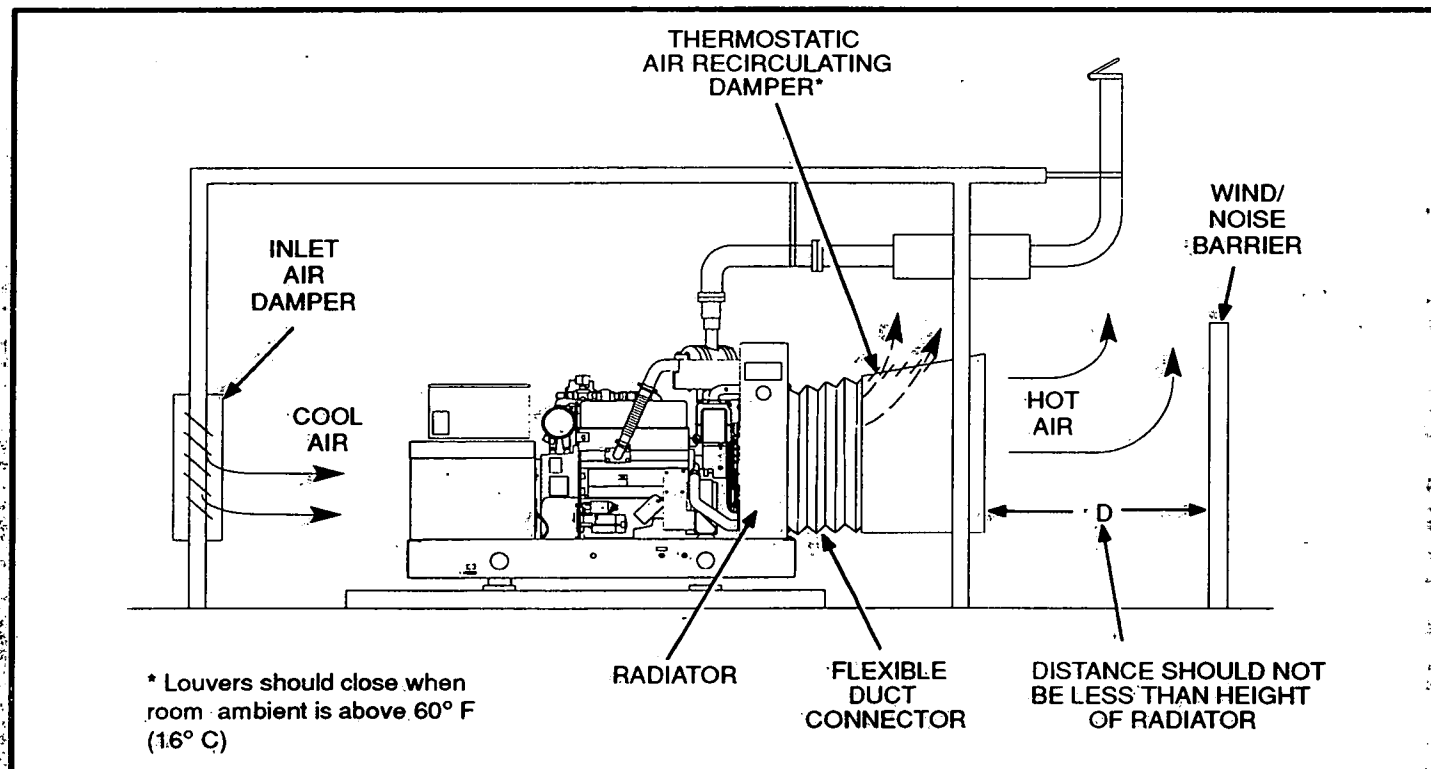


FIGURE 4-5. TYPICAL RADIATOR SET INSTALLATION

5. Electrical Connections

GENERAL

The genset electrical system includes connecting the load, installing the control wiring and connecting the batteries. Connect the batteries last to avoid accidental starting of the unit during installation.

⚠ CAUTION *To prevent arcing, 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 genset.*

⚠ WARNING *Accidental starting of the genset 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.

Most local regulations require that wiring connections be made by a licensed electrician and the installation be inspected and approved before operation. All connections, wire sizes, etc. must conform to the requirements of all electrical codes in effect at the installation site.

⚠ WARNING *Improper wiring can cause a fire or electrocution, resulting in severe personal injury or death and/or property and equipment damage.*

TRANSFER SWITCH

If the installation is for standby service, a transfer switch is required for switching the load from the normal power source to the generator set (Figure 5-1). Either a manual or automatic switch can be used. Follow the installation instructions provided with the transfer switch when connecting the load and control wiring.

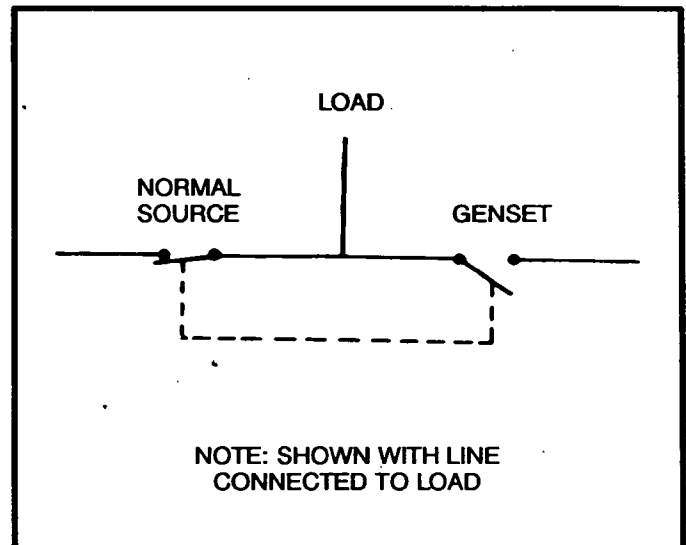


FIGURE 5-1. TYPICAL LOAD TRANSFER SWITCH

AC WIRING

Generator Voltage Connections

The generator output voltage and maximum current rating are specified on the generator set nameplate. Line-to-neutral voltage is always the lower voltage shown and line-to-line voltage is the higher rating.

These generators can be configured for the voltages shown in the Reconnection Diagram on the inside cover of the output box (the output box is located on the right hand side of the generator enclosure - facing the generator end). Most of these voltages must be reconnected by the installer to give the voltage required by the installation. Before shipping, the factory tests the generator set output by connecting the generator to produce a particular test voltage. The generator may be connected at the factory to produce a specified voltage per customer order. The installer must always check the stator lead terminal block connections and perform any necessary reconnect to obtain the voltage desired. Note that some voltages are available only on certain specific generators.

Refer to Reconnection Diagram when reviewing the voltage connection information and use the electrical schematic supplied with your generator set when actually performing load connections.

⚠ CAUTION *Reconnecting factory connected generator sets to lower voltages can reduce set ratings, and also render line circuit breakers too small. Consult with your distributor before performing reconnection for a different voltage.*

Load Connections

Load wires can be brought into the power output box (Figure 5-2) through the stub-up space in the lower left corner of the output power box. The power output box is located on the right-hand side of the generator enclosure (facing generator end). Gen-sets equipped with an ATS, refer to the ATS manual.

Terminal blocks are provided for convenience of connecting generator leads to load wires.

When installing sets with AC meters, the generator output leads must be routed through current trans-

formers for proper meter operation. The transformers are labeled CT21, CT22 and CT23. Refer to Figure 5-2 and Reconnection Diagram to identify the output leads that must be routed through each current transformer, and also appropriate transformer post selection for meter sensing leads.

Load Balancing

When connecting loads to the generator set, balance the loads so the current flow from each line terminal (L1, L2 and L3) is about the same. This is especially important if both single phase and three phase loads are connected. Any combination of single phase and three phase loading can be used as long as each line current is within 10 percent of median value and no line current exceeds the nameplate rating of the generator. Check the current flow from each line by observing the control panel ammeter.

Grounding

Grounding involves making a conducting connection between the metal parts of the generator set or one of its electrical circuits and the earth. The design and installation of a grounding system is affected by many factors such as the use of multiple transformers, ground fault protection requirements and physical location of the generator. Follow the recommendations of the consulting engineer when installing the grounding system. A grounding lug (Figure 5-2) is provided on the genset skid. Buff the grounding surface on the skid to remove any paint, dirt or grease that can cause a poor ground connection.

⚠ WARNING *Contact with electrical equipment can result in severe personal injury or death. It is extremely important that bonding and equipment grounding be properly done. All metallic parts that could become energized under abnormal conditions must be properly grounded.*

Typical requirements for bonding and grounding are given in the National Electrical Code, Article 250. All connections, wire sizes, etc. must conform to the requirements of the electrical codes in effect at the installation site.

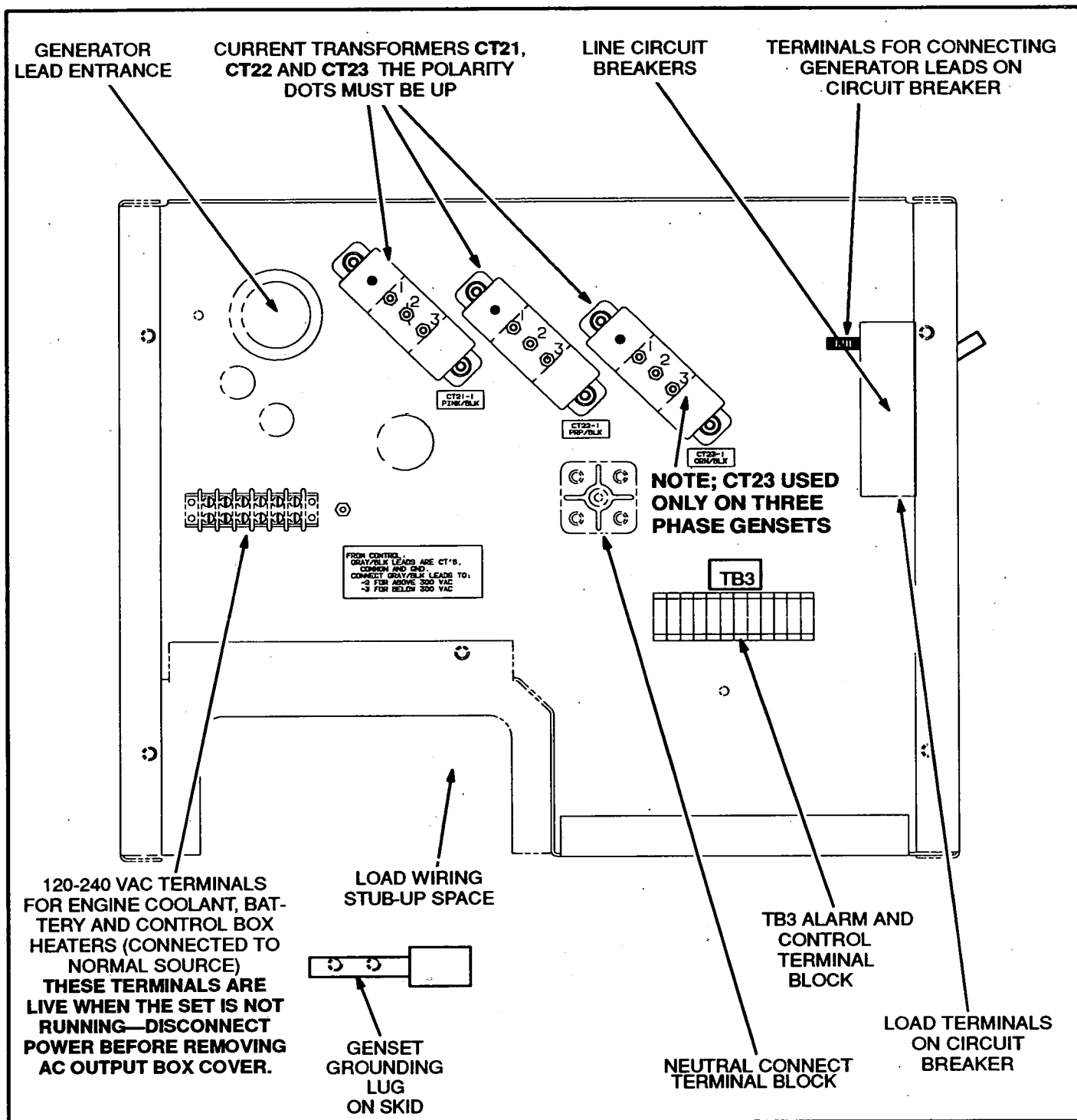


FIGURE 5-2. POWER OUTPUT BOX

DC WIRING

The generator set output box (Figure 5-2) contains connection points for remote control and alarm functions. These connection points are located on terminal block TB3. Figure 5-3 shows remote connections to transfer switch.

If the distance between the genset and the remote station is less than 1000 feet (305 m), use 18 gauge stranded copper wire. If the distance is 1000 to 2000 feet (305 to 610 m), use 16 gauge stranded copper wire. Always run control circuit (DC) wiring in a sep-

arate metal conduit from AC power cables to avoid inducing currents that could cause problems within the control.

⚠ WARNING HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE! *Touching uninsulated live parts inside the control panel box can result in severe personal injury or death. Control wire installation must be done with care to avoid touching uninsulated live parts.*

For your protection, stand on a dry wooden platform or rubber insulating mat, make sure your clothing and shoes are dry, remove jewelry and use tools with insulated handles.

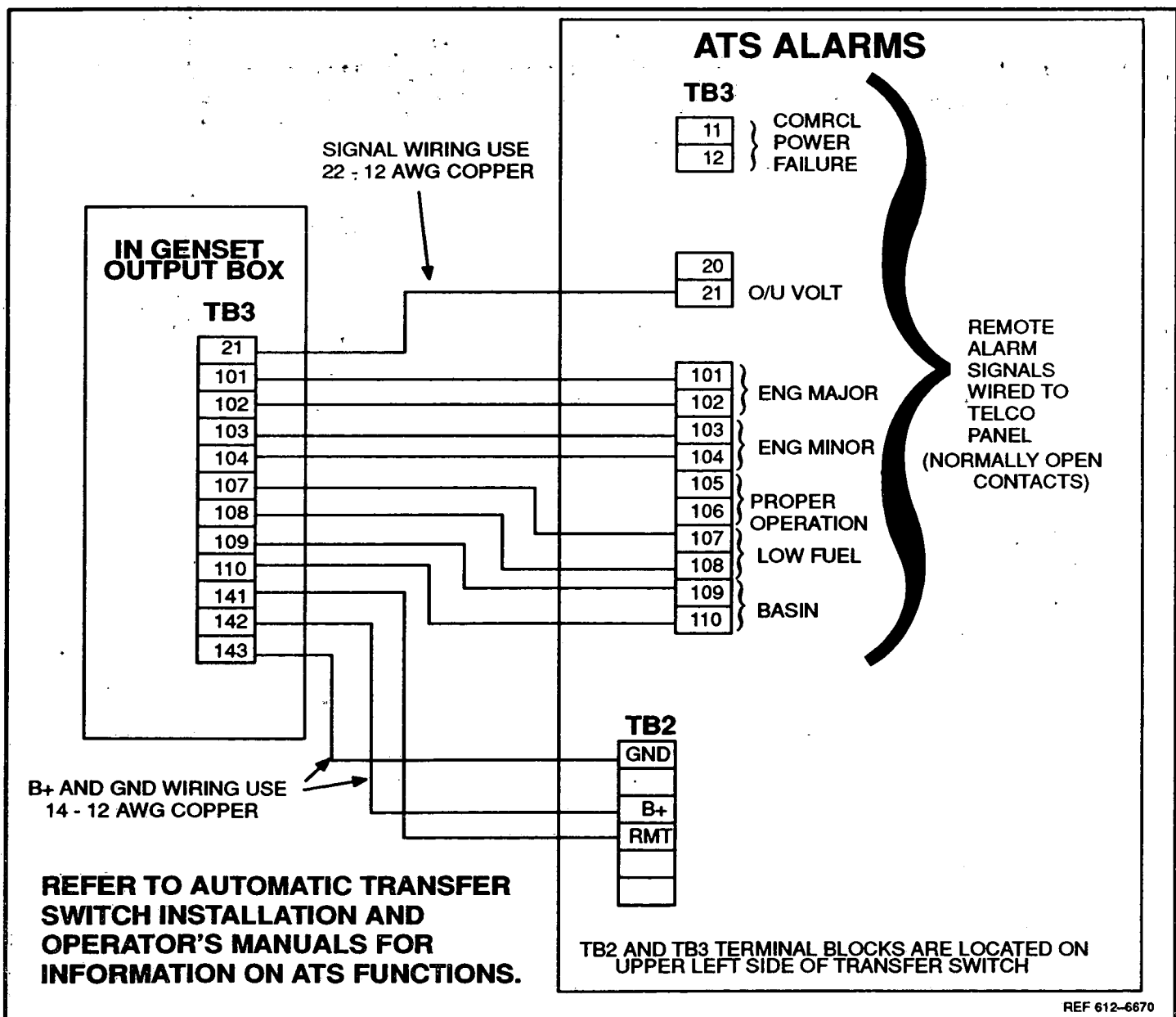


FIGURE 5-3. REMOTE WIRING TO ATS

Battery Connections

Starting the unit requires 12 volt battery current. Necessary battery cables and rack are on the unit. Service batteries as necessary. Infrequent use (as in emergency standby service), may allow battery to self-discharge to the point where it cannot start the unit. If installing an automatic transfer switch that has no built-in charge circuit, connect a separate trickle charger. Onan automatic transfer switches include this type of battery charging circuit.

⚠ WARNING Ignition of explosive battery gases can cause severe personal injury. Always connect battery negative (-) last to prevent arcing.

⚠ WARNING Do not smoke while servicing the batteries. Explosive gases are emitted from batteries in operation. Ignition of these gases can cause severe personal injury.

COOLANT HEATER

The coolant heater is connected as shown in Figure 5-4. Terminal strip is located inside of power output box. Connect 120-volt AC power to this terminal strip from an outside source so heater is on when genset is not running.

⚠ CAUTION Be sure coolant system is filled before energizing coolant heater.

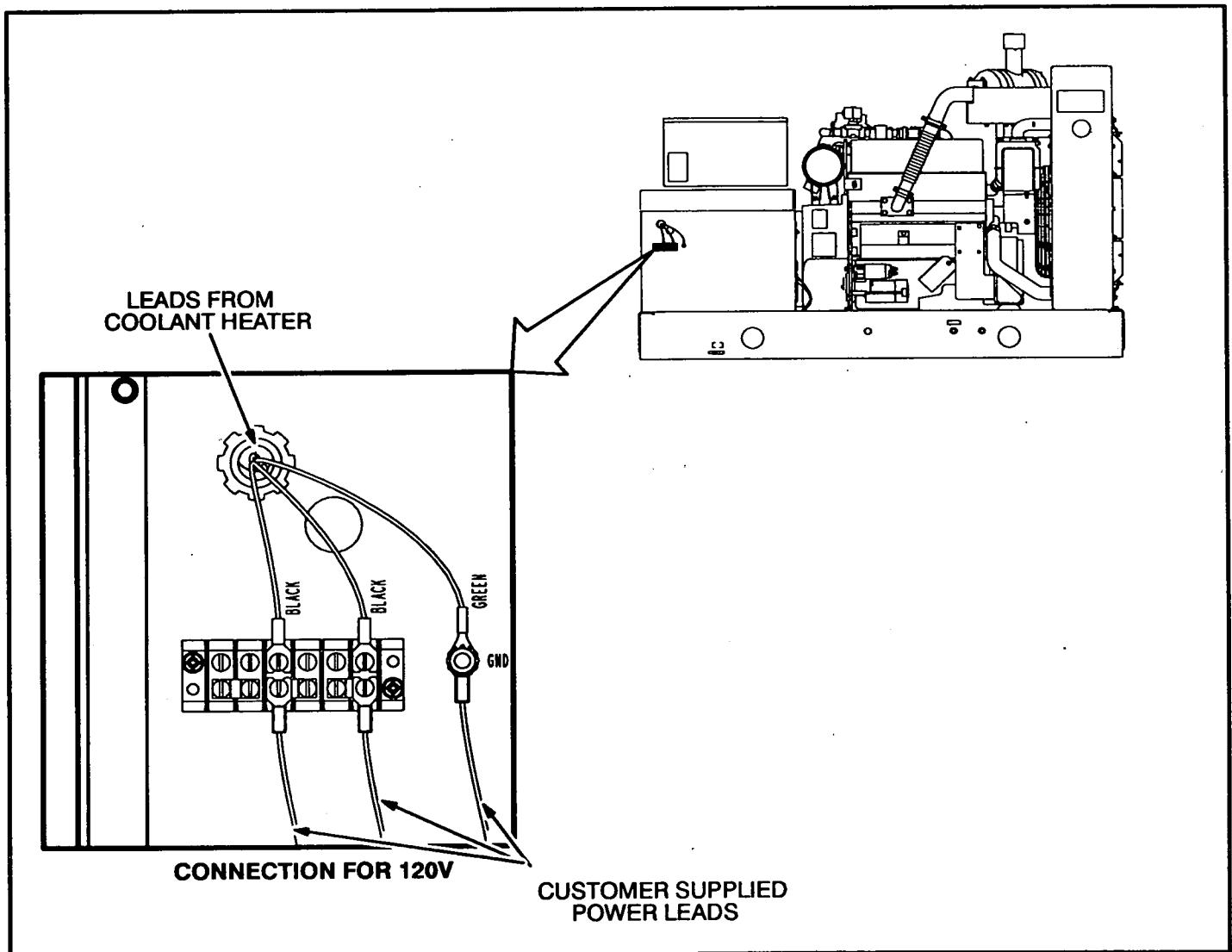


FIGURE 5-4. COOLANT HEATER CONNECTION

6. Prestart Preparations

GENERAL

Before attempting the initial start of the generator set, be sure it is serviced and ready for operation. Refer to the Maintenance section of the Operator's Manual for the recommended procedures for adding oil, coolant or fuel.

Gensets are shipped with oil and coolant added. Be sure to check these systems to make sure they are at proper operating levels before starting.

LUBRICATION

Before starting, check engine dipstick and if required, fill the crankcase with the recommended oil.

COOLANT

Before starting, check the coolant recovery tank on radiator and fill (between *low* and *full* mark) with the recommended coolant.

FUEL

Open all manual shutoff valves. Be sure manual changeover switch is moved to *Natural Gas* or *LPG Vapor* position depending on fuel used.

VENTILATION

Verify all air vents and ducts are open and free from any obstructions.

EXHAUST SYSTEM

Check the exhaust system for proper installation. Verify there is at least 12 inches (305 mm) clearance between exhaust pipes and combustible materials.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Verify all electrical connections are secure and all wiring is complete and inspected. Replace and secure any access panels that may have been removed during installation.

Battery Connections

Connect positive battery cable before connecting negative battery cable to prevent arcing. Verify that battery connections are secure

Service the battery as necessary.

MECHANICAL CHECKS

Check the generator set for loose or damaged components and repair or replace as required.

7. Initial Start and Checks

Before putting the generator set under load conditions, verify the set will perform correctly by checking the following areas.

STARTING

Move the Run/Stop/Remote switch on the engine control panel to the Run position. The starter should crank the engine and the engine should start within a few seconds. If after a few seconds of cranking the engine fails to start or starts, runs and then stops, refer to Troubleshooting charts in the Operator's Manual.

ENGINE GAUGES

Check the following while the genset is operating:

Oil Pressure Gauge

The oil pressure should be in the range of 40 to 65 psi (275 to 448 kPa) when the engine is at operating temperature.

Water Temperature Gauge

The water temperature should be in the range of 180° to 195°F (83° to 91°C) depending on the load and ambient temperature.

DC Ammeter/DC Voltmeter

The maximum charge rate for the set mounted battery charging alternator is 65 amperes. Charge rate should taper to zero following start-up as battery becomes charged. The DC voltmeter should read between 12 and 14 volts.

AC METERS (IF EQUIPPED)

Note the AC instruments on the control panel. The frequency meter and voltmeter should indicate rated nameplate frequency and voltage at no load. Turn the control panel Voltage Adjust control (if equipped) for nameplate voltage. Use the Phase Selector Switch to read each of the line-to-line voltages.

Frequency Meter

The generator frequency should be stable and the reading should be the same as the nameplate rating (60 hertz).

AC Voltmeter

Turn the phase selector switch to each line-to-line phase selection shown on the volts scale (L1-L2 on single phase sets; L1-L2, L2-L3 and L3-L1 on three phase sets). 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 should be the same as the set nameplate rating.

AC Ammeter

Turn the phase selector switch to each phase selection shown on the amperes scale (L1 and L2 on single phase sets; L1, L2 and L3 on three phase sets). 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 approximately the same and no line current should exceed the set nameplate reading.

ENGINE MONITOR INDICATOR LAMPS

Move the Run/Stop/Remote switch on the engine panel to the Stop position. Hold the Reset/Lamp Test switch in the Test position. All indicator lamps should light. Verify all the lamps are on and then release the switch. Contact your authorized service center if any lamps require replacement.

EXHAUST SYSTEM

With the genset operating, inspect the entire exhaust system including the exhaust manifold, muffler and exhaust pipe. Visually and audibly check for leaks at all connections, welds, gaskets and joints. Make sure exhaust pipes are not heating surrounding areas excessively. If any leaks are detected, have them corrected immediately.

⚠ WARNING *Inhalation of exhaust gases can result in severe injury or death. Inspect exhaust system visually and audibly for leaks daily. Repair any leaks immediately.*

FUEL SYSTEM

With the genset operating, inspect the fuel supply lines, filters and fittings for leaks. Check any flexible sections for cuts, cracks and abrasions and make sure they are not rubbing against any sharp, abrasive or hot surface.

⚠ WARNING *Leaking fuel creates a fire hazard that can result in severe personal injury or death. Shut off set and repair any leaks immediately.*

DC ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

With the generator set off, check the terminals on the battery for clean and tight connections. Loose or corroded connections create resistance that can hinder starting. Clean and reconnect the battery cables if loose. Always connect the negative battery cable last.

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

COOLING SYSTEM

With the generator stopped, check for loose belts and fittings, leaking gaskets and hoses, or any signs of mechanical damage. If any problems or coolant leaks are found, have them corrected immediately.

With the set running, listen for any unusual noises that can indicate mechanical problems. Refer to Operator's or Service Manual for required adjustments.

LUBRICATION SYSTEM

Open access doors and inspect entire engine for oil leaks. When engine has been stopped for at least 10 minutes, check the oil level.

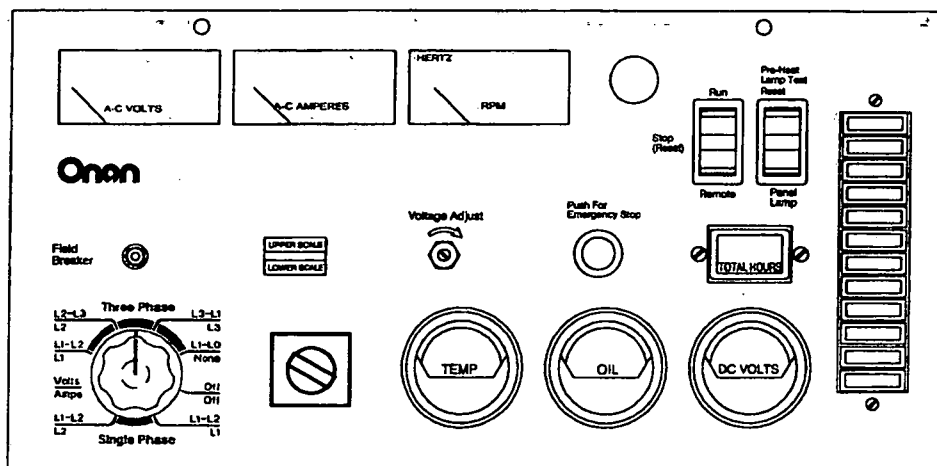


FIGURE 7-1. CONTROL PANEL



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