Onan®

MAJOR SERVICE MANUAL

Printed in U.S.A.

ONAN DIVISION OF STUDEBAKER CORPORATION

1400 73RD AVENUE N. E. • MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55432

ONAN
ELECTRIC GENERATING SETS
NH
SERIES

940—501 6AC71

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
General Information	2
Specificotions	3
Assembly Torques and Special Tools	4
Dimensions and Clearances	5
Periodic Service Guide	7
Troubleshooting Guide	8
Cooling System	9
Fuel System	10
Governor System	14
Ignition System	17
Oil System	20
Engine Disassembly	22
AC Generator Maintenance	31
Control System	35
Wiring Diagrams	37

GENERAL INFORMATION

This manual contains information concerning proper maintenance, servicing, and overhaul of Onan NH electric generating sets. Onan recommends that you study the entire manual to better understand how the unit functions. This will help in maintenance and servicing of the unit, which results in longer unit life and more reliable operation.

If possible use the parts catalog in conjunction with this service manual. The parts catalog gives a good picture of unit assembly and disassembly and helps in identifying specific component parts.

A troubleshooting chart is included in this manual to aid in correct diagnosis of unit problems. Also note the special tools list included in this manual.

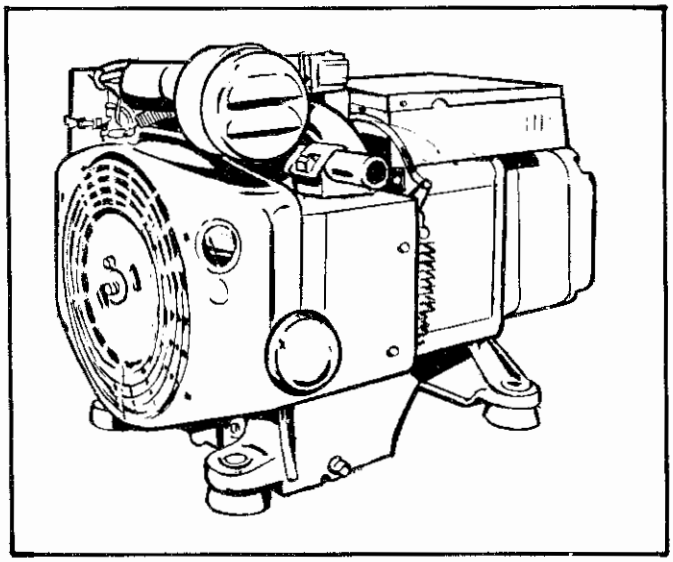
When discussing the front, rear, left, and right of the unit always view it from the engine end which is considered the front.

How to interpret MODEL and SPEC NO.

6.5NH - 3CR / 6000 A

1 2 3 4

1. Factory code for series identification.
2. Combines with number 1 to identify model. Indicates model, output voltage, method of starting: E-electric starting, R-remote starting.
3. Factory code for designating optional equipment.
4. Specification letter (Advances when the factory makes production modifications).



Onan

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY

Onan warrants, to the original user, that each product of its manufacture is free from defects in material and factory workmanship if properly installed, serviced and operated under normal conditions according to Onan's instructions.

Onan will, under this warranty, repair or replace, as Onan may elect, any part which on examination shall disclose to Onan's satisfaction to have been defective in material and workmanship; provided that such part shall be returned to Onan's factory or one of its Authorized Service Stations, transportation charges prepaid, not later than one (1) year after the product is first placed in service. Such defective part will be repaired or replaced free of charge, including labor (in accordance with rates approved by Onan) during the stated one (1) year coverage under this warranty.

THIS WARRANTY AND ONAN'S OBLIGATION THEREUNDER IS IN LIEU OF ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND ALL OTHER OBLIGATIONS OR LIABILITIES, INCLUDING LIABILITY FOR INCIDENTAL AND CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGE.

No person is authorized to give any other warranty or to assume any other liability on Onan's behalf unless made or assumed in writing by an Officer of Onan, and no person is authorized to give any warranty or to assume any liabilities on the Seller's behalf unless made or assumed in writing by such Seller.

ONAN 1400 73RD AVENUE N.E. • MINNESOTA 55432

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE SAPPHIRE STATE BUILDING NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPECIFICATIONS

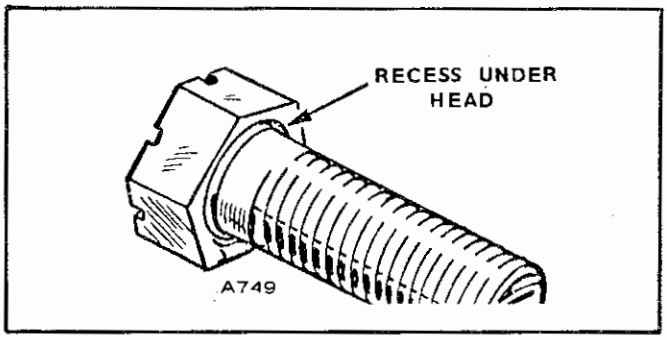
Dimensions	
Height	20-13/16″
Width	20-9/16″
Length	20-9/16″
Horsepower	14.0-bph at 1800 rpm
Number of Cylinders (Opposed)	2
Displacement (cubic inches)	60.0″
Cylinder Bore	3-9/16″
Piston Stroke	3″
RPM (60 Hertz)	1800 rpm
RPM (50 Hertz)	1500 rpm
Compression Ratio (Gasoline Fuel)	7.0 to 1
Oil Capacity (Quarts)	4.0 (4.5 with filter change)
Oil Filter	1/2 quart, spin-on
Battery Voltage (Remote Start AC Plants)	12
Battery Size (Remote Start AC Plants)	72 amp hr.
Starting System	Exciter Cranking
Battery Charge Rate (Amperes)	2-5 (adjustable)
Ventilation Required (CFM at 1800 rpm)	
Generator Set	600 cfm
Generator Set (Vacu-Flo)	530 cfm
AC Voltage Regulation in %	13
AC Frequency Regulation in %	3 Hertz (5%) No Load to Rated Load
Fuel	Regular Grade
Fuel Pump	Diaphragm, 4 ft. Lift

ASSEMBLY TORQUES AND SPECIAL TOOLS

TORQUE

Assembly torques as given here require the use of a torque wrench. These assembly torques will assure proper tightness without danger of stripping the threads. If a torque wrench is not available, you will have to estimate the degree of tightness necessary for the stud, nut or screw being installed and tighten accordingly. Be careful not to strip the threads. Check all studs, nuts and screws often with the engine cold. Tighten as needed to prevent them from working loose.

Special Place Bolts do not require lockwashers or gaskets. Never attempt to use a lockwasher with these bolts, it will defeat their purpose. Check all studs, nuts and screws often. Tighten as needed.



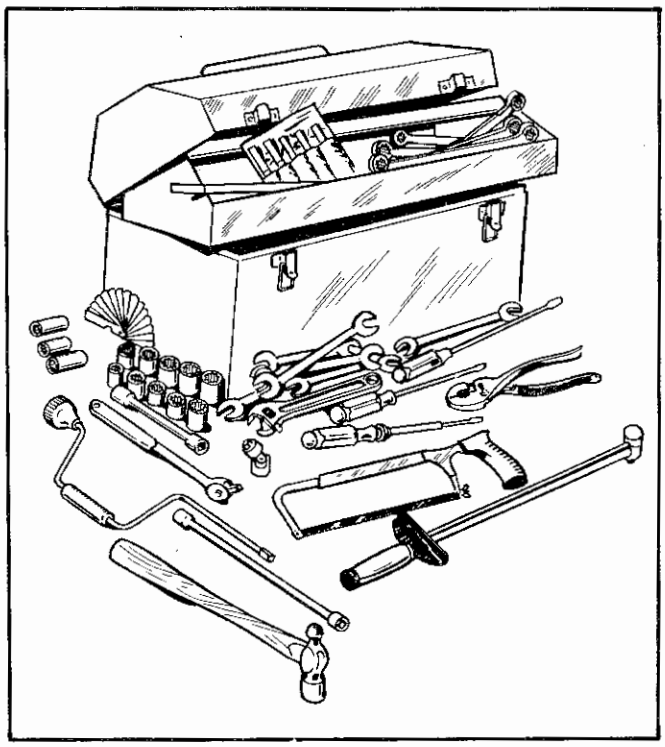
TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS IN LB-FT

	Min.	Max.
Connecting Rod Bolt	27	29
Flywheel Mounting Screw	30	35
Fuel Pump Mounting Screws	10	15
Oil Pump	7	9
Gearcase Cover	8	10
Rear Bearing Plate	25	27
Oil Base Mounting Screws	18	23
Cylinder Head Bolt	22	25
Spark Plugs	15	20
Valve Cover Nut	4	8
Manifold Screws - Intake and Exhaust	10	23
Magneto Stator Screws	8	10
Carburetor Mounting Stud Nuts	8	12
Armature Through Stud Nut	35	40
Generator Through Stud Nut	14	16
Blower Housing Screws	10	15
Generator Adapter - To Cylinder Block	15	18

SPECIAL TOOLS

These tools are available from Onan to aid service and repair work.

Crankshaft Gear Pulling Ring	420A248
Main Crankshaft Bearing Driver	
Front and Rear	420B67
Camshaft Bearing Driver	
Front	420A66
Rear	420A307
Valve Seat Driver	420A308
Valve Seat Staker	
Intake	420A309
Exhaust	420A310
Valve Seat Cutter	420B311
Oil Seal Guide and Driver	420B181
Camshaft Bearing Remover	420A314
Crankshaft Bearing Remover	420A315



DIMENSIONS AND CLEARANCES

ALL CLEARANCES GIVEN AT ROOM TEMPERATURE OF 70°F

	Minimum	Maximum
Valve Tappet Clearance		
Intake	0.003*	
Exhaust	0.010*	
Valve Stem in Guide – Intake	0.001″	0.0025″
Valve Stem in Guide – Exhaust	0.0025″	0.004″
Valve Spring Length		
Free Length	1.662″	
Compressed Length	1.375″	
Valve Spring Tension (lb.)		
Open	71	79
Closed	38	42
Valve Seat Bore Diameter		
Intake	1.5645″	1.5655″
Exhaust	1.2510″	1.2520″
Valve Seat Diameter		
Intake	1.569″	1.570″
Exhaust	1.255″	1.256″
Valve Stem Diameter		
Intake	0.3425″	0.3430″
Exhaust	0.3410″	0.3415″
Valve Guide Diameter (I.D.)	0.344″	0.346″
Valve Lifter Diameter	0.7475″	0.7480″
Valve Lifter Bore	0.7505″	0.7515″
Valve Seat Interference Width	1/32″	3/64″
Valve Face Angle	44°	
Valve Seat Angle	45°	
Valve Interference Angle	1°	
Crankshaft Main Bearing	0.0025″	0.0038″
Crankshaft End Play	0.005″	0.009″
Camshaft Bearing	0.0015″	0.003″
Camshaft End Play	0.003″	–
Camshaft Lift	0.033″	
Camshaft Bearing Diameter	1.3760″	1.3770″
Camshaft Journal Diameter	1.3740″	1.3745″
Rod Bearing (Forged Rod)	0.0005″	0.0023″
Connecting Rod End Play (Ductile Iron)	0.002″	0.016″
Timing Gear Backlash	0.002″	0.003″
Oil Pump Gear Backlash	0.002″	0.005″
Piston to Cylinder, Strut Type (Measured below oil-controlling ring – 90° from pin) Clearance	0.0015″	0.0035″
Piston Pin Diameter	0.7500″	0.7502″
Piston Pin in Piston	Thumb Push Fit	
Piston Pin in Rod	0.0001″	0.0005″
Piston Ring Groove Width		
Top 1	0.0955″	0.0965″
Top 2	0.0955″	0.0965″
Top 3	0.1880″	0.1890″
Piston Ring Gap in Cylinder	0.010″	0.020″
Piston Ring Side Clearance (Top compression ring only)	0.006″	
Breaker Point Gap (Full Separation)	0.020″	

*±0.001″

Spark Plug Gap – For Gasoline Fuel	0.025″	
Crankshaft Main Bearing Journal – Standard Size	1.9992″	2.000″
Main Bearing Diameter	2.0015″	2.0040″
Main Bearing Clearance	0.0015″	0.0043″
Crankshaft Rod Bearing Journal – Standard Size	1.6252″	1.6260″
Cylinder Bore – Standard Size	3.5625″	3.5635″
Ignition Timing (Without Automatic Spark Advance)	22°BTC	
Stopped (With Automatic Spark Advance)	3°ATC	
Running (With Automatic Spark Advance)	22°BTC	
Magneto Pole Shoe Air Gap	0.010″	0.015″

PERIODIC SERVICE GUIDE

SERVICE THESE ITEMS	AFTER EACH CYCLE OF INDICATED HOURS					
	8	100	200	500	1000	5000
Inspect Plant Generally	x					
Check Fuel Supply	x					
Check Oil Level	x					
Check Governor Linkage		x*				
Service Air Cleaner		x*				
Change Crankcase Oil		x*£				
Clean Crankcase Breather			x			
Check Breaker Points			x			
Check Battery Electrolyte Level			x			
Empty Fuel Sediment Bowl			x			
Replace Oil Filter			x			
Inspect Generator Brushes				x		
Clean Breather Baffle				x		
† Check Valve Clearance				x		
Clean Rocker Cover Oil Line Holes					x	
Inspect Valves, Grind if Necessary					x	
Clean Generating Plant					x	
Complete Reconditioning						x

* - Service more often under extreme dust conditions.

£ - Service every 50 hrs. under high temperature conditions (100°F and above).

† - Tighten head bolts and adjust valve clearance after first 50 hours on a new or overhauled engine.

OPERATOR'S TROUBLE-SHOOTING GUIDE for ONAN GASOLINE ENGINES (Air Cooled)

CAUSE		TROUBLE	Hard Starting or Failure to Start	Starter Motor Doesn't Turn	Engine Misfires	Speed Too High	Speed Too Low	Hunting Condition	No Governor Control	Poor Sensitivity	Excessive Oil Consumption	Excessive Fuel Consumption	Low Oil Pressure	High Oil Pressure	Engine Backfires at Carburetor	Engine Overheats	Mechanical Knocks	Black Smoky Exhaust	Blue Smoky Exhaust
COOLING SYSTEM	Blown Head Gasket		●		●											●			
	Overheating										●		●				●	●	
	Dirt on Cooling Fins															●			
	Inadequate Air Circulation (Ventilation)										●					●			
FUEL SYSTEM	Out of Fuel, or Shut-off Valve Closed		●																
	Poor Quality Fuel		●		●							●					●		
	Dirty Fuel Filter		●		●														
	Fuel Line Leaks		●		●			●				●							
	Mixture Too Rich		●		●							●			●			●	
	Mixture Too Lean		●		●											●			
	Engine Flooded		●												●				
	Run for Long Periods of Time at No Load				●														
	Restricted Air Intake, Dirty Air Filter		●		●							●						●	
GOVERNOR SYSTEM	Linkage Loose or Disconnected							●	●										
	Linkage Binding						●	●	●										
	Excessive Wear in Linkage							●	●	●									
	Incorrect Governor Adjustment					●	●			●									
	Spring Sensitivity Too Great					●		●											
LUBRICATION SYSTEM	Low Oil Supply												●			●	●		
	Defective Gauge												●	●					
	Excess Oil in Crankcase										●		●						●
	Oil Leaks From Engine Base or Connections										●								
	Crankcase Oil Too Light or Diluted										●		●			●	●		●
	Crankcase Oil Too Heavy		●											●					
STARTING SYSTEM AND IGNITION SYSTEM	Battery Discharged or Defective		●	●															
	Loose Battery Connections		●	●															
	Load Connected When Starting		●																
	Open Solenoid		●	●															
	Defective Starter		●	●															
	Wrong Plug or Point Setting		●		●														
	Incorrect Timing		●		●							●			●	●	●	●	
	Spark Too Far Advanced														●	●			

COOLING SYSTEM

GENERAL

NH electric generating sets use a pressure air cooling system. Blades on the engine flywheel draw the air into the front of the engine housing and force it past all the cylinders and out the rear of the engine. A separate blower on the generator rotor draws air into the rear of the generator and forces it out openings near the engine.

MAINTENANCE

Clean the engine cooling area (fins on the cylinder block and cylinder heads) at regular intervals, normally every 1000 hours, but sooner under dirty operating conditions.

OVERHEATING

The most common causes of overheating are dirty cooling surfaces, operating without the engine air housing and incorrect unit installation. The first sign of overheating is usually vapor lock in the fuel system followed by scoring of the pistons. If there are any signs that overheating is occurring, the unit should be immediately shut down.

CAUTION *The air housing must be on when operating the engine. Overheating and permanent engine damage could result from as little as one minute of full load operation.*

The most common installation problems causing overheating are:

1. Installation with duct size too small to allow sufficient air flow.
2. Installation in small room with no ducts and insufficient air ventilation.
3. Installation of air inlet and outlet ducts are too close together so the outlet air feeds back into the inlet duct.

VACU-FLO COOLING

The mobile version of the NH generating set is equipped with Vacu-Flo cooling. Vacu-Flo cooling uses a centrifugal fan to pull cool air into the cooling ducts and over the cooling fins and surfaces of the engine. Heated air is discharged through a discharge opening located at the bottom of the unit. Should a Vacu-Flo set chronically overheat the most likely sources of the problem are:

1. Air inlet to the generating set compartment is obstructed or to small to allow proper ventilation.
2. The air seal at the bottom of the unit is not properly installed. This seal prevents warm, exhaust air from leaking back into the generating set compartment.
3. Air discharge opening partially blocked by external ducts or vehicle exhaust systems.
4. Recirculation of heated air into fresh air inlet.

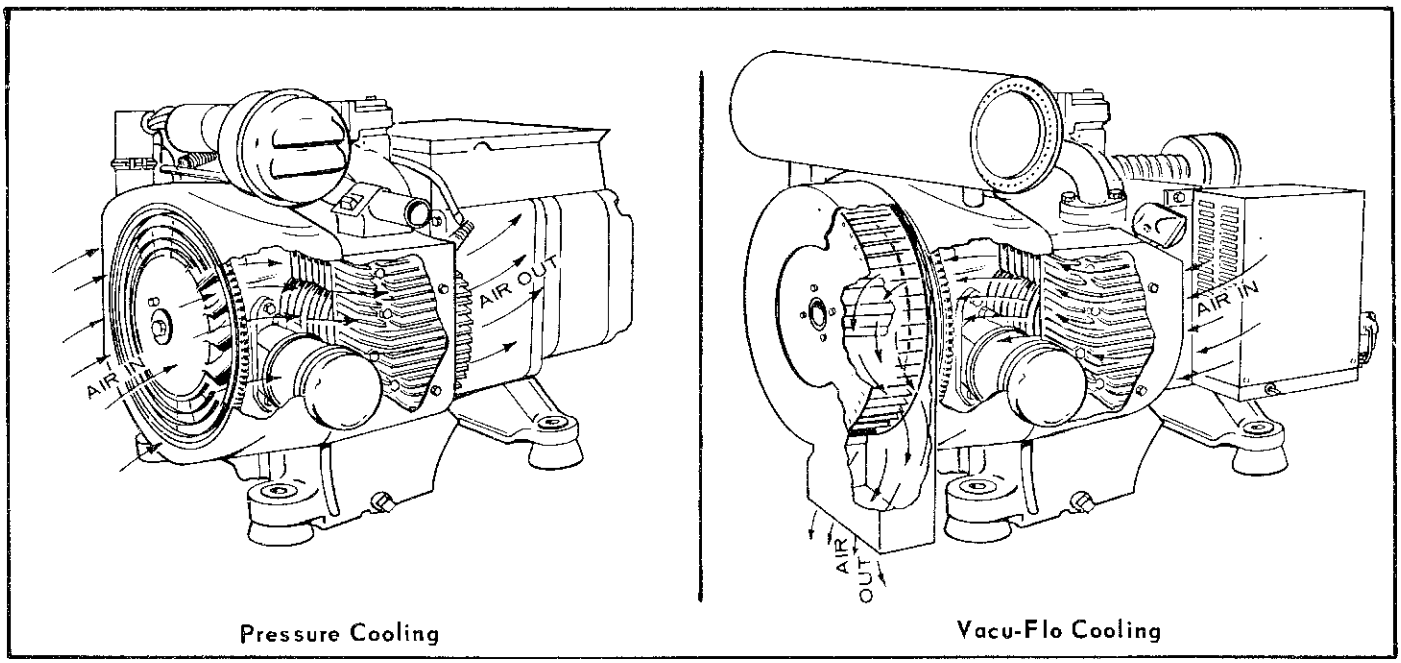


FIGURE 1. GENERATING SET COOLING SYSTEMS

FUEL SYSTEM

GENERAL

The engine of the NH electric generating set uses a gasoline carbureted fuel system to deliver a mixture of fuel and air to the combustion chamber. The fuel system draws fuel from the gasoline tank, delivers it through a fuel filter and fuel pump to the carburetor float chamber. Air passing through the carburetor venturi section of the carburetor draws fuel from the float chamber.

FUEL

Use only a high quality, regular grade of gasoline in the NH generating sets.

CARBURETOR

Keep the carburetor clean. Some types of gasoline have a tendency to form gum deposits inside the carburetor. Gum deposits can usually be removed by soaking the carburetor in alcohol or acetone. A fine wire may be used to clean the jets. See Figure 2 for a view of the carburetor assembly.

Cleaning and Repair: To clean the carburetor soak all components thoroughly in a good carburetor cleaner and follow the cleaner manufacturer's instructions. Be sure all carbon is cleaned from the carburetor bore, especially in the area of the throttle valve. Blow out the passages with compressed air. If possible, avoid using wire to clean out the passages.

Check the adjusting needles and nozzle for damage. If the float is loaded with fuel or damaged, replace it. The float should fit freely on its pin without binding. Invert the carburetor body and measure the float level.

If necessary, bend the small lip on which the intake valve rides to adjust float level (Figure 6).

Check the choke and throttle shafts for excessive side play and replace if necessary.

REMOVAL AND DISASSEMBLY

1. Remove the fuel line, air cleaner hose, governor linkage and choke wires.
2. Remove the two carburetor mounting nuts and remove the carburetor.
3. If the engine is equipped with an automatic choke,

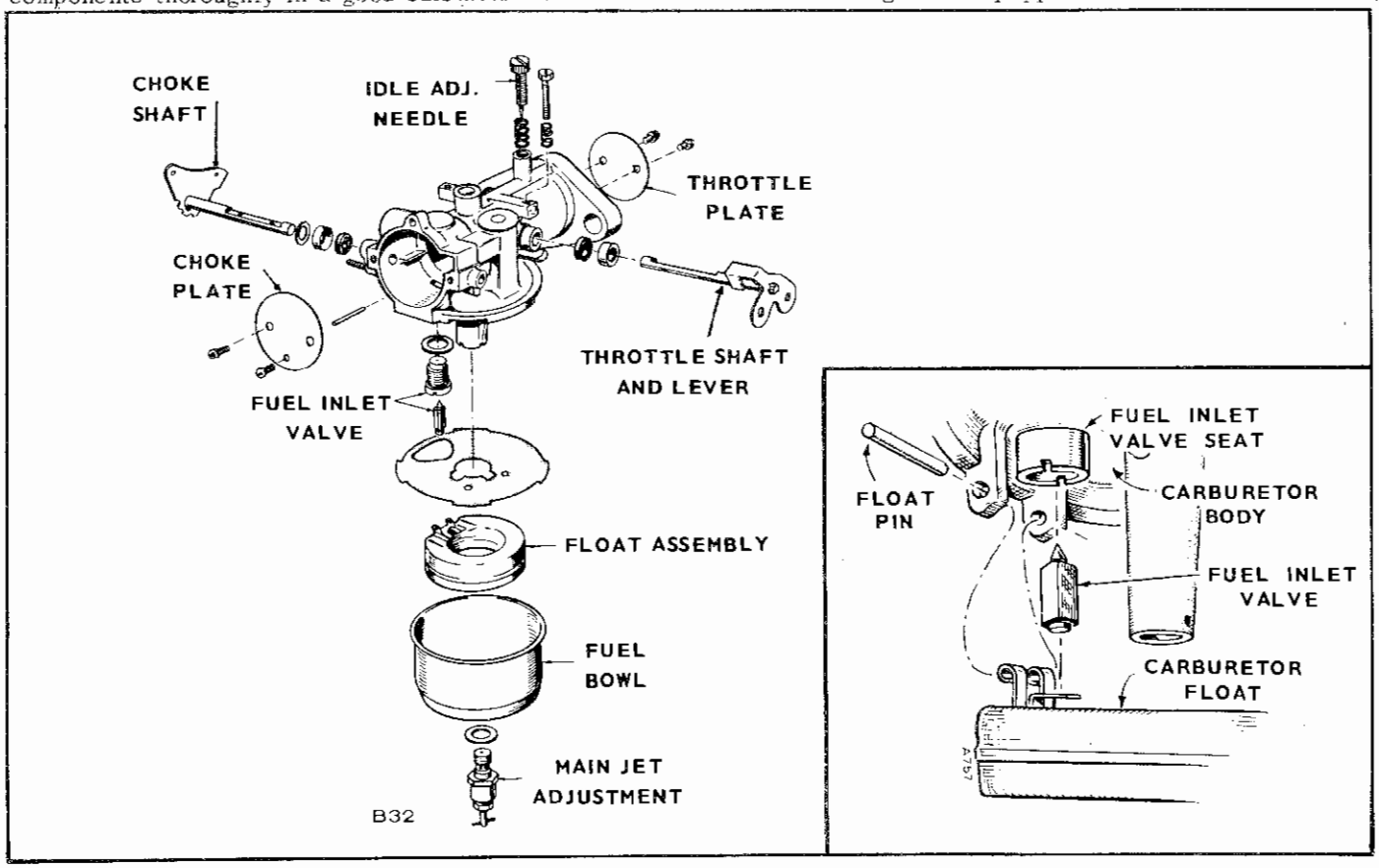


FIGURE 2. CARBURETOR ASSEMBLY

remove the two screws that fasten the choke to the carburetor and remove the assembly.
4. Remove the main jet assembly and bowl.
5. Remove the float pin and float.
6. Lift out the fuel inlet valve and unscrew the valve seat.
7. Remove the no load adjusting needle.
8. Remove the throttle plate screws and the plate and pull out the throttle shaft.
9. Remove the choke plate screws and plate and pull out the choke shaft.

ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION

1. Install the throttle shaft and plate, using new screws and lock washers. Install with bevel mated to the carburetor body. On plates marked with the letter C, install with the mark on the side toward the idle port when viewed from the flange end of the carburetor. To center the plate, back off the top screw, close the throttle lever and seat the plate by tapping it with a small screwdriver. Then tighten the two screws.
2. Install the choke shaft and plate. Center the plate in the same manner as the throttle plate (step 1). Use new screws and lock washers.
3. Install the fuel inlet valve seat and valve.
4. Install the float and float pin. Center the pin so the float bowl does not ride against it.
5. Check the float level with the carburetor casting inverted. See Figure 5.
6. Install the bowl ring gasket, bowl and bowl nut. Make sure that the bowl is centered in the gasket and tighten the main jet assembly securely. Turn in until it seats and back out 1 to 1-1/2 turns.
7. Install the idle adjusting screw finger tight. Then back out 1 to 1-1/2 turns.
8. Install the choke and adjust.
9. Install the carburetor on the engine and connect the gasoline inlet and governor mechanism.
10. Install the air cleaner hose.

THERMAL MAGNETIC CHOKE (Optional)

If the choke will not close, check for binding, incorrect adjustment, or incorrect assembly of the bimetal and heater assembly. If the choke will not open after the engine starts, check for heating. The choke bimetal should be warm to the touch within a minute or two after starting.

To disassemble the choke, refer to Figure 3.

If the heater assembly will not heat properly, check for broken heater wire, high resistance connections or broken lead wires to the bimetal and heater assembly. With the element at room temperature, check the heater resistance with an ohmmeter. The resistance should be about 37.8 to 46.2 ohms for a 12 volt system. If the heater is defective, replace. There must be slack in the lead wires between the choke body and the bimetal and heater assembly. When the start button is engaged, the solenoid should cause the spring loaded lever to contact the solenoid core. If this does not occur, check for broken lead wires or a defective solenoid core.

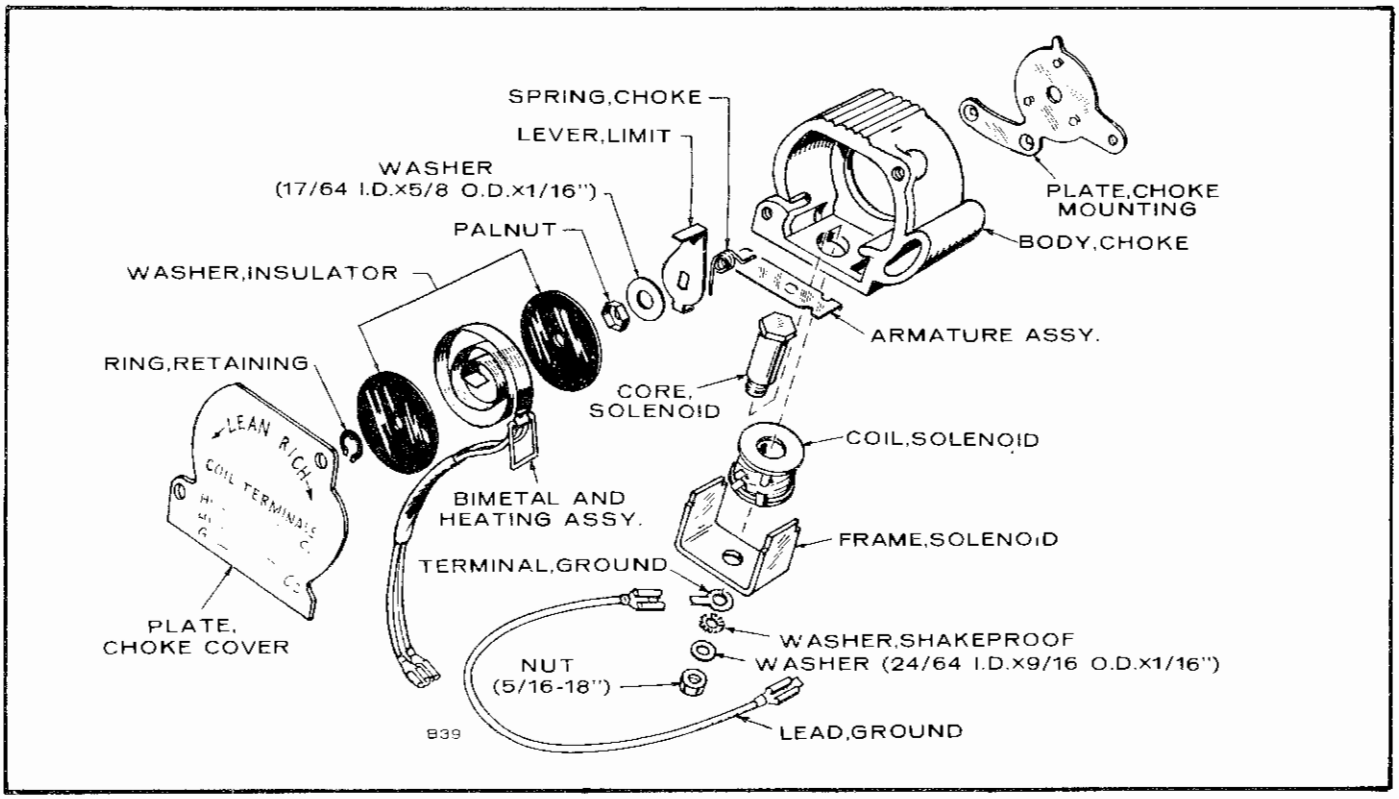


FIGURE 3. CHOKE ASSEMBLY

The solenoid coil should have a resistance of 2.09 to 2.31 ohms in a 12 volt system.

Assembly: Refer to Figure 3. When assembling the thermomagnetic choke, connect the bimetal and heater assembly as follows:

1. Lead tagged G to ground terminal in coil solenoid.
2. Lead tagged H to either of the H1 terminals on the solenoid core.

SISSON CHOKE

This choke uses a heat sensitive bimetal element to control the choke plate position. In addition to this, a solenoid is actuated during engine cranking, closing the choke all the way. The bimetal is factory set to position the choke to the proper opening under any ambient condition.

If adjustment of the bimetal is needed, it must be made at ambient temperature. Do not attempt adjustments until engine has been shut down for at least one hour. Loosen the screw which secures the choke actuating arm to the linkage. Refer to Figure 4. Shortening the actuating arm makes the fuel mixture richer. Lengthening the arm makes the fuel mixture lean. For ambient temperatures above 85°F, the choke should be fully opened. For ambient temperatures below 25°F, the choke should be opened 1/4 inch with the solenoid not engaged. Tighten the screw that secures the choke actuating arm to the linkage.

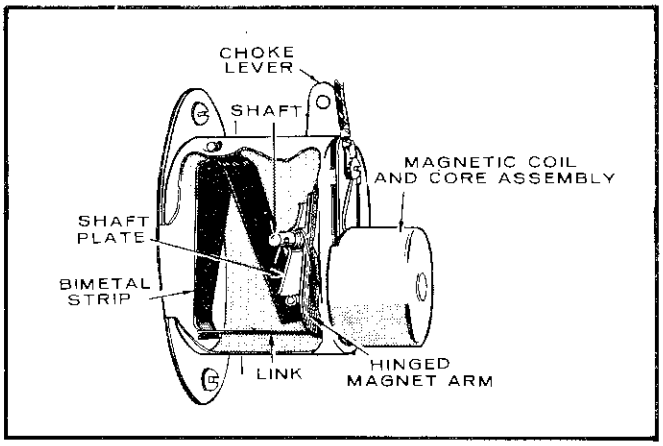


FIGURE 4. SISSON CHOKE

CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENT

The carburetor (Figure 5) has a high speed fuel main adjustment (needle A) and a fuel idle adjustment (needle B).

Adjust the carburetor to obtain the correct fuel-to-air mixture for smooth, efficient operation. The carburetor should be adjusted in two steps – first the load adjustment and then the idle adjustment.

IMPORTANT: *If the carburetor is completely out of adjustment so the engine will not run, open both needle valves 1 to 1-1/2 turns off their seats to permit starting. Do not force the needle valves against their seats. This will bend the needle.*

Before adjusting the carburetor, be sure the ignition system is working properly and the governor is adjusted. Then allow the engine to warm up.

1. Apply a full load to the engine.
2. Carefully turn the main adjustment in until speed drops slightly below normal. Then turn needle out until speed returns to normal.
3. With no load, turn the idle adjustment out until the engine speed drops slightly below normal. Then turn the needle in until the engine speed returns to normal.

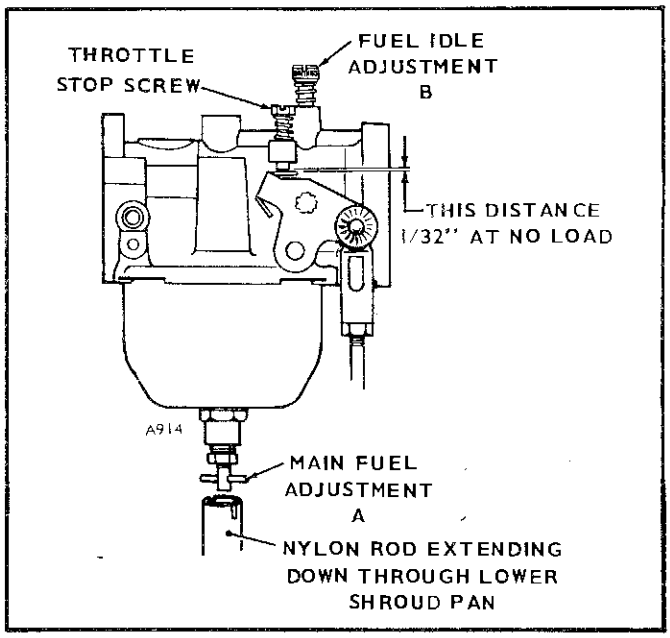


FIGURE 5. CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENTS

With the carburetor and governor adjusted, set the throttle stop screw, Figure 5, to allow 1/32 inch clearance to the stop pin with the engine operating at no load. This prevents excessive hunting when a large load is suddenly removed.

To check float level, remove the entire main fuel adjustment assembly from the float bowl (unscrew large nut from the float bowl, Figure 6). The proper distance from the float to the carburetor body is 1/8 inch. The float tab should just touch the fuel inlet valve. Adjust by bending the tab on the float.

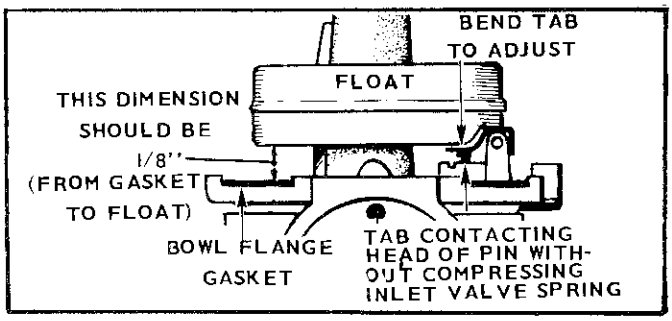


FIGURE 6. FLOAT ADJUSTMENT

Alternate Method: Use When There Is No Load Adjustment Possible.

1. Start the engine and allow it to warm up.
2. Push in on the governor mechanism to slow the unit down to about 400-500 rpm.
3. Set the idle adjustment screw for even operation (so the engine is firing on both cylinders and running smoothly).
4. Release the governor mechanism to allow the engine to accelerate. If the engine accelerates evenly and without a lag, the main adjustment is correct. If not, adjust the needle outward about 1/2 turn and again slow down the engine and release the mechanism. Continue until the engine accelerates evenly and without a time lag after releasing the governor.

FUEL PUMP

CAUTION *When checking fuel pump always direct fuel into a container. Do not spill fuel on ignition wires.*

A diaphragm type fuel pump is used (see Figure 7). If fuel does not reach the carburetor, check the fuel pump. To do this, disconnect the fuel line at the carburetor and, while cranking the engine slowly by hand, observe whether fuel comes through the line. Be sure there is fuel in the tank. If the line is open and no fuel comes through, the pump is defective. Failure of the pump is usually due to a leaking diaphragm valve or valve gasket, a weak or broken spring, or wear in the drive linkage. Oil diluted with gasoline may indicate a faulty diaphragm. If the operator chooses to repair the pump rather than install a new one, the use of a complete repair kit is recommended.

NOTE: *Always return the hand priming lever all the way inward so that the priming lever does not prevent the normal operation of the pump.*

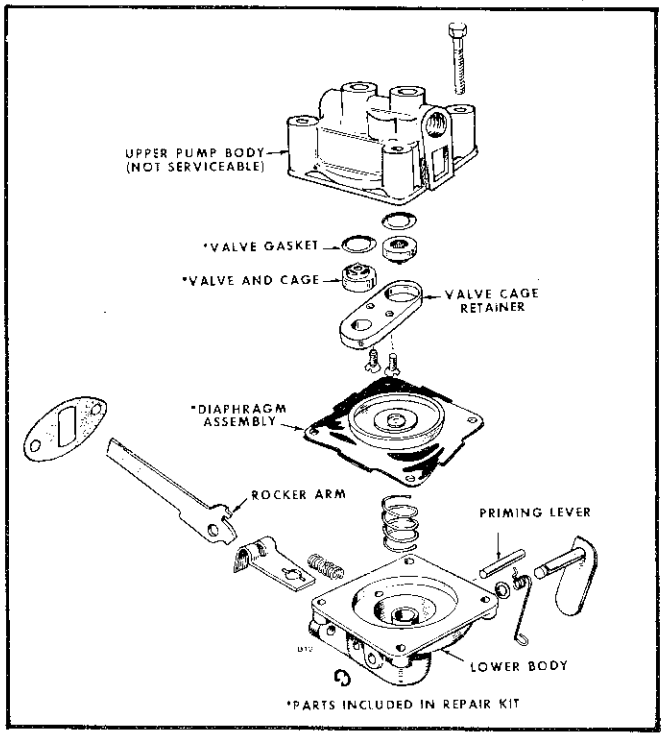


FIGURE 7. MECHANICAL FUEL PUMP

FUEL PUMP RECONDITIONING

1. Remove fuel lines and mounting screws holding pump to engine.
2. Make an indicating mark with a file across a point at the union of the fuel pump bolt and cover. This mark will assure proper reassembly. Remove assembly screws and remove upper pump body.
3. Turn pump body over and remove valve plate screw and washer. Remove valve retainer, valves, valve springs and valve gasket, noting their position. Discard valve springs, valves and valve retainer gasket.
4. Clean pump body thoroughly with solvent and a fine wire brush.
5. Holding the pump cover with the diaphragm surface up, place the new valve gasket into the cavity. Assemble the valve spring and valves in the cavity. Reassemble the valve retainer. Lock in position by inserting and tightening fuel pump valve retainer screw.
6. Place pump body assembly in a clean place and rebuild the lower diaphragm section.
7. Holding mounting bracket; press down on the diaphragm to compress spring under it, then turn bracket 90° to unhook diaphragm so it can be removed.
8. Clean mounting bracket with a solvent and a fine wire brush.
9. Replace the diaphragm operating spring, stand new spring in casting, position diaphragm and press down on diaphragm to compress spring and turn 90° to reconnect diaphragm.
10. Hold bracket, then place the pump cover on it (make sure that indicating marks are in line) and insert the four screws. DO NOT TIGHTEN. With the hand on the mounting bracket only, push the pump lever to the limit of its travel and hold in this position while tightening the four screws. This is important to prevent stretching the diaphragm.
11. Mount the fuel pump on engine, using new mounting gaskets. Connect the fuel lines.

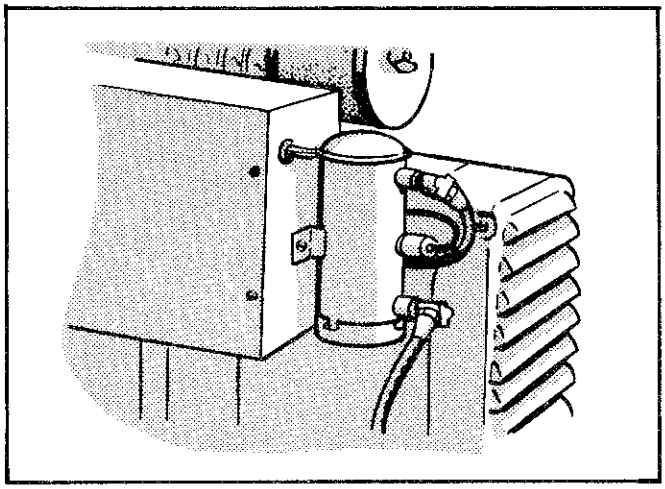


FIGURE 8. ELECTRIC FUEL PUMP FOR MOBILE MODELS

GOVERNOR SYSTEM

GOVERNOR ADJUSTMENT

Where engine speed is governor controlled, the governor is set at the factory to allow a nominal engine speed of 1875 rpm at no load operation. Proper governor adjustment is one of the most important factors in maintaining the power and speed desired from the engine.

Before making governor adjustment, run the engine about 15 minutes to reach normal operating temperature. It is difficult to determine if, after long usage, the governor spring has become fatigued. If, after properly making all other adjustments, the regulation is still erratic, install a new spring (Figure 9).

A tachometer for checking engine speed is required for accurate governor adjustment.

Check the governor arm, linkage, throttle shaft and lever for binding or excessive wear at connecting points. A binding condition at any point will cause the governor to act slowly and regulation will be poor. Excessive looseness will cause a hunting condition and regulation will be erratic. Work the arm back and forth several times by hand while the engine is idle. If either of these conditions exist, determine the cause and adjust or replace parts as needed.

PROCEDURE

1. Adjust the carburetor main jet for the best fuel mixture while operating the plant with a full rated load connected.
2. Adjust the carburetor idle needle with no load connected.

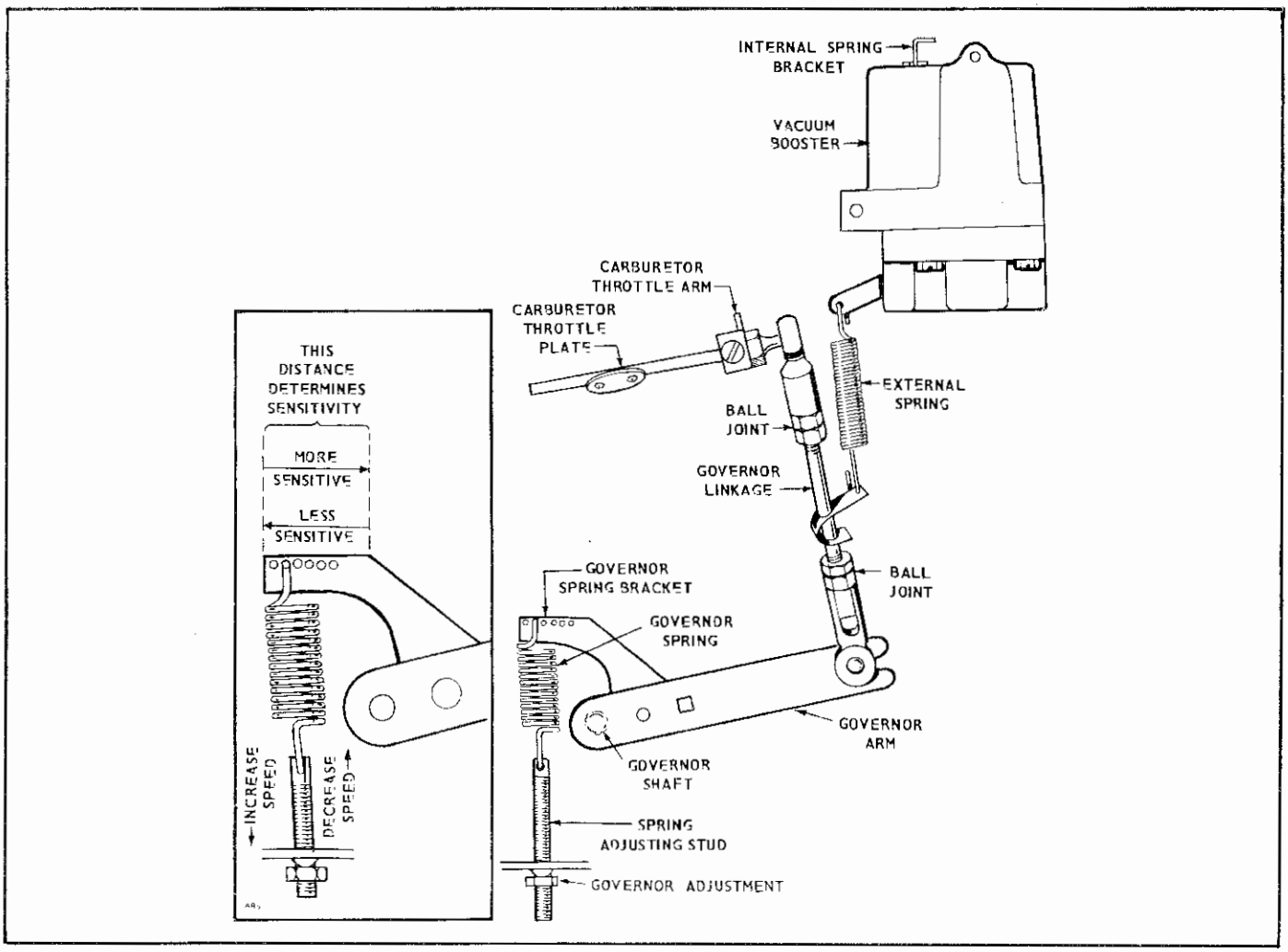


FIGURE 9. GOVERNOR ADJUSTMENTS

3. Adjust the length of the governor linkage.
4. Check the governor linkage and throttle shaft for binding or excessive looseness.
5. Adjust the governor spring tension for rated speed at no load operation (booster temporarily disconnected).
6. Adjust the governor sensitivity.
7. Recheck the speed adjustment.
8. Set the carburetor throttle stop screw.
9. Adjust booster (where used).

Linkage: The engine starts at wide open throttle. The length of the linkage connecting the governor arm to the throttle arm is adjusted by rotating the ball joint housing. Adjust the length so that with the engine stopped and tension on the governor spring, the stop on the carburetor throttle lever is 1/32 inch from the carburetor stop boss. This setting allows immediate control by the governor after starting and synchronizes travel of the governor arm and the throttle shaft.

Speed Adjustment: The speed at which the engine operates is determined by the tension applied to the governor spring. Increasing spring tension increases engine speed. Decreasing tension decreases engine speed. The no-load speed of the engine should be slightly higher than the speed requirements of the connected load.

For Example: If the connected load is to turn at 1800 rpm, set the no-load speed of the engine at 1875 rpm (approx.). Check the speed with a tachometer.

If a speed adjustment is needed, turn the speed adjusting nut in to increase the speed or out to decrease the speed (Figure 9).

SENSITIVITY ADJUSTMENT

The engine speed drop from no-load to full-load should be not less than 60 rpm. Check the engine speed with no-load connected and again after connecting full-load.

The sensitivity of the governor depends upon the position of the arm end of the governor spring. A series of holes in the governor arm provides for adjustment. To increase sensitivity, move the spring toward the governor shaft. To decrease sensitivity, move the spring toward the linkage end of the governor arm.

If the setting is too sensitive, a hunting condition (alternate increase and decrease in engine speed) will result. If the setting is not sensitive enough, the speed variation between no-load and full-load conditions will be too great. Therefore, the correct sensitivity will result in the most stable speed regulation without causing a surge condition.

Always recheck the speed adjustment after a sensitivity adjustment. Increasing sensitivity will cause a slight decrease in speed and will require a slight increase in the governor spring tension.

SPEED BOOSTER ADJUSTMENT

After satisfactory performance under various loads is attained by governor adjustments without the booster, connect the booster. Connect the external booster spring to the bracket on the governor linkage. With the plant operating at no-load, slide the bracket on the governor linkage to a position where there is no tension on the external spring.

Apply a full rated electrical load to the generator. The output voltage should stabilize at nearly the same reading at full-load as for no-load operation. The speed may remain about the same or increase when the load is applied, resulting in 1 or 2 cycles higher than the no-load frequency (1 cycle is equal to 60 rpm). If the rise in frequency is more than 2 cycles, lessen the internal spring tension. If there is a drop in frequency, increase the internal booster spring tension. To increase the tension, pull out the spring bracket and move the pin to a different hole.

With the booster disconnected, a maximum drop of 5 cycles from no-load is normal. With the booster in operation, a maximum increase of 2 cycles from no-load to 2/3 load is normal. A drop of 1 cycle at 1/4 load is permissible, giving an overall spread of 3 cycles maximum.

SPEED CHART FOR CHECKING GOVERNOR REGULATION

ALTERNATING CURRENT TYPE OF UNIT	FOR ALL 60 HERTZ UNITS	FOR ALL 50 HERTZ UNITS
Maximum No Load Speed		
RPM	1920	1620
Hertz (Current Frequency)	64	54
Minimum Full Load Speed Without Booster		
RPM	1710	1500
Hertz	57	50
Maximum Speed Drop from No Load Operation to Full Load Operation		
RPM	90	90
Hertz	3	3
Preferred Speed Regulation, No Load to Full Load Operation		
RPM	1830-1770	1590-1530
Hertz	61-59	53-51
Preferred Speed Spread		
RPM	60	60
Hertz	2	2

VOLTAGE CHART
FOR CHECKING GOVERNOR REGULATION

ALTERNATING CURRENT TYPE OF UNIT **NOTE**: Output rating is at UNITY power factor load.	120 VOLT 1 PHASE 2 WIRE OR 120/240 V 1 PHASE 3 WIRE	240 VOLT 1 PHASE 2 WIRE OR 240 VOLT 3 PHASE 3 WIRE
Maximum No Load Volts	126	252
Minimum Full Load Volts Without Booster	110	220
Maximum Voltage Drop from No Load Operation to Full Load Operation	16	32
Preferred Voltage Regulation, No Load to Full Load Operation	122-118	244-236
Preferred Voltage Spread	5	9

IGNITION SYSTEM

IGNITION

The ignition coil (Figure 10) is not grounded with the battery ignition. The spark occurs at the collapse of battery current when the points are open.

The spark advance for battery ignition models is 22° before top center. The spark advance for magneto ignition models is 3° after top center with the engine stopped and 22° before top center with the engine running over 1500 rpm.

The correct engine timing is stamped on the cylinder block near the breaker box. Engines with Vacu-Flo cooling timing marks can be located by removing the sheet metal plug from the right side of the engine blower housing.

BREAKER POINTS

Replace burned or faulty points. If only slightly burned, dress smooth with file or fine stone. Measure gap with thickness gauge. Set point gap at .020 inch.

Breaker Point Removal and Gapping (Figure 11):

1. Remove the cover of the breaker box.
2. Remove the spark plugs so the engine is easily rotated by hand.
3. Remove the breaker point mounting screws and replace the points with a new set. Do not completely tighten the breaker point mounting screws at this time.
4. Rotate the engine clockwise by hand until the mark on the flywheel and the TC mark on the gear cover align (Figure 11).
5. Turn the point adjusting cam screw (B) until the point gap is .020″ and tighten mounting screws (A) as shown in Figure 11.
6. Turn flywheel to the left past the timing marks. Now turn to the right. Points should separate when flywheel TC mark aligns with the correct degree mark. If not, it is necessary to set the ignition timing.

Timing Procedure, Plant Stopped:

1. Remove the breaker box cover. If the ignition timing is off, attain the approximate setting (see Breaker Points). Install a continuity test lamp and battery across the breaker points so the lamp lights when the points are closed.
2. Rotate the flywheel clockwise until the TC mark on the flywheel approaches the timing indicator (Figure 11). Then slowly rotate the flywheel clockwise until the light goes out, indicating that

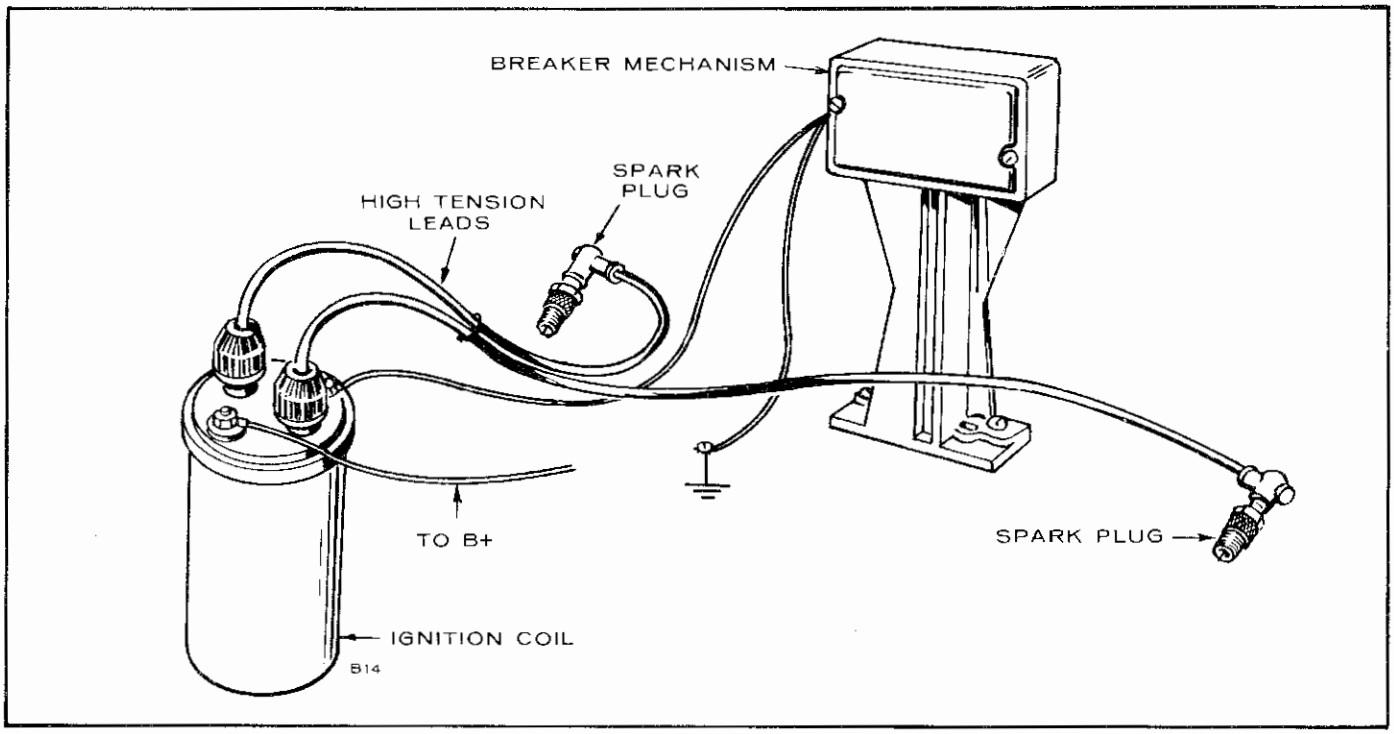


FIGURE 10. IGNITION SYSTEM

the points have opened. This is the ignition point. If the timing is correct, ignition occurs at 3°ATC.

3. If ignition timing isn't correct, align the 3°ATC mark and the timing pointer, then loosen the breaker plate capscrews and rotate the plate so the light goes out. Rotating clockwise advances the timing, counterclockwise retards it.
4. Tighten the plate and recheck the timing (Step 2). If timing is not correct, readjust the plate.

Timing Procedure, Plant Running:

1. Install an automotive timing light on either of the spark plug leads.
2. Run the engine at rated speed and check timing with the light. If timing is incorrect, loosen the breaker plate mounting screws and correct it by moving the plate. Moving the plate left advances the timing moving it right retards the timing. Spark advance with engine running at 1800 rpm is 22° BTC. Tighten the plate and recheck the timing point.
3. Readjust the timing if necessary, tighten the breaker plate and then recheck the ignition point gap.

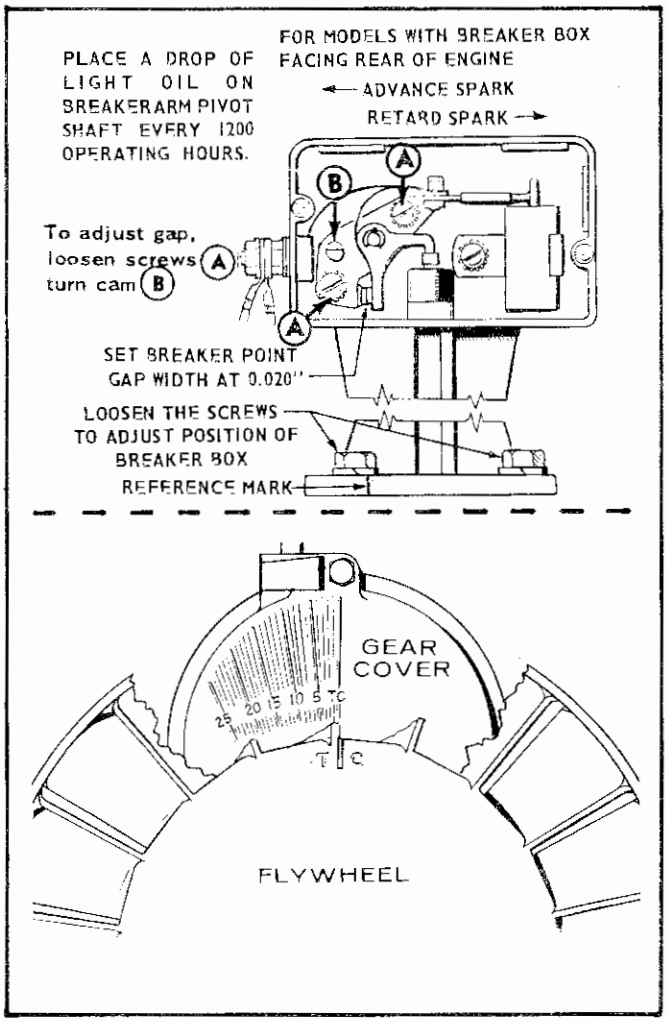


FIGURE 11. IGNITION TIMING

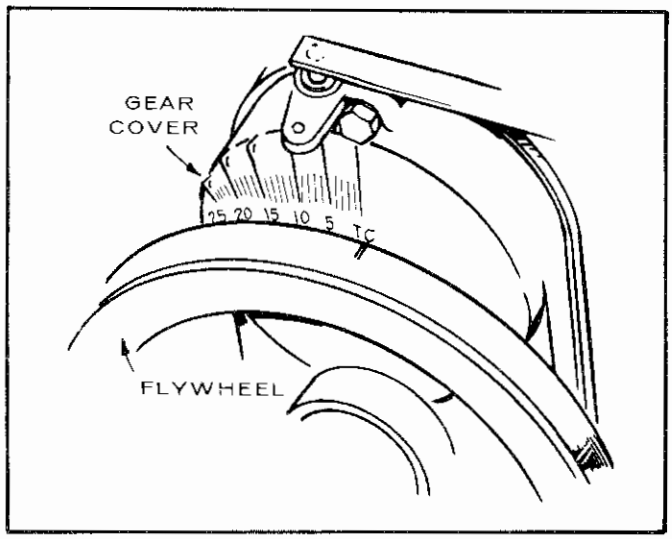


FIGURE 12. MOBILE ENGINE FLYWHEEL

CONTRACTOR MODEL GENERATOR SET

The contractors model NH Generator Set is equipped with electric start and magneto ignition. The magneto stator assembly is mounted on the gear cover and the flywheel must be removed to expose the magneto.

SPARK ADVANCE MECHANISM (CONTRACTOR MODEL ONLY)

The spark advance mechanism (Figure 12A) is located on the rear of the camshaft. It is operated by centrifugal force. As the engine speeds up, the weights rotate the cam and advance the spark. The cam returns to the retarded position as the engine speed is decreased. If the mechanism should become dirty or gummy, it would remain closed (retarded), causing the engine to lose power. If the mechanism remains open (advanced), the engine would possibly kick back on cranking. The cam advance must be snap acting. Should the engine fail to pick up speed or tend to alternately increase and decrease speed, the mechanism may require cleaning.

The spark advance mechanism can be reached for cleaning by either removing the cup shaped cover in the crankcase rear camshaft opening to expose the mechanism or by removing the camshaft from the engine. Do not indent the cup shaped cover as it will interfere with the weight mechanism.

Checking Advance Mechanism

1. The timing marks will be visible through the flywheel.
2. Connect timing light to spark plug.
3. Start engine and run at 3600 rpm.
4. View the timing marks, using a timing light. The "TC" flywheel mark should align with the mark on gear cover.
5. While watching the timing marks with the timing light, slow the engine to below 800 rpm. If the "TC" mark on the flywheel disappears and then reappears when the engine is brought back to

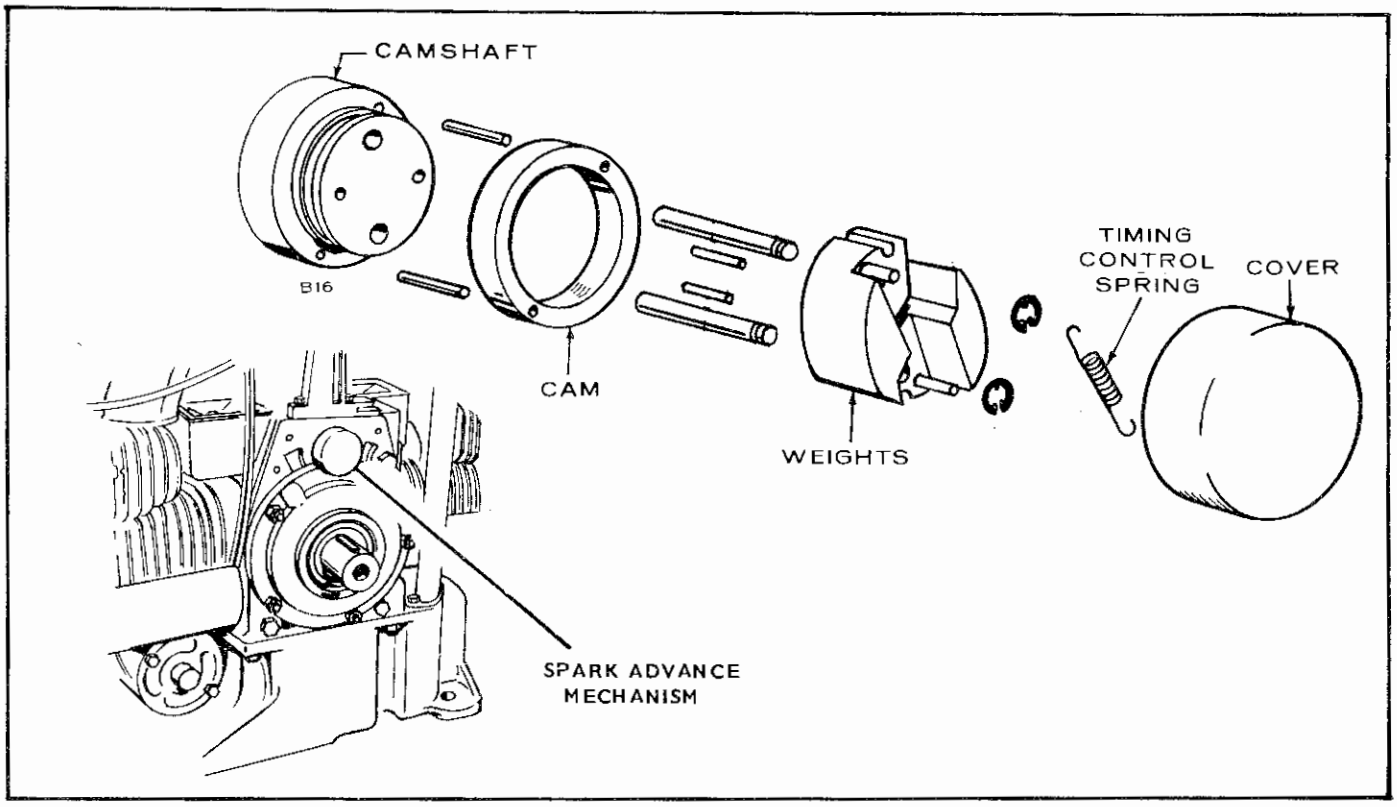


FIGURE 12A. SPARK ADVANCE MECHANISM

speed, the mechanism is operating properly.

6. If the ignition advance mechanism DOES NOT REACT as described in step 5, remove, clean and/or replace as necessary.
7. Replace the cover.

OIL SYSTEM

The NH engine (Figure 13) has pressure lubrication to all working parts. The oil system includes:

- Oil intake cup
- Gear type oil pump
- Oil pressure gauge
- Full flow oil filter
- Oil passages to deliver oil throughout the engine

The oil pump is located on the front surface of the crankcase and is driven by the crank gear. The inlet pipe and screen assembly is attached directly to the pump body. A discharge passage in the cover of the pump registers with a drilled passage in the crankcase. All of the oil from the pump flows through this passage to the oil filter and is then returned to the galleries in the block. Parallel passages distribute oil to the front main bearing, rear main bearing and pressure control bypass valve.

Circumferential grooves in the main bearings supply oil to the connecting rod bearings through drilled passages from each main journal.

A drilled passage connects the front main bearing oil supply to the front camshaft bearing. The flyball governor is lubricated by a drilled passage in the front camshaft journal.

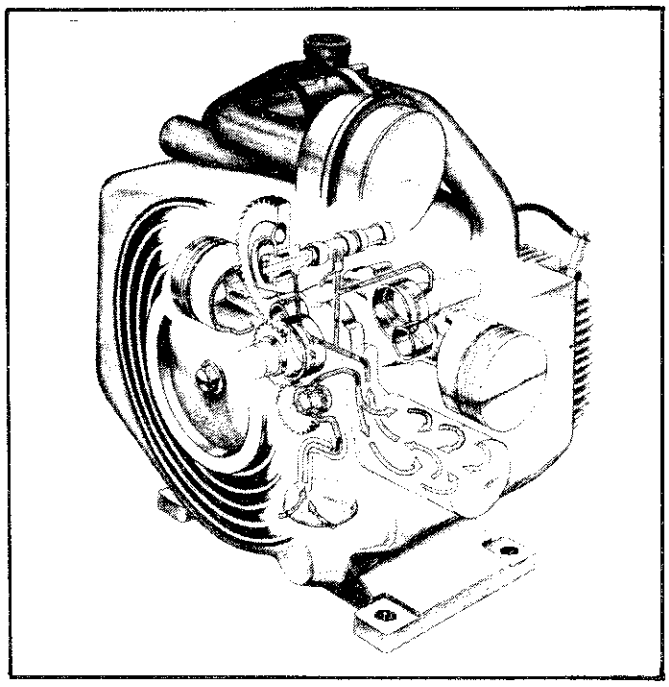


FIGURE 13. OIL FLOW

The oil overflow from the bypass valve furnishes lubrication the camshaft drive gears.

Normal oil pressure should be 30 psi or higher when the engine is at operating temperature. If pressure drops below 30 psi at governed speed, inspect the oil system for faulty components.

CRANKCASE BREATHER

The engine is equipped with a ball check valve for maintaining crankcase vacuum. No maintenance is generally required. Should the crankcase become pressurized, as evidenced by oil leaks at the seals or around the cap of the oil level indicator, clean the baffle in suitable solvent (Figure 14).

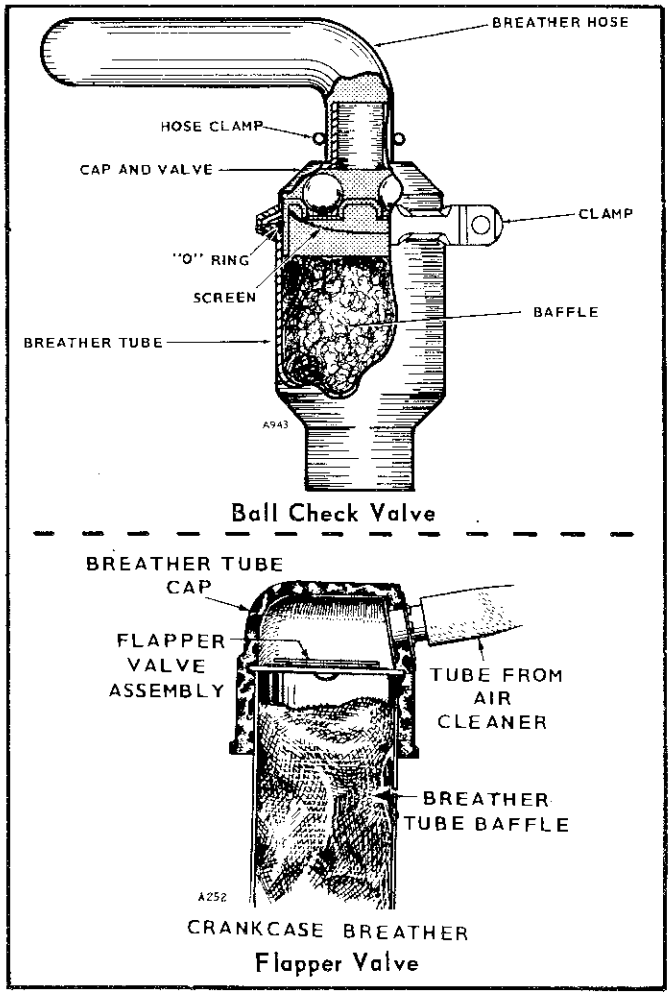


FIGURE 14. CRANKCASE BREATHERS

CRANKCASE BREATHER (FIGURE 14)

Lift off rubber breather cap. Carefully pry valve from cap. Otherwise press hard with both of your thumbs on top of cap and fingers below to release valve from rubber cap. Wash this fabric flapper type check valve in a suitable solvent. Dry and install. Position perforated disc toward engine.

OIL FILTER

Change the crankcase oil filter every 200 hours. Remove the filter by turning counterclockwise, using a filter wrench. Add the foam strip provided with the filter to prevent air loss in the area indicated. It is advisable to wipe dry the drip pan located below the filter. Install the filter finger tight plus 1/4 to 1/2 turn. If oil becomes so dirty that the markings on the oil level indicator cannot be seen, change the filter and shorten the filter service periods (Figure 12).

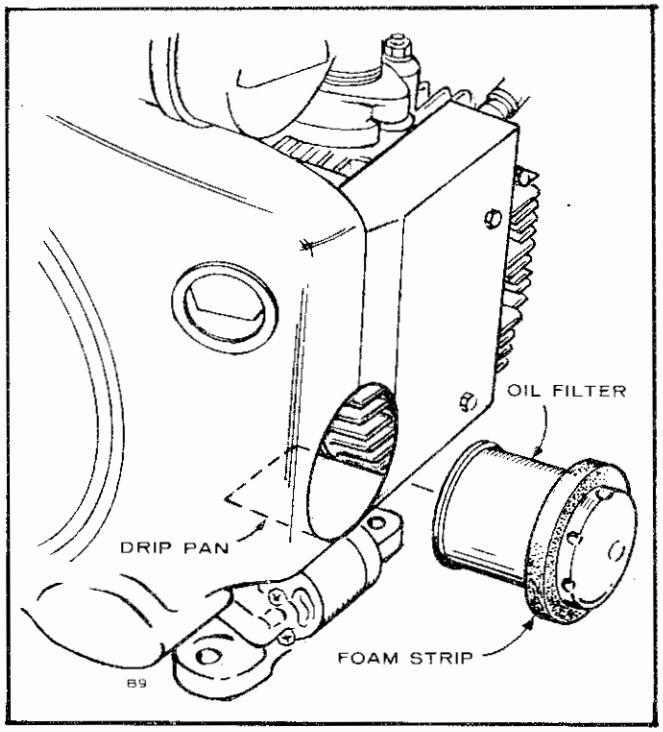


FIGURE 15. OIL FILTER

OIL PRESSURE GAUGE

Located in the upper right hand corner of the engine shroud. Before replacing, check for clogged oil passage behind the gauge. Remove it with a wrench and replace with a new gauge if faulty.

OIL PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE ADJUSTMENT

Engine oil pressure is adjusted by means of the slotted stud and locknut located near the breather tube. See Figure 16. Oil pressure readings, when the engine is thoroughly warmed up, should be between 30 and 35 lbs. To increase oil pressure, loosen the locknut and turn the stud inward. To decrease oil pressure, loosen the locknut and turn the stud outward. Be sure to tighten the locknut securely after making an adjustment. The spring and plunger can be removed and cleaned.

Low oil pressure may indicate worn main or connecting rod bearings, improper clearance at these points, a weak or broken bypass spring, an improperly adjusted bypass or a defective gauge. Check the oil pressure gauge before making any other test; it may be defective.

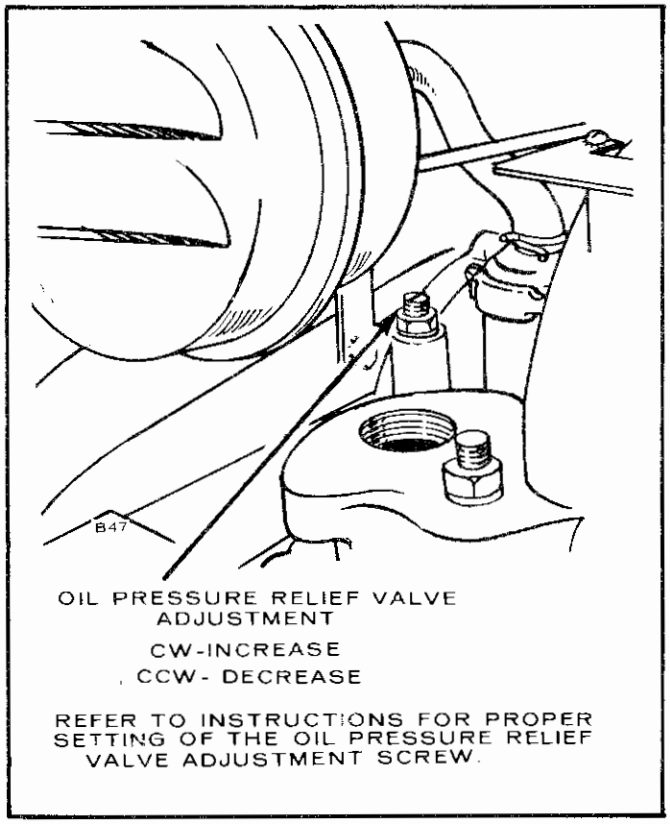


FIGURE 16. OIL PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE

ENGINE DISASSEMBLY

GENERAL

If engine disassembly is necessary observe the following order (i.e. generator, flywheel, gear cover, etc.). As the disassembly process progresses the order of disassembly may be altered to fit the situation. Engine assembly procedure is the reverse of the disassembly procedure. Any special assembly instructions for a particular group are included in the applicable section.

FLYWHEEL

To remove the flywheel, turn the flywheel mounting screw outward about two turns. Use a screwdriver behind the flywheel to take up the crankshaft end play. Then strike a sharp endwise blow on the head of the cap screw with a heavy soft-faced hammer to loosen. A suitable wheel puller (with claws or with bolts to agree with flywbeel) should be used to pull the flywheel.

Do not drop the flywheel. A broken fin will destroy the balance. Always use a steel key for mounting the flywheel.

GOVERNOR CUP

With the gear cover removed, the governor cup can be taken off after removing the snap ring from the camshaft center pin. Catch the flyballs while sliding the cup off. See Figure 18.

Replace any flyball that is grooved or has a flat spot. If the arms of the ball spacer are worn or otherwise damaged, remove the spacer by splitting with a chisel. Replace the spacer with a new one. The governor cup must spin freely on the camshaft center pin without excessive looseness or wobble. If the race surface of the cup is grooved or rough, replace it with a new one.

When installing the governor cup, tilt the engine so the gear is up, put the flyballs in place and install the cup and snap ring on the center pin (Figure 18).

The camshaft center pin extends out 3/4″ from the end of the camshaft. This distance provides an in and out travel distance of 7/32″ for the governor cup, as illustrated. Hold the cup against the flyballs when measuring. If the distance is less (the engine may race, especially at no load), remove the center pin and press a new pin in only the required amount. Otherwise, grind off the hub of the cup as required. The camshaft center pin cannot be pulled outward nor removed without damage. If the center pin extends out too far, the cup will not hold the flyballs properly.

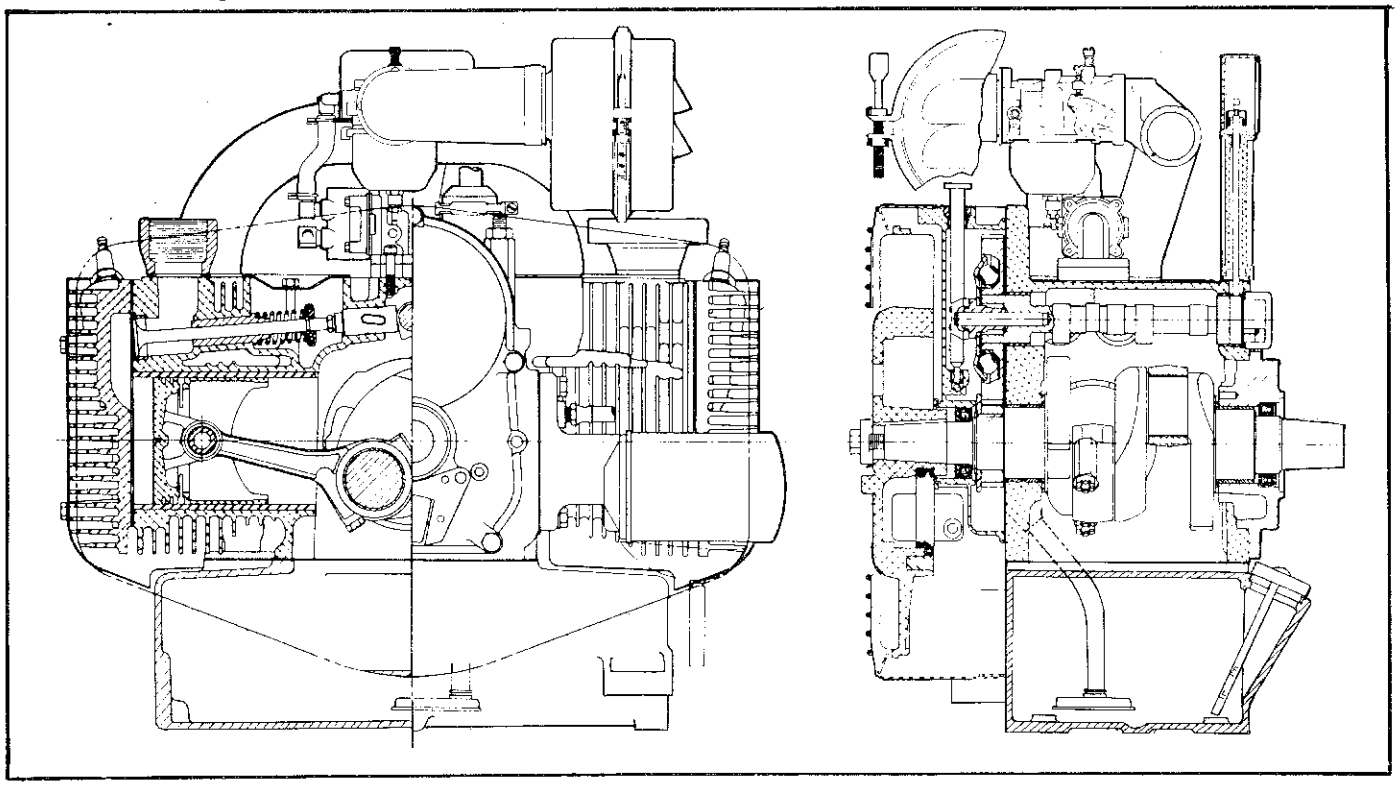


FIGURE 17. ENGINE ASSEMBLY

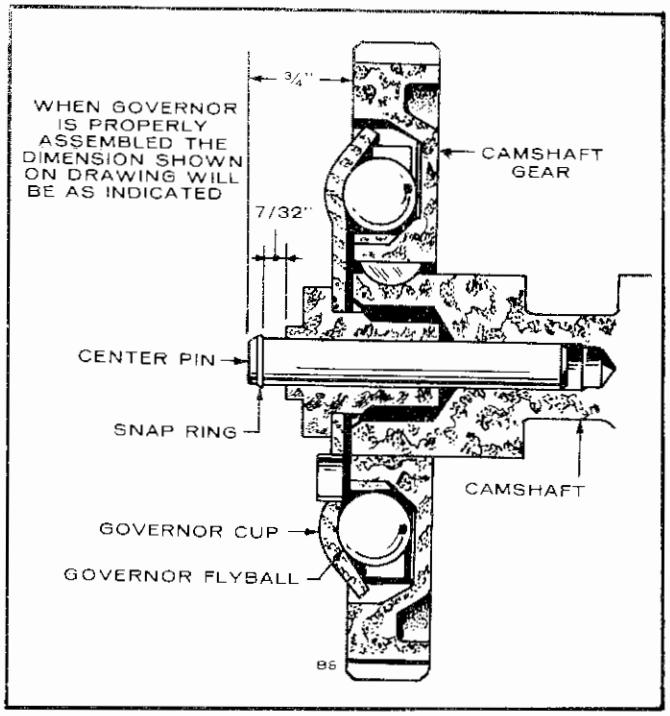


FIGURE 18. GOVERNOR CUP

GEAR COVER

After removing the flywheel key and mounting screws, tap the gear cover gently with a soft-faced hammer to loosen it.

CAUTION *When installing the gear cover, make sure that the pin in the gear cover engages the metal lined (smooth) hole in the governor cup.*

Turn the governor cup so that the metal lined hole is at the three o'clock position. The smooth side of the governor yoke must ride against the governor cup. Turn the governor arm and shaft clockwise as far as possible and hold in this position until the gear cover is installed flush against the crankcase. Be careful not to damage the gear cover oil seal. Adjust the roll (stop) pin to protrude to a point 3/4" from the cover mounting surface. See Figure 19.

TIMING GEARS

If replacement of either the crankshaft gear or the camshaft gear becomes necessary, install both gears new, never one only. Use a gear pulling ring (#420A248) to remove the crankshaft gear. Be sure to remove the snap ring first.

The camshaft gear is pressed on and keyed to the camshaft. The camshaft and gear must be removed as an assembly, after first removing the crankshaft gear lock ring and washer. Before removing the camshaft and gear assembly, remove the cylinder head and valve assemblies. Remove the operating plunger for the breaker points. Remove the fuel pump and tappets.

The camshaft may be pressed out of the gear by use of a hollow tool or pipe which will fit over the camshaft center pin. Do not press on the center pin or damage it in any way. The governor ball spacer is a press fit to the camshaft gear.

When pressing a camshaft gear onto the camshaft, be sure the gear is started straight and that the key is properly in place. When replacing the cam gear on units having automatic spark advance mechanism, remove the spark advance mechanism and put blocks beside the pins to avoid damage when pressing on cam gear. Install the governor cup assembly before installing the camshaft and gear in the engine.

Each timing gear is stamped with an O mark near the edge. The gear teeth must mesh so that these marks

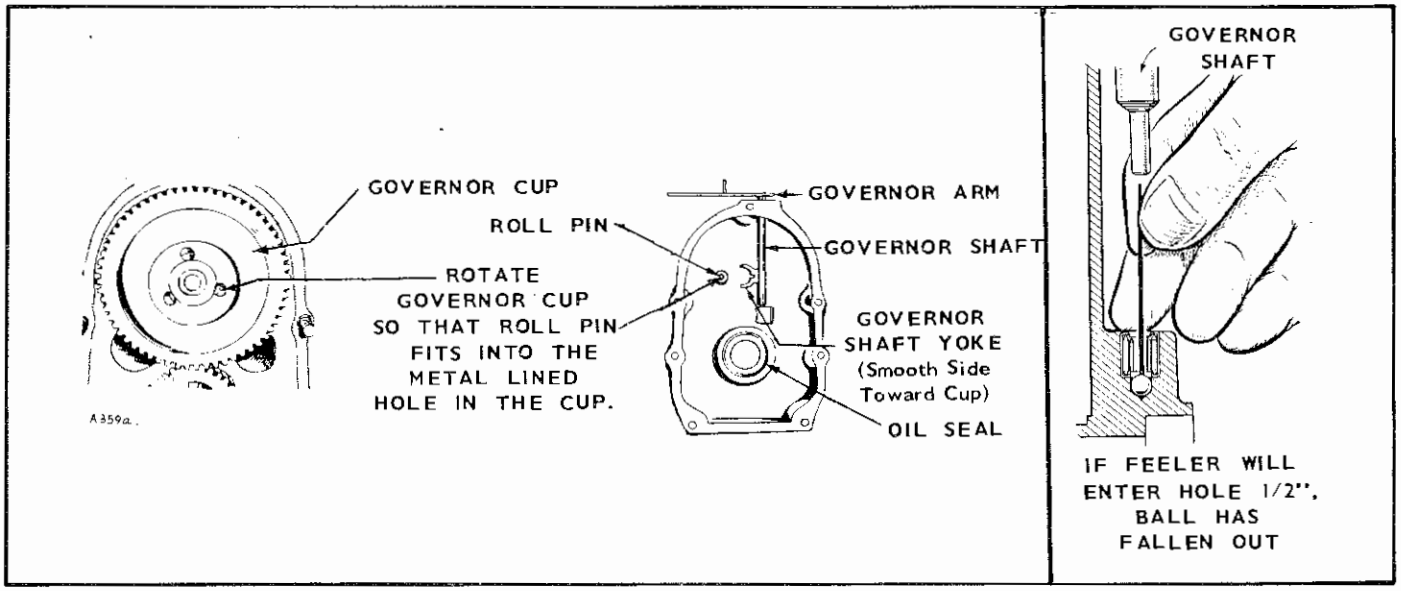


FIGURE 19. GEAR COVER ASSEMBLY

coincide exactly when the gears are installed in the engine. Be sure, when installing the camshaft gear and shaft assembly, that the thrust washer is properly in place behind the camshaft gear. Replace the camshaft retaining washer and lock ring to the crankshaft.

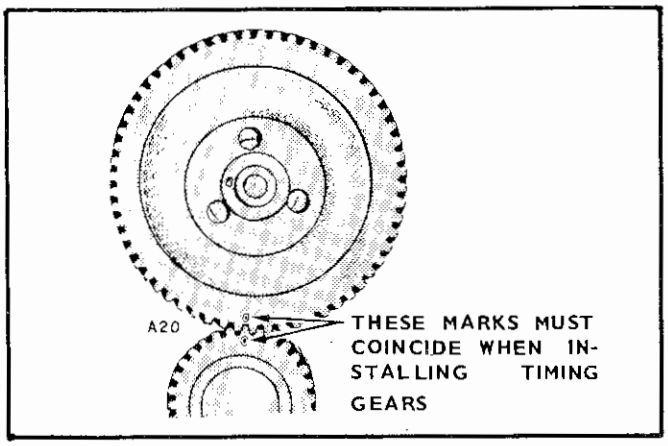


FIGURE 20. TIMING GEAR REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

CYLINDER HEADS

The cylinder head bolts should be tightened in the order designated and to the torque specified at the time the engine is assembled or the cylinder head replaced. This should be at room temperature. At some later time, after the engine has been operated so it has reached normal hot temperature *and allowed to cool to room temperature*, the cylinder head bolts should be retorqued to the original specified torque. This retightening should be done before the engine has been run a total of fifty hours. See Figure 21 for the proper head bolt tightening sequence.

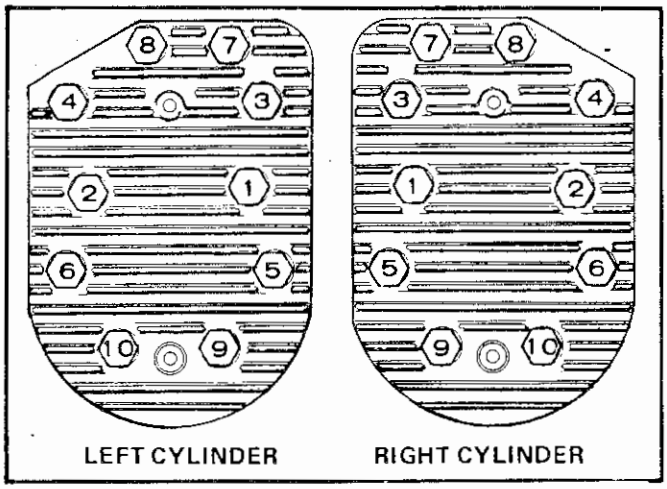


FIGURE 21. HEAD BOLT TIGHTENING SEQUENCE

NOTE: *Beginning Spec C, cylinder head flat washers are also used with the cylinder head nuts.*

VALVES

Properly seated valves are essential to good engine performance. The cylinder head is removable for valve servicing. Do not use a pry to loosen the cylinder head. Rap sharply on the edge with a soft-faced hammer, taking care not to break any cooling fins. A conventional type valve spring lifter may be used when removing the valve spring locks, which are of the split type. Clean all carbon deposits from the cylinder head, piston top, valves, guides, etc. If a valve face is burned or warped, or the stem worn, install a new valve.

Worn valve stem guides may be replaced from inside the valve chamber. A gasket is provided behind the intake valve guides only. The smaller diameter of the

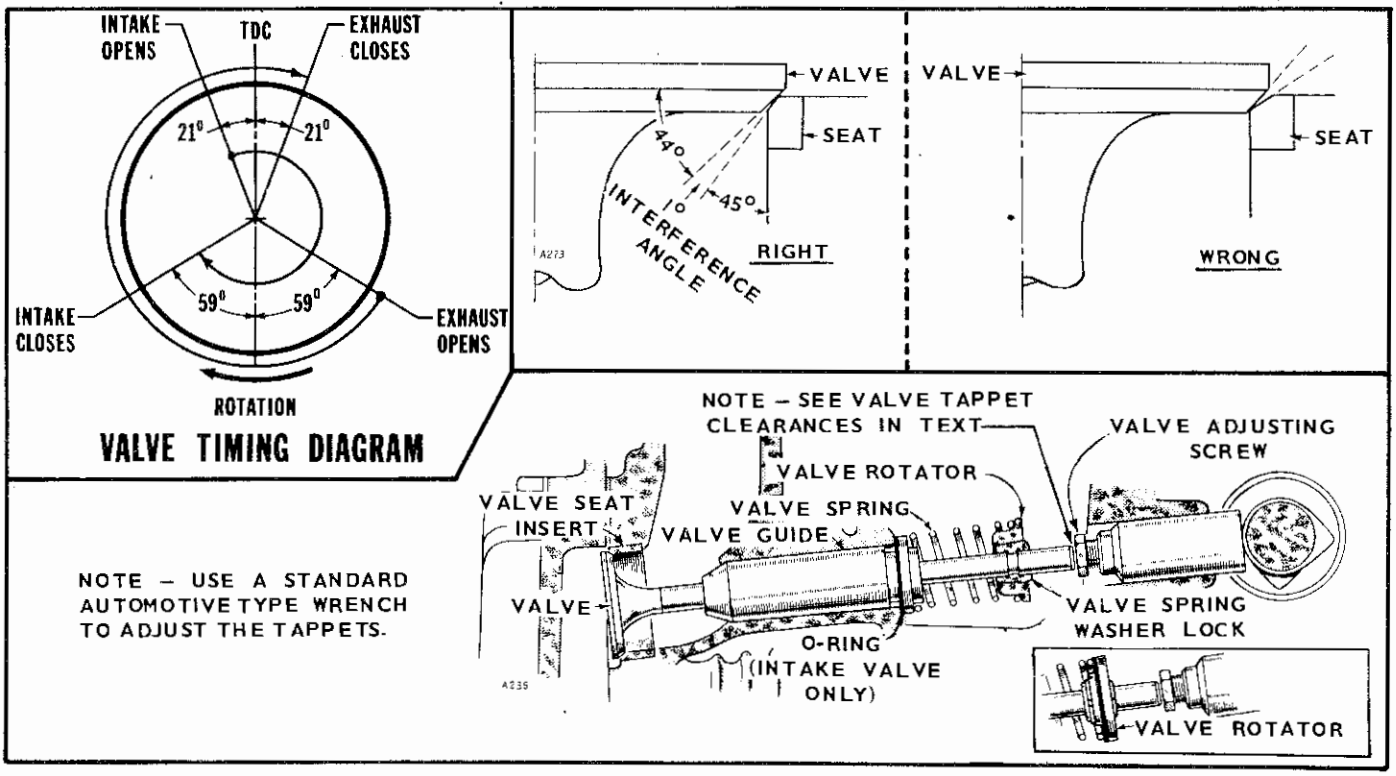


FIGURE 22. VALVES

tapered valve guides must face toward the valve head.

Tappets are also replaceable from the valve chamber, after first removing the valve assemblies.

The valve *face* angle is 44°. The valve *seat* angle is 45°. This 1° interference angle results in a sharp seating surface between the valve and the top of the valve seat. The interference angle method of grinding valves minimizes face deposits and lengthens valve life (Figure 22).

The valves should not be hand lapped, if at all avoidable, since the sharp contact may be destroyed. This is especially important where stellite faced valves and seats are used. Valve faces should be finished in a machine to 44°. Valve seats should be ground with a 45° stone and the width of the seat band should be 1/32 to 3/32 of an inch wide. Grind only enough to assure proper seating.

Remove all grinding compound from engine parts and place each valve in its proper location. Check each valve for a tight seat, using an air pressure type testing tool. If such a tool is not available, make pencil marks at intervals across the valve face and observe if the marks rub off uniformly when the valve is rotated part of a turn against the seat.

Lightly oil the valve stems and reassemble all parts removed. Adjust the valve clearance.

The positive type valve rotocoils serve to prolong valve life and decrease valve repairs. Check the rotocoils periodically by removing the cylinder heads and cranking the engine. When functioning properly, the valve is rotated a fraction of a turn each time it opens. If rotocoils are faulty, install new ones.

TAPPET ADJUSTMENT

The engine is equipped with adjustable tappets. To make a valve adjustment, remove the valve covers. Crank the engine slowly by hand until the left hand intake valve, when facing the flywheel, opens and closes. Continue about 1/4 turn until the mark on the flywheel and the TC mark on the gear cover are in line. This should place the left hand piston in the necessary position to obtain correct valve adjustment.

Correct valve clearances are .003 for intake and .010 exhaust. For each valve, the gauge should just pass between the valve stem and valve tappet (Figure 23).

To correct the valve clearance, turn the adjusting screw as needed to obtain the right clearance. The screw is self-locking.

To adjust the valves on the right hand cylinder, crank the engine over one complete revolution and again line up the mark on the flywheel and the TC mark on the gear cover. Then follow the adjustment given for the valves of the left hand cylinder.

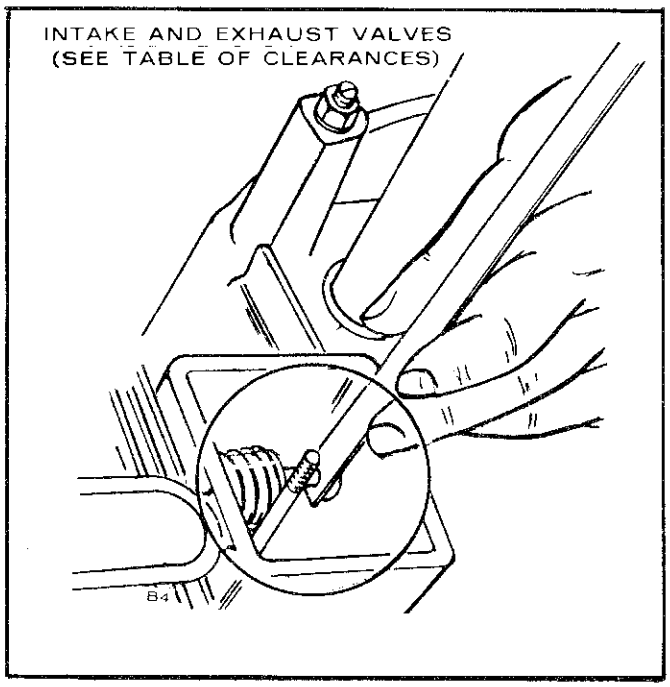


FIGURE 23. TAPPET ADJUSTMENT

EXHAUST PORT INSERTS (BEGIN SPEC C)

Inserts are located in each cylinder's exhaust port. If the manifold is removed, the inserts can be taken out or fall out if the block is turned upside down. Be sure to replace them before the manifold is reattached (Figure 24).

CAUTION *It's extremely important the inserts are in the exhaust ports. The ports have been machined and the inserts included at the factory to play an important function in exhaust heat transfer.*

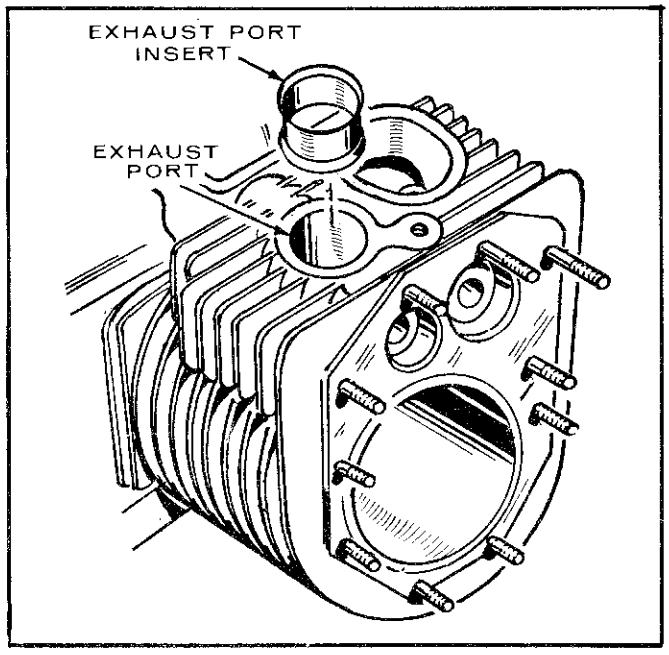


FIGURE 24. EXHAUST PORT INSERT (BEGIN SPEC C)

PISTONS AND RINGS

Whenever there is a noticeable wear ridge at the top of each cylinder, remove the ridge before removing the pistons. If not, the rings can catch the ridge when pushing out the pistons and cause a ring land fracture (Figure 25).

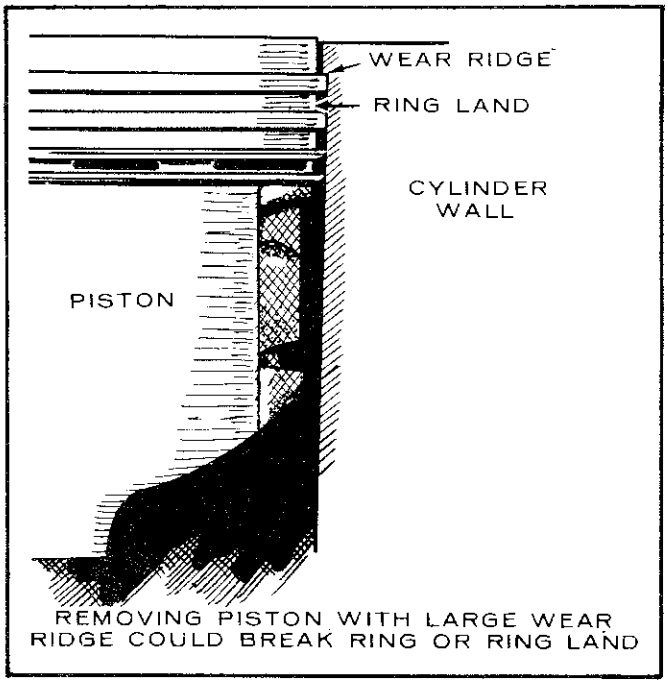


FIGURE 25. WEAR RIDGE ON CYLINDER WALL

To remove the piston and connecting rod assemblies, turn the crankshaft until a piston is at the bottom of the stroke. Remove the nuts from the connecting rod bolts. Lift the rod bearing cap from the rod and push the rod and piston assembly out the top of the cylinder with the handle end of a hammer. Be careful not to scratch the crankpin or the cylinder wall when removing these parts.

NOTE: *Keep the connecting rod bearing caps and bearings with their respective rods.*

The pistons are fitted with two compression rings and one oil control ring with an expander. Remove these rings from the piston using a piston ring spreader (Onan 420P146).

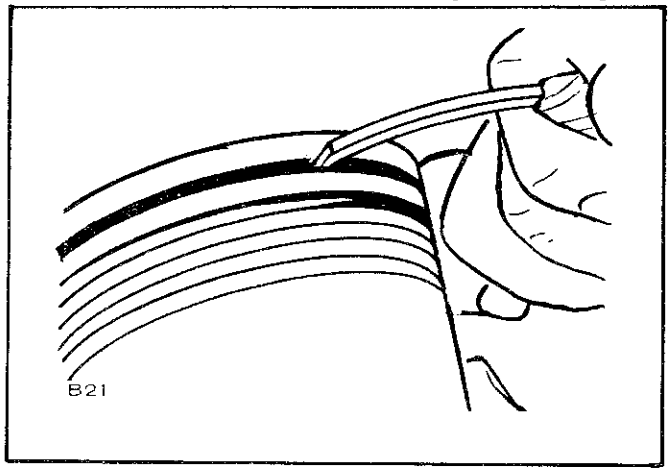


FIGURE 26. CLEANING RING GROOVES

Clean the piston ring grooves with a groove cleaner or the end of a broken ring filed to a sharp point (see Figure 26). All passages should be cleaned with a non-caustic solvent. Clean the rod bore and the back of the connecting rod bearings thoroughly.

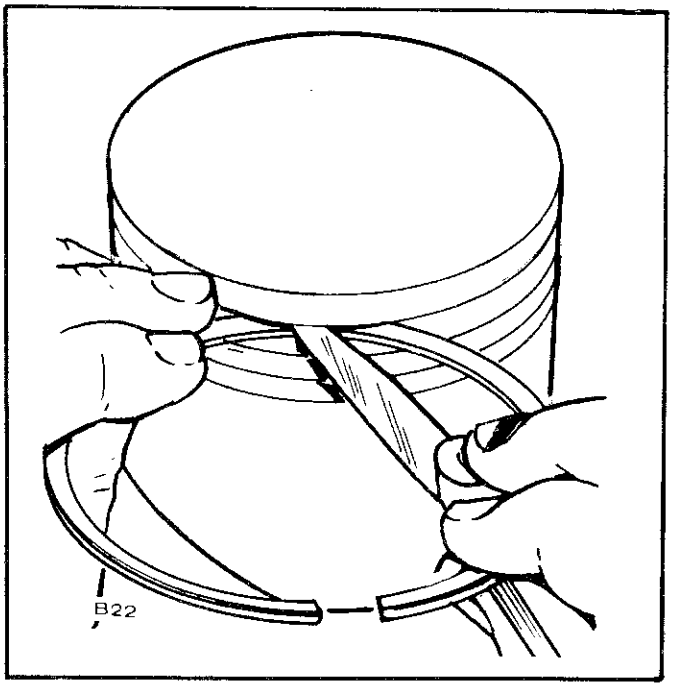


FIGURE 27. RING LAND INSPECTION

Mark each piston to make sure the rod will be assembled on the piston from which it was removed. Remove the piston pin retainer from each side and push the pin out.

Inspect the pistons for fractures at the ring lands, skirts and pin bosses. Check for wear at the ring land using new rings and a feeler gauge as shown in Figure 27. See the Table of Clearances for proper side clearance measurement.

Improper width rings or excessive ring side clearance can result in ring breakage. New rings in worn ring grooves don't have good cylinder wall contact (Figure 28).

Replace pistons showing signs of bad scoring or burring, excessive skirt clearance, wavy or worn ring lands, fractures or damage from detonation. Replace piston pins showing fractures, scored bores or bores out of round more than 0.002″.

Use a new piston pin to check the pin bushing in the connecting rod for wear. The clearance should be as shown in the Table of Clearances.

Before installing new rings on the piston, check the

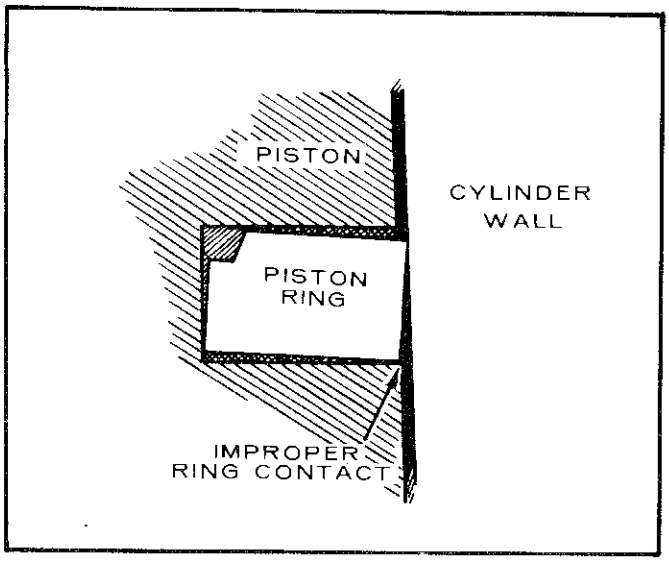


FIGURE 28. NEW RING IN WORN RING GROOVE

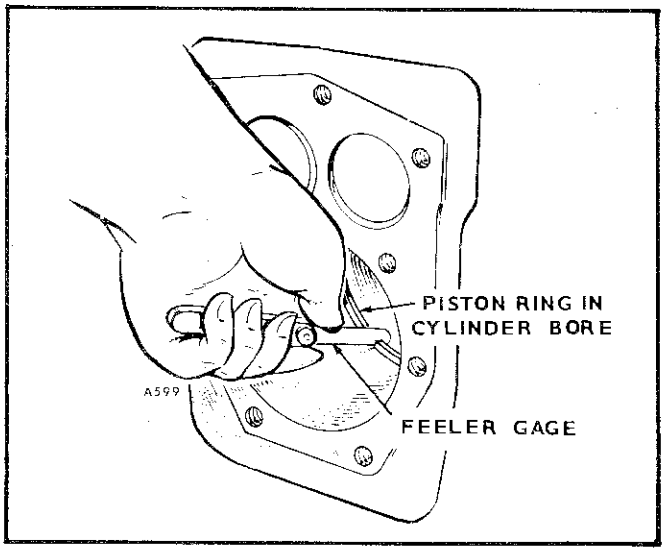


FIGURE 29. FITTING PISTON RINGS TO THE CYLINDER

ring gap by placing each ring squarely in its cylinder at a position corresponding to the bottom of its travel (see Figure 29). The gap between the ends of the ring is given in the Table of Clearances. Rings which are slightly oversize may be filed as necessary to obtain the correct gap, but do not use rings which require too much filing. Standard size rings may be used on .005″ oversize pistons. Rings that are .010″, .020″, .030″ and .040″ oversize are to be used on corresponding oversize pistons. Rings of the tapered type are usually marked *top* on one side, or identified in some other manner and the ring must be installed with this mark toward the closed end of the piston.

Space each ring gap one third of the way around the piston from the preceding one, with no gap directly in line with the piston pin. The bottom piston ring groove should be fitted with an expander and an oil control ring and the two upper grooves fitted with compression rings. If a chrome faced ring is used, it will be in the top groove. The oil control ring is selected for best performance in regard to the correct unit pressure characteristics.

The piston is fitted with a full-floating type piston pin. The pin is kept in place by two lock rings in the piston, one at each side. Be sure these lock rings are properly in place before installing the piston and connecting rod in the engine. Refer to Table of Clearances for the correct piston-to-cylinder clearance.

CONNECTING RODS

The connecting rods should be serviced at the same time the pistons or rods are serviced. Rods must be removed with the piston. Replaceable bushings and bearings are used. Bearings are available in standard or .002″, .010″, .020″ or .030″ undersize.

Proper clearance is obtained by replacing the pin bushing and the bearings. The rod bearings are precision size and require no reaming.

Install the connecting rods and caps with raised lines (witness marks) aligned and with the caps facing toward the oil base. The rod and cap numbered 2 fits on the crankshaft journal nearest the bearing plate. Coat the crankshaft journal bearing surfaces with oil before installing the rods. Crank the engine by hand to see that the rods are free. If necessary, rap the connecting rod cap screws sharply with a soft-faced hammer to set the rod square on the journal.

CRANKSHAFT

Inspect the bearing journals. If they are scored and cannot be smoothed out by dressing down, the bearing journals should be refinished to use nearest available undersize bearings or a new crankshaft should be installed. If a worn main bearing journal cannot be fitted with an available precision type undersize bearing, then refinish it to the next undersize. If a worn rod journal cannot be fitted by installing new bearing inserts (Forged Rod), then refinish it to take the corresponding undersize bearing insert available.

Whenever making major repairs on the engine, always inspect the drilled passages of the crankshaft. Clean them to remove any foreign material and to assure proper lubrication of the connecting rods.

BEARINGS

Removal of the camshaft or crankshaft bearings requires complete disassembly of the engine. Use a press or a suitable drive plug to remove the bearings. Support the casting to avoid distortion and avoid damaging the bearing bore during removal and installation. Use oil on the bearings to reduce friction when installing and again lubricate with oil after installing (see Figure 30). Use bearing drivers to install camshaft bearings (Onan #420A66 - front, #420S307 - rear).

Replacement camshaft bearings are precision type which do not require line reaming or line boring after

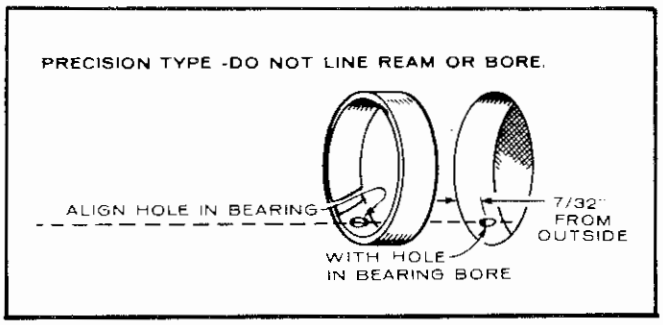


FIGURE 30. CAMSHAFT BEARING

installation. Coat the bearing with lubricating oil to reduce friction. Place the bearing on the crankcase over the bearing bore with the lubricating hole (front only) in proper position. Be sure to start the bearing straight. Press the front bearing in flush with the outside end of the bearing bore. Press the rear bearing in until past the ignition plunger hole.

New crankshaft main bearings are precision type which **do not** require line reaming or line boring after installation. They are available in standard size, .002″, .010″, .020″ or .030″ undersize.

Before putting in the main bearings, expand the bearing bore by placing the casting in hot water or in an oven heated to 200°F. If practical, cool the precision bearing to shrink it.

For putting in either the front or rear main bearing, using instructions following, always align the oil hole(s) in the bearing with the oil hole(s) in the bearing bore. The oil passage must be at least 1/2 open.

The cold oiled precision bearing should require only light taps to position it.

NOTE: *Earlier units had thrust washer bearings and main bearings on front and rear of the engine. Current engines use a thrust washer and main bearing for the rear bearing plate while the front of the engine uses a one piece bearing. All engines should now use the new one piece bearing for overhaul or repair.*

In the rear bearing plate, install the bearing flush to 1/64″ below the end of the bore using combination driver 420B324 (same one used for camshaft bearing). See Figure 31.

NOTE: *If the special combination tool isn't available, it's necessary to remove the lock pins with side cutters or Easy Out tool. After the bearings are installed, insert new lock pins.*

Before installing the front bearing (Figure 32), use the Locktite Bearing Mount furnished in the bearing kit. Use the towelette in the package to clean the outside of the bearing and the bearing bore in the block.

WARNING *Breathing vapor from towelette and prolonged contact with skin can be harmful. Be sure area is well ventilated.*

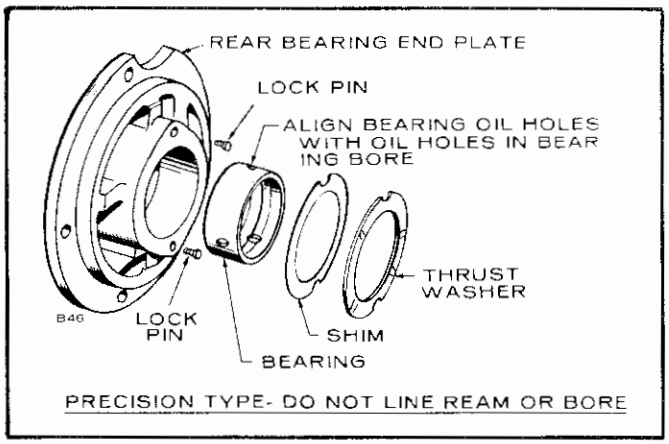


FIGURE 31. BEARINGS FOR REAR BEARING PLATE

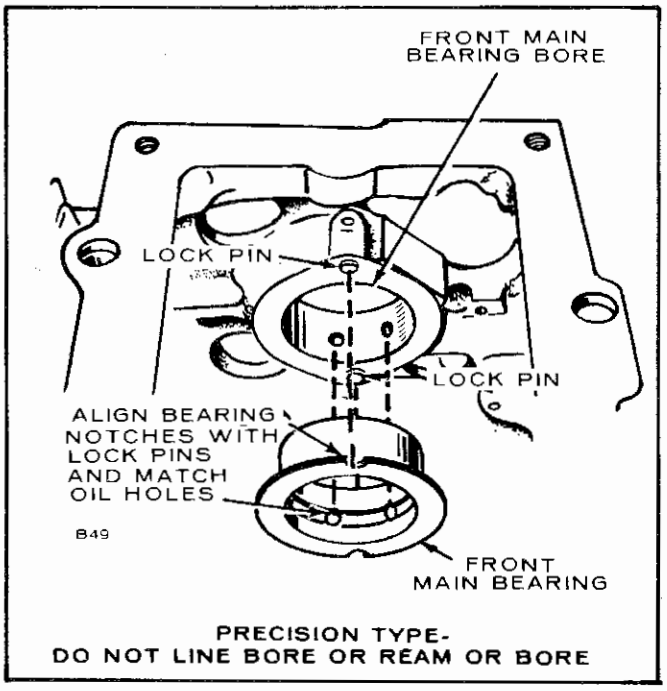


FIGURE 32. FRONT MAIN BEARING INSTALLATION

After allowing three to four minutes for drying, apply the Locktite Bearing Mount from the small tube to the mating surfaces of the bearing and bearing bore. Install the bearing flush with the block using the combination driver just used for the rear bearing. Wipe off any excess Locktite around the bearing. Allow at least one hour for hardening at room temperature.

Lubricate the front main bearing lightly with oil and insert the crankshaft. With the rear bearing plate gasket in place and the rear end plate bearing lubricated, slide the thrust washer (grooves toward crankshaft) and plate over the end of the crankshaft. Line up the notches of the thrust washer with the lock pins before tightening the end plate or the lock pins will be damaged.

NOTE: *A light film of oil on the thrust washer may*

hold it in place while installing the crankshaft.

CRANKSHAFT ENDPLAY

After the rear bearing end plate has been tightened using the torque recommended in Assembly Torques and Special Tools, check the crankshaft endplay as shown in Figure 33. If there is too much endplay (see Dimensions and Clearances for minimum and maximum endplay), remove the rear bearing end plate and add a shim (Figure 31) between the thrust washer and plate. Reinstall the end plate making sure the thrust washer and shim notches line up with the lock pins. Torque and recheck endplay of the crankshaft.

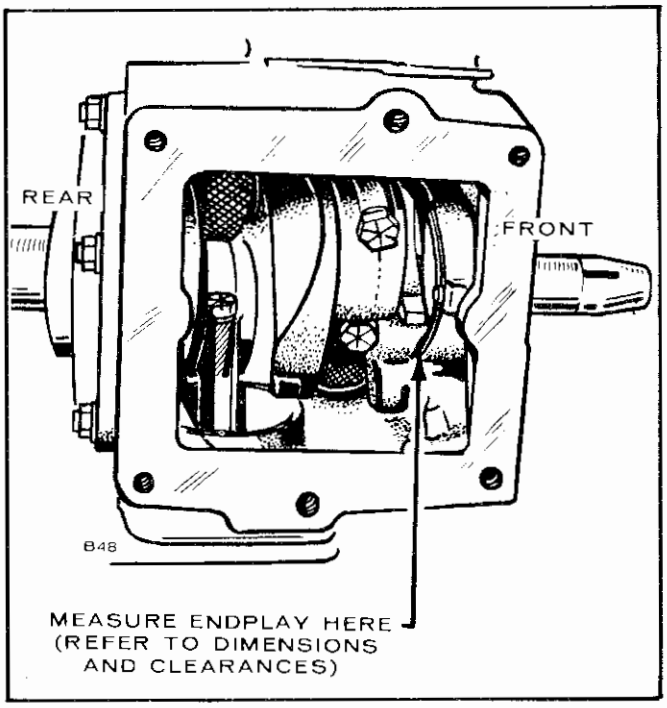


FIGURE 33. CRANKSHAFT ENDPLAY

OIL SEALS

The bearing plate must be removed to replace its oil seal. Drive the oil seal out from the inside using bearing plate driver 420B181 and gear cover driver 420B313.

Before installing the seals, fill the space between seals with a fibrous grease or stiff cup grease. This will improve sealing (See Figure 34).

When installing the gear cover oil seal, tap the seal inward until it is 31/32 of an inch from the mounting face of the cover. Install new style, thin open face seal, 1-7/64 inches from mounting face of cover.

When installing the bearing plate oil seal, tap the seal into the bearing plate bore to bottom against the shoulder in the plate bore. Use a seal expander, or place a piece of shim stock around the end of the crankshaft, when replacing the bearing plate to avoid damaging the seal. Remove the shim stock as soon as the plate is in place.

OIL PUMP

To remove the oil pump, it is necessary to detach the intake cup assembly as shown in Figure 35.

Check the oil pump thoroughly for worn parts. Oil the pump to prime it before reinstalling. Except for gaskets, the component parts of the pump are not available individually. The suction cup is available separately. Install a new pump assembly, if required.

CYLINDER

The cylinder wears very little in normal service. If, through improper lubrication or accident, the cylinder wall should become scored or worn badly, the cylinder may be rebored and honed to accomodate a new piston and ring set of the available oversizes. Pistons are available in .005″, .010″, .020″, .030″ and .040″

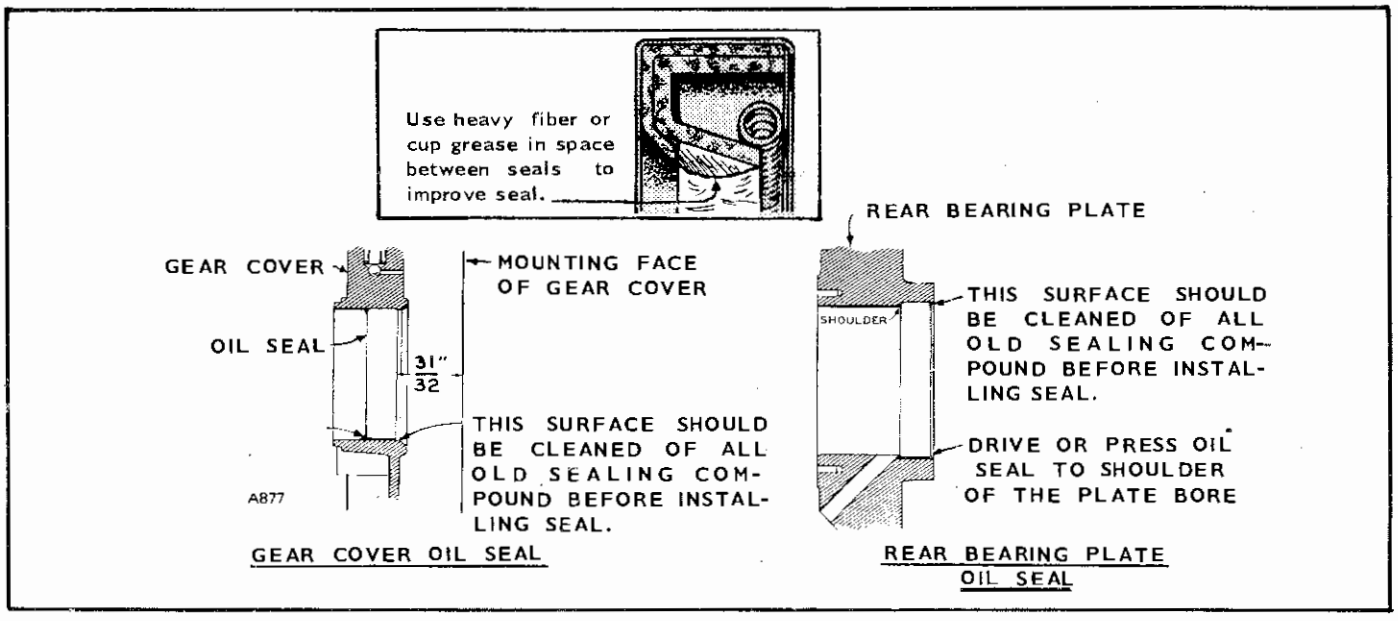


FIGURE 34. GEAR COVER AND REAR BEARING PLATE OIL SEALS

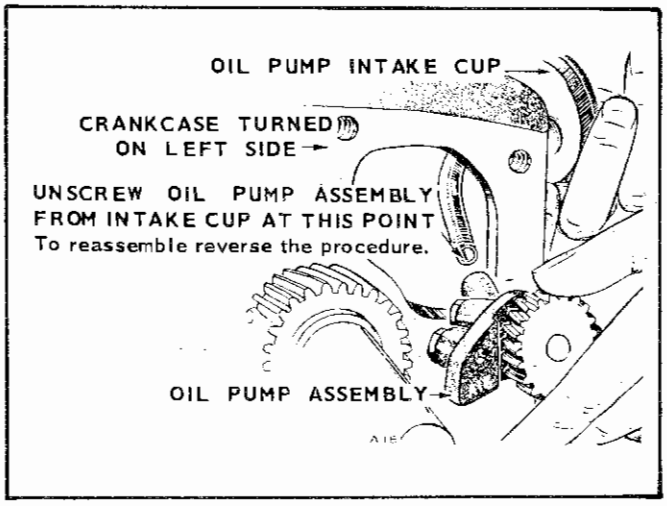


FIGURE 35. OIL PUMP ASSEMBLY

oversize. Piston rings are available in .010″, .020″, .030″ and .040″ oversize. Use standard size rings on a .005″ oversize piston. If the cylinder is not being installed, remove any ridge which may have become formed at the top of piston ring travel in the cylinder bore. Engine must be fitted at the factory with a .005″ oversize piston and are so indicated by a letter E following the engine serial number stamped on the cylinder block and on the unit nameplate.

The standard cylinder bore size appears in Table of Clearances.

AC GENERATOR MAINTENANCE

GENERATOR MAINTENANCE

The NH generator uses a revolving armature and normally needs little care other than a periodic check of the brushes, commutator and collector rings. If a major repair job on the generator should become necessary, have the equipment checked by a competent electrician who is thoroughly familiar with the operation of electric generating equipment.

BRUSH REPLACEMENT

Install new commutator brushes when the old ones are worn to 5/8″ in length. The collector ring brush may be used until worn to 5/8″ in length. It is necessary to remove the brush blocks to install new brushes. Remove the band and three screws to expose the brushes. The brushes and leads are then easily accessible (Figure 36). New brushes are shaped to fit and seldom need sanding to seat properly. Always use the correct brush as listed in the parts list, never substitute a brush which may appear to be the same, but may have different electrical characteristics. Be sure to tighten the brush lead terminal nuts. If some brush sparking occurs after replacing brushes, run the plant at a light load until the brushes wear to a good seat.

Collector rings acquire a glossy brown finish in normal operation. Do not attempt to maintain a bright newly machined appearing surface. Ordinary cleaning with a dry, lint free cloth is usually sufficient. Very fine sandpaper (#00) may be used to remove slight roughness. Use only light pressure on the sandpaper, while the plant is operating. Do not use emery or carborundum paper or cloth. Clean out all carbon dust from the generator.

Measure brush wear as illustrated in Figure 37.

GENERATOR DISASSEMBLY

The procedure is mostly self-evident (see Figure 40). Remove the band and end cover. Lift all brushes using alligator clips (12) or in an emergency the leads may be bent over the sides of the holder.

Remove generator through stud nuts. Hold both the end bell with its brush rig and the frame assembly, since they are separate parts, and remove them as one assembly from the adapter. Screwdriver slots in the adapter provide for prying the frame loose. Be careful not to let the frame assembly rest or drag on the armature.

Turn the armature nut out to the end of the armature through stud. While pulling outward with one hand

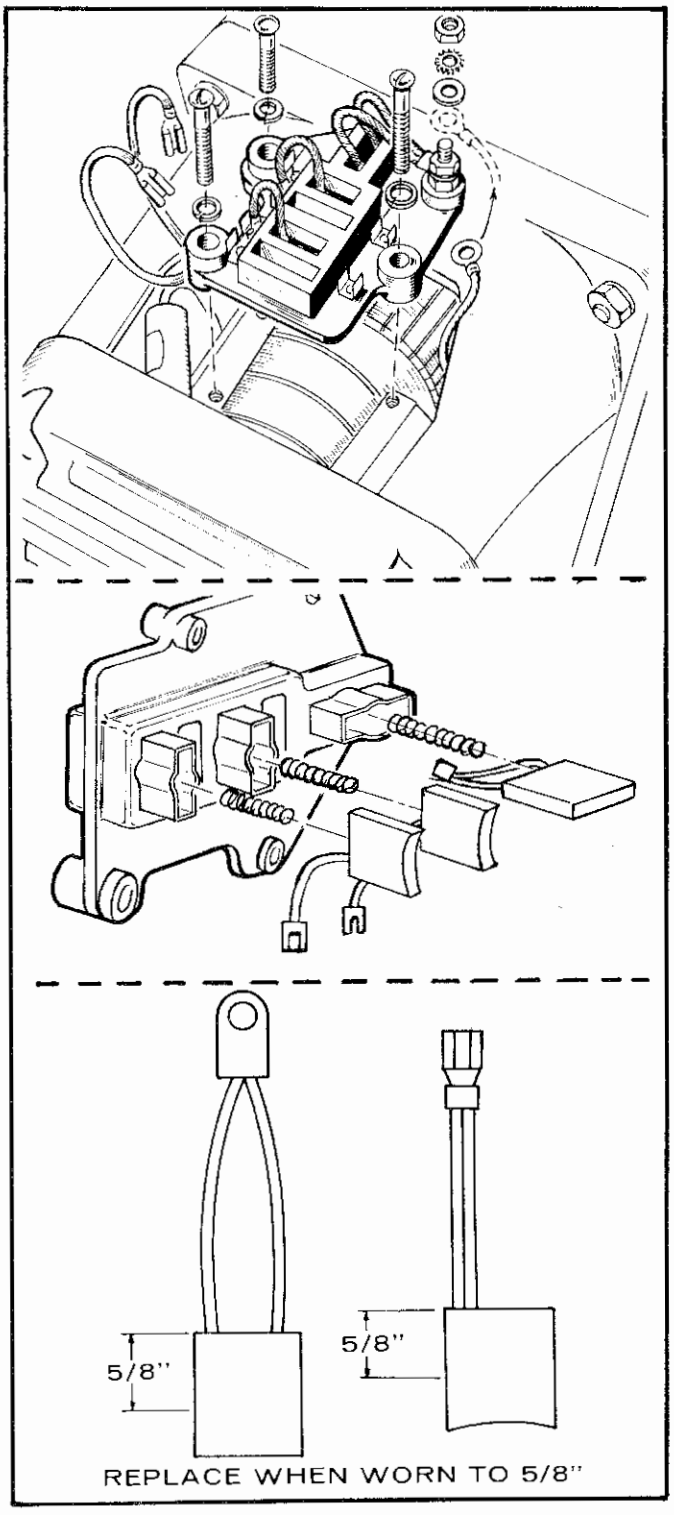
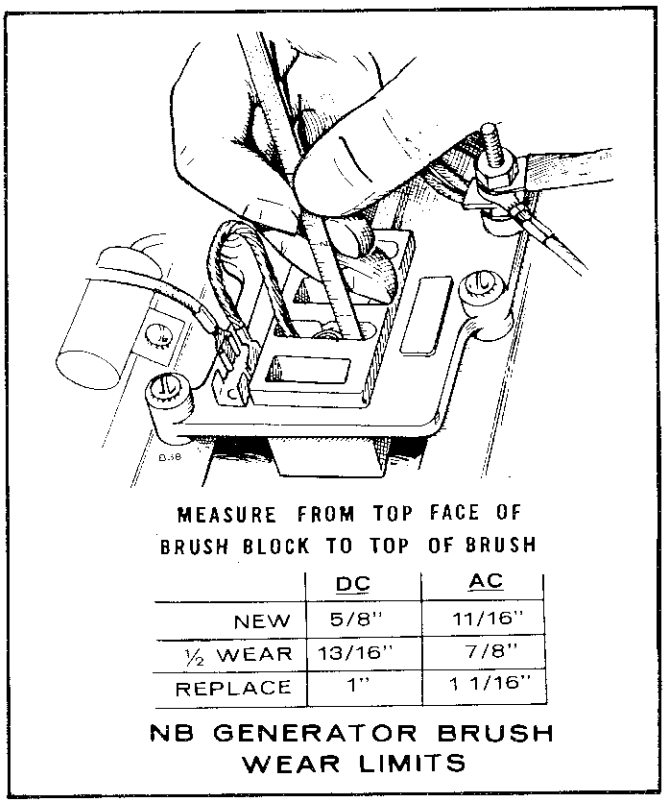


FIGURE 36. GENERATOR BRUSHES



MEASURE FROM TOP FACE OF BRUSH BLOCK TO TOP OF BRUSH

	DC	AC
NEW	5/8"	11/16"
½ WEAR	13/16"	7/8"
REPLACE	1"	1 1/16"

NB GENERATOR BRUSH WEAR LIMITS

FIGURE 37. MEASURING GENERATOR BRUSHES

under the armature strike a sharp end-wise blow on the nut to loosen the armature. Remove the armature and blower as an assembly. The blower is a keyed and pressed fit on the armature shaft, and is a keyed and tapered fit to the engine crankshaft.

If the armature does not come loose, place a heavy brass rod on the armature shaft near the ball bearing and strike a sharp downward blow on the rod with a hammer. Rotate the armature 1/2 turn before repeating. Do not strike the commutator, collector rings, or beating.

ARMATURE SHORT CIRCUIT TEST

To test for a short circuit, place the armature in a growler (Figure 41). With the growler current on, hold a steel strip about 1/2" above the armature laminations. Pass the strip back and forth over the lamination. Cover as much of the lamination area as possible. If the strip is magnetically attracted to the armature at any point, a short circuit is indicated. After testing in one position, rotate the armature slightly in the growler and repeat the test. Continue until a complete revolution of the armature in the growler has been made. Replace a short circuited armature with a new one.

TESTING FIELD WINDINGS

Use a test lamp set for all tests except short circuit tests. The field coils of all AC plants are saturated shunt wound, the Remote Start plants having a series field winding in addition for cranking and battery charging purposes. When testing a field coil assembly, disconnect all of its external leads from their terminals. Tag and mark each lead to assure proper connections when reassembling.

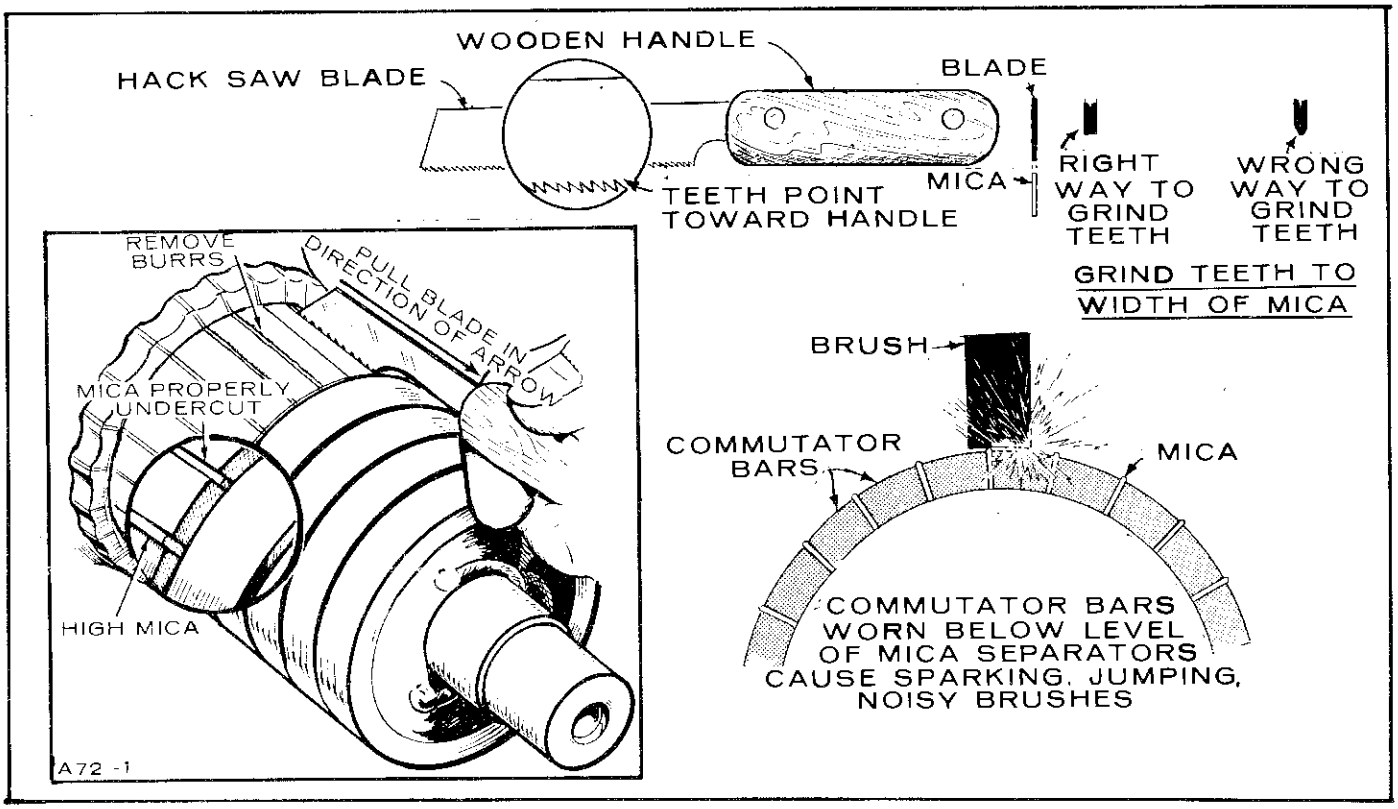


FIGURE 38. UNDERCUTTING COMMUTATOR MICA

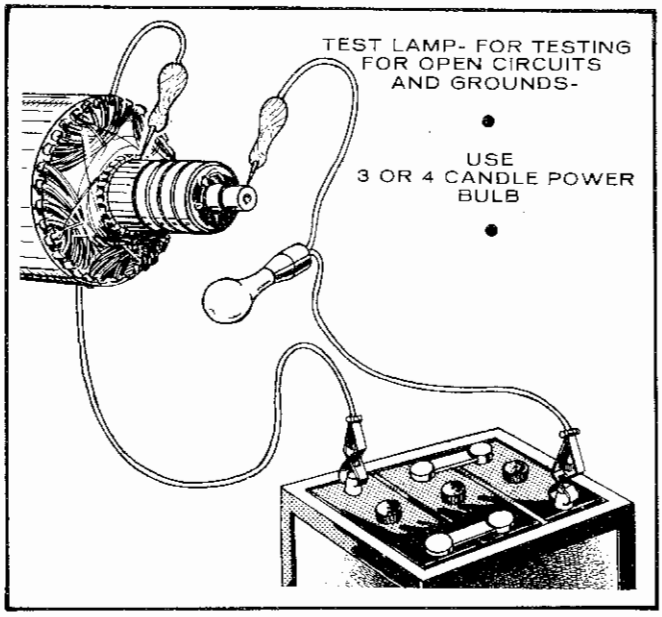


FIGURE 39. TEST CIRCUIT

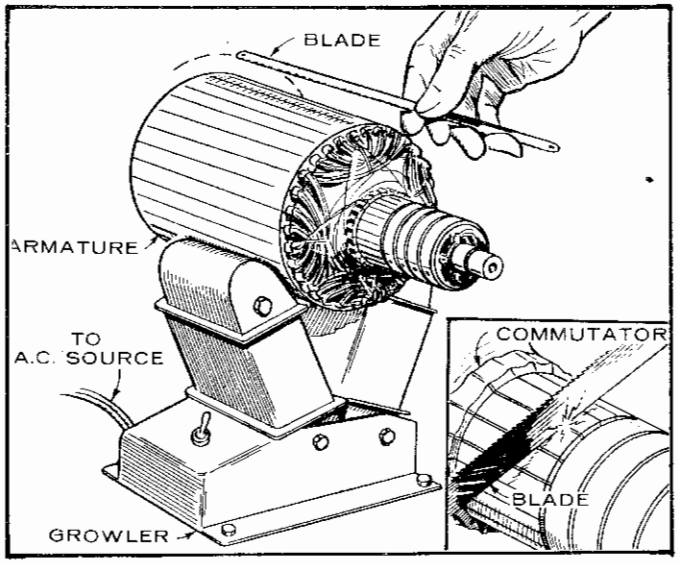


FIGURE 41. TESTING WITH GROWLER

TESTING FIELD WINDING FOR GROUNDS

To test a coil assembly for a ground, disconnect its external leads and touch one test prod to the terminal of one of its leads and the other test prod to the generator frame. If the lamp lights, the coil assembly being tested is grounded. The ground may be in a coil, coil connection, or coil lead. Repair or replace as needed.

TESTING FIELD WINDING FOR OPEN CIRCUIT

To test a coil assembly for an open circuit, disconnect its external leads and touch one test prod to the terminal of one coil winding lead, and the other test prod to the other lead (or leads) of that coil winding. If the lamp does not light, the winding being tested is open. If the fault lies in a connection between coils, or in a coil lead, the connection can be repaired. If it is inside the coil, replace the entire assembly with a new one.

TESTING 4 SLIP RING GENERATOR

If the generator is a single phase model, test between the two slip rings nearest the commutator, and repeat the test between the two rings nearest the ball bearing. In each case the test lamp should glow. If the test is made between the two center rings the test lamp should not glow. If the test lamp does glow, a short circuit between the separate windings is indicated.

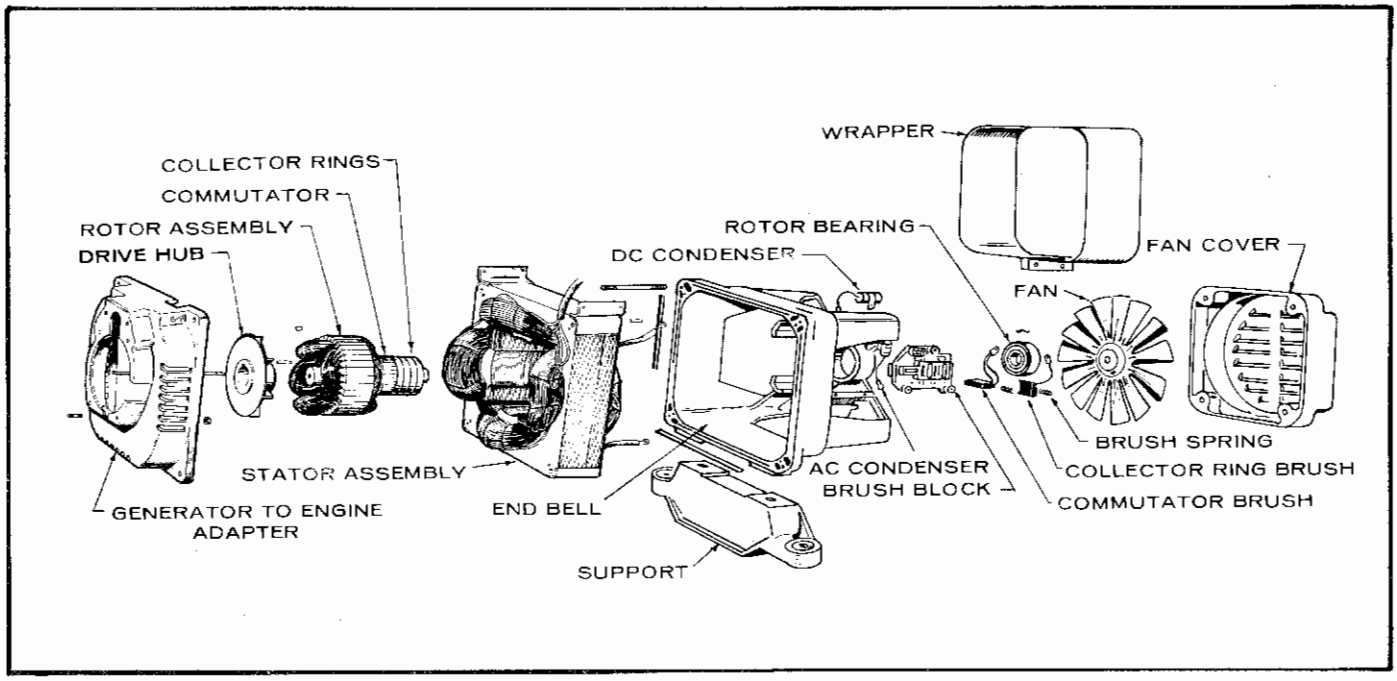


FIGURE 40. GENERATOR ASSEMBLY

To test the DC winding, place the armature in a growler. With the growler current on, pass a smooth steel strip across the commutator segments. Repeat all around the commutator. At some point around the commutator, a spark should occur as the strip contacts two adjacent segments. Rotate the armature slightly and repeat the test. Continue until a spark is obtained between all adjacent segments. If no spark is obtained at some point, an open circuit is indicated.

NOTE: *A short circuit in the winding may prevent sparking. This condition may be indicated by the short circuit test described in the armature short circuit test. Replace an open-circuited armature with a new one.*

BALL BEARING

If replacement of the armature ball bearing becomes necessary, pull the bearing from the shaft with a suitable bearing puller. Be careful not to damage the armature shaft because it must remain true to serve as a turning center when refinishing the commutator or collector rings. Drive the bearing on to the shoulder on the shaft. Use a double-sealed prelubricated ball bearing.

CONTROL SYSTEM

GENERAL

The plant control system controls starting, stopping, battery recharging and provides a means of emergency automatic stopping. The control system and control system defects should be analyzed with the aid of the proper wiring diagram.

The views shown (Onan wiring diagrams) are modified pictorials. Components are shown in their actual positions and normally the top view of each component is shown, for terminal location. Dotted lines show the edges of the control box and indicate the direction from which it is being viewed, i.e. "Top View". All relays are shown in the de-energized position.

MAINTENANCE

Periodically check all connections and contacts in the control system. Blow out accumulated dust with low pressure air. The breaker point gap of the engine mounted centrifugal switch will have to be checked at regular intervals. This gap should be set at .020".

ELECTRIC STARTING

The control starting circuit consists of a heavy duty starting switch, and the stopping circuit simply of an ignition switch that controls current to the ignition coil. If battery charging or optional emergency shut-off circuits are used, refer to the appropriate sections under remote starting control circuits.

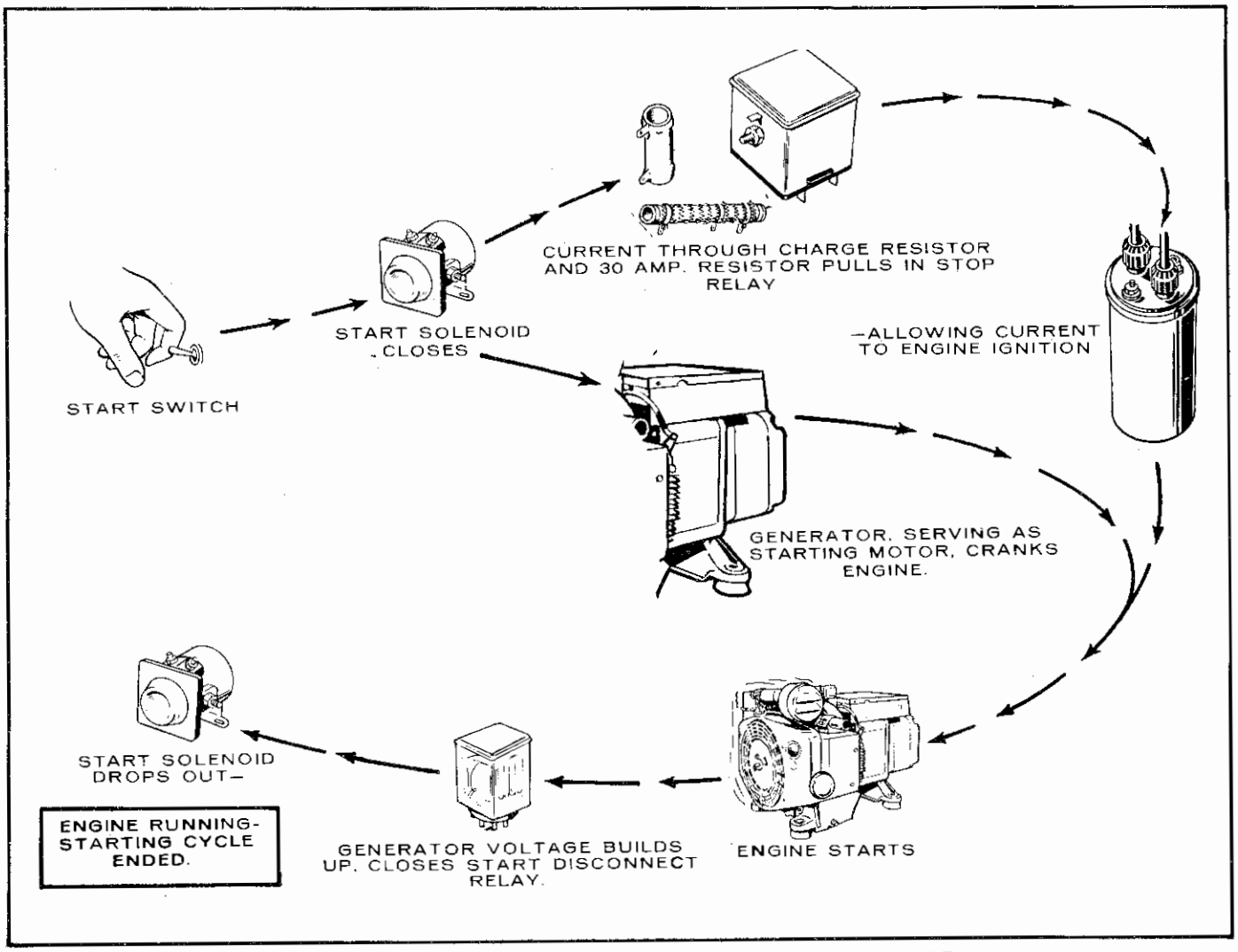


FIGURE 42. STARTING SEQUENCE FOR REVOLVING ARMATURE

TESTING AND REPAIR

These plants use the generator as a starting motor. The control system includes the starting circuit, a battery charging circuit with reverse current relay and optional high temperature and low oil pressure cut-offs.

If any component of the control system fails, replace it. Normally, relays cannot be repaired.

Starting and Stopping System: The revolving armature starting system includes the start solenoid, stop relay and start-disconnect relay. Figure 42 shows a starting cycle. To stop the engine, the stop switch grounds the stop relay, breaking the circuit to the ignition coil.

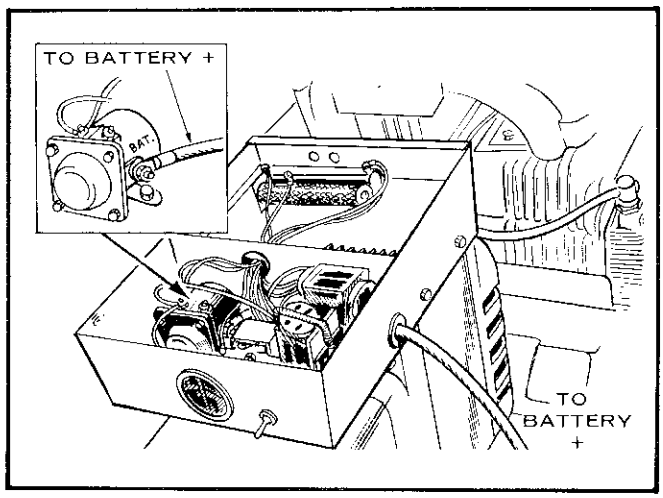


FIGURE 43. START SOLENOID

The starting solenoid controls the heavy currents required by the exciter starting motor(Figure 43).

The Stop Relay controls voltage to the ignition coil. When energized it closes the ignition coil circuit. During starting, the stop relay pulls in at the same time as the start solenoid. The generator's DC output maintains it energized throughout operation. To stop, the stop button grounds the relay, which de-energizes, opening the ignition coil circuit.

NOTE: *This is a 6 volt relay and must be used in series with the 30-ohm voltage dropping resistor.*

Check the coil resistance (it should be about 30-ohms), inspect the contacts, and check contact operation when voltage is applied to the coil. If the contacts are dirty, they can be cleaned with hard paper or gauze moistened with carbon tetrachloride.

The Start-Disconnect Relay is energized by the generator DC output, so it pulls in when the output builds up to 10 or 11 volts and remains energized throughout plant operation. When the relay pulls in, it opens the circuit to the start solenoid coil, opening that solenoid to break the starting circuit. To test this relay, iuspect the contacts, check the coil resistance (it should be 20 to 24-ohms) and check contact operation when the plant starts.

Battery Charging Circuit: The generator DC windings supply current for the battery charging circuit. The current flows through the reverse current relay, charge ammeter and the adjustable charge rate resistor, located outside the control box.

The battery charge rate can be adjusted between 2 and 5 amps by moving the slider on the charge resistor.

The reverse current relay allows current flow only from the generator to the battery and opens when current attempts to flow in the other direction. To test the relay, isolate it by removing the generator connection (GEN). Check for continuity between the battery and generator terminals. Continuity here indicates that the relay contacts are welded together. Measure the resistance from the generator terminal to ground. This should be approximately 112-ohms.

Automatic Emergency Stopping: The optional emergency stopping system includes two separate devices, the high temperature cut-off and low oil pressure cut-off. Both devices are optional equipment.

NOTE: *When the generating plant is used with Load Transfer or Automatic Demand Controls and one of the emergency stopping devices operates, the plant will stop and then crank until the control's cranking limiter opens.*

The High Temperature Cut-off Switch (Optional) is located in the optional air shutter or air duct. Normally closed, it opens when the air temperature reaches 240°F ±6 and closes again when the temperature drops to 195°F ±8. The plant cannot be started again until the switch closes.

The Low Oil Pressure Circuit (Optional) includes a non-adjustable low oil pressure switch and centrifugal switch located on the engine and a latching relay in the control box. The circuit shuts the plant down if oil pressure drops below 7 ± 1 psi and prevents it from restarting until the operator pushes a reset button on the control box.

If low oil pressure occurs, the pressure switch closes, completing the relay coil circuit. The relay pulls in and latches after 15 to 20 seconds. The centrifugal switch is required to prevent the circuit from latching during the plant starting cycle, before oil pressure builds up.

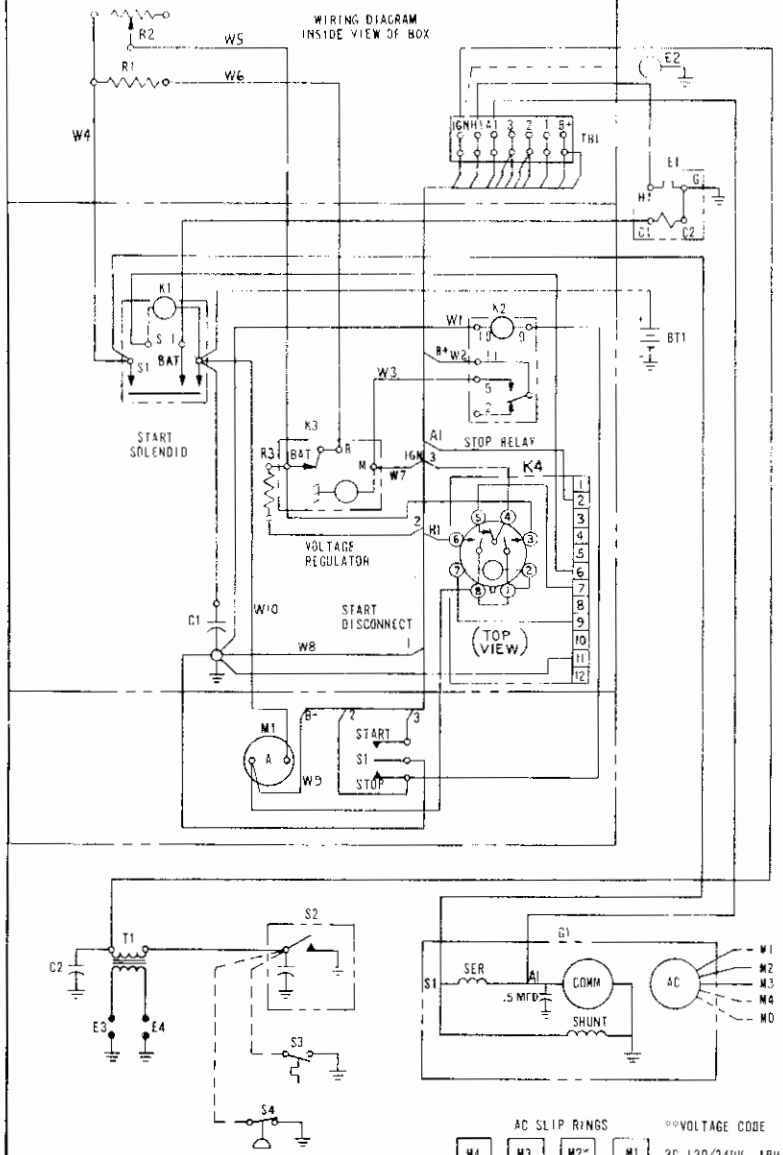
WIRING DIAGRAMS

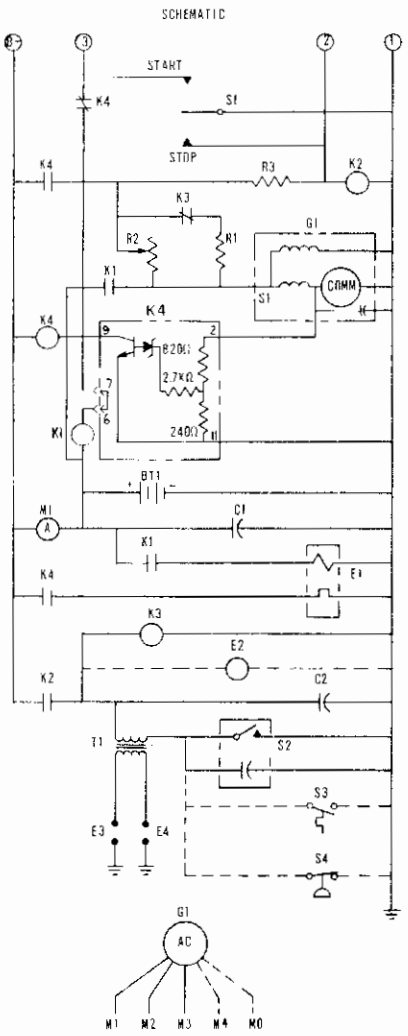
GENERATOR SET 38

MOBILE GENERATOR SET 39

CONTRACTORS MODEL 40

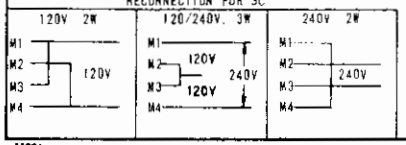
61IC1019





PLACE SILKSCREEN ON INSIDE OF COVER

RECONNECTION FOR 3C



AC SLIP RINGS

M4	M3	M2*	M1	3C 120/240V 1PH
M3	M2	M0*	M1	4 120/208V 3PH
M3	M2	M0*	M1	5 120 240V. 3PH

COMM END — BEARING END

**VOLTAGE CODE

*GROUND AC LEAD ALL OTHERS HAVE 0.1 MFD CAPACITOR TO GROUND

PARTS LIST

REF. DES.	PART NO.	QTY	DESCRIPTION
C1	312A155	1	CAPACITOR 1.0 MFD
K1	307B845	1	RELAY-START SOLENOID
K2	307B1052	1	RELAY-STOP
K3	305B383	1	RELAY-2 STEP VOLTAGE REG
K4	306B231	1	RELAY ASSY-START DISC
	307B1070(REF)	1	RELAY-START DISCONNECT
	300A734 (REF)	1	AMPLIFIER-START DISC
M1	302A58	1	AMMETER-CHARGE 10-0-10
R1	353A6	1	RESISTOR 60, 50 W
R2	304A632	1	RESISTOR 60, 100 W ADJ
R3	394A684	1	RESISTOR & LEAD ASSY
	304A251 (REF)	1	RESISTOR 30Ω, 5 W
S1	308A293	1	SWITCH & LEAD ASSY
	30BP154 (REF)	1	SWITCH START, STOP
TB1	332A745	1	BLOCK-TERMINAL
	332A1321	1	STRIP-MARKER
W1	336A2007	1	LEAD ASSY
W2	336A2005	1	LEAD ASSY
W3	336A2008	1	LEAD ASSY
W4	336A2013	1	LEAD ASSY
W5	336A2014	1	LEAD ASSY
W6	336A2015	1	LEAD ASSY
W7	336A1096	1	LEAD ASSY
W8	336A1045	1	LEAD ASSY
W9	336A1263	1	LEAD ASSY
W10	336A369	1	LEAD ASSY
	98A1876	1	SILKSCREEN-RECONNECTION
	98B2265	1	LABEL-START STOP
	508-1	1	GROMMET
A	331-88	2	GROMMET
B	508P160	1	GROMMET
	301D3301	1	CONTROL BOX
	301B3302	1	COVER-CONTROL BOX

PARTS LIST ENG GEN (REF) 61D1D119

BT1		1	BATTERY, 12V
C2		1	CAPACITOR, 0.1 MFD
E1		1	CHOKE-THERMO MAG
E2		1	PUMP-FUEL
E3,4		2	SPARK PLUG
G1		1	GENERATOR
S2		1	BREAKER & CAP ASSY
S3		1	SWITCH-HIGH AIR TEMP
S4		1	SWITCH-LOW OIL PRESS
T1		1	COIL- IGNITION

C	GENERAL REVISIONS	WB	HHM	7-7-70
B	ADDED 508P160	WB	G.T.	4-27-70
A	WAS QTY 3	WB	G.T.	4-27-70

SUPSDS DWG SAME NO. DATED 5-28-69
COMPLETELY REVISED

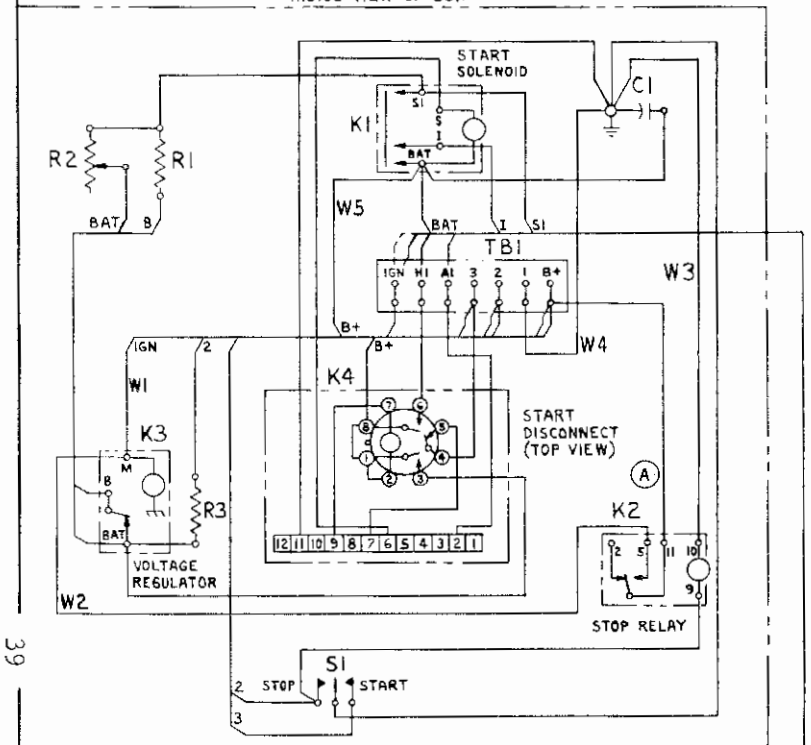
LTR	REVISION	CHK	ENGR	DATE

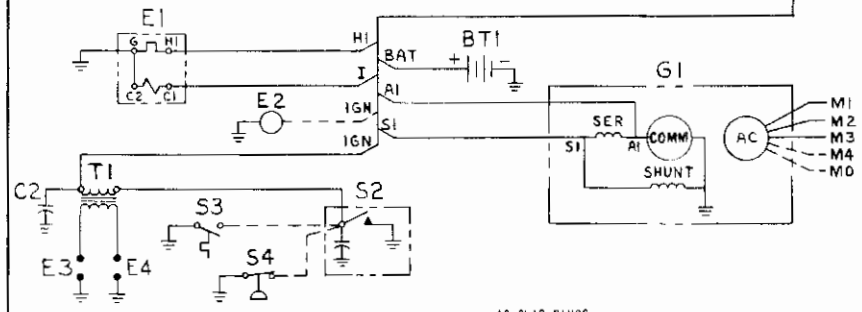
Onan — DIVISION OF STUDEBAKER CORPORATION, Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

MODEL NO		DATE 4-9-70	CHK CDR
-01	NH-**R/1A	ENGR G.F.T.	DR J.W.D.
		NAME WIRING DIAGRAM CONTROL-GEN SET	
	12V REMOTE	DWG NO 61IC1019	

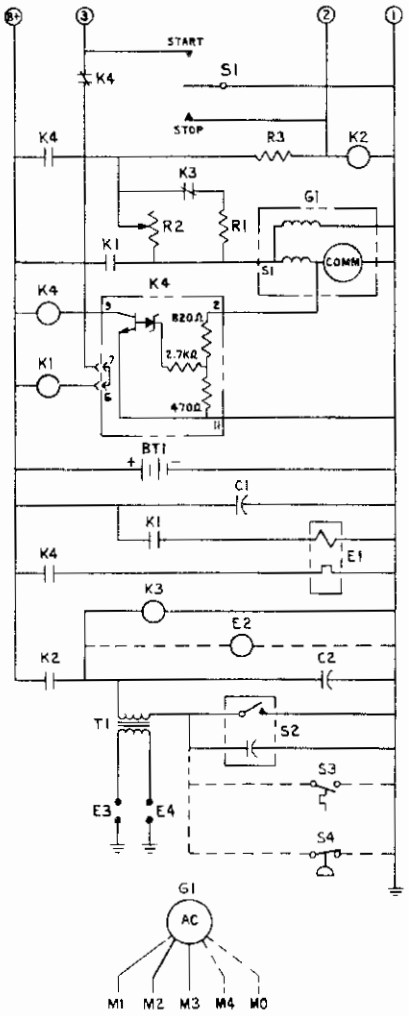
61IC1052

WIRING DIAGRAM
INSIDE VIEW OF BOX





SCHEMATIC

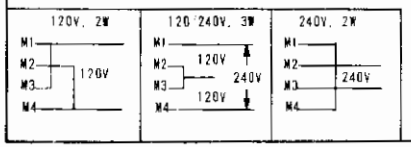


PARTS LIST

REF. DES.	PART NO.	QTY.	DESCRIPTION
C1	312A185	1	CAPACITOR ASSY, 1.0 MFD
K1	307B845	1	RELAY-START SOLENOID
K2	307B1052	1	RELAY-STOP
K3	305B383	1	RELAY-2 STEP VOLTAGE REGULATOR
K4	306B232	1	RELAY ASSY-START DISC
	307B1070(REF)	1	RELAY-START DISCONNECT
	300A734(REF)	1	AMPLIFIER-START DISCONNECT
	304A688	1	RESISTOR & LEAD ASSY
R1	353A6 (REF)	1	RESISTOR, 60Ω, 50 W
	304A689	1	RESISTOR & LEAD ASSY
R2	304A632(REF)	1	RESISTOR, 60Ω, 100 W ADJ
	304A685	1	RESISTOR & LEAD ASSY
R3	304A251(REF)	1	RESISTOR, 30Ω, 5 W
	308A296	1	SWITCH ASSY-
S1	308P154(REF)	1	SWITCH-START, STOP
TB1	332A745	1	TERMINAL BLOCK
	332A1321	1	MARKER STRIP
W1	336A2032	1	LEAD ASSY
W2	336A2030	1	LEAD ASSY
W3	336A2031	1	LEAD ASSY
W4	336A1431	1	LEAD ASSY
W5	336A2033	1	LEAD ASSY
	301D3351	1	CONTROL BOX
	301B3349	1	COVER-CONTROL BOX
	331-88	2	GROMMET
	508-4	1	GROMMET
	98A1876	1	SILKSCREEN-RECONNECTION
	98A2266	1	SILKSCREEN-START, STOP
	PARTS LIST ENG GEN (REF)		
BT1		1	BATTERY, 12V
C2		1	CAPACITOR, 0.1 MFD 250V
E1		1	CHOKE-THERMO MAG
E2		1	PUMP-FUEL
E3,4		2	SPARK PLUG
G1		1	GENERATOR
S2		1	BREAKER & CAP ASSY
*S3		1	SWITCH-HIGH AIR TEMP
*S4		1	SWITCH-LOW OIL PRESS
T1		1	COIL-IGNITION

*WHEN USED

PLACE SILKSCREEN ON INSIDE OF COVER
RECONNECTION FOR 3C



AC SLIP RINGS

3C 120 240V, 1PH
4 120 208V, 3PH
5D 120 240V, 3PH

*GROUND AC LEAD. ALL OTHERS HAVE 0.1 MFD CAPACITOR TO GROUND.

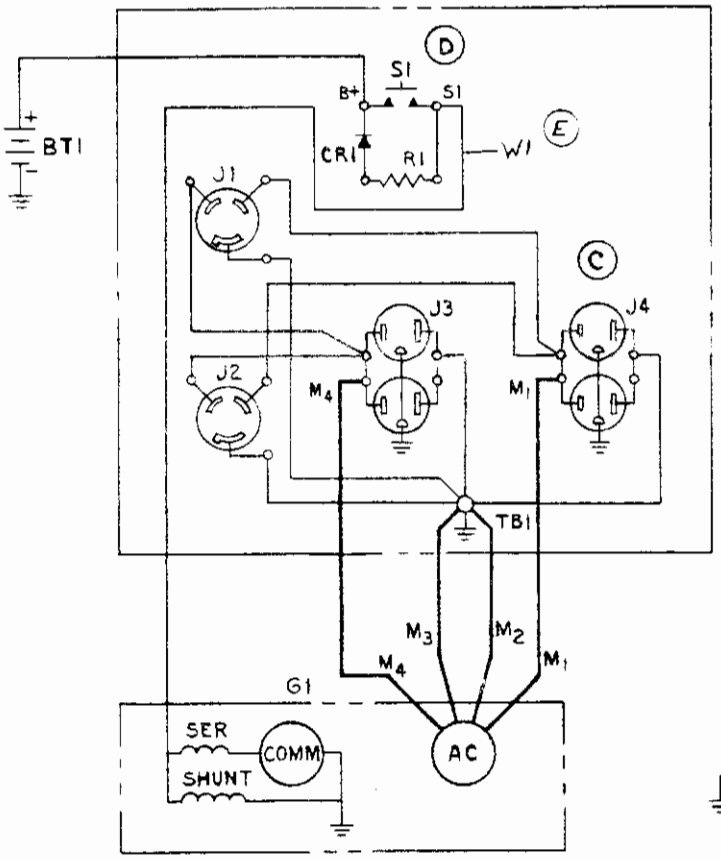
REV			
C	WAS 5	BNT	9-29-70
B	WAS - ** CR	BNT	9-29-70
A	MOVED WIRE FROM X4-2	WB	HBM 3-4-70
SUPSDS DWG SAME NO. DATED 5-4-70			

Onan

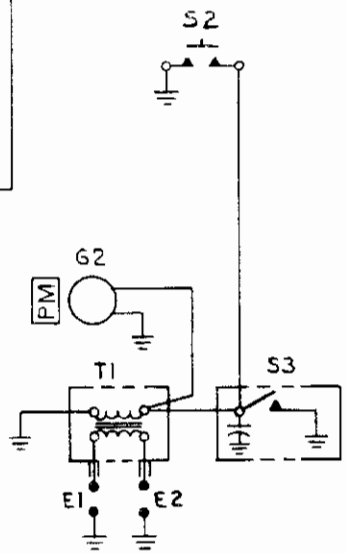
MODEL NO.	DATE	DR.	CH.	APP.
-01 NH-** R/6000A	8-24-70	CDR	HBM	WJB
12V REMOTE	NAME: CONTROL-GEN SET (WIRING DIAGRAM)			
	DWG. NO. 61IC1052			

606B198

REAR VIEW OF PANEL



STOP SWITCH MOUNTED ON BLOWER HSG



PARTS LIST

REF. DES.	PART NO.	QTY	DESCRIPTION
BT1		1	BATTERY-12V
CR1	305P235	1	RECTIFIER
	305A256	1	HEAT SINK
E1,2		2	SPARK PLUG
G1		1	GENERATOR
G2		1	MAGNETO
J1,2	323-11	2	RECEPTACLE-TWISTLOCK, 240V
J3,4	323P184	2	RECEPTACLE-DUPLEX, 120V
	306A3	2	JUMPER
R1	304A46	1	RESISTOR, 50W, 10Ω
S1	308A28	1	SWITCH-START
S2		1	SWITCH-STOP
S3		1	BREAKER & CAPACITOR ASSY
T1		1	IGNITION COIL
(A) TB1	332A517	1	TERMINAL-GND
	301D3336	1	CONTROL BOX
	301B3337	1	PANEL-RECEPTACLE
	98A2280	1	SILKSCREEN-CONTROL
	508-1	1	GROMMET
	508A2	1	GROMMET
	508-8	1	GROMMET
W1	336A2076	1	LEAD ASSY
	800-24	1	SCREW-HHC, 5/16-18 x 1/2
	850-45	1	WASHER-LK, 5/16
	862-15	1	NUT-HEX, 5/16-18
	898-26	6"	SLEEVING-INSULATION, 5/8

LET.	REVISION	CKR	DATE
E	ADDED W1	G.T.	1-11-71
D	REVERSED S1, R1 & CR1	G.T.	12-17-70
C	TURNED J3 & J4 180°	HBM	10-13-70
B	ADDED 50 CY MODEL	G.T.	8-31-70
A	ADDED TB1	HBM	8-6-70

Onan DIVISION OF STUDEBAKER CORPORATION Minneapolis, Minnesota

DATE 7-15-70	DR CDR	CKR HBM	
NAME CONTROL-ENG GEN (WIRING DIAGRAM)			
DWG NO 606B198			

(B)

	MODEL NO	
-01	5.5NH-53E/2236A	6.5NH-3E/2236A
	120/240V, 1PH, 4W, 50 CY	120/240 V, 1PH, 4 W, 60 CY

606B198