

Generaatorite kasutus- ja hooldusjuhend



R33C3

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1. Eessõna

1.1. Üldised soovitused

Käesolevas juhises sisalduv teave lähtub trükkimise hetkel meie käsutuses olevatest tehniliklistest andmetest. Kuna tegeleme pidevalt oma toodete täiustamisega, on võimalik, et need andmed muutuvad ilma eelneva teavitamiseta.

Lugege hoolikalt läbi ohutusjuhised, et vältida õnnetusi, ohuolukordi või kahjustusi. Neid juhiseid tuleb alati järgida.

Et generaator töötaks võimalikult töhusalt ning selle eluga oleks võimalikult pikk, tuleb hooldustööd viia läbi vastavalt sellele juhendile lisatud hooldusvälpade tabelitele. Kui generaatorit kasutatakse väga tolmuses keskkonnas või rasketes töötingimustes, tuleb teatud hooldusvälpasid muuta lühemaks.

Jälgige, et köiki seadistusi ja parandustöid teostaks isikud, kes on saanud selleks asjakohase koolituse. Meie töökodade töötajatel on vastav kvalifikatsioon ja nad on suutelised vastama köikidele teie küsimustele. Samuti on nad suutelised varustama teid vajalike varuosadega ja pakkuma muid teenuseid; ühtlasi on meie töökodades kvalifitseeritud töötajad parandavate ja ennetavate hooldustööde läbiviimiseks ja keerulisemate remonditööde tegemiseks.

Generaatori vasaku ja parema külje vaated on esitatud generaatori tagant vaadates (radiaator paikneb eespool).

Märkus: mõnedes generaatoritele paigaldatud mootorite kasutusjuhendites on tutvustatud kasutatavaid juhtplokke ning on kirjeldatud mootori käivitamise ja peatamise toiminguid.

Meie generaatorid on varustatud teatud kindlate juhtplokkide tüüpidega, seetõttu tuleb asjakohaseks lugeda üksnes meie generaatoritele paigaldatud juhtplokkide kohta esitatud dokumentatsiooni.

Seejuures võivad teatud mootorid generaatorite valmistamise eripärade tõttu olla varustatud spetsiifiliste elektriühendustega, mida mootorite juhendites ei kirjeldata.

1.2. Hoiatused

Selles juhendis on hoiatustekstid esitatud järgmiselt.

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|  Vahetu oht. | Märgib vahetut ohtu, mis võib põhjustada surma või raskeid kehavigastusi. Näidatud tähise eiramine võib endaga kaasa tuua tõsiseid tagajärgi juuresolevate isikute elule ja tervisele. |
| OHTLIK! | |

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|  Võimalik oht. | Tähistab võimalikku ohtlikku olukorda. Tähise eiramine võib endaga kaasa tuua kergeid kehavigastusi juresolevatele isikutele või materiaalset kahju. |
| TÄHELEPANU! | |

1.3. Piltkujutised ja nende tähendused

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| Tähelepanu: üldine oht. | Lugege kindlasti seadme juhendit. | Tähelepanu: elektrist lähtuv oht. | Diislikütus. | Õliga täitmine. | Jahutusvedelikuga täitmine. |
| | | | | | |
| Tähelepanu: kõrge temperatuur. | Tähelepanu: pöörlevad või liikuvad osad. | Tähelepanu: ohtlik, automaatne käivitumine. | Kütuse tankimine. | Õlivahetus. | Jahutusvedeliku vahetus. |
| | | | | | |
| Tähelepanu: plahvatusohtlikud ained, plahvatusoh. | Tähelepanu: korrodeerivad ained. | Maandus. | Kütusesüsteemi välised liitmikud. | Kogumispaagi tühjendamine. | Kogumispaagi kõrge tase. |
| | | | | | |
| Veega loputamine ja survepesu keelatud. | Lahtine leek ja suitsetamine keelatud. | Tuleohtlik toode; lahtine leek ja suitsetamine keelatud | Kütuse jurudevooluklapp. | Juurdepääsuluuk. | Enne iga eelsoojendust lisage jahutusvedelikku. |
| | | | | | |
| Lugege juhendit. | Silmade kaitsmine kohustuslik. | Nägemise ja kuulmise kaitsmine kohustuslik. | Oht: ärge avage luuke, kui generaator töötab. | Tähelepanu: avage luugid enne generaatori käivitamist. | Aku väljalülitamine. |
| | | | | | |
| Kohustuslik töstepunkt. | Töstekahvli paiknemise koht. | Ohuklass 3: tuleohtlik vedelik. | Transpordialused, eemaldage enne paigaldamist. | | Rihmade kinnitamine: veorihmade asetus ja generaatori tõkiste paigutamine. |

Joonis 1: Piltkujutised

1.4. Ohutusnõuded

Käesolevas juhendis on esitatud olulised juhised, mida tuleb järgida generaatori ja aku paigaldamisel ja hooldamisel.

Ebaselguse või kahtluse korral mõne selles juhendis toodud punkti suhtes võtke seadme kasutamiseks vajalike selgituste ja juhiste saamiseks ühendust lähima edasimüüjaga. Toodud juhiseid tuleb igal juhul järgida, et tagada inimeste ja seadmete ohutus. Lisaks juhendis toodud teabele tuleb juhinduda õigusaktidega sätestatud kohalikest ja riiklikest eeskirjadest.

1.4.1 Üldnõuded

Seadme paigaldamine

Seadme paigaldaja peab koostama dokumendi, mis kirjeldab paigaldamisel tehtud võimalikke muudatusi seadmete juures.

Seadme kasutamine

- Enne mis tahes sekkumist:

- Nimetage käitamise eest vastutav isik.
- Vastutava isiku ülesanne on valvata otseselt või kaudselt seadme kasutamise ning ohutus- ja kasutuseeskirja täitmise üle.
- Vastutav isik peab hoolega läbi lugema kõik seadmega kaasas olnud dokumendid.

- Töötajate teavitamine:

- Meenutage töötajatele regulaarselt hooldus- ja kasutusnõudeid.
- Mis tahes küsimuste puhul seoses seadmega ja töötajate koolitusega pöörduge edasimüüja poole.
- Andke tootja juhendid töötajate käsutusse (võimaluse korral töökohal).

- Töötajate ja seadmete kaitmine:

- Kandke sobivaid röivaid.
- Hoidke töötavast seadmest eemale.
- Hoidke kõrvalised isikud ja loomad seadmost eemal. Järgige seda nõuet ka siis, kui masin on seisatud.
- Kaitske seadet vee ja ilmastiku mõjude eest.
- Enne seadme käivitamist paigaldage kaitsekatted ja sulgege kõik juurdepääsuluugid.
- Enne mootori käivitamist veenduge, et õhufilter ja heitgaaside ärastus on nõuetekohaselt paigaldatud.
- Järgige kütuse kasutamise kohta kehtivaid nõudeid.
- Jahutussüsteemis on keelatud kasutada merevett või muud elektrolüütilist või korrodeerivat ainet.
- Reguleerige seadet vastavalt tootja ettekirjutustele.
- Veenduge, et seade töötab nõuetekohaselt.
- Haagisel paikneva seadme puhul aktiveerige seisupidur, kui seade on viidud kasutuskohale. Tõkiste paigaldamisel kallakul veenduge, et keegi ei viibi haagise liikumisteel.

Seadme hooldamine

- Töötajate pädevus:

- Veenduge, et seadet hooldav töötaja on saanud vastava koolituse.

- Töötajate kaitse:

- Kandke sobivaid kaitserõivaid ja kaitseprille.
- Eemaldage kõik isiklikud esemed, mis võivad hooldamise ajal ette jäädva, nt käekell, kett jne.
- Asetage juhtpaneelile silt, mis keelab seadme käivitamise.
- Lahutage aku (ja vajadusel pneumokäiviti) enne, kui asute hooldustöid tegema.
- Käsitsege seadet oskuslikult ja töötajaid ohtu seadmata.
- Lekete tuvastamisel kandke kindlasti kaitsekindaid.
- Kontrollige regulaarselt, kas kaitsevarustus on töökorras.

- Seadme kaitse:

- Kasutage heas korras ja tööülesannetele vastavaid tööriistu. Enne töö alustamist tehke juhisel endale täpselt selgeks.
- Järgige hooldustabelit ja selle ettekirjutusi. Tolmusters või ebasoodsates tingimustes tuleb teatud hooldusvälpasid lühendada.
- Veenduge, et masinale paigaldatud varuosad pärinevad edasimüüjalt.
- Käsitsege seadet oskuslikult ja ilma seda kahjustamata.
- Asendage seadmel iga puuduv või loetamatu turvasümbol.

Märkus: pöörlevate osade kaitsmete kinnituspoldid on varustatud kinnitusseibidega. Tervikliku paigalduse tagamiseks on nende kinnituspolte eemaldamisel keelatud kasutada elektrilisi või pneumaatilisi kruvikeerajaid.

- Seadme puhastamine:

- Pühkige kõik öli-, kütuse- ja jahutusvedeliku plekid puhta lapiga ära.
- Kasutage üksnes lubatud puhastuslahuseid.
- Keelatud puhastusmeetodid ja -vahendid:
 - bensiin või muud kergsüttivad ained;
 - klori või ammoniaaki sisaldav seobilahus;
 - survepuhasti.

- Lisanõue:

- Vajadusel pöörduge esindusse, et tellida järgmisi teenuseid:
 - vastus mis tahes küsimusele seadme kohta;
 - töötaja koolitus;
 - hooldusdokumentide kättesaamine;
 - varuosade kättesaamine;
 - parandus või ennetav hooldus.

Kasutuskoht

- Hoolitus:
 - Puhastage kasutuskohta regulaarselt sobiva puhastusseadmega.
 - Ohtlike või kergsüttivate ainete hoidmist ruumides tuleb piirata vastavalt kasutuse nõuetele.
- Juurdepääs:
 - Keelake körvaliste isikute vaba juurdepääs hoonesse, välja arvatud käitaja nimetatud isikud.
- Keskonnakaitse:
 - Väljutage ja kallake mootoriöli selleks otstarbeks ettenähtud mahutisse (kasutatud öli võib kallata kütusekanistritesse).
 - Jäätmete pöletamine vabas õhus on keelatud.
 - Viige settinud vedelik ja jäätmed spetsiaalsesse kätluspunkti.

1.4.2 Elektrivooluga seotud ohtude vältimise juhised

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|  OHTLIK | ELEKTRISEADMED - ELEKTRILOÖGI OHT |  |
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- Lugege hoolikalt tootja andmesilti. Seal on kirjas pingi, võimsuse, voolutugevuse ja sageduse näitajad. Kontrollige vastavust toidetava paigaldisega.
- Tehke elektriühendused vastavalt asukohariigi standarditele ja eeskirjadele ning maanduse tüübile.
- Seadme ja elektrivõrgu ühendamise erijuhtudel pöörduge vastava väljaõppega elektriku poole.
- Enne paigaldus- ja hooldustöid võtke seade vooluvõrgust välja (seade, aku ja võrk peavad olema pingevabad).
- Ühendage juhtmed vastavalt tootja elektriskeemile.
- Seadet käsitsedes hoidke käed-jalad alati kuivad.
- Ärge kunagi puutuge katmata juhtmeid või lahutatud ühendusi.
- Kasutage ja hoidke juhtmeid heas seisukorras, isoleeritult ning õigesti ja lõplikult ühendatult.
- Vahetage elektrilöögi vastane kaitsevarustus välja täpselt samasuguse varustuse vastu (omadustelt ja nimiväärtuselt).
- Kasutage üksnes painduvaid ja vastupidavaid, kummist kestaga kaableid, mis vastavad normile IEC 245-4, või sellega samaväärseid kaableid.
- Pange kaitsekorgid (sulgurid) pärrast iga hooldustööd tagasi.

Märkus: seadmega kaasas olnud elektrivarustus vastab standardile NF C15.100 (Prantsusmaa) või asjaomaste riikide standarditele.

1.4.3 Juhised esmaabi kohta elektrilöögi korral

Elektrilöögi korral toimige nii:

1. Vältige otsest kokkupuudet pinge all oleva juhtme ja kannatanu kehaga.
2. Eemaldage seade kohe vooluvõrgust ja aktiveerige avariipidur.
Märkus : voolu all oleva juhtme läbilöökamiseks võib kasutada kirvest. Vältige hoolega sellest tulenevat elektrikaart.
3. Kui seadmeni ulatumine ei ole võimalik, eemaldage kannatanu pinge alt kuiva puitlati, kuivade riitev või muu elektrit mittejuhtiva materjaliga.
4. Eemalduge koos kannatanuga ohualast.
5. Kutsuge abi.
6. Hingamisraskuste korral tehke otsekohe kunstlikku hingamist.
7. Südame seiskumise korral tehke südamemassaaži.



1.4.4 Tulekahju, põletuste ja plahvatusohu vältimisega seotud juhised



OHT!

| | | |
|------|---|------|
| | KÜTUSED / TULEOHTLIKUD TOOTED / SURVEVEDELIKUD - PÕLETUSOHT! - - TULEOHT! - - PLAHVATUSOHT! - | |
|------|---|------|

1. Enne iga kävitamist eemaldage kõik kergestisüttivad või plahvatusohtlikud ained/esemed (bensiin, öli, riidetükid jne).
2. Keelatud on asetada põlevaineid seadme kuumadele detailidele (nt heitgaasitorule).
3. Vältige kokkupuudet seadme kuumade osadega (nt heitgaasitoruga).
4. Seadke sisse seadme nõuetekohaseks jahutamiseks vajalik ventilatsioon.
5. Enne radiaatori korgi eemaldamist oodake, kuni mootor on täielikult seiskunud ja jahtunud.
6. Enne seadme kinnikatmist (vastavalt vajadusele) oodake, kuni seade on täielikult seiskunud ja jahtunud.
7. Vabastage õhu, kütuse ja jahutusvedeliku torustikud rõhu alt, enne kui eemaldate või võtate lahti torud, voolikud või liitmikud.
8. Jälgige, et töötav seade oleks statsionaarselt paigal.

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| | Seadme paigaldamisel sõidukile või muule liikuvalle platvormile tuleb teha vastav uuring, mis võtaks arvesse generaatori kasutamise iseärasusi. |
| TÄHELEPANU! | |

Kütused

- Järgige seadme ja kütuse (bensiini, diislikütuse ja gaasi) kasutamise kohta kehtivaid kohalikke nõudeid.
- Tankige kütust seisatud mootoriga (välja arvatud juhul, kui seadmel on automaatne täitesüsteem).
- Mahuti täitmise ajal on keelatud suitsetada, kasutada lahtist tuld või tekitada sädemeid.
- Tagage kaitse tulekahju ja plahvatuste vastu.
- Vahetage torud välja kohe, kui nende seisukord seda nõuab.



Ölid

1. Enne igasugust sekkumist tehke kindlaks, et süsteem ei oleks enam röhu all.
2. Vältige igasugust kokkupuudet kuuma öliga.
3. Enne öli lisamist oodake, kuni mootor on täielikult seiskunud ja jahtunud.
4. Enne mootori käivitamist asetage kohale öli täiteava kork.
5. Keelatud on katta seade õhukese ölikihiga kaitseks rooste vastu.

Aku

- Keelatud on suitsetada, viibida lahtise leegiga või tekitada sädemeid akude läheduses (eriti kui akusid laetakse).

Toitegaas (gaasiga töötavatel generaatoritel)

- Küsige gaasi tarnijalt LPG ja maagaasi kasutusjuhendeid ja andmelehti.
- Gaasipaigaldise parandamiseks pöörduge vastava ala spetsialisti poole.
- Tankige gaasi üksnes välitingimustes ja vastavalt kohalikele eeskirjadele, eemal lahtisest tulest, kõrvalistest isikutest ja loomadest.
- Kontrollige gaasitorustiku hermeetilisust seebiveega ja surve all olevaid torusid lekketuvastajaga.
- Mahuti täitmise ajal ja generaatori läheduses on keelatud suitsetada, kasutada lahtist tuld või tekitada sädemeid.

1.4.5 Mürgistusohu välimisega seotud juhised



OHT!

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | HEITGAAS - MÜRGISED AINED - MÜRGITUSE OHT! - | |
|--|---|--|

Heitgaas

- Tagage piisav õhutus heitgaaside eemaldamiseks ja nende kogunemise välimiseks.
- Järgige seadme ja kütuse (bensiini, diislikütuse ja gaasi) kasutamise kohta kehtivaid kohalikke nõudeid.
- Kontrollige regulaarselt heitgaaside ärastust.
- Vahetage torud välja kohe, kui nende seisukord seda nõub.



Märkus: heitgaasis sisalduv süsinikoksiid võib olla eluohtlik, kui selle osakaal sisseehingatavas õhus on liiga suur.

Roostetörjevahend jahutusvedelikus (*sisaldab aluseid*)

- Lugege pakendil olevaid ettekirjutusi.
- Hoidke toode lastele kättesaadamus kohas.
- Ärge neelake alla.
- Vältige pikajalist või korduvat kokkupuudet nahaga.
- Vältige tingimata kokkupuudet silmadega.

Kokkupuutel silmadega:

1. Peske silmi kohe rohke veega vähemalt 15 minuti vältel.
2. Kutsuge viivitamatult arst.

Kokkupuutel nahaga:

1. Peske rohke vee ja seebiga.
2. Kutsuge viivitamatult arst.

Kütused ja ölid

- Ärge hingake sisse.
- Tagage piisav õhutus.
- Kasutage sobivat maski.

Akude elektrolüüt

- Vältige kokkupuudet naha ja silmadega.
- Kandke elektrolüüdi käsitsemisel kaitseprille, sobivaid kaitseröivaid ja vastupidavaid kindaid.



Kui elektrolüüdi pritsmeid satub silma:

1. Loputage kohe voolava vee ja 10%-lise boorhappe lahusega.
2. Kutsuge viivitamatult arst.

1.4.6 Masina käsitsemisega seotud ohtude välimise juhised



OHT!



TEISALDUSTÖÖD - KUKKUMISE OHT!



1. Valige teisaldusseadmed vastavalt teisaldataava generaatori tüübile. Veenduge, et teisaldusseadmete võimsus on piisav.
2. Veenduge, et teisaldusseadmed on töökorras.
3. Järgige selles juhendis kirjeldatud teisaldusjuhiseid ja teisaldataval seadmel paiknevaid sümboleid.
4. Teisaldatava koormuse all seismine on keelatud.

Märkus: seadme tõsteaasad on ette nähtud üksnes seadme tõstmiseks. Kui seadmele on paigaldatud lisavarustust, tuleb teha uuring, et määratada kindlaks koostu raskuskese, ning kontrollida seadme struktuuri ja tõsteaasade mehaanilist jäikust.

1.4.7 Müraga seotud ohtude välimise juhised



OHTLIK!

KÕRGE MÜRATASE - KUULMISKAHJUSTUSTE OHT



- Kasutage generaatori lächedal töötades kindlasti sobivaid kõrvaklappe.

Märkus: Kui generaatorit kasutatakse siseruumides, kus müratase sõltub paigaldustingimustest, ei ole võimalik kasutusjuhendis mürataset täpsustada. Kuna pikaajaline kasutus kõrge mürataseme juures võib põhjustada püsivaid kuulmiskahjustusi, tuleb pärast paigaldamist teha akustilised mõõtmised mürataseme määramiseks ning võtta vajadusel ennetavad meetmed.

2. Üldine kirjeldus

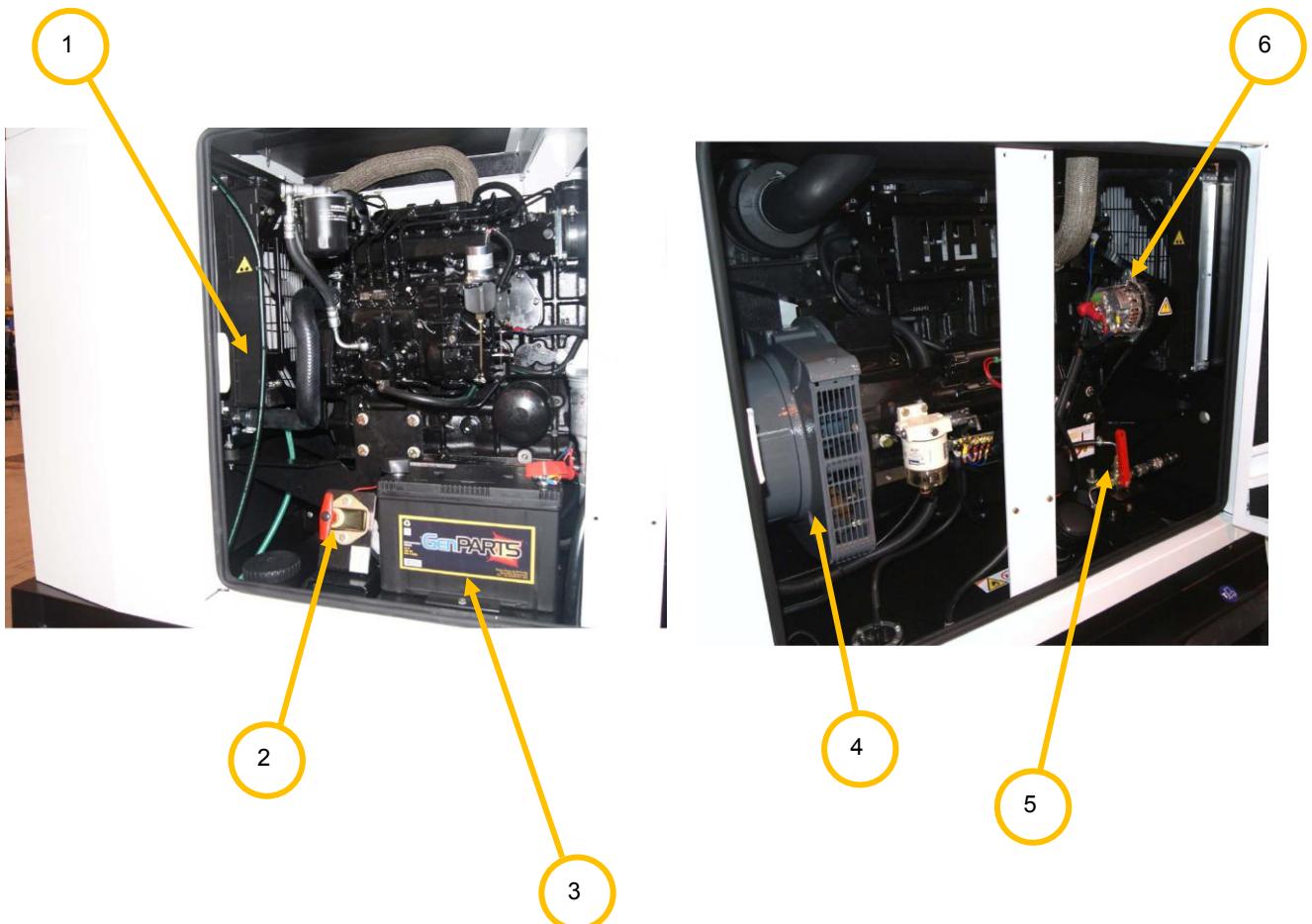
2.1. Generaatori kirjeldus

Üldvaade



Joonis 2: Generaatori üldine kirjeldus

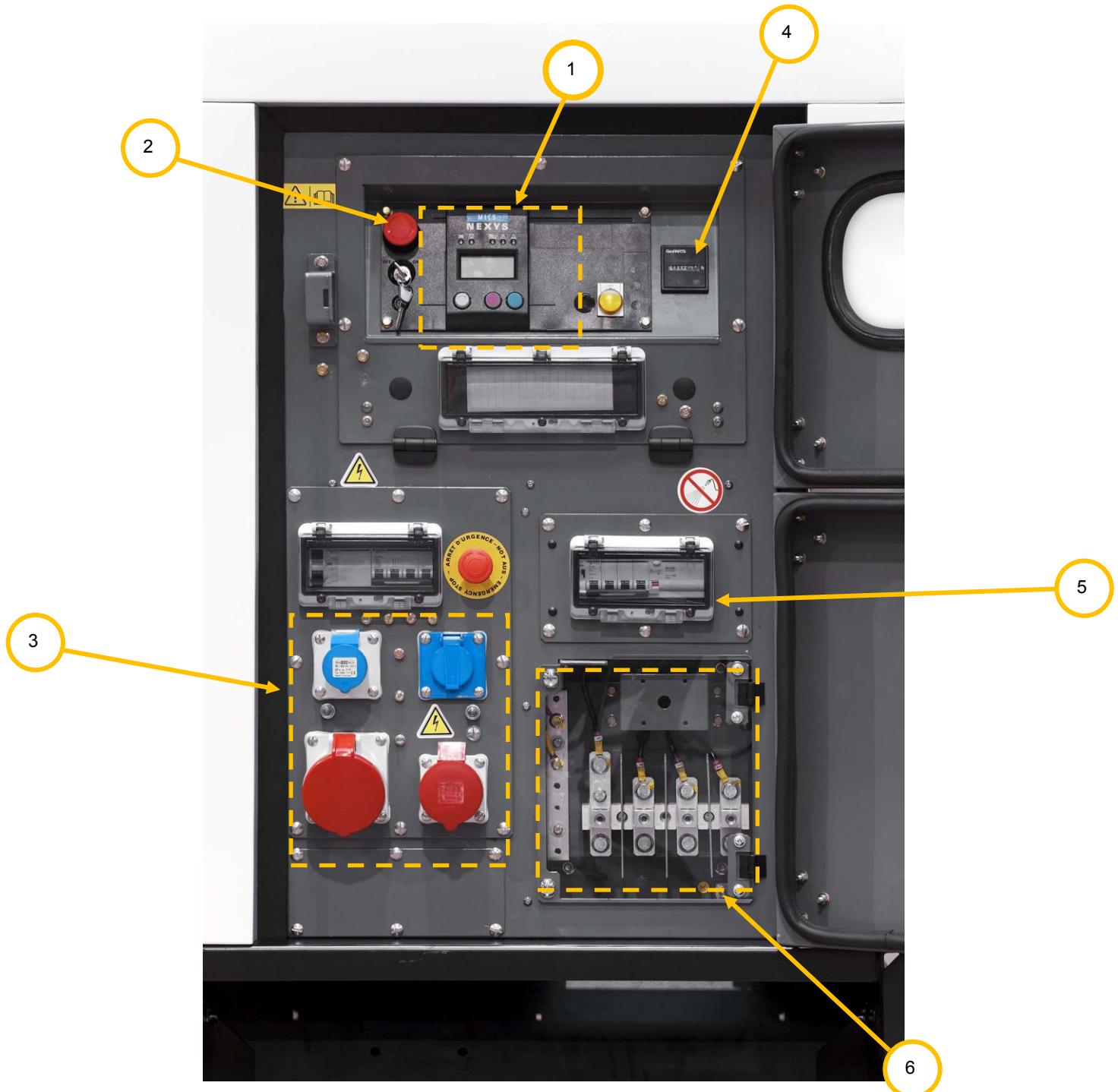
| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Luuk teostamiseks | hooldustööde | 4 | Juhtploki juurdepääsuluuk |
| 2 | Tõsteaas | | 5 | Võimsuspaneeli juurdepääsuluuk |
| 3 | Tõstekahvli paigutuskohad | | 6 | Veopunkt |



Joonis 3: Generaatori üldine kirjeldus (järg)

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Kaitsevõre | 4 | Muundur |
| 2 | Aku katkestuslüliti | 5 | Klapp välise kütuseallika jaoks. (lisavarustuses) |
| 3 | Käivitusaku | 6 | Voolumuundur |

Juhitseadmed



Joonis 4: Generaatori üldine kirjeldus (juhtplokk)

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | Juhtplokk | 4 | Tunniloendur |
| 2 | Avariiseiskamine | 5 | Võimsuskatkestuslülit |
| 3 | Pistikupesade paneel | 6 | Ühendusklemmid |

Märkus: Fotol on kujutatud Nexys juhtplokiga generaator.

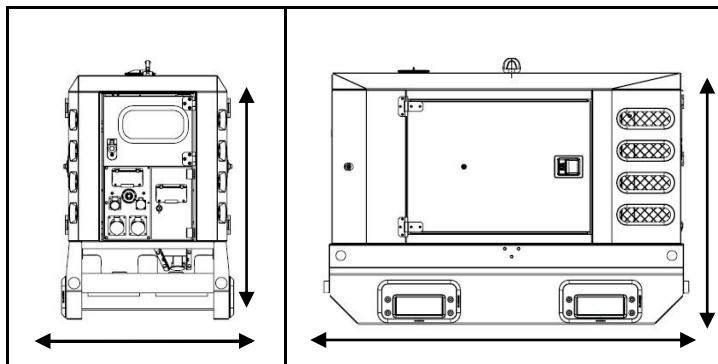
2.2. Tehnilised andmed

Generaatori seeria / tüüp

RENTAL POWER / R33C3

Kaal ja mõõtmel

Mõõtmel on antud suure kütusepaagiga



Mõõtmel l x w x h :

2200 mm x 1000 mm x 1528 mm

Netokaal:

1100 kg tühjalt / 1300 kg töövalmis olekus

Katted:

M3127

Helirõhu tase 1m kaugusel: 72 dB(A)

Lubatud hälve : 0,66

Võimsus

| Voolupinge | Sagedus | Faase | Võimsusfaktor | Maksimaalne voolutugevus | Hädaabivõimsus ⁽¹⁾ kW / kVA | Põhivõimsus ⁽²⁾ kW / kVA |
|------------|---------|-------|---------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 400/230 | 50 | 3 | 0.8 | 48 | 26.4 / 33 | 24 / 30 |

(1) *ESP: Stand by võimsus, mida kasutatakse muutuva koormusega tarbija puhul hädaolukorras kooskõlas standardiga ISO 8528-1 kuni 200 tunni kestel aastas; selle töörežiimi juures ei ole ette nähtud ülekoormust.*

(2) *PRP: Muutuva koormusega tarbija puhul pidevalt kasutatav põhivõimsus, mille tundide arv aastas on standardi ISO 8528-1 kohaselt piiratud ning mille puhul on standardi ISO 3046-1 kohaselt lubatud 10% suurune ülekoormus ühe tunni jooksul iga 12 tunni järel.*

Kasutustingimused:

sissevõetava õhu temperatuur ESP/PRP korral 40 °C, kõrgus merepinnast kuni 1000 m, suhteline õhuniiskus 60%.

Mootori andmed

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Tootja / mudel | MITSUBISHI S4S-Z361SD |
| Tüüp | 4 atmosfäärirõhul tsüklit |
| Silindrite paigutus | 4 XL |
| Silindrimaht | 3,33 l |
| Pöörlemiskiirus | 1500 p/min |
| Maksimaalne hädaabivõimsus/põhivõimsus nimipööretel | 31,3 / 28,3 kW |
| Reguleerimisviis | Mehaaniline |

Kütusekulu

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 100% põhivõimsuse korral | 8,6 l/h |
|--------------------------|---------|

Kütus

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Kütuse liik | Diislikütus |
| Suure kütusepaagi mahutavus | 220 l |

Määrimine

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Õlikarteri maht koos filtriga | 10 l |
| Minimaalne õlirõhk | 1 baar |
| Nominaalne õlirõhk | 3,9 baari |
| Õlikulu (100% koormuse korral) | 0,08 l/h |
| Õlikarteri maht | 9 l |
| Määardeaine liik | Genlub |

Jahutussüsteem

| | |
|---|--------|
| Jahutussüsteemi maht koos radiaatoriga | 8,5 l |
| Jahutusvedeliku maksimaalne temperatuur | 105 °C |

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Ventilaatori võimsus | 0,8 kW |
| Jahutusvedeliku tüüp | Gencool |
| Termostaat | 76,5 – 90 °C |

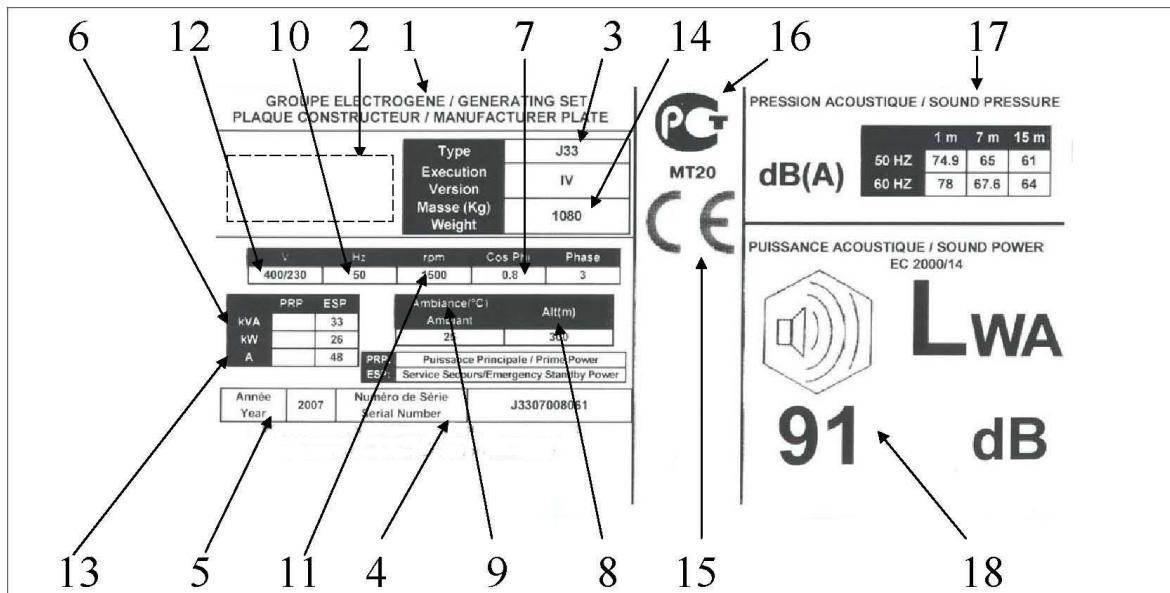
| Muunduri andmed | |
|---|---|
| • Vastab standarditele NEMA MG21, UTE NF C51.111, VDE 0530, BS 4999, CEI 34.1, CSA | • Muundur on kaitstud lühiühenduste vastu • Vaakumimmutus, epoksüüdmähised, kaitseklass IP23 |
| Tüüp | AT00461T |
| Faaside arv | 3 |
| Võimsustegur (cos Phi) | 0.8 |
| Mähiste arv | 4 |
| Ergutusviis | AREP |
| Pingeregulaator | R438 |
| Pukside arv | 1 |

| Juhtplokk (-plokid) | |
|----------------------------|---|
| NEXYS | <p>Põhiandmed Sagedusemõõtja, voltmeeter, ampermeeter Häired ja vead Ölirõhk, veetemperatuur, generaator ei käivitu, liiga suur kiirus, muunduri minimaalne/maksimaalne kiirus, madal kütusetase, avariipeatamine Mootori parameetrid Tunniloendur, mootori kiirus, aku voolupinge, kütuse tase, õhu eelsoojendus</p>  |
| TELYS | <p>Põhiandmed Voltmeeter, ampermeeter, sagedusemõõtja Häired ja vead Ölirõhk, veetemperatuur, generaator ei käivitu, liiga suur kiirus, muunduri minimaalne/maksimaalne kiirus, avariipeatamine Mootori parameetrid Tunniloendur, ölirõhk, vee temperatuur, kütuse tase, mootori kiirus,aku voolupinge</p>  |

2.3. Generaatorite tunnusandmed

Generaatorite ja nende komponentide tunnusandmed on märgitud andmeplaadile.

Kõikide generaatorite põhiosade (mootor, muundur...) täpseid tunnusandmeid on kirjeldatud tootjate esitatud dokumentides, mis on lisatud käesolevale juhendile.



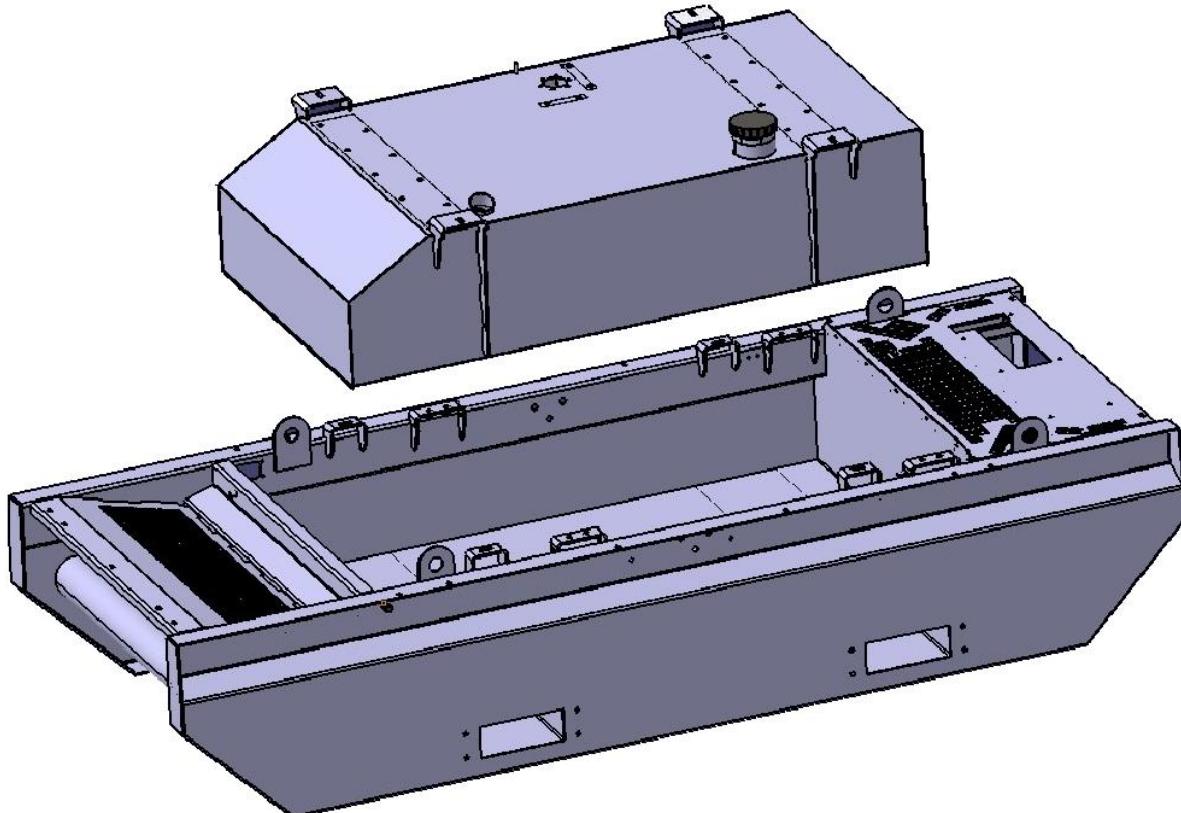
| | |
|---|---|
| 1 - Generaator | 9 - Maksimaalne õhutemperatuur (°C), mille puhul on tagatud määratud võimsuse saavutamine |
| 2 - Valmistaja kaubamärk | 10 - Saadava voolu sagedus (Hz) |
| 3 - Mudel | 11 - Generaatori pöörlemiskiirus (RPM) |
| 4 - Seerianumber | 12- Saadava voolu pinge (V) |
| 5 - Valmistamisaasta | 13 - Voolutugevus (A) |
| 6 - Määratud võimsus (kVA ja KW) vastavalt standardile ISO 8528-1 PRP - Põhivõimsus ESP: hädaabivõimsus | 14 - Mass (kg) |
| 7 - Määratud võimsustegur | 15 - CE vastavustähis |
| 8 -Maksimaalne kõrgus merepinnast (m), mille puhul on tagatud määratud võimsuse saavutamine | 16 - Vastavus mitte-EÜ standardile (näiteks GOSSSTANDART) |
| | 17 - Heliröhk |
| | 18 - Helitugevus |

Joonis 5: Generaatori andmeplaadi näidis

2.4. Vedelike kogumine

Generaatoris olevate vedelike (kütus, öli ja jahutusvedelik ning vihma- ja kondensaatvesi) võimaliku väljavoolamise korral kogutakse need kogumispaaki.

Kogumispaagi maht võimaldab kokku koguda 110% generaatoris maksimaalselt sisalduvate vedelike mahust.



Joonis 6: Vedelike kogumispaak

Generaatorid on varustatud nähtava signaaliga, mis annab teada kogumispaagi täitumisest.

Samas tuleb regulaarselt kontrollida lekkinud vedelike (kütus, öli ja jahutusvedelik ning vihma- ja kondensaatvesi) puudumist kogumispaagis. Vajadusel tuleb kogumispaak tühjendusava kaudu tühjendada.

- ✓ **MÄRKUS:** vedelikke ei tohi lasta voolata paagist maha, vaid selleks ettenähtud kogumisanumasse.

2.5. Kütused, määardeained ja jahutusvedelikud

Kõik tehnilised parameetrid (seadmete tehnilised andmed) on esitatud käesolevale juhendile lisatud mootorite ja muundurite hooldusjuhendis.

Lisaks sellele soovitame me kasutada peatükis „Tehnilised andmed“ loetletud kütuseid, määardeaineid ja jahutusvedelikke.

2.5.1 Kütuste omadused

Üldised kvaliteedinõuded

Kütuse kvaliteet on mootori töhusa töö jaoks esmatähtis. See hõlmab nii mootori tehnilisi parameetreid, nagu tööiga, saavutatav võimsus ja kütusekulud, kui ka mootori suutlikkust täita ametiasutuste kehtestatud nõudeid heitmete kohta. **Kasutada võib üksnes selliseid kütuseid, mis vastavad kehtivate riiklike ja rahvusvaheliste eeskirjadega kehtestatud nõuetele.** Pöörduge kohaliku kütuste edasimüüja poole küsimustega teie piirkonnas turustatava diislikütuse omaduste kohta.

Näited standardite ja nõuetega kohta:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| EN 590 | Euroopa standard (CEN) sõidukikütuste kohta - diiselmoottoriga sõidukid (diislikütus) - nõuded ja katsetusmeetodid |
| ASTM D 975 1-D ja 2-D | American Society for Testing and Materials: Ameerika Ühendriikides ja Kanadas kehtivad põhinõudmised |
| JIS KK 2204 | Japanese Industrial Standards: Jaapani tööstusstandardid |

Vastavus heitgaasides sisalduvate saasteainete kohta kehtestatud nõudmistele

Sertifitseerimiseks tehtavad mõõtmised näitavad asjaomaste kütuste vastavust heitgaaside kohta kehtestatud piirväärtustele ning vastavust ülalnimetatud standarditele ja nõuetele.

Vastupidavus madalatele temperatuuridele

Kui välistemperatuur on madal, võib diislikütuse voolavus selles tekkiva parafinisademe töltu osutuda ebapiisavaks. Et vältida häireid mootori töös (näiteks filtrite ummismist), tuleb talvel kasutada külmaides tingimustes piisavalt vedelaid diislikütuseid.

Erinevates geograafilistes piirkondades ja erinevate aastaaegade jaoks (talv/suvi) kehtestatud nõuded on toodud vastavates standardites ja/või riigisisesele kehtestatud nõudmistele. Kütusetootjad peavad jälgima, et müügiks pakutavad kütused oleksid sellise voolavusega, mis on sobilik kasutamiseks vastaval aastaajal. Harilikult lisatakse diislikütusele teatud lisandaineid, et seda saaks turustatavas piirkonnas kasutada madala temperatuuri juures.

Kütuselisandite kasutamine peab vastama mootorite tootjate soovitustele, et tagada kütuse piisavad määrimisomadused sissepritsesüsteemide jaoks. Eelistada tuleks kütuseid, millele lisandid on lisatud juba valmistajatehases, mitte edasimüüja ladustamismahutites.

Diislikütuse üldised tehnilised omadused

Kütusel peavad olema järgmised omadused (järgnev loetelu ei ole ammendav).

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Väävlisisaldus | <p>Väävlisisaldus peab vastama heitgaaside kohta kehtestatud nõuetele generaatori kasutuspiirkonnas.</p> <p>Ameerika Ühendriigid ja teised riigid, kus kohaldatakse EPA nõudeid</p> <p>Interim Tier 4 ja Tier 4 sertifikaadiga mootorites võib kasutada üksnes diislikütust Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD), mille maksimaalne väävlisisaldus on 15 mg/kg.</p> <p>Euroopa Liit</p> <p>Direktiivis 2009/30/EÜ, millega piiratakse atmosfääri paisatavate saasteainete kogust, on sätestatud, et <u>mittesöiduvahendite mootorites</u> võib kasutada üksnes väga madala väävlisisaldusega kütust, mille väävlisisaldus on kuni 10 mg/kg.</p> <p>Prantsusmaal tähendab see spetsiaalse, nn mittesöidi diislikütuse (GNR) kasutamist. Maksimaalne lubatud väävlisisaldus on 10 mg/kg. Samas on liikmesriikides lubatud, et selle kütuse väävlisisaldus lõpptarbijale müümise hetkel võib ulatuda kuni 20 mg/kg. Soovitatav on vältida mittesöiduvahenditele mõeldud kütuse pikajalist hoiustamist (üle 6 kuu).</p> |
| Viskoossus ja tihedus | <p>Kütuse viskoossus ja tihedus mõjutavad otseselt mootori omadusi (võimsust ja kütusekulku), heitgaaside koostist ja mootori eluiga. Madal viskoossus ja tihedus vähendavad mootori võimsust ja suurendavad kütusekulku. Liiga suur tihedus ja kõrge viskoossuse määr vähendavad oluliselt mootori eluiga ja kahjustavad kütuse sissepritsesüsteemi.</p> <p>Mootori tehniliste ja keskkonnakaitsega seotud omaduste tagamiseks peab kütuse viskoossus ja tihedus vastama meie generaatoritele paigaldatud, mootorite tootjate tehnilises dokumentatsioonis kirjeldatud nõudmistele.</p> |
| Määritavad omadused (määrimisvõime) | Kütuse sissepritsesüsteemi kaitsmiseks ülemäärase kulumise eest peavad kütusel olema piisavad määrimisomadused (juhinduda tuleb meie generaatoritele paigaldatud, mootorite tootjate dokumentatsioonis esitatud märkustest). |
| Tsetaaniarv | Diiselkütuse tsetaaniarv näitab diiselkütuse süttivust. Kütuse tsetaaniarv on oluline heitgaaside koostise, külmaades oludes käivitamise ja mootori tekitatava müra puhul. Tehniliste nõudmiste kohaselt peab kütuse tsetaaniarv olema vähemalt 45. |
| Vesi ja saasteained | Kütus ja kütusemahuti ei tohi sisaldada vett. Vesi suurendab mootori osade, eeskätt sisepirtsesüsteemi korrodeerumist ja kulmist. Lisaks sellele soodustab vesi bakterite ja seente arengut, mis võivad ummistada kütusefiltrti. Kütus ei tohi sisaldada mingeid setteid. Orgaanilised saasteained (bakterid, seened jne) võivad ummistada kütusefiltrid, anorgaanilised ained (tolm, liiv) võivad oluliselt kahjustada sisepirtsesüsteemi detaile. |

2.5.2 Määardeainete omadused

Mootori nõuetekohaseks töötamiseks tuleb valida masina töörežiimile vastav õli. Lisaks detailide määrimisele peab õli samuti

- jahutama teatavaid masina osi;
- kaitsta masina metallosi korroosiooni eest;
- suurendama hermeetilisust eeskätt kolbide, kolvirõngaste ja silindri seinte vahel;
- eemaldama mustust (enne filtreerimist).

Diiselmoorite jaoks on soovitav kasutada kõrge kvaliteediga õli. Järgnevas tabelis on näidatud iga mootori jaoks soovitatav jahutusvedelik.

| Mootor | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------------------|---|
| Mark | Tüüp | Mark | Tüüp |
| Cummins | Kõik | GenPARTS | GENLUB TDX 15W40 |
| John Deere | Kõik | John Deere | John Deere PLUS-50 |
| | | GenPARTS | GENLUB TDX 15W40 |
| MTU | Kõik | GenPARTS | GENLUB TDX 15W40 |
| Mitsubishi | Kõik | GenPARTS | GENLUB TDX 15W40 |
| Perkins | Vedelkütus | GenPARTS | GENLUB TDX 15W40 |
| | Gaas | MOBIL | PEGASUS 705 |
| Volvo | Kõik | GenPARTS | GENLUB TDX 15W40 |
| Doosan | Kõik | GenPARTS | GENLUB TDX 15W40 |
| Lombardini Kohler | Kõik | GenPARTS või Kohler | GENLUB TDX 15W40 või Kohler 5W40, vastavalt mootori mudelile |

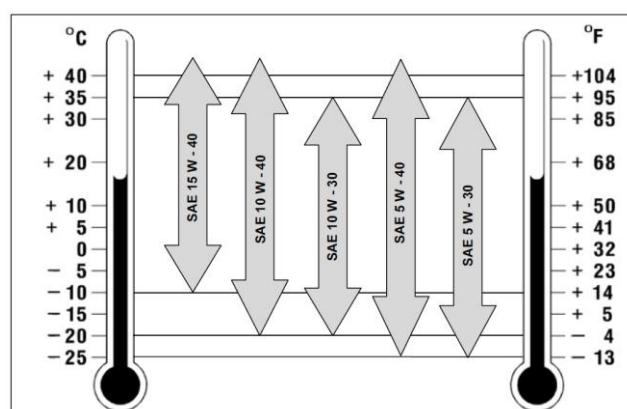
Viskoossus

Viskoossus on vedeliku voolamisele avaldatava takistuse määr. Mootoriõli viskoossust väljendatakse kahe SAE (Society of Automotive Engineers) parameetri abil. Need on viskoossus külmades tingimustes ja viskoossus soojades tingimustes. Viskoossus külmades tingimustes on tähistatud tähega W.

Esimene parameeter tähistab õli dünaamilist viskoossust külmades tingimustes, see on seotud mootori ja õlipumba käivitamise hõlpsusega (ning seega ka õli suutlikkusega kiiresti määrida mootori eri osi). Mida väiksem on see number, seda voolavam on õli.

Teine parameeter näitab õli kinemaatilist viskoossust soojades tingimustes. Mida suurem on see väärthus, seda paksem on õlikiht sooja mootori korral (mis soodustab õli kaitsevõimet ja töhustab hermeetilisust). Mida väiksem on see väärthus, seda väiksem on hõõrdumine sooja mootori korral (mis omakorda vähendab kütusekulut).

Et tagada masina viivitamu käivitumine igal käivitamiskorral, tuleb pidada olulisemaks arvesse võtta viskoossust külmades tingimustes. Voolavam õli suudab kiiremini õlitada mootorit kogu ulatuses. Õli tuleb valida sõltuvalt välistemperatuurist. vt järgnevat tabelit.



Õli GENLUB TDX 15W40 andmed

Omadused

Õli GENLUB TDX on aastaringselt kasutatav 15W40 mineraalõli, mis vastab järgmistele standarditele: ACEA E3 ja API CG-4.

ACEA E3: väga stabiilse viskoossusega õli, mis võimaldab rakendada pikka ölivahetusvälpa ja kasutada mootorit rasketes tingimustes.

API CG-4 : väga tõhus õli, mis vastab eeskätt kõrgetele nõudmistele heitgaaside osas.

ACEA: Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobile.

*API: American Petroleum Institute

Omadused

| Omadused | Ühikud | Õli SAE 15W-40 |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| Tihedus (erikaal) 15 °C juures | kg/m ³ | 883 |
| Kinemaatiline viskoossus 100 °C juures | mm ² /s (cSt) | 14 |
| Viskoossusindeks | - | 130 |
| Voolamispunkt | °C | - 27° |
| Leegipunkt | °C | >200 |
| TBN* | mgKOH/g | 9.7 |

Ligikaudse väärthusena toodud tüüpandmed

* TBN (Total Base Number – aluselisuse määr): võimaldab kontrollida õli aluselisuse reservi standardi ASTMD 2896 kohaselt. See kontrollimine võimaldab hinnata toote suutlikkust nõuetekohaselt toimida ja veenduda, et määrdeaine on suuteline määritava seadme metallosade korrosiooni põhjustava õli võimalikku happe lisust neutraliseerima.

2.5.3 Jahutusvedelike omadused

Mootori seesmine jahutussüsteem võimaldab mootoril töötada täpselt kindlaksmääratud temperatuuri juures.

Järgnevas tabelis on näidatud iga mootori jaoks soovitatav jahutusvedelik.

| Mootor | | | |
|------------|------|------------|----------------|
| Mark | Tüüp | Mark | Tüüp |
| MITSUBISHI | Köik | MITSUBISHI | LLC |
| | | GenPARTS | GENCOOL PC -26 |
| MTU | Köik | GenPARTS | GENCOOL PC -26 |
| John Deere | Köik | GenPARTS | GENCOOL PC -26 |
| Volvo | Köik | GenPARTS | GENCOOL PC -26 |
| Doosan | Köik | GenPARTS | GENCOOL PC -26 |

Jahutusvedeliku GENCOOL PC -26 tehnilised andmed

Omadused

Jahutusvedelik GENCOOL PC -26 on valmiskujul turustatav heade kaitseomadustega jahutusvedelik, mis on valmistatud enamiku konstruktorite poolt heaksidetud antifriisist (kontsentreeritud antifriis Power Cooling).

Jahutusvedelikul on järgmised omadused.

- Tõhustatud korrosionivastane toime: parandab jahutussüsteemi töhusust ja pikendab selle eluiga.
- Eriomadused kõrge temperatuuri jaoks – soodustab soojsuvahetust.
- Pikaajaline kaitse aitab vältida ülekuumenemist ja korrodeerumist rasketes kasutustingimustes.
- On ühilduv algsest kasutatava jahutusvedelikuga (jahutusvedeliku vahetamisel on siiski soovitav tühjendada jahutussüsteem täielikult vanast jahutusvedelikust).

Omadused

| Omadused | Ühikud | Spetsifikatsioonid |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Tihedus (erikaal) 20 °C juures | kg/m ³ | 1053 ± 3 |
| pH | pH | 7.5 kuni 8.5 |
| Aluselisuse reserv | ml | ≥ 10 |
| Keemistemperatuur | °C | 105 ± 2 |
| Külmumistemperatuur | °C | -26 ± 2 |

Ligikaudse väärthusena toodud tüüpandmed

3. Masina transportimine

3.1. Ettevaatusabinõud masina transportimisel

| | |
|---|---|
|  TÄHELEPANU! | <p>Transportimise ajal on generaatorite käivitamine keelatud.</p> |
|---|---|

3.2. Transportimise ettevalmistamine

Enne masina transportimise iga etappi tuleb teha järgmised toimingud.

1. Sulgege õli lisamise paagi väljalaskekraan.
2. Täitke õli lisamise paak.
3. Täitke õliga mootori karter.
4. Täitke kütusepaak.
5. Veenduge, et aku on laetud ja elektrolüüdi tase on nõuetekohane.

3.3. Transportimine maanteel

3.3.1 Kaitsekattega ja ilma kaitsekatteta generaatorid

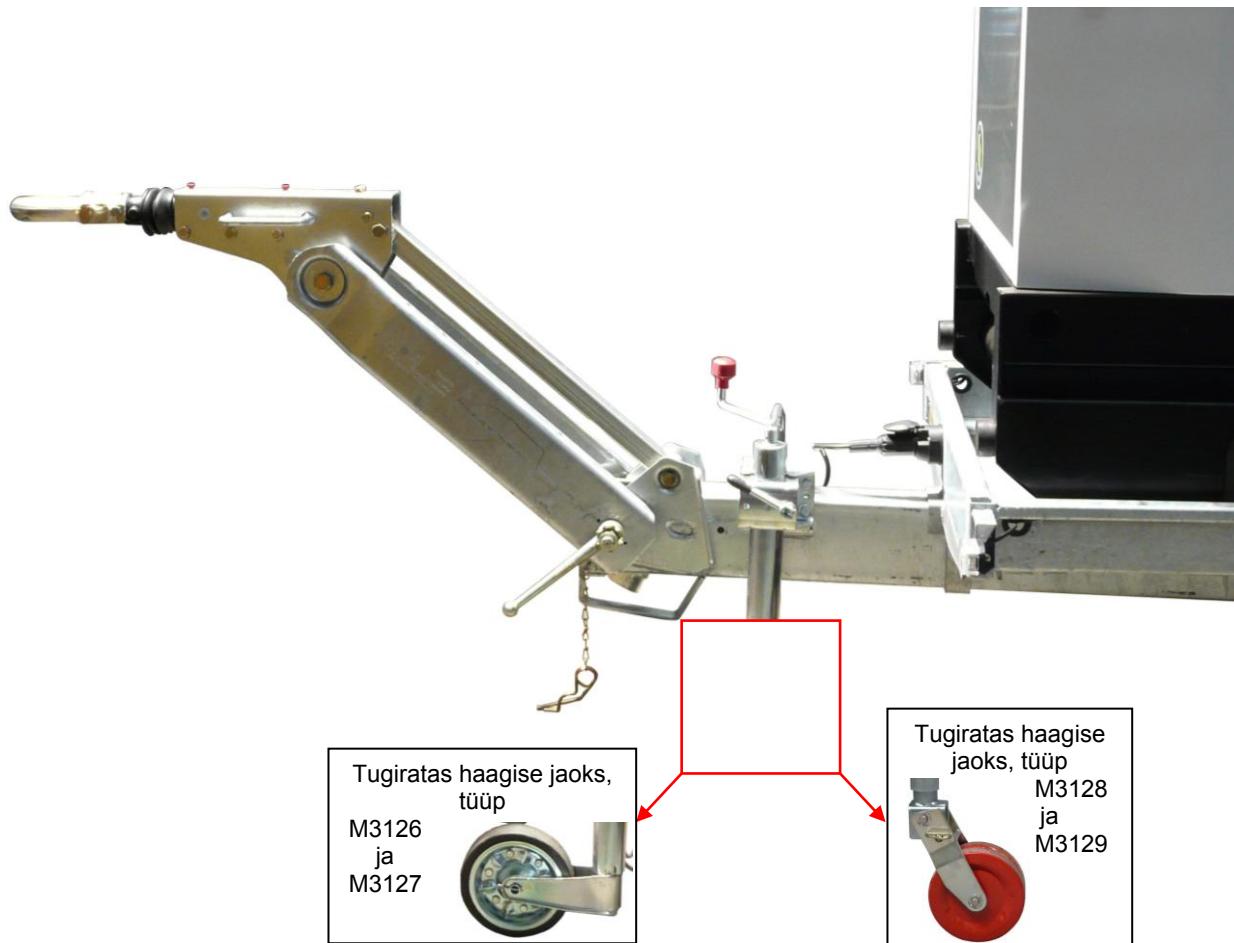
Generaatorite transportimine maanteel peab toimuma vastavalt asjaomases riigis kehtestatud eeskirjadele.

Vedades generaatoreid maanteel, tuleb teha järgmised toimingud:

1. Veo ajaks tuleb generaatorid katta plastkattega.
2. Generaatori vedamiseks tuleb valida transpordivahend (haagis, poolhaagis), mis tagab ohutuse nii kandevõime kui asjakohaste kinnitusvahendite osas.
3. Generaatorid tuleb fikseerida transpordivahendi põranda külge.
4. Samuti tuleb generaatorid kinnitada koormarihmadega aluste külge.
5. Marsruudi koostamisel tuleb kasutada piisava läbitavuse ja kvaliteediga teid, et mitte kahjustada veetavat generaatorit.

3.3.2 Generatori transportimine haagisel

3.3.2.1. Haagise külge- ja lahtihaakimine



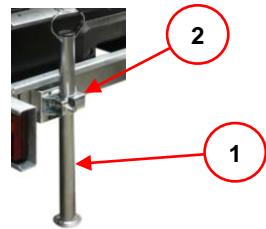
Enne haagise külgehaakimist veenduge, et vedava sõiduki haakesüsteem on haagise omaga täiel määrat ühilduv.

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| TÄHELEPANU! | Haagise vedamine mitte töökorras oleva haakeseadmega (tiisel, juhtmed, trossid jne) võib tuua kaasa raskeid õnnetusi. Kontrollida tuleb samuti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ haakesüsteemi kahjustuste või olulise kulumise puudumist; ✓ lukustussüsteemi nõuetekohast töötamist. |
|------------------------|---|

Haakerõngaga varustatud haagise külgehaakimine

- Juhtige vedav sõiduk haagise juurde või liigutage haagis haakepunktide juurde, seejärel:

- Haakeratas toetub maapinnale, viige tugi (1) ülemisse asendisse:
 - vabastage käepideme abil toru klamber (2);
 - töstke stabilisaator nii üles kui võimalik;
 - kinnitage käepideme abil toru klamber (2);
- vajaduse korral eemaldage tõkiskingad ja asetage need oma kohale.

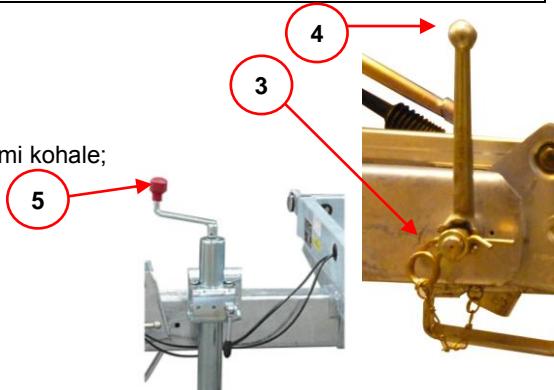


- Viige haagis juhtratta (tugiratta) vändale abil horisontaalsesse asendisse.

- Paigutage haakerõngas vedava sõiduki haakesüsteemi kohale.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| | <p>Selle tulemusena peab haagis jäätma maapinnaga paralleelsesse asendisse.</p> |
| TÄHELEPANU! | <p>Vajaduse korral kohandage tiisli kõrgust tugiratta abil, et võimaldada haagise külgehaakimist.</p> |

- Eemaldage tiisli turvatihvt (3);
- keerake käepideme abil lahti mutter (4);
- kasutage tiisli reguleeritavat käepidet, et viia haakerõngas haakesüsteemi kohale;
- keerake mutter kinni, et tiisel fikseerida;
- asetage kohale tiisli turvatihvt.



- Kinnitage haakerõngas haakesüsteemi külge:

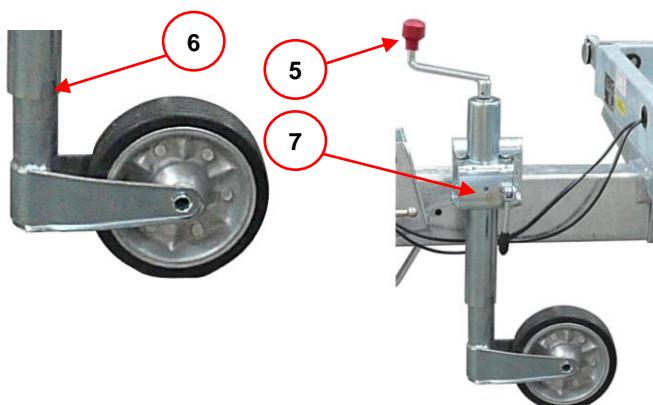
- laske haagis allapoole, töstes tugiratta vändale (5) abil maapinnalt üles.

- Fiksseerge tugiratas transpordiasendis.

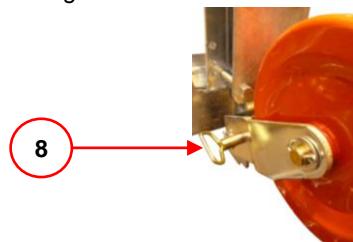
| | |
|--------------------|--|
| | <p>Transpordiasendis tugiratas ei tohi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - häirida ohutustrossi toimet; - puutuda kokku elektrijuhtmetega. </p> |
| TÄHELEPANU! | |

Haagise tüüp M3126 / M3127

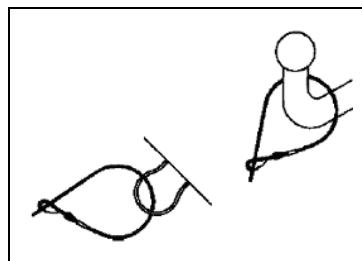
- Suunake tugiratas tahapoole.
- Töstke tugiratas vändale (5) abil vastavasse torusse (6).
- Vabastage käepideme abil toru klamber (7).
- Töstke toru nii üles kui võimalik.
- Kinnitage käepideme abil toru klamber (7).

Haagise tüüp M3128 / M3129

- Eemaldage asendi fiksaatori turvatihvt (8).
- Tõmmake välja asendi fiksaator (8).
- Viige tugiratas transpordiasendisse.
- Pange kohale asendi fiksaator (8).
- Pange kohale asendi fiksaatori turvatihvt (8).
- Töstke tugiratas vändale abil tiisliga ristsuunaliselt võimalikult kõrgele.



6. Kinnitage turvatross vedava sõiduki haakeseadme külge.



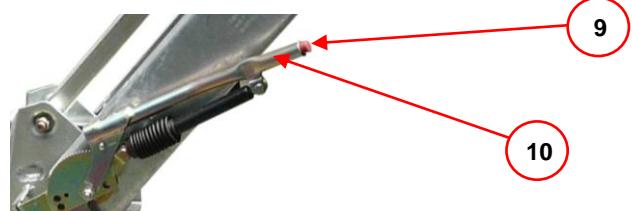
Näited turvatrossi kinnituse kohta

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| ! | <p>Kui haakerõngas ei ole korralikult haakekonksu külge kinnitatud, eraldub haagis vedavast sõidukist. Sellisel juhul rakendab turvatross seisupiduri (mis muutub sel juhul avariipiduriks).</p> |
| TÄHELEPANU! | <p>Selleks et turvaseade töötaks nõuetekohaselt, tuleb järgida järgmisiid nõudeid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turvatross EI TOHI olla keerduv ümber tugiratta, sest see ei võimalda avariipidurdamist. - Turvatross EI TOHI olla pingel all või takerdunud, sest see võib esile kutsuda avariipidurdamise pukseerimise ajal. - Turvatross PEAB jooksma nii otse kui võimalik ja selle vaba liikumine ei tohi olla üheski punktis takistatud. - Turvatross PEAB olema piisava pikkusega, et pukseerimisel oleks võimalik vabalt kurve võtta. |

7. Ühendage tulesid, suunatulesid jne toitva juhtme pistik vedava sõiduki vastavasse pistikupesasse.

8. Vabastage seisupidur.

- Vajaduse korral eemaldage tõkiskingad ja asetage need oma kohale.
- Sooritage seisupiduriga samaaegselt järgmised toimingud.
 - Vajutage vabastusnupule (9);
 - vajutage käepide (10) lõpuni alla.

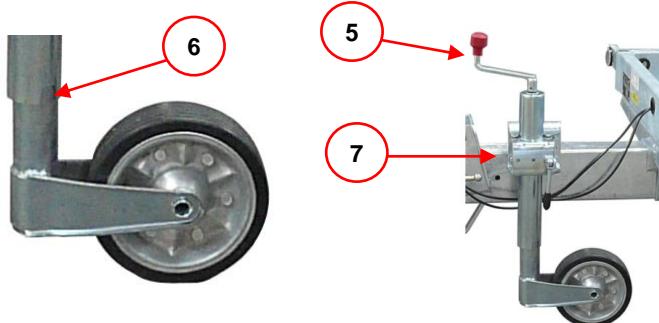


Haakerõngaga varustatud haagise lahtihaakimine

1. Fikseerige haagis:
 - paigaldage tõkiskingad rataste alla.
 - Rakendage seisupidur:
 - töstke seisupiduri käepide (10) üles.
2. Tõmmake tulesid, suunatuled jne toitva juhtme pistik vedava sõiduki pistikupesast välja.
3. Eemaldage turvatross vedava sõiduki haakeseadme küljest.
4. Eemaldage haakerõngas haakesüsteemi küljest.

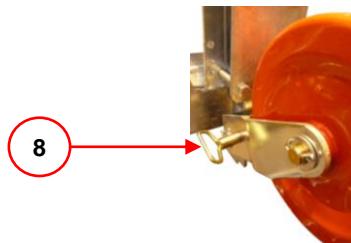
Haagise tüüp M3126 / M3127

- Laske tugiratas vända (5) abil torust (6) välja.
- Vabastage käepideme abil toru klamber (7).
- Laske toru allapoole, kuni tugiratas puutub vastu maapinda.
- Kinnitage käepideme abil toru klamber (7).

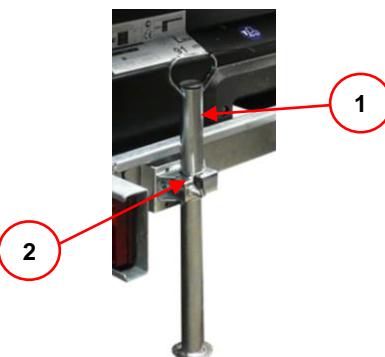


Haagise tüüp M3128 / M3129

- Eemaldage tugiratta asendi fiksaatori turvahvt (8).
- Tõmmake välja asendi fiksaator (8).
- Viige tugiratas alumisse asendisse.
- Pange kohale asendi fiksaator (8).
- Pange kohale asendi fiksaatori tihvt.
- Laske tugiratas vända abil maapinnani.



- Laske koormusel kanduda tugirattale:
 - laske tugirast vända abil allapoole.
 - Kui te olete kindel, et kogu haagise raskus on kandunud tugirattale (tiisel tõuseb kõrgemale), vabastage haagis vedava sõiduki küljest.
5. Asetage tugi (1) kohale:
 - vabastage käepideme abil toe klamber (2);
 - viige tugi maapinnaga kokkupuutesse;
 - kinnitage käepideme abil toe klamber (2);



3.3.2.2. Kontrollitoimingud enne haagisega transportimist

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Enne esimest kasutuskorda tuleb kontrollida rattapoltide pingutuse jõumomenti. |
| TÄHELEPANU! | |

Enne generaatori pukseerimist tuleb kontrollida:

- rataste kinnitust;
- haakeseadise lukustust;
- rehvirohkku;
- märgutulede korrasolekut;
- generaatori mootorikatete suletust;
- et seisupidur oleks vabastatud;
- et juhtrullid ning eesmised ja tagumised toed oleks kokku pandud ja lukustatud;
- et ohutustross oleks paigaldatud.

| REHVIRÖHK BAARIDES | | | |
|--------------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| 145R13 | 2.2 | 185R14C | 4.5 |
| 155 / 70R13 | 2.5 | 195R14C | 4.5 |
| 185 / 70R13 | 2.5 | 215R14C | 4.5 |
| 175R14C | 4.5 | 215 / 75R14C | 4.5 |

| RATTAPOLTIDE PINGUTUSE JÕUMOMENDID | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| 10" velg | 60 Nm |
| 14" ja 16" velg | 120 Nm |

3.3.2.3. Haagisega sõiduki juhtimine

Sõidukiirus peab vastama teeoludele ja haagise sõiduomadustele.

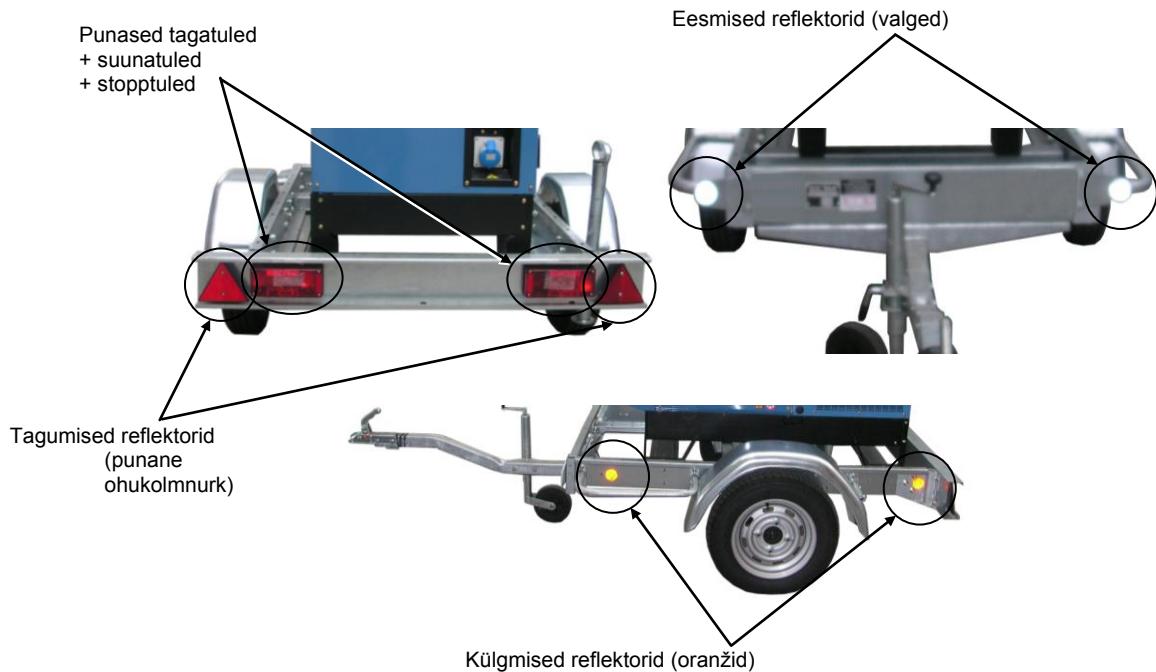
Kiirel on maksimaalne sõidukiirus 140 km/h.

Kiirel sõitmisel hakkavad rehvid kuumenema, seetõttu tuleb aeg-ajalt peatuda ja kontrollida nende seisukorda. Rehvi ülemäärase kuumenemine võib põhjustada selle lõhkemise ja raske liiklusõnnnetuse. Manööverdamisel tagasikäigu abil tuleb inertspidur lukustada.

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>Erilist tähelepanu tuleb pöörata uute sõidukite rattapolte pingutusele.</p> <p>Esimestel sõidukilomeetritel põhjustab velgede ja piduritrumlite kuumenemine rattapolte pingutuse vähenemist. Seetõttu tuleb rattapolte pingutust kontrollida iga 10 kilomeetri järel, kuni rattapolte lõdvenemist enam ei täheldata.</p> |
| TÄHELEPANU! | <p>Samas tuleb rattapolte pingutust kontrollida enne iga pukseerimist.</p> |

Valgustus / märgutuled

Maanteel sõites peavad märgutuled olema töökorras. Märgutuled peavad vastama asjaomases riigis kehtivatele eeskirjadele.



Joonis 7: Näide Prantsusmaa nõuetele vastavate märgutulede kohta

3.4. Transportimine raudteel

3.4.1 Kaitsekattega ja ilma kaitsekatteta generaatorid

Generaatorite vedu raudteel peab toimuma vastavalt raudteetranspordi eeskirjadele.

Vedades generaatoreid raudteel, tuleb teha järgmised toimingud:

1. Veo ajaks tuleb generaatorid katta plastkattega.
2. Generaatori vedamiseks tuleb valida selleks kohane transpordivahend, mis tagab ohutuse nii kandevõime kui kinnitusvahendite osas.

3.5. Transportimine veesöidukitel

3.5.1 Kaitsekattega ja ilma kaitsekatteta generaatorid

Generaatori vedamine veesöidukiga peab toimuma vastavalt meretranspordi eeskirjadele. Generaatoreid tuleb vedada merekontainerites.

Vedades generaatoreid veesöidukiga, tuleb teha järgmised toimingud:

1. Generaatori vedamiseks tuleb valida selleks kohane transpordivahend, mis tagab ohutuse nii kandevõime kui kinnitusvahendite osas.
2. Ühendveokonteinerite korral tuleb generaator pakendada SEI-tüüpi pakendisse.

3.6. Transportimine õhusöidukitel

Generaatorite vedu õhusöidukis peab toimuma vastavalt lennuteetranspordi eeskirjadele.

ÜRO on generaatorid liigitanud ohtlike kaupade hulka, mis on nimetatud koodi UN 3166 all ja vastab seadmeklassile 9 – „Engine, internal combustion (flammable liquid powered)“.

Generaatori vedamisel õhusöidukis tuleb lennukompaniile eelnevalt esitada vormi MOD3909 kohane deklaratsioon.

Vedades generaatoreid õhusöidukis, on vajalikud järgmised toimingud:

1. Generaatori vedamiseks tuleb valida selleks kohane transpordivahend, mis tagab ohutuse nii kandevõime kui kinnitusvahendite osas.
2. Elektrkilbid tuleb pakendada SEI 4 C tüüpi pakendisse (üleni kattev hermeetiline pakend).

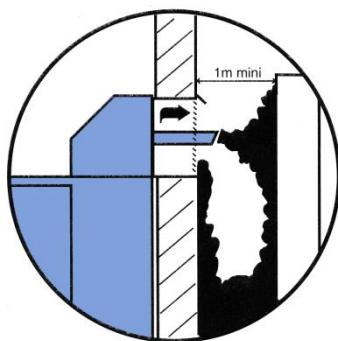
4. Masina paigaldamine - Ühendused

4.1. Generaatori mahalaadimine

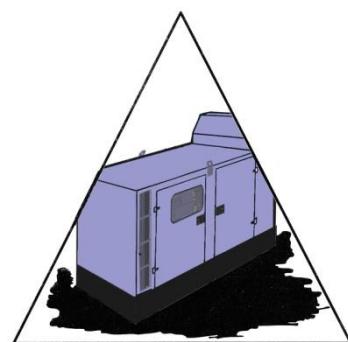
4.1.1 Generaatori asukoha valik

Generaatori asukoha valimisel tuleb võtta arvesse järgmisi asjaolusid:

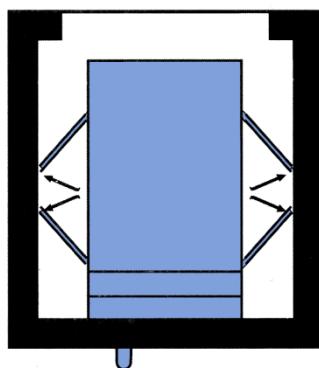
- elektrivõrgu jaotuskilbi kaugus;
- generaatori mürast tingitud probleemid;
- kütusega varustamise hõlpsus;
- heitgaaside ärastuse küsimused;
- heitgaaside ja müra liikumissuunad.



Heitgaaside ärastus ja ventilatsioon ei ole nõuetekohane



Liiga ebatasane või ebakindel asukoht
Generaatori stabiilsus ei ole piisav



Mootorikatete avamine ei ole võimalik



Kütuse lisamine ei ole võimalik

Joonis 8: Näited asukoha valimisest esinevatest võimalikest probleemidest

4.1.2 Ohutusnõuded mahalaadimisel

| | |
|---|--|
|  TÄHELEPANU! | Enne generaatori mahalaadimist tuleb veenduda toimingute vastavuses ohutusnõuetele |
|---|--|

- Tõsteseadmed ja -vahendid peavad olema kohased tehtavateks toiminguteks ja arvestama generaatori kaalu. Generaatori kaal on märgitud masina andmeplaadile.
- Tõstetross peab paiknema nõuetekohaselt keskmises tösteaasas, töstukiga töstmise korral peavad töstekahvli haarad olema selle jaoks ette nähtud asukohtades.
- Generaatori aluspinna kandvus peab olema generaatori ja tösteseadme jaoks piisav (vastasel korral tuleb paigaldada piisavalt tugevad alusplaadid, mis võimaldavad generaatori kindlalt paigutada).
- Generaator peab paiknema kasutus- või transpordikohale võimalikult lächedal, kohas, kus on piisavalt ruumi ja on tagatud hea juurdepääs.

Näited kasutatavatest vahenditest:

- ✓ kraana;
- ✓ tõstetrossid;
- ✓ tõstetali;
- ✓ turvasüsteemiga konks;
- ✓ tösteaasad;
- ✓ laadurtõstuk.

4.1.3 Generaatori mahalaadimine

| | |
|---|--|
|  TÄHELEPANU! | Enne generaatori mahalaadimist või ümberpaigutamist veenduge, et kasutatava tösteseadme töstevõime vastab generaatori andmeplaadil märgitud generaatori kaalule. |
|---|--|

4.1.3.1. Troppimine

1. Kinnitage tösteseadme tropp generaatori vastavasse töstepunkti (tähis 1). Pingutage töstetrossi veidi.
2. Veenduge, et töstetross on nõuetekohaselt kinnitatud ja tösteseade on töökorras.
3. Tõstke generaator ettevaatlikult üles.
4. Liigutage generaator soovitud asukohta ja stabiliseerige.
5. Laske seade ettevaatlikult alla, korriceerides vajadusel selle asendit.
6. Lõdvendage töstetrossi ja eemaldage see.

4.1.3.2. Laadurtõstuk

1. Paigutage laadurtõstuki tõstekahvli harud selleks ettenähtud tõstekohtadesse (tähis 2).
2. Tõstke tõstetav seade ettevaatlikult üles ja teisaldage soovitud kohta.
3. Asetage generaator soovitud kohas maha.



Joonis 9: Tõste- ja teisalduspunktid

4.1.4 Generaatori ümberpaigutamine

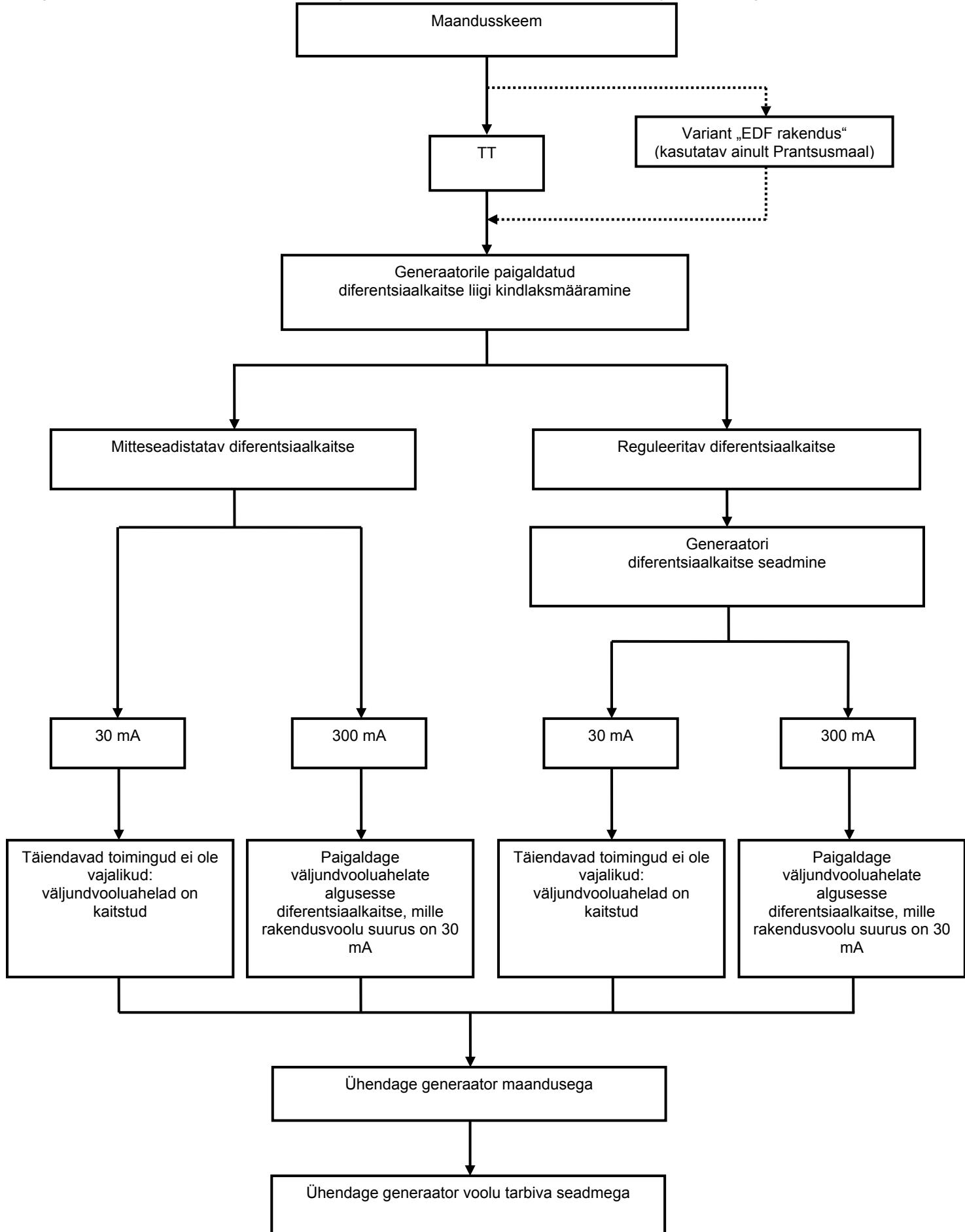
Generaatori ümberpaigutamiseks tuleb ette näha asjakohane varustus (tropid, tõstuk...) ja määräata kindlaks generaatori töstmiseks ettenähtud detailid:

- tõsteaas (nr 1);
- tõstekahvli paigutuskohad (nr 2);
- veopunktid (nr 3).

4.2. Generatori ühendamine

4.2.1 Generatori ühendamise kokkuvõtlik skeem

Järgnevas skeemis on kokkuvõtlikult esitatud generaatori nõuetekohaseks ühendamiseks vajalikud toimingud.



4.2.2 Inimeste ja seadmete kaitse

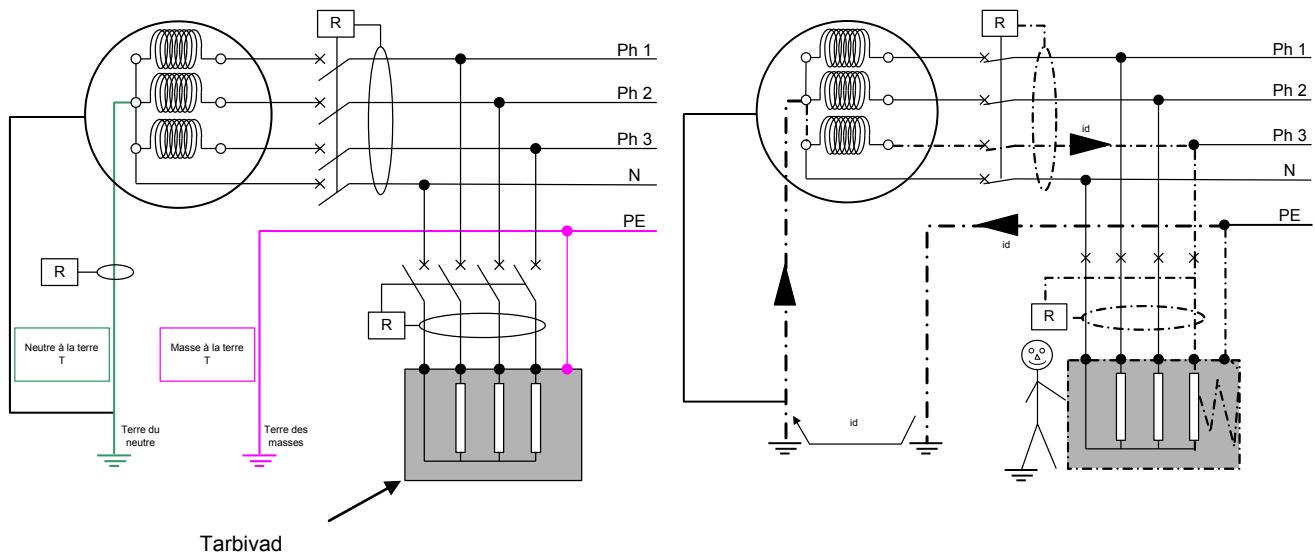
4.2.2.1 Maanduse põhimõtteskeem

Elektripaigaldise **maaühenduse skeem** ehk **maandusskeem** (varem nimetatud ka **neutraaljuhtme paigaldusrežiimiks**) määrab kindlaks maanduse, generaatori neutraaljuhtme ja kasutajapoolse massijuhtme ühenduse korralduse.

Meie generaatorid võivad töötada TT maandusskeemi kohaselt või EDF maandusskeemi kohaselt (kasutusel ainult Prantsusmaal).

4.2.2.2 TT maandusskeem

TT maandusskeemi korral peab elektrahela alguses paiknema automaatne diferentsiaalpõhimõttel toimiv elektritoite katkestussüsteem, mis tagab inimeste kaitse (lisaks sellele peavad pistikupesad olema kaitstud maksimaalselt 30 mA rakendusvooluga diferentsiaalsüsteemidega).



Joonis 10: TT maandusskeem

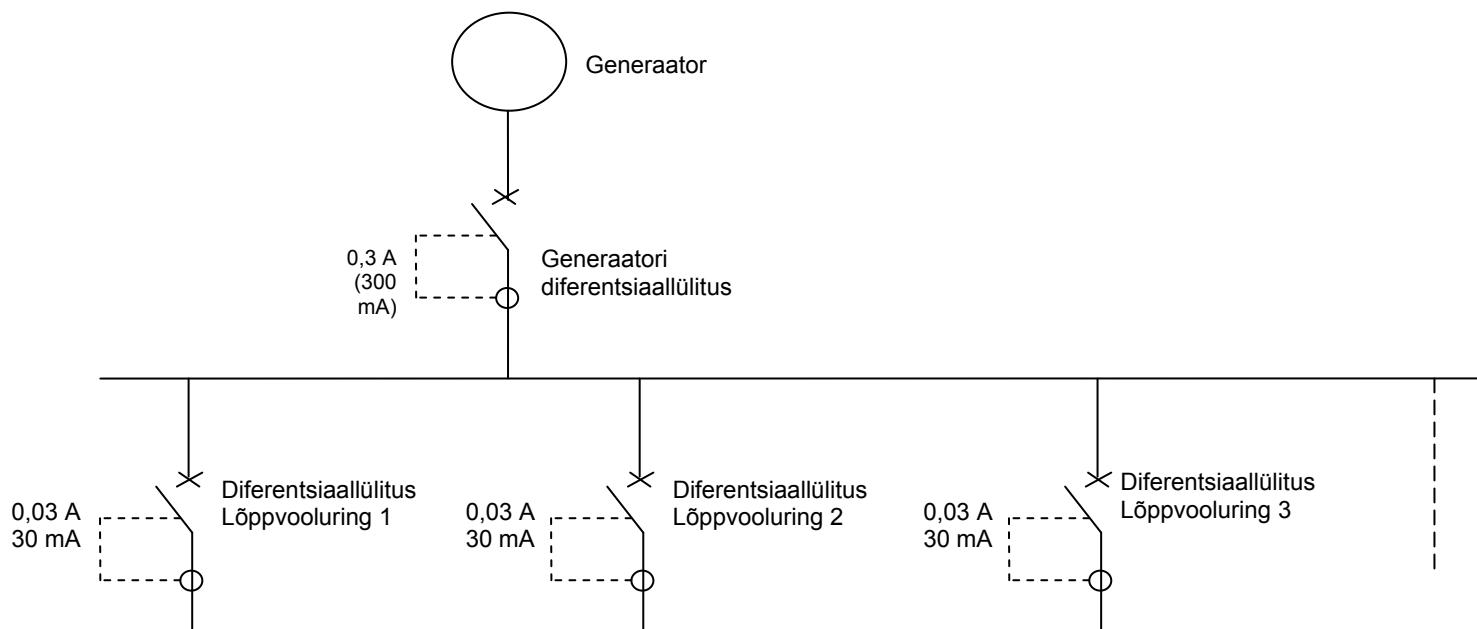
Muunduri neutraaljuhe on ühendatud maandusega, voolu tarbivate süsteemide massijuhtmed on ühendatud individuaalse maandusega.

4.2.2.3. Diferentsiaalkaitse paigaldamine

Et tagada inimeste kaitse elektrilöökide eest TT maandusskeemi kasutamisel, on generaator varustatud diferentsiaallülitusega. Tegemist võib olla mittereguleeritava (vigi plokk) või reguleeritava (Resys) lülitusega.

- Kui generaator on paigaldatud püsivalt ja lülituse rakendumisnivoo on seadetud 30 mA peale, on tagatud inimeste kaitse.
- Kui generaator on paigaldatud püsivalt ja lülituse rakendumisnivoo on seadetud 300 mA peale, tuleb iga kasutaja vooluahela algusesse lisada 30 mA peale reguleeritud diferentsiaallülitus.
- Kui generaatori diferentsiaallülitus on reguleeritav, peab selle (vooluahela algusesse paigaldatud) lülituse rakendumisnivoo olema kõrgem kui vooluringi lõpus olevate (lõppvooluringide) lülituste rakendumisnivoo – sel juhul on tagatud ühes vooluringis esineva rikke korral kõikide vooluringide ohutus (diferentsiaallülituse reguleerimise kohta vt järgmist punkti).

Näide:



Elektrilöögi oht.

Generatori diferentsiaallülitus on tehases reguleeritud rakendumisvoolu 0,03 A (30 mA) peale, lülituse ajastus on kohe rakenduv (0s).

Diferentsiaallülituse seade muutmine võib muuta seadme eluohlikuks. Sellisel juhul ei vastuta tootja tekkivate kahjude eest; sellise reguleerimise võivad teostada üksnes vastava kvalifikatsiooni ja oskustega spetsialistid.

Kui diferentsiaallülituse seadeid on muudetud, tuleb pärast seadme kasutamist taastada algsed seaded.

4.2.2.4. Diferentsiaalkaitse seadistamine

Generaatori diferentsiaallülituse seadmine toimub juhtploki lähedusse paigaldatud diferentsiaalrelee abil (selle tüüp võib generaatorist sõltuvalt olla A / AC või B). Seadmisel tuleb muuta kaht parameetrit süsteemi väljundis oleva lülituse (lõppahela) parameetrite suhtes:

- lävivoolu tugevus: generaatori diferentsiaalrelee tundlikkuslävi peab olema kolm korda suurem kui lõppahela oma;
- viivitus: generaatori diferentsiaalrelee rakendumise aeg peab olema pikem kui lõppahela oma.

- A / AC-tüüpi diferentsiaalrelee:

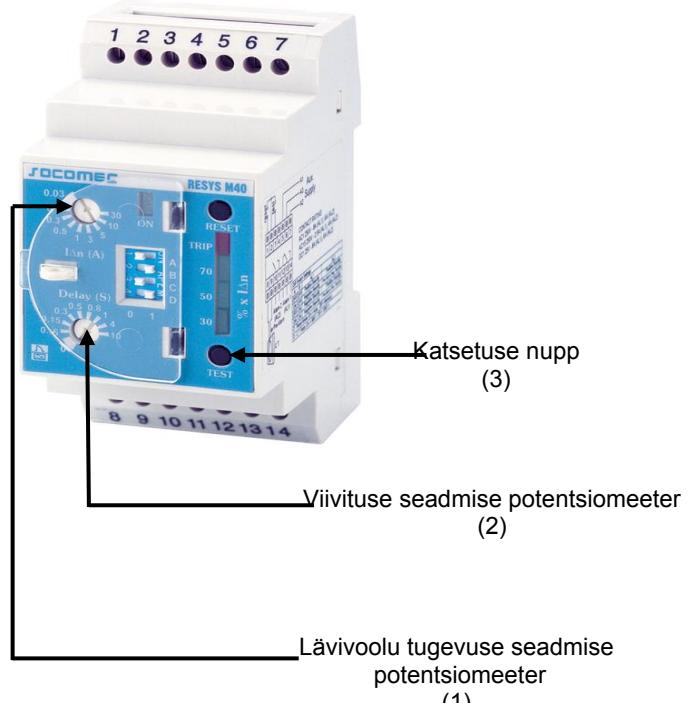
➤ Kasutamine

Diferentsiaalrelee, mille puhul on tagatud nõuetekohane töötamine järgmiste voolupingete puhul:

- diferentsiaalne siinusvahelduvpinge;
- diferentsiaalsed alalispingeimpulsid;
- pulseeriv diferentsiaalne alalispinge, mille pidevkomponent on 0,006 A koos faasinurga juhtimisega või ilma selleta, sõltumata pinge polaarsusest.

➤ Seadmine

1. Kasutades kruvikeerajat, seadke lävivoolu tugevus (1) potentsioomeetri abil 0,03 A (30 mA) peale.
2. Kasutades kruvikeerajat, seadke viivitus (2) potentsioomeetri abil 0 sekundi peale (viivituseta).
3. Tehke diferentsiaallülituse katsetus, vajutades relee „Test“ nupule (3).



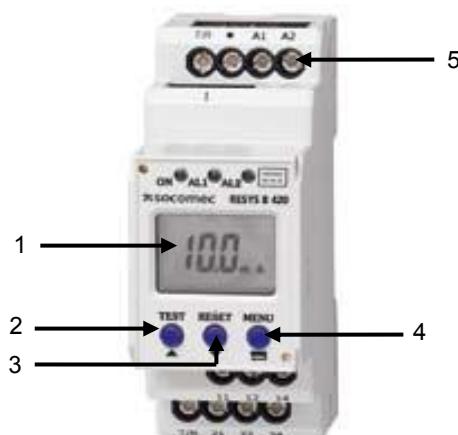
- B-tüüpi diferentsiaalrelee:

➤ Kasutamine

Diferentsiaalrelee, mille puhul on tagatud nõuetekohane töötamine järgmiste voolupingete puhul:

- samad voolupinged, mis tüubi A puhul;
- diferentsiaalsed siinuspinged sagedusega kuni 1000 Hz;
- diferentsiaalsed siinuspinged koos pideva alalispinglega;
- alalispinge impulsid koos pideva vahelduvpingega;
- diferentsiaalsed pinged, mis võivad pärineda voolualaldajatest, st kolmefaasilisest poolperiood- või täisperiodalaldajast või kolmefaasilisest dioodisillaga täisperiodalaldajast või faasidevahelisest sildlülitudes täisperiodalaldajast, faasinurga juhtimisega või ilma selleta, sõltumata pinge polaarsusest.

➤ Kirjeldus



1. Vedelkristallekraan

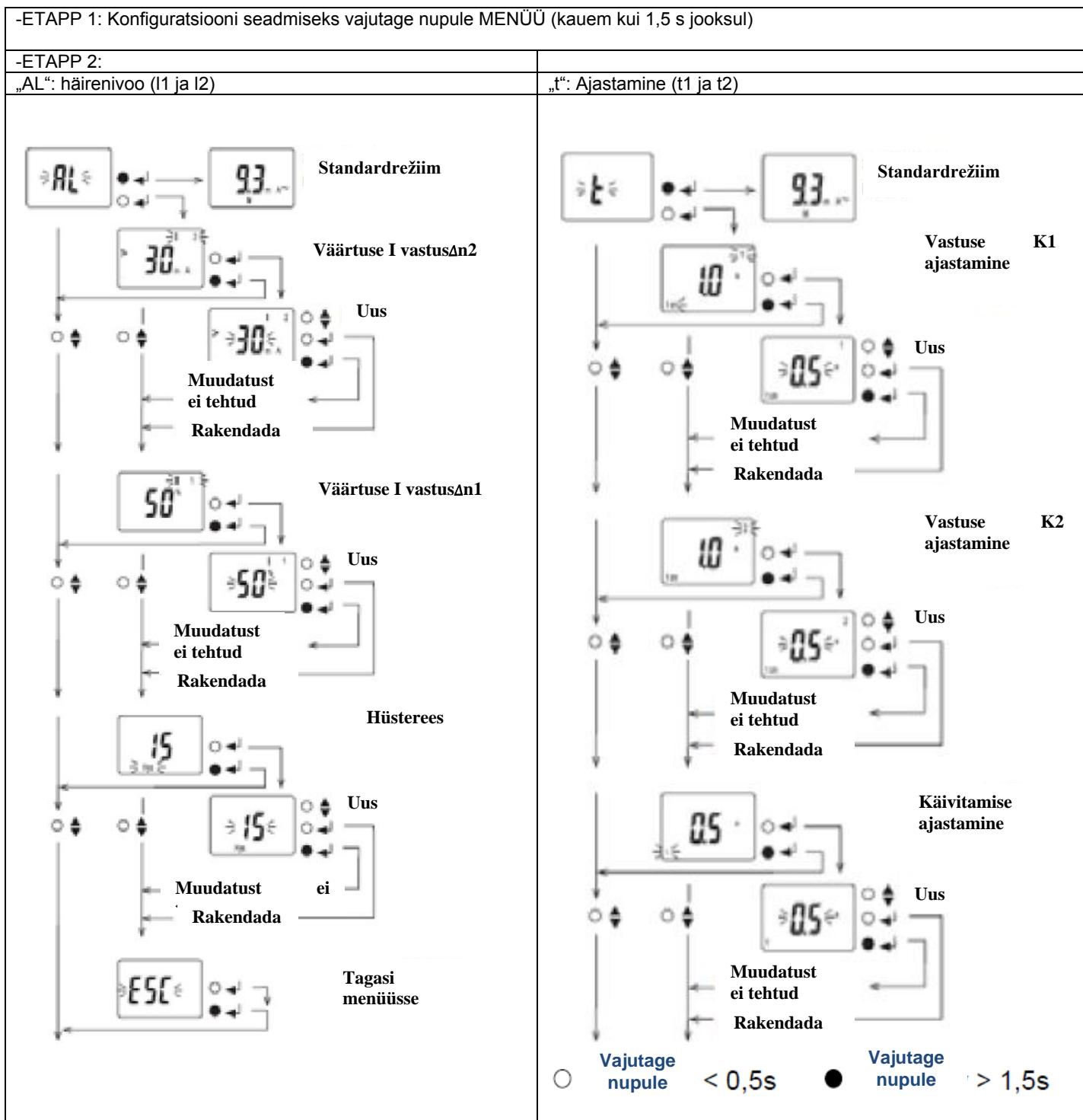
2. TEST nupp: autokatsetuse käivitamine või liikumine menüs ülespoole.

3. RESET nupp: lähtestamine või liikumine menüs allapoole.

4. MENÜÜ nupp: menüü aktiveerimine või tehtud valiku kinnitamine.

5. LED märgutuled AL1 ja AL2, süttivad vastavalt eelseatud häirenivoode 1 või 2 ületamisel ja vilguvad rönga ühenduse vea korral.

➤ Seadmine

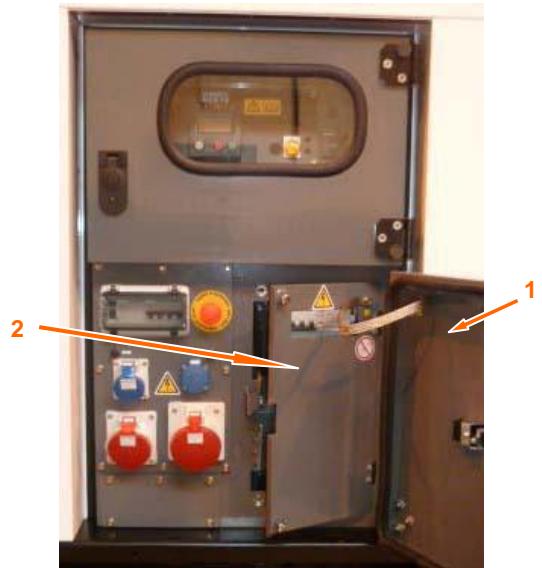


| | |
|--|--|
| | Elektrilöögi oht. Generatori diferentsiaallülitus on tehases reguleeritud rakendumisvoolu 0,03 A (30 mA) peale, lülituse ajastus on: kohe rakenduv (0s). Diferentsiaallülituse seade muutmine võib muuta seadme eluohtlikuks. Sellisel juhul ei vastuta tootja tekkivate kahjude eest; sellise reguleerimise võivad teostada üksnes vastava kvalifikatsiooni ja oskustega spetsialistid. Kui diferentsiaallülituse seadeid on muudetud, tuleb pärast seadme kasutamist taastada algsed seaded. |
|--|--|

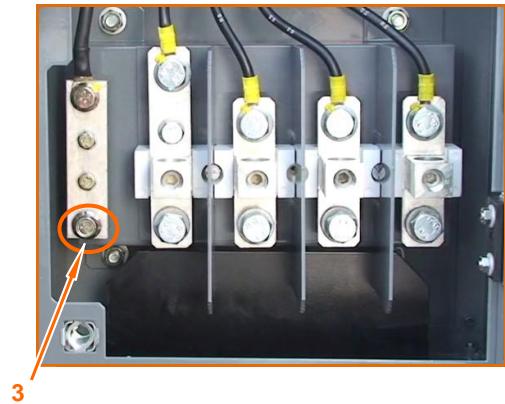
4.2.2.5. Generatori maandamine

| | |
|---|---|
|  | ELEKTRILÖÖGI OHT. |
| OHT! | <p>Enne iga kasutuskorda ühendage generaator maandusega Elektrilöögi vastane kaitse toimib üksnes siis, kui generaator on ühendatud maandusega.</p> <p>Enne generaatori parandamist või reguleerimist lahutage käivitusaku(de) juhtmed (esmalt negatiivne (-) juhe) või lülitage aku katkestuslüliti välja.</p> |

1. Avage võimsuslülituse luuk (tähis 1), seejärel luuk, mis võimaldab juurdepääsu võimsusjuhtmete läbiviigule ja ühendusklemmidile (tähis 2).



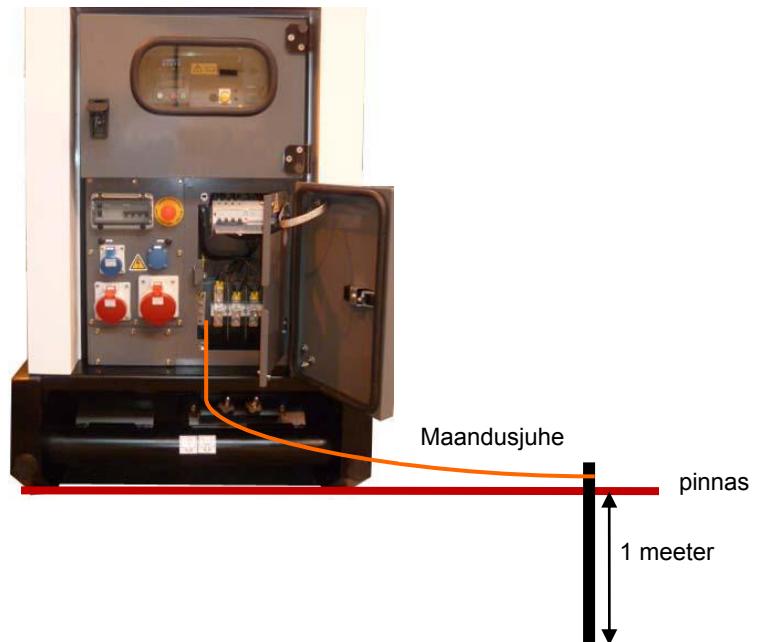
2. Ühendage maandusuhe (kuulub masina komplekti) ühenduspaneelil paikneva generaatori maandusklemmiga (tähis 3).



3. Kontrollige maandusvarda kokkusobivust pinnasega, vajadusel kohandage maandusvarda pikkust.

| Pinnase omadused | Maandusvarda pikkus (meetrites) |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Viljakas haritav pinnas, kompaktne niiske täidetud pinnas | 1 |
| Väheviljakas haritav pinnas, jäme täidetud pinnas | 1 |
| Kivine pinnas, kuiv liiv, kaljupinnas | 4 või 4 x 1 |

4. Paigaldage maandusvarras pinnasesse ja ühendage maandusuhtmega.



Märkus: Ameerika Ühendriikide nõuetekohaselt (viide National Electrical Code NFPA-70) tuleb kasutada vähemalt $13,3 \text{ mm}^2$ ristlõikega (või maksimaalselt AWG 6), mis on ühendatud generaatori maandusuhtmega ja vertikaalselt maasse kaevatud, tervikuna maapinnas oleva galvaniseeritud terastest maandusvardaga. Maandusvarda minimaalne pikkus on 2,5 m (millest vähemalt 1 m paikneb maapinnas).

4.2.3 Ühenduste teostamine

4.2.3.1. Ühendused - üldine teave

Elektriühenduste teostamisel tuleb Prantsusmaal alati juhinduda standardist NFC 15-100 ja selle rakendusjuhisest NFC 15-401; teistes riikides tuleb järgida rahvusvahelisel standardil CEI 60364 põhinevates standardites toodud nõudeid.

Ühendusuhtmete ristlöiked ja arv määratakse kindlaks lähtuvalt ühendusuhtme tüübist ja masina paigaldusriigis kehtivatest eeskirjadest. Ühendusuhtmed tuleb valida rahvusvahelises standardis CEI 60364-5-52 toodud nõuetel alusel.

4.2.3.2. Võimsuskaabli valimine

Järgnevas on eeskirjad võimsuskaablite ristlöike arvutamiseks.

- Vaadake generaatori andmeplaadil märgitud voolutugevust.
- Valige järgnevast tabelist katkestuslüliti kaliber, mille kaliber on generaatori andmeplaadil toodud voolutugevuse väärustuses suurenemise suunas järgmine.
- Valige vastav juhtmete ristlöige.

Kolmefaasiline

Lubatav pingelang = 5% / Mitme juhtmega või kokkupandud ühekordsete juhtmega kaabel 4 x ... (1) / Kaabli tüüp PVC 70 °C (näiteks H07RNF) / Ümbritsev temperatuur = 30 °C.

| Katkestuslüliti kaliber (A) | Juhtmete ristlöige | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 0 kuni 50 m | 51 kuni 100 m | 101 kuni 150 m |
| | mm ² /AWG* | mm ² /AWG* | mm ² /AWG* |
| 10 | 1,5 / 14 | 2,5 / 12 | 4 / 10 |
| 16 | 2,5 / 12 | 4 / 10 | 6 / 9 |
| 20 | 2,5 / 12 | 4 / 10 | 6 / 9 |
| 25 | 4 / 10 | 6 / 9 | 10 / 7 |
| 32 | 6 / 9 | 6 / 9 | 10 / 7 |
| 40 | 10 / 7 | 10 / 7 | 16 / 5 |
| 50 | 10 / 7 | 10 / 7 | 16 / 5 |
| 63 | 16 / 5 | 16 / 5 | 25 / 3 |
| 80 | 25 / 3 | 25 / 3 | 35 / 2 |
| 100 | 35 / 2 | 35 / 2 | 4X(1X50) / 0 |
| 125 | (1) 4X(1X50) / 0 | 4X(1X50) / 0 | 4X(1X70) / 2/0 |
| 160 | (1) 4X(1X70) / 2/0 | 4X(1X70) / 2/0 | 4X(1X95) / 4/0 |
| 250 | (1) 4X(1X95) / 4/0 | 4X(1X150) / 2350MCM | 4X(1X150) / 2350MCM |
| 400 | (1) 4X(1X185) / 0400MCM | 4X(1X185) / 0400MCM | 4X(1X185) / 0400MCM |
| 630 | (1) 4X(2X1X150) / 2x 2350MCM | 4X(2X1X150) / 2x 2350MCM | 4X(2X1X150) / 2x 2350MCM |

Ühefaasiline

Lubatav pingelang = 5% / Kaabli tüüp PVC 70 °C (näiteks H07RNF) / Ümbritsev temperatuur = 30 °C.

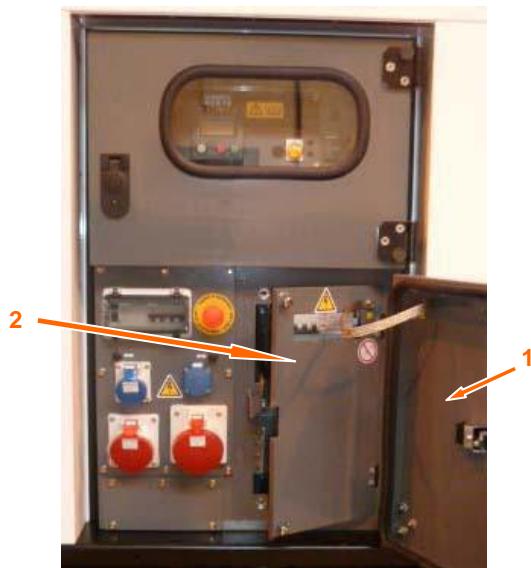
| Katkestuslüliti kaliber (A) | Juhtmete ristlöige | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 0 kuni 50 m | 51 kuni 100 m | 101 kuni 150 m |
| | mm ² /AWG* | mm ² /AWG* | mm ² /AWG* |
| 10 | 4 / 10 | 10 / 7 | 10 / 7 |
| 16 | 6 / 9 | 10 / 7 | 16 / 5 |
| 20 | 10 / 7 | 16 / 5 | 25 / 3 |
| 25 | 10 / 7 | 16 / 5 | 25 / 3 |
| 32 | 10 / 7 | 25 / 3 | 35 / 2 |
| 40 | 16 / 5 | 35 / 2 | 50 / 0 |
| 50 | 16 / 5 | 35 / 2 | 50 / 0 |
| 63 | 25 / 3 | 50 / 0 | 70 / 2/0 |
| 80 | 35 / 2 | 50 / 0 | 95 / 4/0 |
| 100 | 35 / 2 | 70 / 2/0 | 95 / 4/0 |
| 125 | 50 / 0 | 95 / 4/0 | 120 / 2250MCM |

*: AWG. American Wire Gauge, elektrijuhtmeid hõlmav Ameerika standard.

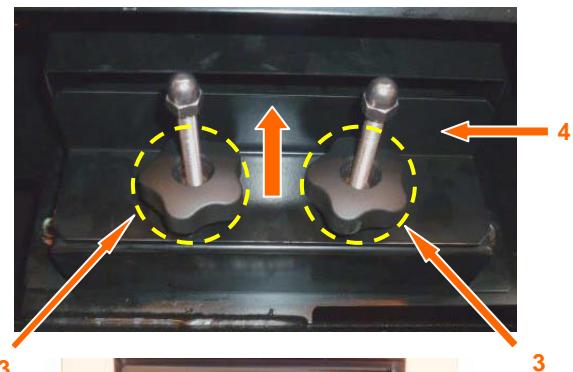
4.2.3.3. Generatori ühendamine voolu tarbiva seadmega

| | |
|--|---|
| | ELEKTRILÖÖGI OHT. Enne iga kasutuskorda ühendage generaator maandusega. Elektrilöögi vastane kaitse toimib üksnes siis, kui generaator on ühendatud maandusega. OHT Enne generaatori parandamist või reguleerimist lahutage käivitusaku(de) juhtmed (esmalt negatiivne (-) juhe) või lülitage aku katkestuslüliti välja. |
|--|---|

1. Avage võimsuslülituse luuk (tähis 1), seejärel luuk, mis võimaldab juurdepääsu võimsusjuhtmete läbiviigule ja ühendusklemmidile (tähis 2).



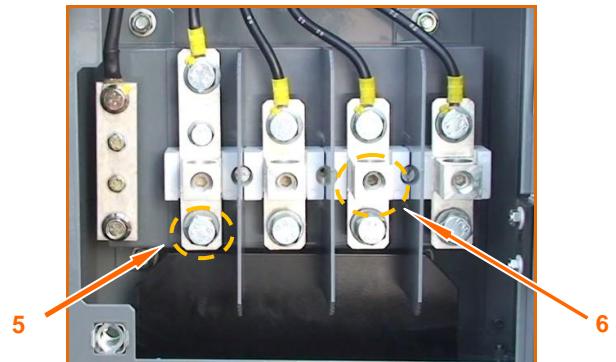
2. Keerake lahti võimsusjuhtmete läbiviiguluugi kinnitusrattad (tähis 3) ja libistage luuk (tähis 4) generaatori väliskülje poole.



3. Viige võimsusjuhtmed läbi võimsusjuhtmete läbiviigu.



4. Ühendage võimsusjuhtmed otsakute (tähis 5) või klambrite (tähis 6) abil siinide (N/L0-L1-L2-L3 või N2-R2-S2-T2) külge.



5. Libistage võimsusjuhtmete läbiviigu luuk generaatori seismise osa poole, kuni luuk katab juhtmed, seejärel keerake kinni kaks kinnitusratast ning sulgege võimsuslülituse luuk.



6. Ühendage võimsusjuhtmed voolu tarbiva seadmega, jälgides faasijuhtmete ja neutraaljuhtme õiget ühendust.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| ! | Meie generaatorid on tehases eelreguleeritud kokkuleppelise faasinihke suuna osas. Generaatori ja voolu tarbiva seadme faase on võimalik viia vastavusse faasipööraja abil (ei kuulu generaatori komplekti). |
| TÄHELEPANU! | |

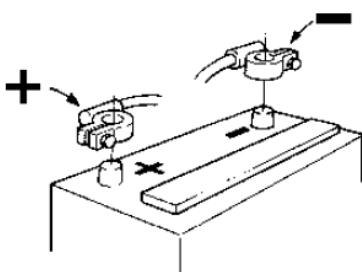


| | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| N/L0 või N2 | L1 või R2 | L2 või S2 | L3 või T2 |
| Voolu tarbiv seade <i>(näiteks elektrikilp,</i> <i>jaotuskarp, elektripaigaldis,</i> | | | |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| ! | Et püirata maapinnal olevatest takistustest tingitud voolukökumisi, on soovitatav juhtmed ja juhtmekörid üles riputada. Vajadusel tuleb ette näha maapinnal olevate juhtmete kaitse, kaevates need pinnasesse või kattes need kinni. |
| TÄHELEPANU! | |

4.2.3.4. Aku(de) ühendamine generaatoriga

| | |
|---|--|
|  TÄHELEPANU! | <p>Jälgige, et aku ja starteri polaarsus oleks vastavuses. Paigaldamisel ei tohi omavahel ära vahetadaaku positiivset ja negatiivset klemmi. Äravahetamine võib kaasa tuua suuri kahjustusi elektriseadmetele.</p> |
|---|--|



Aku ühendamiseks:

1. Esmalt ühendage punane ühendusjuhe (+) aku positiivse klemmiga.
2. Seejärel ühendage must juhe (-) aku miinusklemmiga.

Aku lahutamiseks:

1. Esmalt võtke lahti must juhe (-)
2. Seejärel võtke lahti punane juhe (+).

4.2.4 Ülepinge

Generaatorid ei ole varustatud kaitseeadistega atmosfäärinähtustest või generaatori manööverdamisest tingitud elektrilahenduste vastu.

Tootja ei vastuta sellistest nähtustest tingitud kahjustuste eest. Võttes arvesse, et generaatori paigaldus ei paku täielikku kaitset selliste nähtuste vastu, võib ette näha generaatorile piksevarda paigaldamise.

5. Töölerakendamine

5.1. Ettevaatusabinõud töölerakendamisel

| | |
|---|--|
|  | <p>Selles peatükis loetletud üldised kontrollitoimingud võimaldavad tagada generaatori nõuetekohase töölerakendamise. Neid toiminguid tuleb vastavalt tegelikele rakendamistingimustele kohandada või täiendada.</p> <p>Nende toimingute tegemine nõub vastavat kvalifikatsiooni.</p> |
| TÄHELEPANU! | <p>Seetõttu võivaid neid toiminguid teha vaid vastava pädevusega isikud.</p> |

5.2. Generaatori paigalduse kontroll

- Kontrollige generaatori paiknemist (stabiilsus, kinnitus, vaba juurdepääs, ventilatsioon, heitgaaside eemalejuhtimine...);
- Kontrollige elektriühendusi;
 - maandust;
 - juhtsüsteemi elektrijuhtmeid;
 - võimsuskaablite ühendust;
 - käivitusakude laadimissüsteemi (kaliibrit ja voolupinget) (kui generaator on varustatud laadimisakuga).

5.3. Ettevalmistused generaatoriga töötamiseks

- Võtta teadmiseks generaatori juhtimiseks vajalikud käsud.
- Lugeda läbi juhtpaneeli „kasutajamenüüd“ ja saada aru nende funktsioonidest.
- Võtta teadmiseks generaatori hoolduskavad.
- Võtta teadmiseks generaatori töötamise eripärad ilma koormuseta või alakoormusega.
- Võtta teadmiseks kasutatavate vedelike omadused (kütused, määardeained ja jahutusvedelik).

5.4. Generaatori käivituseelne kontroll

- Veenduge, et kaitsekorgid, -otsikud ja -kleeplindid on eemaldatud.
- Veenduge, et niiskust imava aine kotikesed on masina elektrilistest osadest eemaldatud (juhtkilp või juhtplokk, muundur, ...).
- Kontrollige muunduri isolatsiooni. *Vt muunduri hooldusjuhendit.*
- Kontrollige vedelike taset. *Vt mootori hooldusjuhendit:*
 - jahutusvedelik;
 - õli;
 - kütus.
- Avage õli lisamise kraan (kui generaator on sellega varustatud).
- Kontrollige käivitusakut (-akusid) (ühendust ja laetust). *Vt peatükki „Käivitusakud“.*
- Kontrollige käivitusakude laadimissüsteemi (kui generaator on varustatud laadimisakuga).

5.5. Generaatori käivitusjärgne kontroll

Kontrollitoimingud ilma koormuseta

- Kontrollige ohutusseadmeid (avariipeatamise seadmed, õliröhk, jahutusvedeliku temperatuur,...).
- Kontrollige mehaanilisi parameetreid:
 - mootori parameetrid (õliröhk, jahutusvedeliku temperatuur);
 - ebatavalise vibratsiooni puudumine;
 - ebatavalise mürja puudumine;
 - lekete puudumine.
- Kontrollige elektrilisi parameetreid:
 - voolupinge ja -sagedus, voolutugevus;
 - elektriväli.

Kontrollitoimingud koormusega

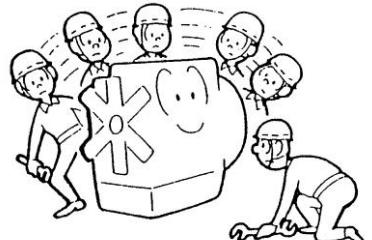
- Kontrollige mehaanilisi parameetreid:
 - mootori parameetrid (õliröhk, jahutusvedeliku temperatuur);
 - ebatavalise vibratsiooni puudumine;
 - ebatavalise mürja puudumine;
 - lekete puudumine.
- Kontrollige elektrilisi parameetreid:
 - voolupinge ja -sagedus, voolutugevus;
 - elektriväli.

6. Generaatori kasutamine

6.1. Igapäevased kontrollitoimingud

Mootoriploki ülevaatus

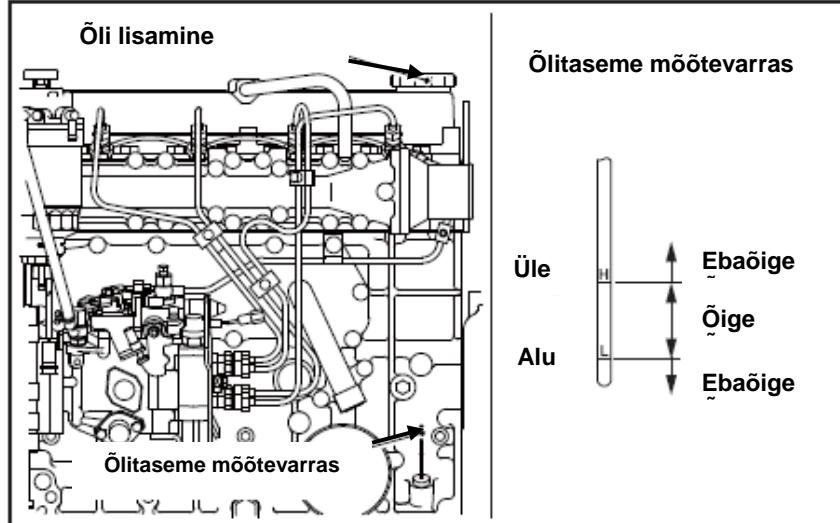
- Veenduge, et mootori või aku läheduses ei ole kütuse jääke. Veendugesamuti, et mootor ja aku on puhtad. Kui mootori või aku läheduses on kütuse jääke või tolmu, tuleb mootor või aku puhastada.
- Veenduge, et starteri ja muunduri elektrijuhtmed on nõuetekohaselt kinnitatud.
- Kontrollige, kas esineb kütuse, õli ja jahutusvedeliku lekkeid. Lekete avastamisel tuleb nende allikas korda teha.
- Veenduge, et klapid, kaitsekaaned ja kraanid avanevad ja sulguvad (ja on pingutatud) nõuetekohaselt:
 - ✓ Kütuse toitekraan: avatud
 - ✓ Jahutusvedeliku tühjendamisava (kork): suletud (pingutatud)
 - ✓ Õli väljalaskekraan: suletud



Mootori õlitaseme kontrollimine

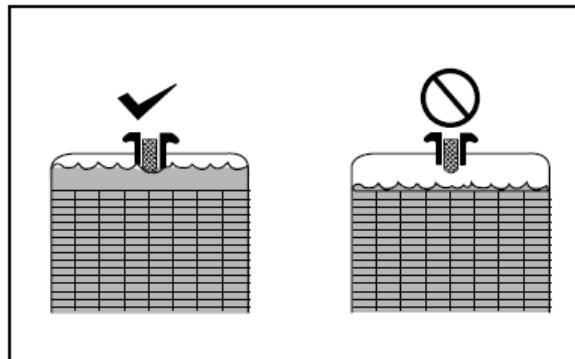
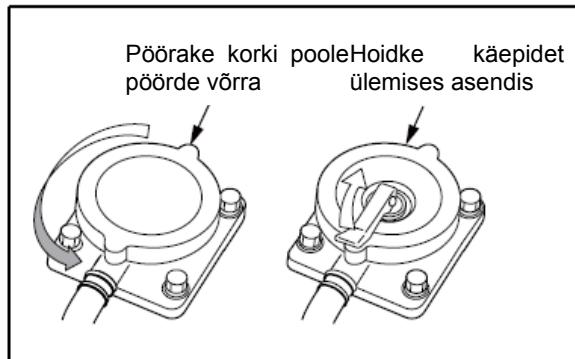
| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Tähelepanu! | <p>- Ärge lisage õli, kui õlitase ei ole allpool alumist tähist.</p> |
|-----------------|--|

- ① Tömmake õlitaseme mõõtevarras välja ja kuivatage see lapiga.
- ② Vajutage õlitaseme mõõtevarras lõpuni oma avasse ning tömmake seejärel uuesti välja.
- ③ Õlitase on nõuetekohane, kui see jäab mõõtevarda alumise ja ülemise tähise vahele. Kui õlitase on liiga madal, lisage mootorisesse öiget marki õli.
- ④ Pärast täitmist sulgege õli täiteava kork.
- ⑤ Kontrollige, kas esineb lekkeid.



Jahutusvedeliku taseme kontrollimine

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Eemaldage radiaatori täiteava kork alles pärest seda, kui mootor on jahtunud välistemperatuurini. Asetage korgi peale lapp ja pöörake korki poole pöörde võrra lahti või viige hoob ülemisse asendisse, et vabastada jahutussüsteem ülerõhest. Ärge avage radiaatori täitekorki, kui mootor on veel soe – kuum jahutusvedelik või selle aurud võivad teie peale paiskuda ja põhjustada tõsiseid põletusi. |
| Hoiatus! | |



- 1 Avage radiaatori täiteava kork ja kontrollige jahutusvedeliku taset.
- 2 Kui jahutusvedeliku tase on liiga madal, lisage jahutusvedelikku kuni näidatud tasemeeni.
- 3 Kontrollige, kas esineb jahutusvedeliku lekkeid.

Õhufiltrri kontrollimine

| | |
|---|--|
|  | Määrdunud õhufilter takistab olulisel määral õhu sissevõttu ja vähendab mootori õhuga varustatust. |
| Tähelepanu! | |

Kui filter on varustatud tolmueraldusklapiga (A), vajutage klapi servale, et eemaldada kogunenud tolmuosakesed.

Õhufiltrri saastumisnäidiku (B) kontrollimine. Kui näidik on punane, tuleb õhufiltrit puhastada.

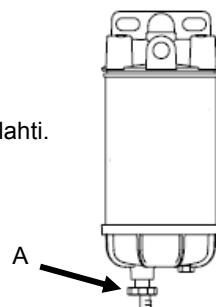


Kütuse eelfiltrti kontrollimine

| | |
|--|--|
|  Oht! | <p>Kütus on väga kergesti süttiv ja selle aurud on plahvatusohotlikud. Kütuse eelfiltrti tühjendamine peab toimuma külma ja seisva mootoriga.</p> |
|--|--|

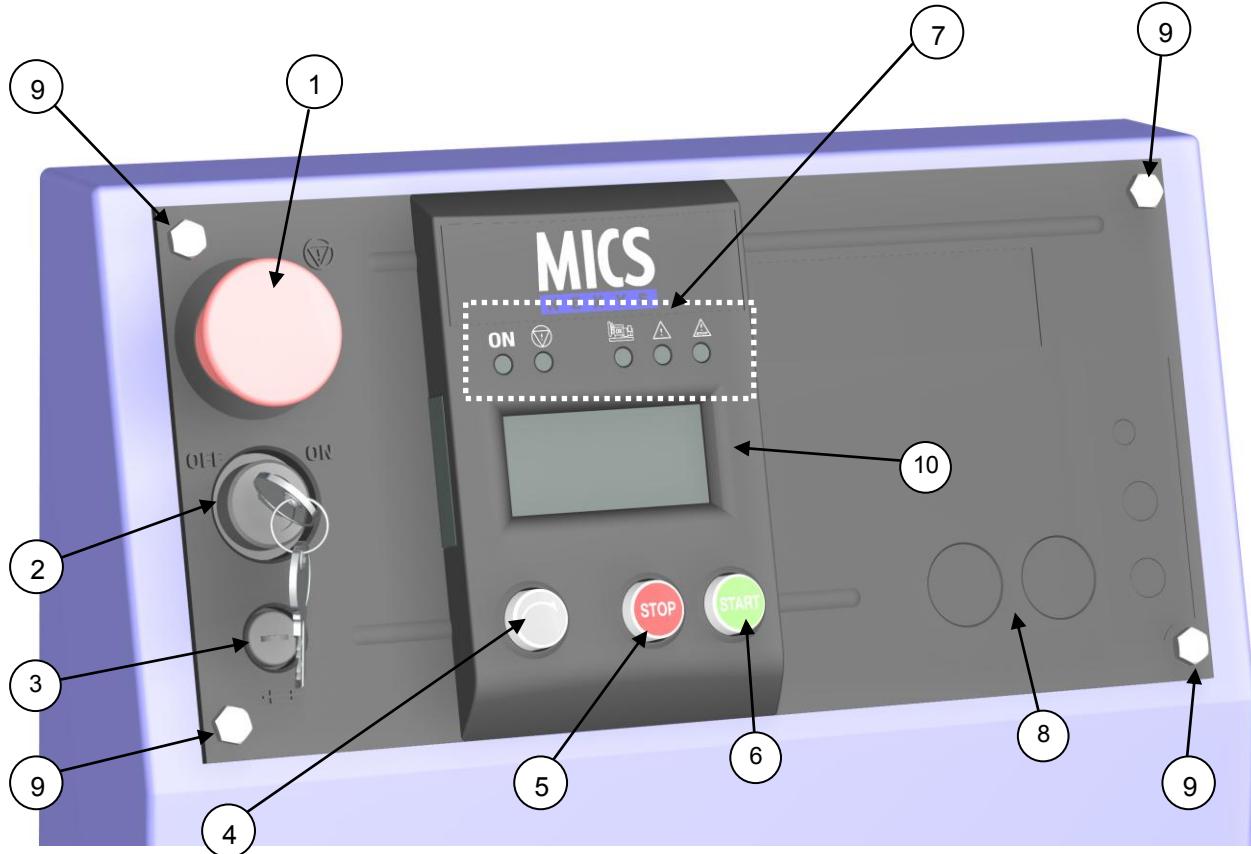
- Veenduge, et eelfiltrti alumises osas ei ole vett või setteid.
- Vajaduse korral tuleb filter tühjendada, tehes järgmised toimingud.

- ❶ Asetage sobiv anum eelfiltrti tühjenduskorgi alla.
- ❷ Keerake eelfiltrti alumises osas olevat tühjenduskorki (A) kahe või kolme pöörde võrra lahti.
- ❸ Tühjendage vesi ja/või setted anumassee.
- ❹ Kui avast hakkab voolama kütust, keerake tühjenduskork tagasi ja pingutage.
- ❺ Veenduge, et ei esine lekkeid.
- ❻ Vajadusel taaskäivitage kütusesüsteem.



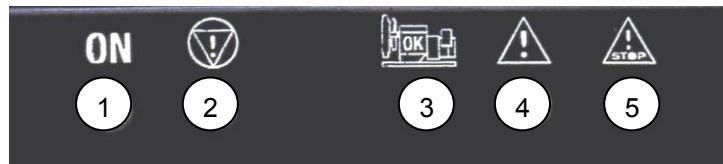
6.2. NEXYS juhtplokiga varustatud generaator

6.2.1 Juhtploki üldine tutvustus



Joonis 11: Seadme esikülg

- ① Avariipeatamise nuppu kasutatakse generaatori peatamiseks olukorras, kus võib tekkida inimeste vigastamise või varaka hajustamise oht
- ② Seadme sisse- ja väljalülitamise võtmelülit ja TAASKÄIVITUSE (RESET) funktsioon
- ③ Elektronikalülituse kaitse
- ④ Ekraanikuvalt vahetamise nupp, võimaldab korduval vajutamisel kuvada erinevaid kasutatavaid ekraanikuvasid
- ⑤ STOPP-nupp võimaldab peatada generaatori töö
- ⑥ START-nupp võimaldab generaatori käivitada
- ⑦ LED märgutuled annavad märku seadme nõuetekohasest tööst ja võimaldavad kuvada vea- ja häiresignaale
- ⑧ Ruum võimalike lisavarustuses olevate funktsioonide juhtseadmete lisamiseks seadme esiküljele
- ⑨ Kinnituskrudi.
- ⑩ LCD ekraanil kuvatakse seadme häired ja rikked, teave seadme töörežiimi kohta ning elektrilised ja mehaanilised parameetrid.



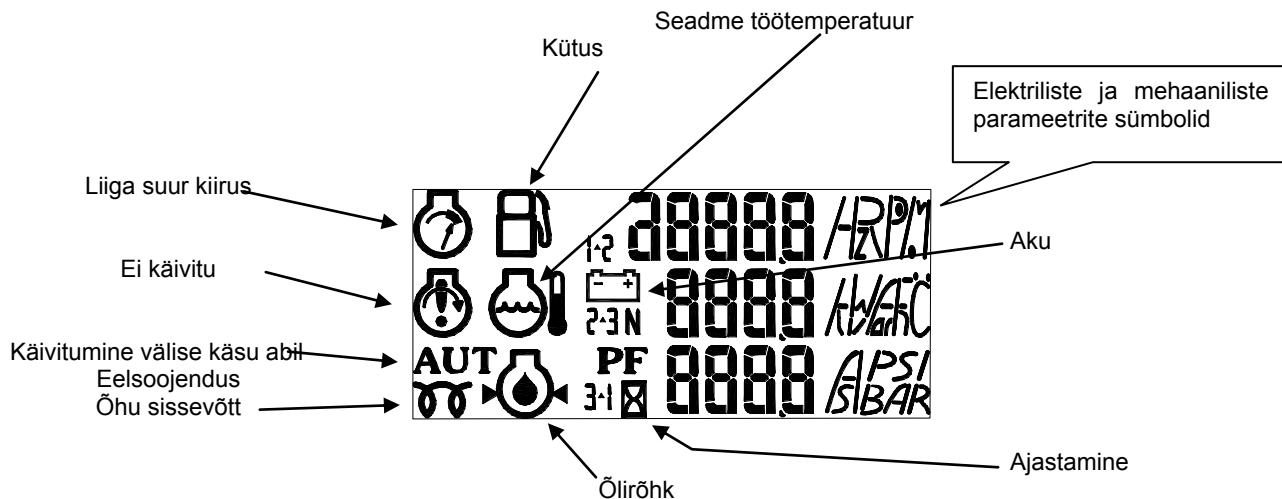
Joonis 12: LED märgutuled

Süttinud LED märgutuli tähistab järgmisi olukordi:

- ① Seadme toitevool on sisse lülitud (roheline, pidevalt pölev)
- ② Avariipeatamise märgutuli (avariipeatumise käsk juhtpaneelilt või väliselt süsteemilt) (punane, pidevalt pölev)
- ③ Käivitumise ning generaatori kiiruse ja voolupinge stabiliseerumise etapp (vilkuv tuli); generaatori nõuetekohane töötamine või generaator on valmis tarbijale voolu andma (roheline pidevalt pölev)
- ④ Üldine häire (oranž, vilkuv)
- ⑤ Üldine rike (punane, vilkuv).

6.2.1.1. Kasutatavate sümbolite tutvustus

Sümbolid on järgmised:



Joonis 13: Kasutatavad sümbolid

- Sümbolit „Kütusetase“ kasutatakse rikke, häire ja kütusetaseme näidu puhul
- Sümbolit „Töötemperatuur“ ja „Õliröhk“ kasutatakse rikke puhul ja vastavate väärustute kuvamiseks
- Sümboleid „Ülemäärase kiirus“ ja „Ei käivitu“ kasutatakse rikke kuvamiseks
- Sümbolit „Aku“ kasutatakse häire „Aku laadimise häire“ ja aku väljundpinge kuvamiseks.

6.2.2 Käsitsi käivitamine

| | |
|---|--|
|  Ohtlik | <p>Veenduge, et generaatori katkestuslülit on välja lülitatud.</p> |
|---|--|

- ① ühendage generaatori aku
- ② keerake võtmega lülti asendisse ON (hoidmata võtit selles asendis)
 - ✓ kõik valgusdioodid süttivad 2 sekundiks, näidates, et need on töökoras
 - ✓ kui valgusdioodid ei sütti, kontrollige ja vajadusel vahetage välja sulavkaitse
 - ✓ kõik ekraani kuvalemmendid süttivad 2 sekundiks
 - ✓ seejärel jäab põlema ainult valgusdiood ON, näidates, et mooduli toitevool on sisse lülitatud
 - ✓ kuvatakse järgmine ekraan



Esimesel real kuvatakse mootori pöörlemiskiirus ühikutes RPM (p/min)
Teisel real kuvatakse akupinge voltides (V)

- ✓ Kontrollige akupinget (minimaalne pingi on 12 V)
- ③ vajutage (üks tugev vajutus) rohelisele nupule START
 - ✓ kui mootor on varustatud õhu eelsoojendussüsteemiga, on enne mootori käivitumist 10 sekundi pikkune viivitus (õhu eelsoojendussüsteemi rakendumiseks)
 - ✓ kuvatakse järgmine ekraan

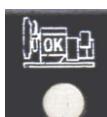


Kolmandal real kuvatakse aeg kuni õhu eelsoojendustsükli lõpuni (kuvatakse küttekeha ja liivakella kujutavad sümbolid)

- ✓ kui mootor ei ole varustatud õhu eelsoojendussüsteemiga või kui õhu eelsoojendustsükli viivitusaeg on lõppenud, mootor käivitub (algab 3 käivituskatse loendamine)
- ✓ kuvatakse järgmine ekraan



| | |
|--|---|
|  Hoiatus | <p>Võimalik on teha kuni 3 järjestikust käivituskatset või automaatkäivitust.</p> |
|--|---|



Märkus: valgusdiood hakkab vilkuma alates START-nupule vajutamisest ja vilgub kuni voolu sageduse stabiliseerumiseni ilma mõõtekaardita generaatorite puhul või kuni voolu sageduse ja voolupinge stabiliseerumiseni mõõtekaardiga varustatud generaatorite puhul.

Pärast süsteemi stabiliseerumist jäab valgusdiood pidevalt põlema.

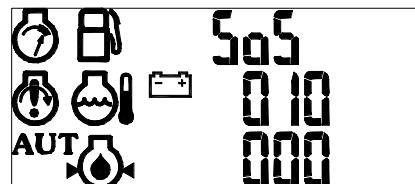


6.2.3 Peatamine

- ① lülitage välja juhtplandi alumises osas olev katkestuslüliti
- ② laske mootoril jahtumiseks 1 kuni 2 minutit tühjalt joosta
- ③ vajutage nupule STOPP; generaator peatub
- ④ lülitage välja MICS Nezys mooduli toitevool, pöörates võtme asendisse OFF (seejuures mitte hoides võtit selles asendis).

6.2.4 Vaikimisi seaded ja alarmid

Rikke või häire ilmnemisel kuvatakse vastav teave järgmisel ekraanil (kuvatakse üks või mitu sümbolit või veakood ning vastav veateade).



Kasutaja pääseb järgmistele ekraanidele, vajutades nuppu



Veateade või -signaal kustub, kui häire või rike enam ei ilmne. Sellel ekraanil kuvatakse vaid üks häire- või veateade (see, mis tingis generaatori peatumise). Kui pärast esimest häiret või riket ilmnesid veel teised häired, kuvatakse need alles pärast esimese häire kõrvaldamise järgset taaskäivitust (Nupule „Taaskäivitus“ tuleb vajutada nii mitu korda, kui mitu häiret esines).

NB: häiresignaal võib esineda samaaegselt rikkega.

6.2.5 Rikked ja häired - Üksikasjad

Loetelu riketest, mis toovad kaasa generaatori peatumise ja mille puhul kuvatakse ekraanil vastav sümbol

| | Kuvatav sümbol |
|---|----------------|
| Öliröhu häire: öliröhk ei ole nõuetekohane. | |
| Mootori temperatuuri häire: mootori temperatuur on liiga kõrge. | |
| Tõrge käivitamisel: kuvatakse pärast kolme järjestikust ebaõnnestunud käivituskatset. | |
| Ülemäärase kiirus: generaatori pöörlemiskiirus on liiga suur. | |
| Madal kütusetase: näitab kütuse lisamise vajadust. | |

Loetelu riketest, mis toovad kaasa generaatori peatumise ja mille puhul kuvatakse ekraanil vastav veakood

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Jahutusvedeliku tase liiga madal: näitab, et jahutusvedeliku tase on jõudnud radiaatori alumise servani (on seotud kahe sekundi pikkuse ajastamisega). või Ülekoormuse häire või lühiühendus (lisavarustuse olemasolu korral): katkesti SD kontaktide sulgumisel (ülekoormus või lühiühendus) peatub generaator kohe, samaaegselt lülitub automaatselt välja ka pealülit. | Kuvatav teade |
| Selle teatega seotud täiendav rike: veateade kuvatakse kahel järgmisel juhul: ➤ differentsiaalsüsteemi rike (1) ➤ isolatsiooni rike (2) (1) Differentsiaalsüsteemi rike (lisavarustuse olemasolu korral): differentsiaalsüsteemi häire korral, kui rakendub differentsiaalrelee, peatub generaator kohe, samaaegselt lülitub automaatselt välja ka pealülit. (2) Isolatsiooni rike (lisavarustuse olemasolu korral): isolatsiooni rikke korral, mis toob kaasa isolatsiooni pideva kontrolleri rakendumise, peatub generaator kohe. | Kuvatav teade |
| Liiga väike kiirus: generaatori pöörlemiskiirus ei ole nõuetekohane (jääb alla 1000 p/min). | Kuvatav teade |
| Avariipeatumine rikke töttu või avariipeatumine vastava käsu töttu | Kuvatav teade |
| „STOP“ häire aktiveerub, kui vajutatakse „STOP“ nupule, seejuures näitab vilkuv valgusdiood „AUT“, et generaator töötab automaatrežiimis. | Kuvatav teade |

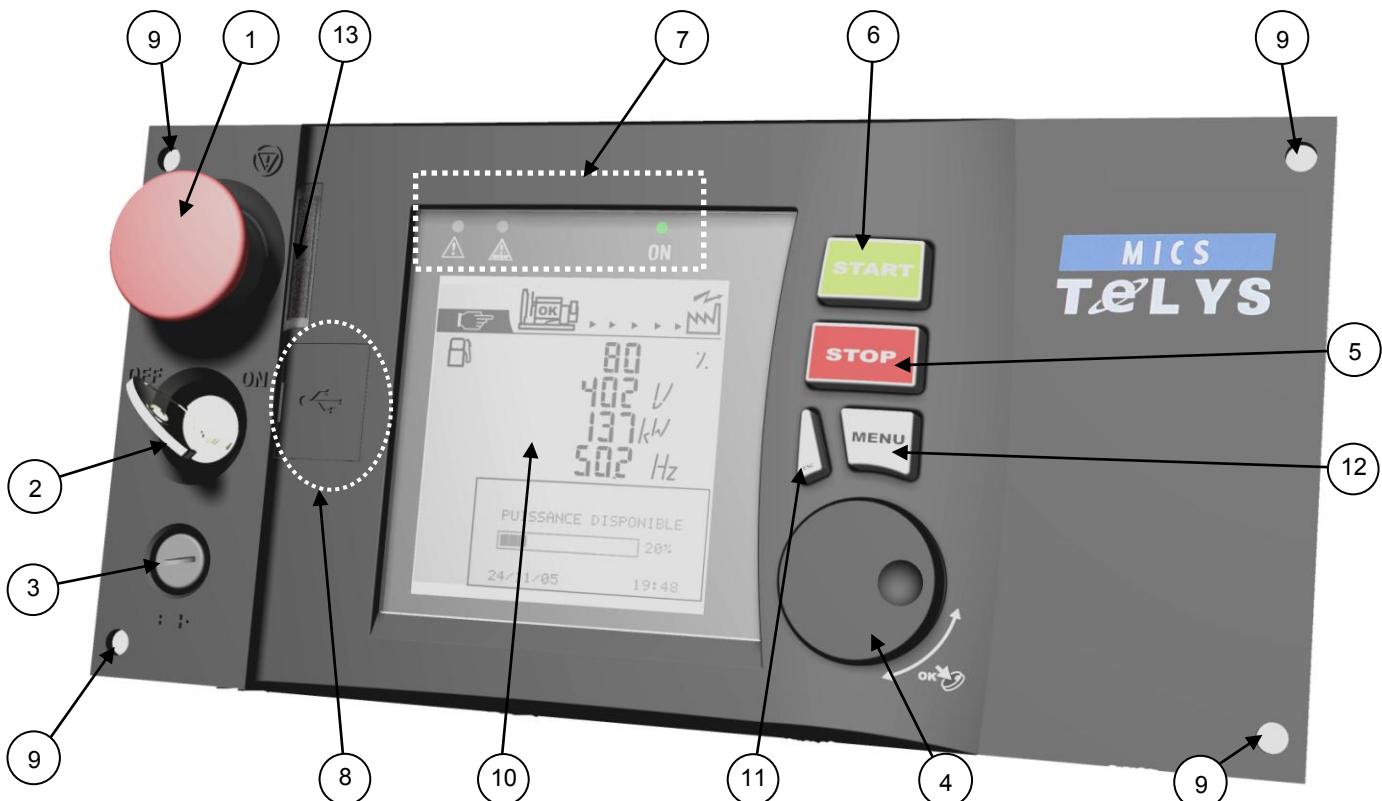
Loetelu riketest, mille puhul kuvatakse ekraanil vastav sümbol

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Madala kütusetaseme häire: näitab kütuse lisamise vajadust. | Kuvatav sümbol |
| Laadimisgeneraatori rike annab tunnistust häirest generaatori laadimisvoolu koormusega. | Kuvatav sümbol |

6.3. TELYS juhtplokiga varustatud generaator

6.3.1 Juhtploki üldine tutvustus

6.3.1.1 Juhtploki esikülje tutvustus



Joonis 14: Esikülg

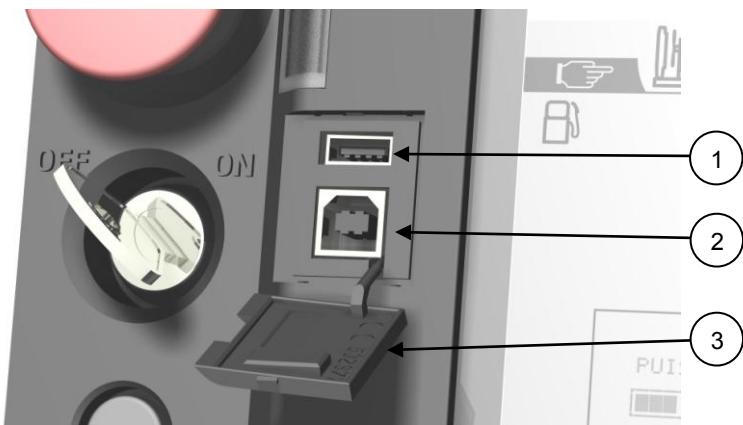
- 1 Avariipeatamise nupp, mida kasutatakse generaatori peatamiseks olukorras, kus võib tekkida inimeste vigastamise või varakahjustamise oht.
- 2 Juhtploki sisse/väljalülitamise võtmelülit.
- 3 Elektroonikalülituse sulavkaitse.
- 4 Valiku- ja kinnitusratta abil on võimalik menüüdes ja ekraanidel liikuda, valiku kinnitamine toimub rattale vajutamise teel.
- 5 STOP nupule vajutamine võimaldab peatada generaatori töö.
- 6 START nupp võimaldab generaatori käivitada.
- 7 Valgusdioodid, mis näitavad, et toitevool on sisse lülitatud ja edastavad häire- ja veasignaale.
- 8 USB pesad.
- 9 Kinnituskruvid.
- 10 LCD ekraan, millel kuvatakse seadme häired ja rikked, teave seadme töörežiimi kohta ning elektrilised ja mehaanilised parameetrid.
- 11 ESC nupp eelmisesse valikusse tagasipöördumiseks ja vearežiimist väljumiseks.
- 12 MENÜÜ nupp menüüdele juurdepääsemiseks.
- 13 Avariipeatamise nupu valgustus.



Joonis 15: LED märgutuled

Süttinud LED märgutuli tähistab järgmisi olukordi:

- 1 Häire märgutuli (kollase värvusega, vilkuv).
- 2 Rikke märgutuli (punase värvusega, vilkuv).
- 3 Mooduli toitevool on sisse lülitatud (rohelise värvus, pidevalt pölev).

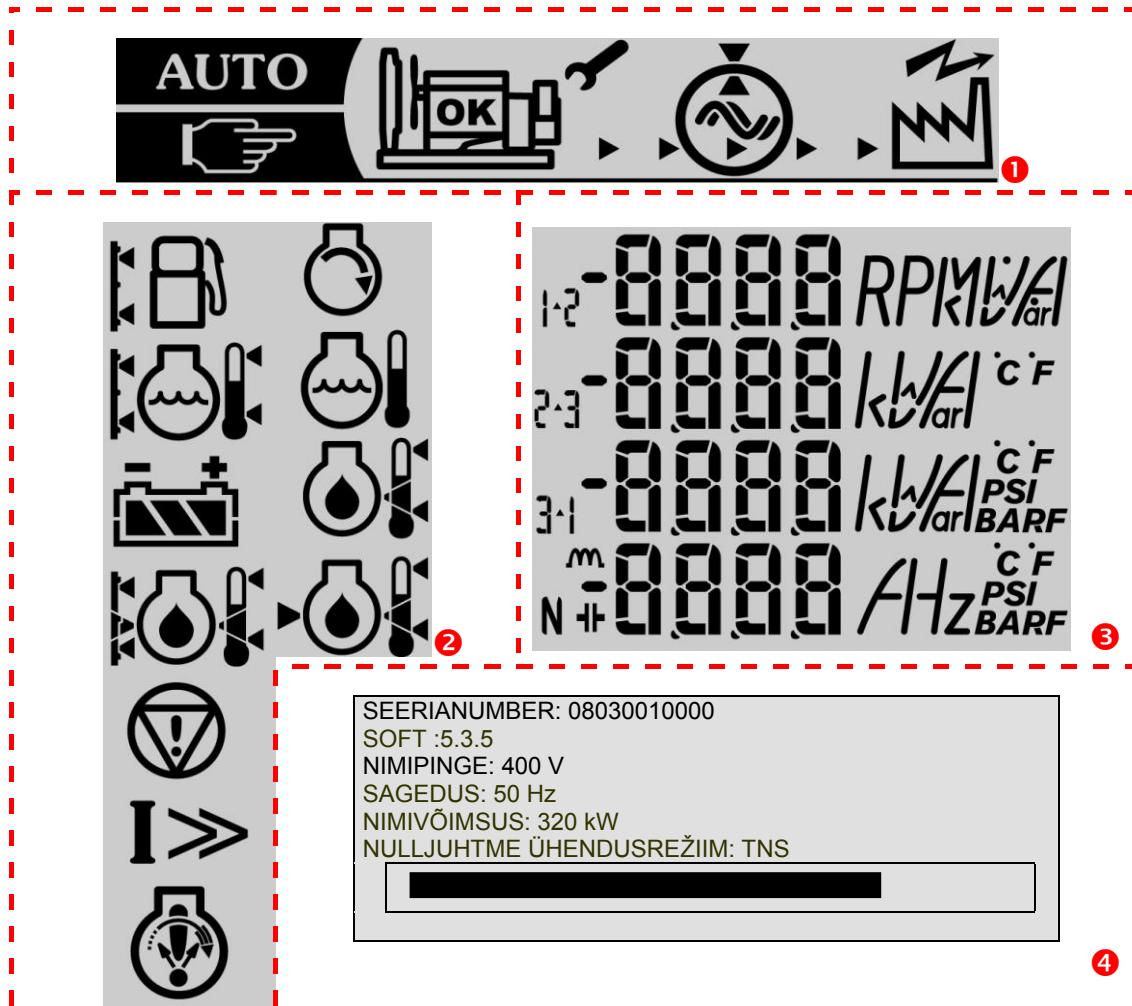


Joonis 16: USB portide üksikasjad

- 1 Ühendus USB mälupulga jaoks (HOST): failide edastus USB mälupulga ja TELYS juhtploki vahel.
- 2 Pesa mikroarvuti ühendamiseks (DEVICE):
 - failide edastus arvuti ja TELYS juhtploki vahel.
 - põhimooduli elektritoide.
- 3 Kaitsekate.

6.3.1.2. Ekraani kirjeldus

Ekraan on tagantvalgustusega ja ei nõua kontrastsuse reguleerimist. Ekraan on jagatud neljaks piirkonnaks.



Joonis 17: Ekraani kirjeldus (näide)

- ① piirkond: selles piirkonnas kuvatakse generaatori seisundit iseloomustavad andmed;
- ② piirkond: selles piirkonnas kuvatakse mõõdetud parameetritele vastavad sümbolid ning häire- ja veasümbolid;
- ③ piirkond: selles piirkonnas kuvatakse mõõdetud parameetrid koos vastavate mõõtühikutega;
- ④ piirkond: selles piirkonnas kuvatakse generaatori seisundit iseloomustavad teated ja menüüde abisõnumid.

Märkus: mõõdetud väärustuste, vea- ja häiresümbolite ning generaatori tööd iseloomustavad sõnumid sõltuvad generaatorile paigaldatud varustusest. Näitena toodud ekraanikuva ei pruugi seega konkreetse generaatori puhul esineda.

6.3.1.3. Ekraani 1. piirkonnas kuvatavate sümbolite tutvustus

Ekraani 1. piirkonnas kuvatavad sümbolid

| Sümbolid | Kuvamine | Sümboli kuvamise tingimused |
|---|---|--|
|  Režiim „MANU“ (KÄSITSIJUHTIMINE) | Pidevalt pölev | TELYS töötab käsitsijuhtimise režiimis (MANU) |
| | Vilkuv | Vilkumine toimub 5 sekundi jooksul üleminekul automaatjuhtimisrežiimist (AUTO) käsitsijuhtimisrežiimile (MANU) |
|  Režiim „AUTO“ (AUTOMAATJUHTIMINE) | Pidevalt pölev | TELYS töötab automaatjuhtimise režiimis (AUTO) |
| | Vilkuv | Vilkumine toimub 5 sekundi jooksul üleminekul käsitsijuhtimisrežiimist (MANU) automaatjuhtimisrežiimile (AUTO) |
|  | Vilkuv | Generaator on käivitusrežiimis |
| | Pidevalt pölev | Generaator on käivitunud |
|  | Pidevalt pölev | Generaator on stabiliseerunud (voolupinge ja -sagedus) |
|  | Vilkuv (tekib mulje märgutule pidevast liikumisest vasakult paremale) | Generaator annab toitevoolu tarbivale rakendusele |
|  | Pidevalt pölev | Tarbiv rakendus tarbib voolu |
|  | Ei ole kasutusel | |
|  | Pidevalt pölev | Sünkroonimine |
|  | Vilkuv | |
|  | Pidevalt pölev | Generaator on sünkroonitud või sidestatud |

6.3.1.4. Ekraani 2. piirkonnas kuvatavate sümbolite tutvustus

Ekraani 2. piirkonnas kuvatavad häirete ja vigade sümbolid

Kõik selle piirkonna sümbolid kuvatakse TELYS mooduli käivitamisel.

| Kuvatavad andmed | |
|--|--|
| Kütusetaseme näit | |
| Häired / vead madal kütusetase | |
| Häired / vead kõrge kütusetase | |
| Jahutusvedeliku taseme / temperatuuri näit | |
| Haire Madala taseme veateade | |
| Madala taseme häire- / veateade | |
| Haire Kõrge temperatuuri veateade | |
| Eelsoojendus e puudumise häire- / veateade | |
| Aku | |
| Minimaalne lubatav aku voolupinge (vilkuv) | |
| Maksimaalne lubatav aku voolupinge (vilkuv) | |
| Aku laadimise märgutuli (liikuvad tuled) | |
| Öliröhu näit / öli temperatuuri näit | |
| Öliröhu häire- / veateade | |
| Öli kõrge taseme või madala taseme häire- / veateade | |
| Haire- / veateade öli temperatuur kõrge / madal | |
| Avariiseiskamine | |
| Avariiseiskamine häireteade | |
| Ülekoormus või lühiühendus | |
| Katkestuslüliti väljalülitumine ülekoormuse või lühiühenduse tõttu | |
| Mootori pöörlemiskiirus | |
| Haire - liiga väike kiirus | |
| Haire - liiga suur kiirus | |
| Generaator ei käivitu | |

6.3.1.5. Ekraani 3. piirkonnas kuvatavate sümbolite tutvustus

Ekraani 3. piirkonnas kuvatavad sümbolid

Kõik selle piirkonna sümbolid kuvatakse TELYS mooduli käivitamisel. Järgnevad sümbolid on toodud näidetena.

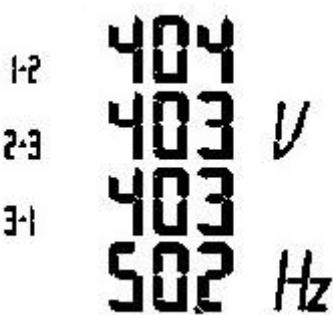
Generaator ei tööta

| Ekraaniku va nr | Sümbolid | Kuvatavad andmed |
|--------------------|---|---|
| P1 |  | <p>80 % 11 °C 252 V 12 °C</p> <p>Kütusetaseme näit Jahutusvedeliku temperatuuri / kõrge temperatuuri (HT) näit (ühikud sõltuvalt seadetest). Aku voolupinge näit Õli temperatuuri näit (ühikud sõltuvalt seadetest)</p> |

Generaatori käivitamine / generaator on käivitatud / generaator peatub

| Ekraaniku va nr | Sümbolid | Kuvatavad andmed |
|--------------------|--|--|
| P2 |  | <p>600 RPM 48 °C 17 BAR 43 °C</p> <p>Mootori kiiruse näit Jahutusvedeliku temperatuuri / kõrge temperatuuri (HT) näit (ühikud sõltuvalt seadetest) Õli rõhu näit (ühikud sõltuvalt seadetest) Õli temperatuuri näit (ühikud sõltuvalt seadetest)</p> |

Generaator on käivitunud

| Ekraaniku va nr | Sümbolid | Kuvatavad andmed |
|--|---|---|
| P3 Ekraan on vaikimisi sisse lülitatud |  | <p>80 % 402 V 0 kW 502 Hz</p> <p>Kütusetaseme näit Muunduri komposiitpinge näit Rakendatava koguvõimsuse näit Muunduri voolusageduse näit</p> |
| P4 |  | <p>1-2 404 V 2-3 403 V 3-1 403 V 502 Hz</p> <p>Muunduri komposiitpinge U12 näit Muunduri komposiitpinge U23 näit Muunduri komposiitpinge U31 näit Muunduri voolusageduse näit</p> |

| Ekraaniku va nr | Sümbolid | Kuvatavad andmed |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| P5 | 1 233 2 233 V 3 233 502 Hz | Muunduri lihtpinge V1 näit Muunduri lihtpinge V2 näit Muunduri lihtpinge V3 näit Muunduri voolusageduse näit |
| P6 | 1 230 2 115 V 1 115 502 Hz | Muunduri komposiitpinge U12 näit Muunduri lihtpinge V2 näit Muunduri lihtpinge V1 näit Muunduri voolusageduse näit |
| P7 | 230 V 0 A 502 Hz | Muunduri lihtpinge V1 näit Muunduri voolutugevuse faasi 1 näit Muunduri voolusageduse näit |
| P8 | 1 00 A 2 00 3 00 N 00 | Muunduri voolutugevuse faasi 1 näit Muunduri voolutugevuse faasi 2 näit Muunduri voolutugevuse faasi 3 näit Muunduri voolutugevuse neutraalfaasi näit |
| P9 | 0 kW 0 kvar 0 kVA m 092 PF | Rakendatava koguvõimsuse näit Kogu-reaktiivvõimsuse näit Kogu-näivvõimsuse näit Kogu-võimsusteguri (induktivse või mahtuvusliku) näit |

| Ekraanikuva nr | Sümbolid | Kuvatavad andmed |
|----------------|---|--|
| P10 | 80 % 142 V 20A | Kütusetaseme näit Aku voolupinge näit Aku voolutugevuse näit |
| P11 | 90 kV_{ar} 400 V 3.18 kW 50.1 Hz | Kogu-reaktiivvõimsuse näit Muunduri komposiitpinge U12 näit Rakendatava koguvõimsuse näit Muunduri voolusageduse näit |

Ekraanide kuvamise järjekord sõltuvalt võrgu liigist, käivitatud generaatori korral.

| Kuvamise järjekord | Võrgu liik | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | 3P+N | 3P | 2P+N | 1P+N |
| 1 | P3, kui generaator on käivitunud P11, kui generaator on sidestatud | P3, kui generaator on käivitunud P11, kui generaator on sidestatud | P3, kui generaator on käivitunud P11, kui generaator on sidestatud | P3, kui generaator on käivitunud P11, kui generaator on sidestatud |
| 2 | P4 | P4 | P6 | P7 |
| 3 | P5 | P8 | P8 | P9 |
| 4 | P8 | P9 | P9 | P2 |
| 5 | P9 | P2 | P2 | P10 |
| 6 | P2 | P10 | P10 | |
| 7 | P10 | | | |

Ekraanide vahetamine toimub valiku- ja kinnitamisratta abil.

Kui ratast keeratakse päripäeva, toimub ekraanide vahetus suunaga ülalt alla ja vastupidi.

Ekraanide vahetus toimub kinnises tsüklis.

Näiteks: võrgus 3P+N, seejärel ekraanikuva 7, seejärel ekraanikuva 1 ja vastupidi.

6.3.1.6. Ekraani 4. piirkonnas kuvatavad sõnumid

Graafilise kujutise piirkond (4. piirkond) võimaldab muuhulgas kuvada generaatori töoga seotud sõnumeid. Need sõnumid on järgmised:

TELYS juhtploki algkäivitus

| Ekraanikuva nr | Ekraan | Kuvatavad andmed |
|----------------|---|---|
| G 1 | | TELYS juhtploki algkäivitus sisselülitamisel ja/või konfiguratsiooni laadimisel |
| G 2 | <p>SEERIANUMBER: 08030010000 SOFT :6.1.0 NIMIPINGE: 400 V SAGEDUS: 50 Hz NIMIVÕIMSUS: 320 kW NULLJUHTME ÜHENDUSREŽIIM: TNS</p> | Elektrigeneraatori seerianumber TELYS juhtploki tarkvara versioon Muunduri nimipinge Muunduri nimisagedus Nimivõimsus Maandusskeem Ekraani kuvamise kestust näitav riba |

Generaator on peatatud

| Ekraanikuva nr | Ekraan | Kuvatavad andmed |
|----------------|---|---|
| G 3 | <p>MANUAL OPERATION Press START to start</p> <p>24/08/2005 13:12</p> | Töörežiim - Generaator valmis käitsirežiimis käivitamiseks Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele) |
| G 4 | <p>AUTOMATIC OPERATION IMPORTANT IMMEDIATE START-UP POSSIBLE</p> <p>24/08/2005 13:12</p> | Töörežiim - Generaator valmis automaatrežiimis käivitamiseks Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele) |
| G 5 | <p>IMPORTANT AUTOMATIC starting 19min30</p> <p>24/08/2005 13:12</p> | Töörežiim - Generaator automaatrežiimis programmeeritud käivitusega Lühikatkestuse ajastuse loendur VÕI EJP viivituse loendur (kasutatav ainult Prantsusmaal) Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele) |

Generaatori käivitamine

| Ekraanikuva nr | Ekraan | Kuvatavad andmed |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| G 6 | <p>STARTING IN PROGRESS</p> <p>24/08/2005 13:12</p> | Generaatori töö etapp - Generaator on käivitusrežiimis Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele) |
| G 7 | <p>AIR PREHEATING</p> <p>10sec</p> <p>24/08/2005 13:12</p> | Generaatori töö etapp - käivituseelne õhu eelsoojendus Õhu eelsoojenduse viivituse loendur Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele) |

Generaator on käivitunud

| Ekraanikuva nr | Ekraan | Kuvatavad andmed |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| G 8 Vaikimisi kuvatav ekraan | <p>AVAILABLE POWER</p> <p>75%</p>  <p>24/08/2005 13:12</p> | Generaatori töö etapp - Generaator töötab - voolupinge ja -sagedus on stabiliseerunud Generaatori võimsus Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele) |
| G 9 | <p>AUTOMATIC STOP IN PROGRESS</p> <p>LOAD SUPPRESSION 1min30</p> <p>24/08/2005 13:12</p> | Generaatori töö etapp - Generaator töötab automaatrežiimis Võimsuslülituse sisselülitamine (motorisseeritud katkestuslüliti või TELYS juhtplandi juhitav allika inverter) Sektori tagasisuunamise VÖI koormusega katsetuse viivituse loendur Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele) |

| Ekraanikuva nr | Ekraan | Kuvatavad andmed |
|----------------|---|--|
| G 10 | <p>AUTOMATIC STOP IN PROGRESS</p> <p>COOLING 1min30</p> <p>24/08/2005 13:14</p> | <p>Generaatori töö etapp - Generaator töötab automaatrežiimis</p> <p>Generaator on jahutusrežiimis</p> <p>Mootori seiskamise viivituse (jahutusrežiim) VÕI diferentseeritud seiskamise viivituse (vee temperatuur) VÕI koormuse diferentseeritud peatamise VÕI koormuseta katsetamise viivituse loendur</p> <p>Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele)</p> |
| G-10/1 | <p>COUPLING IN PROGRESS</p> <p>24/08/2005 13:14</p> | <p>Generaatori töö etapp - Generaator töötab automaatrežiimis</p> <p>Generaatori sünkroonimine võrgustiku või teise generaatoriga</p> <p>Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele)</p> |
| G-10/2 | <p>POWER TRANSFER</p> <p>Réseau Groupe</p> <p>< < < < < <</p> <p>24/08/2005 13:16</p> | <p>Generaatori töö etapp - Generaator töötab automaatrežiimis</p> <p>Generaatori võimsuse edastamine võrgustikku</p> <p>Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele)</p> |
| G-10/3 | <p>POWER TRANSFER</p> <p>Réseau Groupe</p> <p>> > > > > ></p> <p>24/08/2005 13:16</p> | <p>Generaatori töö etapp - Generaator töötab automaatrežiimis</p> <p>Võrgustiku võimsuse edastamine generaatorile</p> <p>Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele)</p> |

Generaatori peatamine

| Ekraanikuva nr | Ekraan | Kuvatavad andmed |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| G 11 | <p>STOPPAGE IN PROGRESS</p> <p>24/08/2005 13:16</p> | Generaatori peatamine on käimas Kuupäev ja kellaaeg (vastavalt seadetele) |

Töorežiimi muutmine (üleminek käsitsirežiimilt automaatrežiimile automaatse käivituse käsu aktiveerumisel)

| Ekraanikuva nr | Ekraan | Kuvatavad andmed |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| G 12 | <p>AUTOMATIC start demand Do you want to switch to AUTO mode? IMPORTANT Immediate start</p> <p>OK Esc</p> | Generaatori töö etapp - Generaator töötab käsitsirežiimis AUTOMAATSE käivituskäsu aktiveerumine |

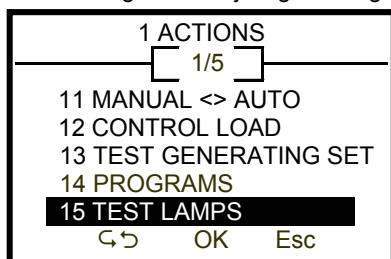
Generaatori peatumiskäsk vea tõttu või vajutuse tõttu STOP-nupule automaatrežiimis

| Ekraanikuva nr | Ekraan | Kuvatavad andmed |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| G 13 | <p>MAN mode activated Do you want to switch to AUTOMATIC mode?</p> <p>OK Esc</p> | Generaatori töö etapp - Generaator töötab automaatrežiimis (generaator on töös) Hoiatusteade käsitsirežiimile ülemineku kohta pärast STOP-nupule vajutamist või vea ilmnemist |
| G 13/1 | <p>The "51 Hz" offset must be applied to all of the power plant's gensets</p> <p>Esc</p> | Generaatori töö etapp - Generaator töötab - voolupinge ja -sagedus on stabiliseerunud Hoiatusteade parameetrite kontrollvärtuste seadmise kohta kõikidel võrgustikku kuuluvatel generaatoritel. |

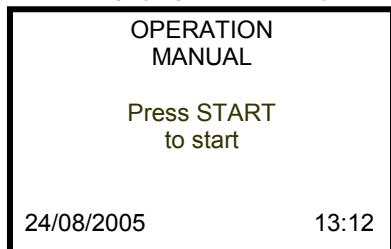
6.3.2 Käivitamine

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Veenduge, et generaatori katkestuslülit on välja lülitatud. |
| Oht | |

- ① Ühendage generaatori aku.
- ② Keerake võtmega lülit asendisse ON (hoidmata võtit selles asendis), süttib märgutuli ON (kui märgutuli ei sütti, kontrollige sulavkaitset ja vahetage see vajadusel).
- ③ Kontrollige häirete ja vigade valgusdiode tööd (menüü 15 - LAMPIDE KONTROLLIMINE).



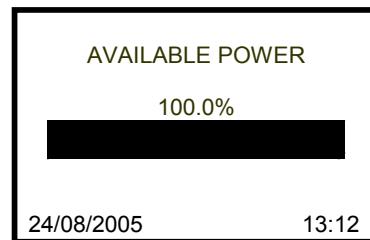
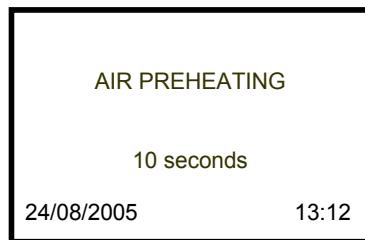
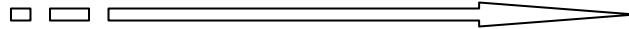
- ④ Pöörduge järgmise menüü juurde, vajutades mitu korda nuppu ESC.



- ⑤ Kontrollige aku voolupinget.



- ⑥ Vajutage nupule START.



Kuvatakse järgmine sümbol.



- kui mootor on varustatud õhu eelsoojendussüsteemiga, on enne mootori käivitumist (seadistatava pikkusega) viivitus (õhu eelsoojendussüsteemi rakendumiseks).
 - kui mootor ei ole varustatud õhu eelsoojendussüsteemiga või kui õhu eelsoojendustüsli viivitsusaeg on lõppenud, mootor käivitub (algab 3 käivituskatse loendamine).
- Tähelepanu: võimalik on teha kuni 3 järgstikust käivituskatset või automaatkäivitust.



Vilkuma hakkab järgmine sümbol.

Kuvatakse järgmine teave.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
|  | Pöörlemiskiirus |
|  | Vee temperatuur |
|  | Õli rõhk |
|  | Õli temperatuur |

Lisavarustus

6.3.3 Peatamine

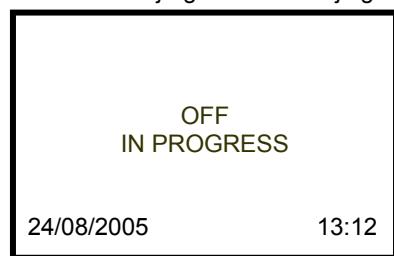
- ① Lülitage välja katkestuslüliti.
➤ Kätsi. VÕI ➤ valides menüü 12 „KOORMUSE JUHTIMINE“.

Kuvatakse järgmine teade (kütusevool peatub).



- ② Vajutage nupule STOP.

- ③ Kuvatakse järgmine ekraan ja generaator peatub.



- ④ Lülitage välja TELYS mooduli toitevool, pöörates võtme asendisse OFF (seejuures mitte hoides võtit selles asendis).

6.3.4 Vaikimisi seaded ja alarmid

6.3.4.1. Häirete ja rikete kuvamine

Häirete ja vigade kuvamine toimub järgmiselt.

- ① Häired

Häirega kaasneb

- kollase valgusdioodi „Üldine alarm“ vilkumine.

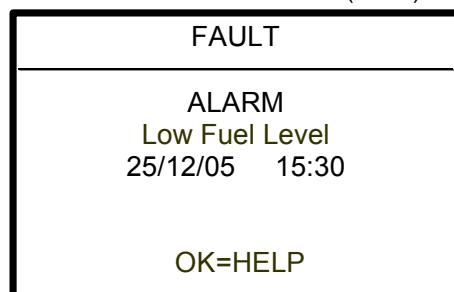


Valgusdioodi vilkumisele lisandub

- vilkava sümboli ilmumine LCD ekraanile, mis näitab häirega seotud süsteemi ja häirega seotud koodi, kui see on määratud (näide);



- sõnumi kuvamine LCD ekraanil (näide).



② Vead

Veaga kaasneb

- **generaatori peatumine: viivitamatu seisumine või diferentseeritud peatumine (vee temperatuuri, ülekoormuse või lühiühenduse korral);**
- punase valgusdioodi „Üldine viga“ vilkumine.

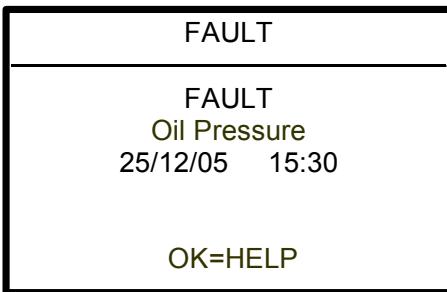


Valgusdioodi vilkumisele lisandub

- vilkava sümboli ilmumine LCD ekraanile, mis näitab häirega seotud süsteemi ja häirega seotud koodi, kui see on määratud (näide);



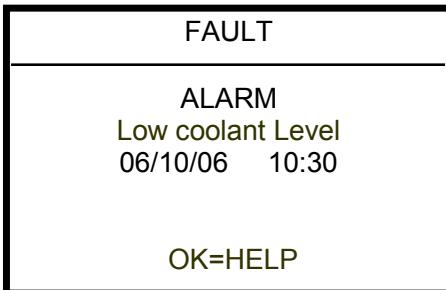
- sõnumi kuvamine LCD ekraanil (näide).



Vigade prioriteetsus on suurem kui häirete oma. Häired ja vead kuvatakse nende ilmnemise järjekorras (värskemad enne vanemaid).

6.3.4.2. Häire VÖI rikke ilmnemine

Häire vöi rikke ilmnemisega kaasneb vastavate ekraanide kuvamine (vt näited allpool).



Kui abitekst on saadaval, võimaldab nupule OK vajutamine (valiku- ja kinnitusrattat vajutamine) kuvada selle abiteksti (vt näide allpool).



Häire märguanne kaob automaatselt, kui kaob vastav häire (kõrvaldatakse selle põhjus).

Vea märguanne kaob nupule ESC vajutamisel:

- viga tühistatakse, kui selle põhjus kaob,
- kui viga on endiselt alles, siis viga ei tühistata.

6.3.4.3. Häire JA rikke ilmnemine

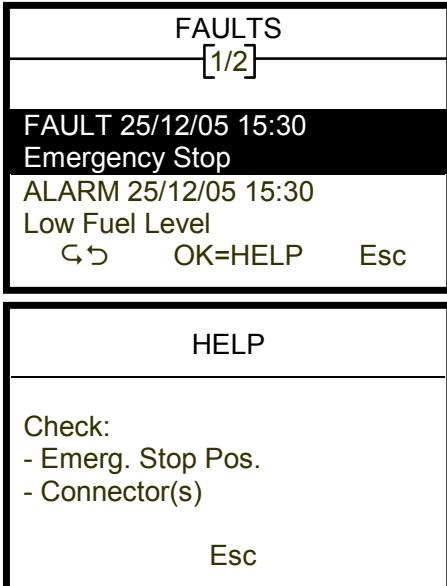
Häire **või** rikke ilmnemisega kaasneb

- kollase ja punase valgusdioodi vilkumine
- vastava ekraani kuvamine (vt näide allpool)



Mitme häire samaaegsel ilmnemisel kuvatakse ekraani ülaosas mitu vea märguannet.

Nupule OK vajutamine (valiku- ja kinnitusratta vajutamine) kuvab häirete ja rikete loendi (vt näide allpool).



Nupule ESC vajutamine võimaldab pöörduda tagasi eelmise kuva juurde.

Nupule OK vajutamine võimaldab kuvada abiteadete kuva (valitud häire või rikkega seotud abitekst on kuvatud negatiivvärvuses).

Valiku- ja kinnitusratta abil on võimalik häirete ja rikete loendis edasi ja tagasi liikuda.

Häire märguanne kaob automaatselt, kui kaob vastav häire (kõrvaldatakse selle põhjus).

Vea märguanne kaob nupule ESC vajutamisel:

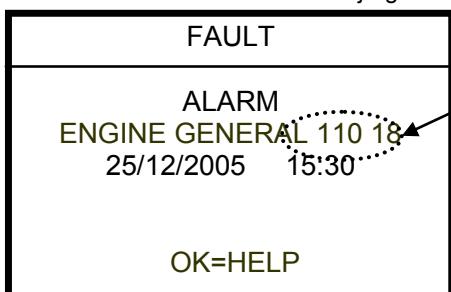
- viga tühistatakse, kui selle põhjus kaob,
- kui viga on endiselt alles, siis viga ei tühistata.

6.3.4.4. Mootori häirete koodide kuvamine

Teatud mootori häired ja vead genereerivad spetsiifilisi vea- ja häirekoode. Need koodid on ühtlustatud standardi J1939 ja/või J1587 kohaselt.

| Standardis SAE CAN J1939 kasutatav terminoloogia | |
|---|---|
| SPN: Suspect Parameter Number | See kood näitab vigast süsteemi või komponenti, näiteks SPN 100 näitab, et viga on seotud ölirõhuga või ölirõhu anduriga. |
| FMI: Failure Mode identifier | See kood näitab esineva vea või häire liiki, st kas tegemist on elektrilise, mehaanilise või teatud detaili funktsionaalsusega seotud vea või häirega. |
| Valmistajaettevõtte VOLVO kasutatav terminoloogia | |
| SID: System Identifier | See standardis J1587 kasutatav termin on identne vastava terminiga standardis J1939 (SPN). Samas on see termin pigem seotud eeskätt teatud detailide rühmaga, näiteks sisepritsesüsteemiga. |
| PID: Parameter Identifier | See standardis J1587 kasutatav termin on identne vastava terminiga standardis J1939 (SPN). Samas on see termin pigem seotud eeskätt mõne konkreetse detailiga, näiteks teatud anduriga. |
| PPID: Parameter Identifier | See standardis J1587 kasutatav termin on identne vastava terminiga standardis J1939 (SPN). PPID vastab koodile PID, kuid seda kasutab üksnes VOLVO. |
| FMI: Failure Mode identifier | See kood näitab esineva vea või häire liiki, st kas tegemist on elektrilise, mehaanilise või teatud detaili funktsionaalsusega seotud vea või häirega. VOLVO kasutab kombinatsioone SID-FMI või PID-FMI või PPID-FMI. |
| Valmistajaettevõtte JOHN DEERE kasutatav terminoloogia | |
| SPN: Suspect Parameter Number | See kood näitab vigast süsteemi või komponenti, näiteks SPN 100 näitab, et viga on seotud ölirõhuga või ölirõhu anduriga. |
| FMI: Failure Mode identifier | See kood näitab esineva vea või häire liiki, st kas tegemist on elektrilise, mehaanilise või teatud detaili funktsionaalsusega seotud vea või häirega. |

Vea või häire korral kuvatakse ekraanil järgmine teade:



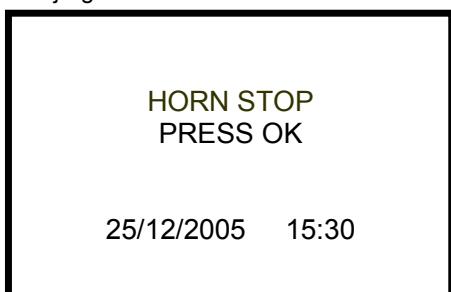
Mootori veakood.

Vajutus OK nupule võimaldab näha vea diagnoosimiseks vajalikku lisateavet. Lisaks sellele on lisas D toodud koodide tähenused. Vigade kontrollimiseks ja hooldustoimingute teostamiseks vajalikud juhised on saadaval generaatori dokumentatsioonile lisatud mootorite kasutus- ja hooldusjuhendites.

JOHN DEERE'I (JD) ja VOLVO (VO) mootorite puhul on kuvatavad koodid SPN et FMI.

6.3.4.5. Helisignaali väljalülitamine

Sõltuvalt valitud seadest (menüü 363 - HELISIGNAAL) kaasneb rikke või häire ilmnemisega helisignaal ja kuvatakse järgmine ekraan:



Eeskätt kuvatakse see ekraan vea- ja häiresõnumite korral, mis ilmnevad pärast OK nupule vajutamist.

7. Hooldusvälbad

7.1. Üldine märkus hooldusvälpade kohta

Hooldustööde sagekus ja teostatavad toimingud on kirjeldatud näitena toodud hoolduskavas.

Seejuures määratakse lõplik hoolduskava kindlaks vastavalt keskkonnale, milles generaator töötab.

Kui generaatorit kasutatakse rasketes töötigimustes, tuleb hooldusvälpasid lühendada.

Siiin esitatud hooldusvälbad on kohaldatavad ainult nende generaatorite puhul, mis töötavad selles juhendis kirjeldatud tingimustele vastava kütuse, öli ja jahutusvedelikuga.

7.2. Ohutusnõuded hooldustööde teostamisel

Enne iga remondi- või hooldustoimingut tuleb järgida järgmisi hoolduse ohutusjuhiseid:

- ✓ lugege hoolega läbi ohutust puudutavad juhised (1. peatükk);
- ✓ vajaduse korral lugege hooldusjuhiseid;
- ✓ aku katkestuslüliti peab olema välja lülitatud;
- ✓ kõik hooldus- ja remonditööd on keelatud ajal, mil mootor pöörleb;
- ✓ kandke kaitsevahendeid (kaitsekindad, -prillid, -jalanõud ...);
- ✓ enne rõhu all olevate osade hooldus- või parandustöid alandage selle osa töörõhku (atmosfäärirõhuni);
- ✓ pärast tööde teostamist veenduge, et masin on puhas, vajadusel puhastage.

7.3. Hooldustööde tabel

| TOIMINGUD | Iga 10 tunni järel / 1 x päevas | 250 tunni järel | 500 tunni järel | 1000 tunni järel | 1500 tunni järel | 3000 tunni järel | 2 aasta tagant | 20 000 tunni järel 3 aasta tagant |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Generaator | | | | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige üldist seisukorda | | | | • | | | | |
| • Kontrollige poltide pingutuse jõumomenti | | | | • | | | | |
| • Kontrollige, kas esineb lekkeid. | | | • | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige aku laetust | | | • | | | | | |
| • Puhastage aku klemmid | | | • | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige elektriseadiste ja ühenduste korrasolekut | | | • | | | | | |
| • Puhastage suruõhuga releed ja klemmid | | | • | | | | | |
| Mootor | | | | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige mootori ölitaset / jahutusvedeliku taset | • | | | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige kütusefiltrit / veevõgujat | • | | | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige õhufiltrit | • | | | | | | | |
| • Vahetage mootoriöli ja ölifilter ^a | | • | | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige rihma ja reguleerige selle pingsust | | • | | | | | | |
| • Määrite tihendid jne. | | • | | | | | | |
| • Vahetage kütusefilter (sissepritsepumba süsteemis) | | | • | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige nookureid | | | • | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige eelsoojendusküünalt | | | • | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige starterit | | | | • | | | | |
| • Kontrollige muundurit | | | | • | | | | |
| • Pingutage mootori polte ja mutreid ^a | | | | • | | | | |
| • Puhastage sissepritsedüüsidi | | | | | • | | | |
| • Kontrollige ja puhastage sissepritsedüüside otsakud | | | | | | • | | |
| • Kontrollige turbokompressorit | | | | | | | • | |
| • Vahetage jahutusvedelik | | | | | | | | • |
| Muundur | | | | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige poltide pingutuse jõumomenti | | | | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige üldist seisukorda | | | | | | | | |
| • Kontrollige süsteemi erinevaid elektrühendusi | | | | | | | | |
| • Vahetage välja laagrid | | | | | | | | • |

^a Uue või kapitaalremondist tulnud mootori korral pärast esimest 50 töötundi

Pärast esimest 20 töötundi

7.4. Kaitsekateste hooldustööd

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| TÄHELEPANU! | <p>Katte ja šassii ning šassii ja vedelike kogumispaagi vaheline tihe ühendus tagatakse vastava tihendi abil. Katte mahavõtmisel tuleb see tihend asendada.</p> |
|------------------------|---|

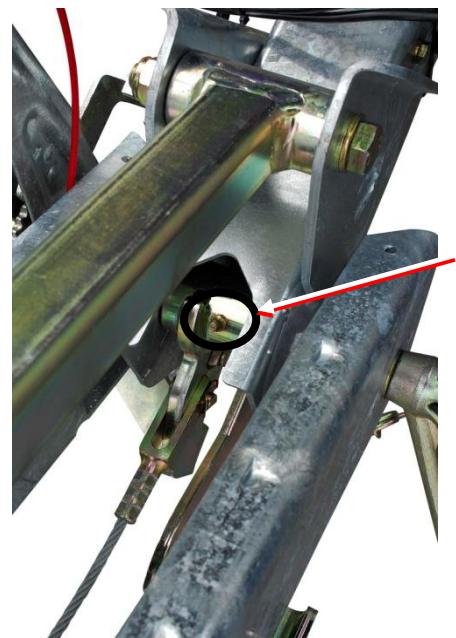
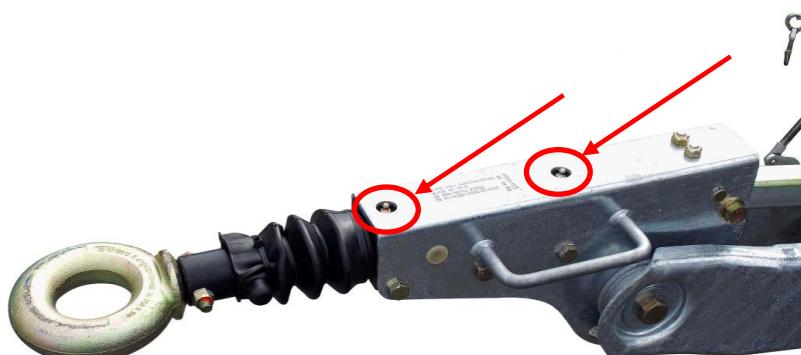
Et tagada värvkatte kaitseomadused, peab kasutaja tegema nõutavad katete ja šassii hooldustoimingud.

7.5. Haagise hooldustööd

| Toimingud | Regulaarsus | Esimesel kasutuskorral ja enne iga pukseerimist | Iga 6 kuu järel | Igal aastal |
|-------------|---|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Kontrollida | Söiduki üldist seisukorda | ● | | |
| | Rehvirohkku | ● | | |
| | Rattapoltide pingutust | ● | | |
| | Automaatpiduri töhusust | | ● | ● |
| | Seisupiduri töhusust | | ● | ● |
| | Pidurdustugevust ja selle jaotust köikidel ratastel | | ● | ● |
| | Pidurikatete ja piduritrumlite kulumist | | | ● |
| | Rataste lõtku puudumist | | | ● |
| | Veetiisi lõtku puudumist | | | ● |
| | Haagisekuuli või -rõnga lõtku | | | ● |
| Määrimine | Pidurihoova liugpinnad ja liigendid | | ● | ● |
| | Toetusjalad | | ● | ● |

Määrida haakeseadme liikuvad osad (vaata näiteks toodud määrimispunkte joonisel Joonis 18).

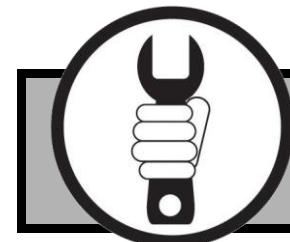
- ✓ Soovitatav määardeaine: standardile DIN 51825 KTA 3KA vastav üldkasutatav määardeaine.



Joonis 18: Haagise määrimispunktid

7.6. Tavapärased varuosad

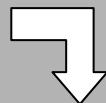
GenPARTS



R33C3
Rental Power



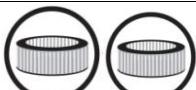
MITSUBISHI
S4S-Z361SD

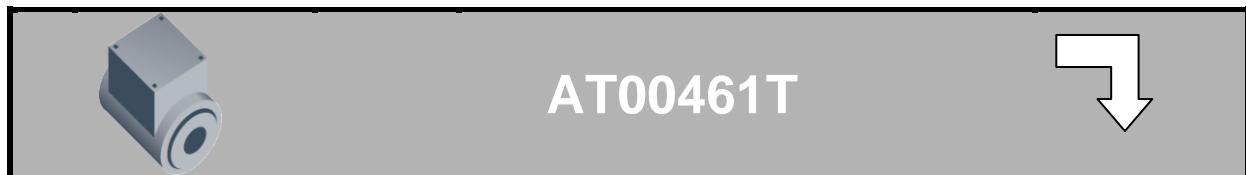


| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----|--|
| MOOTOR | Nookuriteploki kate | 330170336 | x 1 | |
| | Injektor | 330170349 | x 4 | |
| | Ventilaatori rihm | 330170415 | x 1 | |
| | Termostaat | 330170377 | x 1 | |
| | Termostaadi tihend | 330171211 | x 1 | |
| | Õlirõhu häire andur | 330170560 | x 1 | |
| | Veetemperatuuri häire andur | 330170440 | x 1 | |

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----------|-----|--|
| GENLUB | x 20 L | 330910115 | x 1 | |
| | x 208 L | 330910095 | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------|-----|--|
| GENCOOL | x 20 L | 330910098 | x 1 | |
| | x 60 L | 330910099 | | |
| | x 210 L | 330910100 | | |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----|
|  | 330510021 + 330510020 | x 1 |
|  | 330510038 + 330510014 | x 1 |
|  | 330510049 | x 1 |



| | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------|-----|
| MUUNDUR | Laager | 330411258 | x 1 |
| | Diodisild + varistor | 330411259 | x 1 |

Kontaktandmed tagavaraosade tellimiseks:

Varuosade teenistus
① : +33(0)02 98 41 13 07
e-post: genparts@sdmo.com

Lähima teenindustöökoja leidmiseks pöörduge meie veebilehe poole:

www.sdmo.com

7.7. Rikete diagnostika

Vaadake lisades toodud mootori ja muunduri kasutus- ja hooldusjuhendit.

Mootori ebanormaalse kuumenemise korral kontrollige täiendavalt radiaatori puhtust.

7.8. Koormusega ja koormuseta katsetused

Märkused generaatori töötamise kohta ilma koormuseta ja koormusega:

Töötamisel koormuseta või madala koormusega, st koormusega, mis jäab alla 30% nimivõimsusest, ei võimalda generaatori kasutustingimused mootoril töötada optimaalses režiimis. Sellel on järgmised põhjused.

- ✓ Põlemiskambri põleva kütuse väikeste koguse tõttu ei ole kütuse põlemine täielik, tekiv soojusenergia ei võimalda saavutada mootori optimaalset töötemperatuuri.
- ✓ Forsseeritud mootorite volumeetriline suhtarv on väiksem (st kompressiooniaste ilma forsseerimata oleks madal), see on kindlaks määratud täiskoormuse jaoks ja seetõttu ei toimu neis mootorites väikeste koormuse korral kütuse täielikku põlemist.

Need asjaolud tingivad mootori, eeskätt kolviröngaste ja klappide piirkonna määrdumise, mis oma korda toob kaasa

- ✓ silindriseinte kiirema kulumise ja nende sisepinna kattumise saastekihiga;
- ✓ klappide hermeetilisuse kadumise, mõnikord ka klappide „kinnikleepumise“.

Seega mõjub madala koormusega (alla 30%) töötamine forsseeritud mootorile nõuetekohast tööd kahjustavalt ning vähendab ühtlasi mootori tööiga. Rasketes tingimustes töötamisel tuleb hooldusvälpidid lühendada. Mootori töövedelike vahetamise välvpade lühendamine võimaldab seejuures sagedamini välja vahetada mootoriõli, mis kipub saastuma põlenud osakestega ja kütusega. Madala koormusega töötamiseks ja selleks et võimaldada mootoril aeg-ajalt töötada mootori puastamiseks vajaliku täiskoormusega, on mootoritele üldjuhul lisatud ka koormusplokk.

Madala koormusega töötades tuleb seega hoolega jälgida õliringlussüsteemi tööd, seda eeskätt nende mootorite puhul, mille mootori karter on varustatud turbokompressoril sisendisse ühendatud õhutussüsteemiga (õli või õliaurude eraldumise ja mootori töorežiimi kiirenemise oht).

Koormusega katsetused

Soovitav on üks kord kuus viia läbi generaatori koormusega katsetused, mille kestus on üks tund pärast mootori parameetrite stabiliseerumist.

Koormus peab katse ajal olema üle 50% nominaalvõimsusest (ideaaljuhul 80%), et tagada mootori puastumine ja saada ülevaade generaatori nõuetekohasest tööst.

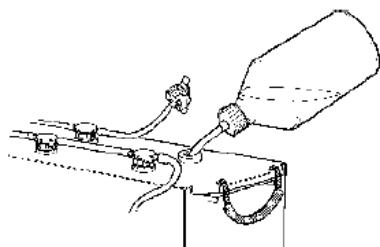
Ilma koormuseta katsetused

Nende katsetuste tegemine ei ole üldjuhul soovitatav, igal juhul ei tohiks nende kestus ületada 10 minutit ja katset ei tohiks ilma vahepealse koormusega katsetuse tegemiseta korrrata. See katsetus võimaldab üksnes veenduda, et generaator käivitub nõuetekohaselt. See katsetus ei võimalda kontrollida generaatori nõuetekohast tööd.

8. Käivitusakud

|  OHT! | | |
|--|--|---|
|  | <p>Plahvatuse või tulekahju oht (keskkond sisaldb hapnikku ja vesinikku). Aku ei tohi kokku puutuda lahtise leegi või sädemetega.</p> <p>Sädemete tekkimise ja plahvatuse oht. Aku paigaldamisel ei tohi aku polaarsust ära vahetada.</p> <p>Ärge lühistage aku klemme tööriista või metallseeme abil.</p> <p>Vigastuste oht. Aku elektrolüüt on väga söövitava toimega. Aku käitlemisel tuleb kaitsta silmi ja nahka ning kanda kaitserõivaid. Kandke alati kaitseprille ja -kindaid.</p> <p>Elektrolüüdi sattumisel nahale peske rohke vee ja seebiga. Pritsmete sattumisel silma loputage kohe rohke veega ja pöörduge viivitamatult arsti poole.</p> |  |

8.1. Elektrolüüdi taseme kontrollimine



Elektrolüüdi tase peab olema umbes 10 mm akuplaatide ülaservast kõrgemal.

1. Vajaduse korral lisage destilleeritud vett.
2. Pritsmete tekkimise vältimiseks lisage destilleeritud vett ettevaatlikult.

Aku käsitsimisel (vee lisamisel, laadimisel jne) kandke kaitseprille ja kummikindaid.

Märkus: mõningate hooldusvabade akude puhul kehtivad erinõuded, mida tuleb kindlasti arvestada.

Pärast vee lisamist tuleb akut laadida vähemalt 30 minuti jooksul.

8.2. Akuvedeliku tiheduse mõõtmine

Iga kahe kuu järel tuleb teha järgmised kontrollitoimingud.

1. Kontrollida elektrolüüdi tihedust kõikides akuelementides (elektrolüüdi tihedus peab kõikides elementides olema sama suur, vastasel korral tuleb aku välja vahetada)
2. Koormamata aku pinge mõõtmine

| Elektrolüüdi tihedus | Aku laetus | Koormamata aku voolupinge | Märkused / toimingud |
|----------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.27 | 100% | Üle 12,60 V | |
| 1.25 | 80% | 12,54 V | |
| 1.20 | 60% | 12,36 V | Alates 60% laadida |
| 1.19 | 40% | 12,18 V | Sulfateerumise oht |
| 1.13 | 20% | Alla 11,88 V | Aku ei ole kasutatav |

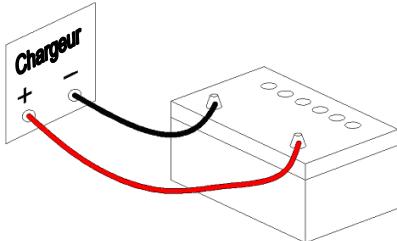
Elektrolüüdi tiheduse ja voolupinge mõõtmise teel on võimalik määrata kindlaks aku laetuse määr. Kui aku on laetud vähem kui 60% ulatuses, tuleb akut laadida.

8.3. Aku laadimine

Väga tühjenenud või sulfateerunud akusid (aku plaadid kõvastuvad ja neile tekib valjas pliisulfaadi kiht) ei ole generaatori abil enam võimalik taastada ja laadida.

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Tühjenenud aku tuleb viivitamatult laadida, vastasel juhul võivad akul tekkida pöördumatud kahjustused. |
| TÄHELEPANU! | |

Aku laadimine



Näide aku laadimise kohta:

- aku 12 V 60 Ah = laadimisvool 6 A;
- aku laetus: 50% (elektrolüüdi tihedus 1,19, voolupinge koormuseta 12,30 V);
- Aku mahutavusest puudub 30 Ah, aku tuleb laadida.
- Laadimistegur: 1,2;
- $30 \text{ Ah} \times 1,2 = 36 \text{ Ah}$ laadida;
- laadimisvool: 6 A, akut on vaja laadida ligikaudu 6 tundi, seejuures peab laadimisvool olema pidevalt ligikaudu 1/10 aku nominaalmahutavusest.

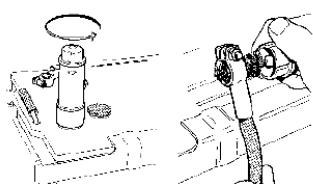
Laadimine lõpeb, kui aku voolupinge ja elektrolüüdi tihedus enam ei suurene.

Laadija võimsus peab vastama laetavale akule ja soovitud laadimisajale.

Märkus: kui samaaegselt laetakse mitut ühendatud akut, tuleb silmas pidada järgmisi asjaolusid.

- Kas akud on ühendatud järjestikku?
- Kas valitud voolupinge on õige? 1 aku 12 V, 3 akut 36 V.
- Laadimise voolupinge tuleb seada kõige nõrgema aku järgi.
- Laetavate akude võimsuse erinevus peab olema võimalikult väike.

8.4. Aku puhastamine



Jälgige, et aku oleks alati puhas ja kuiv. Mustuse ja oksüdeerumisjälgede esinemine akul ja selle klemmidel võib tekitada elektrilahendusi ja voolukõikumisi ning tuua kaasa pinge langust ja aku tühjenemist, eeskätt niiske ilmastiku korral.

1. Kõrvaldage oksüdeerumisjäljad aku klemmidelt ja juhtmeotsakutelt terasharja abil.
2. Kinnitage juhtmeotsakud tugevalt ja määrite need akuklemmide jaoks ettenähtud määrdega või vaseliiniga. Halvasti kinnitatud juhtmeotsak võib tekitada sädemeid ning tuua seeläbi kaasa plahvatusohu.

8.5. Rikete otsimine

| Ilmnev häire | Võimalik põhjus | Märkused ja tähelepanekud |
|---|--|--|
| Uueaku täitmisel elektrolüüt kuumeneb | Ebaõige koostis Ebaõiged hoidmistingimused Pikaajaline hoiustamine niiskes ruumis | Jahutage Laadigeaku Kontrollige elektrolüüdi tihedust |
| Elektrolüüt voolab täitmisisavatest välja | Aku on ülemääraselt täidetud | Alandage elektrolüüdi taset akus |
| Elektrolüüdi tase on liiga madal | Aku korpus ei ole hermeetiline Ülemäärasegaaside eraldumine liiga suure laadimisvoolu tõttu | Vahetageaku välja Kontrollige laadijat ja vajadusel parandage see |
| Elektrolüüdi tase on liiga madal Ebaõige töötamine käivitamisel | Ebapiisav koormus Vooluahelas on lühiühendus Voolutarbimise häired | Laadigeaku Kontrollige elektriseadmeid |
| Elektrolüüdi tihedus on liiga suur | Akusse lisati vee asemel elektrolüüdilahust | Alandage elektrolüüdi taset ja lisage destilleeritud vett Vajadusel korake toimingut |
| Käivitamisraskused Süsteemne käivituskontroll ebaõnnestus | Aku on tühi Vananenud või viganeaku Liiga väike mahutavus Aku on sulfatiseeritud | Laadigeaku Vahetageaku välja |
| Aku klemmid on sulanud | Halb elektriühendus Aku ühendusuhtmed ei ole korras | Kinnitageaku juhtmeteotsakud või vajadusel asendage need, vahetageaku välja |
| Suure koormuse juures eraldub ühest või kahest akuelementist ülemäära palju gaase | Vigased akuelementid | Vahetageaku välja |
| Aku tühjeneb väga kiiresti | Koormus on liiga väike Vooluahelas on lühiühendus Suur isetühjenemise tase (nt elektrolüüdi saastumise tõttu) Sulfatiseerumine (nt tühjaaku hoidmise tõttu) | Kontrollige koormust Vahetageaku välja |
| Aku lühike eluiga | Ebaõigeaku Korduvad ülemäärasetedühjenemised Tühjaaku hoiustamine liiga pikaaaja jooksul | Määrase kindlaks antud rakenduse jaoks sobivaku tüüp Soovitav on laadidaaku akulaadijabil |
| Suurveetarve | Ülekoormus Liiga suur koormus | Kontrollige laadijat (pingeregulaatorit) |
| Aku plahvatab | Pärast laadimist puutubaku kokkusädemetega Lühiühendus Aku ühendamine või lahutamine laadimise käigus Aku sisemine viga (nt katkestus vooluahelas) ja madal elektrolüüdi tase | Vahetageaku välja |

9. Seadistamine

9.1. Voolu sageduse valimine



Selle toimingu peab tegema elektrivaldkonna pädev spetsialist. Kuni hetkeni, mil on nõutav generaatori käivitamine, peab generaator nende toimingute ajal olema peatatud.

- Aku katkestuslülit tuleb sisse lülitada, et TELYS 2 juhtplokk saaks toitevoolu.



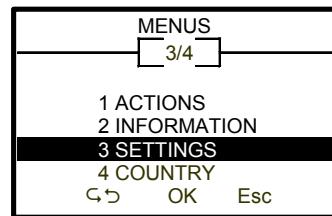
- Pöörake Telys 2 juhtploki toitelülit asendisse „ON“.



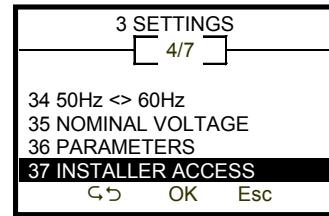
- Vajutage nupule „MENÜÜ“.



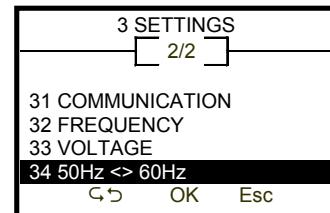
- Valige valikuratta abil „3 - SEADMINE“ ja vajutage rattale valiku kinnitamiseks.



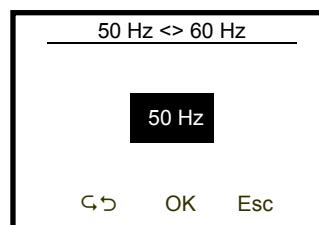
- Kõik seaded ei ole kätesaadavad, minge menüsse „37 INSTALLIMINE“ ja sisestage soovitud menüü avamiseks valikuratta abil kood 1966.



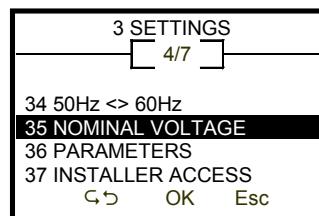
- Valige valikuratta abil „34 - 50Hz<>60Hz“ ja vajutage rattale valiku kinnitamiseks.



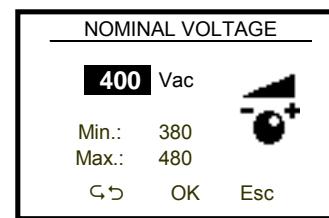
- Valige valiku- ja kinnitusratta abil soovitud voolusagedus (50 Hz või 60 Hz) ja kinnitage rattale vajutades tehtud valik.



- Pöörduge tagasi ekraani „3 - SEADMINE“ juurde, valige valikuratta abil „35 NIMIPINGE“ ja vajutage rattale valiku kinnitamiseks.



- Määrate soovitud voolupinge ja kinnitage rattale vajutades tehtud valik.



- Valige generaatori soovitud konfiguratsioon konfiguratsiooni ümberlüliti abil, mis asub TELYS 2 juhtpliki kõrval.



Konfiguratsiooni ümberlüliti

- Käivitage generaator, vajutades nupule „START“.



MENÜÜ

- Pärast generaatori käivitumist reguleerige voolupinget potentsiomeetri 2003R08 abil.

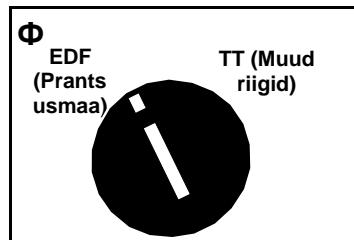


Potentsiomeeter

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| TÄHELEPANU! | Tähelepanu, üleminekul sagedusele 60 Hz ärge kasutage pistikupesi, kui generaator on nendega varustatud. |
|------------------------|--|

9.2. Maandusskeem

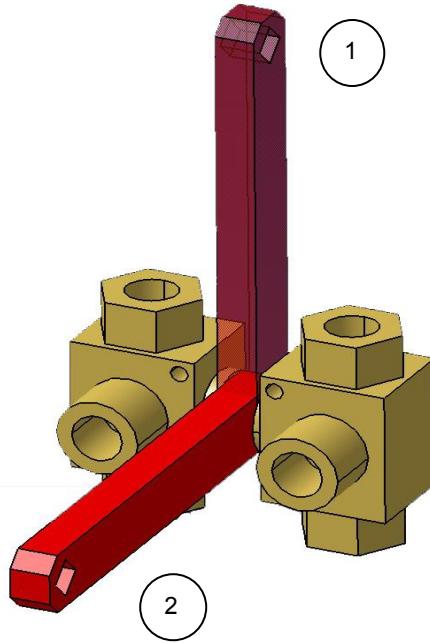
Keerake ümberlüliti asendisse, mis vastab soovitud maandusrežiimile.



| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Tähelepanu! | Maandusrežiimi valimisel peab generaatori toitepinge olema välja lülitatud. |
|------------------------|--|

9.3. Kütuse toitekraan

Kolme avaga klapp võimaldab valida kütuse sisendiks generaatori enda kütusepaagi või välise kütusetoite.



Klapp on vertikaalasendis (tähis 1): generaatori kütus tuleb generaatori enda kütusepaagist.
Klapp on horisontaalasendis (tähis 2): generaatori kütus tuleb välisest kütusepaagist.

10. Lisad

10.1. Lisa A - Mootori kasutus- ja hooldusjuhend

User guide and maintenance manual

MITSUBISHI

Engine

SERIE SS

99610-29120
01/07/2009

33522051001_3_1

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

MITSUBISHI DIESEL ENGINES SS-SERIES

The operator and supervisor are requested to read this Operation and Maintenance Manual carefully before operating the engine or conducting inspection and maintenance.
Never operate the engine or conduct maintenance work without completely understanding this manual.



**MITSUBISHI
HEAVY INDUSTRIES, LTD.**

July 2009
Pub. No. 99610-29120

INTRODUCTION

This operation and maintenance manual contains detailed operation, inspection and maintenance information for engines from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Please read this manual thoroughly before proceeding with operation, inspection, and maintenance work for correct use and servicing.

Failure to follow directions in this manual may result in serious accidents.

Limited warranty

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. will repair or replace parts returned to us when we judges that the parts are defective in material and/or workmanship after conducting inspection.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.'s warranty is limited to the compensation work of repair or replacement of parts. The warranty coverage is effective for the original purchaser only. Those to whom ownership is later transferred are not provided with the warranty.

-
- ♦ Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.'s makes no warranties, either expressed or implied, except as provided in this manual, including, but not limited to, warranties as to marketability, merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or use, or against infringement of any patent.
 - ♦ Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. will not be liable for any damages or consequential damages, including, but not limited to, damages or other costs resulting from any abuse, misuse, misapplication of the engine and devices supplied from us.
 - ♦ Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. will not be liable for any damages or personal injuries resulting from any modification, without our written permission, of the engine and devices supplied from us.
 - ♦ Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. will not be liable for any damages or production losses caused by the use of fuel, engine oil and/or long life coolant (LLC) that we are not recommended.
 - ♦ The owner of the engine is responsible for the performance of the required maintenance listed in this operation manual.
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. may deny the warranty coverage if the engine or part has failed due to inadequate or improper maintenance.
-

Emission warranty

IMPORTANT

The following warranty applies to the engines that are approved of the emission regulation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Warranty coverage

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. warrants to the first owner and each subsequent purchaser of a new non-road diesel engine that the emission control system of your engine:

- is designed, built and equipped so as to conform at the time of sales with all applicable regulation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. If the vehicle in which the engine is installed is registered in the state of California, a separate California emission regulation also applies.
- is free from the defects in material and workmanship which will cause the engine to fail to meet these regulations within the warranty period.

Then its warranty period is

The emission warranty period is shown below.

However, if your engine warranty period is longer than the emission warranty period, the emission warranty period extends to same as the engine warranty period.

Below warranty period shall begin on the date the engine is delivered to the first owner.

| If your engine is certified as | And its maximum power is | And its rated speed is | Then its warranty period is |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Variable speed or constant speed | kW < 19 | Any speed | 1,500 hours or 2 years, whichever comes first. |
| Constant speed | 19 ≤ kW < 37 | 3800 min ⁻¹ or more | 1,500 hours or 2 years, whichever comes first. |
| Constant speed | 19 ≤ kW < 37 | Less than 3000 min ⁻¹ | 3000 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first. |
| Variable speed | 19 ≤ kW < 37 | Any speed | 3000 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first. |
| Variable speed or constant speed | kW ≥ 37 | Any speed | 3000 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first. |

Warranted parts

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. warrants the parts which will increase the emission of pollutants when they become defective.

The followings are examples.

- Inlet/Exhaust manifold
- Crankcase ventilation system
- Fuel system
- Fuel injection nozzle

LIMITED WARRANTY

Refer to "LIMITED WARRANTY".

California emission control warranty statement your warranty rights and obligations

IMPORTANT

The following warranty applies to the engines that are approved of the emission regulation of the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

The **California Air Resources Board (CARB)** is pleased to explain the **emission control system warranty** on your 2008 or later engine. In California, new heavy-duty off-road engines must be designed, built, and equipped to meet the State's stringent anti-smog standards. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. must warrant the emission control system on your engine for the periods of time listed below provided there has been no abuse, neglect or improper maintenance of your engine.

Your emission control system may include parts such as the fuel-injection system and the air induction system. Also included may be hoses, belts, connectors and other emission-related assemblies.

Where a warrantable condition exists, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. will repair your heavy-duty off-road engine at no cost to you including diagnosis, parts, and labor.

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY COVERAGE:

The **2008** and later heavy-duty off-road engines are warranted for the Warranty Period. If any emission-related part on your engine is defective, the part will be repaired or replaced by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

OWNER'S WARRANTY RESPONSIBILITIES:

- As the heavy-duty off-road engine owner, you are responsible for the performance of the **required maintenance listed in your owner's manual**. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. recommends that you retain all receipts covering maintenance on your heavy-duty off-road engine, but Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. cannot deny warranty solely for the lack of receipts or for your failure to ensure the performance of all scheduled maintenance.
- As the heavy-duty off-road engine owner, you should however be aware that Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. may deny you warranty coverage if your heavy-duty off-road engine or a part has failed due to abuse, neglect, improper maintenance or unapproved modifications.
- Your engine is designed to operate on diesel fuel only. Use of any other fuel may result in your engine no longer operating in compliance with California's emissions requirements.
- You are responsible for initiating the warranty process. The Air Resources Board suggests that you present your heavy-duty off-road engine to a Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. dealer or distributor dealer as soon as problem exists. The warranty repairs should be completed by the dealer or distributor as expeditiously as possible.

If you have any questions regarding your warranty rights and responsibilities, you should contact Mitsubishi Engine North America at **1-630-268-0750**.

Warranty coverage

- (a) The warranty period shall begin on the date the engine or equipment is delivered to an ultimate purchaser.
- (b) Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. warrants to the ultimate purchaser and each subsequent purchaser of the engine registered in the state of California that the engine is:
 - (1) Designed, built and equipped so as to conform with all applicable regulations adopted by the Air Resources Board.
 - (2) Free from defects in materials and workmanship which cause the failure of a warranted part to be identical in all material respects to the parts as described in Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.'s application for certification for a period of 5 years or 3,000 hours of operation, whichever occurs first. In the absence of a device to measure hours of use, the engine shall be warranted for a period of 5 years. For all engines rated less than 19kW, and for constant-speed engines rated under 37 kW with rated speeds higher than or equal to $3,000 \text{ min}^{-1}$, the period of 2 years or 1,500 hours of operation, whichever occurs first, shall apply. In the absence of a device to measure hours of use, the engine shall be warranted for a period of 2 years.
- (c) The warranty on emission-related parts shall be interpreted as follows:
 - (1) Any warranted part which is not scheduled for replacement as required maintenance in the written instructions required by Subsection (e) shall be warranted for the warranty period defined in Subsection (b) (2). If any such part fails during the period of warranty coverage, it shall be repaired or replaced by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. according to Subsection (4) below. Any such part repaired or replaced under the warranty shall be warranted for the remaining warranty period.
 - (2) Any warranted part which is scheduled only for regular inspection in the written instructions required by Subsection (e) shall be warranted for the warranty period defined in Subsection (b) (2). A statement in such written instructions to the effect of "repair or replace as necessary" shall not reduce the period of warranty coverage. Any such part repaired or replaced under the warranty shall be warranted for the remaining warranty period.
 - (3) Any warranted part which is scheduled for replacement as required maintenance in the written instructions required in Subsection (e) shall be warranted for the period of time prior to the first scheduled replacement point for that part. If the part fails prior to the first scheduled replacement, the part shall be repaired or replaced by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. according to Subsection (4) below. Any such part repaired or replaced under warranty shall be warranted for the remainder of the period prior to the first scheduled replacement point for the part.
 - (4) Repair or replacement of any warranted part under the warranty provisions shall be performed at no charge to the owner at a warranty station.
 - (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (4) above, warranty services or repairs shall be provided at all Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. distribution centers that are franchised to service the subject engines.
 - (6) The owner shall not be charged for diagnostic labor that leads to the determination that a warranted part is in fact defective, provided that such diagnostic work is performed at a warranty station.
 - (7) Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. shall be liable for damages to other engine components proximately caused by failure under warranty of any warranted part.
 - (8) Throughout the engine's warranty period defined in Subsection (b) (2), Mitsubishi Heavy Industries,Ltd. shall maintain a supply of warranted parts sufficient to meet the expected demand for such parts.
 - (9) Any replacement part may be used in the performance of any maintenance or repairs and must be provided without charge to the owner. Such use shall not reduce the warranty obligations of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd..

- (10) Add-on or modified parts that are not exempted by the Air Resources Board may not be used. The use of any non-exempted add-on or modified parts shall be grounds for disallowing a warranty claim. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. shall not be liable to warrant failures of warranted parts caused by the use of a non-exempted add-on or modified part.
- (11) The Air Resources Board may request and, in such case, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. shall provide, any documents which describe that Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.'s warranty procedures or policies.
- (d) Warranted parts list.
- (1) Fuel metering system
 - (A) Fuel injection system.
 - (B) Air/fuel ratio feedback and control system.
 - (C) Cold start enrichment system.
 - (2) Air induction system
 - (A) Controlled hot air intake system.
 - (B) Intake manifold.
 - (C) Heat riser valve and assembly.
 - (D) Turbocharger/supercharger systems.
 - (E) Charged air cooling systems.
 - (3) Exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) system
 - (A) EGR valve body, and carburetor spacer if applicable.
 - (B) EGR rate feedback and control system.
 - (4) Air injection system
 - (A) Air pump or pulse valve.
 - (B) Valves affecting distribution of flow.
 - (C) Distribution manifold.
 - (5) Catalyst or thermal reactor system
 - (A) Catalytic converter.
 - (B) Thermal reactor.
 - (C) Exhaust manifold.
 - (6) Particulate controls
 - (A) Traps, filters, precipitators, and any other devices used to capture particulate emissions.
 - (B) Regenerators, oxidizers, fuel additive devices, and any other device used to regenerate or aid in the regeneration of the particulate control device.
 - (C) Control device enclosures and manifolding.
 - (D) Smoke puff limiters.
 - (7) Advances oxides of nitrogen (NOx) controls
 - (A) NOx absorbers.
 - (B) Lean NOx catalysts.
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 - (D) Reductant (urea/fuel) containers/dispensing systems.
 - (8) Positive crankcase ventilation (PCV) system
 - (A) PCV valve.
 - (B) Oil filler cap.

- (9) Miscellaneous items used in above systems
 - (A) Vacuum, temperature, and time sensitive valves and switches.
 - (B) Electronic control units, sensors, solenoids, and wiring harnesses.
 - (C) Hoses, belts, connectors, assemblies, clamps, fittings, tubing, sealing gaskets or devices, and mounting hardware.
 - (D) Pulleys, belts and idlers.
 - (E) Emission control information labels.
 - (F) Any other part with the primary purpose of reducing emissions or that can increase emission during failure without significantly degrading engine performance.
- (e) Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. shall furnish with each new engine written instructions for the maintenance and use of the engine by the owner.

LIMITED WARRANTY:

Refer to "LIMITED WARRANTY".

Important information

- To avoid the potential hazard, accident prevention activities must be planned methodically and conducted continually by considering all aspect of engine operation, maintenance and inspection. All related personnel, including managers and supervisors, should actively participate, recognize their roles and organize themselves and their work to ensure a safe environment.
- The foremost safety objective is to prevent accidents which may result in injury or death, or equipment damage.
- Always observe laws or regulations of the local or federal/national government.
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. cannot foresee all potential dangers of the engine, potential danger resulting from human error and other causes, or danger caused by a specific environment in which the engine is used. Since there are many actions that cannot be performed or must not be performed, it is impossible to indicate every caution in this manual or on warning labels. As such, it is extremely important to follow directions in this manual and also to take general safety measures when operating, maintaining and inspecting the engine.
- When the engine is used by individuals whose native language is not English, the customer is requested to provide thorough safety guidance to the operators. Also add safety, caution and operating signs that describe the original warning label statements in the native language of the operators.
- The engine must be operated, maintained and inspected only by qualified persons who have thorough knowledge of engines and their dangers and who also have received risk avoidance training.
- To prevent an accident, do not attempt to carry out any operation other than those described in this manual, and do not use the engine for any unapproved purpose.
- When the ownership of the engine is transferred, be sure to provide this manual with the engine to the new owner. Also inform Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. of the name and address of the new owner of the engine.
- This manual is copyrighted and all rights are reserved. No part of this manual, including illustrations and technical references, may be photocopied, translated, or reproduced in any electronic medium or machine readable form without prior written consent from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.
- The contents in this manual are subject to change at any time without notice for improvement of the engine.
- Pictures or illustrations of the product in this manual may differ from those of product you have. Please note that, depending on specifications, items described in this manual may differ from those on your engine in shape, or may not be installed on your engine.
- Please contact a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. if you need more information or if you have any questions.
- If you lost or damaged this manual, obtain a new copy at a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. as soon as possible.
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. recommends the engine owner to install an hour meter on the engine due to monitor correct running intervals and to perform the maintenance at the appropriate timing.

Warning indication

The following means are used to call the attention of the operators and maintenance personnel to potential dangers of the engine.

- Warning statements in the manual
- Warning labels affixed on the engine

Warning statements

The warning statements in this manual describe potential danger in operating, inspecting or maintaining the engine, using the following 5 classifications to indicate the degree of potential hazard.

Failure to follow these directions could lead to serious accidents which could result in personal injury, or death in the worst case.

Understand the directions well, and handle engines with following directions.



DANGER Indicates an immediately hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



WARNING Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



CAUTION Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.



CAUTION Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in property damage.

Note : Indicates important information or information which is useful for engine operation.

Units of measurement

Measurements are based on the International System of Units (SI), and they are converted to the metric system units in this manual using the following conversion rates.

- ♦ Pressure : 1 MPa = 10.197 kgf/cm²
- ♦ Torque : 1 N·m = 0.10197 kgf·m
- ♦ Force : 1 N = 0.10197 kgf
- ♦ Horsepower : 1 kW = 1.341 HP = 1.3596 PS
- ♦ Meter of mercury : 1 kPa = 0.75 cmHg
- ♦ Meter of water : 1 kPa = 10.197 cmH₂O(cmAq)
- ♦ Engine speed : 1 min⁻¹ = 1 rpm
- ♦ Kinetic viscosity: 1 mm²/s = 1 cSt

Abbreviations, standards and others

- ♦ API = American Petroleum Institute
- ♦ ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
- ♦ ISO = International Organization for Standardization
- ♦ JIS = Japanese Industrial Standards
- ♦ LLC = Long Life Coolant
- ♦ MIL = Military Specifications and Standards
- ♦ MSDS = Material Safety Data Sheet
- ♦ SAE = Society of Automotive Engineers

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Chapter 1 BASIC SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Fire and explosions

⚠ WARNING

Keep flames away

Do not use flames near the engine (in the engine room). Fuel vapor or other gas can catch fire and produce dangerous situations.



Wipe off spilled fuel, oil and LLC immediately and thoroughly. Spilled fuel, oil and LLC may ignite and cause a fire.
Store fuel and engine oil in a well-ventilated area. Make sure that the caps of fuel and engine oil containers are tightly closed.

Keep engine surrounding area tidy and clean

Do not leave combustible or explosive materials, such as fuel, engine oil and LLC, near the engine. Such substances can cause fire or explosion.

Remove dust, dirt and other foreign materials accumulated on the engine and surrounding parts thoroughly. Such materials can cause fire or the engine to overheat. In particular, clean the top surface of the battery thoroughly. Dust can cause a short-circuit.

Care for fuel, oil and exhaust gas leakage

If any fuel, oil or exhaust gas leakage is found, immediately take corrective measures to stop it.

Such leakages, if left uncorrected, can cause fuel or engine oil to reach hot engine surfaces or hot exhaust gas to contact flammable materials, possibly leading to personal injury and/or damage to equipment.

Use explosion-proof lighting apparatus

When inspecting fuel, engine oil, coolant, battery electrolyte, etc., use a flameproof light. An ordinary lighting apparatus may ignite gas and cause it to explode.

Prevent electrical wires from short-circuiting

Avoid inspecting or servicing the electrical system with the ground cable connected to the battery. Otherwise, a fire could result from short-circuiting. Be sure to disconnect the battery cable from the negative (-) terminal before beginning with the work procedure.

Short-circuits, possibly resulting in fire, may be caused by a loose terminal or damaged cable/wire. Inspect the terminals, cables and wires, and repair or replace the faulty parts before beginning with the service procedure.

Keep fire extinguishers and a first-aid kit handy

Keep fire extinguishers handy, and become familiar with their usage.



Keep a first-aid kit at the designated place where it is easily accessible by anyone at any time.

Establish response procedures to follow in the event of fire or accident. Provide an emergency evacuation route and contact points and means of communication in case of emergency.

Stay clear of all rotating and moving parts

WARNING

Install protective covers around rotating parts

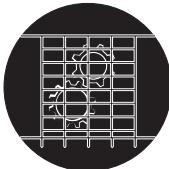
Make sure the protective covers of the engine are correctly installed.

Repair any damaged or loose covers.

Never remove the covers such as damper cover, camshaft cover, or rocker cover that enclose the revolving parts during operation.

When the engine is coupled to driven equipment, be sure to provide protective covers over the parts such as the connecting belts and couplings that are exposed.

Never remove protective covers.



Check work area for safety

Before starting the engine, make sure no one is near the engine and tools are not left on or near the engine. Verbally notify persons within the immediate area when starting the engine.

When the starter device is posted with a sign that prohibits startup operation, do not operate the engine.

Stay clear of moving parts while engine is running

Do not approach rotating or sliding parts of the engine while the engine is running. Keep objects likely to be caught by rotating parts away from such parts.

If any part of the clothing or outfitting is caught by a rotating part, serious bodily injuries could result.



Lockout and tagout

Be sure to lockout and tagout before starting inspection and maintenance.

Lockout and tagout are effective methods of cutting off machines and equipment from energy sources.

To accomplish the lockout/tagout, remove the starter switch key, set the battery switch to "OFF" position and attach a "Do Not Run" or similar caution tag to the starter switch.

The starter switch key must be kept by the person who performs inspection and maintenance during the work.

Keep engine stopped during servicing

Be sure to stop the engine before proceeding to inspection and service procedure. Never attempt to make adjustments on the engine parts while the engine is running.

Rotating parts such as belt can entangle your body and cause serious injuries.

Always restore engine turning tools after use

Be sure to remove all turning tools used during maintenance and inspection work. Remember also that the turning gear must be returned to the operating condition before starting the engine.

Starting the engine with the turning tools inserted or with the turning gear in engagement can lead to not only engine damage but also personal injuries.

Changing the engine speed setting is prohibited

Never change engine speed setting. Tampering with the setting can cause the engine and its coupled machine to operate at excessive speeds and result in accidents.

Be careful of exhaust fume poisoning

WARNING

Operate engine in a well-ventilated area

If the engine is installed in an enclosed area, and the exhaust gas is ducted outside, ensure that there is no exhaust gas leakage from duct joints.



When using the engine as portable generator set, do not run it in doors such as a warehouse or tunnel, or in an poorly-ventilated area near the shielding. When running it indoors by necessity, discharge the exhaust gas to outside and thoroughly ventilate the room. Make sure the exhaust gas is not discharged directly to surrounding buildings, plants or living passersby. Exhaust gas from the engine contains carbon monoxide and other harmful substances. Operating the engine in an poorly-ventilated area can produce gas poisoning.



Be careful of falling down

WARNING

Lift engine carefully

To lift the engine, use slings capable of supporting the weight of the engine.



Attach the wire rope to the hangers provided on the engine using a correct sling.

During lifting process, keep the engine in a well-balanced position by taking the center of gravity of the engine into consideration.

Keep the angle formed by slings attached to hangers within 60°. If the angle exceeds this limit, excessive load could be imposed on the hangers and this could damage the hangers and result in a serious accident. If the wire rope contacts the engine directly, place a cloth or other soft padding to avoid damage to the engine and wire rope.

Do not climb onto the engine

Do not climb onto the engine, nor step on any engine parts located on the lateral sides.

To work on parts located on the upper section of engine, use a ladder, stool, etc., that was firmly secured.

Climbing on the engine may not only damage engine parts but also cause falling down from the engine and result in personal injuries.

Always prepare stable scaffold

When working on the upper part of the engine and other hard-to-reach places, use a stable work platform. Standing on a decrepit stool or parts box may result in personal injury.



Do not place any unnecessary objects on a work platform.

Protect ears from noise

⚠ CAUTION

Wear ear plugs

Always wear ear plugs when entering the machine room (engine room). Combustion sound and mechanical noise generated by the engine can cause hearing problems.



Be careful of burns

⚠ CAUTION

Do not touch the engine during or immediately after operation

To avoid burns, do not touch the engine during or immediately after operation.



A hot engine can cause burns.

To conduct maintenance and inspection work, wait until the engine has cooled sufficiently by checking the temperature gauge.

Do not open the radiator filler cap when the engine is hot

Never open the radiator filler cap while the engine is running or immediately after the engine is stopped.

When opening the cap, stop the engine and allow the coolant temperature to lower sufficiently.

When opening the radiator filler cap, open slowly to discharge the pressure inside the tank. Also to avoid a risk of getting scalded by steam, wear thick rubber gloves or wrap a cloth around the cap.

When closing the cap, be sure to tighten securely.

The coolant is hot while engine is running and immediately after the engine stops. If the cap is opened when the coolant is at operating temperature, steam and hot coolant may blow out and result in burns.

Do not touch high pressure injection fuel

If fuel leaks or sprays out from the high pressure injection pipe, do not touch the fuel.

Fuel in the fuel injection pipes is under high pressure and if the fuel contact your skin, it goes into deep tissues and may result gangrene.

Refill coolant only after the coolant temperature dropped

When refilling of coolant, perform it after coolant temperature drops, not immediately after the engine is stopped. Otherwise you are scalded with hot coolant.

Be careful when handling fuel, engine oil or LLC

CAUTION

Use only specified fuel, engine oil and LLC

Use fuel, oil and LLC specified in this manual, and handle them carefully.

Use of any other fuel, oil or LLC, or improper handling may cause various engine problems and malfunctions.

Obtain the MSDS issued by the fuel, oil and LLC suppliers, and follow the directions in the MSDSs for proper handling.

Handle LLC carefully

When handling LLC, always wear rubber gloves and a protective face mask. If LLC or cooling water containing LLC comes into contact with your skin or eyes, or if it is swallowed, you would suffer from inflammation, irritation or poisoning.

Should LLC be accidentally swallowed, induce vomiting immediately and seek medical attention. Should LLC enter your eyes, flush them immediately with plenty of water and seek medical attention. If LLC splashes onto your skin or clothing, wash it away immediately with plenty of water.

Keep flames away from LLC. The LLC can catch flames, causing a fire. Coolant (containing LLC) drained from the engine is toxic. Never dispose of coolant into regular sewage. Abide by the applicable law and regulations when discarding drained coolant.

Proper disposal of waste oil, LLC and coolant

Do not discharge waste engine oil, LLC and coolant into sewerage, river, lake or other similar places. Such a way of disposal is strictly prohibited by laws and regulations.

Dispose of waste oil, LLC and coolant and other environmentally hazardous waste in accordance with the applicable law and regulations.

When abnormality occurs

CAUTION

Do not add coolant immediately after a sudden stop due to overheating

If the engine stops suddenly or if you have no choice but stop the engine suddenly due to overheating, do not add coolant immediately.

Adding water while the engine is hot can damage parts such as cylinder heads due to a sudden drop of temperature. Add coolant gradually after the engine has completely cooled.

Avoid immediate restart after abnormal stop

If the engine stops abnormally, do not restart the engine immediately. If the engine stops with an alarm, check and remedy the cause of the problem before restarting. Sustained use of the engine without any remedy could result in serious engine problems.

Avoid continuous engine operation at low oil pressure

If an abnormal engine oil pressure drop is indicated, stop the engine immediately, and inspect the lubrication system to locate the cause. Continuous engine operation with low oil pressure could cause bearings and other parts to seize.

If belt breaks, stop engine immediately

If the belt breaks, stop the engine immediately. Continuous engine operation with the broken belt could cause the engine to overheat and thereby the coolant to boil into steam, which may gush out from the reserve tank or radiator, and you may be scalded with it.

Service battery

⚠ CAUTION

Handle the battery correctly

- Never use flames or allow sparks to generate near the battery. The battery releases flammable hydrogen gas and oxygen gas. Any flames or sparks in the vicinity could cause an explosion.
- Do not use the battery when the battery electrolyte level of which is below "LOWER LEVEL" line. Sustained use of the battery could result in an explosion.
- Do not short the battery terminals with a tool or other metal object.
- When removing battery, always remove the plug from the negative (-) terminal first. When connecting battery, always connect the plug to the positive (+) terminal first.
- Remove all plugs, then charge the battery in a well-ventilated area.
- Make sure the cable clamps are securely installed on the battery terminals. A loose cable clamp can cause sparks that may result in an explosion.
- Before servicing electrical components or conducting electric welding, set the battery switch to the "Open/OFF" position or remove the plug from the negative (-) terminal to cut off the electrical current.
- Battery electrolyte contains dilute sulfuric acid. Careless handling of the battery can cause the loss of sight and/or skin burns. Also, do not consume the battery electrolyte.
- Wear protective goggles and rubber gloves when working with the battery (when adding water, charging, etc.)
- If battery electrolyte is spilled onto the skin or clothing, immediately wash it away with lots of water. Use soap to thoroughly clean.
- The battery electrolyte can cause the loss of sight if splashing into the eyes. If it gets into the eyes, immediately flush it away with plenty of clean water, and seek immediate medical attention.
- If the battery electrolyte is accidentally consumed, gargle with plenty of water, then drink lots of water, and seek immediate medical attention.



Other cautions

CAUTION

Never modify engine

Unauthorized modification of the engine will void our warranty.

Modification of the engine may not only cause engine damage but also produce personal injuries.

If there is a need to modify the engine, contact a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Observe safety rules at work site

Observe the safety rules established at your workplace when operating and maintaining the engine.

Do not operate the engine if you are feeling ill, inform your supervisor of your condition. Operation of the engine with reduced awareness may cause improper operation that could result in accidents.

When working in a team for two or more people, use specified hand signals to communicate among workers.

Work clothing and protective gear

Wear a hardhat, face shield, safety shoes, dust mask, gloves and other protective gear as needed. When handling compressed air, wear safety goggles, a hardhat, gloves and other necessary protective gear.

Works without wearing proper protective gear could result in serious injuries.

Never break seals

To ensure proper engine operation, the fuel control linkage is sealed to prevent accidental change of the injection volume and rotation speed settings. Operating the engine without these seals in place can cause problems described below, and also invalidates the warranty.

- Rapid wear of sliding and rotating parts
- Engine damage such as seizing of engine parts
- Considerably increased consumption of fuel and lubricating oil
- Degradation of engine performance due to improper balance between fuel injection volume and governor operation or overrunning of the engine which could result in a serious accident

Perform all specified pre-operation inspections and periodic inspections

Conduct the pre-operation inspections and periodic inspections as described in this manual.

Failure to conduct the specified inspections may cause various engine problems, damage to parts, and serious accidents.

Break-in the engine

To break-in new engines or overhauled engines, operate the engine at a speed lower than the rated speed in a light load condition during the first 50 hours of operation.

Operating new engines or overhauled engines in a severe condition during the break-in period shortens the service life of the engine.

Warm up the engine before use

After starting the engine, run the engine at low idling speeds for 5 to 10 minutes for warm up. Start the work after this operation is completed. Warm up operation circulates the lubricant through the engine. Therefore, individual engine parts are well lubricated before they are subjected to heavy loads.

Warm up operation circulates lubricants in the engine and contributes to a longer service life and economical operation.

Do not conduct warm up operation for prolonged period of time. Prolonged warm up operation causes carbon build-up in the cylinders that leads to incomplete combustion.

Never operate the engine in an overloaded condition

If the engine shows an overloaded condition such as black exhaust smoke, reduce the load immediately to operate the engine at an appropriate output and load. Overloading causes not only high fuel consumption but also excessive carbon deposits inside the engine. Carbon deposits cause various problems and will shorten the service life of the engine.

Conduct cooling operation before stopping the engine

Before stopping the engine, let it idle in low gear for 5 to 6 minutes to cool down.

Stopping the engine immediately after high-load operation will cause engine parts to heat up and shorten the service life of the engine.

During cooling operation, check the engine for abnormalities.

Protection of the engine against water entry

Do not allow rainwater, etc. to enter the engine through the air inlet or exhaust openings.

Do not wash the engine while it is operating. Cleaning fluid (water) can be sucked into the engine.

Starting the engine with water inside the combustion chambers can cause the water hammer action which may result in internal engine damage and serious accidents.

Properly maintain the air cleaner and pre-cleaner

Maintain the engine with air cleaner or pre-cleaner according to the following instructions.

- Do not maintain the air cleaner or pre-cleaner while the engine is running. The turbocharger may suck particles of foreign materials into the engine and could result in serious accidents.
- Remove the air cleaner or pre-cleaner slowly to prevent foreign materials accumulated on the element from falling off. After removing the air cleaner or pre-cleaner, immediately cover the opening (inlet port of air cleaner; port in body for pre-cleaner) with plastic sheet or similar means to prevent foreign materials from entering the engine.
- Clean the pre-cleaner periodically. The pre-cleaner clogging can cause insufficient intake air or increasing in the exhaust temperature.
- If the engine is equipped with a dust indicator, conduct maintenance when the clog warning sign appears.

Use of tools optimum for each work

Always keep in mind to select most appropriate tools for the work to be performed and use them correctly. If tools are damaged, replace them with new tools.

Avoidance of prolonged time of starter operation

Do not use the starter for more than 10 seconds at a time. If the engine does not start, wait for at least 1 minute before cranking again.

Continuous operation of the starter will drain the battery power and cause the starter to seize.

Do not turn off the battery switch during operation

Do not turn off the battery switch during operation.

If the battery switch is turned OFF when the engine is running, not only various meters will stop working but also the alternator may have its diode and transistor deteriorated.

Cautionary instructions for transporting the engine

When transporting the engine on a truck, consider the engine weight, width and height to ensure safety.

Abide by road traffic law, road vehicles act, vehicle restriction ordinance and other pertinent laws.

Chapter 2 NAME OF PARTS

Engine external diagrams

The external diagram is for the standard type of the engine. The installed equipment and shapes differ according to the engine type.

S4S in-line type fuel injection pump left view

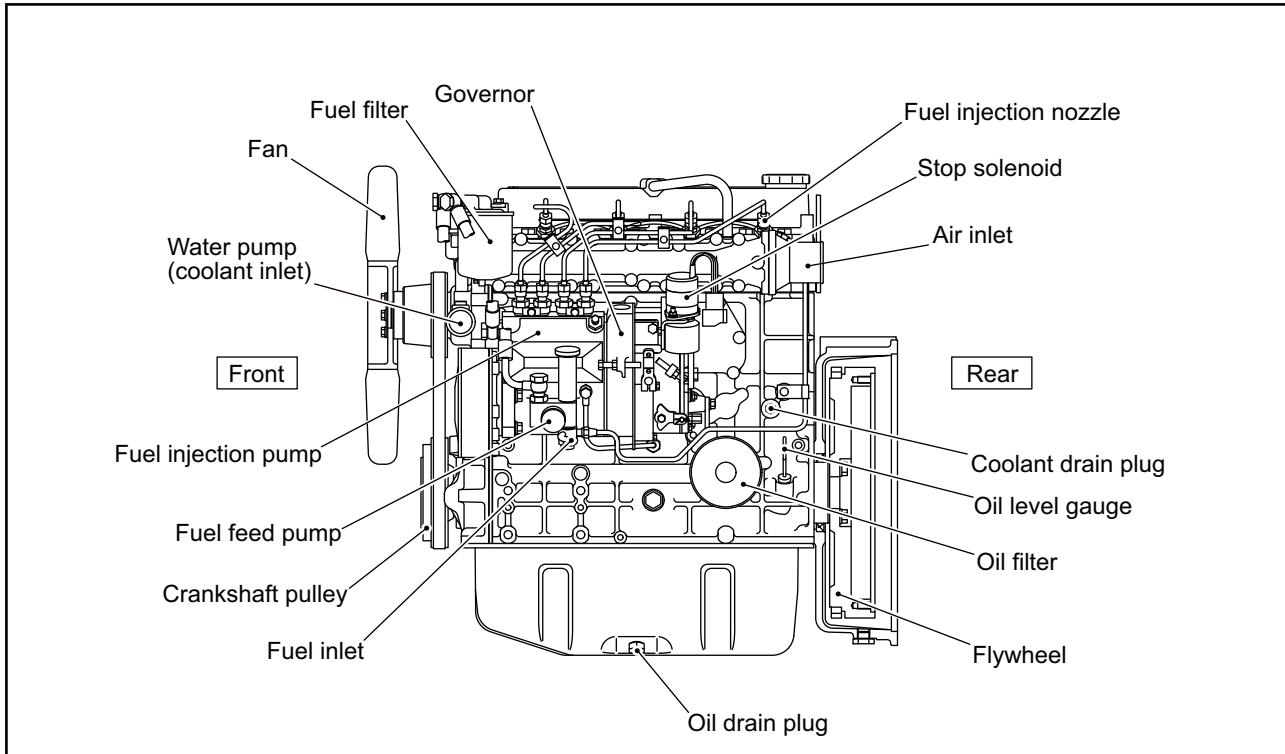


Fig. 2-1 Engine left view

S4S in-line type fuel injection pump right view

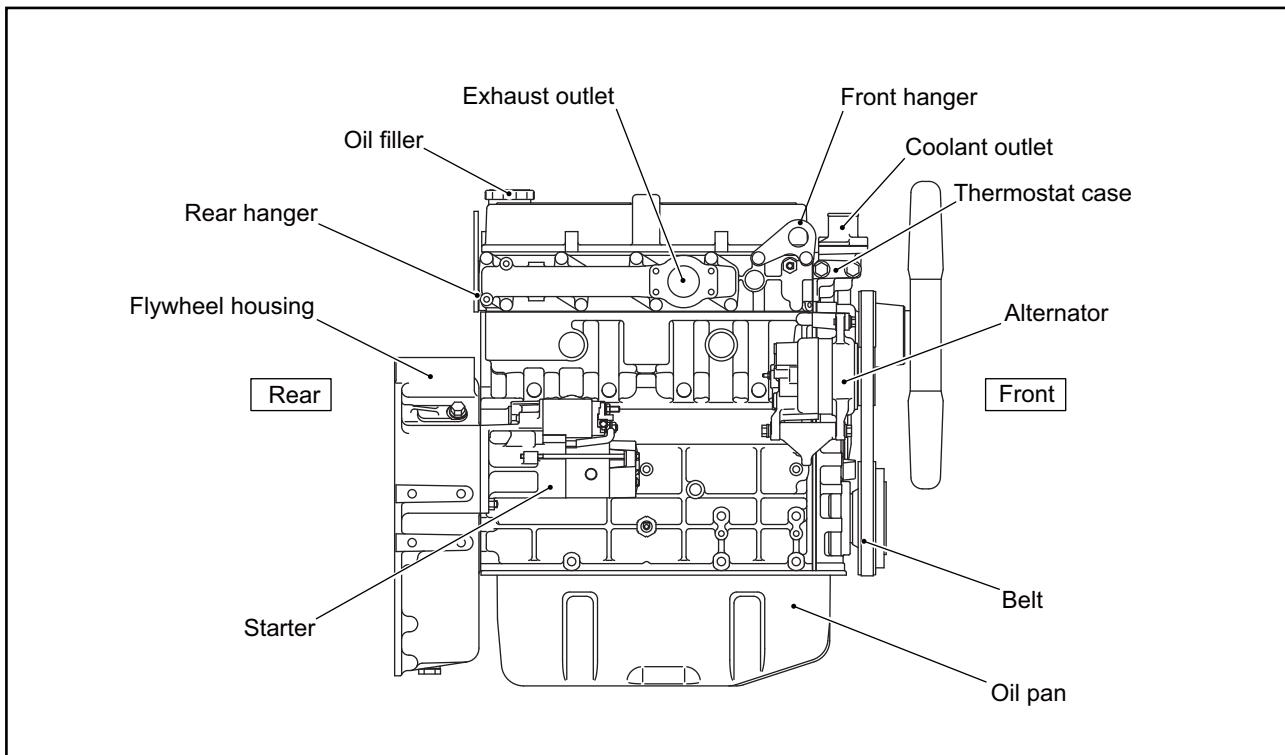


Fig. 2-2 Engine right view

S4S-DT in-line type fuel injection pump left view

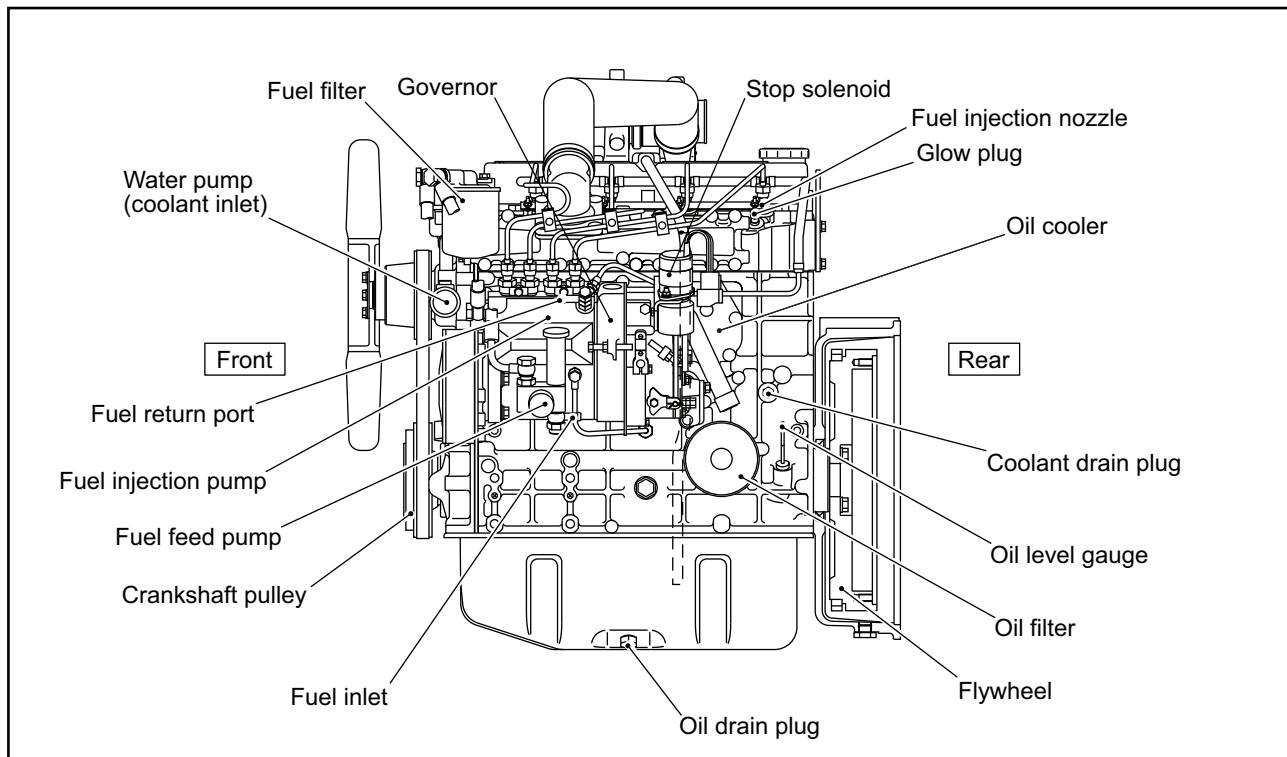


Fig. 2-3 Engine left view

S4S-DT in-line type fuel injection pump right view

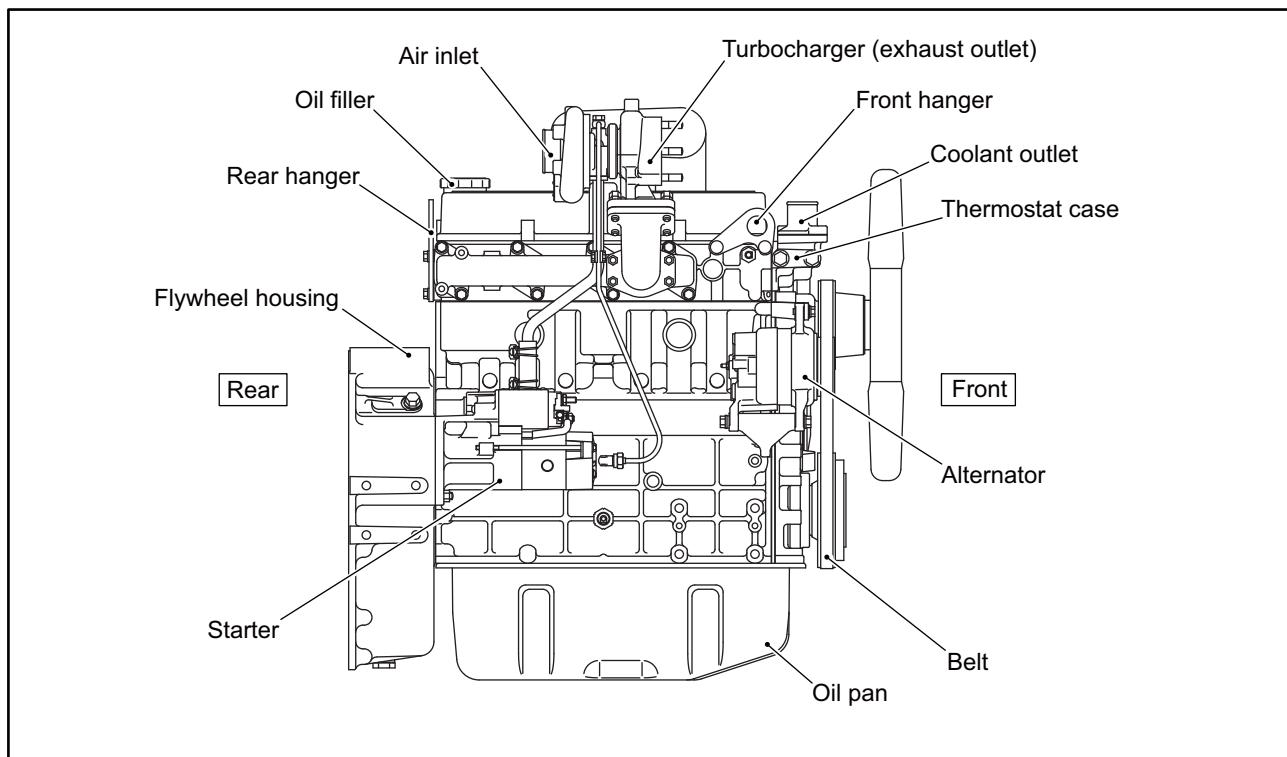


Fig. 2-4 Engine right view

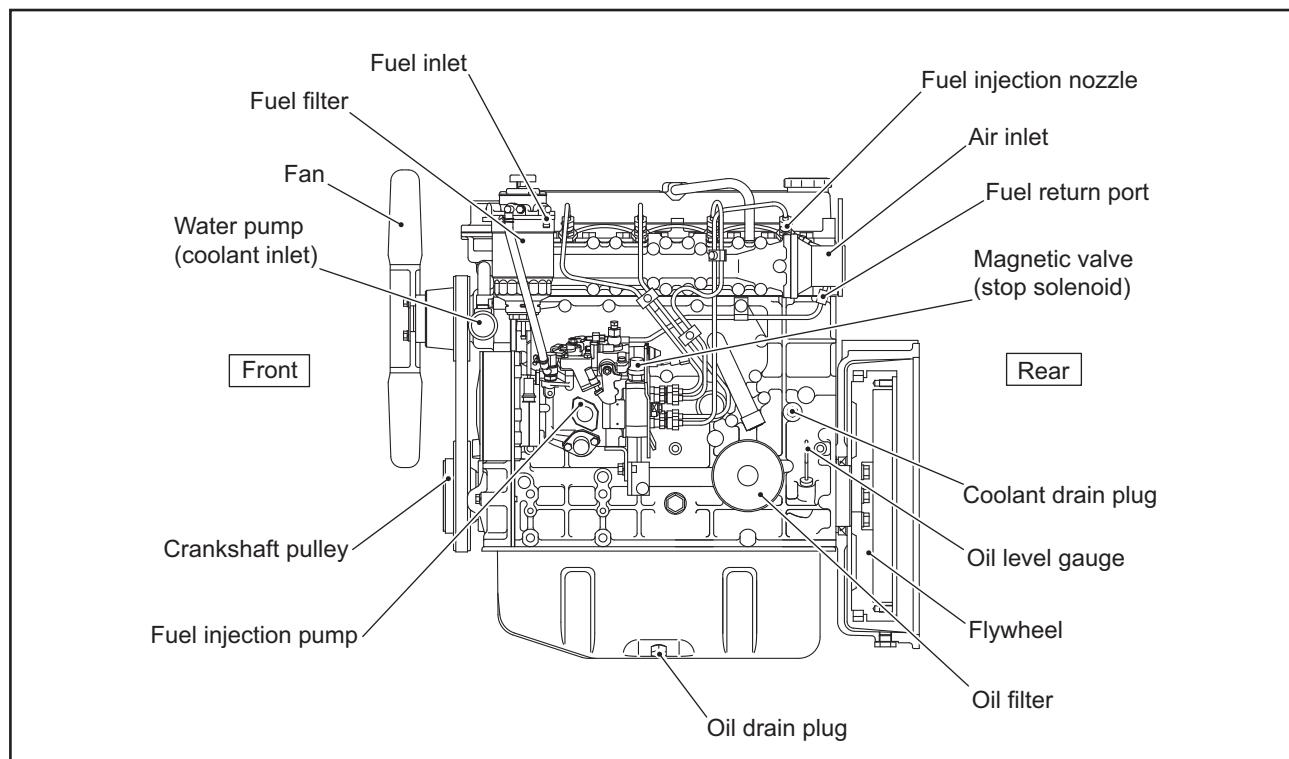
S4S distributor type fuel injection pump left view

Fig. 2-5 Engine left view

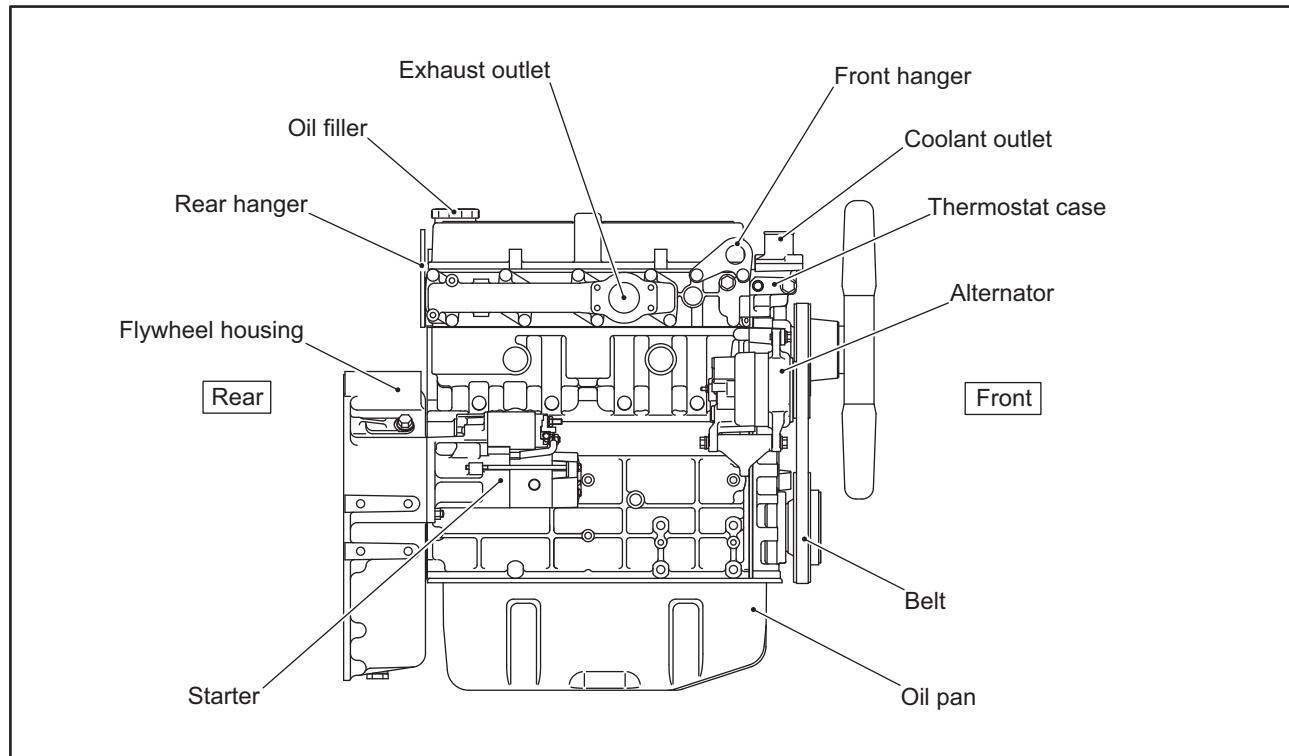
S4S distributor type fuel injection pump right view

Fig. 2-6 Engine right view

S4S-DT distributor type fuel injection pump left view

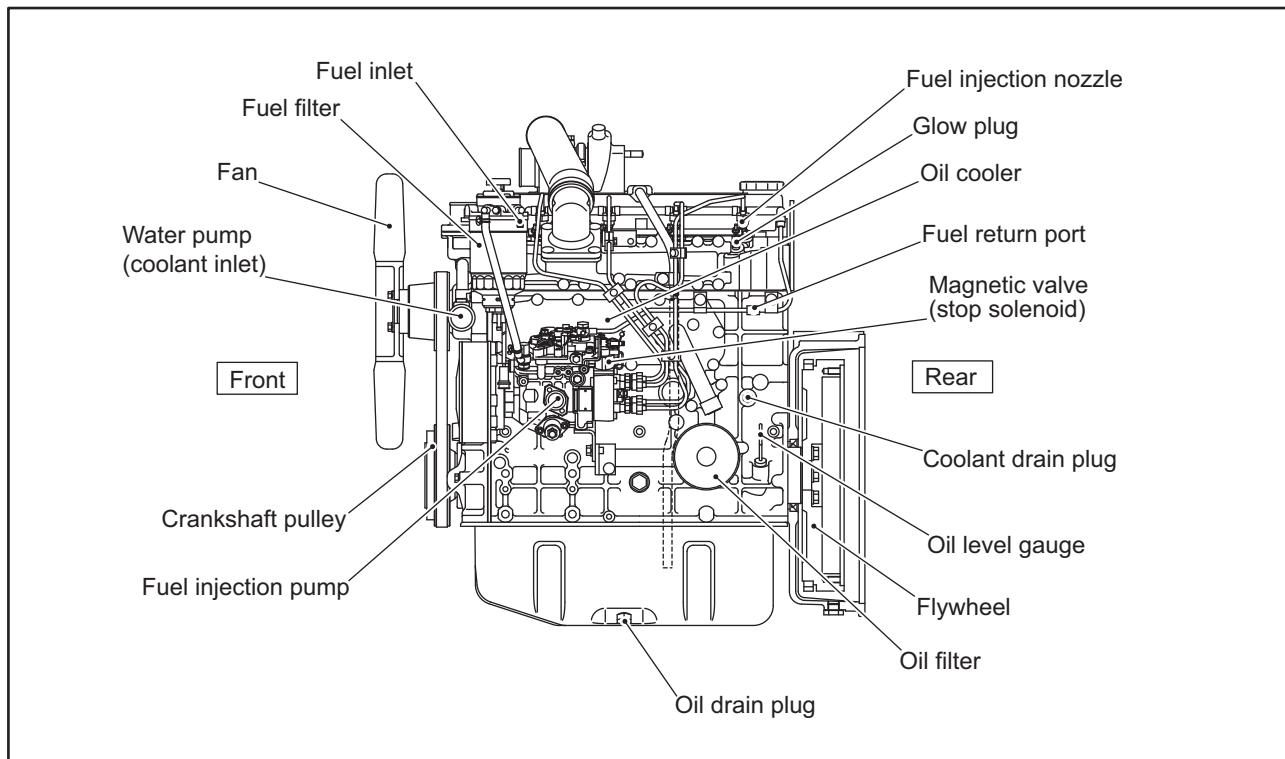


Fig. 2-7 Engine left view

S4S-DT distributor type fuel injection pump right view

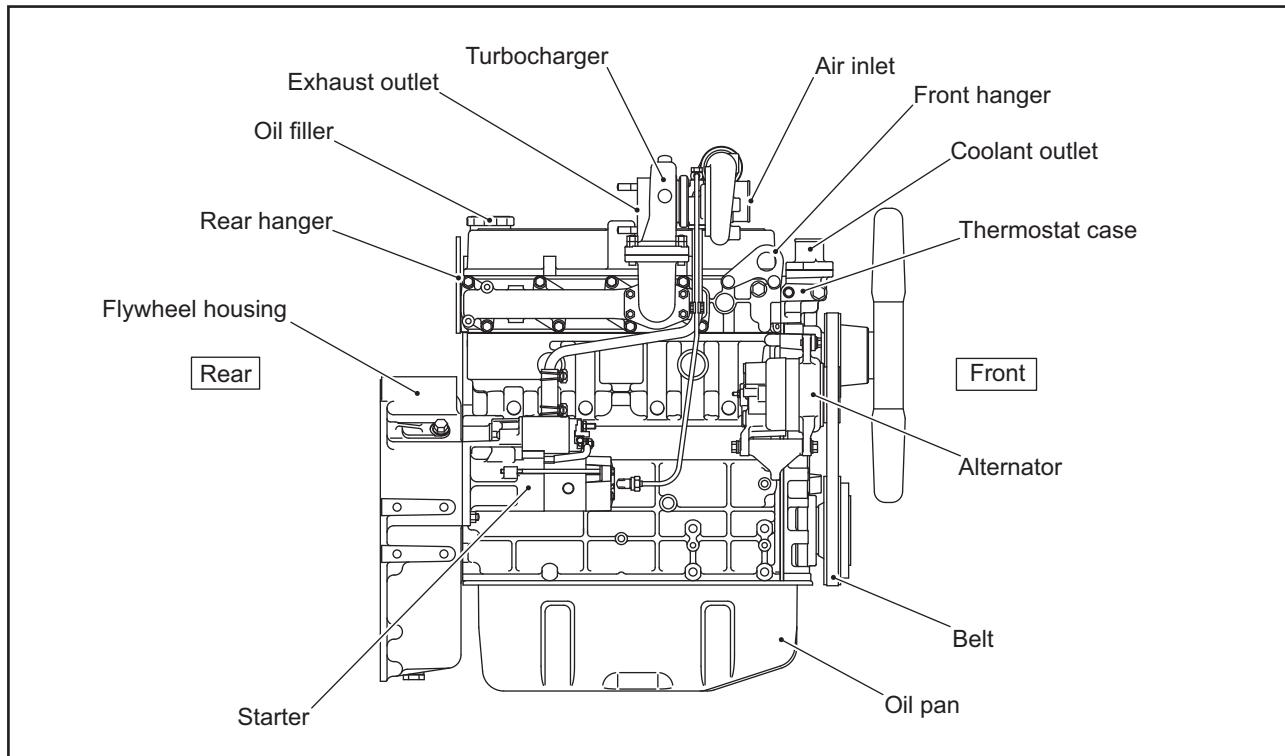


Fig. 2-8 Engine right view

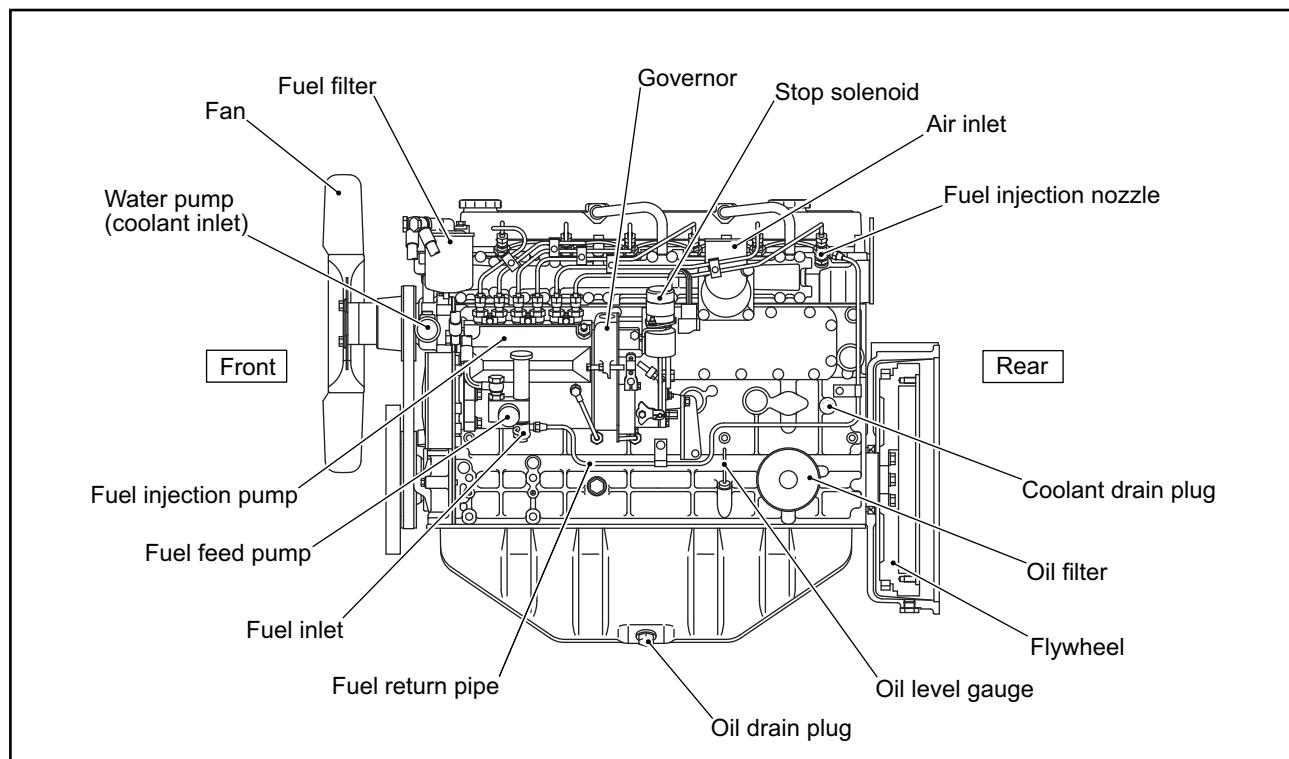
S6S in-line type fuel injection pump left view

Fig. 2-9 Engine left view

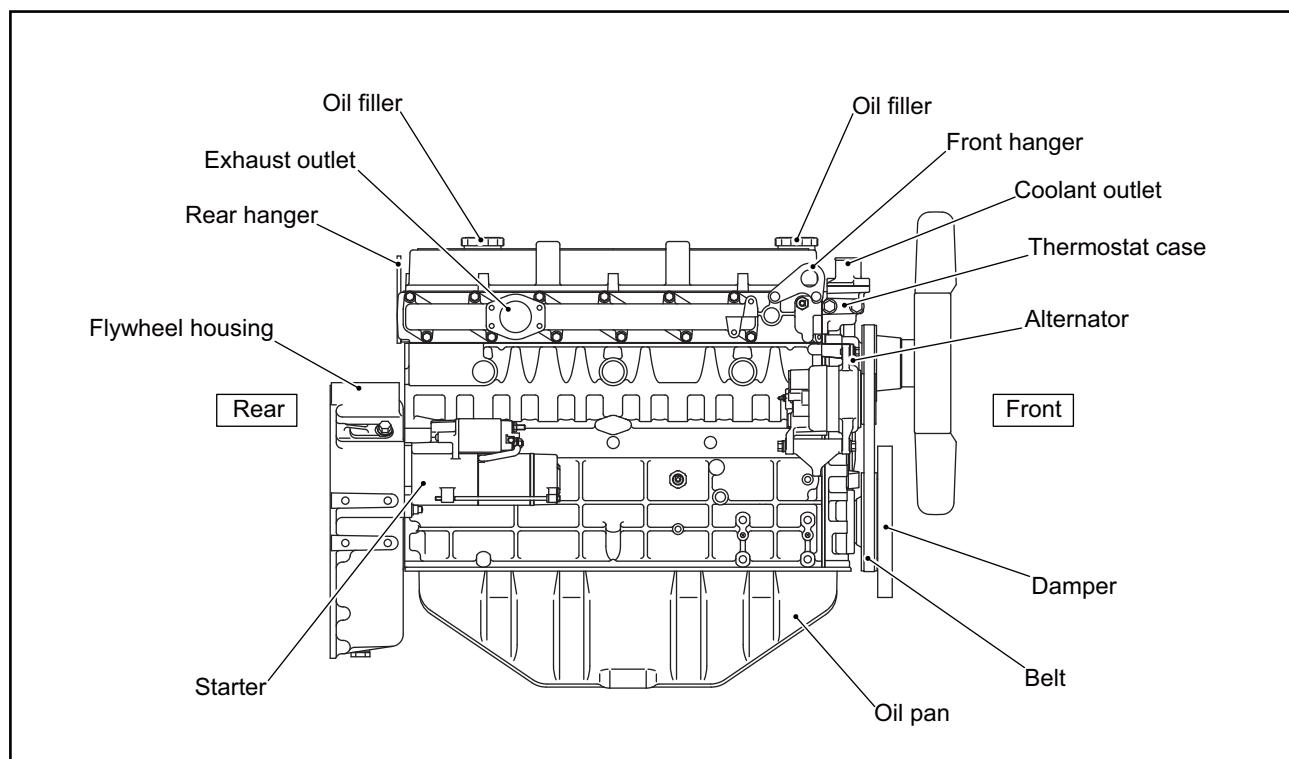
S6S in-line type fuel injection pump right view

Fig. 2-10 Engine right view

S6S distributor type fuel injection pump left view

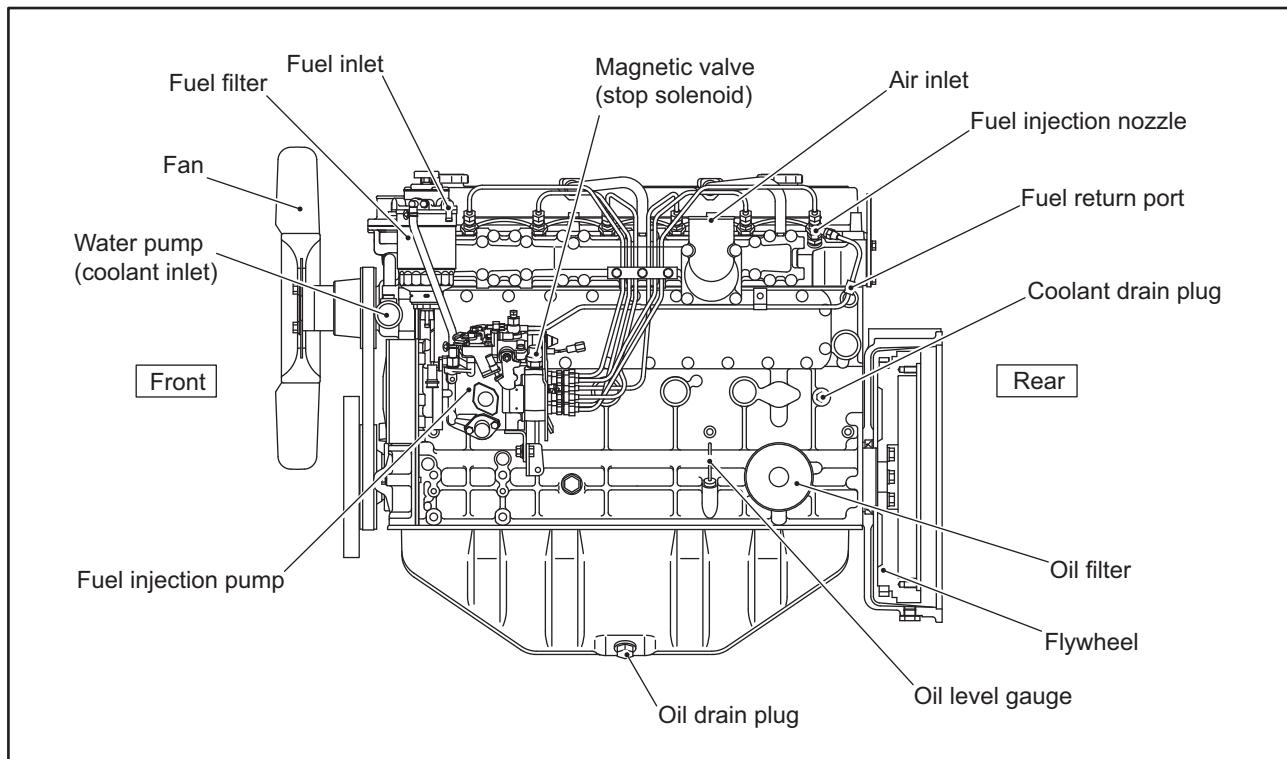


Fig. 2-11 Engine left view

S6S distributor type fuel injection pump right view

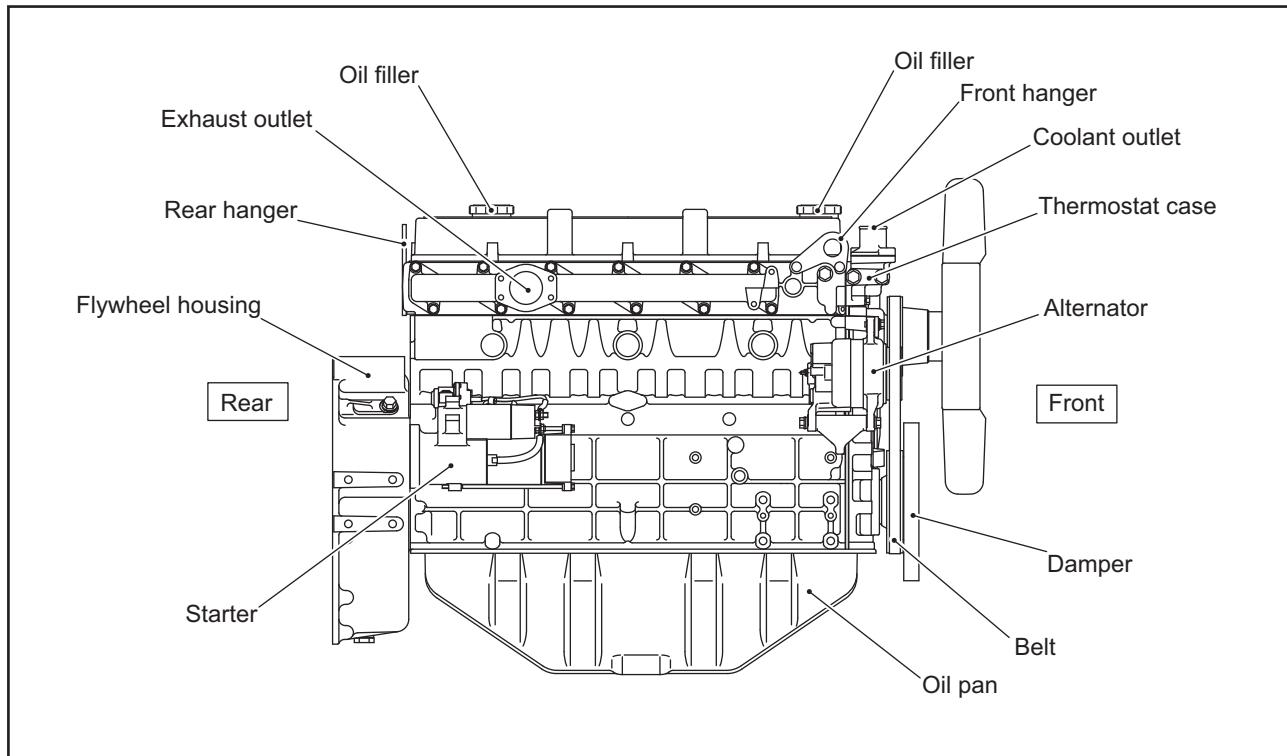


Fig. 2-12 Engine right view

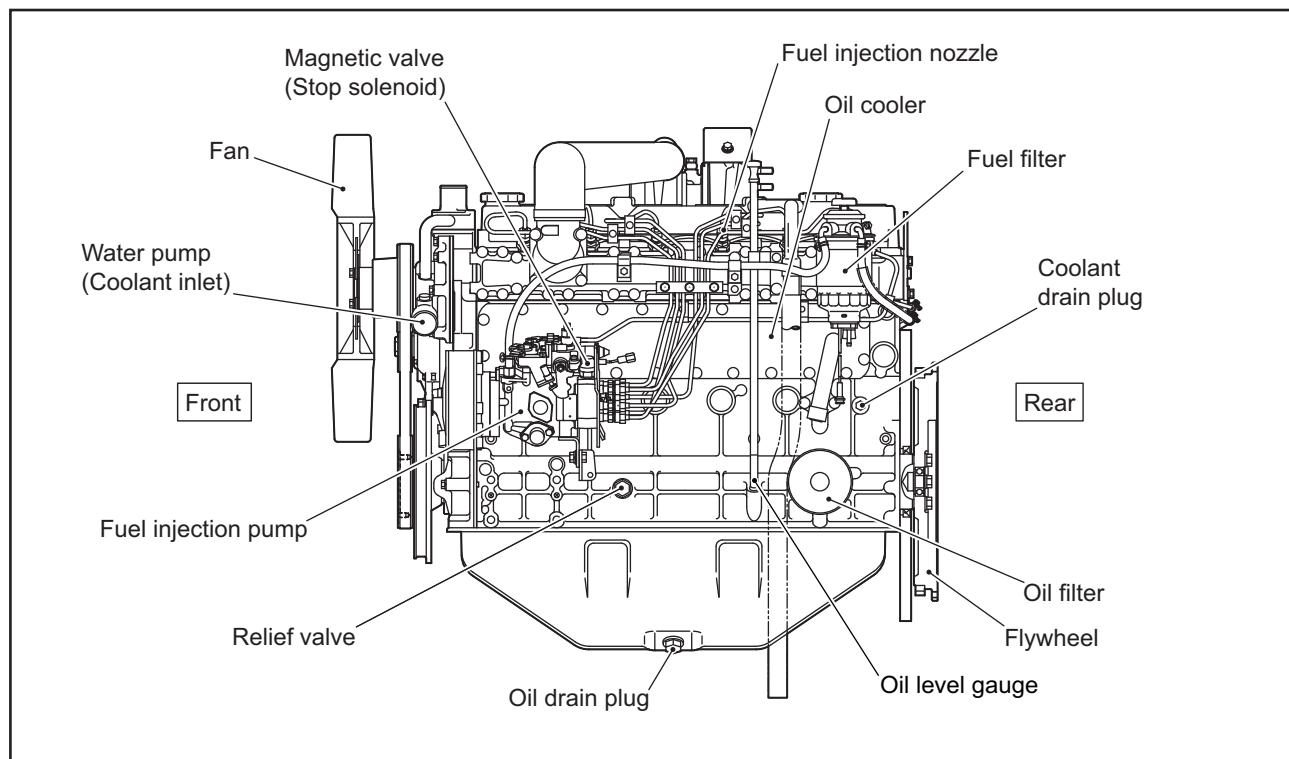
S6S-T distributor type fuel injection pump left view

Fig. 2-13 Engine left view

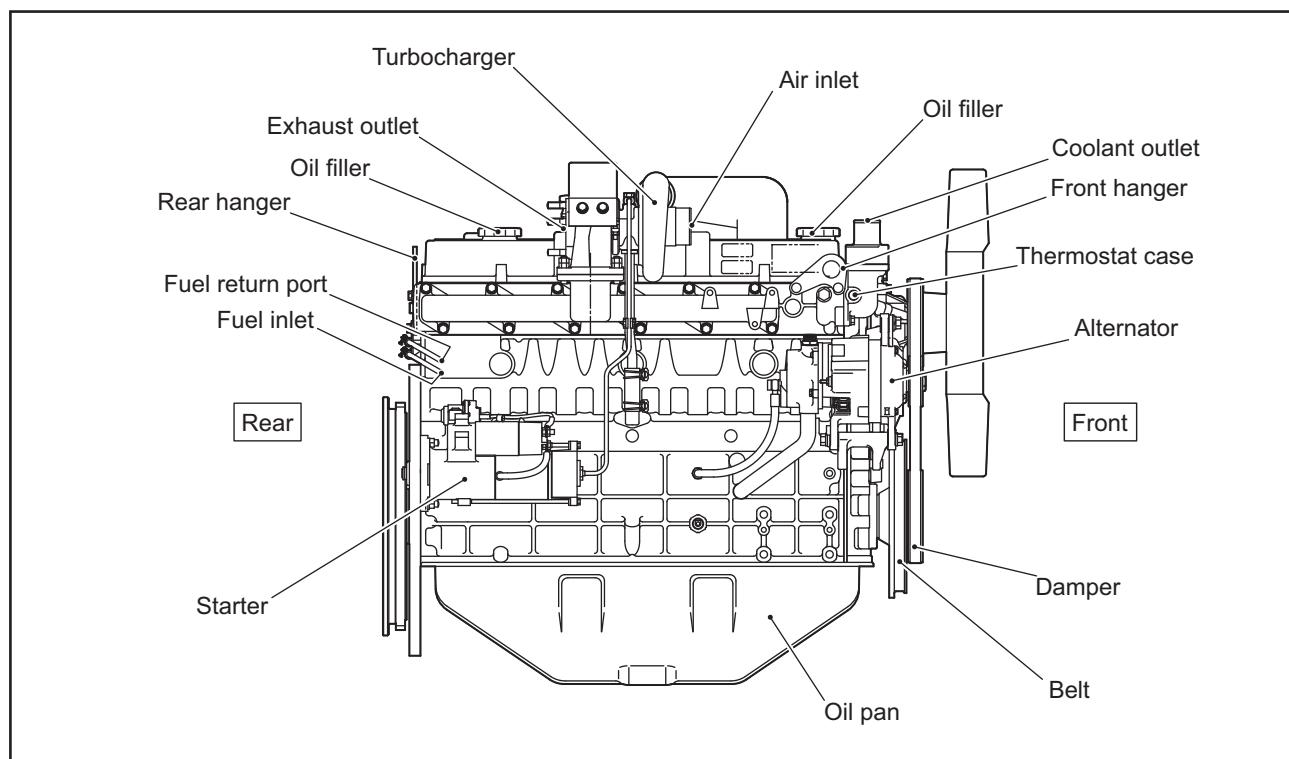
S6S-T distributor type fuel injection pump right view

Fig. 2-14 Engine right view

Equipment and instrument

The installed equipment and shapes differ on the engine type.

Starter switch

The starter switch is used to start the engine.

HEAT

When the key is turned to this position, the glow plugs become hot and allow easy startup of a cold engine.

OFF

When the key is turned to this position, power supply to the electric circuits is cut off, and the key can be removed and inserted at this position. To stop engine, turn the key to this position.

ON

When the key is at this position, power is supplied to the electric circuits. After the engine starts, the key is set to this position.

START

When the key is turned to this position, the starter cranks the engine and the engine starts. When the key is released, it automatically returns to the "ON" position.

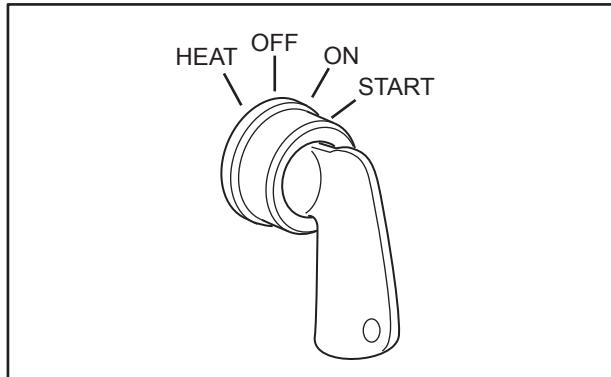


Fig. 2-15 Starter switch

Preheat indicator

The preheat indicator shows the condition of the glow plugs.

As soon as the glow plugs are heated, the preheat indicator turns red.

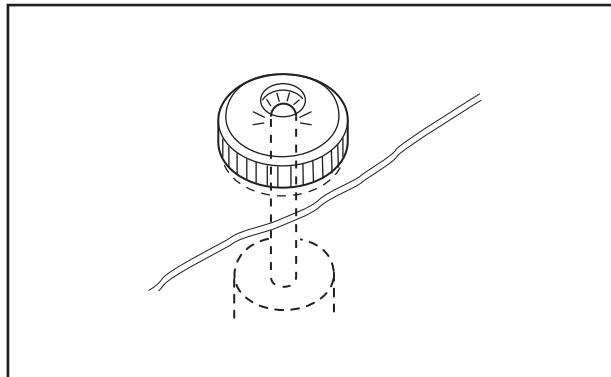


Fig. 2-16 Preheat indicator

Water temperature meter and thermo unit

The engine coolant temperature detected by the thermo unit is displayed by the water temperature meter.

When the water temperature meter shows 95°C [203°F], idle the engine in low gear until the temperature becomes normal. After the temperature becomes normal, perform cooling operation for 5 or 6 minutes and then inspect the cooling system.

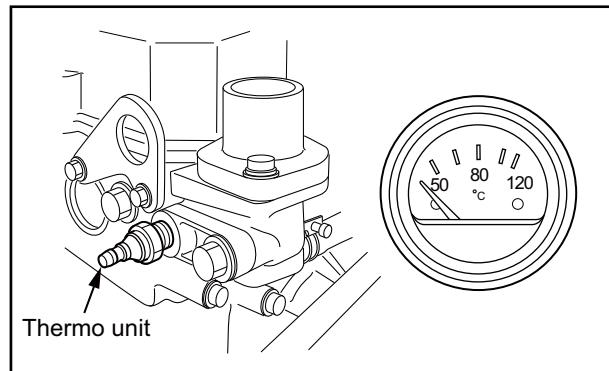


Fig. 2-17 Water temperature meter and thermo unit

Ammeter

It indicates the battery charging condition while the engine is running.

When the battery is charged, the pointer swings to the positive (+) side. When the battery is discharged, the pointer swings negative (-) side.

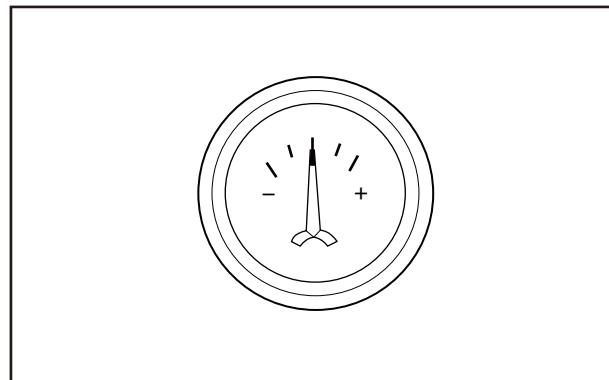


Fig. 2-18 Ammeter

Hour meter

It indicates the operating time of the engine.

When performing the periodic inspection and maintenance, check the time interval with this meter.

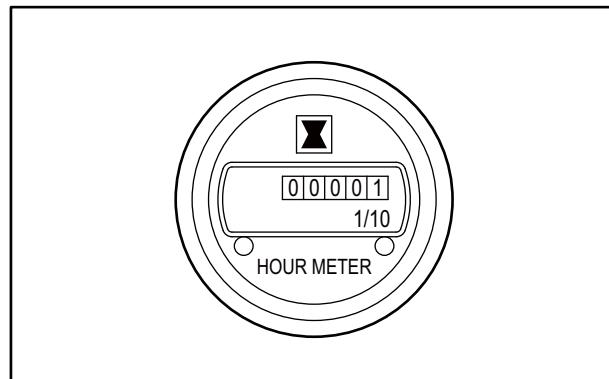


Fig. 2-19 Hour meter

Stop solenoid

The stop solenoid operates for normal shutdown of engine operation.

The stop solenoid moves the rack of fuel injection pump to cut the fuel, and consequently stops the engine.

Two types of stop solenoids are available.

RUN OFF (ETS: Energized To Stop) type

Not energized while the engine is running. Energized by a stop signal to stop the engine.

RUN ON (ETR: Energized To Run) type

Energized while the engine is running, and de-energized to stop the engine.

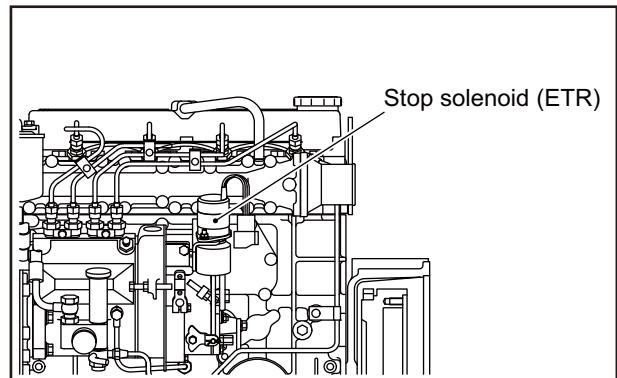


Fig. 2-20 Stop solenoid

Engine protection devices

The engine protection device is a device to prevent the engine from the accident by generating the alarm when abnormality occurs. Stop the engine if the protection device is activated, investigate the cause of abnormality and restore it. When the cause of abnormality is unknown, contact a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. The installed protection devices, type (set value) or shapes varies according to the specifications.

Oil pressure switch

The oil pressure switch activates the alarm system or stops the engine suddenly when the engine oil pressure becomes abnormally low.

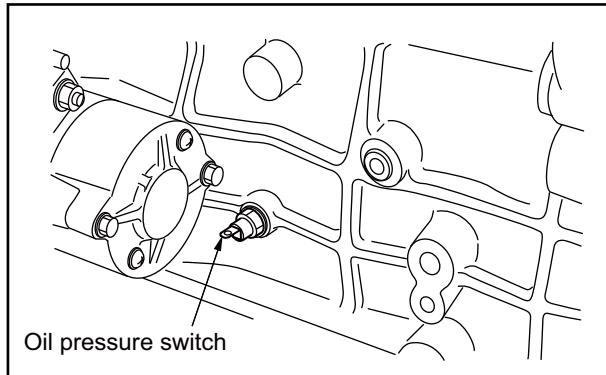


Fig. 2-21 Oil pressure switch

Thermo switch

The oil pressure switch generates an alarm when the engine coolant temperature becomes high and reaches the specified temperature.

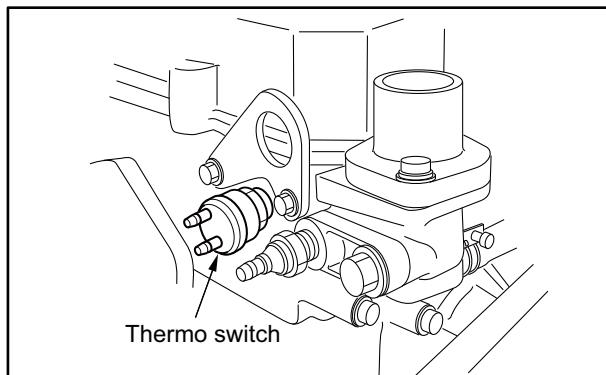


Fig. 2-22 Thermo switch

Air cleaner indicator

The air cleaner indicator alarms with its red signal when air cleaner elements become clogged, the difference in pressure between front air cleaner and rear air cleaner, and reaches the specified value. The signal indicates only, and does not generate an alarm. Therefore, the periodic visually inspection is needed. Press the reset button on the top of air cleaner indicator and restore the signal after cleaned the air cleaner indicator or replaced with a new one.

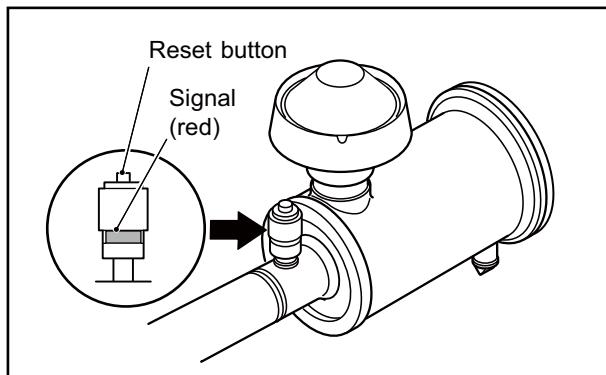


Fig. 2-23 Air cleaner indicator

Chapter 3 OPERATION

Preparations for operation

CAUTION

Should an engine abnormality be observed during operation, stop the engine and correct the problem, or contact a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Always conduct the following inspection before starting the engine.

Engine external - Inspect

CAUTION

Be sure to keep combustible materials away from the engine, especially from the hot engine parts such as exhaust manifolds, or the battery. Check for fuel and oil leakage. Clean the top surface of the battery. A fire can be caused by combustible materials placed near hot engine parts. If any abnormality is found, be sure to repair it or contact a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Inspect the engine exterior as described below.

1. Make sure there is no combustible material near the engine or battery. Also, check to make sure that the engine and battery are clean. If combustible materials or dust are found near the engine or battery, remove them.
2. Check the electrical wiring for such components as the starter and alternator for looseness.
3. Check the entire engine for fuel leakage, engine oil or coolant. If leakages are found, repair or contact a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.
4. Make sure the following valves, plugs and cocks are open or closed (tightened) properly:
 - Fuel feed valve: Open
 - Coolant drain cock (plug): Closed (Tightened)
 - Oil drain valve: Closed

Battery electrolyte level - Inspect

CAUTION

If battery electrolyte is spilled on your skin or clothes, flush immediately with plenty of water. If battery electrolyte get into your eyes, flush them immediately with plenty of water and then get medical attention.

Do not use open flames or other fire hazards near the battery. When handling the battery, be careful of sparks generated by accidental shorting. For other cautions in handling the battery, refer to "[Service battery](#)" (1-6).

Battery electrolyte evaporates during use and the electrolyte level gradually decreases. Proper electrolyte surface level is between the "LOWER LEVEL" and "UPPER LEVEL" lines.

For the battery without level lines, proper electrolyte surface level is about 10 to 15 mm [0.394 to 0.591 in.] above the top of the plates.

If the electrolyte level is low, remove the caps and add distilled water to the proper level.

Note: When adding distilled water, pour in carefully.

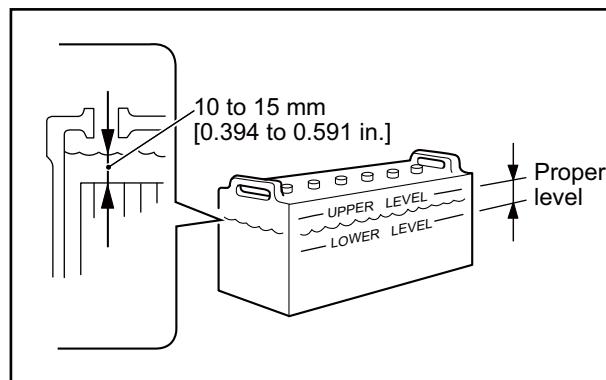


Fig. 3-1 Battery electrolyte level - Inspect

Fuel tank oil level - Check

WARNING

When working around fuel, make sure there are no open flames, heaters or other fire hazards.

Wipe off any spilled fuel completely. Spilled fuel can ignite and cause a fire.

CAUTION

Do not remove the strainer when filling the fuel tank.

For fuel to be used, refer to "[FUEL](#) (4-1).

Make sure the fuel tank is full.

If the fuel level is low, refill the tank to the "FULL" level line.

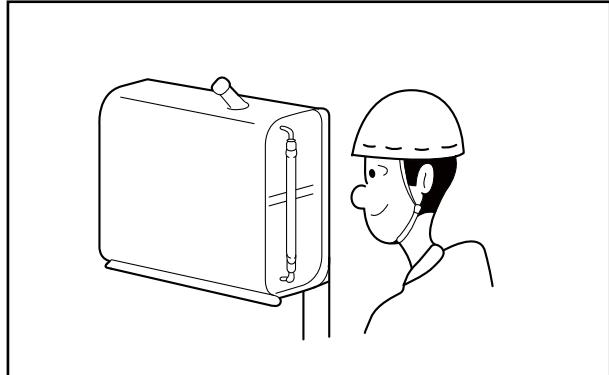


Fig. 3-2 Fuel tank oil level - Check

Engine oil level - Check

CAUTION

For engine oil to be used, refer to "[ENGINE OIL](#) (5-1).

1. Pull out the oil level gauge and wipe it clean using a waste cloth.
2. Insert the oil level gauge fully into the oil level gauge guide, then pull out the gauge again.
3. The proper oil level is between the high and low marks on the oil level gauge. If the oil level is low, add engine oil of the specified type.
4. Install the oil filler cap after refilling.
5. Check the oil pan and other area for oil leakage.

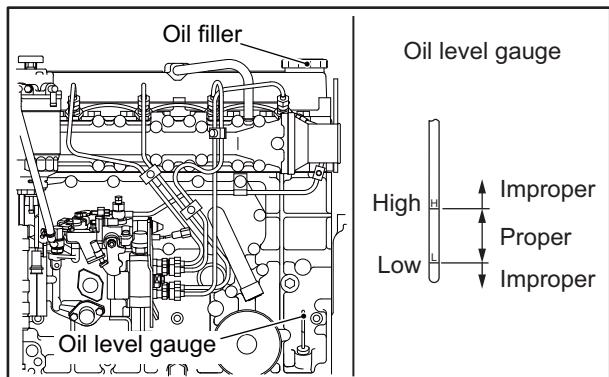


Fig. 3-3 Oil filler and Oil level gauge

Coolant level - Check

WARNING

Remove the radiator filler cap only after the engine has cooled to room temperature. Place a waste cloth over the cap, and loosen the cap about a half-turn or stand the lever to the upright position to release internal pressure. Never open the radiator filler cap while the engine is hot, otherwise the steam or hot coolant spurts out and you may be scalded with it.

1. Open the radiator filler cap and check the coolant level.
2. If the coolant level is low, add coolant to the specified level.

CAUTION

Always use the coolant with the same LLC concentration.

Note: Determine the quantities of LLC based on the coolant capacity and the LLC concentration chart.

For the coolant, refer to "[COOLANT](#) (6-1). For the coolant capacity, refer to "[MAIN SPECIFICATIONS](#) (12-1).

3. If a reserve tank is equipped, fill the reserve tank with coolant up to the "FULL" level line.

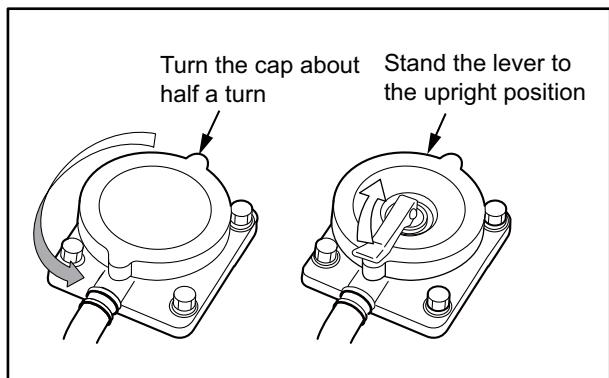


Fig. 3-4 Radiator filler cap

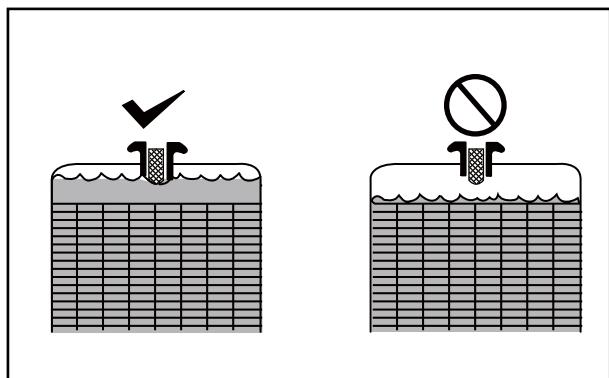


Fig. 3-5 Radiator coolant level

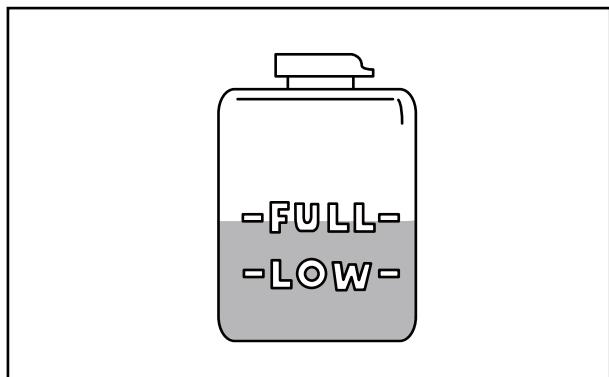


Fig. 3-6 Reserve tank coolant level

Starting

The starting method changes based on the application and specifications. Start the engine according to the specified procedure.

WARNING

Before starting the engine, check to make sure no one is near the engine and that tools are not left on or near the engine. In a loud voice, notify people in the area when starting the engine.

CAUTION

Do not apply a load to the engine at starting. (Disengage the clutch if installed.)

Continuous operation of the starter will drain the battery power and cause the starter to seize. Do not use the starter for more than 10 seconds at a time. When the engine does not start, wait for more than one minute before cranking again.

Warm up operation

WARNING

Do not approach rotating parts during operation. Entanglement by rotating parts can cause serious injury.

After the engine starts, operate the engine in a no load condition at low idling speed for 5 to 10 minutes to warm up the engine.

Checking engine oil pressure

During warm up operation, check if the oil pressure is in the range of standard value (0.15 MPa {1.5 kgf/cm²} [21 psi] or more).

Also, make sure the oil pressure gauge is operating properly.

Note: The oil pressure gauge may indicate a higher level than normal level immediately after the engine starts, due to the low oil temperature. The pressure gradually lowers to the normal level as the oil temperature rises.

External inspection during warm up

Visually check the external view of the engine for fuel, engine oil and coolant leakage, or exhaust gas leakage from joints.

Operation

Cautions when operating

WARNING

Do not approach rotating parts during operation. Entanglement by rotating parts can cause serious injury.

CAUTION

Do not touch any hot part of the engine such as exhaust pipes during operation or immediately after shut down. A hot engine can cause burns.

CAUTION

Always provide adequate ventilation in the engine room. If air supply to the engine room is not sufficient, the room temperature rises and can affect engine output and performance.

For the first 50 hours, operate the engine under a light load for break-in operation. Operating the engine under heavy load or severe conditions during the break-in period can shorten the service life of the engine.

Do not turn the battery switch to "OFF" position when the engine is running. Turning off the battery switch during operation not only stops the instrument operations but also may deteriorate the alternator diode and regulator.

Never turn the key to the "START" position during operation. The starter may be damaged.

When operating the engine with a 30 % of rated load or lower, limit each operation to an hour. Prolonged warm up operation causes carbon build-up in the cylinders that leads to incomplete combustion. Operate the engine with a 30 % of rated load or more for over 5 minutes after continuous operation for an hour to prevent causing carbon build-up.

Inspection during operation

Carefully check the exterior of engine such as piping joints for leaks.

Check for abnormal engine noises or vibrations such as knocking.

Check the color of exhaust gas from the exhaust muffler.

Check the instruments and gauges for proper operation and make sure they indicates normal values.

Table 3-1 Standard values at rated speed

| Item | Standard |
|---------------------|---|
| Engine oil pressure | 0.29 to 0.49 MPa {3 to 5 kgf/cm ² } [43 to 71 psi] |
| Coolant temperature | 70 to 90°C [158 to 194°F] |

Note: (a) When the oil pressure drops below 0.15 MPa {1.5 kgf/cm²} [21 psi] in normal operation, or below 0.05 MPa {0.5 kgf/cm²} [7 psi] at low idling, stop the engine immediately.

Be sure to locate the cause of problem and correct it before restarting the engine.

(b) When the thermo switch is activated in normal run, idle the engine in low gear immediately until the engine temperature becomes normal. Then, perform cooling operation for 5 or 6 minutes before stopping the engine. Be sure to locate the cause of problem and correct it before restarting the engine.

Stopping

CAUTION

Stopping the engine abruptly while engine parts are hot due to high-speed operation can be a cause for heat up of the engine parts and shorten the engine life. Before stopping the engine, idle the engine in low gear immediately until the engine temperature becomes normal except in an emergency. Then, perform cooling operation for 5 or 6 minutes before stopping the engine and inspect the whole engine.

Never accelerate the engine immediately before shutting it down.

Do not restart the engine immediately after abnormal shut down. When the engine stops with alarms, be sure to locate the cause of the problem and correct the problem before restarting the engine. After restarting the operation, inspect the whole engine for any abnormalities again. If the engine has an abnormality, repair it immediately.

Engine stopping method may differ depending on the specifications.

Follow the instructions according to the specifications of the equipment.

Inspection after stopping

Inspect the engine for fuel, oil or coolant leakage. If any leakage is found, repair the leakage or contact a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Recommended fuel

⚠ WARNING

Use a fuel specified in this manual only. Do not refill the fuel tank more than the specified level, as it may result in a fire.

Use a diesel fuel equivalent for "JIS K 2204 diesel fuel".

It is necessary to use a fuel that has a pour point suitable for the ambient temperature.

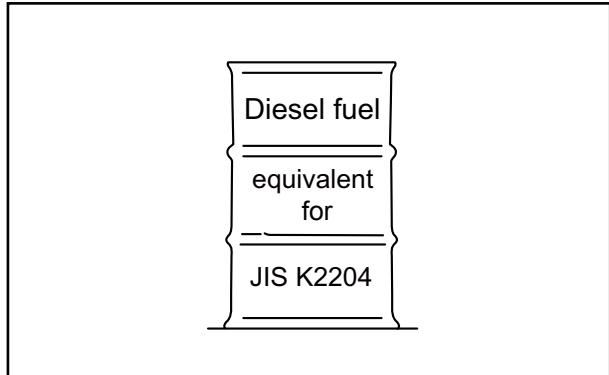


Fig. 4-1 Recommended fuel

Handling fuel

When using fuel stored in a storage tank, leave it to sit for more than 24 hours so that dust and water can settle at the bottom. Then, use the upper clean fuel.

Fill up the fuel tank or service tank after each operation.

This prevents water from mixing with fuel in the tank and also gives time for dust and water to separate and settle at the bottom of the tank.

Before refilling, clean the areas around the caps thoroughly and remove the caps from the drum and tank. Also clean your hands and the hose before refueling. When using a hand-operated pump, be careful not to pump water or sediment accumulated at the bottom of the storage tank.

Be sure to use a strainer when filling fuel tank. For a complete filtration, it is recommended to use a clean lint-free cloth together with the strainer.

Table 4-1 Recommended limit and use limit of fuel property

| Properties | | Recommended limits | Use limits | Test method |
|---|-----------------------------|--|--|---|
| Flash point | | 50°C [122°F] or higher | 45°C [113°F] | JIS K 2265:2007 ISO 3769 ISO 2719 |
| Distillation | Initial boiling point | 170°C [338°F] or higher | | JIS K 2254:1998 ISO 3405 |
| | 90 % distillate temperature | 330 to 380°C [626 to 716°F] | | |
| Pour point (PP) | | 6°C [42.8°F] or lower than ambient temperature | | JIS K 2269:1987 ISO 3016 |
| Cloud point (CP) | | Below ambient temperature | | JIS K 2269:1987 ISO 3015 |
| Cold filter plugging point (CFPP) | | 3 °C [37.4 °F] or lower than ambient temperature | | JIS K 2288:2000 IP 309/96 |
| Carbon residue (10 % bottom oil) | | 0.1 weight % or lower | 0.4 weight % or lower | JIS K 2270:2000 ISO 6615 ISO 10370 |
| Cetane number | | 45 or higher | 40 or higher | JIS K 2280:1996 ISO 5165 |
| Cetane index (new type) | | 45 or higher | 40 or higher | JIS K 2280:1996 ISO/DIS 4264 |
| Kinematic viscosity | | 2.0 mm ² /s [0.0031 in ² /s] or more at 30 °C [86 °F] 8.0 mm ² /s [0.0124 in ² /s] or more at 30 °C [86 °F] | | JIS K 2283:2000 ISO 3104 |
| Sulfur content | | 0.2 weight % or lower (Except in cases the value is specified by the emission control.) | | JIS K 2541:2003 (The content should be as low as the diesel fuel.) ISO 4260 ISO 8754 |
| Water content and sediment | | 0.1 volume % or lower | | JIS K 2275:1996 ISO 3733 |
| Ash content | | 0.01 % by mass or less | 0.03 weight % or lower | JIS K 2272:1998 ISO 6245 |
| Copper corrosion (3 hrs at 50 °C [122 °F]) | | Color change = Copper plate No.3 or less | | JIS K 2513:2000 ISO 2160 |
| Density at 15 °C [59 °F] | | 0.83 to 0.87 g/cm ³ [49.9424 to 54.3123 lb/ft ³] | 0.80 to 0.87 g/cm ³ [49.9424 to 54.3123 lb/ft ³] | JIS K 2249:1995 ISO 3675 |
| Caulking | 24 hrs at 250 °C [482 °F] | 75 % carbonization or less | 80 % carbonization or less | Fed 791B |
| | 24 hrs at 230 °C [446 °F] | 55 % carbonization or less | - | |
| | 48 hrs at 180 °C [356 °F] | Tar-free | - | |
| Aromatics substances (by HPLC) | | 35 % by volume or less (total of aromatic components) | | JIS K 2536:2003 ISO 3837 |
| Polycyclic aromatic content | | 8 % by volume or less | | JIS K 2536:2003 IP 391 |
| Asphaltene | | 0.1 weight % or lower | | - |

Table 4-1 Recommended limit and use limit of fuel property

| Properties | Recommended limits | Use limits | Test method |
|---|--|------------|--|
| Foreign materials (foreign materials at engine fuel inlet) | 5.0 mg/liter or less | | JIS B 9931:2000 ISO 4405 |
| Lubricity: MWSD (Measured mean Wear Scar Diameter) by HFRR wear test at 60 °C [140 °F] fuel temperature | 460 µm [0.02 in.] or less (calculated wear scar diameter at WS 1.4 kPa {0.0143 kgf/cm ² } [0.2031 psi]) | | ISO 12156-1 |
| BDF: Biodiesel fuel (FAME: Fatty Acid Methyl Ester) | BDF quality shall meet JIS K 2390, EN14214, or ASTM D6751 BDF blending of 5 % by volume or less is approved (Except in cases the value is specified by the emission control.) | | JIS K 2390:2008 (FAME for mixture) ASTM D 6751 EN 14214 |

Note: When using fuel less than use limits, white smoke, worsening start up or unstable rotation may occur.

Chapter 5 ENGINE OIL

Recommended engine oil

CAUTION

Use only the engine oils recommended in this manual. Never use other oils.

The use of inappropriate or inferior oils will result in sticking of piston rings, seizure between piston and cylinder, or premature wear of bearings and moving parts, and significantly shortens the service life of the engine.

Many oil standards, which are established through special engine tests, are available to determine the quality of oil depending on the engines to which they will be applied and on operating conditions. Among those standards, API (American Petroleum Institute) service classifications are mostly used to classify engine oils. SAE specifies the viscosity only, while the API service classification indicates the quality level of engine oil.

For engine lubrication oil, please use API service classification CF.

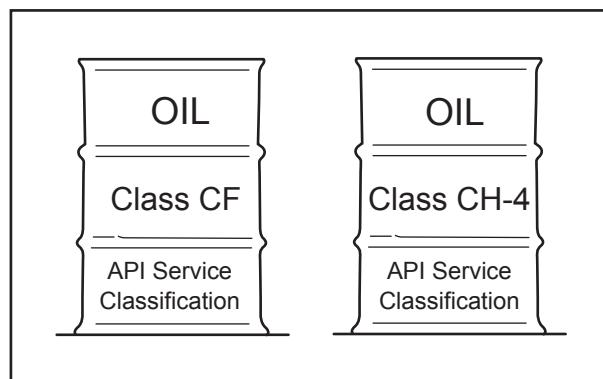


Fig. 5-1 Recommended engine oil

Selection of oil viscosity

Use the following chart to select the appropriate oil viscosity according to the ambient temperature.

Excessively high oil viscosity causes power loss and an abnormal rise of oil temperature, while excessively low oil viscosity accelerates wear due to inadequate lubrication, and also causes a decrease in engine output due to leakage of combustion gas.

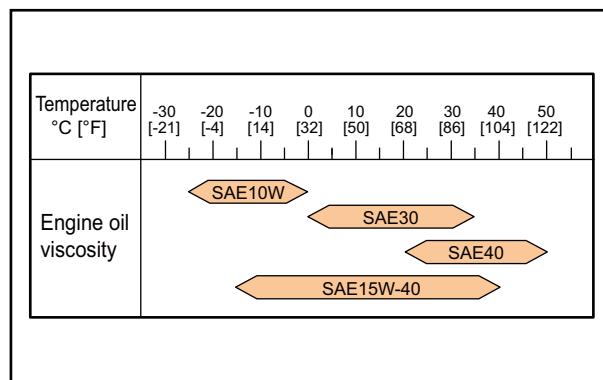


Fig. 5-2 Selection of oil viscosity

Handling engine oil

WARNING

Before filling the engine with engine oil, stop the engine and make sure there are no open flames and other fire hazards near the engine. Leaked or spilled oil on hot surfaces or electrical components can cause a fire. Wipe off any spilled oil immediately and thoroughly. After filling, securely close the filler cap.

CAUTION

Never mix different brands of engine oil. Mixing different brands of engine oil may cause a chemical reaction of additives in the engine oil that could degrade the engine oil quality.

When handling oil in greater than the legally specified quantities, be sure to have the work performed by a service station in compliance with the law. When removing oil from the engine or oil can, use an oil pump. Do not suck oil with the mouth to siphon it.

Be sure to close the cap on the oil can after use.

Keep oil in a well-ventilated area and out of direct sunlight.

Be sure to obtain the MSDS of the engine oil used and follow the instructions of the MSDS.

Engine oil performance requirements

Engine oil requires the following performances.

- Excellent dispersion performance (the ability of oil to disperse sludge in the oil) at high temperature that prevents engine oil deterioration due to sludge accumulation and soot contamination.
- Excellent acid-neutralizing performance that prevents oxidative degradation due to fuel sulfur content.
- Excellent high temperature oxidation stability that endures continuous operation under prolonged high-load.
- Sufficient viscosity concentration to maintain the cold start performance, and lubrication performance at high temperature.
- Good rust and corrosion resistance to water.
- Good foam resistance to prevent the lubricating quality from lowering due to oxidation.

Engine oil deterioration mechanisms

- Engine oil deteriorates due to natural deterioration and due to the contamination. The natural deterioration of oil has two primary causes; one is the degradation caused by oxidation reaction or thermo decomposition of base oil and additives, and the other is the degradation in the performance due to consumption of additives during use.
- Contaminants such as fuel and combustion products (soot, water vapor or oxidation products) that intrude into oil have critical influence on oil quality. Soot adheres to the oil film of cylinder wall, and is scraped off the cylinder wall by the piston ring. Such soot increases the rate of insoluble substances in the engine oil and can cause the wear of piston rings and cylinder walls.

- Abrasion powder in the engine oil also accelerates deterioration as it can catalyze oxidation reaction. Dust and dirt entered from outside deteriorate the engine oil as well. Contamination and deterioration process accelerates with operation time.
- Deterioration products and contaminants in the engine oil, if it is a small amount, are harmless as they can be dispersed in oil. However, if it is a large amount, they become harmful. Since such products and contaminants flow out of the oil pan and start to accumulate inside the piston and in the oil system, they eventually lead to serious problems such as piston ring sticking and bearing scuffing.
- Sulfur content in fuel is burned and transformed into sulfurous acid gas and sulfuric gas that cause corrosive wear of cylinders and piston rings. A detergent additive in the engine oil neutralizes them into harmless substances. As the detergent additive is consumed in its role of neutralizing, the engine oil total base value decreases. A decrease in the total base value indicates a corresponding decrease in soot dispersion ability. As a result, deposits on the pistons increase.
- Due to oxygen in the air, oil temperature rise under high-load continuous operation causes oxidation degradation. As oxidation degradation accelerates, oxidative products are polymerized. The polymerized oxidative products cause the oil viscosity to increase, which leads to the generation of sludge and varnish. As a result, problems such as lubrication failure and piston ring sticking occur. Also acid substances generated by oxidation can cause problems like main bearing corrosion.

Definition of properties of engine oil

Viscosity

Viscosity is a basic physical property of engine oil and is considered as the most important aspect when evaluating oil.

Contamination of oil by blow-by gas and deterioration of oil by its natural aging increase the viscosity and degrade the performance of viscosity, which will cause the deposition of sludge inside the engine and oil filter clogging. Contamination of oil by fuel and sheared molecules of viscosity index improver in oil decrease the viscosity and degrade the performance of viscosity, which will cause insufficient lubrication and friction/wear of engine parts.

Total base number

Total base number (TBN) shows the ability to neutralize acids such as organic acid due to engine oil oxidation, or sulfurous or sulfuric acid due to the sulfur content of fuel.

Because TBN indicates the amount of dispersant detergent in oil, it can be used to estimate consumption of basic dispersant detergent. The ability to disperse sludge declines as dispersant detergent is used up.

Total acid number

The total acid number in oil increases as the organic acid is being derived by the engine oil oxidation, or sulfurous acid or sulfuric acid derived by the combustion of sulfur content of fuel, or the oil becomes contaminated with imperfect combustion products.

An increase in the total acid number will result in corrosion or wear of the inner parts of the engine (such as cylinder liners or metal) due to sulfur content, and piston ring seizure due to sludge.

Water content

Water in oil promotes corrosion/wear, and decreases lubricity in sliding parts.

Flash point

The flash point is lowered by contamination with fuels. Flash point is measured to check the dilution of fuel. The dilution of fuel reduces oil film, and causes insufficient lubrication that will cause friction or wear of engine parts.

Insoluble

Insoluble includes acid products of engine oil, imperfect combustion products, sludge or soot, metal abrasive particles and dust. Insoluble is an indication of degradation/contamination of oil.

Dispersant detergent, which is an additive in engine oil, absorbs sludge particles, and disperses them as fine particles in oil. Total insoluble density and remaining dispersibility can be obtained by measuring insoluble and coagulated insoluble (using chemical specialities to stop action of disperse detergent and to collect the sludge dispersed in oil) by which piston ring seizure or premature wear can be prevented before it occurs.

Service Limits of engine oil

Engine oil degrades through the use and by lapse of time.

To determine the timing of engine oil replacement, analyze the used oil, and understand the condition of oil deterioration and oil defacement. It is also required to compare the oil analysis results and the engine analysis results including inside contamination and wear condition of engine, and to consider the engine operating condition.

The engine oil affects the engine oil quality to use, the engine operating condition and the quality of fuel. Analyze the used oil, and understand the condition of oil deterioration and oil defacement. To determine the timing of engine oil replacement, the stabiration of engine is required.

Refer to the following table for the determination of engine oil performance degradation. If any of the following deviate the limit, replace the engine oil with new oil.

Table 5-1 Engine oil properties

| Properties | | Standard | Test method |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Viscosity | mm ² /s [in ² /s] @100°C [212 °F] | +30% or less -15% or more of new oil | JIS K 2283:2007 ISO 3107 ISO 2909 |
| Total base number | mgKOH/g | 2.0 or more with hydrochloric acid (HCL) method 1/2 of new oil or more with perchloric acid (PCA) method | JIS K 2501:2003 ISO 3771 |
| Total acid number | mgKOH/g | Up to +3.0 of new oil | JIS K 2501:2003 ISO 3771 |
| Water content | Vol % | 0.2 or less | JIS K 2275:1996 ISO 9029 |
| Flash point (open cup) | °C [°F] | 180 [356] or higher | JIS K 2265:2007 ISO 3769 ISO 2719 |
| Pentane insoluble | Wt % | 0.5 or less | ASTM D 893 |
| Pentane insoluble coagulated | Wt % | 3.0 or less | ASTM D 893 |

Chapter 6 COOLANT

Note: In this operation manual, the word "coolant" represents the liquid combined water and LLC.

Recommended water for coolant

Use soft water for the engine cooling system. The water quality must meet the requirements in the Table below. Basically, the water quality should be within the recommended value, however, up to the limit is acceptable.

Table 6-1 Water quality standards

| Item | Chemical symbol | Unit | Recommend value | Limit | Main adverse effect |
|---|-------------------------------|------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| pH (25 °C [77 °F]) | - | - | 6.5 to 8.0 | 6.5 to 8.5 | Corrosion and rust, scale formation |
| Electrical conductivity (25 °C [77 °F]) | - | mS/m | < 25 | < 40 | Corrosion and rust, scale formation |
| Total hardness | CaCO ₃ | ppm | < 95 | < 100 | Scale formation |
| M alkalinity | CaCO ₃ | ppm | < 70 | < 150 | Scale formation |
| Chlorine ion | Cl ⁻ | ppm | < 100 | < 100 | Corrosion and rust |
| Sulfuric acid ion | SO ₄ ²⁻ | ppm | < 50 | < 100 | Corrosion and rust |
| Total iron | Fe | ppm | < 1.0 | < 1.0 | Scale formation |
| Silica | SiO ₂ | ppm | < 30 | < 50 | Scale formation |
| Residue from evaporation | - | ppm | < 250 | < 400 | Scale formation |

Note: Figures in parentheses are the standard value. In addition to the items specified above, turbidity is specified to be below 15 mg/liter.

Long life coolant (LLC)

CAUTION

Should coolant or LLC be accidentally consumed, induce vomiting immediately and seek medical attention. If LLC should enter eyes, flush immediately with plenty of water and seek medical attention.

Be sure to use Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. genuine long life coolant (LLC) "GLASSY long life coolant (Ethylene glycol type)" or "PG GLASSY long life coolant (Non-amine type)" as coolant. When using other brand LLCs by necessity, be sure to use the LLC that meets the specification in Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. Mitsubishi heavy industries, Ltd. disclaim the warranty claim concerning malfunctions caused by the use of LLC that does not meet the following specification.

Genuine LLC

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. recommends the use of our genuine long life coolant "GLASSY long life coolant (Ethylene glycol type)", and Eco-friendly product "PG GLASSY long life coolant (Non-amine type)", which are most appropriate coolant for diesel engine from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

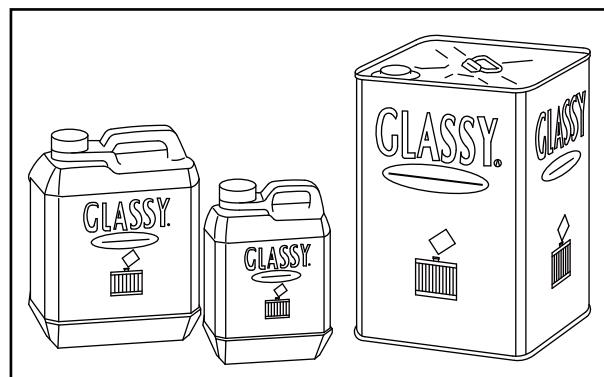


Fig. 6-1 GLASSY - LLC

Other brand LLCs

CAUTION

Never mix Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. genuine LLC with other brand LLCs. Mixing with other brand LLCs degrades the performance of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. genuine LLC.

When using LLC other than Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. genuine long life coolant (LLC) "GLASSY long life coolant (Ethylene glycol type)" or "PG GLASSY long life coolant (Non-amine type)", be sure to use the LLC which meets specification in Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

The quality and performance of commercially available LLCs as well as their component variations are the responsibility of LLC suppliers.

Before purchasing commercial LLC, be sure to discuss the suitability of LLC with the LLC supplier.

Use only all-season LLC (non-amine type). Do not use antifreeze alone instead of LLC.

Standard for other brand LLC

When using other brand LLCs by necessity, be sure to use the LLC that meets following specification. Mitsubishi heavy industries, Ltd. disclaim the warranty claim concerning malfunctions caused by the use of LLC that does not meet the following specification.

General demands of LLC

- ♦ LLC shall be a homogeneous liquid.
- ♦ Engine cooling system shall not receive troubles such as corosions and precipitation products etc. by LLC when the LLC is diluted to 30 to 60 % density.
- ♦ LLC shall be mixed with other LLC that satisfies this specification, and shall not separate elements each other, and shall not decrease the performance each other.
- ♦ LLC shall not allow the container to be corroded, and shall not has precipitation products etc. even if LLC is left in the container for 6 months.
- ♦ LLC shall not has extraction products etc. even if LLC is kept in -20 to -25°C [-4 to -13°F]
- ♦ The validity term of the quality that provides with this specification is 2 years after it delivers with the indoor normal temperature keeping.

LLC specification

LLC shall examine according to JIS K2234 section 7 (examination methods), and satisfy this specification. General matters and the sample to the examination is shown in JIS K2234.

Table 6-2 LLC specification

| Property | | Standard | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| External | | Not precipitation | | |
| Density | | Minimum 1.112 g/cm ³ [69.4199 lb/ft ³] (20/20 °C) [68/68 °F] (Stock solution) | | |
| Water content | | Maximum 5.0 weight % (Stock solution) | | |
| Frozen temperature | 30 vol % | Maximum -14.5 °C [6 °F] | | |
| | 50 vol % | Maximum -34.0 °C [-29 °F] | | |
| Boiling temperature | | Minimum 155 °C [311 °F] (Stock solution) | | |
| pH | | 7.0 to 11.0 (30 vol %) | | |
| Bubbling character (ASTM D 3306-01) | 30 vol % | Maximum 4.0 ml | | |
| | 33 _{1/3} vol % | Maximum 150 ml, Disappearance of bubble within 5 sec. | | |
| Hard water adaptability | | Maximum 1.0 (50 vol %) | | |
| Metallic causticity (88±2°C [190±36°F], 336±2 Hr, 30 vol % (E.G), 50 vol % (P.G)) | Test piece | Mass change | Aluminum | ±0.30 mg/cm ² |
| | | | Cast iron | ±0.15 mg/cm ² |
| | | | Steel | ±0.15 mg/cm ² |
| | | | Brass | ±0.15 mg/cm ² |
| | | | Solder | ±0.30 mg/cm ² |
| | | | Copper | ±0.15 mg/cm ² |
| | | External of test piece after the examination | | Not corrosion on surface excluding between test piece and spacer. Discoloration is OK. |
| | Bubbling while examination | | Not bubbling overflow | |
| | Properties of liquid after the examination | pH | 6.5 to 11.0 | |
| | | pH change | ±1.0 | |
| | | Precipitation | Maximum 0.5 vol % | |
| | | External of liquid | Not remarkable discoloration, separation and gel. | |
| Circulation metallic causticity (98±2°C [208±36°F], 1000 Hr, 30 vol % (E.G), 50 vol % (P.G)) | Test piece | Mass change | Aluminum, Cast iron, Steel, Brass, Solder, Copper | ±0.30 mg/cm ² |
| | | External of test piece after the examination | | Not corrosion on surface excluding between test piece and spacer. Discoloration is OK. |
| | Properties of liquid after the examination | pH | 7.0 to 9.0 | |
| | | pH change | ±1.0 | |
| | | Pre-alkalinity change | ±15 % | |
| | | Precipitation | 1.0 vol % | |
| | | External of liquid | | Not remarkable discoloration, separation and gel. |
| | | Density of ion | Fe, Cu, Al, Zn, Pb, NH ₄ ⁺ | Maximum 10 ppm |

Table 6-2 LLC specification

| Property | | | Standard |
|---|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Circulation metallic causticity (88±3°C [190±37°F], 1000±2 Hr, 30 vol % (E.G)) | Test piece | Mass change | Aluminum ±0.60 mg/cm ² |
| | | | Cast iron ±0.30 mg/cm ² |
| | | | Steel ±0.30 mg/cm ² |
| | | | Brass ±0.30 mg/cm ² |
| | | | Solder ±0.60 mg/cm ² |
| | | | Copper ±0.30 mg/cm ² |
| | Properties of liquid after the examination | External of test piece after the examination | |
| | | pH | 6.5 to 11.0 |
| | | pH change | Maximum ±1.0 |
| Rubber adaptability (30 vol %, 115°C [239°F], 360 Hr) | Condition of parts | External of liquid | |
| | | Pump seal | Not trouble while the examination |
| | | Inside of pump case and blade | Not remarkable corrosion |
| | Silicon | Tensile strength change | -60 to 0 % |
| | | Elongation change | -40 to +20 % |
| | | Volume change | 0 to +40 % |
| | | Hardness change | -20 to +10 % |
| | Acrylonitrile butadiene rubber | Tensile strength change | 0 to +10 % |
| | | Elongation change | -15 to +15 % |
| | | Volume change | 0 to +40 % |
| | | Hardness change | -10 to 0 % |
| | Ethylene propylene diene monomer | Tensile strength change | 0 to +10 % |
| | | Elongation change | -30 to 0 % |
| | | Volume change | 0 to +10 % |
| | | Hardness change | -10 to 0 % |
| Storage stability vol % (30 vol %, room temperature, 6 Hr) | | | Maximum 0.3 |

Maintenance of LLC

CAUTION

Should coolant or LLC be accidentally consumed, induce vomiting immediately and seek medical attention. If LLC should enter eyes, flush immediately with plenty of water and seek medical attention.

LLC is toxic. Never dispose of coolant containing LLC drained from engine into regular sewage. For disposal of used coolant, consult LLC distributor.

Replacement intervals of LLC

CAUTION

Be sure to renew LLC at the intervals specified in the maintenance schedule of this manual.

Failure to renew LLC may cause malfunctions due to performance degradation of preventing rust and cavitation.

The coolant mixed with LLC which Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. recommended expires in 2 years. Be sure to change coolant at least once every 2 years.

LLC concentration

Keep the LLC concentration of 30 % (GLASSY) and 40 % (PG GLASSY) on any temperature conditions. LLC of less than 30 % concentration does not provide sufficient corrosion protection. If the LLC concentration is lower than 10 %, it may accelerate corrosion.

When adding coolant, do not add plain water. Always use coolant with the same LLC concentration.

Table 6-3 Recommended LLC concentration

| Item | Type | External | Lowest ambient temperature | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | -10 °C [14 °F] or above | -20 °C [-4 °F] or above | -30 °C [-22 °F] or above | -45 °C [-40 °F] or above |
| LLC concentration (%) | GLASSY | Green | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| | PG GLASSY | Red | 40 | 55 | 70 | - |

Note: (a) If the outside air temperature is -30 °C or less, use "GLASSY".

(b) The concentration above is based on Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. genuine LLC "GLASSY long life coolant (Ethylene glycol type)" or "PG GLASSY long life coolant (Non-amine type)".

For determining the accurate LLC concentration, refer to the instructions for the LLC used.

Importance of LLC

Today's trend is toward smaller and lighter engines offering greater output, lower fuel consumption and lower exhaust emission levels.

Conditions to which engine coolant is subjected, therefore, are becoming severer due to longer operating hours, higher coolant temperature and higher coolant circulating speed.

Many different materials such as steel, aluminum, copper, solder and rubber are used in the cooling system, and they are also subjected to the severe conditions described above. Those materials have different ionization characteristics, and this difference accelerates corrosion through the medium of engine coolant. To prevent such a problem, the use of LLC that contained the additive to prevent rust is very important.

Characteristics of LLC additive and important notes

LLC contains several chemicals in such proportions as to produce chemical reactions that suppress corrosion (ionization) of engine parts in contact with the coolant. LLC loses its effectiveness by hours of use as well as lapse of time.

Moreover, if the chemicals in LLC are not maintained, certain chemicals in the LLC become rapidly used up and result in dissolution of metals instead of protecting metals from corrosion. Consequently, other corrosion preventing chemicals react with dissolving metals and accelerate corrosion. This condition generates more severe corrosion than when plain soft water is used. This is a typical problem caused by the use of inappropriate LLC.

Examples of abnormalities caused by LLC (amine type)

Pitting of iron parts

Amines are generally effective in suppressing the rusting of ferrous metals, but they are said to cause problems for copper parts.

Dissolved copper (copper corrosion) in the cooling system deposits on iron parts and the copper deposits cause corrosion and then pitting on iron parts that have a high ionization characteristics due to galvanic or local-cell action.

Corrosion of aluminum parts

Silicate is highly effective in protecting aluminum against rusting. However, it is unstable in a solution in which the pH is 9 or lower, and can turn to gel and precipitate in the solution. For this reason, the pH is usually specified to be about 10 to ensure a high alkaline level.

This means, after silicate is used up, the high alkalinity causes chemical attacks on aluminum. To prevent this problem, proper maintenance of the coolant is required. For case example, rapid wear of mechanical seals in the water pump due to secondary effects of silicate gel formed. Corrosion of aluminum parts after silicate is consumed.

Pitting and clogging of the radiator

When LLC deteriorates or when its concentration in the coolant is too low, the anti-corrosion performance of LLC lowers and results in the corrosion of metals. Brass and solder tend to corrode faster than other metals, and corrosion of these metals is said to cause water leakage and clogs. Example: Holes and clogs in radiator

Chapter 7 MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

How to use the maintenance schedule

Periodic inspection not only extends the service life of the engine but also serves to ensure safe operation. Be sure to conduct inspections and maintenance according to the maintenance schedule.

The maintenance schedule shows the standard service intervals. If you notice any abnormalities such as abnormal noise, black exhaust smoke, white exhaust smoke, extremely high temperature of exhaust gas, abnormal vibration, and fuel, oil or exhaust gas leakage, make sure to conduct the inspection and maintenance work, regardless of recommended service intervals in the "Maintenance schedule."

Note: Appropriate service intervals vary depending on the usage and operating conditions as well as consumption of fuel, oil and coolant. Check the operating record of the engine to determine the most appropriate service intervals. (Feel free to consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. regarding service intervals.)

Service the items at multiples of the original requirement. For example, at 1000 service hours, also service those items listed under every 250 service hours and every 50 service hours.

Items marked with * in the maintenance schedule require special tools or large equipment. For the servicing of those items, contact a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Maintenance schedule

Table 7-1 Maintenance schedule

| | Interval and Service item | Page |
|---|---|------|
| Every 50 service hours | Fuel tank - Drain water | 8-2 |
| | Air cleaner - Check | 8-14 |
| First 50 service hours for a new or overhauled engine | Engine oil and Oil filter - Replace | 8-8 |
| | Bolts and nuts on the engine - Retighten | * |
| Every 250 service hours | Engine oil and Oil filter - Replace | 8-8 |
| | Belt and belt tension - Inspect and Adjust | 8-3 |
| | Radiator fins - Check and Clean | 8-13 |
| | Add grease to link joints, etc. | * |
| Every 500 service hours | Fuel filter (in-line type fuel injection pump) - Replace | 8-6 |
| | Fuel system (distributor type fuel injection pump) - Bleed air | 8-5 |
| | Valve clearance - Inspect | * |
| | Cleaning the fuel tank (Every 500 service hours or Every 1 years) | * |
| | Checking glow plug | * |
| Every 1000 service hours | Starter - Inspect | 8-18 |
| | Alternator - Inspect | 8-18 |
| | Bolts and nuts on the engine - Retighten | * |
| Every 1500 service hours | Nozzle tip - Clean | * |
| Every 3000 service hours | Fuel injection nozzle - Check and Clean | * |
| | Turbocharger - Inspect | 8-14 |
| Every 2 years | Coolant - Change | 8-11 |
| As required | Pre-cleaner - Clean, Inspect and Replace | 8-15 |
| | Air cleaner element - Clean, Check and Replace | 8-16 |
| | Fuel filter - Drain water | 8-3 |
| | Fuel system (in-line type fuel injection pump) - Bleed air | 8-4 |
| | Fuel system (distributor type fuel injection pump) - Bleed air | 8-5 |
| | Specific gravity of battery electrolyte - Check | 8-17 |

Chapter 8 PERIODIC INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Basic engine

Belt and belt tension - Inspect and Adjust

CAUTION

If defects such as cuts or surface separations are found during inspection, replace the belt.

Keep oil and grease away from the belt. They may cause the belt to slip and shorten the service life.

Excessive belt tension can cause rapid wear of the alternator bearing and shorten the service life of the belt.

Adjust the belt tension accurately by following the procedures below.

Belt - Inspect

1. Inspect the belt visually for separation or damage. If any abnormality is found, replace the belt with a new one.

2. Inspect belt tension (deflection).

Push the belt downward at the midway between pulleys. If the deflection is 12 mm [0.47 in.], the tension is correct.

Belt pushing force: Approx. 98 N {10 kgf} [22 lbf]

If the deflection of belt is not within the standard, adjust the belt tension.

Belt tension (Alternator side) - Adjust

1. Remove the belt cover.
2. Loosen all retaining bolts of the alternator and adjusting plate.
3. Move the alternator to adjust the belt tension.
4. After adjusting the belt tension, tighten all retaining bolts of the alternator and adjusting plate.
5. Install the belt cover.

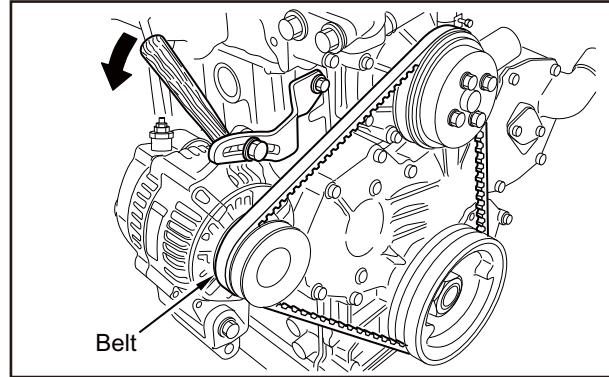


Fig. 8-1 Belt and belt tension - Inspect and Adjust

Fuel system

Fuel tank - Drain water

WARNING

When working around fuel, make sure there are no open flames, heaters or other fire hazards. Wipe off any spilled fuel completely. Spilled fuel can ignite and cause a fire.

CAUTION

Do not remove the strainer when filling the fuel. For fuel to be used, refer to "["FUEL" \(4-1\)](#)".

Bleeding water procedure described below is a commonly used procedure. Some application may be equipped with different fuel tank.

If fuel gets mixed with particles of foreign materials such as dust, dirt, or water, it can cause not only decrease of output but also malfunctions of the fuel system. To avoid such a problem, drain fuel tank as described below.

1. Place a fuel tray (capacity of 2 L [0.5 U.S. gal.] or more) under the drain cock of fuel tank.
2. Open the drain cock of fuel tank and drain fuel at least 1 to 2 L [0.3 to 0.5 U.S. gal.].
3. Make sure that water and particles of foreign materials discharged with fuel. Close the drain cock.

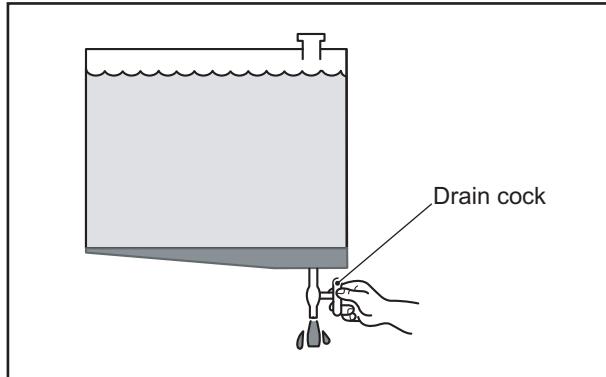


Fig. 8-2 Fuel tank - Drain water

Fuel filter - Drain water

⚠ WARNING

When handling fuel, make sure there are no open flames or other fire hazards near the engine.

Wipe off any spilled fuel completely. Spilled fuel can ignite and cause a fire.

Drain water for the fuel filter if the warning of water draining for fuel filter is occurred.

1. Place a drip tray under the drain hose.
2. Loosen the drain plug and drain water from the fuel filter.

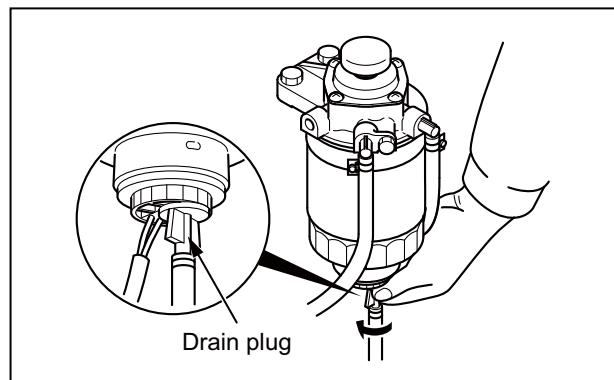


Fig. 8-3 Fuel filter - Drain water (1)

3. Feed fuel by pushing down on the priming pump (about seven strokes) to facilitate draining.
4. After draining, tighten the drain plug securely.
5. After drain the fuel filter, bleed the fuel system.
For bleeding air from fuel system, refer to "Fuel system (distributor type fuel injection pump) - Bleed air" (8-5).

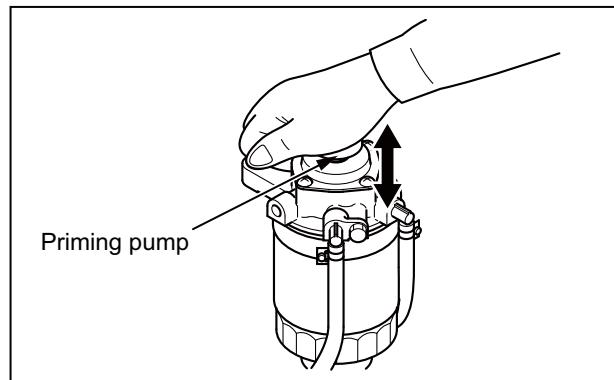


Fig. 8-4 Fuel filter - Drain water (2)

Fuel system (in-line type fuel injection pump) - Bleed air

WARNING

When fuel overflow from the air vent plug, wipe thoroughly with a cloth. Spilled fuel causes fire hazard. After bleeding, lock the priming pump securely. If the cap is not locked tightly, the priming pump can be damaged, causing a fuel leakage that could lead to a fire.

CAUTION

Tighten the priming pump before closing the air vent plug.

Do not close all air vent plugs and cocks before locking the priming pump, as the priming pump will not return to the original position due to internal pressure.

Bleed air at fuel filters and then at the fuel injection pump. Bleeding from upstream to downstream is effective for this job.

Fuel filter - Bleed air

CAUTION

If air vent plugs, the thread portion of the bracket, or sealing washers are damaged, replace them with new ones.

1. Loosen the air vent plug on the fuel filter about 1.5 turns.
2. Turn the priming pump counterclockwise to unlock, and prime the fuel filter.
3. When the fuel from the air vent plug becomes free from air bubbles, stop priming and tighten the air vent plug to the specified torque.

Fuel injection pump - Bleed air

1. Loosen the air vent plug on the fuel injection pump by rotating about 1.5 turns.
2. Move the priming pump up and down. When the fuel flow from the air vent plug becomes free of bubbles, push and turn the priming pump clockwise to lock.
3. Tighten the air vent plug on the fuel injection pump.

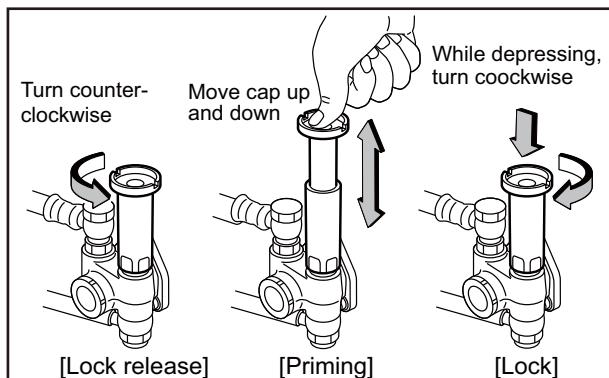


Fig. 8-5 Priming pump - Handle

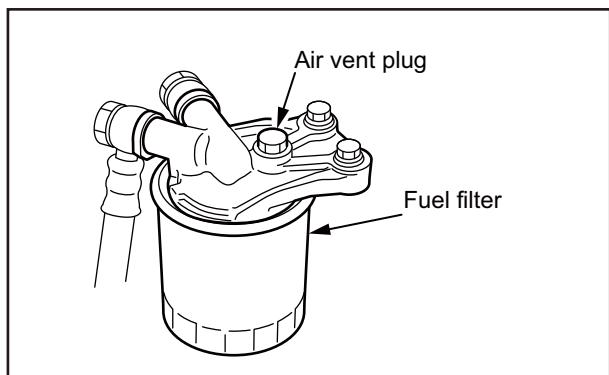


Fig. 8-6 Fuel filter - Bleed air

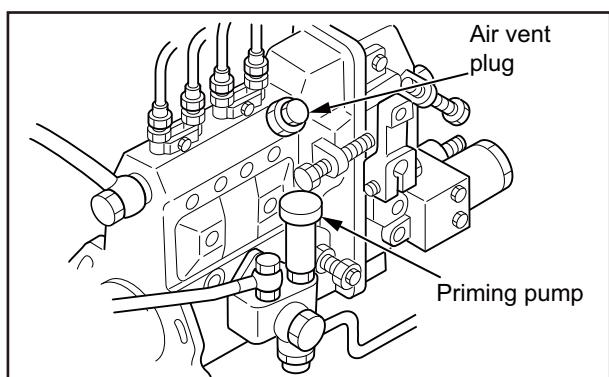


Fig. 8-7 Fuel injection pump - Bleed air

Fuel system (distributor type fuel injection pump) - Bleed air

WARNING

When handling fuel, make sure there are no open flames or other fire hazards near the engine.

When fuel overflows from the air vent plug, wipe thoroughly with a cloth. Spilled fuel can ignite and cause a fire.

After replacing fuel filter or draining water from fuel filter, or when running out of fuel, bleed the fuel system as follows:

1. Loosen the air vent plug on the fuel filter about 1.5 turns.
2. Apply a cloth to the air vent plug.

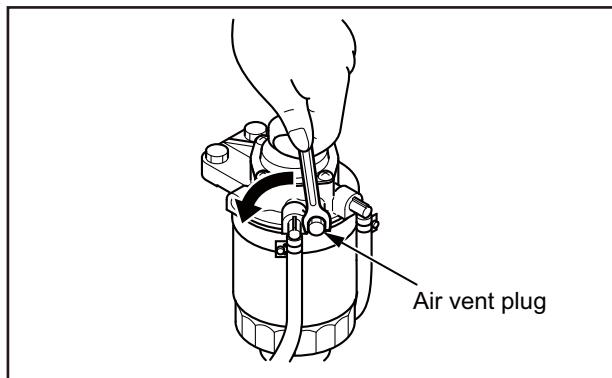


Fig. 8-8 Fuel filter - Bleed air (1)

3. Repeat pumping until the fuel flow from air vent plug becomes free of bubbles.
4. Repeat pumping until the fuel flow from air vent plug becomes free of bubbles.

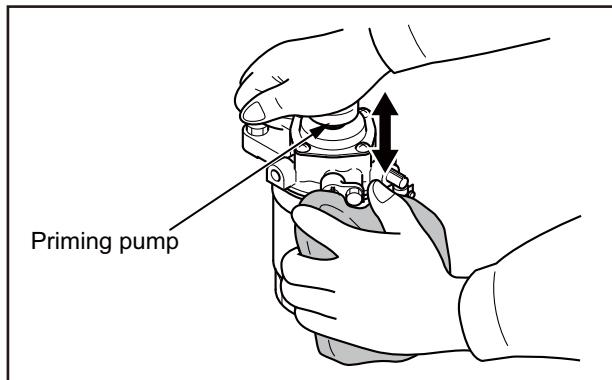


Fig. 8-9 Fuel filter - Bleed air (2)

Fuel filter (in-line type fuel injection pump) - Replace

⚠ WARNING

When handling fuel, make sure there are no open flames or other fire hazards near the engine. Wipe off any spilled fuel completely. Spilled fuel can ignite and cause a fire.

1. Clean the area around the fuel filters.
2. Place a fuel tray under the fuel filter.
3. Using a filter wrench, remove the fuel filters.
4. Wipe off fuel on the fuel filter cartridge mounting surface of the filter bracket with a waste cloth.
5. Check new fuel filters for proper seating of the gasket.

⚠ WARNING

Do not use a filter with the dented case. Filter damage or fuel leakage may occur and it can cause fire hazard.

6. Apply clean fuel to the gasket on the new fuel filter.
7. Install the fuel filter to the filter bracket.

CAUTION

Do not use a filter wrench to install the fuel filter.

Do not dent or scratch the fuel filter surfaces.

8. After installing the new fuel filter, bleed the fuel system.

Note: For bleeding fuel system, refer to "[Fuel filter \(in-line type fuel injection pump\) - Replace](#)" (8-6).

9. Start the engine and let it idle for several minutes.
10. Make sure that there is no fuel leakage during the engine operation. If fuel leakage is found, loosen the fuel filter and check the gaskets for damage. If there is no damage, retighten the fuel filter.

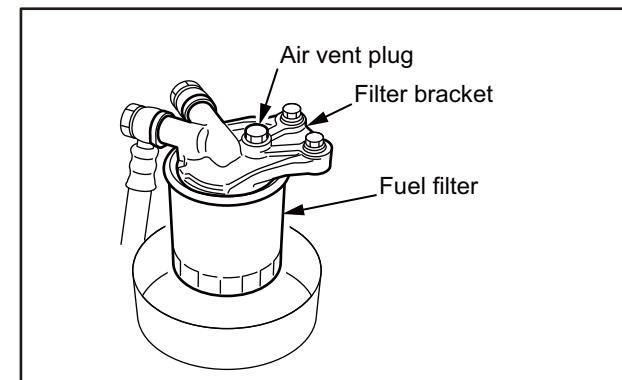


Fig. 8-10 Fuel filter - Replace

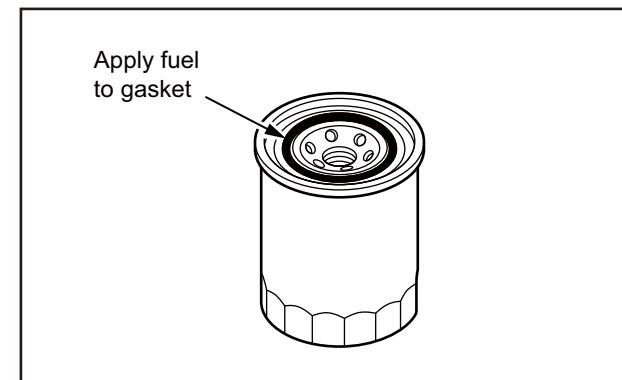


Fig. 8-11 Fuel filter

Fuel filter (distributor type fuel injection pump) - Replace

⚠ WARNING

When handling fuel, make sure there are no open flames or other fire hazards near the engine. Wipe off any spilled fuel completely. Spilled fuel can ignite and cause a fire.

1. Clean the area around the fuel filters.
2. Disconnect the fuel filter level sensor from its connector.
3. Place a fuel tray under the fuel filter.
4. Loosen the drain plug and drain fuel from the fuel filter.
5. Remove the level sensor from the fuel filter.
6. Remove the fuel filter element.
7. Wipe off fuel on the fuel filter element mounting surface of the fuel filter body with a waste cloth.
8. Check new fuel filter elements for proper seating of the gasket.

⚠ WARNING

Do not use a filter with the dented case. Filter damage or fuel leakage may occur and it can cause fire hazard.

9. Install the fuel filter element to the filter body.

CAUTION

Do not dent or scratch the fuel filter surfaces.

10. Using new O-ring, install the level sensor to the fuel filter element.
11. After installing the new fuel filter, bleed the fuel system.

Note: For bleeding fuel system, refer to "[Fuel system \(distributor type fuel injection pump\) - Bleed air](#)" (8-5).

12. Start the engine and let it idle for several minutes.
13. Make sure that there is no fuel leakage on mounting surface of fuel filter element. If fuel leakage is found, loosen the fuel filter and check the gaskets for damage. If there is no damage, retighten the

fuel filter.

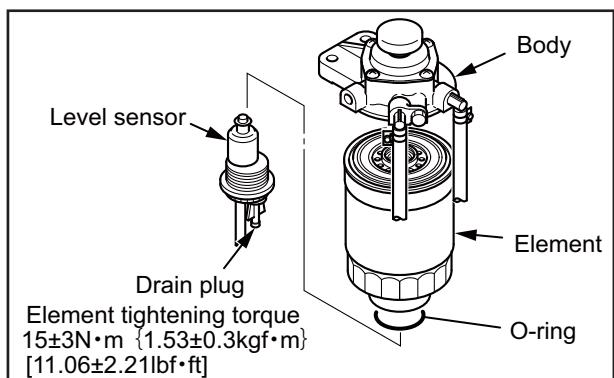


Fig. 8-12 Fuel filter - Replace

Lubricating system

Engine oil and Oil filter - Replace

CAUTION

When draining oil or changing the oil filter, wear gloves. Hot engine oil and parts may cause burns.

CAUTION

Do not dump waste oil. It is forbidden by law. For disposal of waste oil, consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Change engine oil and the oil filter at the same time.

Also checking and analyzing the oil properties is recommended when changing the engine oil.

Do not reuse the oil filter element, as it is a paper type. When replacing filters, always replace gasket with new ones.

Engine oil - Drain

After the engine has stopped, drain engine oil from the engine oil drain port.

Note: Draining by suction should be avoided.

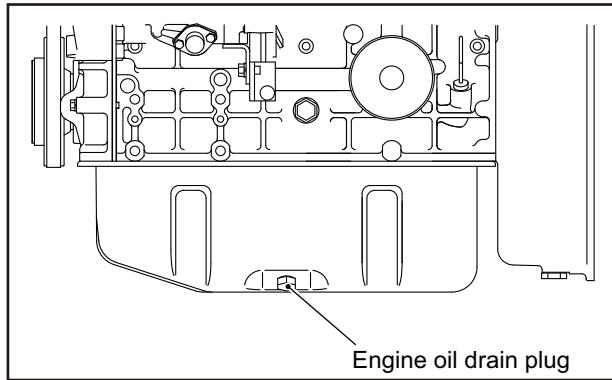


Fig. 8-13 Engine oil drain plug

Engine oil - Refill

1. Make sure that the oil drain plug is tightened.
2. Remove the oil filler cap.
3. Fill the engine oil pan with specified engine oil to the specified level.

Note: For engine oil, refer to "[ENGINE OIL](#)" (5-1). For engine oil capacity, refer to "[MAIN SPECIFICATIONS](#)" (12-1).

4. Check the oil level in the oil pan as follows:
5. Pull out the oil level gauge, and wipe it with a waste cloth.
6. Insert the oil level gauge fully into the oil level gauge guide, then pull out the gauge again.
7. The proper oil level is between the high and low marks on the oil level gauge. If the oil level is low, add engine oil of the specified type.
8. Check the oil pan and other area for oil leakage. Repair any oil leakage found.
9. Run the engine with starter for approx. 10 seconds while pulling the stop lever and feed engine oil to all parts of engine. Stop the operation for 1 minute, then, repeat the operation two or three times. Circulate engine oil to all parts of the engine.

Note: Prepare for the Cooling system.

10. Check the oil level with the oil level gauge again, and add oil to the specified level.

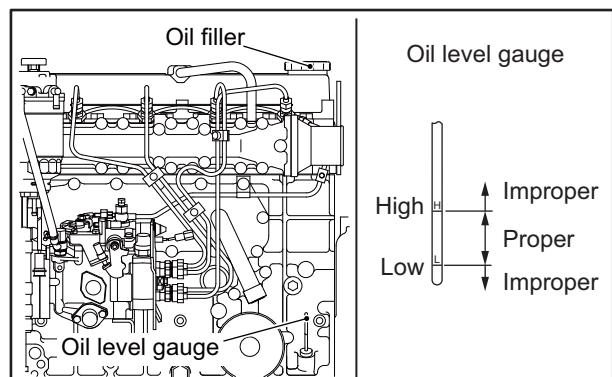


Fig. 8-14 Engine oil - Refill

Oil filter - Change

WARNING

Do not use a dented filter cartridge.

Filter damage or fuel leakage may occur while engine is running and it can cause fire hazard.

CAUTION

To avoid damage to the filter, do not use a filter wrench when installing. Tighten the filter by hand.

1. Clean around the oil filters.
 2. Place a drip pan under the oil filter.
 3. Using a filter wrench, remove the oil filter.
- Note: Check the element of the oil filter that has been removed. If metal particles are found, consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.
4. Thoroughly wipe off oil on the mounting surface of oil filter with a waste cloth.
 5. Check the new oil filter for proper seating of gasket.
 6. Apply clean engine oil to gasket.
 7. Install the oil filter. When the filter gasket contacts the mounting surface of filter, tighten the filter with specified torque.

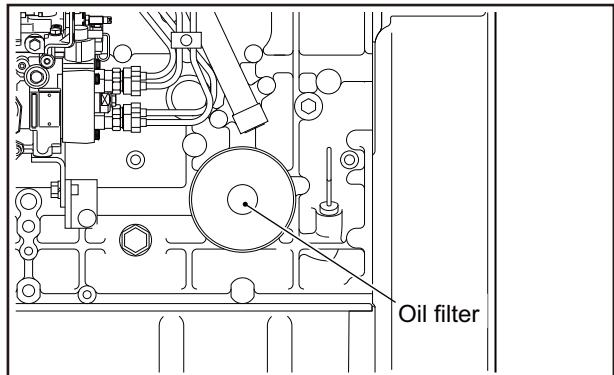


Fig. 8-15 Oil filter - Change

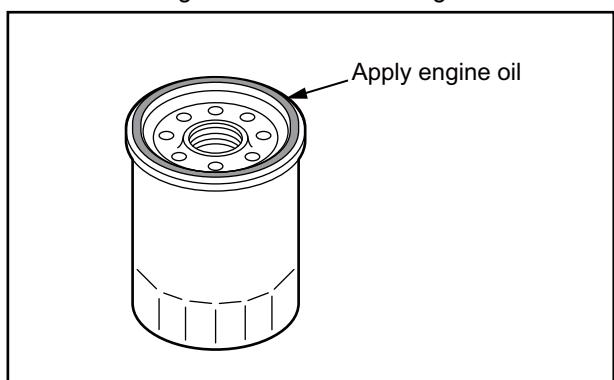


Fig. 8-16 Oil filter

Cooling system

Coolant - Change

WARNING

Remove the radiator filler cap only after the engine has cooled to room temperature. Place a waste cloth over the cap, and loosen the cap about a half-turn or stand the lever to the upright position to release internal pressure. Never open the radiator filler cap while the engine is hot, otherwise the steam or hot coolant spurts out and you may be scalded with it.

Coolant (containing LLC) drained from the engine is toxic. Never dispose of coolant into regular sewage. For disposal of used coolant, consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. or an industrial waste disposer.

CAUTION

The service life of LLC is 2 years. Be sure to change coolant at least once every 2 years.

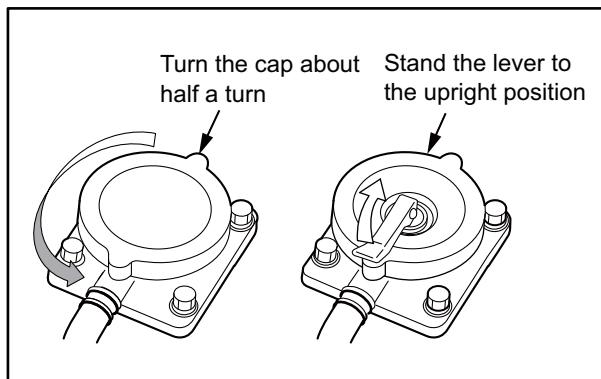


Fig. 8-17 Radiator filler cap

Coolant - Drain

1. When draining coolant immediately after engine operation, idle the engine in low gear for 5 to 6 minutes until the coolant temperature drops to 70 to 80 °C [158 to 176 °F].
2. Open the radiator filler cap.
3. Place coolant receiving can under the drain cocks and plugs, and open the coolant drain cocks and plugs to drain the coolant.

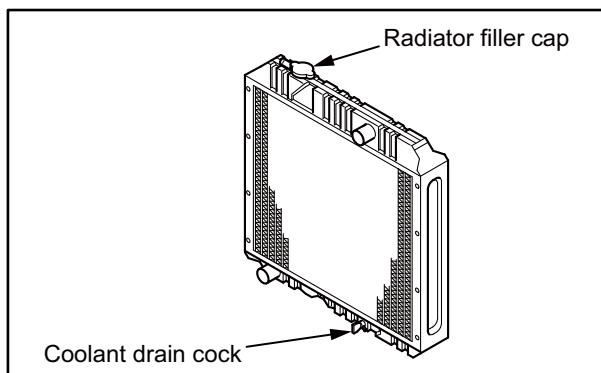


Fig. 8-18 Coolant drain cock (radiator)

Cooling system - Clean

CAUTION

Clean the cooling system when operating the engine first time, or restarting the engine after storage with coolant drained.

1. Close coolant drain cocks and plugs.
 2. Pour in a cleaning solution (a solution that is non-corrosive to rubber and metals) in the cooling system, and operate the engine at 800 to 900 min⁻¹ for about 15 minutes, then drain the cleaning solution.
 3. Close coolant drain cocks and plugs.
 4. Pour in fresh water, and operate the engine at 800 to 900 min⁻¹ for about 10 minutes.
- Repeat rinsing until the draining water becomes clear and clean.

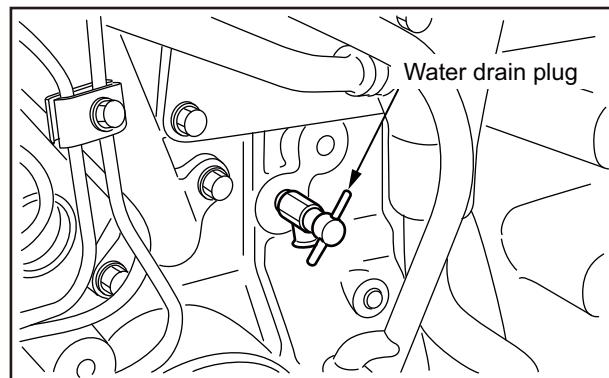


Fig. 8-19 Coolant drain plug (engine)

Coolant - Refill

1. Tighten the coolant drain cocks and plugs.
2. Remove the radiator filler cap, and pour in undiluted LLC.

Note: Determine the amounts of LLC and water to be added by using the LLC concentration chart.
For the coolant, refer to "[COOLANT](#) (6-1)". For the coolant capacity, refer to "[MAIN SPECIFICATIONS](#) (12-1).

3. Pour in water (soft water with minimal impurities, such as tap water) slowly to "FULL" level line.
4. Check the radiator and other parts for coolant leakage. If any coolant leakage is found, repair it.
5. When coolant reaches "FULL" level line, close the radiator filler cap securely.
6. Run the engine with starter for approx. 10 seconds while pulling the stop lever.
Stop the operation for 1 minute, then, repeat the operation two or three times to bleed the cooling system.
7. Check the coolant level in the radiator.
If the engine is equipped with a reserve tank, fill the reserve tank with coolant to "FULL" level line as well.

CAUTION

Always use the coolant with the same LLC concentration.

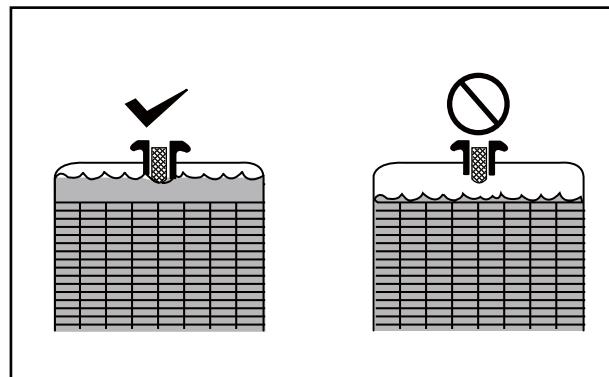


Fig. 8-20 Radiator coolant level

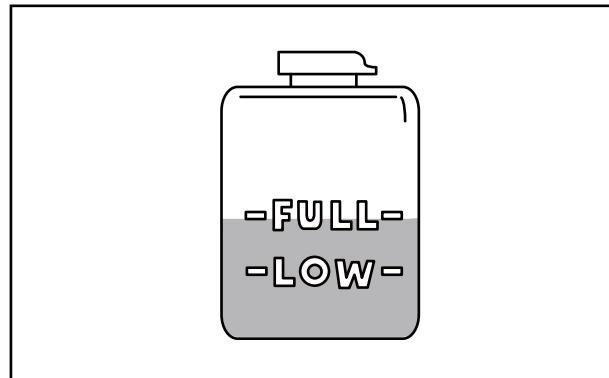


Fig. 8-21 Reserve tank

Radiator fins - Check and Clean

⚠ CAUTION

When handling compressed air, wear safety goggles, a hardhat, gloves and other necessary protective gear. Works without wearing proper protective gear could result in serious injuries.

Check the radiator fins for holes and cracks.

To clean the radiator fins, blow compressed air from the opposite direction of the normal air flow.

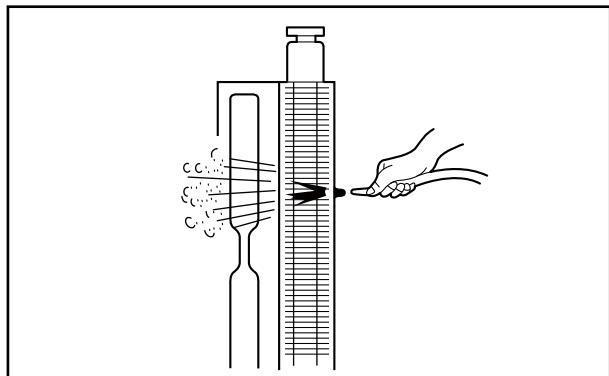


Fig. 8-22 Radiator fins - Clean

Inlet and exhaust systems

Air cleaner - Check

CAUTION

Checking procedure described below is a commonly used procedure. Some application may be equipped with different air cleaner.

1. Check the air cleaner indicator for the element clog.
2. If the element is clogged, the red signal mark is visible.
3. Immediately clean or replace the air cleaner element when the signal turns red.

Note: For cleaning of the air cleaner element, refer to "Air cleaner element - Clean, Check and Replace" (8-16).

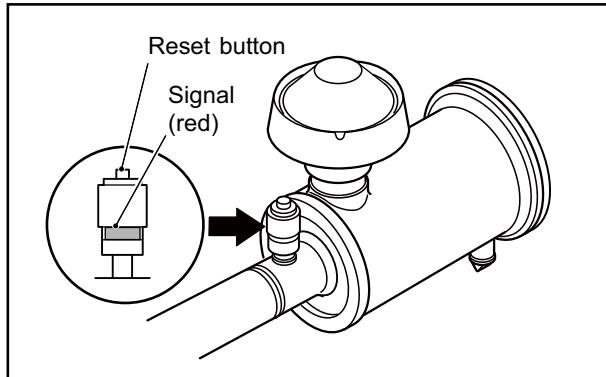


Fig. 8-23 Air cleaner - Check

Turbocharger - Inspect

CAUTION

Check the turbocharger when the engine is cold. Also, make sure that the compressor wheel is not rotating before inspecting the turbocharger.

CAUTION

If the color of the exhaust gas is abnormal, also inspect the turbocharger.

Disconnect the pipe from the air inlet side. Hold the compressor wheel nut by hand and turn the wheel to check for looseness or abnormal noise. Replace the turbocharger if looseness or abnormal noise is found.

Note: When removing and inspecting turbocharger, contact a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

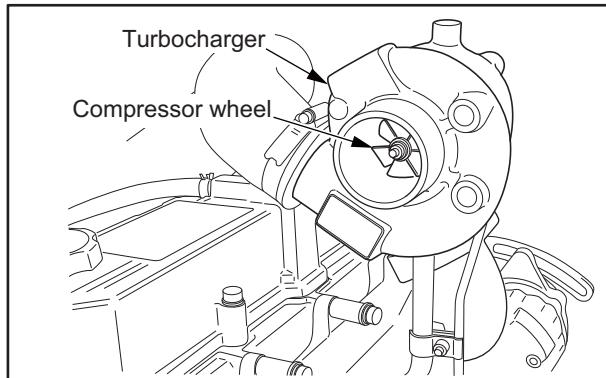


Fig. 8-24 Turbocharger - Inspect

Pre-cleaner - Clean, Inspect and Replace

CAUTION

Never service the pre-cleaner while the engine is running. Servicing the air cleaner while the engine is running can cause particles of foreign matter to enter the engine and result in rapid wear of parts, leading to a shorter service life of the engine.

The pre-cleaner is equipped to the silencer of the turbocharger to prevent foreign items from sucking and keep the engine clean for optimum performance. Be sure to clean the pre-cleaner as described below.

1. Remove the pre-cleaner from the silencer, and hand-wash the pre-cleaner with a mild detergent.
2. Rinse the pre-cleaner with fresh water.
3. After drying thoroughly, inspect the pre-cleaner for defect. If any defect are found, replace the pre-cleaner with a new one.
4. After cleaning, inspecting or changing the pre-cleaner, reinstall it to the silencer.

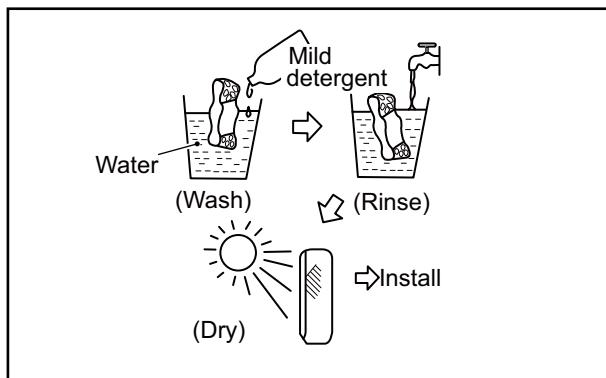


Fig. 8-25 Pre-cleaner - Clean

Air cleaner element - Clean, Check and Replace

CAUTION

When handling compressed air, wear safety goggles, a dust mask, a hardhat, gloves and other necessary protective gear. Works without wearing proper protective gear could result in serious injuries.

Never service the air cleaner while the engine is running. Servicing the air cleaner while the engine is running can cause particles of foreign material to enter the engine and result in rapid wear of parts, leading to a shorter service life of the engine. Never knock or hit the element.

CAUTION

Cleaning, inspecting and replacing procedure described below is a commonly used procedure. Some application may be equipped with different air cleaner.

1. Remove the air cleaner cap and wing bolt.
2. Remove the air cleaner element from the body.
3. Blow compressed air (0.69 MPa {7 kgf/cm²} [100 psi] or lower) onto the inside surface of the element to remove foreign materials.
4. To remove dust stuck on the air cleaner element, blow dry compressed air onto the outside surface from a distance.
Blow compressed air on the inside surface toward the outside along the pleats. Then, blow compressed air on the outside and inside surface again.
5. After cleaning, hold the air cleaner element near a light bulb to illuminate the inside, to check for defects such as cuts, pinholes or local wear.
6. If any defect is found, replace the air cleaner element with a new one.
7. Reassemble the air cleaner element as it is.

CAUTION

If defects such as cuts, pinholes or local wear are found in the element, or if the air cleaner indicator shows a red sign soon after the cleaned element is installed, change it for new one.

After cleaning or replacing the air cleaner element, press the reset button to reset the indicator.

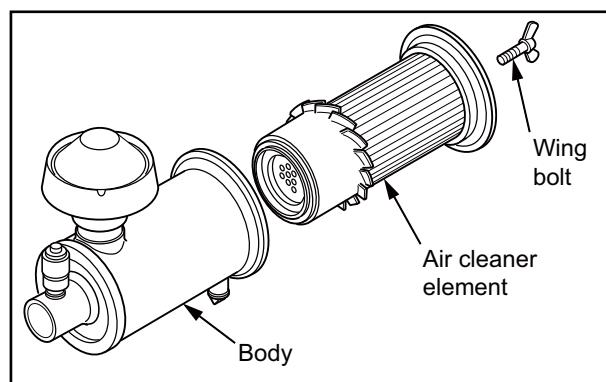


Fig. 8-26 Air cleaner element - Remove

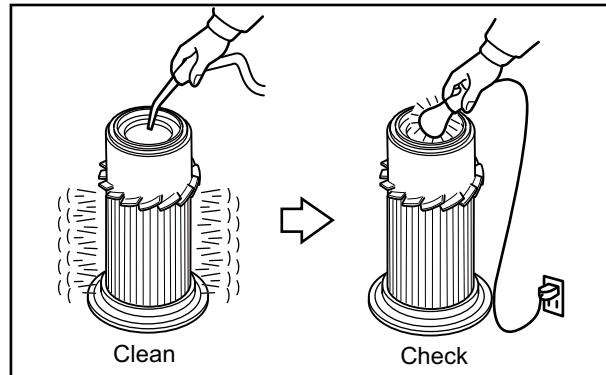


Fig. 8-27 Air cleaner element - Clean and Check

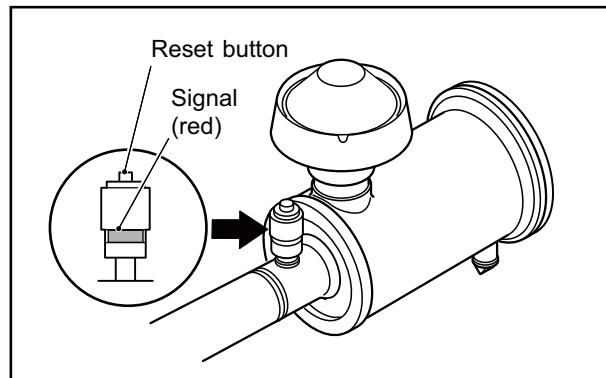


Fig. 8-28 Air cleaner - Check

Electrical system

Battery - Inspect

CAUTION

If battery electrolyte is spilled on your skin, flush immediately with plenty of water. If battery electrolyte enters the eyes, flush them immediately with lots of fresh water and seek medical attention at once.

Do not use open flames or other fire hazards near the battery. When handling the battery, be careful of sparks generated by accidental shorting.

Battery electrolyte level - Inspect

Battery electrolyte evaporates during use and the electrolyte level gradually decreases. The proper electrolyte surface level is between the "LOWER LEVEL" and "UPPER LEVEL" lines.

For the battery without level lines, the proper electrolyte surface level is about 10 to 15 mm [0.394 to 0.591 in.] above the top of the plates.

If the electrolyte level is low, remove the caps and add distilled water to the proper level.

Note: When adding distilled water, pour in carefully.

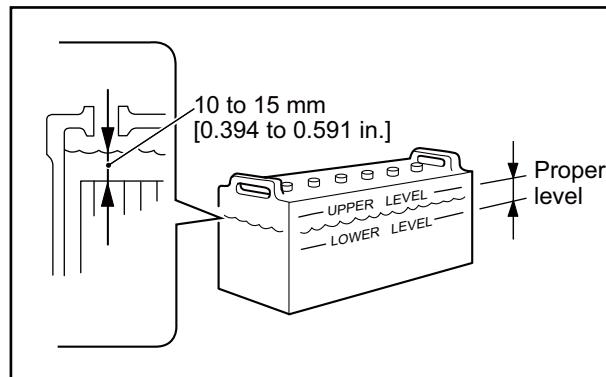


Fig. 8-29 Battery electrolyte level - Inspect

Specific gravity of battery electrolyte - Check

If the specific gravity measured at 20 °C [68 °F] is

lower than 1.22, then charge the electrolyte.

Table 8-1 Specific gravity of electrolyte

| Specific gravity at 20 °C [68 °F] | Condition | Remedy |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| From 1.26 to 1.28 | Fully charged | - |
| From 1.22 to 1.26 | Charged | Charge |
| Less than 1.22 | Discharged | Charge |

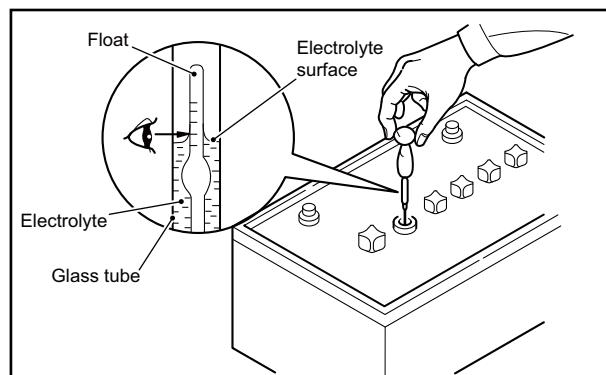


Fig. 8-30 Specific gravity of battery electrolyte - Check

Starter - Inspect

Visually check the starter for damage.

If the starter is dusty, blow dirt using compressed air.

Note: If the starter is defective, consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

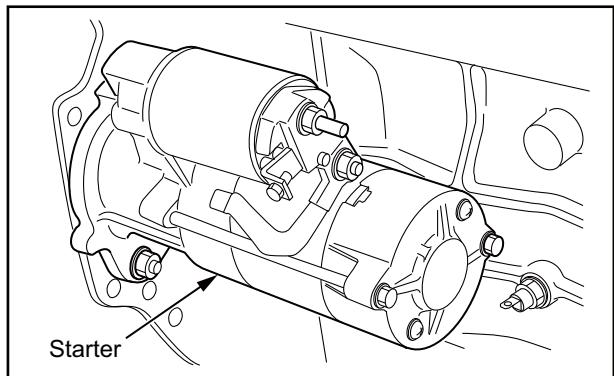


Fig. 8-31 Starter - Inspect

Alternator - Inspect

Visually check the alternator for damage.

If the alternator is dusty, blow foreign material using compressed air.

Remove the belt and check that the movement is smooth when rotating the pulley by hand.

Note: If the alternator is defective, consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

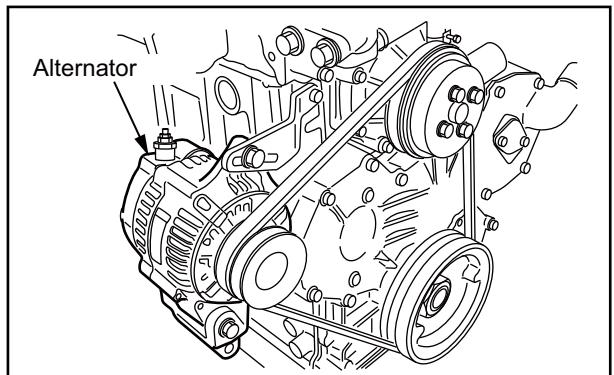


Fig. 8-32 Alternator - Inspect

Chapter 9 LONG-TERM STORAGE

Long-term storage

The following describes how to store the engine in a non-operable condition for 3 months or more and in an operable condition for 3 months or more.

If the engine has been left unattended for 3 months or more, the internal engine parts can rust, and that may cause damage to the engine.

When storing the engine for an extended period of time, be sure to follow the directions below.

Storing the engine in a non-operable condition for 3 months or more

Preparation for storage

1. Drain the engine oil in-use, pour new oil.
2. Prepare a fuel mixture containing 50 % rust-preventive oil (NP-9), and fill the fuel tank with it.
3. Operate under non-load minimum engine speed for 5 to 10 minutes.
4. Immediately before stopping the engine, spray volatile corrosion inhibitor (VCI) through the inlet port to prevent rust on the air intake system.
5. With the engine stopped, drain the fuel mixture from the fuel tank.
6. Apply rust-preventive oil (NP-3) liberally on the exposed sections of the machining.
7. Seal the air inlet, exhaust outlet, breather and other openings with an adhesive cloth tape.
8. Cover the entire engine.

Note: (a) Store the engine in a well-ventilated indoor area.

- (b) It is not necessary to drain coolant since it contains LLC. (Add LLC to increase the concentration to between 30 to 60 %.)
- (c) Post a sign at an easily noticeable place to warn that the rust-preventive oil in the engine must be replaced with engine oil, and the fuel tank must be filled with fuel before operating the engine for the first time after storage.
- (d) New engine oil can substitute for rust-preventive oil (NP-10-2) of lubrication system.

Recommended rust-preventive oil and corrosion inhibitor

Table 9-1 Recommended rust-preventive oil and corrosion inhibitor

| JIS No. | | Recommended product | Application |
|---------|---------|--|---|
| K 2246 | NP-3 | Nippon Oil Corporation Anti Rust P-1600 | Prevention of rust on exposed machine surfaces |
| | NP-9 | Nippon Oil Corporation Anti Rust P-2400 | Prevention of rust in fuel system |
| | NP-10-2 | Nippon Oil Corporation Anti Rust P-230 | Prevention of rust in lubricating system |
| Z 1519 | - | Ryoukou Kagaku VCI Diana ND volatile corrosion inhibitor | Prevention of rust in air intake system |

Maintenance during storage

Charge the battery once a month. First, check the battery electrolyte for proper level and then charge the battery.

Using the engine after storage

1. Remove the cover from the engine.
2. Connect a fully charged battery.
3. Remove the covers from the starters and alternator.
4. Adjust the tension of belt.

Note: Inspect and adjust V-belt tension. Refer to "Belt and belt tension - Inspect and Adjust" (8-XX).

5. Remove sealing tapes from the openings of the engine.
6. Connect pipes.

Note: For engine oil, refer to "[ENGINE OIL](#) (5-1).

7. Fill the fuel tank with fuel, and bleed the fuel system.

Note: For bleeding fuel system, refer to "[Fuel system \(in-line type fuel injection pump\) - Bleed air](#)" (8-4) or "[Fuel system \(distributor type fuel injection pump\) - Bleed air](#)" (8-5).

8. Inspect the entire engine.
9. Remove the rocker covers, and lubricate the valve mechanisms.
10. Run the engine with starter for approx. 10 seconds while pulling the stop lever. Stop the operation for approx. 1 minute, then, repeat the operation two or three times.
11. Make sure the engine oil pressure rises.
12. Conduct a warm up operation for a sufficient duration.

Note: For starting the engine, refer to "[Starting](#)" (3-4).

13. Apply load and increase the engine speed to the rated speed.

Storing the engine in an operable condition for 3 months or more

When the engine is not operated during storage of 3 months or more, internal engine parts can rust and lose oil film.

As a result, the engine can seize when it is started after storage. To prevent such a risk, the engine must be operated periodically during storage.

Operating the engine for maintenance

Operate the engine for maintenance at least once a month as described below.

1. Run the engine with starter for approx. 10 seconds while pulling the stop lever. Stop the operation for approx. 1 minute, then, repeat the operation two or three times.
2. Make sure the engine oil pressure rises.
3. Operate the engine about 5 to 10 minutes under no load as the maintenance operation.

Note: For starting the engine, refer to "[Starting](#)" (3-4).

Chapter 10 TRANSPORTATION

Lifting the engine

⚠ WARNING

To lift the engine, use wire ropes, shackles and slings capable of supporting the weight of the engine.

Attach the wire rope to the hangers provided on the engine using a correct sling.

Keep the engine balanced during lifting by considering the engine's center of gravity.

Keep the angle formed by slings attached to hangers within 60°. If the angle exceeds this limit, excessive load could be imposed on the hangers and this could damage the hangers and result in a serious accident.

Attach wire ropes to the hangers after removing the pipe cover and the insulator near the hangers. To prevent wire ropes from contacting the engine, use a cloth or other soft padding.

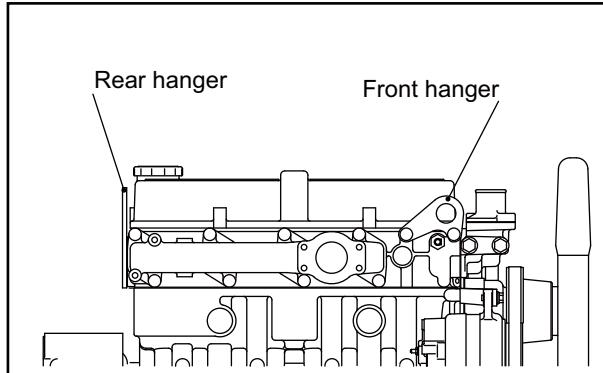
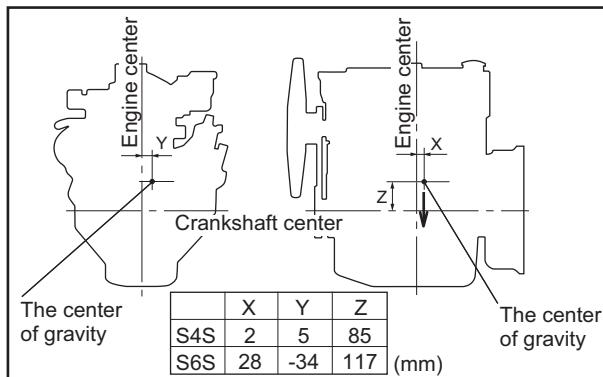


Fig. 10-1 Hangers



| The center of gravity | X | Y | Z |
|-----------------------|----|-----|-----|
| S4S | 2 | 5 | 85 |
| S6S | 28 | -34 | 117 |

(mm)

Fig. 10-2 Engine's center of gravity
(standard specification)

Chapter 11 TROUBLESHOOTING

General precautions

Contact a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. for repair service

Repairing a malfunctioning engine may require special equipment or involve potentially dangerous work, except for relatively simple procedures such as the change and addition of fuel, engine oil and coolant. In the event of the engine failure, contact a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Considerations before work

Before troubleshooting, consider possible causes of the problem and try to find out if the same problem has occurred in the past.

Check the parts that may be causing the problem in the most efficient order.

When disassembling a component, pay close attention to the disassembly sequence so that you can reassemble the component in reverse order of disassembly.

Cautions against contamination

Dust and foreign materials are the most common cause of rapid wear of parts.

When disassembling a component, take measures to prevent dust and foreign materials from entering the component being disassembled.

Cautions regarding parts handling

Handle parts carefully.

When replacing parts, use only genuine parts by referring to the parts catalogue.

Work safety

Be sure to use wrenches of the correct size. Using a wrench of the wrong size not only damages nuts but can also cause the personal injury.

Use correct tools and perform work with utmost caution.

Be sure to accurately estimate the weight of the part being dismounted. If the removed part is much heavier than you have estimated, it may fall down during lifting and can result in the damage to the parts or personal injury.

Troubleshooting

The starter does not crank or cranks slowly, resulting in start failure

Table 11-1 The starter does not crank or cranks slowly, resulting in start failure

| Cause | | Remedies |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Electrical system | Faulty wire connection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check the DC fuse. ♦ Check wiring connection between battery, starter and starter switch. |
| | Insufficiently charged battery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check alternator. (Refer to P8-18) ♦ Check and adjust belt. (Refer to P8-1) |
| | Faulty battery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check specific gravity of battery electrolyte. (Refer to P8-17) ♦ Charge battery. ♦ Change battery. |
| | Faulty starter or starter relay | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Lubricating system | Oil viscosity too high | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Use appropriate engine oil. (Refer to P5-1) |
| | Excessive oil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check amount of engine oil and lubrication system. (Refer to P3-2) |
| Engine mechanical | Rapid wear of sliding parts, or locked | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |

The starter cranks, but the engine does not start

Table 11-2 The starter cranks, but the engine does not start

| Cause | | Remedies |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Fuel system | Run out of fuel, blocked pipe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Inspect fuel tank, supply fuel, bleed air. (Refer to P8-2) ♦ Check fuel pipes, valves. |
| | Improper fuel property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Use appropriate fuel. (Refer to P4-1) ♦ Remove dust, water impurities. (Refer to P8-2) |
| | Fuel leakage in fuel pipes and injection pipes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check faults and retighten fuel pipes and injection pipes. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Clogged fuel filter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Inspect and replace fuel filter. (Refer to P8-6) or (Refer to P8-7) ♦ Gauze filter - Clean |
| | Faulty fuel feed pump | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty fuel injection pump | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check the rack movement. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty fuel injection nozzle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Air intake system | Insufficient amount of air | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Clean, inspect and replace pre-cleaner. (Refer to P8-15) ♦ Clean, inspect and replace air cleaner element. (Refer to P8-16) |
| Control system | Faulty governor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Fuel control link - Check ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Basic engine | Low compression pressure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |

Output decrease

Table 11-3 Output decrease

| Cause | | Remedies |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Fuel system | Improper fuel property | ♦Use appropriate fuel. (Refer to P4-1) |
| | Clogged fuel filter | ♦Inspect and replace fuel filter. (Refer to P8-6) or (Refer to P8-7) ♦Gauze filter - Clean |
| | Faulty fuel feed pump | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty fuel injection pump | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty fuel injection nozzle | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty fuel injection timing | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Cooling system | Improper amount of injected fuel | ♦Check fuel injection pump rack stroke. ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Overheat, overcooled | ♦Check fan and radiator. ♦Check control system. ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Inlet and exhaust systems | Insufficient amount of air | ♦Check turbocharger. (Refer to P8-14) ♦Clean, inspect and replace pre-cleaner. (Refer to P8-15) ♦Clean, inspect and replace air cleaner element. (Refer to P8-16) ♦Check intake air pressure and leakage of intake air. ♦Check intake air temperature and ventilation device. ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Increase resistance of exhaust air. | ♦Check turbocharger. (Refer to P8-14) ♦Check exhaust pipes and silencer. ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Basic engine | Low compression pressure | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty valve timing | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Rapid wear of sliding parts | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Control system | Faulty governor control | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |

Exhaust smoke is white or blue

Table 11-4 Exhaust smoke is white or blue

| Cause | | Remedies |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Fuel system | Improper fuel property | ♦Check cetane index, and use appropriate fuel. (Refer to P4-1) |
| | Faulty fuel injection timing | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty fuel injection nozzle | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Uneven fuel injection | ♦Check ignition noise, exhaust smoke temperature. ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Incorrect fuel injection timing | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Lubricating system | Combustion of engine oil | ♦Check amount of engine oil and lubrication system. (Refer to P3-2) ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Cooling system | Overcooled | ♦Check radiator. (Refer to P8-13) ♦Check control system. ♦Thermostat - Inspect ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Basic engine | Faulty valve timing | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Low compression pressure | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |

Exhaust smoke is black or charcoal

Table 11-5 Exhaust smoke is black or charcoal

| Cause | | Remedies |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Fuel system | Improper fuel property | ♦Use appropriate fuel. (Refer to P4-1) |
| | Faulty fuel feed pump | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty fuel injection pump | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty fuel injection nozzle | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty fuel injection timing | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Uneven fuel injection | ♦Check exhaust smoke temperature. ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Inlet and exhaust systems | Insufficient amount of air | ♦Check turbocharger. (Refer to P8-14) ♦Clean, inspect and replace pre-cleaner. (Refer to P8-15) ♦Clean, inspect and replace air cleaner element. (Refer to P8-16) ♦Check intake air pressure and leakage of intake air. ♦Check intake air temperature and ventilation device. ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Increase resistance of exhaust air. | ♦Check turbocharger. (Refer to P8-14) ♦Check exhaust pipes and silencer. ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Basic engine | Low compression pressure | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty valve timing | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Rapid wear of sliding parts | ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Control system | Increase in load | ♦Check control system. ♦Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |

Fuel consumption is high

Table 11-6 Fuel consumption is high

| Cause | | Remedies |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Fuel system | Faulty fuel injection nozzle | ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty fuel injection timing | ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Improper fuel property | ♦ Use appropriate fuel. (Refer to P4-1) |
| | Fuel leakage in fuel pipes and injection pipes. | ♦ Check faults and retighten fuel pipes and injection pipes. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Cooling system | Overcooled | ♦ Check radiator. (Refer to P8-13) ♦ Check control system. ♦ Thermostat - Inspect ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Inlet and exhaust systems | Insufficient amount of air | ♦ Check turbocharger. (Refer to P8-14) ♦ Clean, inspect and replace pre-cleaner. (Refer to P8-15) ♦ Clean, inspect and replace air cleaner element. (Refer to P8-16) ♦ Check intake air pressure and leakage of intake air. ♦ Check intake air temperature and ventilation device. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Increase resistance of exhaust air. | ♦ Check turbocharger. (Refer to P8-14) ♦ Check exhaust pipes and silencer. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Basic engine | Low compression pressure | ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty valve timing | ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Rapid wear of sliding parts | ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |

Engine oil consumption is high

Table 11-7 Engine oil consumption is high

| Cause | | Remedies |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Fuel system | Faulty fuel injection timing | ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Lubricating system | Oil leakage to the outside of engine | ♦ Check oil leakage. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Engine oil viscosity too low | ♦ Use appropriate oil viscosity. (Refer to P5-3) |
| | Engine oil temperature is high. | ♦ Check amount of engine oil and lubrication system. (Refer to P3-2) ♦ Check oil cooler and oil thermostat. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Cooling system | Overheating | ♦ Check radiator. (Refer to P8-13) ♦ Check control system. ♦ Thermostat - Inspect ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Inlet and exhaust systems | Spread oil to intake part | ♦ Check oil leakage to the turbocharger. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Wear of valve operating system | ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Basic engine | Wear of sliding parts | ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Control system | Increase in load | ♦ Check control system. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |

Overheating

Table 11-8 Overheating

| Cause | | Remedies |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Cooling system | Low coolant level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check coolant leakage. ♦ Check coolant level. (Refer to P3-3) |
| | Faulty water pump operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty thermostat operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty radiator operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check and clean radiator and radiator filler cap. (Refer to P8-13) |
| Control system | Increase in load | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check fuel injection pump rack stroke. ♦ Check control system. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Basic engine | Rapid wear of sliding parts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |

Low engine oil pressure

Table 11-9 Low engine oil pressure

| Cause | | Remedies |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Lubricating system | Insufficient amount of engine oil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check amount of engine oil and lubrication system. (Refer to P3-2) |
| | Faulty engine oil property (viscosity) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Analyze oil property. Use appropriate engine oil. (Refer to P5-1) |
| | Oil temperature too high | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check coolant system. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Oil filter clogged | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Inspect and replace oil filter. (Refer to P8-8) |
| | Faulty oil pump operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Faulty relief valve operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Control system | Faulty pressure unit operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check control system and wire. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| Basic engine | Increase in load | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Check control system. ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Rapid wear of sliding parts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |
| | Increase clearance of sliding part. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Consult a dealer of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. |

When fuel has run out

When fuel runs out while engine is running and the engine has stopped, restart the engine as described below.

1. Return the starter switch to the "OFF" position.

2. Add fuel to the fuel tank.

For filling fuel tank, refer to "[Fuel tank oil level - Check](#)" (3-2).

3. Bleed air from the fuel system.

For bleeding fuel system, refer to "[Fuel system \(in-line type fuel injection pump\) - Bleed air](#)" (8-4) or "[Fuel system \(distributor type fuel injection pump\) - Bleed air](#)" (8-5).

4. Restart the engine.

For starting the engine, refer to "[Starting](#)" (3-4).

Chapter 12 MAIN SPECIFICATIONS

Main specifications

Table 12-1 Main specifications

| Item | Specifications | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Engine model | S4S | S4S-DT |
| Type | Water cooled, 4 stroke cycle diesel engine | 4-cycle water-cooled turbocharged diesel engine |
| No. of cylinders - arrangement | 4 cylinder in-line | |
| Cylinder bore × stroke | $\phi 94 \times 120$ mm [3.70 x 4.72 in.] | |
| Displacement | 3.331 L [0.9 U.S. gal.] | |
| Combustion type | Swirl chamber | Direct injection system |
| Compression ratio | 22 : 1 | 17 to 19 : 1 (vary among specifications.) |
| Firing order | 1 - 3 - 4 - 2 | |
| Direction of rotation | Counterclockwise as viewed from flywheel side | |
| Dimensions (L x W x H) | 781 × 567 × 717 mm [30.75 x 22.32 x 28.23 in.] | 781 × 567 × 815 mm [30.75 x 22.32 x 32.09 in.] |
| Dry weight | 245 kg [540 lbs] | 250 kg [551 lbs] |
| Fuel | Diesel fuel (equivalent for JIS K 2204) | |
| Fuel injection pump | In-line type or distributor type (VE type) | |
| Fuel filter | Cartridge type paper-element (with water separator) | |
| Fuel injection nozzle | Throttle type | Hole type |
| Initial fuel injection pressure | 11.77 MPa {120 kgf/cm ² } [1707 psi] | 17.65 MPa {180 kgf/cm ² } [2560 psi] |
| Lubrication method | Forced circulation (pressure feed by oil pump) | |
| Lubrication oil | Class CF or CH-4 oil (API service classification) | |
| Engine oil capacity | Whole engine: Approx. 10 L [2.6 U.S. gal.], Oil pan: Approx. 9 L [2.4 U.S. gal.] | |
| Oil filter | Cartridge type paper-element | |
| Oil cooler | - | Water cooled multi-plate (built-in crankcase) |
| Cooling method | Forced water cooling by centrifugal pump | |
| Coolant capacity | Approx. 5.5 L [1.5 U.S. gal.] (basic engine only) | Approx. 5 L [1.5 U.S. gal.] (basic engine only) |
| Starting system | Electric motor starting | |
| Starter | DC 12 V - 2.2 kW or DC 24 V - 3.2 kW | |
| Alternator | DC 12 V - 50 A or DC 24 V - 25 A | |
| Turbocharger | - | Mitsubishi TD04H |

Note: (a) The specifications above are subject to change without prior notice.

(b) The specifications above are described for the standard model. The special model specifications may differ from those of standard model.

Table 12-2 Main specifications

| Item | Specifications | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Engine model | S6S | S6S-DT |
| Type | Water cooled, 4 stroke cycle diesel engine | 4-cycle water-cooled turbocharged diesel engine |
| No. of cylinders - arrangement | 6 cylinder in-line | |
| Cylinder bore × stroke | φ94 × 120 mm [3.70 × 4.72 in.] | |
| Displacement | 4.996 L [1.3 U.S. gal.] | |
| Combustion type | Swirl chamber | Direct injection system |
| Compression ratio | 22 : 1 | 17 to 19 : 1 (vary among specifications.) |
| Firing order | 1 - 5 - 3 - 6 - 4 - 2 | |
| Direction of rotation | Counterclockwise as viewed from flywheel side | |
| Dimensions (L × W × H) | 1038 × 567 × 750 mm [40.87 × 22.32 × 29.53 in.] | 1038 × 567 × 842 mm [40.87 × 22.32 × 33.15 in.] |
| Dry weight | 345 kg [761 lbs] | 355 kg [783 lbs] |
| Fuel | Diesel fuel (equivalent for JIS K 2204) | |
| Fuel injection pump | In-line or distributor type (VE type) | |
| Fuel filter | Cartridge type paper-element (with water separator) | |
| Fuel injection nozzle | Throttle type | Hole type |
| Initial fuel injection pressure | 11.77 MPa {120 kgf/cm ² } [1707 psi] | 17.65 MPa {180 kgf/cm ² } [2560 psi] |
| Lubrication method | Forced circulation (pressure feed by oil pump) | |
| Lubrication oil | Class CF or CH-4 oil (API service classification) | |
| Engine oil capacity | Whole engine: Approx. 12 L [3.2 U.S. gal.], Oil pan: Approx. 11 L [2.9 U.S. gal.] | |
| Oil filter | Cartridge type paper-element | |
| Oil cooler | - | Water cooled multi-plate (built-in crankcase) |
| Cooling method | Forced water cooling by centrifugal pump | |
| Coolant capacity | Approx. 9 L [2.4 U.S. gal.] (basic engine only) | Approx. 8 L [2.1 U.S. gal.] (basic engine only) |
| Starting system | Electric motor starting | |
| Starter | DC 12 V - 3.0 kW or DC 24 V - 5.0 kW | |
| Alternator | DC 12 V - 50 A or DC 24 V - 25 A | |
| Turbocharger | - | Mitsubishi TD06H |

Note: (a) The specifications above are subject to change without prior notice.

(b) The specifications above are described for the standard model. The special model specification may differ from those of standard model.

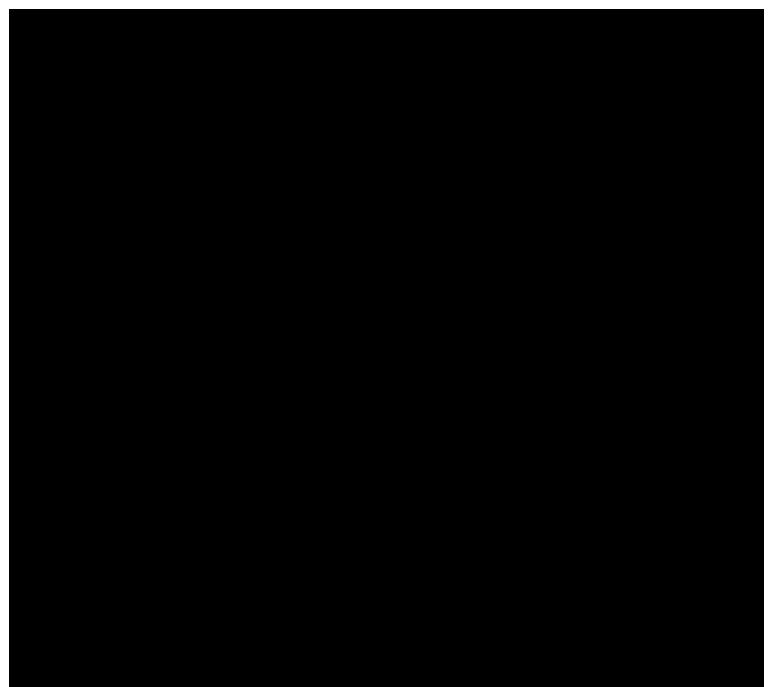
July 2009



OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

SS-SERIES

Pub. No. 99610-29120



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10.2. Lisa B - Muunduri kasutus- ja hooldusjuhend

User guide and maintenance manual

SDMO

Alternator

AT00310T-AT00351T-AT00390T-AT00440T
AT00461T-AT00601T-AT00682T-AT00750T
AT01512T-AT01600T-AT01630T-AT01741T
AT01800T-AT02070T-AT02260T-AT02450T
AT02880T-AT00751T-AT00810T-AT00900T
AT00911T-AT00971T-AT01050T-AT01130T
AT01132T-AT01310T-AT01340T-AT01370T

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1 Preface

Two excitation type options:

- **Scenario 1:** AT00404TO4N - short circuit maintained at 3 times the rated current for 10s. (O for yes)
- **Scenario 2:** AT00404TN4N - short circuit maintained at 3 times the rated current for 10s. (N for no)

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---|--|---|
| Regulator | Reference | AR00310 -AT00351 AT00390 - AT00440 AT00461 - AT00601 AT00682 - AT00810 | AT00750 - AT00751 AT00900 -AT00911 AT00971 - AT01050 AT01130 - AT01340 AT01370 - AT01600 | AT01132 - AT01310 AT01512 - AT01630 AT01741 - AT01800 AT02070 - AT02260 AT02450 - AT02880 |
| R220 | Scenario 2 | | | |
| R250 | | Scenario 2 | Scenario 2 | |
| R438 | Scenario 1 | Scenario 1 | | |
| R450 | | | Scenario 1 | |

1.1 General guidelines

Before using your machine, it is important to read the whole of this maintenance manual. All necessary operations and interventions on this machine must be performed by a qualified technician.

Our technical support service will be pleased to provide any additional information you may require.

The various operations described in this manual are accompanied by recommendations or symbols to alert the user to the potential risk of accidents. It is vital that you understand and take notice of the different warning symbols used.

In this manual, the warning messages are used as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Immediate danger. Indicates an imminent danger which may result in death or serious injury. Failure to follow the instruction shown may pose serious risks to the health and life of those concerned. |
| DANGER | |
|  | Potential danger. Indicates a dangerous situation if the warning is not heeded. Failure to follow the instruction indicated may cause minor injuries to those concerned or damage to equipment. |
| IMPORTANT | |

Note : SDMO reserves the right to modify the characteristics of its products at any time to incorporate the latest technological developments. The information contained in this document are subject to change without previous notice.

1.2 Instructions and safety regulations (personal protection)

| | |
|---|--|
|  | RISK OF INJURY. |
| IMPORTANT | <p>During operation, do not allow anyone to stand in front of the air outlet guards, in case anything is ejected from them.</p> <p>Do not allow children younger than 14 to go near the air outlet guards.</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
|  | RISK OF BURN. |
| IMPORTANT | <p>Never touch the alternator during operation or immediately after the stopping of the unit because some surface parts might still be very hot.</p> |
|  | <p>It is forbidden to spray or put any liquid containers on electrical parts.</p> <p>Electric rotating machines have dangerous parts : when operating they have live and rotating components. Therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improper use, - the removal of protective covers and the disconnection of protection devices, - inadequate inspection and maintenance can cause personal injury or property damage. |

2 Applicable directives and standards

DIRECTIVES:

- Low Voltage Directive no. 2006/95/EC of 12 December 2006
- Machinery Directive no. 2006/42/EC of 17 May 2006
- EMC Directive no.2004/108/EC of 15 December 2004

STANDARDS:

- EN 55011, Group 1, Class B : "Industrial, scientific and medical equipment – Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measuring"
- EN and IEC 60034 – 1 "Rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Rating and Performance"
- IEC 60034 – 5 – "Rotating electrical machines, Part 5: Degrees of protection provided by the integral design of rotating electrical machines"
- ISO 8528 – 3 – "Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets – Part 3: Alternating current generators for generating sets"

3 Specifications

3.1 Mass

| Alternator Reference | AT00310 | AT00351 | AT00390 | AT00440 | AT00461 | AT00601 | AT00682 | AT00750 | AT00751 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total (kg) | 90 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 140 | 165 | 180 | 301 | 301 |
| Rotor (kg) | 30 | 35 | 35 | 40 | 53 | 63 | 69 | 120 | 120 |
| Alternator Reference | AT00810 | AT00900 | AT00911 | AT00971 | AT01050 | AT001130 | AT01132 | AT01310 | AT01340 |
| Total (kg) | 215 | 405 | 338 | 330 | 374 | 460 | 600 | 700 | 439 |
| Rotor (kg) | 75 | 140 | 136 | 120 | 150 | 165 | 250 | 260 | 178 |
| Alternator Reference | AT01370 | AT01512 | AT01600 | AT01630 | AT01741 | AT01800 | AT02070 | AT02260 | AT02450 |
| Total (kg) | 515 | 800 | 570 | 1000 | 1000 | 850 | 1130 | 1000 | 1255 |
| Rotor (kg) | 185 | 290 | 210 | 390 | 390 | 320 | 445 | 380 | 495 |
| Alternator Reference | AT02880 | | | | | | | | |
| Total (kg) | 1400 | | | | | | | | |
| Rotor (kg) | 550 | | | | | | | | |

4 Electrical characteristics

4.1 Resistances of windings

Scenario 1 : short circuit maintained at 3 times the rated current for 10s. (Yes)

| Alternator reference | AT00310 | AT00351 | AT00390 | AT00440 | AT00461 | AT00601 | AT00682 | AT00751 | AT00750 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Resistance at 20°C (Ω) | | | | | | | | | |
| Stator L/N | 0,48 | 0,41 | 0,35 | 0,28 | 0,22 | 0,16 | 0,135 | 0,0503 | 0,0503 |
| Rotor | 3,3 | 3,5 | 3,8 | 4,3 | 0,67 | 0,78 | 0,85 | 2,354 | 2,354 |
| Field | 6,6 | 6,6 | 6,6 | 6,6 | 7,35 | 7,35 | 7,35 | 0,422 | 7,262 |
| Armature | 1,40 | 1,40 | 1,40 | 1,40 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 7,262 | 0,422 |
| Auxil wdg :X1, X2 | 0,36 | 0,38 | 0,34 | 0,32 | 0,402 | 0,335 | 0,307 | 0,341 | 0,341 |
| Auxil wdg :Z1, Z2 | 0,31 | 0,33 | 0,36 | 0,33 | 0,507 | 0,458 | 0,426 | 0,627 | 0,627 |
| Alternator Reference | AT00810 | AT00900 | AT00911 | AT00971 | AT01050 | AT01130 | AT01132 | AT01310 | AT01340 |
| Resistance at 20°C (Ω) | | | | | | | | | |
| Stator L/N | 0,095 | 0,046 | 0,039 | 0,063 | 0,0335 | 0,036 | 0,022 | 0,0182 | 0,0236 |
| Rotor | 0,91 | 2,51 | 2,578 | 1,96 | 2,805 | 2,91 | 0,23 | 0,24 | 3,291 |
| Armature | 0,20 | 0,5 | 0,459 | 0,23 | 0,459 | 0,5 | 0,035 | 0,035 | 0,459 |
| Field | 7,35 | 4,6 | 8,068 | 4,6 | 8,068 | 4,6 | 13,7 | 13,7 | 8,068 |
| Auxil wdg :X1, X2 | 0,313 | 0,3 | 0,304 | 0,21 | 0,288 | 0,21 | 0,331 | 0,301 | 0,247 |
| Auxil wdg :Z1, Z2 | 0,433 | 0,5 | 0,751 | 0,4 | 0,575 | ,032 | 0,562 | 0,495 | 0,524 |
| Alternator Reference | AT01370 | AT01512 | AT01600 | AT01630 | AT01741 | AT01800 | AT02070 | AT02260 | AT02450 |
| Resistance at 20°C (Ω) | | | | | | | | | |
| Stator L/N | 0,024 | 0,0148 | 0,019 | 0,0081 | 0,0081 | 0,012 | 0,0063 | 0,0085 | 0,0081 |
| Rotor | 3,32 | 0,264 | 3,66 | 0,77 | 0,77 | 0,295 | 0,88 | 0,343 | 0,77 |
| Armature | 0,5 | 0,035 | 0,5 | 0,128 | 0,128 | 0,035 | 0,128 | 0,037 | 0,128 |
| Field | 4,6 | 13,7 | 4,6 | 17,4 | 17,4 | 13,7 | 17,4 | 15,3 | 17,4 |
| Auxil wdg :X1, X2 | 0,17 | 0,158 | 0,16 | 0,41 | 0,39 | 0,181 | 0,39 | 0,247 | 0,28 |
| Auxil wdg :Z1, Z2 | 0,28 | 0,341 | 0,21 | 0,69 | 0,5 | 0,541 | 0,65 | 0,548 | 0,54 |
| Alternator Reference | AT02880 | | | | | | | | |
| Stator L/N | 0,0039 | | | | | | | | |
| Rotor | 1,1 | | | | | | | | |
| Armature | 0,128 | | | | | | | | |
| Field | 17,4 | | | | | | | | |
| Auxil wdg :X1, X2 | 0,31 | | | | | | | | |
| Auxil wdg :Z1, Z2 | 0,53 | | | | | | | | |

Scenario 2 : short circuit maintained at 3 times the rated current for 10s. (No)

| Alternator Reference | AT00310 | AT00351 | AT00390 | AT00440 | AT00461 | AT00601 | AT00682 | AT00750 | AT00751 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Resistance at 20°C (Ω) | | | | | | | | | |
| Stator L/N | 0,22 | 0,19 | 0,16 | 0,13 | 0,22 | 0,16 | 0,135 | 0,0503 | 0,48 |
| Rotor | 3,3 | 3,5 | 3,8 | 4,,3 | 0,67 | 0,78 | 0,85 | 2,354 | 3,3 |
| Armature | 1,40 | 1,40 | 1,40 | 1,40 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 0,422 | 0,422 |
| Field | 12,5 | 12,5 | 12,5 | 12,5 | 17,6 | 17,6 | 17,6 | 11,647 | 11,647 |
| Alternator Reference | AT00810 | AT00900 | AT00911 | AT00971 | AT01050 | AT01130 | AT01340 | AT01370 | AT01600 |
| Resistance at 20°C (Ω) | | | | | | | | | |
| Stator L/N | 0,095 | 0,046 | 0,41 | 0,063 | 0,0335 | 0,036 | 0,0236 | 0,024 | 0,019 |
| Rotor | 0,91 | 2,51 | 3,5 | 1,96 | 2,805 | 2,91 | 3,291 | 3,32 | 3,66 |
| Armature | 0,20 | 0,5 | 0,459 | 0,23 | 0,459 | 0,5 | 0,459 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Field | 17,6 | 18,4 | 12,941 | 18,4 | 12,941 | 18,4 | 12,941 | 18,4 | 18,4 |

4.2 Excitation current of the exciter field

Scenario 1 : short circuit maintained at 3 times the rated current for 10s. (Yes)

| Reference Alternator | AT00310 | AT00351 | AT00390 | AT00440 | AT00461 | AT00601 | AT00682 | AT00750 | AT00751 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Field excitation current i exc (A) 400 V - 50 Hz | | | | | | | | | |
| No load | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 0,55 | 0,56 | 0,56 | 0,96 | 0,96 |
| At rated load | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,1 | 3 | 1,81 | 1,85 | 1,84 | 2,61 | 2,92 |
| Reference Alternator | AT00810 | AT00900 | AT00911 | AT00971 | AT01050 | AT01130 | AT01132 | AT01310 | AT01340 |
| Field excitation current i exc (A) 400 V - 50 Hz | | | | | | | | | |
| No load | 0,57 | 0,5 | 0,92 | 0,74 | 0,83 | 1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 0,85 |
| At rated load | 1,90 | 2,1 | 2,89 | 1,46 | 3,08 | 3,8 | 4 | 3,8 | 3,05 |
| Reference Alternator | AT01370 | AT01512 | AT01600 | AT01630 | AT01741 | AT01800 | AT02070 | AT02260 | AT02450 |
| Field excitation current i exc (A) 400 V - 50 Hz | | | | | | | | | |
| No load | 1,2 | 1,1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,2 | 0,9 | 1,1 | 1 |
| At rated load | 4 | 4,1 | 3,8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3,8 | 3,5 | 3,65 |
| Reference Alternator | AT02880 | | | | | | | | |
| Field excitation current i exc (A) 400 V - 50 Hz | | | | | | | | | |
| No load | 0,95 | | | | | | | | |
| At rated load | 3,75 | | | | | | | | |

Scenario 2 : short circuit maintained at 3 times the rated current for 10s. (No)

| Reference Alternator | AT00310 | AT00351 | AT00390 | AT00440 | AT00461 | AT00601 | AT00682 | AT00750 | AT00751 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Field excitation current i exc (A) 400 V - 50 Hz | | | | | | | | | |
| No load | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,84 | 0,86 | 0,86 | 0,74 | 0,74 |
| At rated load | 2,1 | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 2,8 | 2,85 | 1,84 | 2,03 | 2,27 |
| Reference Alternator | AT00810 | AT00900 | AT00911 | AT00971 | AT01050 | AT01130 | AT01132 | AT01310 | AT01340 |
| Field excitation current i exc (A) 400 V - 50 Hz | | | | | | | | | |
| No load | 0,87 | 0,5 | 0,71 | 0,74 | 0,65 | 0,5 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 0,66 |
| At rated load | 2,90 | 2,1 | 2,24 | 1,46 | 2,39 | 1,9 | 4 | 3,8 | 2,36 |
| Reference Alternator | AT01370 | AT01512 | AT01600 | AT01630 | AT01741 | AT01800 | AT02070 | AT02260 | AT02450 |
| Field excitation current i exc (A) 400 V - 50 Hz | | | | | | | | | |
| No load | 0,6 | 1,1 | 0,5 | 1 | 1 | 1,2 | 0,9 | 1,1 | 1 |
| At rated load | 2 | 4,1 | 1,9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3,8 | 3,5 | 3,65 |
| Reference Alternator | AT02880 | | | | | | | | |
| Field excitation current i exc (A) 400 V - 50 Hz | | | | | | | | | |
| No load | 0,95 | | | | | | | | |
| At rated load | 3,75 | | | | | | | | |

5 Maintenance

5.1 General checking of the installation

| | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| | <p>ELECTRICAL EQUIPEMENT – RISK OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK</p> <p>All work on the alternator terminals during reconnection or checks must be made with absolute certainty of no tension in them.</p> | |
| DANGER | | |

- Check the operation at regular intervals (no abnormal noise or vibration).
- Check the tightness of all nuts and bolts in particular of the electric connections.

5.2 Cleaning the alternator

Electrical part

| | |
|------------------|--|
| | <p>Do not use: trichlorethylene, perchlorethylene, trichloroethane or any alkaline products.</p> |
| IMPORTANT | |

- Use commercially-available volatile degreasing agents.

Nota : The insulating components and the impregnation system are not at risk of damage from solvents.

- Avoid letting the cleaning product run into the slots.
- Apply the product with a brush, sponging frequently to avoid accumulation in the housing.
- Dry the winding with a dry cloth and let any traces evaporate before reassembling the machine.
- Check the winding insulation.

Mechanical part

| | |
|------------------|---|
| | <p>These operations must be performed at a cleaning station, equipped with a vacuum system that collects and flushes out the products used.</p> |
| IMPORTANT | |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| | <p>Cleaning the machine using water or a highpressure washer is strictly prohibited. Any problems arising from such treatment are not covered by our warranty. Use compressed air only in low pressure for the alternator external cleaning.</p> |
| IMPORTANT | |

- Degrease the alternator using a brush and detergent(suitable for paintwork).
- Dust using an air gun.
- If the machine is fitted with air inlet and outlet filters, clean them routinely at regular intervals.
- In the case of dry dust, clean the filter using compressed air and/or replace it if it is clogged.
- After cleaning the alternator, it is essential to check the winding insulation

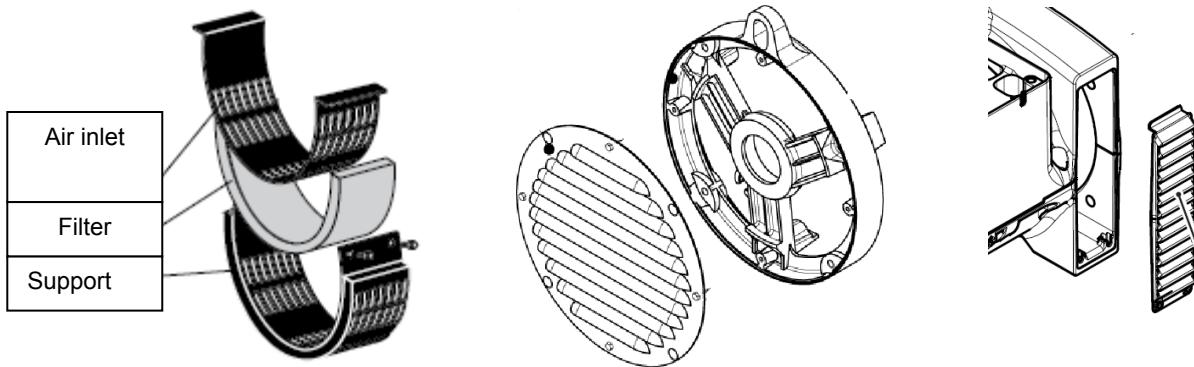
5.3 Checking the ventilation circuit

| | | |
|--|--|---|
|  DANGER | <p>ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT - RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK</p> <p>Removing the filters should be done when the installation is stopped, this operation gives access to parts that could be under voltage.</p> |  |
|--|--|---|

- Ensure that air flow is not reduced by partial blocking of the suction and discharge grids: mud, fiber, grease, etc ...
- Check for corrosion or abrasion grids air outlet.

If your system is equipped with filters:

- Remove the grid and remove the filter.
- Clean the filter with low pressure compressed air or replace if it is clogged.



5.4 Checking bearings

5.4.1 Bearings lubricated for life

The approximate lifetime of the grease (depending on use) is 20 000 hours or 3 years.

- Control the temperature rising of the bearings which must not exceed 90 °C.
- In the case of exceeding this value, stop the alternator and proceed to a checking.
- Contact an authorized agent for bearings change.

5.5 Checking the winding

| | |
|---|---|
|  IMPORTANT | <p>The insulation must be higher than 1 MΩ for the stator and 100 000 Ω for the other windings. Damage caused to the AVR in such conditions is not covered by our warranty.</p> |
|---|---|

- Disconnect all AVR wires.
- Check the winding insulation by performing a high voltage test.

The resistance values of the different windings are given in section '*Resistance windings*'.

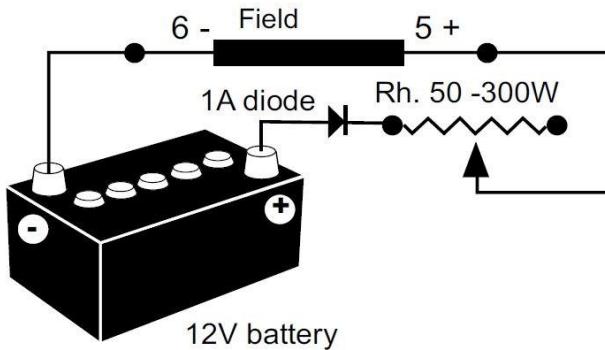
To restore the minimum values of 1 MΩ and 100 000Ω, two methods are possible :

- Dry out the machine for 24 hours in a drying oven at a temperature of 110 °C (without the regulator).
or
- Blow hot air into the air intake, having made sure that the machine is rotating with the exciter field disconnected.

5.6 Checking the windings and rotating diodes using separate excitation

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| | ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT - RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK During this procedure, make sure that the alternator is disconnected from any external load and inspect the terminal box to check that the connections are fully tightened. | |
| DANGER | | |

1. Stop the unit, disconnect and isolate the AVR wires.
2. Connect a 12 V battery in series with a rheostat of approximately 50 ohms - 300 W and a diode on both exciter field wires (5+) and (6-).



This system should have characteristics which are compatible with the field excitation power of the machine (see the nameplate).

3. Run the unit at its rated speed.
4. Gradually increase the exciter field current by adjusting the rheostat or the variac and measure the output voltages on L1 - L2 - L3, checking the excitation voltage and current at no load (see the machine nameplate or ask for the factory test report).

When the output voltage is at its rated value and balanced within 1% for the rated excitation level, the machine is in good working order. The fault therefore comes from the AVR or its associated wiring (ie. sensing, auxiliary windings).

5.7 Maintenance of the regulator

5.7.1 Recommendations

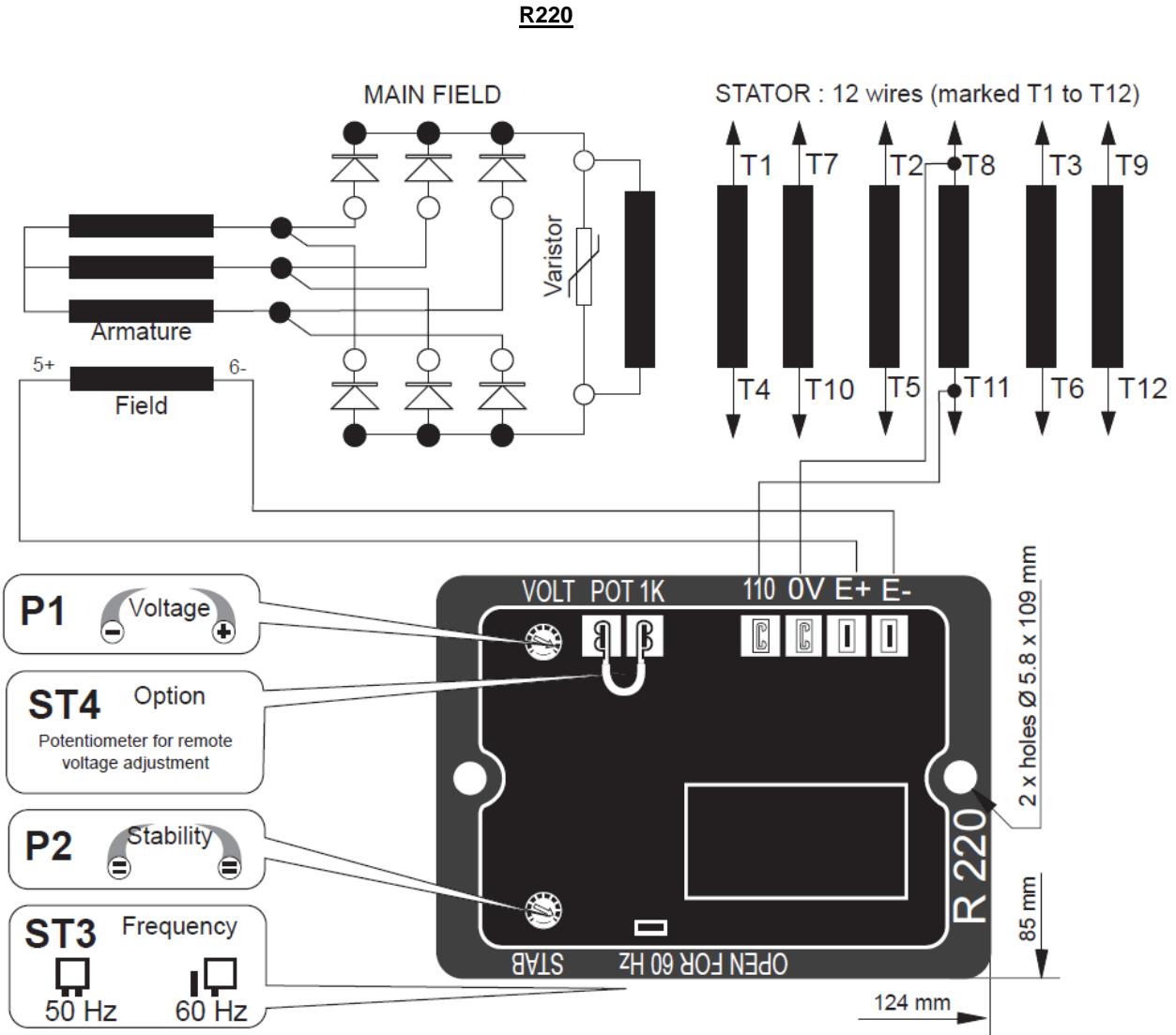
| | |
|------------------|--|
| | During the warranty period, this operation should only be carried out in an approved workshop or in our factory, otherwise the warranty may be invalidated. |
| IMPORTANT | Whilst being handled, the machine should remain horizontal (rotor not locked in position). Check how much the machine weighs before choosing the lifting method. |

5.7.2 Access to connections and the regulation system

Access directly by removing the box lid or the AVR access door.

5.7.3 Regulator R220 (Scenario 2)

5.7.3.1 Presentation of the regulator

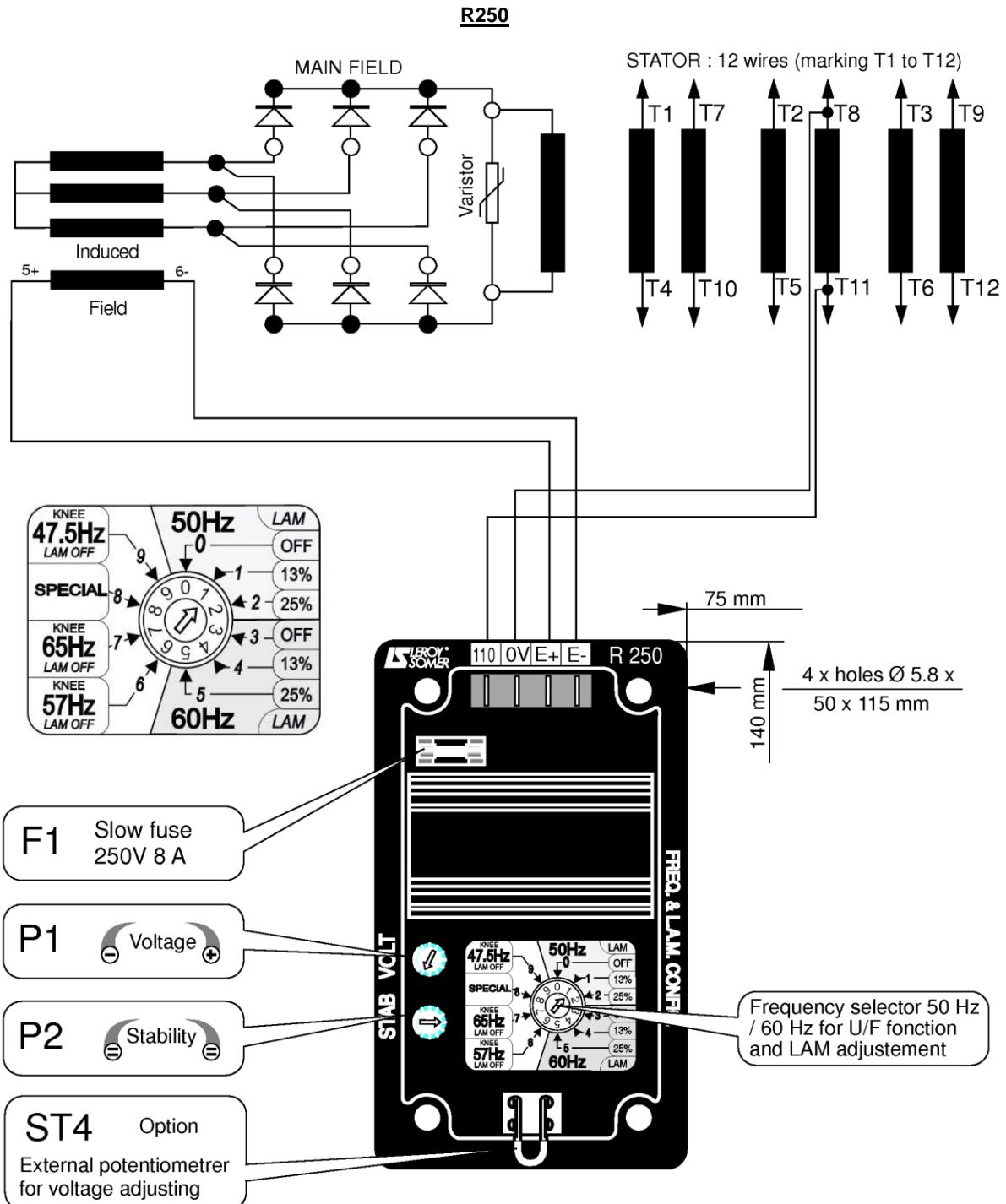


5.7.3.2 Setting the regulator

- Check that all connections, the position of the encoder, the straps and add-ons are repositioned identically than the initial regulator.
- Make the adjustment of the regulator as follows :
 1. Set the P1 potentiometer (voltage adjustment) fully anti-clockwise.
 2. Set the voltage adjustment potentiometer in centre position.
 3. Run the alternator at its rated speed. If the voltage does not increase, the magnetic circuit should be remagnetized.
 4. Turn the AVR voltage adjustment potentiometer P1 slowly until the output voltage rated value is obtained.
 5. Adjust the stability setting using P2.

5.7.4 Regulator R250 (Scenario 2)

5.7.4.1 Presentation of the regulator

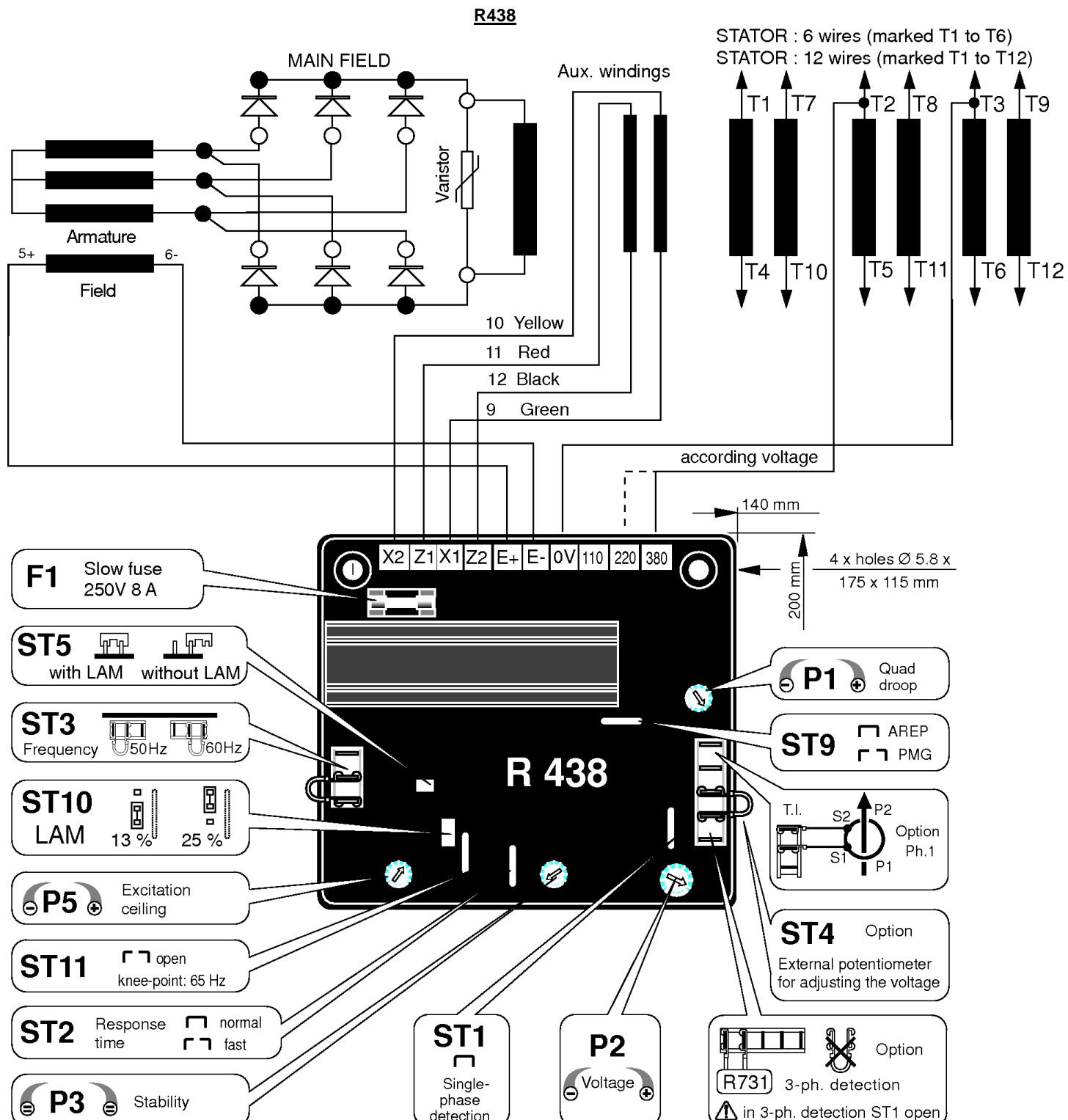


5.7.4.2 Setting the regulator

- Check that all connections, the position of the encoder, the straps and add-ons are repositioned identically than the initial regulator.
- Make the adjustment of the regulator as follows :
 1. Set the P1 potentiometer (voltage adjustment) fully anti-clockwise.
 2. Set the voltage adjustment potentiometer in centre position.
 3. Run the alternator at its rated speed. If the voltage does not increase, the magnetic circuit should be remagnetized.
 4. Turn the AVR voltage adjustment potentiometer P1 slowly until the output voltage rated value is obtained.
 5. Adjust the stability setting using P2.

5.7.5 Regulator R438 (Scenario 1)

5.7.5.1 Presentation of the regulator



5.7.5.2 Setting the regulator

Stability adjustments in standalone operation

Make the adjustment of the regulator as follows :

Adjust the potentiometers in their Initial settings (see table below).

| Action | Factory setting | Pot. |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Voltage minimum fully anti-clockwise | 400V - 50 Hz (Input0 - 380 V) |  |
| Stability | Not set (centre position) |  |
| Voltage quadrature droop (// operation with C.T.) - 0 quadrature loop fully anti-clockwise. | Not set (fully anticlockwise) |  |
| Excitation ceiling Limit of excitation and short-circuit current, minimum fully anti-clockwise. | 10 A maximum |  |

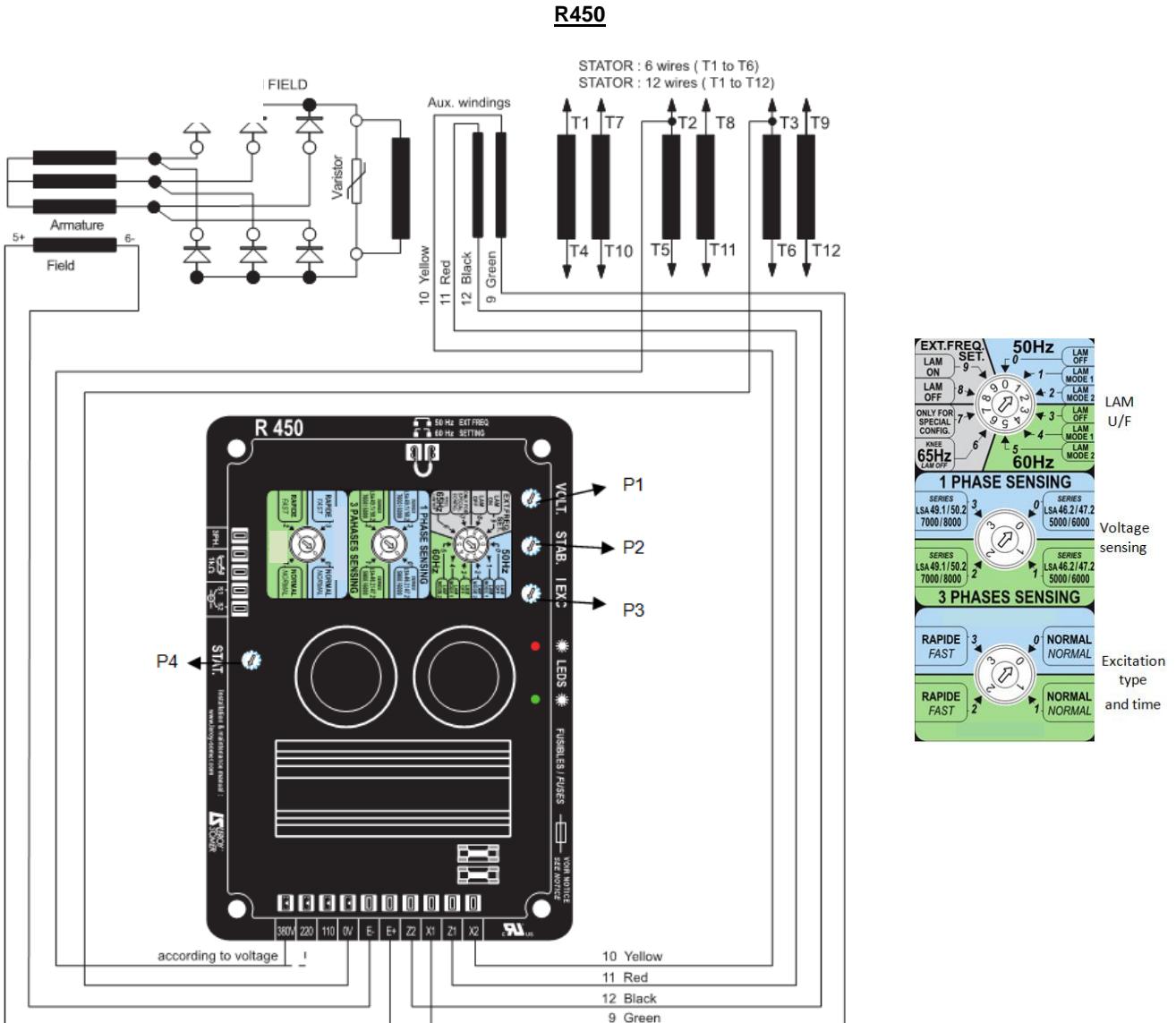
1. Remote voltage adjustment potentiometer : centre (ST4 jumper removed).
2. Install a D.C. analogue voltmeter (needle dial) cal. 50V on terminals E+ , E- and an A.C. voltmeter cal 300 - 500 or 1000V on the alternator output terminals.
3. Make sure that the **ST3** jumper is positioned on the desired frequency (50 or 60 Hz).
4. Voltage potentiometer **P2** at minimum, fully anti-clockwise. Stability potentiometer **P3** to around 1/3 of the anti-clockwise limit.
5. Start the engine and set its speed to a frequency of 48 Hz for 50 Hz, or 58 for 60 Hz.
6. Set the output voltage to the desired value using **P2**. Rated voltage UN for solo operation (eg. 400 V). Or UN + 2 to 4% for parallel operation with C.T. (eg. 410 V) If the voltage oscillates, use P3 to make adjustments (try both directions) observing the voltage between E+ and E- (approx. 10V D.C.).

The best response times are obtained at the limit of the instability. If no stable position can be obtained, try disconnecting or replacing the ST2 jumper (normal/fast).

7. Check LAM operation : **ST5** closed.
8. Vary the frequency (speed) around 48 or 58 Hz according to the operating frequency, and check the change in voltage from that observed previously (~ 15%).
9. Readjust the speed of the unit to its rated no-load value.

5.7.6 Regulator R450 (Scenario 1)

5.7.6.1 Presentation of the regulator



5.7.6.2 Setting the regulator

Adjusting the voltage and the stability

Make the adjustment of the regulator as follows :

1. Adjust the potentiometers in their Initial settings (see table below).

| Action | Factory setting | Pot. |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Voltage minimum fully anti-clockwise | 400V -50Hz |  |
| Stability | Not set (centre position) |  |
| Excitation ceiling - Factory-sealed | 10A maximum |  |
| Voltage quadrature droop (// operation with C.T.) - 0 quadrature droop fully anti-clockwise | Not set (fully anti-clockwise) |  |

2. Install a D.C. analogue voltmeter (needle dial) cal. 100 V on terminals F+ , F- and an A.C. voltmeter cal. 300 - 500 or 1000 V on the alternator output terminals and check the rotating switch selection.
3. Adjust the voltage potentiometer P1 at minimum, fully anti-clockwise then adjust the stability potentiometer P2 around 1/3 in from the anti-clockwise stop..
4. Start the engine and set its speed to a frequency of 48 Hz for 50 Hz, or 58 for 60 Hz.
5. Set the output voltage to the desired value using P1, rated voltage UN for solo operation (eg. 400 V) or UN + 2 to 4% for parallel operation with C.T. (eg. 410 V -). If the voltage oscillates, use P2 to make adjustments (try both directions), observing the voltage between F+ and F- (approx. 10 V D.C.). The best response time is obtained at the limit of the instability. If no stable position can be obtained, try selecting the fast position.
6. Check LAM operation: depending on the rotating switch selection.
7. Vary the frequency (speed) around 48 or 58 Hz according to the operating frequency, and check the change in voltage from that observed previously (~ 15%).
8. Readjust the speed of the genset to its rated no-load value.

6 Repairing faults

| | |
|---|---|
|  | When working on the rotating diodes, the excitation (induced, inductors) or the main field, contact an authorized dealer. |
| IMPORTANT | |

6.1 Mechanical faults

| Fault | Action |
|-----------------------|--|
| Bearing | If the bearing has turned blue or if the grease has turned black, change the bearing. Bearing not fully locked (abnormal play in the bearing cage) End shields incorrectly aligned |
| Abdnormal temperature | Air flow (inlet-outlet) partially clogged or hot air is being recycled from the alternator or engine Alternator operating at too high a voltage (>105% of Un on load) Alternator overloaded |
| Vibrations | Too much vibration |
| | Excessive vibration and humming noise coming from the machine |
| Abnormal noise | System short-circuit Misparalleling Possible consequences Broken or damaged coupling Broken or bent shaft end Shifting and short-circuit of main field Fan fractured or coming loose on shaft Irreparable damage to rotating diodes/AVR, surge suppressor |

6.2 Electrical faults

| | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| | ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT - RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK After operational testing, replace all access panels or covers. | |
| DANGER | | |

| Fault | Action | Effect | Check/Cause |
|--|--|--|--|
| No voltage at no load on start-up | Connect a new battery of 4 to 12 volts to terminals E- and E+, respecting the polarity, for 2 to 3 seconds | The alternator builds up and its voltage is still correct when the battery is removed. | - Lack of residual magnetism |
| | | The alternator builds up but its voltage does not reach the rated value when the battery is removed. | - Check the connection of the voltage reference to the AVR - Faulty diode - Armature short-circuit |
| | | The alternator builds up but its voltage disappears when the battery is removed. | - Faulty AVR - Field windings open circuit (check winding) - Main field winding open circuit (check the resistance) |
| Voltage too low | Check the drive speed | Correct speed | Check the AVR connections (possible AVR failure) - Field windings short-circuited - Rotating diodes burnt out - Main field winding short-circuited - Check the resistance |
| | | Speed too low | Increase the drive speed (do not touch the AVR voltage pot. (P2) before running at the correct speed) |
| Voltage too high | Adjust AVR voltage potentiometer | Adjustment ineffective | Faulty AVR |
| Voltage oscillations | Adjust AVR stability potentiometer | If no effect : try normal / fast recovery modes (ST2) | - Check the speed : possibility of cyclic irregularity - Loose connections - Faulty AVR - Speed too low when on load (or U/F knee-point set too high) |
| Voltage correct at no load and too low when on load (*) | Run at no load and check the voltage between E+ et E- on the AVR | | Check the speed (or U/F knee-point set too high) |
| | | | - Faulty rotating diodes - Short-circuit in the main field. Check the resistance. - Faulty exciter armature. Check the resistance. |
| (*) Warning : During single-phase operation, check that the sensing wires from the AVR are connected to the correct output terminals. | | | |
| Voltage disappears during operation (**) | Check the AVR, the surge suppressor, the rotating diodes, and replace any defective components | The voltage does not return to the rated value. | - Exciter winding open circuit - Faulty exciter armature - Faulty AVR - Main field open circuit or short-circuited |

(**)(R450/R438) **Warning :** The AVR internal protection may cut in (overload lost connection, short circuit).