



USE AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS — ENGLISH

“RENTAL” GE 40 KR-5

- Gruppo Elettrogeno
- Generating Set
- Groupe Electrogene
- Grupos Electrógenos
- Stromerzeuger
- Grupo Gerador
- Генераторная Установка
- Stroomaggregaten

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Dear Customer,

We wish to thank you for having bought a high quality set. Our sections for Technical Service and Spare Parts will work at best to help you if it were necessary.

To this purpose we advise you, for all control and overhaul operations, to turn to the nearest authorized Service Centre, where you will obtain a prompt and specialized intervention.

☞ In case you do not profit on these Services and some arts are replaced, please ask and be sure that are used exclusively original parts; this to guarantee that the performances and the initial safety prescribed by the norms in force are re-established.

☞ *The use of **non original spare parts will cancel immediately any guarantee and Technical Service obligation.***

NOTES ABOUT THE MANUAL

Before actioning the machine please read this manual attentively. Follow the instructions contained in it, in this way you will avoid inconveniences due to negligence, mistakes or incorrect maintenance. The manual is for qualified personnel, who knows the rules: about safety and health, installation and use of sets movable as well as fixed.

You must remember that, in case you have difficulties for use or installation or others, our Technical Service is always at your disposal for explanations or interventions.

The manual for Use Maintenance and Spare Parts is an integral part of the product. It must be kept with care during all the life of the product.

In case the machine and/or the set should be yielded to another user, this manual must also given to him.

Do not damage it, do not take parts away, do not tear pages and keep it in places protected from dampness and heat.

You must take into account that some figures contained in it want only to identify the described parts and therefore might not correspond to the machine in your possession.

INFORMATION OF GENERAL TYPE

In the envelope given together with the machine and/or set you will find: the manual for Use Maintenance and Spare Parts, the manual for use of the engine and the tools (if included in the equipment), the guarantee (in the countries where it is prescribed by law).

The Manufacturer shall not be liable for ANY USE OF THE PRODUCT OTHER THAN THAT PRECISELY SPECIFIED IN THIS MANUAL and is thus not liable for any risks which may occur as a result of IMPROPER USE. The Company does not assume any liability for any damage to persons, animals or property.

Our products are made in conformity with the safety norms in force, for which it is advisable to use all these devices or information so that the use does not bring damage to persons or things.

While working it is advisable to keep to the personal safety norms in force in the countries to which the product is destined (clothing, work tools, etc.).

Do not modify for any motive parts of the machine (fastenings, holes, electric or mechanical devices, others..) if not duly authorized in writing: the responsibility coming from any potential intervention will fall on the executioner as in fact he becomes maker of the machine.

☞ **NOTICE:** *the manufacturer, who keeps the faculty, apart the essential characteristics of the model here described and illustrated, to bring betterments and modifications to parts and accessories, without putting this manual uptodate immediately.*



Any of our product is labelled with CE marking attesting its conformity to applicable directives and also the fulfillment of safety requirements of the product itself; the list of these directives is part of the declaration of conformity included in any machine standard equipment.

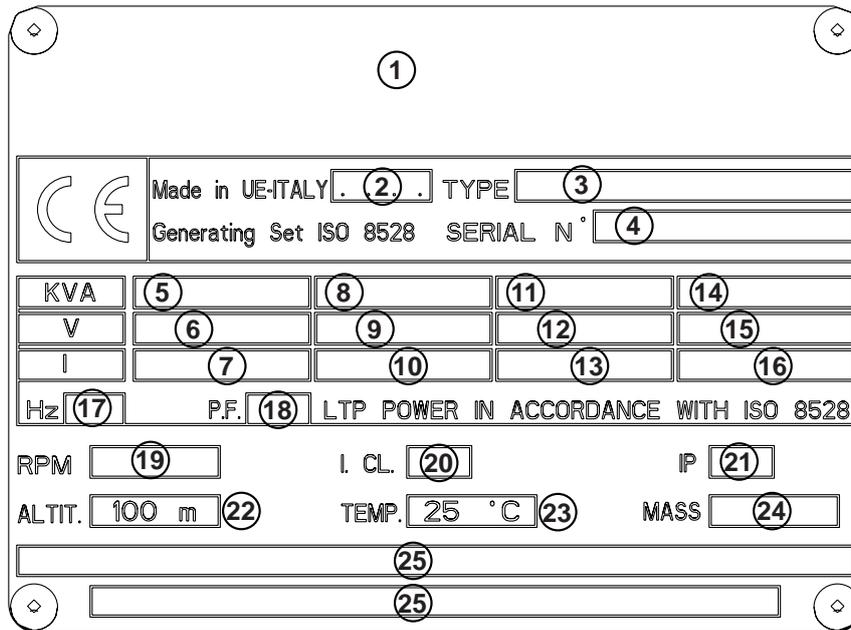
Here below the adopted symbol:



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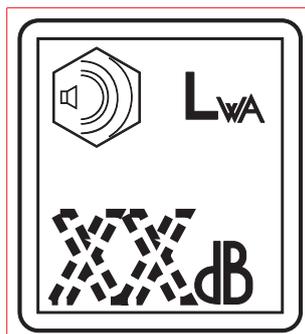
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CE marking is clearly readable and unerasable and it can be either part of the data-plate.



- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Name or brand supplier | 14. Power (kVA/kW) |
| 2. Year of production | 15. Rated voltage (V) |
| 3. Generating Set model | 16. Rated current (A) |
| 4. Serial number registration number | 17. Rated frequency |
| 5. Power (kVA/kW) | 18. Power factor cosφ |
| 6. Rated voltage (V) | 19. Engine rated speed |
| 7. Rated current (A) | 20. Insulation class |
| 8. Power (kVA/kW) | 21. IP degree protection |
| 9. Rated voltage (V) | 22. Rated altitude (above sea level) |
| 10. Rated current (A) | 23. Max ambient temperature |
| 11. Power (kVA/kW) | 24. Dry weight (kg) |
| 12. Rated voltage (V) | 25. Any additional information |
| 13. Rated current (A) | |

Furthermore, on each model it is shown the noise level value; the symbol used is the following:



The indication is shown in a clear, readable and indeleble way on a sticker.

SYMBOLS IN THIS MANUAL

- The symbols used in this manual are designed to call your attention to important aspects of the operation of the machine as well as potential hazards and dangers for persons and things.
Moreover, this symbolism intends to draw your attention with the aim to give you indications for a correct use and, as a result, to obtain a good operation of the machine or equipment used.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

	DANGEROUS
This heading warns of an <u>immediate</u> danger for persons as well for things. Not following the advice can result in serious injury or death.	
	WARNING
This heading warns of situations which could result in injury for persons or damage to things.	
	CAUTION
To this advice can appear a danger for persons as well as for things, for which can appear situations bringing material damage to things.	
	IMPORTANT
	NOTE
	ATTENTION
These headings refer to information which will assist you in the correct use of the machine and/or accessories.	

SIMBOLS



STOP - Read absolutely and be duly attentive



Read and pay due attention



DANGER



GENERAL ADVICE - If the advice is not respected damage can happen to persons or things.



HIGH VOLTAGE - Attention High Voltage. There can be parts in voltage, dangerous to touch. The non observance of the advice implies life danger.



FIRE - Danger of flame or fire. If the advice is not respected fires can happen.



HEAT - Hot surfaces. If the advice is not respected burns or damage to things can be caused.



EXPLOSION - Explosive material or danger of explosion. in general. If the advice is not respected there can be explosions.



ACIDS - Danger of corrosion. If the advice is not respected the acids can cause corrosions with damage to persons or things.



PRESSION - Danger of burns caused by the expulsion of hot liquids under pressure.

PROHIBITIONS

It is prohibited to smoke while filling the tank with fuel.



The cigarette can cause fire or explosion. If the advice is not respected fires or explosions can be caused.

It is prohibited to use water to quench fires on the electric machine



If the advice is not respected fires or damage to persons can be caused.

Use only with non inserted voltage -



It is prohibited to make interventions before having disinserted the voltage.



ACCES FORBIDDEN to non authorized people.

ADVICE

Use only with safety clothing -



It is compulsory to use the personal protection means given in equipment.



WRENCH - Use of the tools. If the advice is not respected damage can be caused to things and even to persons.



FIRST AID. In case the operator should be sprayed by accident, from corrosive liquids a/o hot toxic gas or whatever event which may cause serious injuries or death, predispose the first aid in accordance with the ruling labour accident standards or of local instructions.

Skin contact	Wash with water and soap
Eyes contact	Irrigate with plenty of water, if the irritation persists contact a specialist
Ingestion	Do not induce vomit as to avoid the intake of vomit into the lungs, send for a doctor
Suction of liquids from lungs	If you suppose that vomit has entered the lungs (as in case of spontaneous vomit) take the subject to the hospital with the utmost urgency
Inhalation	In case of exposure to high concentration of vapours take immediately to a non polluted zone the person involved



FIRE PREVENTION. In case the working zone, for whatsoever cause goes on fire with flames liable to cause severe wounds or death, follow the first aid as described by the ruling norms or local ones.

EXTINCTION MEANS	
Appropriated	Carbonate anhydride (or carbon dioxide) powder, foam, nebulized water
Not to be used	Avoid the use of water jets
Other indications	Cover eventual shedding not on fire with foam or sand, use water jets to cool off the surfaces close to the fire
Particular protection	Wear an autorespiratory mask when heavy smoke is present
Useful warnings	Avoid, by appropriate means to have oil sprays over metallic hot surfaces or over electric contacts (switches, plugs, etc.). In case of oil sprinkling from pressure circuits, keep in mind that the inflamability point is very low.

GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: the information contained in this manual are subject to change without notice.

The instructions in this manual are intended as indicative only. It is the responsibility of the owner/operator to evaluate risks and potential damages in relation to the use of the product in the specific conditions of application. Remember that the non observance of the indications of this manual may result in damage to people or things.

In all cases, however, it is understood that the use shall be in compliance with the applicable laws/regulations.

- Before operating the machine, read carefully the safety instructions contained in this manual and other manuals supplied (engine, alternator, etc.).
- All operations, handling, installation, use, maintenance, repair should be carried out by authorized and qualified personnel.
- When operating, wear personal protective equipment (PPE): footwear, gloves, helmet, etc..
- The owner is responsible for maintaining the equipment in safe conditions.

Use only in perfect technical conditions

The machinery or equipment must be used in perfect technical condition. Remove immediately any defects that may affect the safe conditions of use.

- Before starting to use this equipment it is important to take knowledge of all the controls of the machine, all its functions and its correct installation in order to avoid accidents to people and damage to the machine itself. In particular, it is important to know how to stop the equipment quickly in case of emergency.
- Do not allow the use of the machine to people unless previously instructed with all the information for a proper, safe use.
- Forbid the access in the operational area to non authorized personnel, children and pets so as to protect them from possible injury caused by any part of the machine.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS DURING HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION

- Lift the machine using only the points allocated for this function.
The lifting eye (or eyes) and the correct positioning of the forks of the forklift are marked with specific adhesives.
- Clear the operational area of possible obstacles and all unnecessary personnel.
- Always use lifting equipment properly sized and controlled by enabled bodies.
- It is forbidden to set on the frame of the equipment objects or accessories that alter weight and center of gravity and cause stresses not foreseen to the lifting points.
- Do not submit the machine and the lifting equipment to swinging or shock which may transmit dynamic stress to the structure.

Equipments with trailers or site tows

- Never drag the machine without trailer (or site tow)
- Check for a correct assembly of the machine to the towing device.
- Always make sure that the hook of the vehicle is suitable for towing of the total mass of the trailer.
- Do not tow the trailer if the coupling devices are worn or damaged.
- Check for proper tire pressure.

- Do not replace the tires with types different from the original ones.
- Check that the brakes and the optical signaling of the trailer are working properly.
- Verify that the bolts of the wheels are in place and well tightened.
- Do not park the machine (on trailer or site tow) on a steep slope.
For the stops, not followed by a work session, always engage the parking brake and / or block the wheels by means of wheel chocks.
- Do not tow the trailer on bumpy roads.
- Do not exceed the maximum permissible speed on public roads of 80 km/h with the trailer, in any case comply with the legislation applicable in the country of use.
- Do not use the site tow on public roads, this is intended for use only in private and delimited areas. The maximum permitted speed is 40 km/h on smooth surfaces (asphalt or concrete), adapt in each case the speed to the type of ground.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS DURING INSTALLATION AND USE

- Always locate the machine on a flat and solid ground, so as to avoid tipping, slipping or falling during operation. Avoid using the machine on slopes greater than 10 degrees.
- Make sure the area immediately surrounding the machine is clean and free from debris.
- Connect the machine to an earthing system according to the regulations in force at the place of installation. Use the ground terminal on the front of the machine.
- Do not use the machine with wet or damp hands and / or clothing.
- Use plugs suitable for the output sockets of the machine and make sure that electrical cords are in good condition.
- The machine must always be positioned so that the exhaust gases are dispersed in the air without being inhaled by people or living beings.
- If you use the machine indoors is necessary that the installation is designed and built by skilled technicians in a workmanlike manner.
- During normal operation, keep doors closed. The access to the internal parts should be allowed only for maintenance reasons.
- Do not place objects or obstructions in the vicinity of the air intakes and air outlets, a possible overheating of the generator could cause a fire.
- Keep area near to the muffler free from objects such as rags, paper, cardboard. The high temperature of the muffler could cause the burning of objects and cause fire.
- Immediately stop the machine in case of malfunction. Do not restart the machine without first having found and fixed the problem.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS DURING MAINTENANCE

- Make use of **qualified** personnel to carry out maintenance and troubleshooting.
- It is mandatory to stop the engine before performing any maintenance on the machine.
- Always use protective devices and suitable equipment.
- Do not touch the engine, the exhaust pipes and the muffler during operation or immediately after. Allow the engine to cool before performing any operation.
- With the machine running pay attention to moving parts such as fans, belts, pulleys.
- Do not remove the protections and the safety devices unless absolutely necessary, restore them after completion of the maintenance or repair.
- Do not refuel while the engine is running or hot. Do not smoke or use naked flames when refueling.
- Refuel only outdoors or in well ventilated areas.
- Avoid spilling fuel, especially on the engine. Clean and dry any leaks before restarting the machine.
- Slowly unscrew the cap of the fuel tank and put it back always after refueling.
- Do not fill the tank completely to allow for expansion of the fuel inside.
- Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is running or still hot, the coolant may spurt out and cause serious burns.
- Do not handle the battery without the use of protective gloves, the battery fluid contains sulfuric acid, which is very corrosive and dangerous.
- Do not smoke, avoid any naked flames or sparks near the battery, the vapors exhaled could cause the battery to explode

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS FOR LIGHTING TOWERS**ATTENTION**

The lighting tower is designed to be used with a generating set or with a fixed mass on its base. The weight and positioning of the generating set on the base are essential for the safety of the lighting tower.

Failure to comply with this provision causes a serious danger of tipping or instability during operation and during handling with site tow. If necessary, contact the service.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS DURING HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION

- Before moving a lighting tower lower the telescopic mast and block properly all movable parts such as the access doors, the mast, the outriggers, the floodlights.
- Check the fastening of the wheels of the trolley.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS DURING INSTALLATION AND USE

- Make sure the area above the lighting tower is free from overhead cables or other obstacles.
- Before raising the mast extract the outriggers located at the sides of the machine. Acting on the outriggers level the lighting tower making use of the bubble, so as to bring the equipment in a horizontal position. Make sure that the tower rests securely on the outriggers. If the lighting tower is mounted on road trailer pull the handbrake.
- Do not operate the lighting tower if the wind speed exceeds the safe speed indicated or if it is expected the arrival of storms or thunderstorms in the area.
- Lower the telescopic mast when the tower is not used.
- Always check the good condition of the power cable before connecting the lighting tower to the generating set.
- Do not touch and do not place objects on the lamps during operation or immediately after use. The lamps become very hot.
- Do not turn on the lamps without the protective glass or with the same broken or damaged.
- Make sure all the ropes and the manual winch are in perfect condition.
- Place the lighting tower in order to avoid that the winch can receive shocks which may cause damage to the automatic brake.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS DURING MAINTENANCE

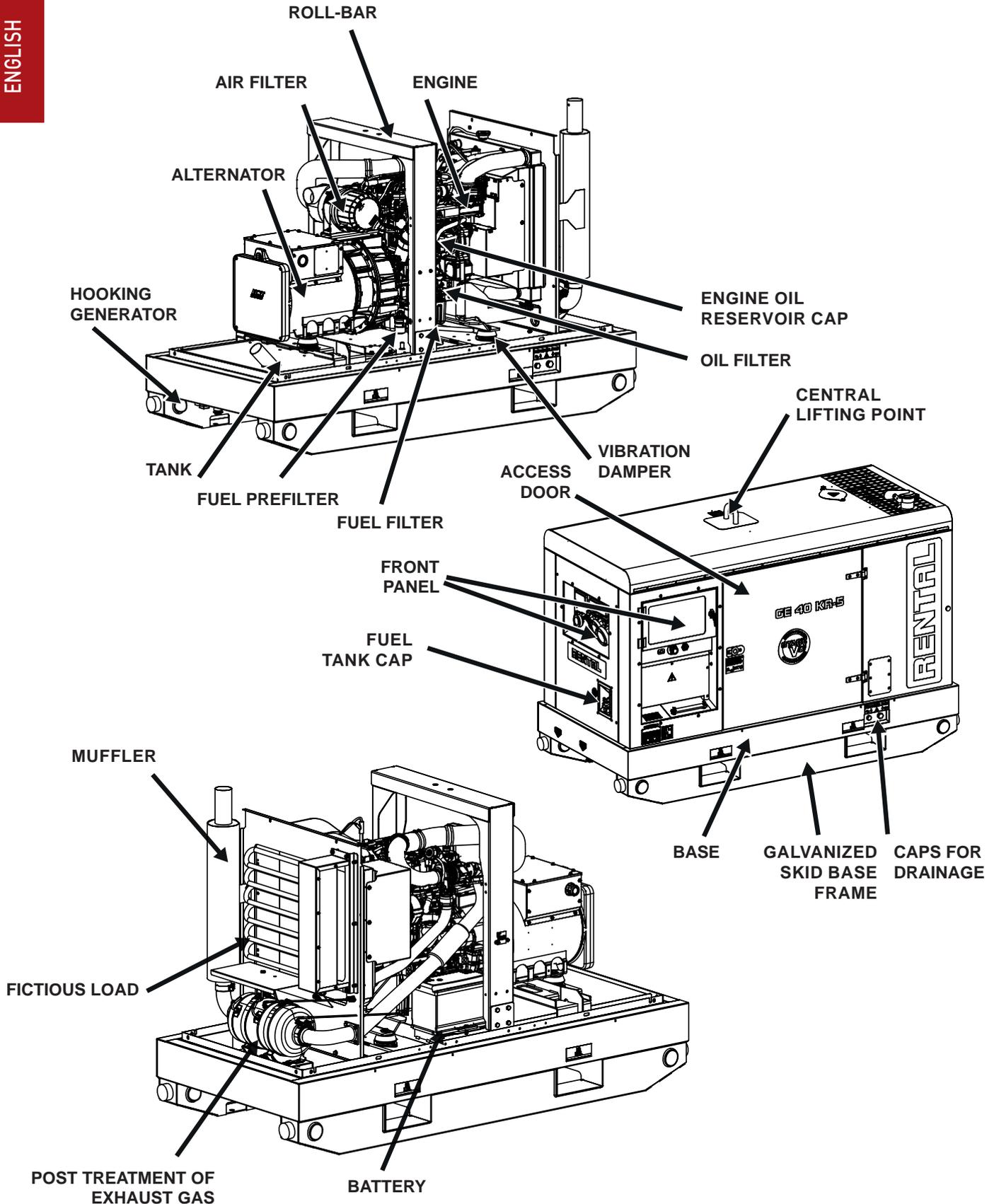
- Turn off the generating set or unplug the power cable before carrying out any type of maintenance on the lighting tower.
- Always cut off power to the lamps and wait for their cooling before performing any maintenance or replacement.
- Before carrying out any type of maintenance or repairs on the generating set refer to the manual of the generating set and the other manuals supplied.

The generating set is a unit which transforms the mechanical energy, generated by endothermic engine, into electric energy, through an alternator.

The RENTAL models are a super silenced generating sets. The machine construction incorporates an integral roll bar, one central lifting point, forklift pockets and rear canopy section that is hinged to provide full access to the engine for maintenance.

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The manual is for the range of machines indicated on the front cover.

With the scope to facilitate the search of the spare parts and maintain information of the bought machine, is necessary to record some data.

Please write the requested data inside the squares to side:

1. Model of machine
2. Serial number of the machine
3. Serial number of the engine
4. Name of the dealer where bought the machine
5. Address of the dealer
6. Phone number of the dealer
7. Date of the bought machine
8. Notes

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RECORDING DATA

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

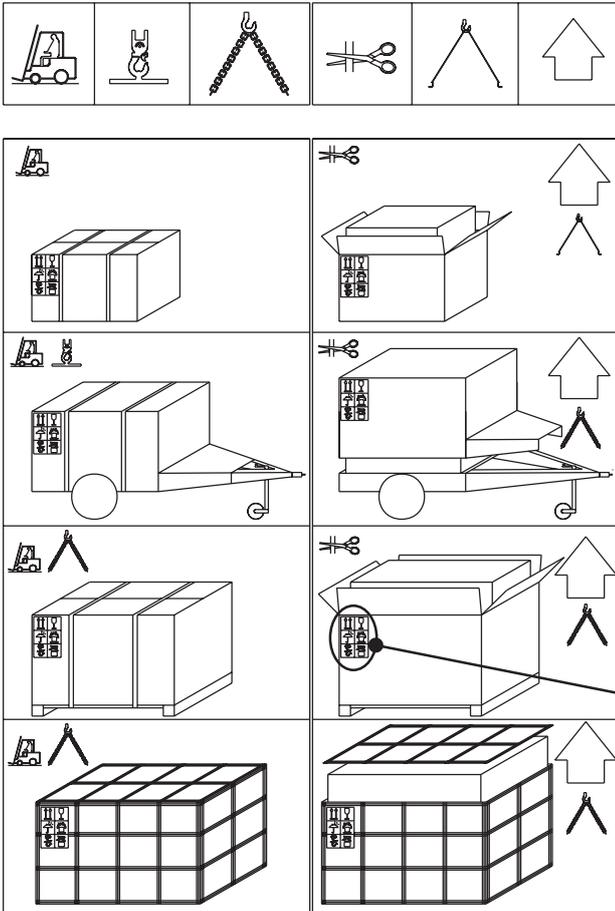
5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

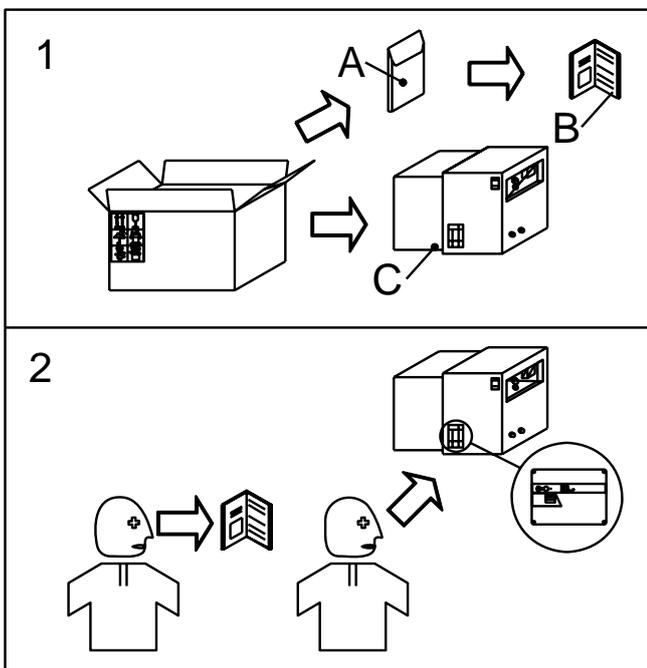
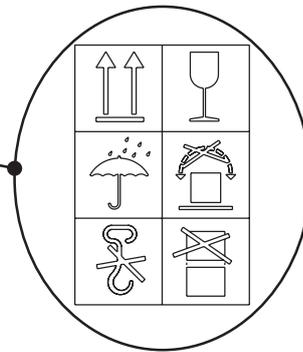
 **NOTE**



Be sure that the lifting devices are: correctly mounted, adequate for the weight of the machine with its packaging, and conforms to local rules and regulations. When receiving the goods make sure that the product has not suffered damage during the transport, that there has not been rough handling or taking away of parts contained inside the packing or in the set. In case you find damages, rough handling or absence of parts (envelopes, manuals, etc.), we advise you to inform immediately our Technical Service.



For eliminating the packing materials, the User must keep to the norms in force in his country.



- 1) Take the machine (C) out of the shipment packing. Takeout of the envelope (A) the user's manual (B).
- 2) Read: the user's manual (B), the plates fixed on the machine, the data plate.



GENERAL PRECAUTIONS WHEN HANDLING THE MACHINE.



ATTENTION



When moving/lifting a genset it is imperative to be extremely careful. All moving operations must be carried out by qualified persons.

Due to the weight and encumbrance of the genset, an error while moving/lifting the unit may cause serious damage to it or surrounding persons.

To limit the dangers involved in moving a generating set, it is important to carefully follow the guideline set out below:

- Transportation must always take place with the engine off and electrical cables and starting battery disconnected and fuel tank empty.
- Particular attention must be paid to SKID version generating sets (without canopy) that have very delicate parts unprotected from bumps (injection pump, speed regulator, radiator, electrical panel connections and instrumentation).
- Generating sets must be protected from bad weather during transport: the units must be entirely covered, especially the electrical parts (alternator and control panel).
- Some engine parts retain heat even after it has been shut off: therefore it is necessary to wait for the engine to cool before covering it to avoid the risk of fire.
- Clear the moving zone of all possible obstacles and from all unnecessary personnel.
- Use properly sized lifting equipment regularly submitted to major overhaul by an authorized organisation. It is prohibited to fasten objects or accessories on the generating set baseframe that may modify weight and center of gravity and may cause movements unforeseen by the lifting eyes.
- Do not subject the generating set and lifting equipment to abrupt or undulating movements that pass on stress dynamics to the structure.
- Do not lift the generating set higher than what is absolutely necessary.
- Transportation of separate manual or automatic control panels must be carried out very carefully in order to avoid damage to the equipment contained inside the panel and to the instruments on the front.
- To access the hook points on the top of the unit, use approved ladders only or support from another operator: climb the ladder using non-skid shoes.

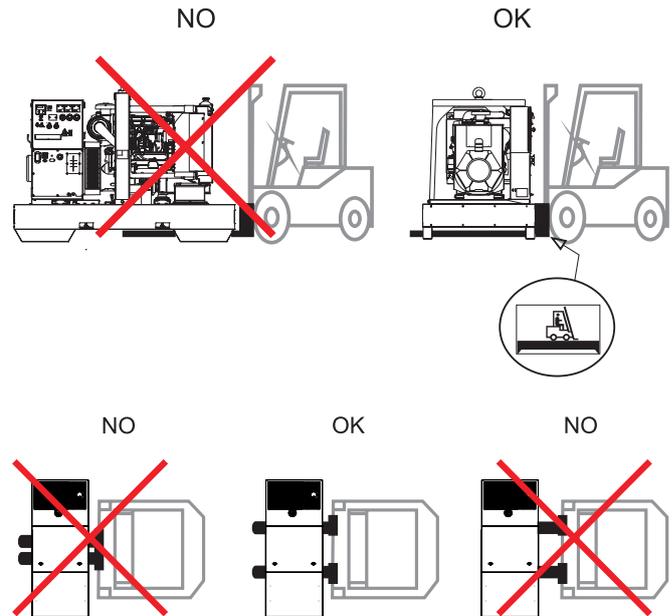
MOVING METHOD

The generating sets are lifted with different methods according to the unit's configuration. Below are the main methods of moving/lifting the genset.

MOVING THE GENERATING SET VIA FORKLIFT

When lifting with a forklift it is necessary to fork the baseframe sideways so that the forks stick out from one side to the other side, widening them to distribute the weight properly, maintaining the genset level.

Stickers on the base indicate where to place the lifter forks.

**MOVING THE GENERATING SET VIA CABLES OR CHAINS**

When lifting the genset with the aid of cables or chains it is necessary to use equipment periodically checked by a licensed organisation. Hook the cables only on to the points provided for this use and shown via the appropriate stickers.

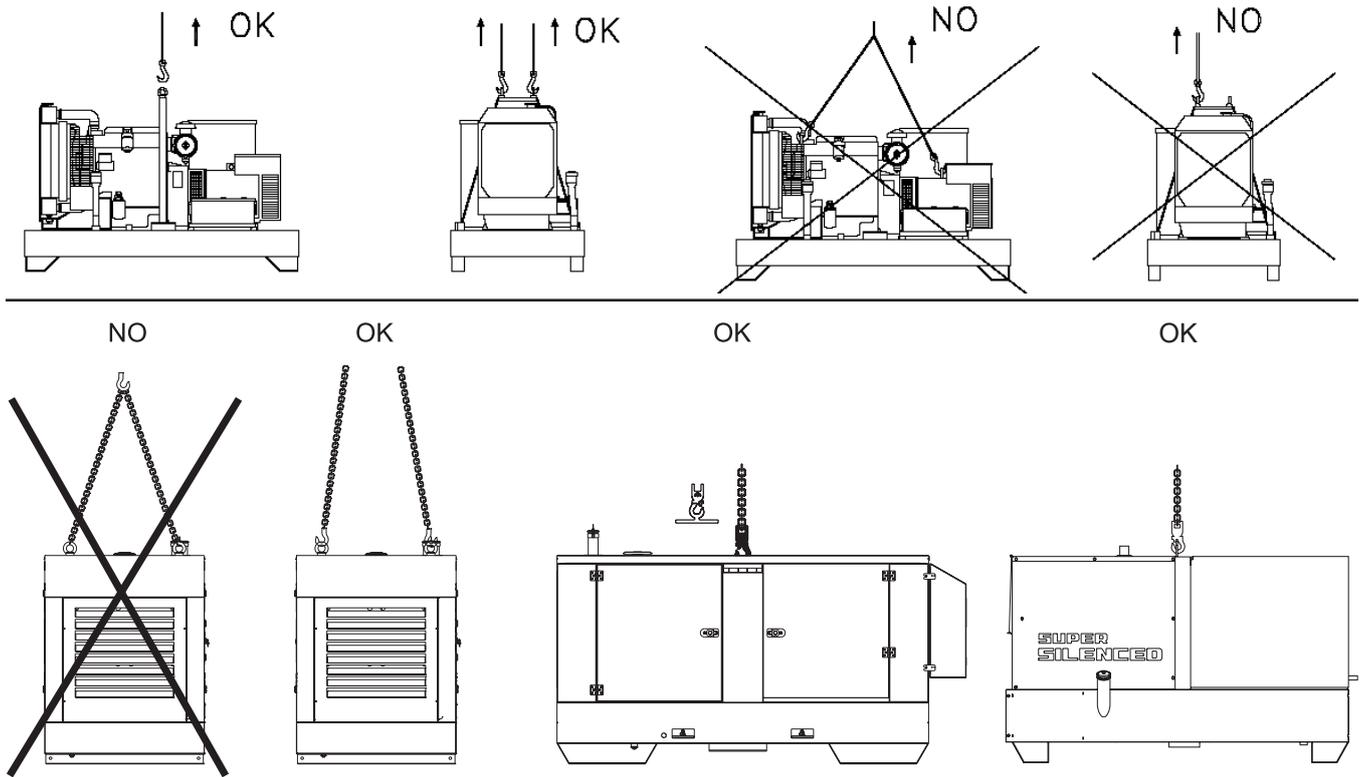
For correctly moving the generating set:

- DO NOT lift the genset by fastening cables to the lifting eyes on the engine or alternator (these are only used for lifting the single components).
- DO NOT make abrupt or undulating movements that pass on stress dynamics to the structure.
- DO NOT leave the generating set suspended for longer than absolutely necessary to move the unit.
- Use all the lifting eyes provided.
- Use cables and/or chains of equal length so that the weight is distributed evenly.

MOVING THE GENERATING SET VIA CABLES OR CHAINS

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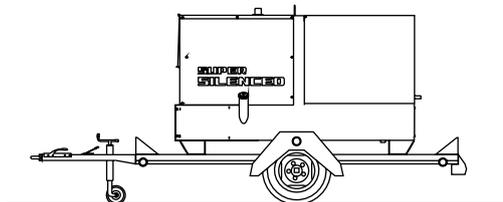
MOVING BY SITE TROLLEY / TRAILER

BEWARE

DO NOT TOW the generating set without trailer, be it manually or using a vehicle.

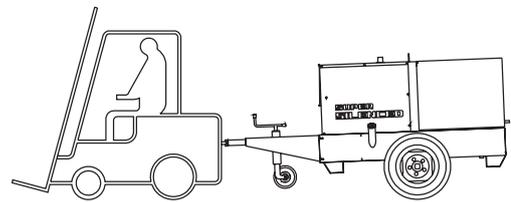
Trolleys/trailers should only be used to move the generating set for which they were designed.

ROAD TROLLEY CTV:



made by using a general use standard trailer on which the genset is fixed: it is type approved for transport on public roads by licensed organisations. The maximum speed allowed is 80 km/h however, the transportation laws in force in the place of

use should be respected.



SITE TOW CTL:

this trailer is made by the manufacturer and connected to the generating set baseframe, it can not be towed on public roads. Therefore it can only be used on private roads and no through traffic zones. The maximum speed allowed is 40 km/h on smooth surfaces (asphalt, cement) and, in any case, the laws in force in the place of use should be respected.

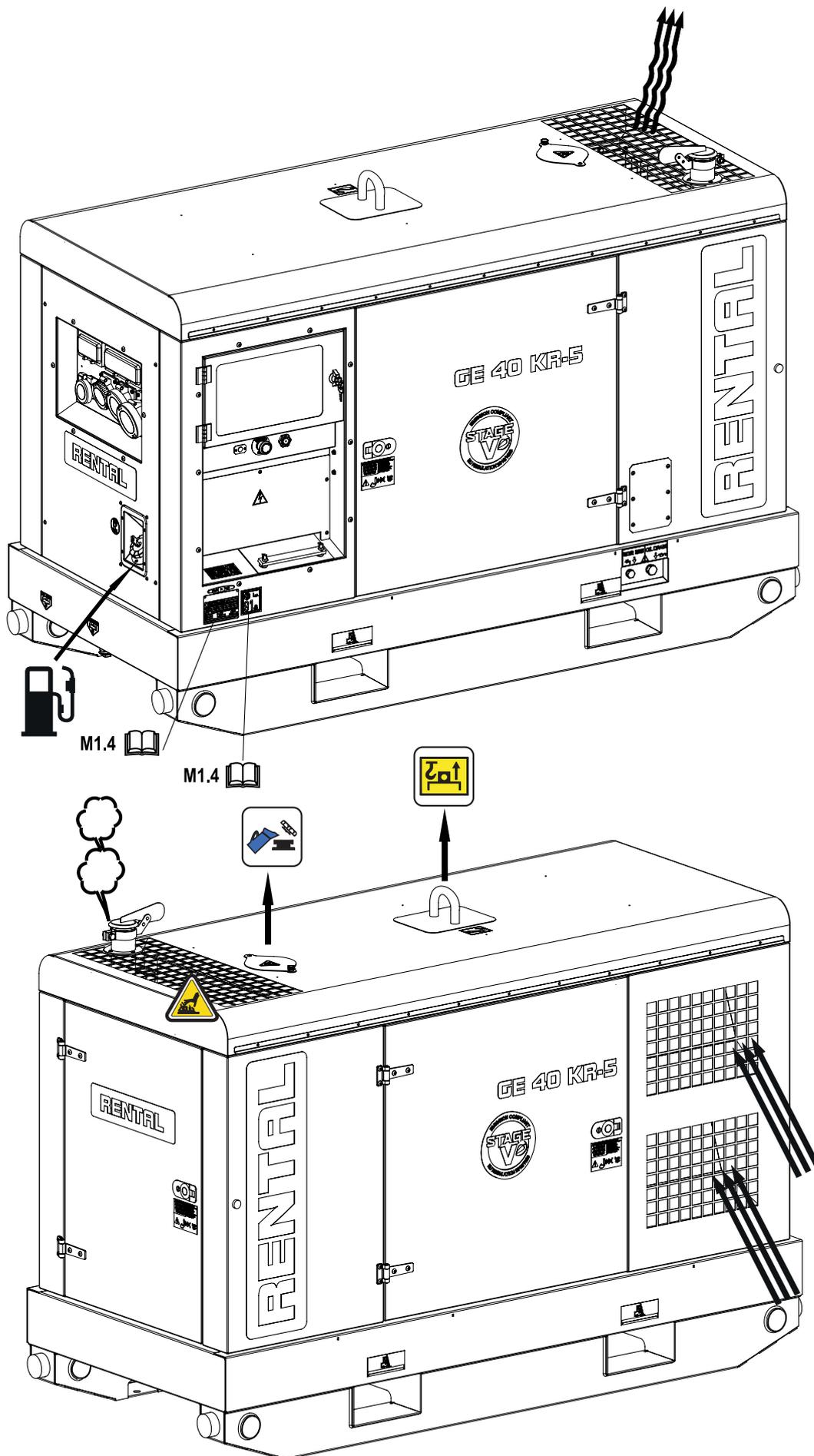
Always follow the directions below for any type of tow:

- DO NOT park the generating set/trolley assy, on slant ground
- When parking always use the emergency/hand brake and/ or safety clamps.
- DO NOT tow the trailer on bumpy roads.

MOVING THE UNIT VIA MOTOR VEHICLE

During transportation with a motor vehicle, it is important to use appropriate belts/straps to stabilise the unit, therefore avoiding that unexpected bumps or jolts can cause damage to the baseframe, engine, or worse, overturn the load. It is the carrier's responsibility to always respect the highway code in force.





GENERAL INSTALLATION CRITERIA

Installation of a genset has to be planned by qualified and trained technicians, it has to be carried out by a competent organization with qualified personnel and proper equipment.

	<h2>ATTENTION</h2>
<p>Faulty installation can create damage to the genset and the User system, and injury to persons. It is compulsory to install the genset according to the norms in force in the country of installation.</p> <p>The installing company must provide a conformity declaration stating that installation has been carried out duly and according to plans and to norms in force.</p>	

Before proceeding with installation the following conditions have to be checked:

- Genset has been selected according to needs of the electrical load and to environmental conditions (temperature, altitude and humidity);
- Genset location is of appropriate dimensions and allows accessibility to genset for maintenance and/or necessary repairs;
- If genset is indoors, ensure there is enough air for engine combustion, for genset cooling (radiator and generator), and sufficient ventilation;
- If genset is indoors, a system of expulsion for engine exhaust gas is provided;
- Personnel safety has been carefully considered;
- Noise-level issues have been carefully considered;
- Fuel and lubricant stocking issues have been considered in accordance to norms in force in the country of installation.

	<h2>INFORMATION</h2>
<p>Italian and European norms define specific characteristics referring to the premises in which genset should be located, indicating possible positioning, minimum dimensions, etc.</p> <p>For any doubt referring to installation location contact our technical sales office.</p>	

OUTDOOR INSTALLATION

	<h2>ATTENTION</h2>
<p>All generating sets are equipped with a control system that is NOT influenced by standard environmental factors and is able to stop the unit in case of anomalous values in the fundamental parameters.</p> <p>In order to avoid unexpected black-outs or other potentially dangerous situations, the below installation indications must be followed.</p>	

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

	<h2>ATTENTION</h2>	
<p>Open gensets (SKID) have to be located in an area protected from rain, snow, high humidity and direct exposure to the sun. Rain or high humidity on GE genset alternator, in particular during operation, cause an increase in voltage output, winding faults, electric discharge towards ground, with damage to the genset and injury to persons. Dust, in particular saline dust, must be avoided. In case radiator or air filters are obstructed, there is the risk that genset will overheat or be damaged. Aspiration grills must not be obstructed by leaves, snow, etc.</p>		

OUTPUT OF FUMES IN OPEN AIR CONDITIONS

	<h2>DANGER</h2>	
<p>Genset must be positioned so that exhaust gas is diffused without being inhaled by any living being. Engine exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, which is harmful to one's health, and in big quantities can cause intoxication and death. Local norms in force have to be respected.</p>		

SAFE DISTANCE

ATTENTION

A safe distance has to be kept between genset and fuel deposits, inflammable goods (cloths, paper, etc.), chemicals, according to indications provided by the authority in charge. In order to avoid potentially dangerous situations, area surrounding genset should be isolated so that unauthorized people will not be able to get close to the unit. Even if MOSA gensets are manufactured according to electromagnetic compatibility norms, we suggest NOT to install the genset near machinery that can be influenced by magnetic fields.

FIXING

In order to absorb vibrations produced by genset, it should be fixed to a surface with sufficient rigidity, isolated against vibrations towards other structures and with a mass equal to at least three times the genset mass. DO NOT locate the genset on terraces or raised levels, if its characteristics have not been previously verified as suitable.

NOTE

When using a genset it is advisable to adopt precautions to avoid that fuel, lubricant and other engine liquids may accidentally cause soil pollution. The most recent generators are designed to retain possible liquid leakages, hence no specific measures are needed in this regard. In case of doubts concerning your genset do not hesitate to contact our technical sales office.

FIXED OUTDOOR INSTALLATION

If a shelter is used to protect the genset (see figure), it should NOT be attached to it. Even if a shelter is temporary the below indications should be followed:

ATTENTION

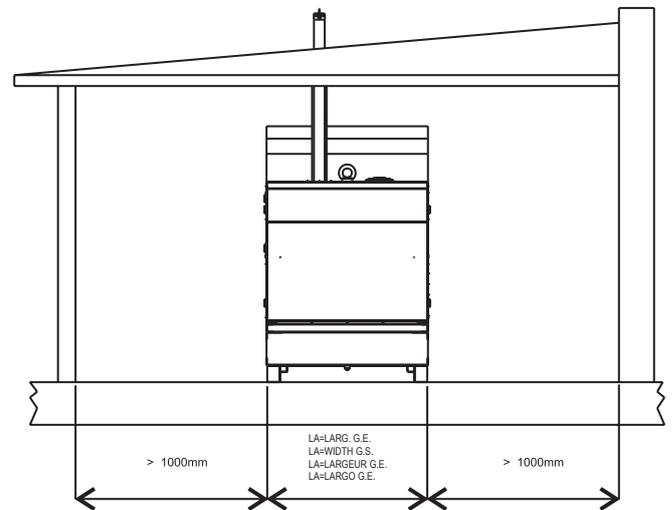
Engine and alternator when in operation produce heat:

- Shelter should NOT obstruct normal cooling of components;
- Exhaust gas should be directed in order to avoid the possibility that alternator and engine fan inhale it;
- Shelter should be made of fireproof material, as embers may come out of the exhaust pipe;
- Never cover or wrap up genset with plastic sheets or other material while operating. If genset is off, make sure engine has cooled before you cover it, or else there may be risk of damage to the genset or may catch fire.

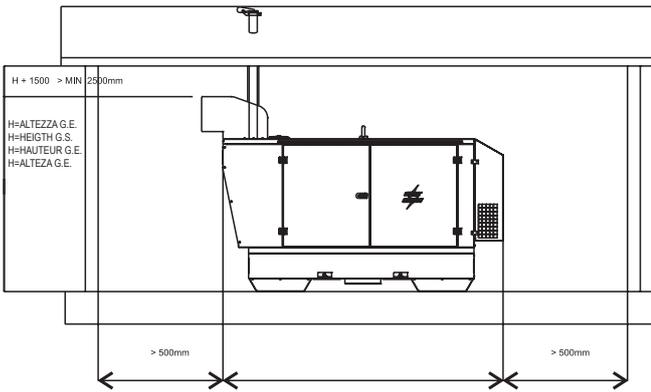
TEMPORARY OUTDOOR INSTALLATION

Indications given for fixed installation have to be followed. If genset is not positioned correctly, vibrations transmitted to the baseframe may cause the genset to move, this may occur while the genset has a load inserted, take on all necessary precautions to avoid this.

Sample of outdoor installation with shelter



Sample of outdoor installation with shelter



Floor should be levelled and suitable to sustain genset weight. Thresholds on doors and openings should have a barrier in order to avoid liquids leaking. In case it is not possible to provide a door with a barrier, the genset should have a collection base appropriate for the quantity of liquid it contains, in any case dimensions of collection base must be in accordance to the laws in force in country of installation.

INDOOR INSTALLATION

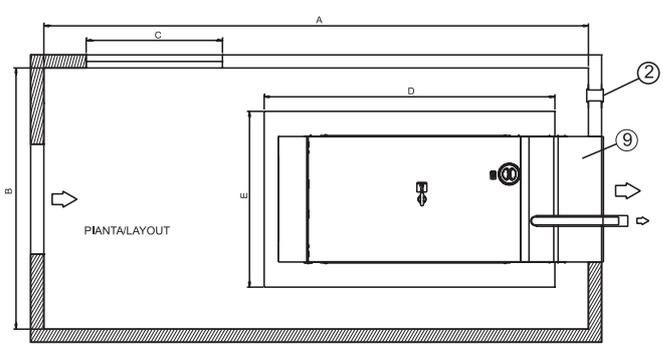
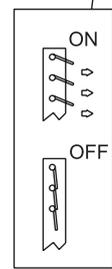
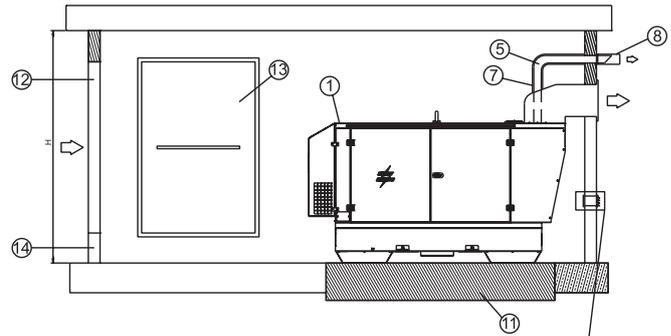
In order to avoid endangering or damaging genset following indications must be followed. Genset installation location has to be in accordance to the norms in force.

ref.	Description
1	Generating set
2	Auxiliary aspirator
5	Exhaust pipe
7	Exhaust pipe protection and insulation
8	Raincover and anti-intrusion grid
9	Exhaust conduit
11	Location area with isolated foundation
12	Air inlet with anti-intrusion grid
13	Entrance door
14	Containment step

Minimum suggested dimension table	
A	Length G.E. + 1000 mm
B	Width G.E. + 2000 mm
C	Width G.E. + 200 mm
D	Length G.E. + 400 mm
E	Width G.E. + 400 mm
H	Height G.E. + 1500 mm (>2500 mm)
Note: dimensions required by norms in force have to be respected in any case.	

SURFACE AREA

The best solution is to create a base isolated from the rest of the structure, on which the genset will be located, in order to avoid vibrations being transmitted. The base must be built with reinforced concrete and there must be the possibility to fix the genset to it by using screw anchors or rag bolts. Base dimensions should exceed genset dimensions of at least 200 mm on each side. Base should weigh three times static genset weight (indicated on the technical date).



ROOM OPENINGS AND VENTILATION

The room should have a ventilation system sufficient enough to avoid stagnation and circulation of overheated air. Openings for incoming and outgoing air should be of appropriate size, considering minimum required air flow and maximum back pressure, values that can be checked on the engine manual. Opening for the air entrance should be near the back part of the genset as close as possible to the ground. If openings for air flow are not aligned with genset it may be necessary to add air conduits to avoid any air dispersion (see figure).

For open gensets installed indoors, we recommend:

- The dimensions of the air outlets be such that they have at least the same area of the radiator;
- the dimensions of the windows for air outlet is at least on the surface of the radiator.
- The dimensions of the air inlets be such that they have at least the same area of the radiator +10% for gensets up to 130 kVA or +25% for gensets beyond 130 kVA;

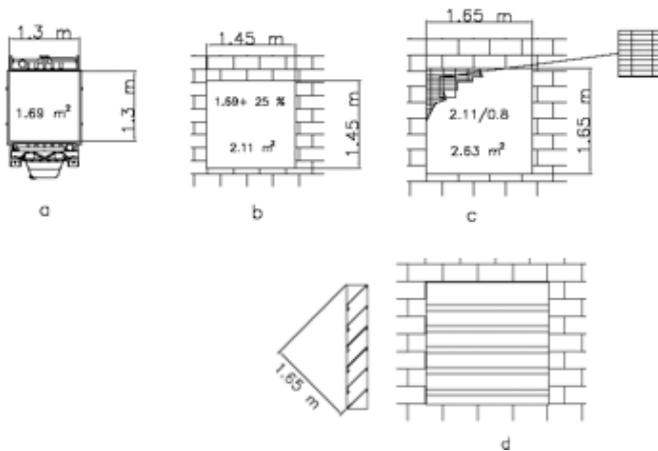
For canopied gensets installed indoors, we recommend:

- The dimensions of the air outlets be such that they have at least the same area of the generator air outlets, as indicated at page M2.7 of the present manual;
- The dimensions of the air inlets be such that they have at least the same area of the generator air inlets, as indicated at page M2.7 of the present manual +10% for gensets up to 130 kVA or +25% for gensets beyond 130 kVA;

The opening area has to be calculated considering protection grill surface, in order to insure that remaining free area is sufficient.

Dimensions of openings calculated as above indicated, are the minimum acceptable dimensions in case of L.T.P. use; the pressure remaining after radiator and back pressure must be considered while planning dimensions of the piping.

To calculate the opening section check below drawing:



a	Radiator surface
b	Free opening
c	Air flow opening with grill and 80% of open surface
d	Air flow opening with baffle plates

WARNING: to avoid reflux of heated air and loss of load, add an air duct between radiator and opening.

To consider the correct quantity of heat to be discharged, loss of heat on duct should be evaluated. If the duct is not appropriately insulated, room-temperature may increase considerably, for this reason it may be necessary to install an electro ventilator for correct air exchange.

Electro ventilator capacity can be calculated as follows:

$$Fan\ Capacity\ [m^3/h] = \frac{Transmitted\ heat\ [Kcal/h]}{0,287 \times \Delta t\ [^{\circ}C]}$$

Considering:

- heat to radiation is indicated on engine/alternator technical data sheet;
- 0.287 is specific heat for each m3 of air at 20°C;
- Δt in °C is usually considered as equal to 5 °C (worst conditions are considered).

EXHAUST PIPING

Exhaust piping must be built in accordance to laws in force in the country of installation.

General indications:

- Minimum required thickness: 2.0 mm;
- Diameter of piping has to be calculated considering, length, number of bends, type of exhaust muffler, and any other accessory used on it. **Back pressure should not exceed values provided by manufacturer, as this causes loss of power and damage to the engine.**

ATTENTION

Exhaust piping may reach up to 600 °C during operation, therefore it is compulsory to cover piping with appropriate insulation.

- Exhaust piping should be composed of parts, connected by flanges with gaskets, for easy disassembling and grant maximum tightness.
- Exhaust piping should be connected to engine by a flex that should absorb dilatation and separate fix part from engine piping.
- Exhaust piping should not weigh on engine manifold.

DANGER

Engine exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, harmful to health and in large quantities can cause intoxication or death.



BATTERY



The starter battery is supplied already charged and ready for use. Before starting the gen-set connect the cable + (positive) to the pole + of the battery, by properly tightening the clamp.

If the generator is supplied with the battery disconnect switch, place the switch in the ON position before starting the engine, in this case the battery cables are already tightened.



Do not turn the battery disconnect switch to OFF immediately after turning off the engine, it is necessary to allow the engine ECUs to memorize the operating data and disable any

systems.

Allow 90 seconds to pass before turning the switch OFF.

DO NOT OPEN THE BATTERY



LUBRIFICANT

- It is dangerous to fill the engine with too much oil because its combustion can cause a sudden increase in the rotation speed
- Use only the recommended oil to ensure adequate protection, efficiency and service life of the engine.
- The use of lubricants other than recommended may shorten the engine life.
- Viscosity must be appropriate to the ambient temperature to which the engine is to be exposed.

On all engines compliant with Stage-V emission regulation (engines with DPF device), the oil to use must comply with the specifications:

SPECIFICATIONS	API	CJ-4 Low S.A.P.S
	ACEA	E6 Low S.A.P.S.

Low S.A.P.S. technology (oil with low Sulfated Ash, Phosphorus, Sulfur content) keeps catalyst in good working conditions. The presence of sulfated ash, phosphorus and sulfur causes with time the catalyst clogging and its consequent inefficiency. (NOTA : Do NOT use fuel with sulphur content above 15ppm.

SAE OIL CLASSIFICATION

In the SAE classification, oils are identified according to viscosity without considering any other qualitative characteristic.

The code is composed of two numbers, which indicate, and must correspond to, the ambient temperature in which the engine operates, the first number refers to the viscosity when cold, for use during winter (" W "), while the second number is for viscosity at high temperatures.

VISCOSITY	SAE	10w-30 (-25°C ÷ +40°C) 10w-40 (-25°C ÷ +50°C) 5w-30 (-30°C ÷ +40°C) 0w-40 (-40°C ÷ +50°C)
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REFUELLING AND CONTROL

Carry out refuelling and controls with engine at level position.

1. Remove the oil-fill tap
2. Pour oil and replace the tap
3. Check the oil level using the dipstick, the oil level must be comprised between the minimum and maximum indicators.



ATTENTION

Prolonged skin contact with the exhausted engine oil can cause cancer of the skin.

If contact with oil cannot be avoided, thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water as soon as possible.



FUEL

Stage V certified Engines

Those engines are designed for fuels in accordance with EN 590 and ASTM D975 for a cetane number of at least 45. Since those engines are equipped with exhaust gas after-treatment such as Diesel Oxidation Catalyst (DOC), Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF), Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), they may only be operated with sulfur-free diesel fuels:

- EN 590
- DIN 5168
- ASTM D975 Grade 2-D S15,
- ASTM D975 Grade 1-D S15

Otherwise, compliance with the emission requirements and durability are not guaranteed.

Use of other types of fuel could damage the engine. Do not use dirty diesel fuel or mixtures of diesel fuel and water since this will cause serious engine faults.

Any failures resulting from the use of fuels other than recommended will not be warranted.

Warning

Clean fuel prevents the fuel injectors from clogging.

Never store diesel fuel in galvanized containers (i.e. coated with zinc). Diesel fuel and the galvanized coating react chemically to each other, producing flaking that quickly clogs filters or causes fuel pump and/or injector failure.

Other fuels

Consult the engine manual for the use of other types of fuels such as:

- Fuel for low temperatures
- Biodiesel fuel
- Synthetic fuels
- Non-road fuels
- Jet Fuels

Refuelling

Do not fill the tank completely; leave a space of approx. 10mm between the fuel level and the wall of the tank to allow for expansion



ATTENTION



Stop engine when fueling. Do not smoke or use open flames during refuelling operations, in order to avoid explosions or fire hazards.



Fuel fumes are highly toxic; carry out operations outdoors only, or in a well-ventilated environment. Avoid accidentally spilling fuel. Clean any eventual leaks before starting up motor.





COOLING LIQUID

A mixture of 50% demineralized water and 50% low silicate ethylene glycol based coolant liquid must be used. Use a coolant free of: silicates, phosphates, borates, nitrites and amines.

The following ethylene-glycol based engine coolant may be used:

- OAT (Organic Acid Technology) Low Silicate: ASTM D-3306 D-6210
- HOAT (Hybrid Organic Acid Technology) Low Silicate: ASTM D-3306 D-6210

Important

Do not mix OAT and HOAT based coolant. Never use automotive-type coolants. These coolants do not contain the correct additives to protect heavy – duty diesel engines.

OAT coolants are maintenance free up to 6 years or 6000hrs of operation, provided that the cooling system is topped up using the same type of coolant. Do not mix different coolant types. Test the coolant condition annually with coolant test strips. HOAT are not all maintenance free and it is recommended to have SCA (Supplemental Coolant Additives) added at the first maintenance interval.

ATTENTION

The engine cooling system is originally filled with OAT coolant : **ENI ANTIFREEZE SPEZIAL**. During the engine life it is strongly recommended to use the same coolant type. This is because a coolant change would require a careful cleaning of the cooling system, which is not an easy job. A lack in tacking these precautions would result in the mix of different additives used in different coolants which would originate gelatinous substances capable of obstructing the cooling system

Refuelling

1. Remove the tap and pour the liquid coolant into the radiator
2. Top liquid up until the pipes inside the radiator are covered by about 5 mm.
3. Do not overfill the radiator, but leave room for the coolant to expand.
4. For engines equipped with expansion tank, pour in fluid until reaching the max level mark.
5. Replace the tap, ensuring it is perfectly closed.

After refilling operations, allow the engine to run for a brief time and check the level, as it may have diminished due to air bubbles present in the cooling circuit; restore the level with water.



ATTENTION



Do not remove the radiator tap with the motor in operation or still hot, as the liquid coolant may spurt out and cause serious burns. Remove the tap very carefully.



AIR FILTER

Check that the dry air filter is correctly installed and that there are no leaks around the filter which could lead to infiltrations of non-filtered air to the inside of the motor.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS



ATTENTION



A qualified electrician should carry out electrical connections according to the norms in force.

The electrical connection to the User system is a very important operation: safety and good operation of the genset and User system depend on a correct electrical connection.

Before supplying User system always check:

- that wires connecting gen-set to the user plant are suitable to the supplied voltage and are in accordance to the applicable rules;
- wire type, section and length have been calculated considering environment conditions and in force norms;
- ground is functioning correctly: earth fault relay device works only if this connection is operating;
- that direction of the phases corresponds to the user plant phase rotation, and none of the phases has been accidentally connected to neutral.

EARTHING KIT WITHOUT GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTER

The protection against electric shock from contact indirect is ensured by the “electrical separation” with equipotential bonding between all the exposed conductive parts of the generating set.

The generating set is **NOT** equipped with a earth leakage circuit breaker because its windings are not connected to ground, hence the machine should **NOT** be intentionally connected to a grounding circuit.

The limitation of the extension of the electric circuit is very important for safety, do not power supply to electric plants with a length greater than 200 meters.

It is important that the power cords of the equipment are equipped with the protective conductor, yellow-green cable, in order to ensure the connection between the exposed conductive parts of the generating set and the equipment; this provision does not apply to the class II equipment (double insulation or reinforced insulation) recognizable by the symbol .

The cables must be suitable environment in which it operates. It should be noted that with temperatures below 5°C PVC cables become stiff and PVC insulation tends to cut to the first fold.

The protection by electrical separation is **NOT** suitable if the machine is destined to supply power complex plants or located in special environments with greater risk of electric shock.

In these cases it is necessary to adopt security measures electricity provided by law.

For EXAMPLE, you can install a GFI (Ground Fault Interrupter or Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker) high sensitivity 30mA, and grounding the Neutral of the generating set: this operation must be performed by a qualified electrician or at a authorized service provider.

The grounding of the generating set is now mandatory to ensure protection against indirect contact by means of the GFI.

Connect the generating set to an earthing system via a cable certain efficiency using the ground terminal (12) on the machine.

EARTHING KIT WITH GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTER

The grounding connection to an earthed installation **is obligatory** for all models equipped with a differential switch (circuit breaker). In these groups the generator star point is generally connected to the machine’s earthing; by employing the TN or TT distribution system, the differential switch guarantees protection against indirect contacts.

In the case of powering complex installations requiring or employing additional electrical protection devices, the coordination between the protection devices must be verified.

For the grounding connection, use the terminal (12); comply to local and/or current regulations in force for electrical installations and safety

EARTHING KIT WITH ISOMETER

Machines equipped with insulation resistance monitor allow intentionally not to connect the ground terminal PE (12) to an earthing system.

Located on the front of the machine the insulation resistance monitor has the function of continuously monitoring the ground insulation of live parts.

If the insulation resistance falls below the pre-set fault value, the insulation resistance monitor will interrupt the supply of the connected equipment.

It is important that the power cords of the devices are provided with the green-yellow circuit protective conductor, so as to ensure the bonding among all the grounds of the equipment and the ground of the machine; the latter provision does not apply to equipment with double insulation or reinforced insulation.

NOTE: it is possible to connect the PE terminal (12) to an own ground connection. In this case an IT earthing system is accomplished, this means with the active parts isolated from earth and the equipment cases grounded.

In this case, the insulation resistance monitor checks the insulation resistance of the active parts both towards case and ground, for example, the insulation towards ground of the power cables.



Check daily



NOTE

Do not alter the primary conditions of regulation and do not touch the sealed parts.



The engine is started and stopped by acting directly on the IL-4 AMF 9 controller
Consult the controller manual for a complete knowledge of its characteristics and performance.

START

- 1) Make sure that the machine main switch is open (lever facing down), in order to ensure starting of the engine without loads inserted.
- 2) Press the START button to initiate the start up sequence of the generator. The START button only works in MAN mode.



- 3) The engine starts up at its operating speed. After start-up, allow the engine to run for a few minutes before powering on the utilities. See table

TEMPERATURE	TIME
≤ - 20° C	5'
- 20° C / - 10° C	2'
- 10° C / - 5° C	1'
≥ - 5° C	20"

- 4) Starting at low temperatures.
The engine has good starting up to temperatures of -10° C. For starting and use at lower temperatures please see the engine manual or contact our Technical Assistance Center.

STOP

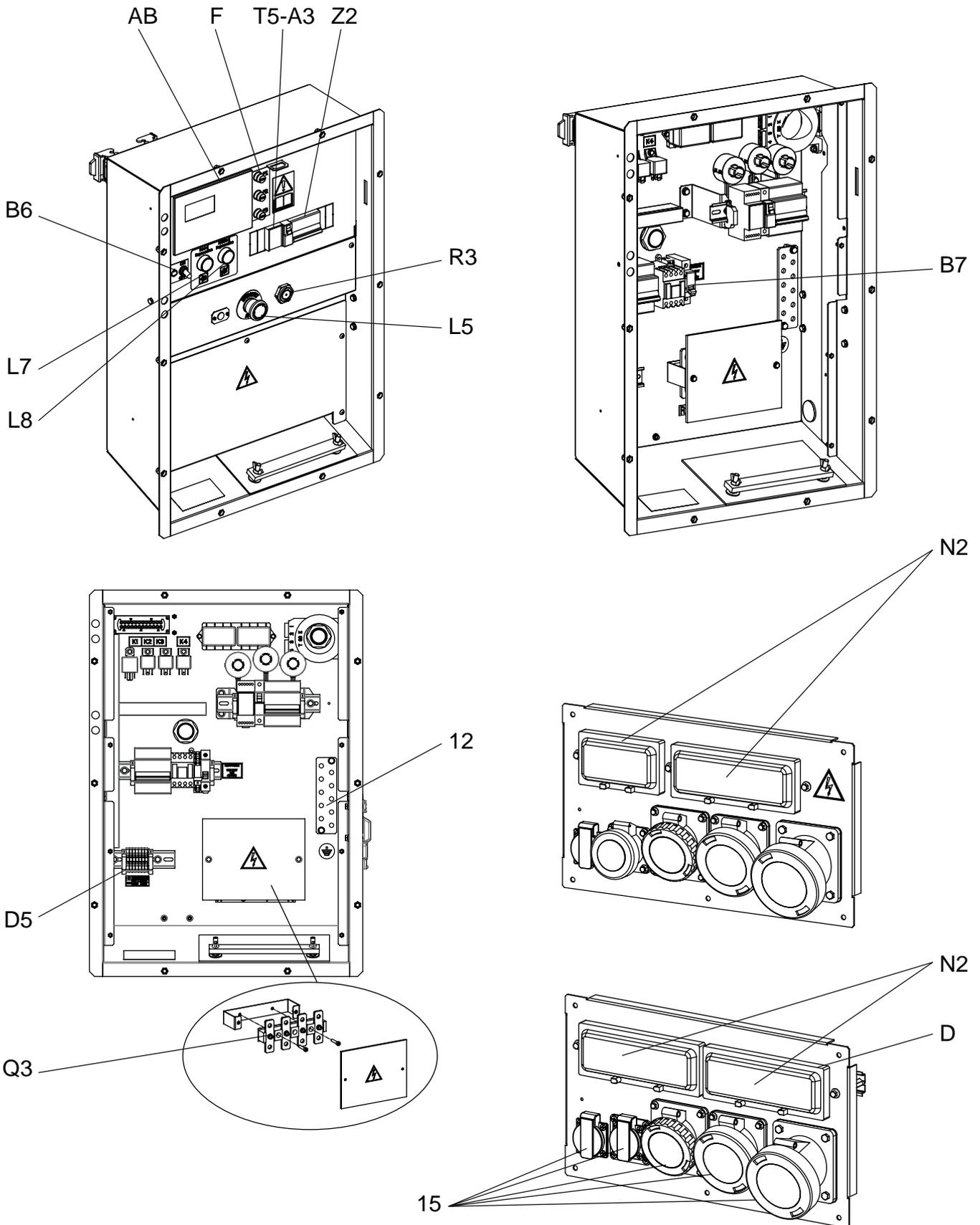
- For shutdown under normal conditions, proceed as follows:
- 1) stop the power source, turning off the connected equipment, if they do not have a power switch, open the machine main switch (lever facing down).
 - 2) Press the STOP button to start the generator set stop sequence. The engine stops at the end of cooling cycle. A second press of the STOP button interrupts the cooling cycle and stops the engine immediately. The STOP button works only in MAN mode



Emergency stop

For an emergency stop, press the emergency button (L5). To reset the button, turn it clockwise.





Pos.	Description	Function
AB	Generator control unit IL4-AMF9	Control board of the genset. Starting and stopping the generator. Generator alarm management. Display of: alarms, measurements, operational messages.
B6	Controller power switch	Controller power on/off switch.
L7	Forced Regeneration Button	Starts the PDF forced regeneration process
L8	Inhibition Regeneration Button	It inhibits the PDF forced regeneration process
L5	Emergency stop button	To be pushed in case of danger. Immediate stop of the gen-set.
R3	Siren	Gen-set acoustic alarm.
B7	Service switch	Switch reserved for service ATTENTION if closed with the engine running, it prevents the engine from stopping
Z2	Thermal-magnetic circuit breaker	"General switch for the gen-set. It protects both gen-set and related electrical circuit from over current / short circuit."
T5	Earth leakage relay Only for UE version	Protection device against indirect contact for TN systems (GE neutral to ground). It opens the general circuit breaker, thereby interrupting the power supply to the electrical system. The generator stop. The regulations on the GFI must be performed by qualified personnel.
A3	Insulation monitoring Only for DGUV version	Protection device against indirect contact for IT systems (GE neutral not to ground). It opens the general circuit breaker when the isolation resistance falls below the selected threshold, thereby interrupting the power supply to the electrical system. The regulations on the RCM must be performed by qualified personnel.
F	Fuse	Auxiliary circuits protection
Q3	Output power terminals	Terminal output for load connection.
12	Earth terminal	Ground connection point for gen-set.
D5	Auxiliary terminal block	Connection of signals and auxiliary controls
15	A.C. socket	AUX sockets for load connection.
D	Ground Fault Interrupter Only for DGUV version	GFI 300mA – B type for 400V / 63A socket
N2	G.F.I. and circuit breaker	Protection of loads connected to a.c. power sockets 30 mA - Type A for EU version - Type B for DGUV version

Generating sets with engines complying with the STAGE V (5) exhaust gas standard require special devices to reduce emissions of pollutants in the exhaust gas.

Depending on engine power, the aftertreatment system includes the following devices:

- Engines with a power rating of 19 to 56 kW: DOC (catalytic) and DPF (particulate filter)
- Engines with a power rating of over 56 kW: DOC (catalytic), DPF (particulate filter) and SCR (SCR catalytic - Selective Catalytic Reduction).

DPF PARTICULATE FILTER REGENERATION

Regeneration is the term used to describe the cleaning of the DPF. During this process, the particulate matter undergoes further oxidation inside the DPF itself. The temperature of the exhaust gas inside the DPF exceeds 600 °C, burning the particulate matter. The table below describes the level of particulate matter accumulation, the relationship with the warning lights that will illuminate on the panel, the engine performance limits and any required operator intervention.

SOOT LEVEL	WARNING LAMP	ENGINE DE-RATE	OPERATOR POSSIBLE ACTION	OPERATING CONDITIONS
LEVEL 0 0 – 30%		No engine de-rate	No action	No condition
LEVEL 1 30 – 80%				
LEVEL 2 80 – 90%				
LEVEL 3 90 – 100%	 	No engine de-rate	Forced Regeneration is Necessary	To be able to perform forced regeneration, the following conditions must be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coolant temperature 60°C • Do not switch the engine off • No load applied to the engine
LEVEL 4 100 – 110%	 	Engine de-rate	Forced Regeneration is Necessary	To be able to perform forced regeneration, the following conditions must be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coolant temperature 60°C • Do not switch the engine off • No load applied to the engine
LEVEL 5 > 110%	 	Strong engine de-rate	Contact an authorized Kohler workshop. Service Regeneration required	Regeneration via Kohler software

ENGLISH

ENGLISH



DPF REGENERATION STRATEGIES

REGENERATION	SOOT LEVEL	REGENERATION PROCESSES
Automatic Regeneration	Level 0 (0 – 30%) Level 1 (30 – 80%) Level 2 (80 – 90%)	<p>PASSIVE REGENERATION A natural and continuous cleaning process. It occurs during normal engine operating conditions. Passive regeneration does not impact machine operation or require operator involvement (250-500 °C)</p> <p>PASSIVE ASSISTED REGENERATION Passive regeneration can be induced by intervening on air intake throttle (ETB) to increase the exhaust gas temperatures (EGT) without impacting on productivity and fuel consumption (250-500 °C) By intervening on the air intake throttle the combustion air flow decreases, therefore the exhaust gas temperatures increase without increasing the fuel delivery, that means no increment of the fuel consumption</p> <p>ACTIVE REGENERATION PROCESS Active regeneration cleaning occurs only when passive regeneration is not possible based on temperature, load and speed. This requires post-injecting fuel thus elevating exhaust temperatures to clean the filter. It serves as a backup process (500-650 °C). By post-injecting fuel the exhaust gas temperatures increase but that means the fuel consumption increases. Higher temperature requires a safer environment.</p>
Manual Regeneration	Level 3 (90 – 100%) Level 4 (100 – 110%)	<p>FORCED REGENERATION PROCESS If passive and active regeneration attempts have failed and, as a result, exhaust gas back-pressure has become excessive, the machine will soon go in "limp mode". When this happens the only option left is a forced regeneration managed by the operator/machine. Oil and fuel consumptions increase. Duty cycle interrupted</p>
Service Regeneration	Level 5 (>110%)	<p>SERVICE REGENERATION PROCESS Carried out during service activity by means of a service tool.</p>

ENGLISH

ENGLISH

AUTOMATIC REGENERATION

The automatic regeneration of the DPF does not require any intervention by the operator, on the gen-set controller the after-treatment icon screen may appear with activation of the "High exhaust system temperature warning light" in case of active regeneration.



MANUAL REGENERATION

When the DPF clogging level reaches a certain threshold, as indicated in the DPF REGENERATION STRATEGIES table, the system requests the execution of forced regeneration. The request is indicated by the activation of the "ATT filter warning light" and the "High exhaust system temperature warning light".



As soon as it is possible to interrupt the work session, disconnect the load connected to the gen.set or open the machine main switch, leave the engine running until regeneration is complete.

The time required for cleaning the DPF depends on the degree of clogging, the ambient temperature and the temperature of the exhaust gases.

DANGER

During DPF regeneration operations, the temperature of the gases themselves is high enough to cause burns, fire or melt materials.

Avoid potential fire and explosion hazards from flammable materials or vapours in the vicinity of the exhaust.

Keep the exhaust outlet away from people or anything that can melt, burn or explode.

- Before starting the DPF regeneration procedure, make sure that there are no people, animals or flammable material in the vicinity and that the place is well ventilated.
- Keep the machine away from people, animals or structures that may be damaged by the heat of the exhaust gases.
- Carefully check the machine and the surrounding area for glowing residue during and after DPF regeneration.

ATTENTION

DO NOT OPEN THE MAIN SWITCH OF THE MACHINE (Z2) DURING THE REGENERATION PROCESSES.

FORCED REGENERATION ACTIVATION PROCEDURE

1. Ensure that the genset is in a well-ventilated outdoor location.
2. If the fuel level indicator shows a low level, refuel the genset so that the regeneration process is complete.
3. Disconnect all connected loads, the genset should run no load.
4. Press and hold the Forced Regeneration button for at least 3 seconds until the procedure starts.
5. The regeneration process will start if all requirements are met, in particular the temperature of the coolant must be above 60°C.
6. The system will inform the operator when the regeneration process is finished.
7. At any time it is possible to interrupt the process by pressing the Regeneration Inhibit button or by switching off the engine.



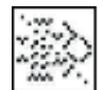
Warnings

- Forced regeneration should only be carried out if requested by the ECU when the "ATT filter warning light" illuminates. (from level 3 to 5 particulate accumulation).
- DO NOT perform forced regenerations if NOT requested by the ECU (from Level 0 - 2 particle accumulation).
- Repeated forced regenerations cause severe fuel contamination of the engine oil.
- If the regeneration inhibit function is abused, the level of particulate accumulation will quickly increase.
- It is necessary to change the oil and engine oil filter with every forced regeneration by KOHLER software (Particulate accumulation of Level 5).
- The permissible fuel contamination in the engine oil is 3% MAX.
- DO NOT operate any controls during the regeneration process.

Regeneration inhibit button

If the power unit is used in a situation that is not suitable for the high temperatures reached by the exhaust gases during regeneration (e.g. working in areas with dry brushwood), the system can be temporarily disabled. To disable DPF regeneration, proceed as follows:

1. Press and hold the Regeneration Inhibit button for at least 3 seconds to disable the Automatic regeneration.
2. The disabling is indicated by the activation of the "Regeneration inhibition light".
3. Once suitable conditions are restored, press the Regeneration Inhibit Button again to resume Auto Regeneration. The "Regeneration Inhibit Indicator Light" will change its status to inactive



Warnings:

- The regeneration inhibit command is ignored by the system if there is a request for manual regeneration (forced or service)
- If the operator continues to operate the machine without allowing Automatic regeneration, the system activates the forced regeneration process with a possible reduction of engine power.
- Be sure to reactivate "Automatic" regeneration as soon as possible to avoid unnecessary formation of particulate matter or soot in the DPF.
- DPF regeneration automatically returns to 'Automatic' mode after each ignition.

Dummy load

The genset is equipped with a resistive bank located in front of the radiator that allows the system to correctly perform all regeneration processes, regardless of the electrical consumers connected to the genset.

The activation of the dummy load is automatically controlled by the genset controller, which continuously compares the regeneration signal from the engine with the electrical power supplied by the generator, determining whether or not the dummy load is activated. No operation is required of the operator to manage the dummy load.



DPF maintenance

The particulate filter is designed to retain the residual ash generated during diesel combustion. This filter is capable of operating for many hours without maintenance.

At some point, the particle filter will require professional maintenance to remove the accumulated residue. The exact number of hours of operation before maintenance is required will vary depending on the engine power category, duty cycle, operating conditions, and accumulated ash content. In any case, the removal and disposal of the ashes contained in the DPF must only be carried out by specialised personnel.

Warning:

DO NOT attempt in any way to remove the ashes using water or other chemicals. Failure to follow the approved methods of ash removal may damage the DPF, and may invalidate the warranty.

Note:

Proper treatment is required for an exhaust gas filter that has reached the end of its useful life, as ashes or catalyst substances in the device may be classified as hazardous waste under applicable local laws or regulations.

DISPLAYING THE AFTER-TREATMENT STATUS

The gen- set's controller provides information on the after-treatment system installed on the generator engine by the functions:

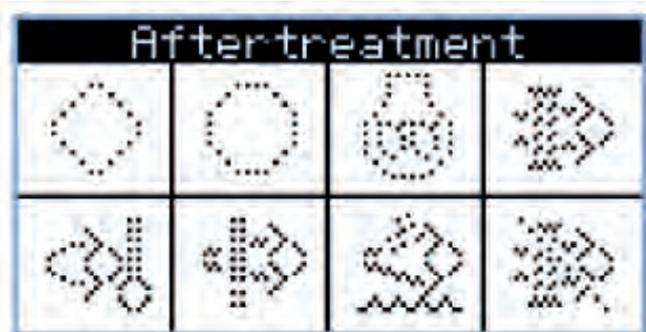
- display of universal lamps (icons)
- display of analogue and binary values
- control of the aftertreatment regeneration function by command transmission to the ECU

After-treatment screen

The after-treatment screen is displayed automatically once one of the selected lamps turns on or changes state. Deactivating the lamp will not trigger the screen display.

The screen is then shown until the operator switches to another screen. The alarm list screen has a lower priority, so even if a new alarm appears, the After-treatment screen is still displayed.

To avoid displaying a blank screen, inactive lamps are represented by 'dotted' icons, if no lamps are active the screen shows all dotted icons. See examples below:



Universal lamps (icons)

Universal lamp icons are shown on the After-Treatment screen. Depending on the specific value read in a specific facility with a specific SPN, each lamp icon is:
 shown - hidden - slow flashing (1 Hz) - fast flashing (2 Hz)

Note: The flashing lamp icon is defined as the display of the active lamp icon and the inverted active lamp icon in the required frequency.

LAMP NAME	ACTIVE ICON	INACTIVE ICON	ALARM	OUTPUT (LBO)
Yellow warning lamp			AHI ECU Yellow lamp	ECU YELLOW LAMP
This alarm is activated when ECU send information that ECU Yellow lamp is activated. LBO ALARM is not activated, after deactivation of lamp, alarm automatically disappears.				
This output is active when the ECU sends an active "yellow lamp" flag, i.e. it has detected a non-critical malfunction. This flag is taken from the DM1 frame on standard J1939 ECUs. Some ECUs provide this flag in their own proprietary frames and some do not provide the flag at all.				
Red stop lamp			AHI ECU Red lamp	ECU RED LAMP
This alarm is activated when ECU send information that ECU Red lamp is activated. LBO ALARM is not activated, after deactivation of lamp, alarm automatically disappears.				
This output is active when the ECU sends an active "red lamp" flag, i.e. it has detected a critical malfunction and the engine should not be operated until a service check is performed. This flag is taken from the DM1 frame on standard J1939 ECUs. Some ECUs provide this flag in their own proprietary frames and some do not provide the flag at all.				
Engine wait to start lamp			AHI ECU Wait to start	ECU WAIT TO START
This alarm is activated when ECU send information that ECU Wait To Start lamp is activated. LBO ALARM is not activated, after deactivation of lamp, alarm automatically disappears.				
This output is active when ECU Wait To Start Lamp is active.				
ATT filter lamp			AHI ATT Filter Lamp	ATT FILTER LAMP
This alarm is activated when ECU send information that ECU ATT Filter Lamp is activated. LBO ALARM is not activated, after deactivation of lamp, alarm automatically disappears.				
This output is active when ATT Filter Lamp is active.				
Exhaust system high temperature lamp			AHI ATT HEST Lamp	ATT HEST LAMP
This alarm is activated when ECU send information that ECU ATT Hest Lamp is activated. LBO ALARM is not activated, after deactivation of lamp, alarm automatically disappears.				
This output is closed if ECU send signal HEST Lamp. If ECU stop send HEST LAMP signal binary input will be opened without no matter if alarms in alarmlist are confirmed or not.				
SCR error lamp			AHI ATT SCR Error Lamp	ATT SCR ERROR LAMP
This alarm is activated when ECU send information that ECU ATT SCR Error Lamp is activated. LBO ALARM is not activated, after deactivation of lamp, alarm automatically disappears.				
This output is active when ATT SCR Error Lamp is active.				
DEF low level lamp			AHI ATT DEF Level Lamp	ATT DEF LEVEL LAMP
This alarm is activated when ECU send information that ECU ATT DEF Level Lamp is activated. LBO ALARM is not activated, after deactivation of lamp, alarm automatically disappears.				
This output is active when ATT DEF Level Lamp is active.				
Regeneration inhibit lamp			AHI ATT Inhibited Lamp	ATT INHIBITED LAMP
This alarm is activated when ECU send information that ECU ATT Inhibited Lamp is activated. LBO ALARM is not activated, after deactivation of lamp, alarm automatically disappears.				
This output is active when ATT Inhibited Lamp is active.				



WARNING

It is absolutely forbidden to connect the unit to the public mains and/or another electrical power source .



Access forbidden to area adjacent to electricity-generating group for all non-authorized personnel.



WARNING

For the canopy generator sets provided with doors, the following instruction shall be observed. During the normal operation, the doors of the engine compartment and/or the electrical box shall be kept closed, locked up if possible, as they must be considered in all respects as protection barriers. The access to the internal parts shall occur for maintenance purposes only, by qualified personnel and, in any case, when the engine is stopped.

The electricity-generating groups are to be considered electrical energy producing stations. The dangers of electrical energy must be considered together with those related to the presence of chemical substances (fuels, oils, etc.), rotating parts and waste products (fumes, discharge gases, heat, etc.).

GENERATION IN AC (ALTERNATING CURRENT)

Before each work session check the efficiency of the ground connection for the electricity-generating group if the distribution system adopted requires it, such as, for example, the TT and TN systems.

Check that the electrical specifications for the units to be powered - voltage, power, frequency - are compatible with those of the generator. Values that are too high or too low for voltage and frequency can damage electrical equipment irreparably. In some cases, for the powering of three-phase loads, it is necessary to ensure that the cyclic direction of the phases corresponds to the installation's requirements.

Connect the electric devices to be powered to the AC sockets, using suitable plugs and cables in prime condition.

Before starting up the group, make certain no dangerous situations exist on the installation to be powered. Check that the thermal-magnetic switch (Z2) is in the OFF position (input lever in downward position).

Start up the electricity-generating group, positioning the thermal-magnetic switch (Z2) and differential switch (D) to ON (input lever in upward position). Before powering on the utilities, check that the voltmeter (N) and frequency meter (E2) indicate nominal values; in addition, check on the voltmeter change-over switch (H2) (where it is assembled) that the three line voltages are the same. In the absence of a load, the values for voltage and frequency can be greater than their nominal values. See sections on VOLTAGE and FREQUENCY.

OPERATING CONDITIONS

POWER

The electrical power expressed in kVA on an electricity-generating group is the available output power to the reference environmental conditions and nominal values for: voltage, frequency, power factors (cos φ). There are various types of power: PRIME POWER (PRP), STAND-BY POWER established by ISO 8528-1 and 3046/1 Norms, and their definitions are listed in the manual's TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS page.

During the use of the electricity-generating group **NEVER EXCEED** the power indications, paying careful attention when several loads are powered simultaneously.

VOLTAGE

GENERATORS WITH COMPOUND SETTING (THREEPHASE)

GENERATORS WITH CONDENSER SETTING (SINGLEPHASE)

In these types of generators, the no-load voltage is generally greater than 3–5% with respect to its nominal value; f.e. for nominal voltage, threephase 400Vac or singlephase 230Vac, the no-load voltage can be comprised between 410-420V (threephase) and 235-245V (singlephase). The precision of the load voltage is maintained within ±5% with balanced loads and with a rotation speed variation of 4%. Particularly, with resistive loads (cos φ = 1), a voltage over-elevation occurs which, with the machine cold and at full load, can even attain +10 %, a value which in any case is halved after the first 10-15 minutes of operation.

The insertion and release of the full load, under constant rotation speed, provokes a transitory voltage variation that is less than 10%; the voltage returns to its nominal value within 0.1 seconds.

GENERATORS WITH ELECTRONIC SETTING (A.V.R.)

In these types of generators, the voltage precision is maintained within ±1,5%, with speed variations comprised from -10% to +30%, and with balanced loads. The voltage is the same both with no-load and with load; the insertion and release of the full load provokes a transitory voltage variation that is less than 15%; the voltage returns to its nominal value within 0.2–0.3 seconds.

FREQUENCY

The frequency is a parameter that is directly dependent on the motor's rotation speed. Depending on the type of alternator, 2 or 4 pole, we will have a frequency of 50/60 Hz with a rotation speed of 3000/3600 or 1500/1800 revolutions per minute.



The frequency, and therefore the number of motor revolutions, is maintained constant by the motor's speed regulation system. Generally, this regulator is of a mechanical type and presents a droop from no-load to nominal load which is less than 5 % (static or droop), while under static conditions precision is maintained within $\pm 1\%$. Therefore, for generators at 50Hz the no-load frequency can be 52–52.5 Hz, while for generators at 60Hz the no-load frequency can be 62.5-63Hz.

In some motors or for special requirements the speed regulator is electronic; in these cases, precision under static operating conditions attains $\pm 0.25\%$, and the frequency is maintained constant in operation from no-load to load (isochronal operation).

POWER FACTOR - COS φ

The power factor is a value which depends on the load's electrical specifications; it indicates the ratio between the Active Power (kW) and Apparent Power (kVA). The apparent power is the total power necessary for the load, achieved from the sum of the active power supplied by the motor (after the alternator has transformed the mechanical power into electrical power), and the Reactive Power (kVAR) supplied by the alternator. The nominal value for the power factor is $\cos \varphi = 0,8$; for different values comprised between 0.8 and 1 it is important during usage not to exceed the declared active power (kW), so as to not overload the electricity-generating group motor; the apparent power (kVA) will diminish proportionally to the increase of $\cos \varphi$. For $\cos \varphi$ values of less than 0.8 the alternator must be downgraded, since at equal apparent power the alternator should supply a greater reactive power. For reduction coefficients, contact the Technical Service Department.

START-UP OF ASYNCHRONOUS MOTORS

The start-up of asynchronous motors from an electricity-generating group can prove critical because of high start-up currents the asynchronous motor requires (I start-up = up to 8 times the nominal current I_n). The start-up current must not exceed the alternator's admissible overload current for brief periods, generally in the order of 250–300% for 10–15 seconds. To avoid a group oversize, we recommend following these precautionary measures:

- in the case of a start-up of several motors, subdivide the motors into groups and set up their start-up at intervals of 30–60 seconds.
- when the operating machine coupled to the motor allows it, see to a start-up with reduced voltage, star point/triangle start-up or with autotransformer, or use a soft-start system.

In all cases, when the user circuit requires the start-up of an asynchronous motor, it is necessary to check that there are no utilities inserted into the installation, which in the case of a voltage droop can cause more or less serious disservices (opening of contact points, temporary lack of power to control and command systems, etc.).

SINGLE-PHASE LOADS

Power to monophasic utilities by means of three-phase generators requires some operating limitations.

- In single-phase operation, the declared voltage tolerance can no longer be maintained by the regulator (compound or electronic regulator), since the system becomes highly unbalanced. **The voltage variation on the phases not affected by the power can prove dangerous; we recommend sectioning the other loads eventually connected.**
- The maximum power which can be drawn between Neutral and Phase (start connection) is generally 1/3 of the nominal three-phase power; some types of alternators even allow for 40%. Between two Phases (triangle connection) the maximum power cannot exceed 2/3 of the declared three-phase power.
- In electricity-generating groups equipped with monophasic sockets, use these sockets for connecting the loads. In other cases, always use the "R" phase and Neutral.

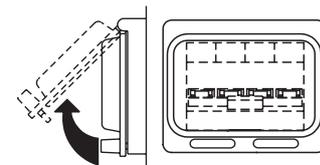
ELECTRIC PROTECTIONS

THERMAL-MAGNETIC SWITCH

The electricity-generating group is protected against short-circuits and against overloads by a thermal-magnetic switch (Z2) situated upstream from the installation. Operating currents, both thermic and magnetic, can be fixed or adjustable in relation to the switch model.

In models with adjustable operating current **do not modify** the settings, since doing so can compromise the installation's protection or the electricity-generating group's output characteristics. For eventual variations, contact our Technical Service Department.

The intervention of the protection feature against overloads is not instantaneous, but follows a current overload/time outline; the greater the overload the less the intervention. Furthermore, keep in mind that the nominal operating current refers to an operating temperature of 30°C, so that each variation of 10°C roughly corresponds to a variation of 5% on the value of nominal current.



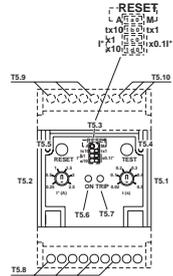
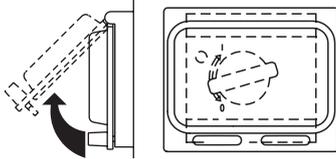
In case of an intervention on the part of the thermal magnetic protection device, check that the total absorption does not exceed the electricity-generating group's nominal current.



DIFFERENTIAL SWITCH

The differential switch or differential relay guarantee protection against indirect contacts due to malfunction currents towards the ground. When the device detects a malfunction current that is higher than the nominal current or the set current, it intervenes by cutting off power to the circuit connected.

In the case of an intervention by the differential switch, check that there are no sheathing defects in the installation: connection



cables, sockets and plugs, utilities connected.

Before each work session, check the operation of the differential protection device by pressing the test key. The electricity-generating group must be in operation, and the lever on the differential switch must be in the ON position.

THERMIC PROTECTION

Generally present to protect against overloads on an individual power socket c.a.

When the nominal operating current has been exceeded, the protection device intervenes by cutting off power to the socket. The intervention of the protection device against overloads is not instantaneous, but follows a current overload/time outline; the greater the overload the less the intervention.

In case of an intervention, check that the current absorbed by the load does not exceed the protection's nominal operating current. Allow the protection to cool off for a few minutes before resetting by pressing the central pole.



ATTENTION

Do not keep the central pole on the thermic protection forcefully pressed to prevent its intervention.

USAGE WITH EAS AUTOMATIC START-UP PANEL

The electricity-generating group in combination with the EAS automatic start-up panel forms a unit for distributing electrical energy within a few seconds of a power failure from the commercial electrical power line.

Below is some general operating information; refer to the automatic panel's specific manual for details on installation, command, control and signalling operations.

- Perform connections on the installation in safety conditions. Position the automatic panel in RESET or LOCKED mode.
- Carry out the first start-up in MANUAL mode. Check that the generator's LOCAL START / REMOTE START switch (I6) is in the REMOTE position. Check that the generator switches are enabled (input lever in upward position). Position the EAS panel in manual mode by pressing MAN. key, and only after having checked that there are no dangerous situations, press the START key to start the electricity-generating group.
- During the operation of the generator, all controls and signals from both the automatic panel and group are enabled; it is therefore possible to control its operation from both positions.

In case of an alarm with a shutdown of the motor (low pressure, high temperature, etc.), the automatic panel will indicate the malfunction that has caused the stoppage, while the generator's front panel will be disabled and will no longer supply any information.





NOTE

THE SETTING MODIFICATIONS OF GFI ARE EXECUTED BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL. IN CASE, CONTACT AFTER SALES SUPPORT.
BEFORE USING THE MACHINE CHECK THE ON WARNING LAMP LIGHTING.

The relay allows to select the tripping current value so as to keep values of contact voltage of the limits indicated by the electrical security norms.

These adjustments allow to perform a tripping selectivity or either current or delay when more relays are located along the same line in protection of the different starting signals.

EXCLUDING THE G.F.I.

it is possible to put off GFI supply so to be able to operate in the control panel.

BEWARE: this operation is allowed only under the responsibility of personnel able to activate different solutions to ensure electrical protection of the system powered by the gen-set.

USE OF THE DER3 / 0D MODEL (MOSA SET UP)

- 1) Manual reset
- 2) Regulation of intervention time: INST (instantaneous)
- 3) Regulation of fault current: 30 mA
- 4) Output relay: N.De

The GFI is equipped with 2 tests, 1 of which is effected automatically by the instrument:

1. manual test (trial push button)
2. automatic test of the toroid/relay connection and of the release coil.

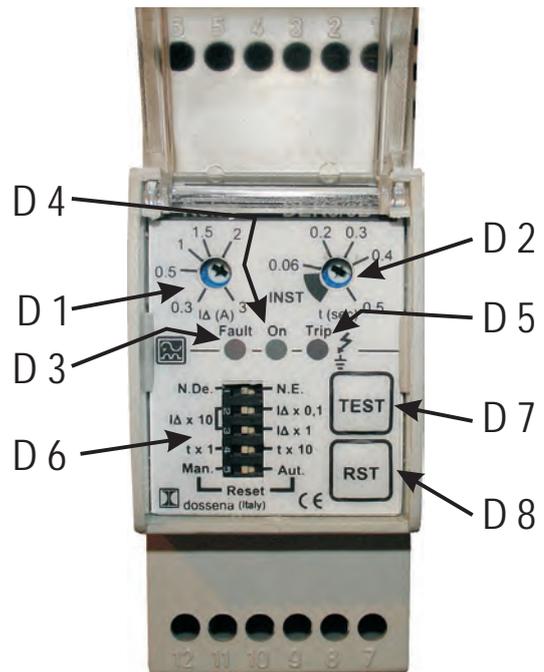
It is able to work correctly even in presence of harmonic distortion or anyway with very disturbed signals.

In case the internal temperature goes over the threshold for a good functioning, the Fault led will twinkle.

Its interruption due to a fault of the toroid (break of the connection wire) or a fault in the internal circuits brings to the automatic intervention of the protection

LEGEND:

- D1 Potentiometer for earthing fault current regulation
- D2 Potentiometer for intervention time regulation
- D3 Multifunction led for indication of: internal electronics fault / internal temperature out of range/ t(s) centred correctly.
- D4 Led indicating presence of feeding
- D5 Led indicating intervention of GFI relay
- D6 Micro-switches for setting up of the instrument
- D7 Trial push-button
- D8 Push-button for the manual reset





NOTE

DO NOT INTERVENE ON THE SETTING OF THE PROTECTION SWITCH. BEFORE USING THE MACHINE CHECK THE ON WARNING LAMP LIGHTING.

USE AS TROUBLE INDICATOR:

Placed on the front panel, the insulation monitor (A3) is a device which controls continuously the insulation of the generation a.c. circuits towards the ground.

USE AS TROUBLE INDICATOR AND INTERVENTION:

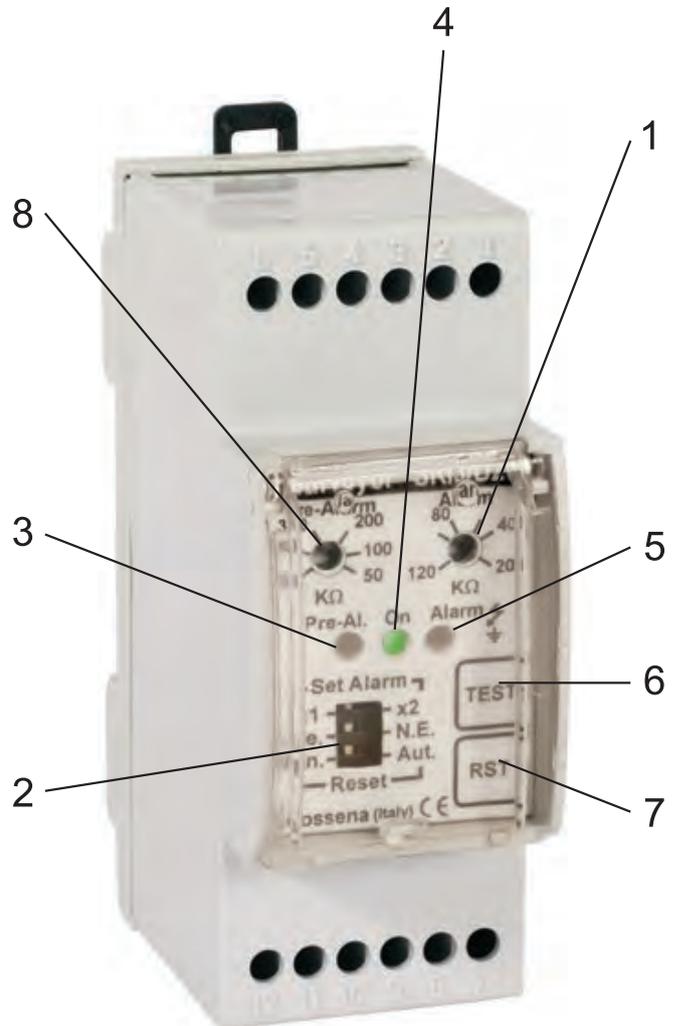
The insulation monitor controls a device (release coil, contactor, etc.) which opens the whole circuit, lifting voltage in the whole part of the machine a.c. generation.

USE OF SRI3/D2 MODEL:

- To change the setting, please call our Technical Assistance Department
 - The warning light ON shows that the device is powered.
 - By pressing a long time (5 seconds) the Test push-button, the ALARM and PRE-ALARM leds will light on, releasing it the PRE ALARM led goes off while the ALARM led remains lit. The pressure on the Reset key brings the device back to initial conditions.
 - If the insulation resistance goes down below the fixed PRE ALARM value, the PRE ALARM led will light up and switches the contact of PRE-ALARM.
- If the insulation resistance goes down furtherly and becomes inferior to the fixed value for the ALARM, the ALARM led lights and switches also the contact of ALARM relay.
- After having checked the device and removed the cause of the problem, re-establish the circuit pressing the push-button RESET.

LEGEND:

1. Adjustment of Alarm threshold
2. Set-alarm dip-switches
3. Led, pre-allarm indication
4. Led , power indication
5. Led Alarm indication
6. Test push-button
7. Reset push-button
8. Adjustment of- PRE-ALARM threshold



This system allows to feed the motor of the generator both from its own tank and from an external tank of greater capacity. It consists mainly of two parts:

- a three-way valve for the selection of the tank;
- two hydraulic type quick disconnect couplings for the connection of the hoses from the external tank.



ATTENTION

The fuel conveying, including that from the external tank, is always controlled by the engine fuel pump, so it is recommended to comply with the instructions below to get proper operation:

- place the external tank at the same level of the generator ;
- the minimum diameter of the connecting hoses must be 15 mm;
- the maximum length of the connecting hoses must be 5m.

A pressure sensor on the return pipe of the engine fuel protects the system in the event of overpressure due to a wrong position of the three-way valve.

The activation of the protection does not allow the engine start or stops it immediately. An alarm of the type "emergency button" is given.

The hydraulic quick couplers size is 3/8-Inch Gas, the corresponding connections are supplied with the system. If not connected cover the quick-couplers with their caps, to protect them from dust or dirt.





MAKE SURE

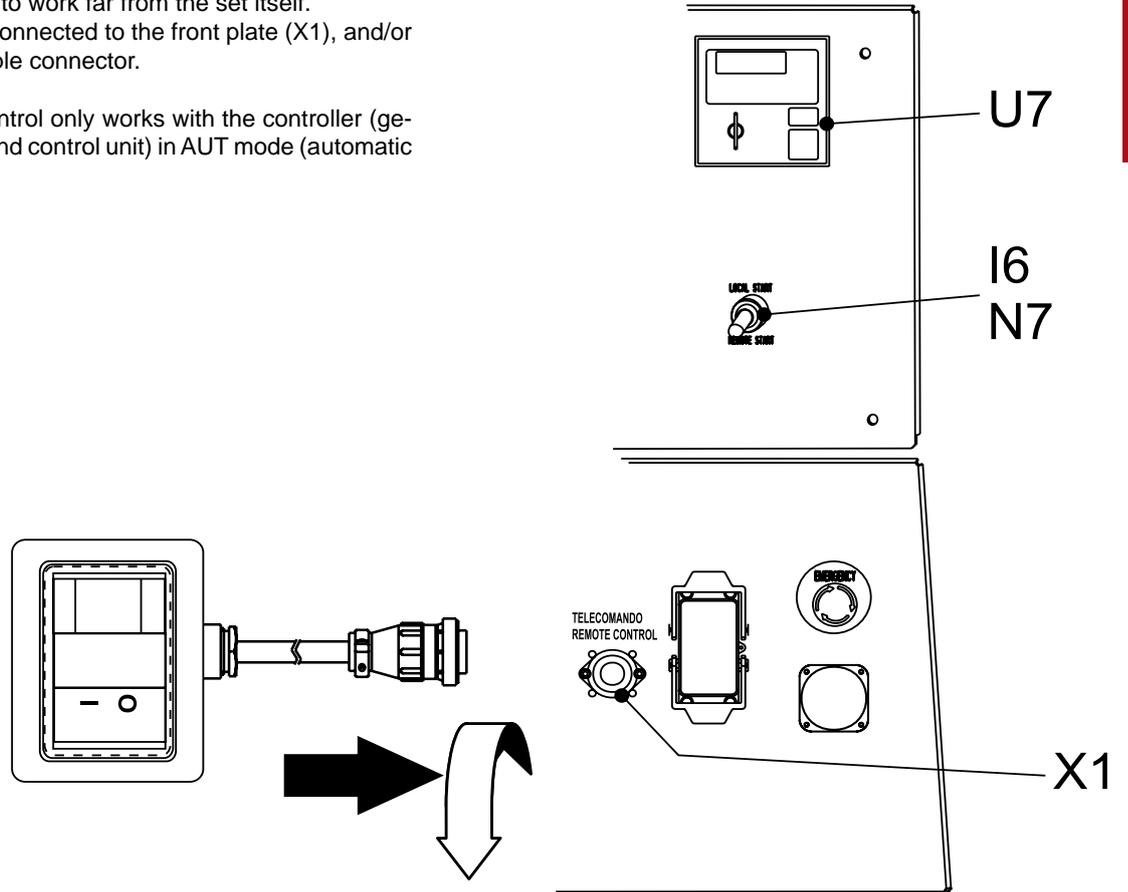
→ The selector LOCAL START/REMOTE START (I6) of the generating set must be switched on LOCALSTART (with EP6).

ENGLISH

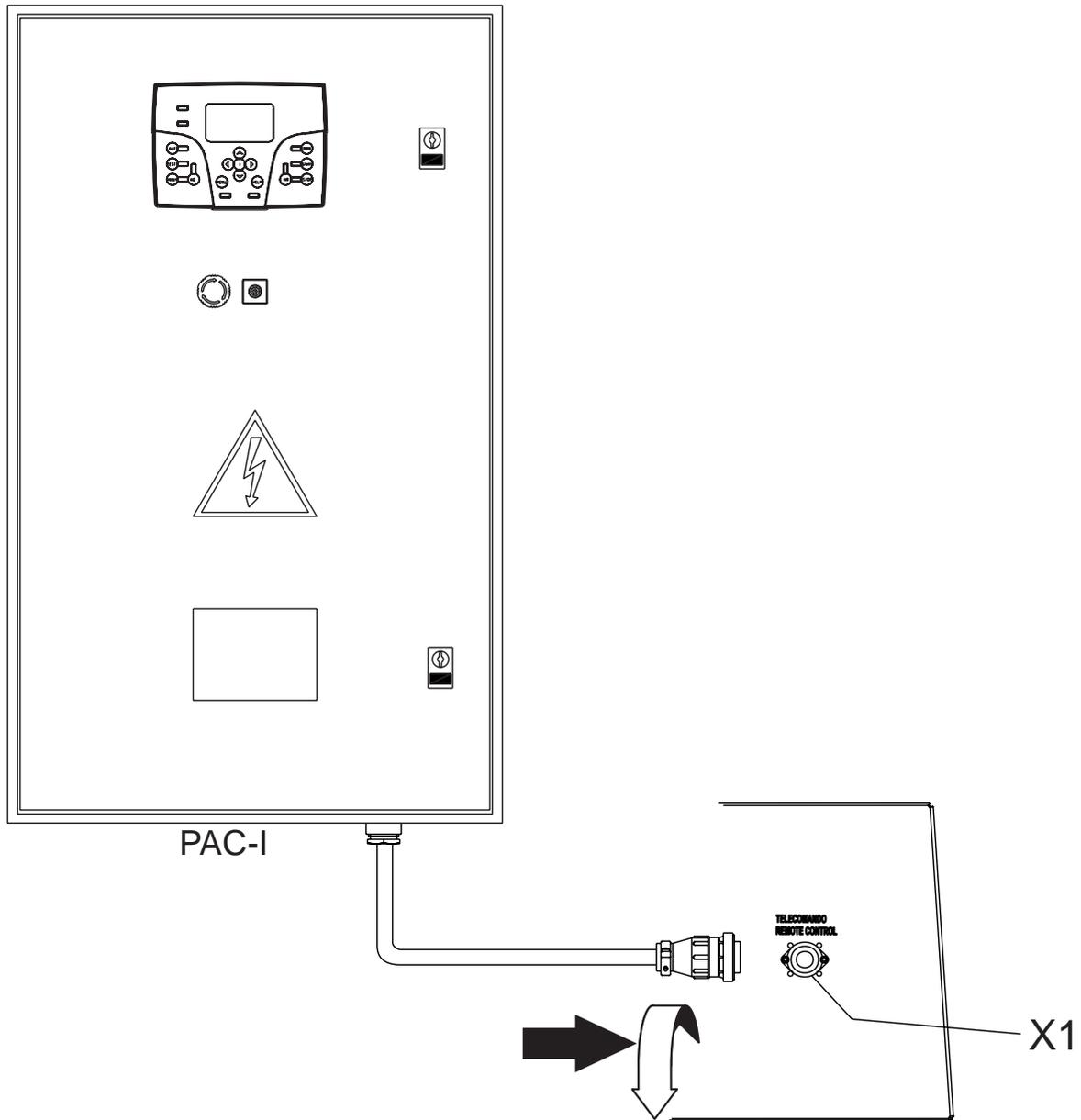
The coupling of the TCM 35 with the generating set, ready for remot starting, permits to work far from the set itself. The remote control is connected to the front plate (X1), and/or rear plate, with a multiple connector.

The TCM35 remote control only works with the controller (generator management and control unit) in AUT mode (automatic mode).

ENGLISH



<i>Problem</i>	<i>Possible cause</i>	<i>Solution</i>
ENGINE		
ECU RED light on (STAGE 5 engines only)	1) The engine ECU has detected a severe malfunction operation.	1) Turn off the engine immediately. Ask for intervention of Service Department.
ECU YELLOW light on (STAGE 5 engines only)	1) The engine ECU has detected a malfunction.	1) Ask for intervention of Service Department.
The motor does not start up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Start-up switch (I6) (where it is assembled) in incorrect position 2) Emergency button (L5) pressed 3) Preheating (where it is assembled) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Check position 2) Unblock 3) Lacking or insufficient preheating phase for sparkplugs. Malfunction in circuit: repair.



The generating set in combination with the automatic switching panel MAINS/ GENSET PAC-I is a unit for distributing electrical energy within a few seconds in case of a power failure from the commercial electrical power line.

Connect the PAC-I switching panel to connector X1 (the same connector dedicated to the connection of the TCM35 remote control) and put the control unit in AUTO MODE.

After making all the other connections between MAINS / GROUP / LOAD the system is ready for emergency operation.



ATTENTION

The generating set in combination with the automatic switching panel MAINS/ GENSET PAC-I must necessarily be in the MANUAL version (MRS) with or without sockets.

The generating set in the AUTOMATIC version must not be connected to the MAINS / GROUP PAC-I switching panel.

 ATTENTION		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have qualified personnel do maintenance and troubleshooting work. • Stop the engine before doing any work inside the machine. If for any reason the machine must be operated while working inside, pay attention moving parts, hot parts (exhaust manifold and muffler, etc.) electrical parts which may be unprotected when the machine is open • Remove guards only when necessary to perform maintenance, and replace them when the maintenance requiring their removal is complete. • Please wear the appropriate clothing and make use of the PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), according to the type of intervention (protective gloves, insulated gloves, glasses). • Do not modify the components if not authorized. - See pag. M1.1 - 	
MOVING PARTS can injure		HOT surface can hurt you

NOTE

By maintenance at care of the utilizer we intend all the operatios concerning the verification of mechanical parts, electrical parts and of the fluids subject to use or consumption during the normal operation of the machine.

For what concerns the fluids we must consider as maintenance even the periodical change and or the refills eventually necessary.

Maintenance operations also include machine cleaning operations when carried out on a periodic basis outside of the normal work cycle.

The repairs **cannot be considered** among the maintenance activities, i.e. the replacement of parts subject to occasional damages and the replacement of electric and mechanic components consumed in normal use, by the Assistance Authorized Center as well as by manufacturer.

The replacement of tires (for machines equipped with trolleys) must be considered as repair since it is not delivered as standard equipment any lifting system.

The periodic maintenance should be performed according to the schedule shown in the engine manual. An optional hour counter (M) is available to simplify the determination of the working hours.

 ATTENTION
<p>Start Automatic or remote</p> <p>Give full attention to sets equipped with automatic or remote starting system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency generating sets; - Generating sets with programmable automatic test function; - Generating sets with remote management via PC, via modem or GSM modems and other communication systems; - Remote control; - Start from remote contact, timer, fuel level sensor, etc. - TCM remote control. <p>In these cases you must ensure that the generator will not start during routine maintenance or repair by doing one of the following, depending on the type of generator in use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove power from the generator control board; - Place the EAS panel connected to the generator in RESET mode; - Press the emergency button.

 NOTE
<p>THE ENGINE PROTECTION NOT WORK WHEN THE OIL IS OF LOW QUALITY BECAUSE NOT CHARGED REGULARLY AT INTERVALS AS PRESCRIBED IN THE OWNER'S ENGINE MANUAL.</p>

 IMPORTANT
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <p>In the maintenance operations avoid that polluting substances, liquids, exhausted oils, etc. bring damage to people or things or can cause negative effects to surroundings, health or safety respecting completely the laws and/or dispositions in force in the place.</p> </div>



 **IMPORTANT**

The information given in the table is only indicative. Specific instructions are given in the operation manuals. The engine and alternator manufacturers indicate specific maintenance and control intervals: it is obligatory to consult the books, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE of the engine and alternator provided with the generator you are using. If such documents are not supplied with the generator set, ask for a copy to the customer service.

 **ATTENTION**

  For the canopied machines there are routine maintenance operations that require that the operator climbs on top of the machine at a height higher than 2 m. Always wear non-slip shoes and use approved ladders or do it with the assistance of a second operator.

FREQUENCY	50h	100h	250h	500h	2500h	5000h	Oltre
Fan belt check			● ⁽¹⁾				
Cooling liquid level check		● ⁽¹⁾					
Oil level check	● ⁽¹⁾						
Fuel pre-filter check		●					
Battery check				●			
Water in fuel tank check				●			
Control panel and cable tightening check				●			
Check of the inlets and outlets air of the generator set and alternator				●			
Warning labels check				●			
Hardware and fittings tightening check					●		
Battery charger and starter check						●	
Jets and injectors check					●		
Alternator bearing check						●	
Air filter cleaning		● ⁽²⁾					
Radiator cleaning / hoses check			●				
Fuel tank and bounding base cleaning					●		
Valve adjustment / rocker clearance					●		
Partial engine overhaul							8000/10000h
Full engine overhaul							16000/20000h
Fuel filter cartridge replace				● ⁽³⁾			
Oil, oil filter cartridge, air filter cartridge replace				● ⁽³⁾			
ATS replace						●	
Alternator bearing/s replace							8000/10000h
Coolant replace						●	
Acoustic foam replace							10000h or 3 years

⁽¹⁾ First check at 10h

⁽²⁾ The period of time which must elapse before checking the filter elements depends on the environment in which the engine is used. The air filter should be cleaned and replaced more frequently in very dusty conditions.

⁽³⁾ In case of low use: 12 months



ATTENTION

- Maintenance operations on the electricity-generating group prearranged for automatic operation must be carried out with the panel in RESET mode.
- Maintenance operations on the installation's electrical panels must be carried out in complete safety by cutting off all external power sources: ELECTRICAL POWER, GROUP and BATTERY.

ENGLISH

ENGLISH

For the electricity-generating groups prearranged for automatic operation, in addition to carrying out all periodic maintenance operations foreseen for normal usage, various operations must be carried out that are necessary in relation to the specific type of use. The electricity-generating group in fact must be continuously prepared for operation, even after prolonged periods of inactivity.

MAINTENANCE GENERATING SET WITH AUTOMATIC BOARD

	<p>EVERY WEEK</p>	<p>EVERY MONTH AND/OR AFTER INTERVENTION ON LOAD</p>	<p>EVERY YEAR</p>
<p>1. TEST or AUTOMATIC TEST cycle to keep the generating set constantly operative</p>	<p>NO-LOAD X</p>	<p>WITH LOAD X</p>	
<p>2. Check all levels: engine oil, fuel level, battery electrolyte,, if necessary top it up.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p>3. Control of electrical connections and cleaning of control panel</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

Carry out motor oil change at least once a year, even if the requested number of hours has not been attained.

STORAGE

In case the machine should not be used for more than 30 days, make sure that the room in which it is stored presents a suitable shelter from heat sources, weather changes or anything which can cause rust, corrosion or damages to the machine.

☞ Have **qualified** personnel prepare the machine for storage.

GASOLINE ENGINE

Start the engine: It will run until it stops due to the lack of fuel.

Drain the oil from the engine sump and fill it with new oil (see page M25).

Pour about 10 cc of oil into the spark plug hole and screw the spark plug, after having rotated the crankshaft several times.

Rotate the crankshaft slowly until you feel a certain compression, then leave it.

In case the battery, for the electric start, is assembled, disconnect it.

Clean the covers and all the other parts of the machine carefully.

Protect the machine with a plastic hood and store it in a dry place.

DIESEL ENGINE

For short periods of time it is advisable, about every 10 days, to make the machine work with load for 15-30 minutes, for a correct distribution of the lubricant, to recharge the battery and to prevent any possible blocking of the injection system.

For long periods of inactivity, turn to the after sales service of the engine manufacturer.

Clean the covers and all the other parts of the machine carefully.

Protect the machine with a plastic hood and store it in a dry place.

CUST OFF

☞ Have **qualified** personnel disassemble the machine and dispose of the parts, including the oil, fuel, etc., in a correct manner when it is to be taken out of service.

As cust off we intend all operations to be made, at utilizer's care, at the end of the use of the machine.

This comprises the dismantling of the machine, the subdivision of the several components for a further reutilization or for getting rid of them, the eventual packing and transportation of the eliminated parts up to their delivery to the store, or to the bureau encharged to the cust off or to the storage office, etc.

The several operations concerning the cust off, involve the manipulation of fluids potentially dangerous such as: lubricating oil and battery electrolyte.

The dismantling of metallic parts liable to cause injuries or wounds, must be made wearing heavy gloves and using suitable tools.

The getting rid of the various components of the machine must be made accordingly to rules in force of law a/o local rules.

Particular attention must be paid when getting rid of: lubricating oils, battery electrolyte, and inflammable liquids such as fuel, cooling liquid.

The machine user is responsible for the observance of the norms concerning the environment conditions with regard to the elimination of the machine being cust off and of all its components.

In case the machine should be cust off without any previous disassembly it is however compulsory to remove:

- tank fuel
- engine lubricating oil
- cooling liquid from the engine
- battery

NOTE: The manufacturer is involved with custing off the machine **only** for the second hand ones, when not reparable.

This, of course, after authorization.

In case of necessity for first aid and fire prevention, see page M2.1.

**IMPORTANT**

In the storage and cust off operations avoid that polluting substances, liquids, exhausted oils, etc. bring damage to people or things or can cause negative effects to surroundings, health or safety respecting completely the laws and/or dispositions in force in the place.



GENERATOR

*Stand-by three-phase power	38 kVA (30.4 kW) / 400V / 54.8A
**PRP three-phase power	34 kVA (27.2 kW) / 400V / 49A
Frequency	50 Hz
Cos φ	0.8

ALTERNATOR self-excited, self-regulated, brushless

Type	synchronous, three-phase
Insulation class	H

ENGINE

Make / Model	KOHLER KDI 1903TCR
Type / Cooling system	Diesel 4-Stroke / Water
Cylinder / Displacement	3 / 1,816 l (1861 cm³)
*Stand by net power	33,9 kW (46,1 hp)
**PRP net power	30,7 kW (41,7 hp)
Speed	1500 g/min.
Fuel consumption (75% of PRP)	6,5 l/h
Engine oil capacity (max)	9 l
Starter	Electric

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Tank capacity	150 l
Running time (75% of PRP)	23 h
Protection	IP 44
*Dimensions / max. on base Lxwxh (mm)	2151 x 950 x 1478
*Weight (dry)	1125 Kg
Measured acoustic power Lwa (pressure LpA)	90.6 LwA (65.6 dB(A) @ 7 m)
Garanteed acoustic power Lwa (pressure LpA)	91 LwA (66 dB(A) @ 7 m)



* Dimensions and weight are inclusive of all parts

OUTPUT

Declared power according to ISO 8528-1 (temperature 25°C, 30% relative humidity, altitude 100 m above sea level).

(*Stand-by) = maximum available power for use at variable loads for a yearly number of hours limited at 500 h. No overload is admitted.

(**Prime power PRP) = maximum available power for use at variable loads for a yearly illimited number of hours. The average power to be taken during a period of 24 h must not be over 80% of the PRP.

It's admitted overload of 10% each hour every 12 h.

In an approximative way one reduces: of 1% every 100 m altitude and of 2.5% for every 5°C above 25°C.

ACOUSTIC POWER LEVEL

ATTENTION: The concrete risk due to the machine depends on the conditions in which it is used. Therefore, it is up to the end-user and under his direct responsibility to make a correct evaluation of the same risk and to adopt specific precautions (for instance, adopting a I.P.D. -Individual Protection Device)

Acoustic Noise Level (Lwa) - Measure Unit dB(A): it stands for acoustic noise released in a certain delay of time. This is not submitted to the distance of measurement.

Acoustic Pressure (Lp) - Measure Unit dB(A): it measures the pressure originated by sound waves emission. Its value changes in proportion to the distance of measurement.

The here below table shows examples of acoustic pressure (Lp) at different distances from a machine with Acoustic Noise Level (Lwa) of 95 dB(A)

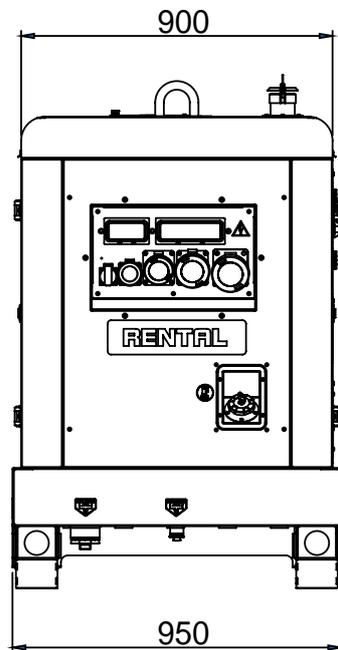
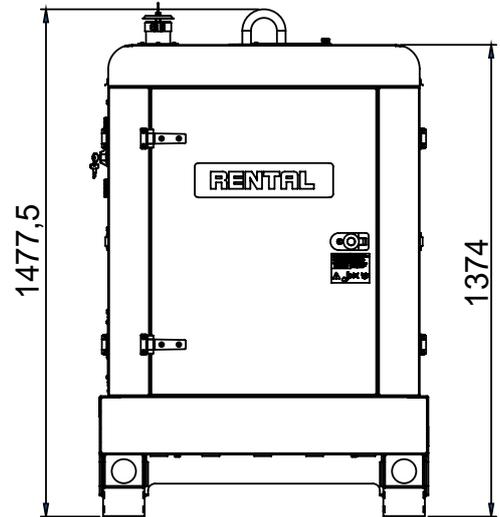
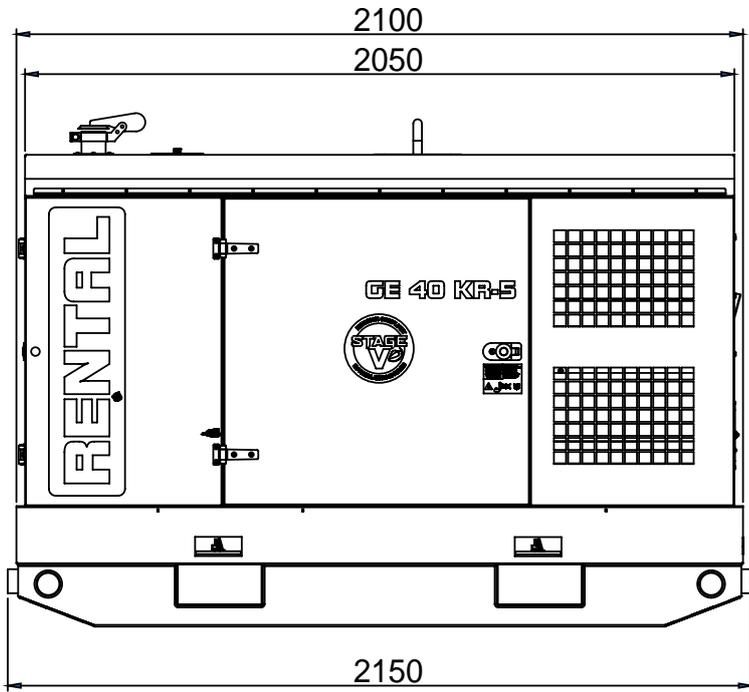
Lp a 1 meter = 95 dB(A) - 8 dB(A) = 87 dB(A)

Lp a 7 meters = 95 dB(A) - 25 dB(A) = 70 dB(A)

Lp a 4 meters = 95 dB(A) - 20 dB(A) = 75 dB(A)

Lp a 10 meters = 95 dB(A) - 28 dB(A) = 67 dB(A)

PLEASE NOTE: the symbol  when with acoustic noise values, indicates that the device respects noise emission limits according to 2000/14/CE directive.



MOSA

MOSA div. della BCS S.p.A.

Viale Europa, 59 20090 Cusago (Milano) Italy

Tel. +39 - 0290352.1 Fax +39 - 0290390466 www.mosa.it

