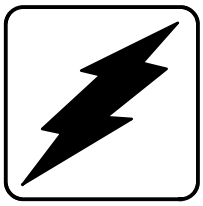
Installation

Residential/Commercial Generator Sets



Models:

8.5/12/18RES

12/18TRES

Controller:

Advanced Digital Control ADC-RES

ISO 9001 KOHLER POWER SYSTEMS NATIONALLY REGISTERED

KOHLER® Power Systems

TP-6792 4/13c

California Proposition 65

⚠ WARNING

Engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Product Identification Information

Generator Set Identification Numbers

Record the product identification numbers from the generator set nameplate(s).

Model Designation _____

Specification Number _____

Serial Number _____

Accessory Number	Accessory Description

Engine Identification

Record the product identification information from the engine nameplate.

Manufacturer _____

Model Designation _____

Serial Number _____

Controller Identification

Record the controller description from the generator set operation manual, spec sheet, or sales invoice.

Controller Description _____

Table of Contents

Product Identification Information **2**

Safety Precautions and Instructions **5**

Introduction **9**

Service Assistance **12**

Section 1 Installation **13**

1.1 General 13
1.2 Lifting 13
1.3 Generator Set Inspection 13
1.4 Location and Mounting 13
1.4.1 Exhaust Requirements 14
1.4.2 Air Requirements 14
1.5 Power Supply 15
1.6 Fuel Requirements 15
1.6.1 Fuel Supply 15
1.6.2 Fuel Pipe Size 17
1.7 Fuel Conversion 17
1.7.1 Fuel Conversion, 8.5/12RES 18
1.7.2 Fuel Conversion, 18RES 19
1.8 Electrical Connections 21
1.8.1 Field Connections 21
1.8.2 Remote Start Connection 24
1.8.3 Grounding 24
1.8.4 Battery Charger 24
1.9 Battery 25
1.10 Accessories 26
1.10.1 Common Fault and Auxiliary Run Relay Board 26
1.10.2 Carburetor Heater 27
1.11 Prestart Installation Check 29
1.12 Startup Notification 29
1.13 Controller Configuration 29
1.13.1 System Parameters 29
1.13.2 Application Code Version 30
1.14 Voltage and Frequency Adjustments 32
1.14.1 Voltage Adjustment 32
1.14.2 Frequency Adjustment 33

Section 2 Dimension Drawings and Wiring Diagrams **37**

Appendix A Abbreviations **57**

Notes

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS. Electromechanical equipment, including generator sets, transfer switches, switchgear, and accessories, can cause bodily harm and pose life-threatening danger when improperly installed, operated, or maintained. To prevent accidents be aware of potential dangers and act safely. Read and follow all safety precautions and instructions. SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

This manual has several types of safety precautions and instructions: Danger, Warning, Caution, and Notice.

DANGER

Danger indicates the presence of a hazard that ***will cause severe personal injury, death***, or ***substantial property damage***.

WARNING

Warning indicates the presence of a hazard that ***can cause severe personal injury, death,*** or ***substantial property damage***.

CAUTION

Caution indicates the presence of a hazard that ***will*** or ***can cause minor personal injury*** or ***property damage***.

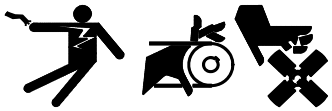
NOTICE

Notice communicates installation, operation, or maintenance information that is safety related but not hazard related.

Safety decals affixed to the equipment in prominent places alert the operator or service technician to potential hazards and explain how to act safely. The decals are shown throughout this publication to improve operator recognition. Replace missing or damaged decals.

Accidental Starting

WARNING



Accidental starting.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect the battery cables before working on the generator set. Remove the negative (-) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery.

Disabling the generator set. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the generator set or connected equipment, disable the generator set as follows: (1) Move the generator set master switch to the OFF position. (2) Disconnect the power to the battery charger. (3) Remove the battery cables, negative (-) lead first. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent starting of the generator set by an automatic transfer switch, remote start/stop switch, or engine start command from a remote computer.

Battery

WARNING

Sulfuric acid in batteries.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Wear protective goggles and clothing. Battery acid may cause blindness and burn skin.

WARNING

Explosion.
Can cause severe injury or death.
Relays in the battery charger cause arcs or sparks.

Locate the battery in a well-ventilated area. Isolate the battery charger from explosive fumes.

Battery electrolyte is a diluted sulfuric acid. Battery acid can cause severe injury or death. Battery acid can cause blindness and burn skin. Always wear splashproof safety goggles, rubber gloves, and boots when servicing the battery. Do not open a sealed battery or mutilate the battery case. If battery acid splashes in the eyes or on the skin, immediately flush the affected area for 15 minutes with large quantities of clean water. Seek immediate medical aid in the case of eye contact. Never add acid to a battery after placing the battery in service, as this may result in hazardous spattering of battery acid.

Battery acid cleanup. Battery acid can cause severe injury or death. Battery acid is electrically conductive and corrosive. Add 500 g (1 lb.) of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) to a container with 4 L (1 gal.) of water and mix the neutralizing solution. Pour the neutralizing solution on the spilled battery acid and continue to add the neutralizing solution to the spilled battery acid until all evidence of a chemical reaction (foaming) has ceased. Flush the resulting liquid with water and dry the area.

Battery gases. Explosion can cause severe injury or death. Battery gases can cause an explosion. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near a battery at any time, particularly when it is charging. Do not dispose of a battery in a fire. To prevent burns and sparks that could cause an explosion, avoid touching the battery terminals with tools or other metal objects. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment. Discharge static electricity from your body before touching batteries by first touching a grounded metal surface away from the battery. To avoid sparks, do not disturb the battery charger connections while the battery is charging. Always turn the battery charger off before disconnecting the battery connections. Ventilate the compartments containing batteries to prevent accumulation of explosive gases.

Battery short circuits. Explosion can cause severe injury or death. Short circuits can cause bodily injury and/or equipment damage. Disconnect the battery before generator set installation or maintenance. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment. Use tools with insulated handles. Remove the negative (–) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Never connect the negative (–) battery cable to the positive (+) connection terminal of the starter solenoid. Do not test the battery condition by shorting the terminals together.

Engine Backfire/Flash Fire

⚠ WARNING

Fire.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks near fuels or the fuel system.

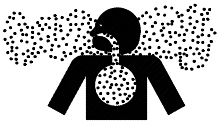
Servicing the air cleaner. A sudden backfire can cause severe injury or death. Do not operate the generator set with the air cleaner removed.

Servicing the fuel system. A flash fire can cause severe injury or death. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks near the carburetor, fuel line, fuel filter, fuel pump, or other potential sources of spilled fuels or fuel vapors. Catch fuels in an approved container when removing the fuel line or carburetor.

Combustible materials. A fire can cause severe injury or death. Generator set engine fuels and fuel vapors are flammable and explosive. Handle these materials carefully to minimize the risk of fire or explosion. Equip the compartment or nearby area with a fully charged fire extinguisher. Select a fire extinguisher rated ABC or BC for electrical fires or as recommended by the local fire code or an authorized agency. Train all personnel on fire extinguisher operation and fire prevention procedures.

Exhaust System

⚠ WARNING



Carbon monoxide.
Can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death.

The exhaust system must be leakproof and routinely inspected.

Generator set operation. Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, tasteless, nonirritating gas that can cause death if inhaled for even a short time. Avoid breathing exhaust fumes when working on or near the generator set. Never operate the generator set inside a building. Never operate the generator set where exhaust gas could seep inside or be drawn into a potentially occupied building through windows, air intake vents, or other openings.

Carbon monoxide symptoms. Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas present in exhaust gases. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, tasteless, nonirritating gas that can cause death if inhaled for even a short time. Carbon monoxide poisoning symptoms include but are not limited to the following:

- Light-headedness, dizziness
- Physical fatigue, weakness in joints and muscles
- Sleepiness, mental fatigue, inability to concentrate or speak clearly, blurred vision
- Stomachache, vomiting, nausea

If experiencing any of these symptoms and carbon monoxide poisoning is possible, seek fresh air immediately and remain active. Do not sit, lie down, or fall asleep. Alert others to the possibility of carbon monoxide poisoning. Seek medical attention if the condition of affected persons does not improve within minutes of breathing fresh air.

Fuel System

⚠ WARNING

Explosive fuel vapors.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Use extreme care when handling, storing, and using fuels.

Gas fuel leaks. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Fuel leakage can cause an explosion. Check the LP vapor gas or natural gas fuel system for leakage by using a soap and water solution with the fuel system test pressurized to 6–8 ounces per square inch (10–14 inches water column). Do not use a soap solution containing either ammonia or chlorine because both prevent bubble formation. A successful test depends on the ability of the solution to bubble.

Hazardous Noise

⚠ CAUTION

Hazardous noise.
Can cause hearing loss.

Never operate the generator set without a muffler or with a faulty exhaust system.

Engine noise. Hazardous noise can cause hearing loss. Generator sets not equipped with sound enclosures can produce noise levels greater than 105 dBA. Prolonged exposure to noise levels greater than 85 dBA can cause permanent hearing loss. Wear hearing protection when near an operating generator set.

Hazardous Voltage/ Moving Parts

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous voltage. Moving parts.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Operate the generator set only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place.

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous voltage.
Backfeed to the utility system can cause property damage, severe injury, or death.

If the generator set is used for standby power, install an automatic transfer switch to prevent inadvertent interconnection of standby and normal sources of supply.

⚠ CAUTION

Welding the generator set.
Can cause severe electrical equipment damage.

Never weld components of the generator set without first disconnecting the battery, controller wiring harness, and engine electronic control module (ECM).

Grounding electrical equipment. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Electrocution is possible whenever electricity is present. Ensure you comply with all applicable codes and standards. Electrically ground the generator set, transfer switch, and related equipment and electrical circuits. Turn off the main circuit breakers of all power sources before servicing the equipment. Never contact electrical leads or appliances when standing in water or on wet ground because these conditions increase the risk of electrocution.

Welding on the generator set. Can cause severe electrical equipment damage. Before welding on the generator set perform the following steps: (1) Remove the battery cables, negative (–) lead first. (2) Disconnect all engine electronic control module (ECM) connectors. (3) Disconnect all generator set controller and voltage regulator circuit board connectors. (4) Disconnect the engine battery-charging alternator connections. (5) Attach the weld ground connection close to the weld location.

Connecting the battery and the battery charger. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Reconnect the battery correctly, positive to positive and negative to negative, to avoid electrical shock and damage to the battery charger and battery(ies). Have a qualified electrician install the battery(ies).

Short circuits. Hazardous voltage/current can cause severe injury or death. Short circuits can cause bodily injury and/or equipment damage**.** Do not contact electrical connections with tools or jewelry while making adjustments or repairs. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment.

Electrical backfeed to the utility. Hazardous backfeed voltage can cause severe injury or death. Install a transfer switch in standby power installations to prevent the connection of standby and other sources of power. Electrical backfeed into a utility electrical system can cause severe injury or death to utility personnel working on power lines.

⚠ WARNING

Airborne particles.
Can cause severe injury or blindness.

Wear protective goggles and clothing when using power tools, hand tools, or compressed air.

Heavy Equipment

⚠ WARNING

Unbalanced weight.
Improper lifting can cause severe injury or death and equipment damage.

Do not use lifting eyes.
Lift the generator set using lifting bars inserted through the lifting holes on the skid.

Hot Parts

⚠ WARNING

Hot engine and exhaust system. Can cause severe injury or death.

Do not work on the generator set until it cools.

Servicing the exhaust system. Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Do not touch hot engine parts. The engine and exhaust system components become extremely hot during operation.

Servicing the engine heater. Hot parts can cause minor personal injury or property damage. Install the heater before connecting it to power. Operating the heater before installation can cause burns and component damage. Disconnect power to the heater and allow it to cool before servicing the heater or nearby parts.

Notice

NOTICE

Canadian installations only. For standby service connect the output of the generator set to a suitably rated transfer switch in accordance with Canadian Electrical Code, Part 1.

This manual provides installation instructions for Residential/Commercial model generator sets listed on the front cover. Refer to TP-6515, Operation Manual, for generator set operation and maintenance instructions.

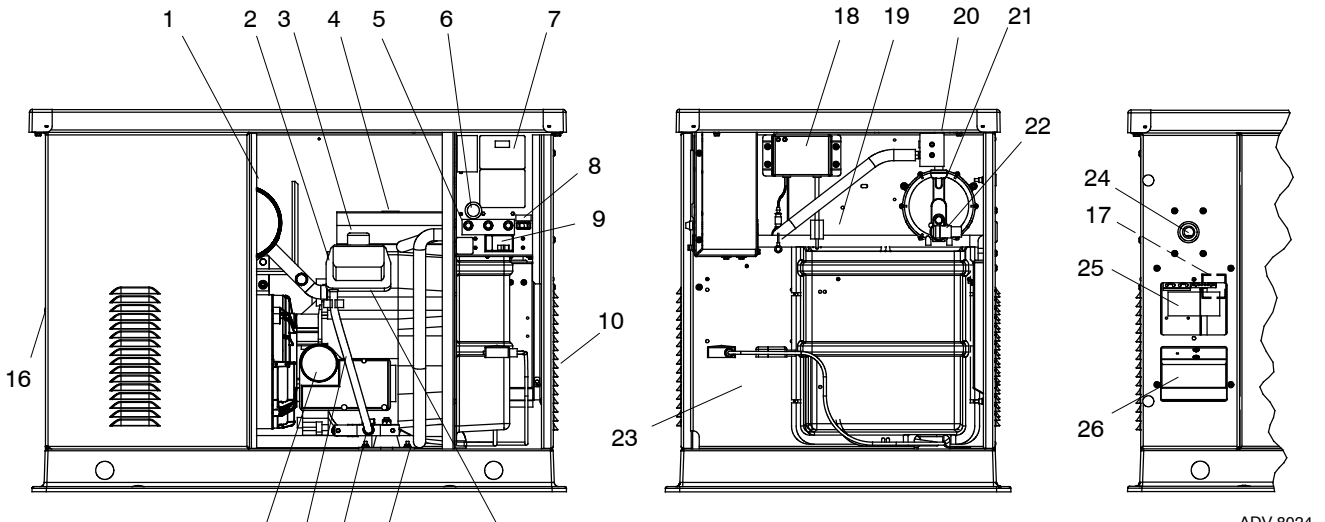
The generator set is approved for use in stationary applications in locations served by a reliable utility power source.

Have an authorized distributor/dealer install the generator set outdoors according to the instructions in this manual. The generator set installation must comply with the National Electrical Code (NEC) and local code requirements. Do not install this generator set indoors.

Information in this publication represents data available at the time of print. Kohler Co. reserves the right to change this publication and the products represented without notice and without any obligation or liability whatsoever.

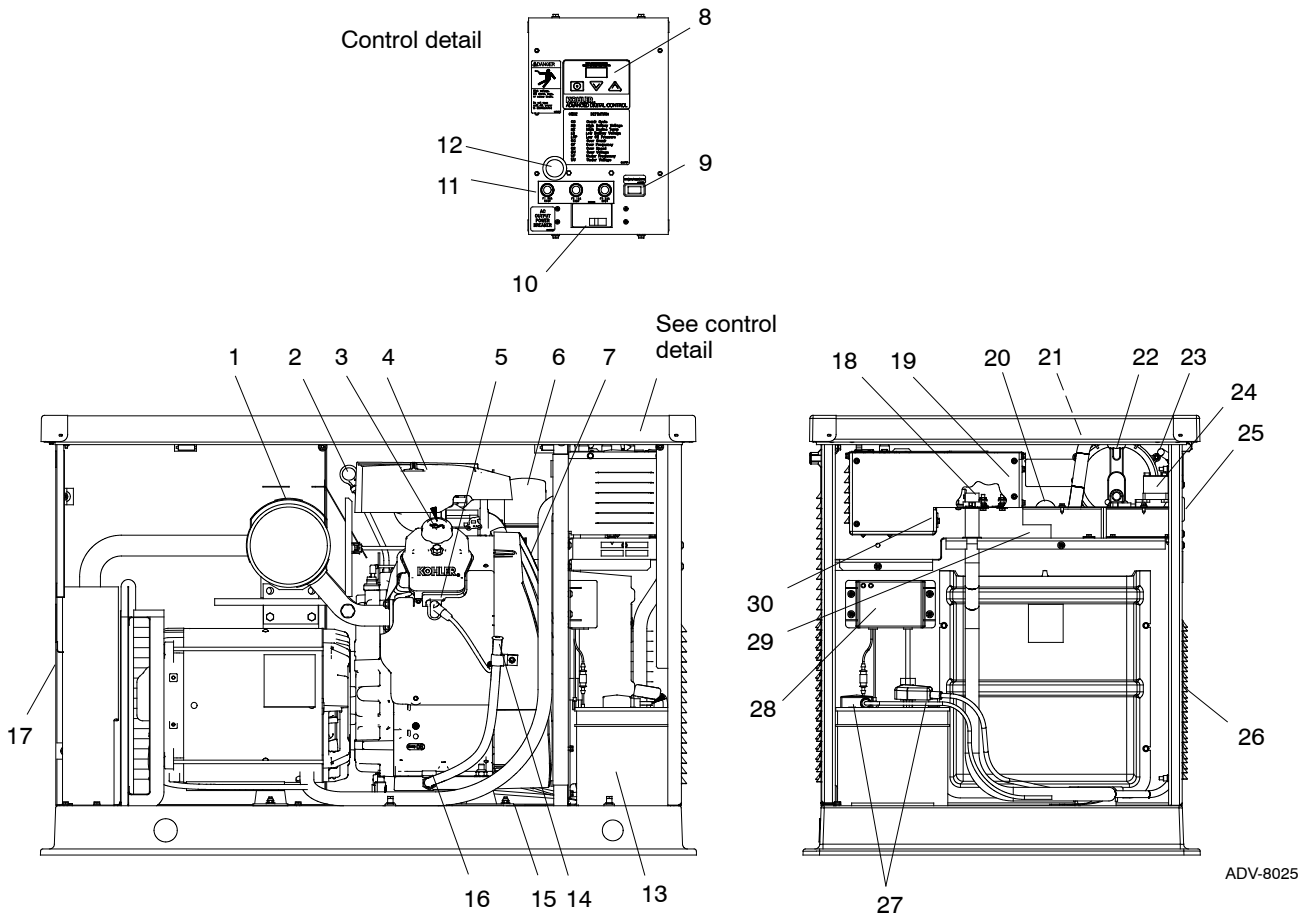
Read this manual and carefully follow all procedures and safety precautions to ensure proper equipment operation and to avoid bodily injury. Read and follow the Safety Precautions and Instructions section at the beginning of this manual.

See Figure 1 and Figure 2 for generator set component locations.



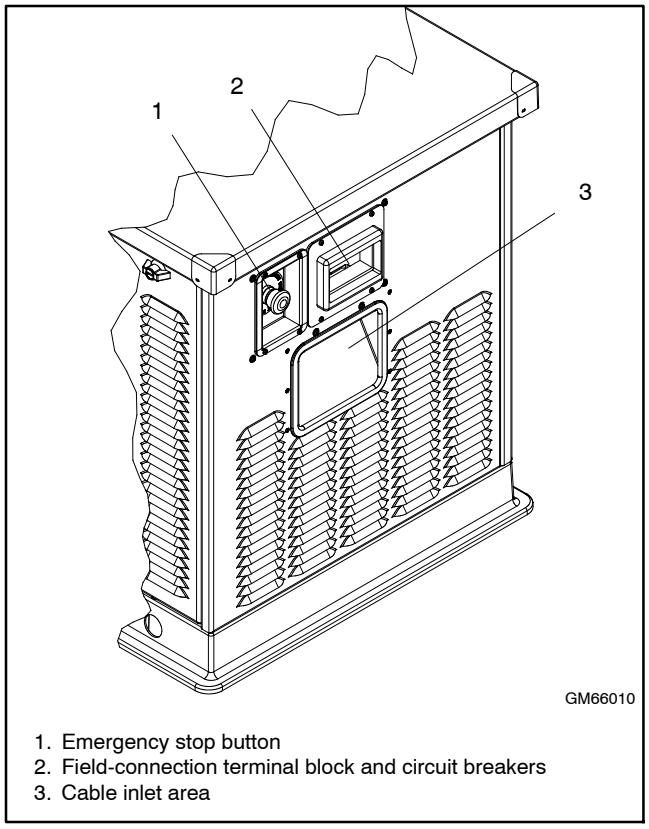
1. Muffler
2. Oil check
3. Oil fill
4. Air cleaner
5. Fuses
6. RS-232 connector (for application program updates)
7. Controller user interface
8. Generator set master switch (RUN-OFF/RESET-AUTO)
9. Load circuit breaker
10. Air intake
11. Spark plug locations (both sides)
12. Nameplate location (on base)
13. Oil drain valve
14. Oil drain hose
15. Oil filter
16. Exhaust
17. Optional relay board location
18. Battery charger
19. DSAI lead location
20. Fuel block
21. Gas regulator assembly
22. Fuel solenoid valve
23. Engine starting battery location (battery purchased separately)
24. Fuel inlet
25. Field-connection terminal block location (RES models)
26. Electrical entry area

Figure 1 Generator Set Component Locations, 8.5/12RES



1. Muffler
2. Oil check
3. Oil fill
4. Air cleaner
5. Spark plug locations (both sides)
6. Oil filter
7. Oil cooler location
8. ADC-RES Advanced Digital Control user interface
9. Generator set master switch (RUN-OFF/RESET-AUTO)
10. Line circuit breaker
11. Fuses
12. RS-232 connector (for application program updates)
13. Engine starting battery location (battery purchased separately)
14. Oil drain hose
15. Nameplate location (on base)
16. Oil drain valve
17. Exhaust
18. Equipment ground
19. Relay board location (optional)
20. Carburetor heater access opening
21. LPG fuel orifice location (inside hose fitting)
22. Gas regulator assembly
23. DSAI leads
24. Fuel solenoid valve
25. Fuel inlet
26. Air intake
27. Battery cables
28. Battery charger
29. Field-connection terminal block location (RES models)
30. 120 VAC receptacles for battery charger and optional carburetor heater

Figure 2 Generator Set Component Locations, 18RES



1. Emergency stop button
2. Field-connection terminal block and circuit breakers
3. Cable inlet area

Figure 3 Additional Components, TRES (3-phase) Models

For professional advice on generator set power requirements and conscientious service, please contact your nearest Kohler distributor or dealer.

- Consult the Yellow Pages under the heading Generators—Electric.
- Visit the Kohler Power Systems website at KOHLERPower.com.
- Look at the labels and decals on your Kohler product or review the appropriate literature or documents included with the product.
- Call toll free in the US and Canada 1-800-544-2444.
- Outside the US and Canada, call the nearest regional office.

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Fax: (813) 3440-2727

Latin America
Latin America Regional Office
Lakeland, Florida, USA
Phone: (863) 619-7568
Fax: (863) 701-7131

1.1 General

Have an authorized distributor/dealer install the generator set outdoors according to the instructions in this manual. Do not install this generator set indoors.

Use the specifications provided here only in the initial planning. Use the generator set and transfer switch dimension drawings and wiring diagrams for installation. See Section 2 for the generator set dimension drawings and wiring diagrams.

1.2 Lifting

⚠ WARNING

Unbalanced weight.
Improper lifting can cause severe injury or death and equipment damage.

Do not use lifting eyes.
Lift the generator set using lifting bars inserted through the lifting holes on the skid.

Model	Weight, kg (lb.)
8.5RES	180 (400)
12RES	186 (410)
18RES	227 (500)

Figure 1-1 Approximate Weights

Approximate generator set weights are shown in Figure 1-1. Use lifting bars inserted through the holes in the skid to lift the unit. See the dimension drawings in Section 2 for lifting hole locations.

1.3 Generator Set Inspection

Complete a thorough inspection of the generator set. Check for the following:

1. Inspect the generator set for loose or damaged parts or wires. Repair or tighten any loose parts before installation.

2. Check the engine oil. Fill, if necessary, with the recommended viscosity and grade of oil. Use synthetic oil, API (American Petroleum Institute) Service Class SG or higher. See TP-6515, Operation Manual, for additional information.

1.4 Location and Mounting

See the dimension drawings in Section 2 for the generator set dimensions and fuel and electric inlet locations. The dimensions are shown in millimeters, with inches in brackets.

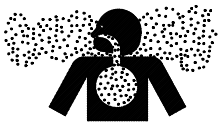
Install the generator set outdoors. Provide clearance around the generator set as shown in the clearance drawings in Section 2. Locate the generator set so that the hot exhaust does not blow on plants or other combustible materials. Do not install the generator set where exhaust gas could accumulate and seep inside or be drawn into a potentially occupied building.

The generator set is shipped on a plastic mounting pad. Prepare a flat, level mounting area covered with a weed barrier and gravel or a concrete pad as shown in the generator set clearance drawing. Set the plastic mounting pad directly on the gravel or concrete. Do not install the mounting pad directly on grass.

See the dimension drawings in Section 2 for special mounting instructions for high wind (150 MPH) areas.

1.4.1 Exhaust Requirements

⚠ WARNING



Carbon monoxide.
Can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death.

The exhaust system must be leakproof and routinely inspected.

Generator set operation. Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, tasteless, nonirritating gas that can cause death if inhaled for even a short time. Avoid breathing exhaust fumes when working on or near the generator set. Never operate the generator set inside a building. Never operate the generator set where exhaust gas could seep inside or be drawn into a potentially occupied building through windows, air intake vents, or other openings.

The exhaust system is complete for generator sets installed outdoors. Do not install this generator set indoors.

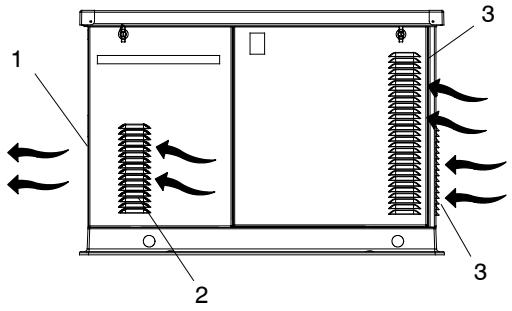
Figure 1-2 gives the exhaust flow and temperature at rated load. The engine exhaust mixes with the generator set cooling air at the exhaust end of the enclosure. Mount the generator set so that the hot exhaust does not blow on plants or other combustible materials. Maintain the clearances shown in the dimension drawings in Section 2.

Exhaust System	60 Hz	50 Hz
Exhaust flow at rated kW, m^3/min. (cfm)		
8.5 RES	3.3 (115)	2.7 (96)
12 RES	3.8 (135)	3.2 (113)
18RES	5.3 (187)	4.4 (155)
Exhaust gas exiting the enclosure at rated kW, °C (°F)	216 (420)	

Figure 1-2 Exhaust Flow and Temperature

1.4.2 Air Requirements

The generator set requires correct air flow for cooling and combustion. The inlet and outlet openings in the sound enclosure provide the cooling and combustion air. Figure 1-3 shows the locations of the cooling air intake and exhaust vents. Inspect the air inlet and outlet openings inside and outside the housing to ensure that the air flow is not blocked.



1. Exhaust outlet
2. Alternator air intake (both sides)
3. Engine air intake

Figure 1-3 Cooling Air Intake and Exhaust, Typical

Air Requirements, m^3/min. (cfm)				
Model	Hz	Cooling Air	Combustion Air	Total Inlet Air
8.5RES	60	26.9 (950)	0.94 (33.4)	27.8 (980)
	50	22.4 (790)	0.8 (28.0)	23.2 (820)
12RES	60	26.9 (950)	1.1 (39.2)	28.0 (990)
	50	22.4 (790)	0.9 (32.6)	23.4 (825)
18RES	60	28.0 (989)	1.62 (57.3)	29.6 (1045)
	50	22.6 (798)	1.42 (50.1)	24.0 (848)

Figure 1-4 Air Requirements

1.5 Power Supply

Power must be supplied from a source that is GFCI protected to the generator set location for the battery charger and the optional accessories shown in Figure 1-5.

Connect power from a circuit on the essential loads panel to the utility power connection points on the terminal block. The circuit must be backed up by the generator set. See Section 1.8 and the wiring diagrams in Section 2 for connection details. See Figure 1-5 or Figure 1-6 for the power requirements for the battery charger and accessories.

	Power Requirement, Max.		
Equipment	**Watts**	**Amps**	**Volts**
Battery charger (standard)	192	1.6	120
Carburetor heater (optional)	37	0.33	
Battery heater (optional)	110	0.92	

Figure 1-5 Power Requirements, RES Models

	Power Requirement, Max.		
Equipment	**Watts**	**Amps**	**Volts**
Battery charger	60	0.26	230
Carburetor heater	37	0.16	

Figure 1-6 Power Requirements, TRES (3-phase) Models

1.6 Fuel Requirements

The generator set operates using natural gas or LPG fuel. The generator set is EPA-certified for both natural gas and LPG fuels.

The fuel system installation must comply with the NEC and local codes.

1.6.1 Fuel Supply

Because of variable climates and geographical considerations, contact the local fuel supplier for fuel system planning and installation. Figure 1-7 lists the recommended fuel ratings and other fuel supply information for natural gas and LPG fuels.

Fuel Type	**Natural Gas**	**LPG**
Fuel supply inlet	1/2 NPT	1/2 NPT
Fuel supply pressure, kPa (in. H_2O)		
8.5/12RES	1.3–2.7 (5–11)	1.7–2.7 (7–11)
18RES	1.7–2.7 (7–11)	1.7–2.7 (7–11)
Fuel flow rate, Btu/hr.		
8.5RES	132000	180000
12RES	193000	203000
18RES	242000	280000
Nominal Fuel Rating, $Btu/ft.^3$	1000	2500

Figure 1-7 Fuel Supply

Verify that the output pressure from the primary gas utility (or LPG tank) pressure regulator is 1.7–2.7 kPa (7–11 in. water column) and that the utility gas meter flow rate is sufficient to supply the generator set at rated load plus all other gas-consuming appliances. See Figure 1-8, Figure 1-9, or Figure 1-10 for fuel consumption. Contact the fuel supplier for flow rate information or a gas meter upgrade.

The dimension drawings in Section 2 show the location of the fuel inlet connection. Use flexible sections to prevent fuel line breakage caused by vibration. Hold the fuel solenoid valve with a wrench when tightening the fuel connections. Protect all fuel lines from machinery or equipment contact, adverse weather conditions, and environmental damage.

Fuel Consumption, at % load, m^3/hr. (cfh)	60 Hz	50 Hz
Natural Gas, m^3/hr. (cfh)		
100%	3.7 (132)	3.3 (118)
75%	3.2 (113)	2.9 (101)
50%	2.6 (93)	2.3 (83)
25%	2.2 (77)	1.9 (69)
LPG, m^3/hr. (cfh)		
100%	2.0 (72)	1.7 (61)
75%	1.3 (45)	1.1 (38)
50%	1.0 (36)	0.9 (31)
25%	0.8 (29)	0.7 (25)

LPG conversion factors:
8.58 $ft.^3$ = 1 lb.
0.535 m^3 = 1 kg
36.39 $ft.^3$ = 1 gal.

Nominal fuel rating:
Natural gas: 37 MJ/m^3 (1000 Btu/$ft.^3$)
LPG vapor: 93 MJ/m^3 (2500 Btu/$ft.^3$)

Figure 1-8 Fuel Consumption, 8.5RES

Fuel Consumption, at % load, m^3/hr. (cfh)	60 Hz	50 Hz
Natural Gas, m^3/hr. (cfh)		
100%	5.4 (193)	4.8 (173)
75%	4.7 (163)	4.2 (148)
50%	3.5 (124)	3.1 (108)
25%	2.6 (93)	2.4 (84)
LPG, m^3/hr. (cfh)		
100%	2.3 (81)	2.1 (74)
75%	2.1 (75)	1.9 (68)
50%	1.8 (60)	1.5 (53)
25%	1.2 (45)	1.1 (40)

LPG conversion factors:
8.58 $ft.^3$ = 1 lb.
0.535 m^3 = 1 kg
36.39 $ft.^3$ = 1 gal.

Nominal fuel rating:
Natural gas: 37 MJ/m^3 (1000 Btu/$ft.^3$)
LPG: 93 MJ/m^3 (2500 Btu/$ft.^3$)

Figure 1-9 Fuel Consumption, 12 RES

Fuel Consumption, at % load, m^3/hr. (cfh)	60 Hz	50 Hz
Natural Gas, m^3/hr. (cfh)		
100%	6.9 (242)	5.7 (203)
75%	5.8 (204)	4.7 (167)
50%	4.4 (155)	3.8 (133)
25%	3.4 (120)	2.9 (103)
LPG, m^3/hr. (cfh)		
100%	3.2 (112)	2.7 (94)
75%	2.7 (96)	2.2 (79)
50%	2.1 (74)	1.7 (62)
25%	1.6 (57)	1.4 (50)

LPG conversion factors:
8.58 $ft.^3$ = 1 lb.
0.535 m^3 = 1 kg
36.39 $ft.^3$ = 1 gal.

Nominal fuel rating:
Natural gas: 37 MJ/m^3 (1000 Btu/$ft.^3$)
LPG: 93 MJ/m^3 (2500 Btu/$ft.^3$)

Figure 1-10 Fuel Consumption, 18RES

1.6.2 Fuel Pipe Size

Ensure that the natural gas pipe size and length meet the specifications in Figure 1-11, Figure 1-12, or Figure 1-13. Measure the pipe length from the primary gas pressure regulator to the pipe connection on the generator set fuel inlet. Add 2.4 m (8 ft.) to the measured length for each 90 degree elbow. Compare the total pipe length with the chart in Figure 1-11, Figure 1-12, or Figure 1-13 to find the required pipe size.

Contact local LPG provider for LPG installation information.

Minimum Gas Pipe Size Recommendation, in. NPT		
Pipe Length, m (ft.)	**Natural Gas** (132,000 Btu/hr.)	**LPG** (180,000 Btu/hr.)
8 m (25 ft.)	3/4	1/2
15 m (50 ft.)	3/4	3/4
30 m (100 ft.)	1	1
46 m (150 ft.)	1	1
61 m (200 ft.)	1	1

Figure 1-11 Fuel Pipe Size, 8.5RES

Minimum Gas Pipe Size Recommendation, in. NPT		
Pipe Length, m (ft.)	**Natural Gas** (193,000 Btu/hr.)	**LPG** (203,000 Btu/hr.)
8 m (25 ft.)	3/4	3/4
15 m (50 ft.)	1	3/4
30 m (100 ft.)	1	1
46 m (150 ft.)	1 1/4	1
61 m (200 ft.)	1 1/4	1

Figure 1-12 Fuel Pipe Size, 12RES, 12TRES

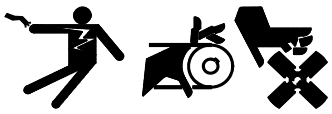
Minimum Gas Pipe Size Recommendation, in. NPT		
Pipe Length, m (ft.)	**Natural Gas** (242,000 Btu/hr.)	**LPG** (280,000 Btu/hr.)
8 m (25 ft.)	1	3/4
15 m (50 ft.)	1	1
30 m (100 ft.)	1 1/4	1
46 m (150 ft.)	1 1/4	1 1/4
61 m (200 ft.)	1 1/4	1 1/4

Figure 1-13 Fuel Pipe Size, 18RES, 18TRES

1.7 Fuel Conversion

The multi-fuel system allows conversion from natural gas to LPG (or vice-versa) in the field while maintaining emissions-standard compliance. A trained technician or an authorized distributor/dealer can convert the fuel system.

⚠ WARNING

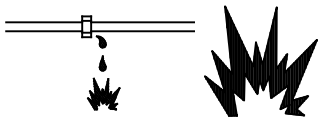


Accidental starting.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect the battery cables before working on the generator set. Remove the negative (–) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery.

Disabling the generator set. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the generator set or connected equipment, disable the generator set as follows: (1) Move the generator set master switch to the OFF position. (2) Disconnect the power to the battery charger. (3) Remove the battery cables, negative (–) lead first. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent starting of the generator set by an automatic transfer switch, remote start/stop switch, or engine start command from a remote computer.

⚠ WARNING



Explosive fuel vapors.
Can cause severe injury or death.

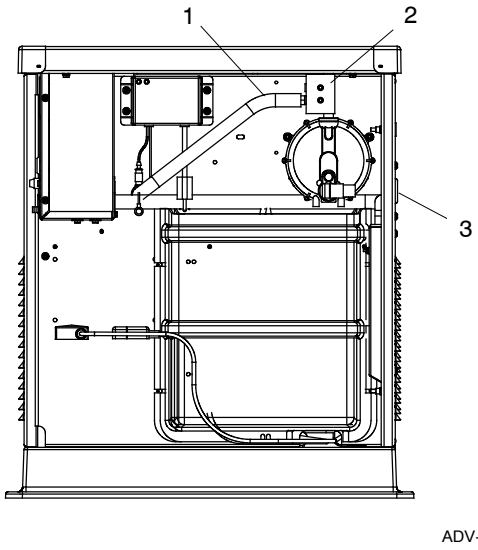
Use extreme care when handling, storing, and using fuels.

1.7.1 Fuel Conversion, 8.5/12RES

Two fuel connections on the fuel block allow field-conversion between natural gas and LPG. The fuel metering valves are factory-set and sealed to comply with applicable emission standards and to provide the best possible hot and cold starting.

Note: Do not adjust the factory-sealed fuel-metering adjustments on the fuel block. Changing the fuel-metering adjustments may violate federal or state laws.

Use the following procedure to convert from natural gas (NG) to LPG. See Figure 1-14 for the fuel system component locations.

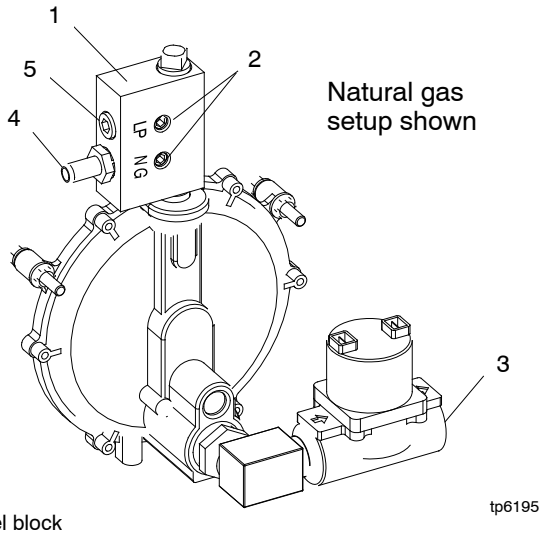


1. DSAI connector location (12RES)
2. Fuel block
3. Fuel inlet, 1/2 in. NPT female

Figure 1-14 Fuel System Locations, 8.5/12RES

Procedure to convert from NG to LPG, 8.5/12RES

1. Place the generator set master switch in the OFF position.
2. Disconnect the power to the battery charger.
3. Disconnect the generator set engine starting battery, negative (-) lead first.
4. Turn off the fuel supply.
5. Remove the hose clamp and fuel hose from the hose fitting in the fuel block. See Figure 1-15.



1. Fuel block
2. Fuel metering valves—*factory-sealed, do not adjust*
3. Fuel inlet, 1/2 in. NPT
4. Hose fitting
5. Plug

Figure 1-15 Fuel Block, 8.5/12RES

6. Remove the hose fitting from the natural gas outlet port in the fuel block. See Figure 1-15.
7. Remove the plug from the LP port in the fuel block. See Figure 1-15. Clean the plug with a dry cloth or brush, apply fresh pipe sealant, and install the plug into the natural gas outlet port.
8. Clean the hose fitting with a dry cloth or brush, apply fresh pipe sealant to the threads, and install the fitting into the LP port.

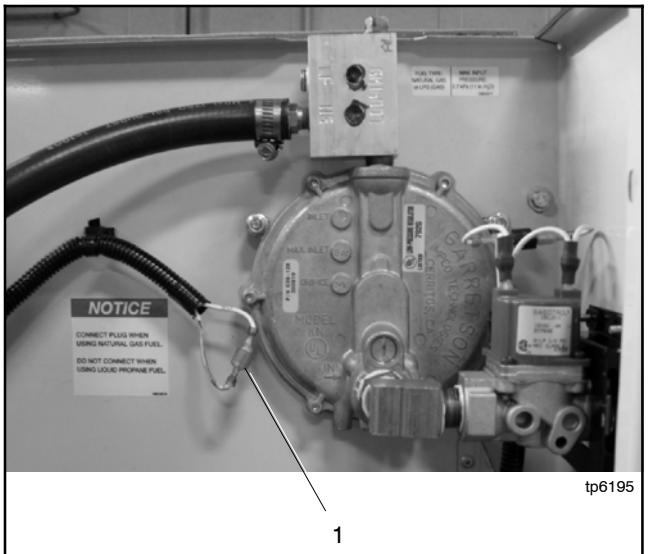
   Note: Do not adjust the fuel metering valves.

9. Slide the hose onto the hose fitting and secure it with the clamp.
10. For the 12RES: Disconnect DSAI leads 65 and N5 for LPG. See Figure 1-16 and Figure 1-17.

Note: DSAI leads 65 and N5 are not used on the 8.5RES. Connecting or disconnecting the DSAI leads will not affect the operation of the 8.5RES.

Fuel	DSAI Leads 65 and N5
Natural Gas	Connect
LPG	Disconnect

Figure 1-16 DSAI Connection12/18RES



1. DSAI leads (12 kW model only)

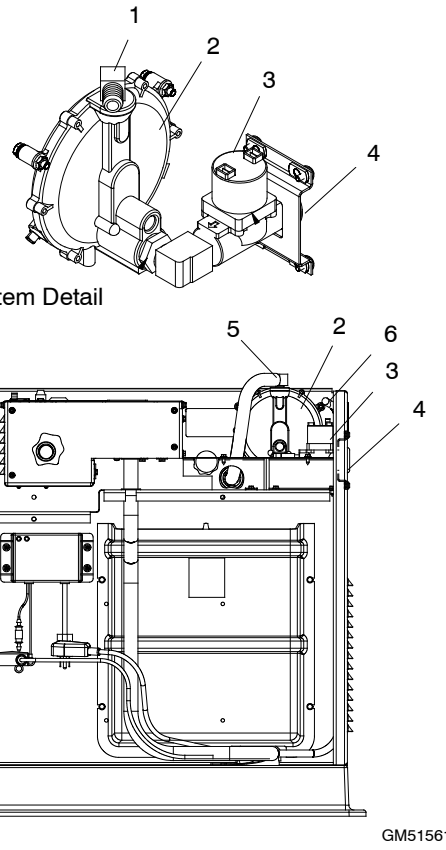
Figure 1-17 Digital Spark Advance Module Leads (located in generator set air intake area)

11. Connect and turn on the new fuel supply.
12. Check that the generator set master switch is in the OFF position.
13. Reconnect the generator set engine starting battery leads, negative (–) lead last.
14. Reconnect power to the battery charger.
15. Start the generator set by moving the generator set master switch to the RUN position.
16. Check for leaks using a gas leak detector.
17. Run the generator set and check the operation. Use the controller to adjust the output and stability if necessary. See Section 1.14 for instructions.
18. Move the generator set master switch to the OFF/RESET position to shut down the generator set.

To convert from LPG to natural gas, follow the same fuel conversion procedure, moving the hose fitting to the natural gas port and plugging the LP port. For the 12RES model, connect the DSAI leads for natural gas. See Figure 1-16 and Figure 1-17.

1.7.2 Fuel Conversion, 18RES

For LPG fuel, an orifice is used in the fuel line. The unit is typically shipped set up for natural gas, with the loose orifice tied near the fuel line. To convert to LPG vapor, install the orifice and disconnect the spark advance leads as described below. See Figure 1-18 for the fuel system component locations.



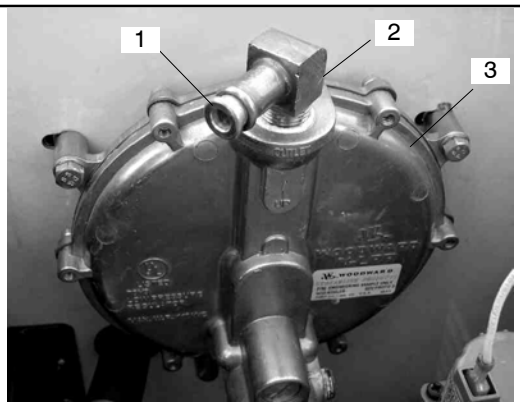
1. Hose fitting (LPG orifice fits inside; see Figure 1-19)
2. Regulator
3. Fuel valve
4. Fuel inlet, 1/2 in. NPT female
5. Fuel hose with clamp
6. DSAI connector location (see Figure 1-20)

Figure 1-18 Fuel System Components, 18RES

Procedure to Convert from NG to LPG, 18RES

1. Place the generator set master switch in the OFF position.
2. Disconnect the power to the battery charger.
3. Disconnect the generator set engine starting battery, negative (–) lead first.
4. Turn off the fuel supply.
5. Remove the hose clamp and fuel hose from the hose fitting. See Figure 1-18.
6. Insert the orifice into the hose fitting. See Figure 1-19.
7. Slide the hose onto the hose fitting and secure it with the clamp.
8. Disconnect digital spark-advance module (DSAI) leads 65 and N5 for LPG. (Connect the leads for natural gas.) See Figure 1-20 and Figure 1-21.
9. Connect and turn on the new fuel supply.
10. Check that the generator set master switch is in the OFF position.
11. Reconnect the generator set engine starting battery leads, negative (–) lead last.
12. Reconnect power to the battery charger.
13. Start the generator set by moving the generator set master switch to the RUN position.
14. Check for leaks using a gas leak detector.
15. Run the generator set and check the operation. Use the controller to adjust the output and stability if necessary. See Section 1.14 for instructions.
16. Move the generator set master switch to the OFF/RESET position to shut down the generator set.

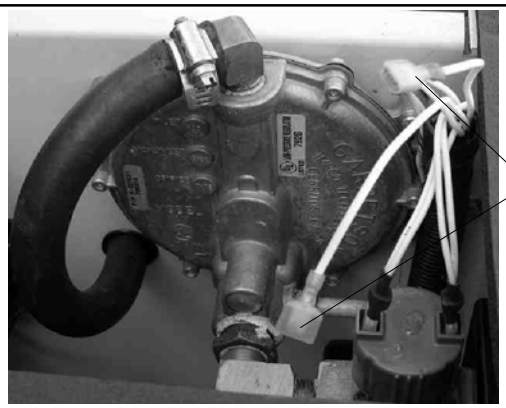
To convert from LPG to natural gas, remove the fuel orifice and connect the DSAI leads together.



tp6514

1. LPG orifice (remove for natural gas)
2. Hose fitting
3. Regulator

Figure 1-19 LPG Fuel Orifice, 18RES



tp6514

1. DSAI leads 65 and N5:
connect for natural gas, disconnect for LPG.

Figure 1-20 Digital Spark Advance Ignition (DSAI) Leads 65 and N5, 18RES

Fuel	DSAI Leads 65 and N5
Natural Gas	Connect
LPG	Disconnect

Figure 1-21 DSAI Connections, 12/18RES

1.8 Electrical Connections

⚠ WARNING

Hazardous voltage.
Backfeed to the utility system can cause property damage, severe injury, or death.

If the generator set is used for standby power, install an automatic transfer switch to prevent inadvertent interconnection of standby and normal sources of supply.

Grounding electrical equipment. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Electrocution is possible whenever electricity is present. Ensure you comply with all applicable codes and standards. Electrically ground the generator set, transfer switch, and related equipment and electrical circuits. Turn off the main circuit breakers of all power sources before servicing the equipment. Never contact electrical leads or appliances when standing in water or on wet ground because these conditions increase the risk of electrocution.

Electrical backfeed to the utility. Hazardous backfeed voltage can cause severe injury or death. Install a transfer switch in standby power installations to prevent the connection of standby and other sources of power. Electrical backfeed into a utility electrical system can cause severe injury or death to utility personnel working on power lines.

NOTICE

Canadian installations only. For standby service connect the output of the generator set to a suitably rated transfer switch in accordance with Canadian Electrical Code, Part 1.

Have an authorized distributor/dealer or a licensed electrician make the following electrical connections. The electrical installation must comply with the National Electrical Code (NEC) and all applicable local codes. Canadian installations must comply with the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) and applicable local codes.

Ground the generator set according to applicable codes. See Section 1.8.3.

1.8.1 Field Connections

The generator set is equipped with a field-connection terminal block located below the fuel inlet. Leads have been factory-installed from the junction box to the terminal block for easy field wiring. Refer to the decal near the terminal block for connections. Also see Section 2, Wiring Diagrams.

Refer to the decal below the terminal block and the transfer switch specifications for the cable size range for each connection. Route leads through flexible conduit. Use separate conduit for AC wiring and low-voltage engine start leads. Ensure that the leads and conduit do not interfere with the operation of the generator set or obstruct the service areas.

Field Connections to the Terminal Block, Models 8.5/12RES and 18RES

1. 8.5/12RES: Remove the cover from the electrical connection access area. See Figure 1-22.

2. Drill holes for conduit fittings as described for each model below:

   a. 8.5/12RES: See Figure 1-22 for the electrical inlet location. Remove the cover from the electrical inlet area. Drill holes in the cover for the conduit fittings and replace the cover. Use separate conduit for AC wiring and low-voltage engine start leads. Feed the cables through the openings.

   b. 18RES: See Figure 1-23 for the recommended electrical inlet location. Drill holes for the conduit fittings. Use separate conduit for AC wiring and low-voltage engine start leads. Feed the cables through the openings.

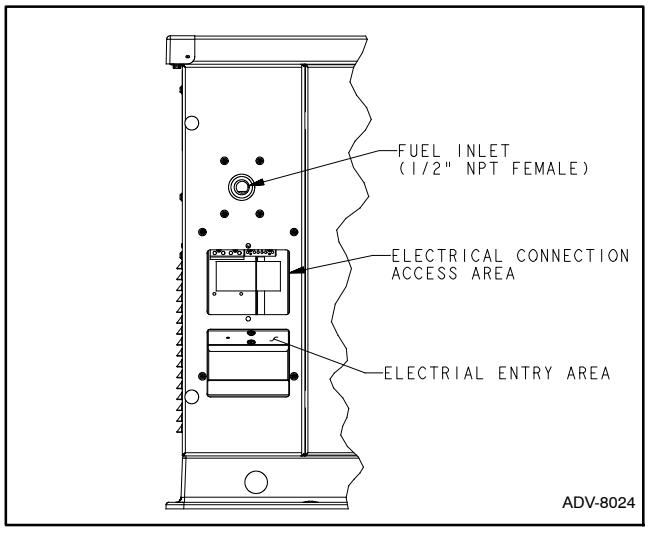


Figure 1-22 8.5/12RES Electrical Connection Area

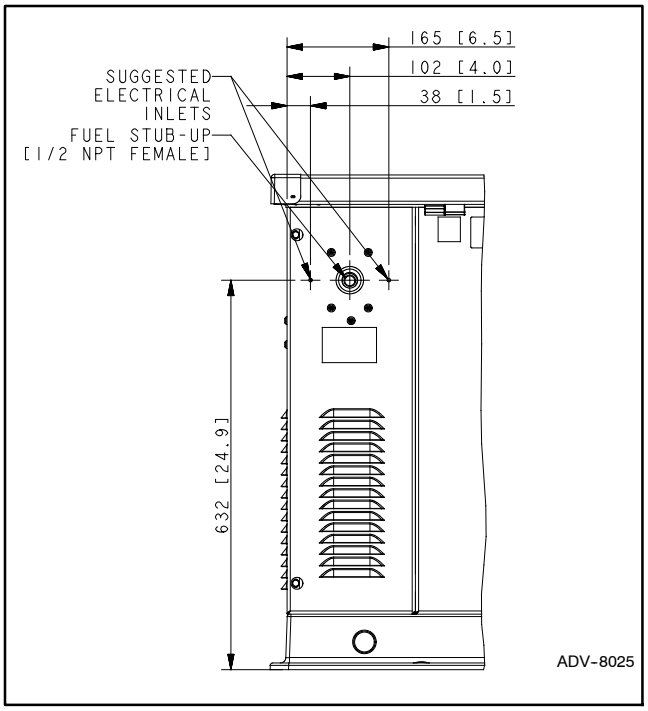
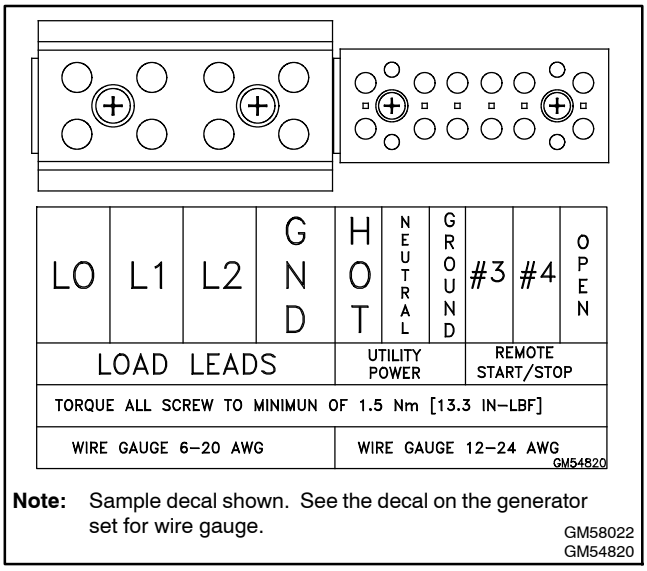


Figure 1-23 18RES Electrical Inlets



Note: Sample decal shown. See the decal on the generator set for wire gauge.

GM58022
GM54820

Figure 1-24 Field-Connection Terminal Block, typical RES Models

3. See Figure 1-24. Connect the leads from the transfer switch emergency source lugs to the L1 and L2 connections on the generator set terminal block.

4. Connect the neutral (L0) and ground (GRD) leads from the ATS and the main panel to the corresponding connection points on the terminal block. See Section 1.8.3, Grounding.

5. Connect 120 VAC utility power to the terminals marked Utility Power. Power to this circuit must be backed-up by the generator set. See Section 1.5 for more information about the utility power requirement.

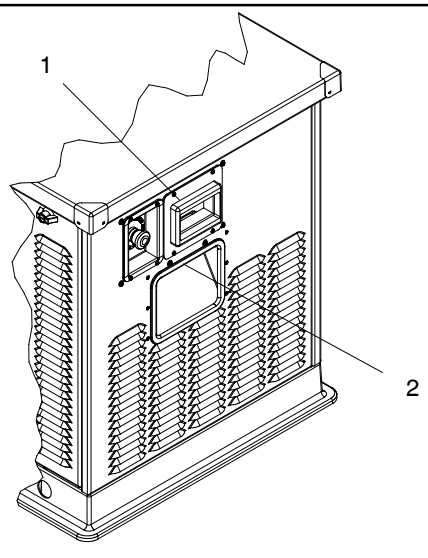
6. Connect the engine start leads from the automatic transfer switch or remote start switch to terminals 3 and 4 on the terminal block. See Section 1.8.2.

7. 8.5/12RES: Replace the cover over the electrical connection access area. See Figure 1-22.

Field Connections, TRES (3-phase) Models

See Figure 1-25 for the terminal block location. See Figure 1-26 for terminal block details. Leads have been factory- installed from the junction box to the terminal block for easy field wiring. Make field connections to the terminal block. Refer to the decal near the terminal block for connections.

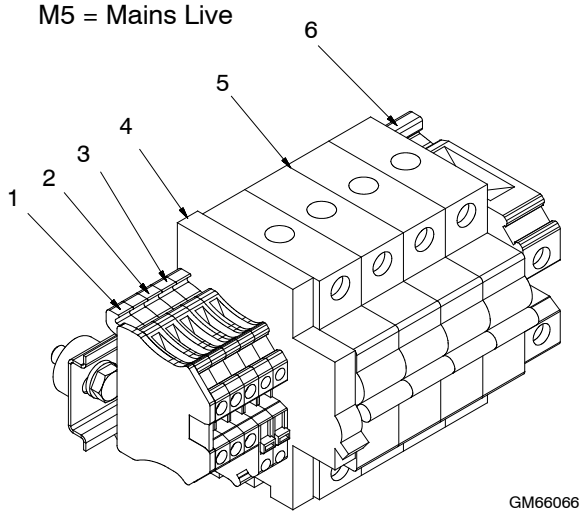
1. Remove the cable inlet cover. See Figure 1-25.
2. Drill holes for the cable fittings into the cable inlet cover and reinstall the cover.
3. Remove the circuit breaker cover.
4. Feed the cables through the openings in the cover and connect the cables. Refer to Figure 1-26 and the decal near the terminal block. See Section 1.8.3, Grounding, and Section 2, Wiring Diagrams.
5. Connect the engine start leads from the automatic transfer switch or remote start switch to terminals 3 and 4 on the terminal block. See Section 1.8.2.
6. Connect utility power (for the battery charger and carburetor heater) to the terminal block as shown on the label. Connect to a circuit that is supplied by the generator set if utility power is lost. See Section 1.5 for more information about the utility power requirement.
7. Verify that the cables are secure and there is no stress on the connections.
8. Replace the circuit breaker cover.



1. Terminal block and circuit breaker cover
2. Cable inlet cover

Figure 1-25 TRES (3-phase) Models

Note: See the label near the terminal block for connections.
N5 = Mains Neutral
M5 = Mains Live



1. Engine start connection
2. Utility ground
3. Utility 230V power connection (see label)
4. Auxiliary contact (factory connection)
5. Load connections
6. Ground (earth)

Figure 1-26 Field Connection, TRES (3-phase) Models

1.8.2 Remote Start Connection

Connect terminals 3 and 4 to the automatic transfer switch's engine start terminals or to an optional remote start/stop switch. Route the engine start leads through separate conduit from the AC power and load leads.

1.8.3 Grounding

Ground the generator set. The grounding method must comply with NEC and local codes. Connect the grounding strap to the generator set ground lug, terminal GND inside the controller compartment.

Generator sets are shipped with the generator neutral bonded (connected) to the generator ground in the junction box. The requirement for having a bonded (grounded) or ungrounded neutral is determined by the type of installation. At installation, the neutral can be grounded at the generator set or lifted from the ground stud and isolated if the installation requires an ungrounded neutral connection at the generator. The generator set will operate properly with the neutral either bonded to ground or isolated from ground at the generator.

Various regulations and site configurations including the National Electrical Code (NEC), local codes, and the type of transfer switch used in the application determine the grounding of the neutral at the generator. NEC Section 250 is one example that has a very good explanation of the neutral grounding requirements for generators.

1.8.4 Battery Charger

A battery charger is factory-installed in the battery compartment to keep the starting battery fully charged. The battery charger's DC leads are factory-connected to the battery. Supply power to the generator set for the battery charger and carburetor heater as described in Sections 1.5 and 1.8.1.

RES models: Plug the battery charger's power cord into the receptacle on the bottom of the controller junction box.

TRES (3-phase) models: The battery charger's power cord is factory-connected.

Refer to the generator set operation manual for battery charger operation information.

1.9 Battery

⚠ WARNING

Sulfuric acid in batteries.
Can cause severe injury or death.

Wear protective goggles and clothing. Battery acid may cause blindness and burn skin.

⚠ WARNING

Explosion.
Can cause severe injury or death.
Relays in the battery charger cause arcs or sparks.

Locate the battery in a well-ventilated area. Isolate the battery charger from explosive fumes.

Battery electrolyte is a diluted sulfuric acid. Battery acid can cause severe injury or death. Battery acid can cause blindness and burn skin. Always wear splashproof safety goggles, rubber gloves, and boots when servicing the battery. Do not open a sealed battery or mutilate the battery case. If battery acid splashes in the eyes or on the skin, immediately flush the affected area for 15 minutes with large quantities of clean water. Seek immediate medical aid in the case of eye contact. Never add acid to a battery after placing the battery in service, as this may result in hazardous spattering of battery acid.

Battery acid cleanup. Battery acid can cause severe injury or death. Battery acid is electrically conductive and corrosive. Add 500 g (1 lb.) of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) to a container with 4 L (1 gal.) of water and mix the neutralizing solution. Pour the neutralizing solution on the spilled battery acid and continue to add the neutralizing solution to the spilled battery acid until all evidence of a chemical reaction (foaming) has ceased. Flush the resulting liquid with water and dry the area.

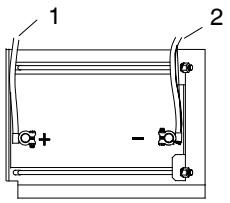
Battery gases. Explosion can cause severe injury or death. Battery gases can cause an explosion. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near a battery at any time, particularly when it is charging. Do not dispose of a battery in a fire. To prevent burns and sparks that could cause an explosion, avoid touching the battery terminals with tools or other metal objects. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment. Discharge static electricity from your body before touching batteries by first touching a grounded metal surface away from the battery. To avoid sparks, do not disturb the battery charger connections while the battery is charging. Always turn the battery charger off before disconnecting the battery connections. Ventilate the compartments containing batteries to prevent accumulation of explosive gases.

Battery short circuits. Explosion can cause severe injury or death. Short circuits can cause bodily injury and/or equipment damage. Disconnect the battery before generator set installation or maintenance. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment. Use tools with insulated handles. Remove the negative (-) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Never connect the negative (-) battery cable to the positive (+) connection terminal of the starter solenoid. Do not test the battery condition by shorting the terminals together.

Connecting the battery and the battery charger. Hazardous voltage can cause severe injury or death. Reconnect the battery correctly, positive to positive and negative to negative, to avoid electrical shock and damage to the battery charger and battery(ies). Have a qualified electrician install the battery(ies).

Use a 12-volt battery with a minimum rating of 500 cold cranking amps at 0°F. The generator set uses a negative ground with a 12-volt engine electrical system. See Figure 1-27 for battery connections. Make sure that the battery is correctly connected and the terminals are tight.

Note: The generator set will not start and circuit board damage may occur if the battery is connected in reverse.

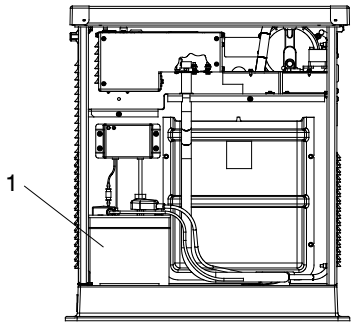


EZ-273000-J

1. To positive (+) terminal on starter solenoid.
2. To ground (-) terminal on or near starter motor.

Figure 1-27 12-Volt Engine Electrical System Single Starter Motor Typical Battery Connection

Figure 1-28 shows the location of the engine starting battery. Standard battery cables provide easy connection to the battery. Use the following procedure to install and connect the battery.



1. Engine starting battery location

Figure 1-28 Battery Location, Air Intake End (typical)

Battery Installation Procedure

1. Ensure that the starting battery is fully charged before placing the battery in service.
2. Clean the battery posts and/or adapters if necessary.
3. Install the battery post adapters, if needed.
4. Place the battery in the housing.
5. Verify that the controller master switch is in the OFF position.
6. Connect the positive (+) lead to the engine starting battery.
7. Connect the negative (–) lead to the engine starting battery.

Refer to the generator set operation manual and the battery manufacturer's instructions for battery maintenance instructions.

1.10 Accessories

Have accessories installed by an authorized distributor/dealer or a licensed electrician. Follow the installation instructions provided with each kit. Use separate conduit for AC and DC leads to reduce the possibility of electrical interference. Verify that the leads and conduit do not interfere with the operation of the generator set or obstruct the service areas. Verify that the electrical installation complies with the National Electrical Code (NEC) and all applicable local codes. See Section 2, Wiring Diagrams, for more information regarding generator set electrical connections.

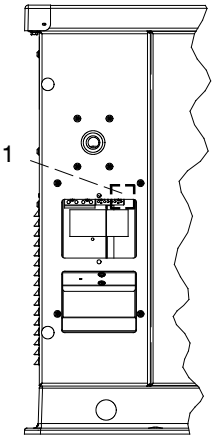
If there are no accessories, proceed to Section 1.11, Prestart Installation Check.

1.10.1 Common Fault and Auxiliary Run Relay Board

The optional relay board provides two additional relays to control customer-provided equipment:

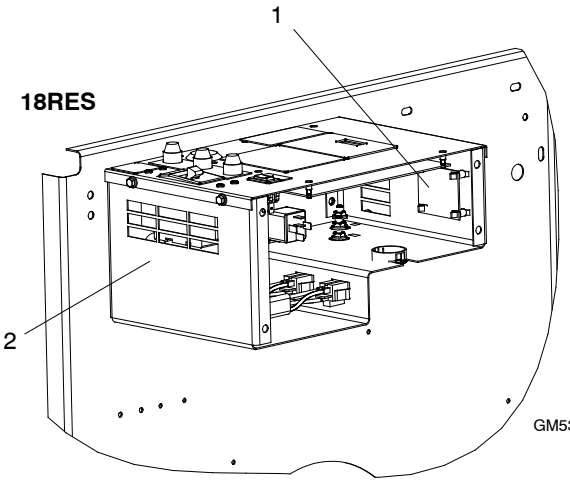
- Common fault relay, energized on a fault.
- Auxiliary run relay, energized when the generator set is running.

See Figure 1-29 or Figure 1-30 for the relay board location.



1. Relay board location (inside customer connection box)

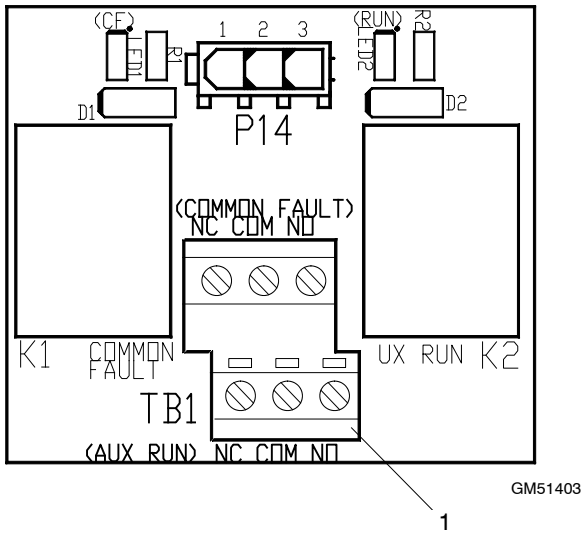
Figure 1-29 Optional Relay Board Location, 8.5/12RES



1. Relay board
2. Controller junction box

Figure 1-30 Optional Relay Board Location, 18RES

Connect customer equipment to terminal strip TB1 on the relay board, following the markings on the board. Connect to each relay's normally open or normally closed contacts depending on the application. Use size 14 AWG maximum wire for connections to TB1. See Figure 1-31 and Figure 1-32.



1. Connect customer equipment to TB1, 14 AWG max.

Figure 1-31 Relay Board Connections

Terminal Label	Description
COMMON FAULT NC	Common fault relay normally closed contact. Opens on a fault.
COMMON FAULT COM	Common fault relay common
COMMON FAULT NO	Common fault relay normally open contact. Closes on a fault.
AUX RUN NC	Auxiliary run relay normally closed contact. Open when generator set is running.
AUX RUN COM	Auxiliary run relay common
AUX RUN NO	Auxiliary run relay normally open contact. Closed when generator set is running.
Note: Use maximum 14 AWG wire for TB1 connections.	

Figure 1-32 Common Fault and Run Relay Board Harness Connections

1.10.2 Carburetor Heater

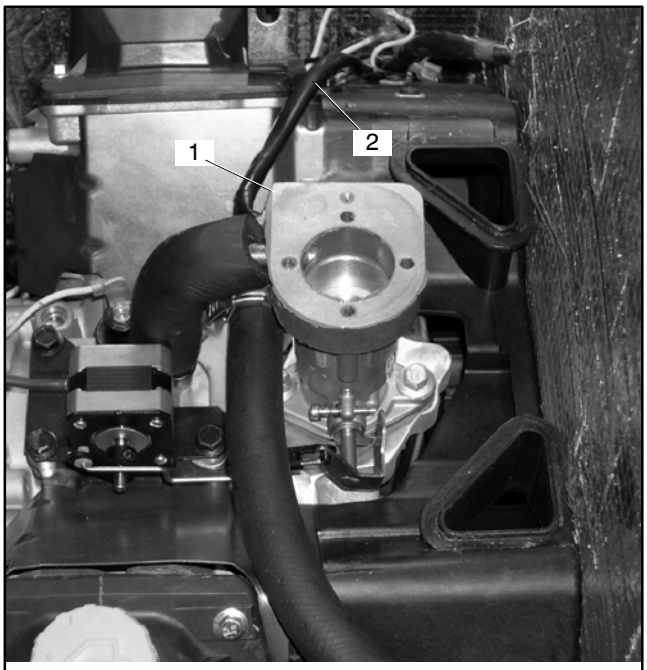
An optional carburetor heater is recommended for improved cold starting in locations where the ambient temperature drops below 0°C (32°F). The carburetor heater prevents condensation and carburetor icing. The heater turns on when the temperature at the thermostat falls below approximately 4°C (40°F) and turns off when the temperature rises above approximately 16°C (60°F). See Figure 1-33 through Figure 1-35.

The heater thermostat is installed in the cord. Figure 1-36 shows the location of the thermostat on the power cord. The heater power cord and thermostat are located in the generator set housing air intake area/ battery compartment. See Figure 1-28.

Note: Do not place the heater thermostat inside the generator set engine compartment. The thermostat must be exposed to the ambient air.

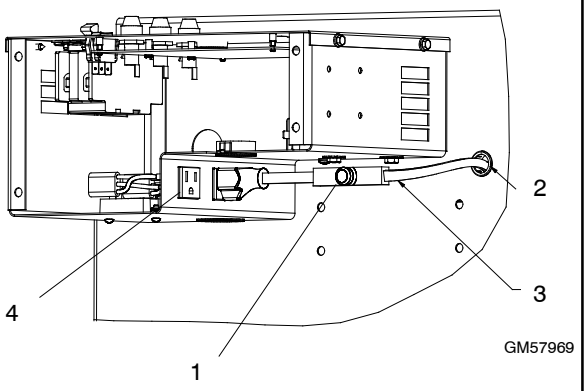
The heater requires a continuous source of power. Single-phase (RES) models: Plug the carburetor heater into an outlet that supplies continuous 120 VAC power.

Three-phase (TRES) models: The carburetor heater power is factory-connected to the battery charger.



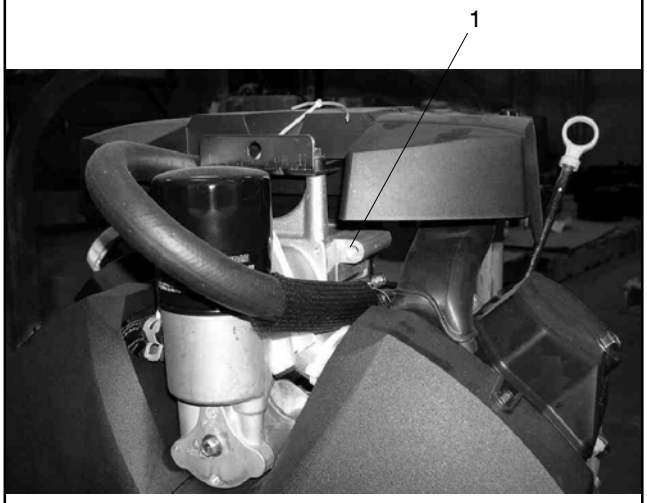
1. Carburetor heater (air cleaner removed to show heater)
2. Carburetor heater power cord

Figure 1-33 8.5/12RES Carburetor Heater Location



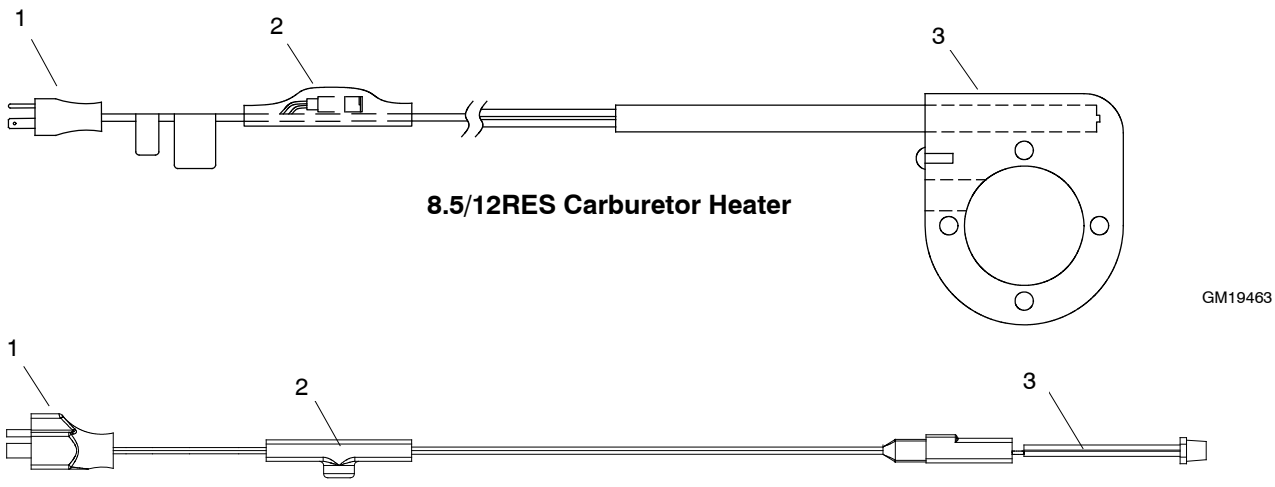
1. Thermostat
2. Bulkhead opening for carburetor heater access
3. Carburetor heater cord with thermostat
4. 120 VAC receptacles for carburetor heater and battery charger RES models)

Figure 1-34 18RES Carburetor Heater Location (air intake side of generator set)



1. Carburetor heater location

Figure 1-35 18RES Carburetor Heater Location on Engine (bulkhead removed to show heater location)



1. Power plug (single-phase type shown)
2. Thermostat
3. Heater

Figure 1-36 Carburetor Heaters

1.11 Prestart Installation Check

Review the entire installation section. Inspect all wiring and connections to verify that the generator set is ready for operation. Check all items in the following Prestart Checklist.

Prestart Checklist

Air Cleaner. Check that a clean air cleaner element is installed to prevent unfiltered air from entering the engine. See the generator set operation manual for instructions.

Air Inlets. Check for clean and unobstructed air inlets.

Battery. Check for tight battery connections. Consult the battery manufacturer's instructions regarding battery care and maintenance.

Exhaust System. Check for exhaust leaks and blockages. Check the muffler condition.

- Inspect the exhaust system components for cracks, leaks, and corrosion. Check for tight exhaust system connections.
- Check for corroded or broken metal parts and replace them as needed.
- Check that the exhaust outlet is unobstructed.

Oil Level. Maintain the oil level at or near, not over, the full mark on the dipstick.

Operating Area. Check for obstructions that could block the flow of cooling air. Keep the air intake area clean. Do not leave rags, tools, or debris on or near the generator set.

1.12 Startup Notification

Complete the startup and installation checklists supplied with the startup notification form. Complete and sign the startup notification form and submit copies to Kohler Co. and the distributor/dealer as instructed on the form.

Standby systems not registered within 60 days of startup are automatically registered using the manufacturer's ship date as the startup date.

1.13 Controller Configuration

1.13.1 System Parameters

The controller configuration for each generator model is set at the factory and should not normally require changes. The controller's configuration mode allows adjustment of the system parameters listed in this section. Use the instructions in this section to check the configuration after installation and change it to match the settings shown in Figure 1-37, if necessary.

Parameter	Setting	Definition
Unit's system voltage and frequency	Uu01	Single phase, 60 Hz, 120/240 VAC
	Uu03	Three-phase, 50 Hz, 230/400 VAC (TRES)
	Uu06	Single phase, 50 Hz, 115/230 VAC
Controller type‡	Uc01	ADC-RES (distributor)
	Uc05 †	DC-RET (retail)
Engine type	Ec00	8.5/12 kW
	Ec12	17/18 kW
Communication setting *	Cn00	No J1939 communication. Sleep mode enabled (48-hour power down in AUTO).
	Cn01 †	J1939 communication enabled. Sleep mode disabled (no power down in AUTO).

* Controller application code version 1.13 or higher.

† Default setting for application code version 1.13 or higher.

‡ Controller type is set once during controller installation (or replacement) and cannot be changed again.

Figure 1-37 Controller Configuration Parameters

Follow the instructions in Figure 1-38 to enter the configuration mode while the engine is not running and then step through the following parameters. Use the up (∧) and down (∨) arrow buttons to select the appropriate setting for the application.

The controller will automatically exit the configuration mode without saving any changes after about 1 minute if no buttons are pressed. Start the configuration procedure over again from the beginning if the controller exits the configuration mode before the settings have been saved.

Note: Be sure to save your settings before exiting the configuration mode. The controller reverts to the last saved settings when the master switch is moved to the OFF/RESET position.

Voltage/frequency setting (Uu). Select the system voltage and frequency from the table in Figure 1-37.

Note: The Uu parameter sets the system's rated voltage and frequency. To adjust the output (measured) voltage and frequency, see Section 1.14, Voltage and Frequency Adjustments.

Controller type (Uc). The Uc setting is used during initial controller installation in the factory or controller replacement in the field. The Uc setting can be changed only once. The default setting for service replacement controllers is Uc05, controller type DC-RET (retail model). Changing it to Uc01 sets the controller type to ADC-RES (distributor model).

Engine configuration (Ec). The engine configuration must match the generator set engine type.

Communication/Sleep Mode Setting (Cn). (Available on controllers with application code version 1.13 or higher.) The communication setting enables or disables J1939 communication, and also disables or enables the sleep mode. When J1939 communication is enabled, the sleep mode is turned off to allow uninterrupted communication with a personal computer running remote monitoring software. If remote monitoring is not used, the communication can be turned off, enabling the sleep mode which causes the controller to power down after 48 hours of inactivity. The generator set master switch must be in AUTO for the sleep mode to function.

The default setting for controllers with application code version 1.13 or higher is Cn01, communication on/sleep mode off. Controllers with earlier application code versions have communication disabled and the sleep mode enabled. The Cn setting is not adjustable on these earlier versions.

1.13.2 Application Code Version

To check the application code version number, HOLD the select button while moving the generator set master switch to RUN. (The engine will not start when the select button is held.) Wait about 5 seconds for the application code version number to appear on the display. See Figure 1-38.

Controller Configuration Mode:

Display:

Hold the Select button:

Move the generator set master switch to the RUN position. (The generator set engine will not start.) — Display: ` .0`

Wait about 5 seconds until the display shows the program version number. (The number may be different than the one shown here.) — Display: `v113`

Press the down arrow key and then the up arrow key 3 times to enter the configuration mode. (This is the controller "password.") — Display: `Uu01`

Now release the Select button.

Press:

or — To change the voltage/frequency setting, if necessary. See Figure 1-37. — Display: `Uu0x`

To enter setting and step to the next parameter, controller type Uc.

or — To change the controller type. This setting is used during controller replacement and can be changed only once. See Figure 1-37. — **ADC-RES** Display: `Uc01` — **DC-RET** Display: `Uc05`

To enter setting and step to the next parameter, engine type Ec.

or — To change the engine type, if necessary. — **8.5/12 kW** Display: `Ec00` — **17/18 kW** Display: `Ec12`

To enter setting and step to the next parameter, communication setting Cn.

or — To change the communication setting, if necessary. See Figure 1-37. — Display: `Cn0x`

To enter setting and step to SAVE. — Display: `SAVE`

Press:

To **SAVE CHANGES**. — Display: `YES `

OR

To **DISCARD CHANGES** without saving. — Display: `no  `

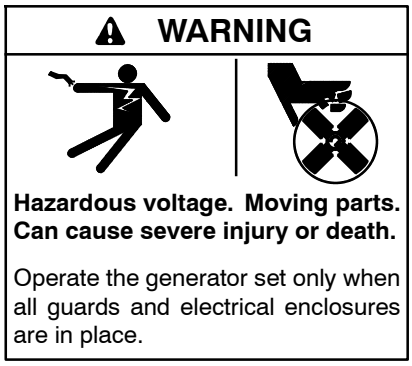
"Yes" or "no" flashes when the up or down arrow is pressed and then the controller exits the configuration mode. The display returns to the runtime hours. — Display: `xxxx`

Now move the master switch to OFF/RESET.

Note: Shaded boxes show which number in the controller display changes when the up or down arrow key is pressed. *X* in the runtime hours display above denotes any number from 0 to 9.

Figure 1-38 Configuration

1.14 Voltage and Frequency Adjustments



Short circuits. Hazardous voltage/current can cause severe injury or death. Short circuits can cause bodily injury and/or equipment damage**.** Do not contact electrical connections with tools or jewelry while making adjustments or repairs. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment.

The controller's adjustment mode allows adjustment of the output voltage and frequency, if necessary. Have adjustments performed by an authorized distributor/ dealer or service technician.

Note: A digital multimeter that measures voltage and frequency is required for these adjustments.

Use a digital multimeter to check the output voltage and frequency. If output voltage or frequency is not within specifications, use the ADC controller to adjust the output voltage and engine speed (frequency) while the generator set is running. See Figure 1-39. The flowcharts in Figure 1-42 through Figure 1-44 outline the adjustment procedures.

Note: Be sure to save your changes as instructed in Figure 1-44 before exiting configuration mode.

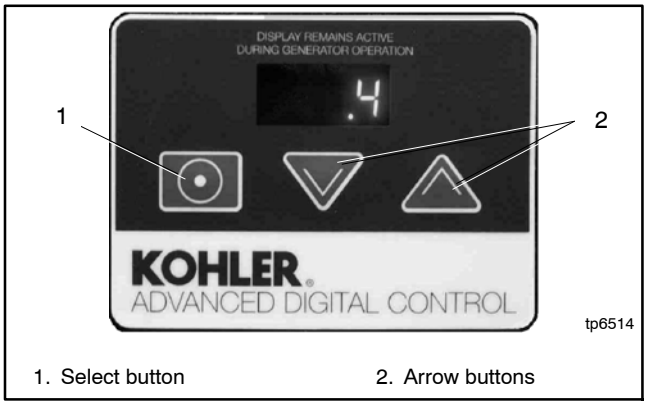


Figure 1-39 Advanced Digital Control

Changes in voltage and speed adjustments are lost if not saved before the generator set shuts down. The generator set continues to run with the new settings until it shuts down but then reverts to the previous settings at the next startup if the changes have not been saved.

1.14.1 Voltage Adjustment

Note: Refer to the flowcharts in Figure 1-42 through Figure 1-44 during the following procedure.

Voltage Adjustment Procedure

1. With the generator set off, connect a digital multimeter to the output leads or an electrical outlet on the load side of the generator set. Set the meter to measure AC voltage.
2. Start the generator set by moving the generator set master switch to the RUN position.
3. Use the ADC controller to adjust the voltage (parameter 1P) until the output voltage reaches the desired value. Refer to the flowcharts in Figure 1-42 through Figure 1-44 for instructions to adjust the output voltage. See Figure 1-40 for the approximate change in voltage per step.

Measured Voltage, VAC	ADC Display	Voltage Change per Step, VAC	
		Coarse	Fine
85–132	1P00–99	5	0.5
180–251	1P00–99	7	0.7

Figure 1-40 Voltage Adjustment (approximate)

4. Adjust the voltage stability (gain, parameter 2P) to minimize light flicker.
5. Readjust the voltage, if necessary.
6. Set the multimeter to measure frequency.
7. Adjust the engine speed to the cut-in frequency shown in Figure 1-41 by adjusting the engine governor speed (parameter 4P).

Frequency	Cut-In Frequency
60 Hz	57.5 Hz
50 Hz	47.5 Hz

Figure 1-41 Cut-In Frequencies

8. Adjust the volts/Hz (parameter 3P) until the voltage level measured by the multimeter begins to drop. When the volts/Hz is set correctly, the generator (as load is applied) attempts to maintain normal output until the engine speed drops below the cut-in frequency set in step 7.

9. Reset the engine speed to the operating frequency (50 or 60 Hz) by adjusting the engine governor speed (parameter 4P).

10. Readjust the voltage stability (gain, parameter 2P), if necessary.

11. Readjust the voltage (parameter 1P), if necessary.

12. Save settings. See Figure 1-44.

13. Stop the generator set.

1.14.2 Frequency Adjustment

The engine speed determines the generator output frequency; 60 Hz units operate at 3600 rpm and 50 Hz units run at 3000 rpm. Adjust the engine governor speed and gain to set the output frequency and stability using the following procedure.

Note: Refer to the flowcharts in Figure 1-42 through Figure 1-44 during the following procedure.

Frequency Adjustment Procedure

Note: Refer to the flowcharts in Figure 1-42 through Figure 1-44 during the following procedure.

1. Attach a frequency meter to the AC output leads or an electrical outlet on the load side of the generator set.

2. Start and run the generator set until it reaches normal operating temperature (at least 10 minutes).

3. Adjust electronic governor speed (parameter 4P) to obtain a frequency reading of 60 Hz (or 50 Hz if appropriate). Each step changes the engine speed about 3.6 rpm, which changes the output frequency about 0.06 Hz.

4. Check stability with the generator set running and with no load applied. If the generator set speed is unstable, hunts, or surges, adjust the governor stability (gain, parameter 5P) until the generator set becomes stable with no hunting or surging. (Increasing the gain slows the governor response.)

5. Check the frequency reading. Repeat steps 3 and 4 if necessary to obtain the rated frequency and stable operation.

6. Save settings. See Figure 1-44.

Output Voltage and Frequency Adjustment Mode:

Display :*

Move the generator set master switch to the RUN position. The generator set engine starts and the controller display shows the engine runtime hours.

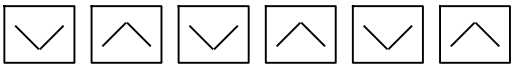
Display: X X X X

Hold:

Wait about 5 seconds until the display changes from runtime hours to the program version number.

Display: X. X X

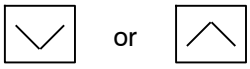
Press the down arrow key and then the up arrow key 3 times to enter the adjustment mode. (This is the controller "password.")



Display: 1 P X X

The controller is now in the voltage coarse adjustment mode.

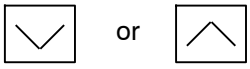
Press:



To raise or lower the voltage in large increments (approximately 5–7 volts per step). (Parameter 1P)

Display: 1 P X X

To enter fine voltage adjustment mode.

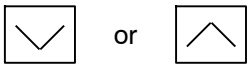


To raise or lower the voltage in smaller increments (approximately 0.5–0.7 volts per step). (Parameter 1P)

Display: 1 P X X

To enter coarse voltage stability (gain) adjustment mode.

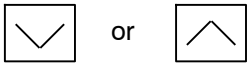
Display: 2 P X X



To raise or lower the voltage stability (gain) in large increments. (Parameter 2P)

To enter fine voltage stability (gain) adjustment mode.

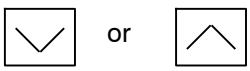
Display: 2 P X X



To raise or lower the voltage stability (gain) in smaller increments. (Parameter 2P)

To enter volts/Hz adjustment mode. (Parameter 3P)

Display: 3 P X X



To raise or lower the volts/Hz: 00=low; 09= high

Continued on Figure 1-43.

* Shaded boxes show which character in the controller display changes for each adjustment. *X* in the examples above denotes any number from 0 to 9. The actual values may vary from model-to-model.

TP6196

Figure 1-42 Output Voltage and Frequency Adjustments

Continued from Figure 1-42:

Press:			Display : *
		To enter engine governor speed coarse adjustment mode. (Parameter 4P)	4 P x x
	or 	To raise or lower the engine speed in large increments.	
		To enter engine governor speed fine adjustment mode. (Parameter 4P)	4 P x x
	or 	To raise or lower the engine speed in smaller increments.	
		To enter engine governor stability (gain) coarse adjustment mode. (Parameter 5P)	5 P x x
	or 	To raise or lower the engine governor stability (gain) in large increments.	
		To enter engine governor stability (gain) fine adjustment mode. (Parameter 5P)	5 P x x
	or 	To raise or lower the engine governor stability (gain) in smaller increments.	
		To enter SAVE mode. Go to Figure 1-44.	S A V E

Note: Be sure to save your settings before exiting the configuration mode. The controller reverts to the last *saved* settings when the master switch is moved to the OFF/RESET position.

* Shaded boxes show which character in the controller display changes for each adjustment. *X* in the examples above denotes any number from 0 to 9. The actual values may vary from model-to-model.

Figure 1-43 Output Voltage and Frequency Adjustments, Continued

There are 3 options when the display says SAVE:
Press:

SAVE

To return to the first parameter, coarse voltage adjustment, to check or change settings before saving. See Figure 1-42.

1Pxx

or

To save changes.

YES

or

To discard changes without saving.

no

“Yes”or “no” flashes when the up or down arrow is pressed and then the controller exits the configuration mode. The display returns to the runtime hours.

xxxx

Now move the master switch to OFF/RESET.

Figure 1-44 Save Mode

Section 2 Dimension Drawings and Wiring Diagrams

Refer to the dimension drawings and wiring diagrams for your model during generator set installation. Figure 2-1 lists the drawing numbers and locations.

Dimension Drawing Description	Drawing Number	Page
8.5/12RES	ADV-8024	
Mounting and Dimensions	Sheet 1	38
Clearance	Sheet 2	39
High Wind Mounting	Sheet 3	40
18RES	ADV-8025	
Mounting and Dimensions	Sheet 1	41
Clearance	Sheet 2	42
12TRES	ADV-7466	
Mounting and Dimensions	Sheet 1	43
Clearance	Sheet 2	44
High Wind Mounting	Sheet 3	45
18TRES	ADV-7713	
Mounting and Dimensions	Sheet 1	46
Clearance	Sheet 2	47
Wiring Diagram Description	**Drawing Number**	**Page**
8.5/12RES		
Schematic Diagram	ADV-7325	48
Point-to-Point Wiring Diagram	GM51414	49
18RES		
Schematic Diagram	ADV-7353	50
Point-to-Point Wiring Diagram	GM52541	51
12TRES (3-phase)		
Schematic Diagram	ADV-7623	52
Point-to-Point Wiring Diagram	GM63546	53
18TRES (3-phase)		
Schematic Diagram	ADV-7637	54
Point-to-Point Wiring Diagram	GM65661	55

Figure 2-1 Drawing Numbers and Locations

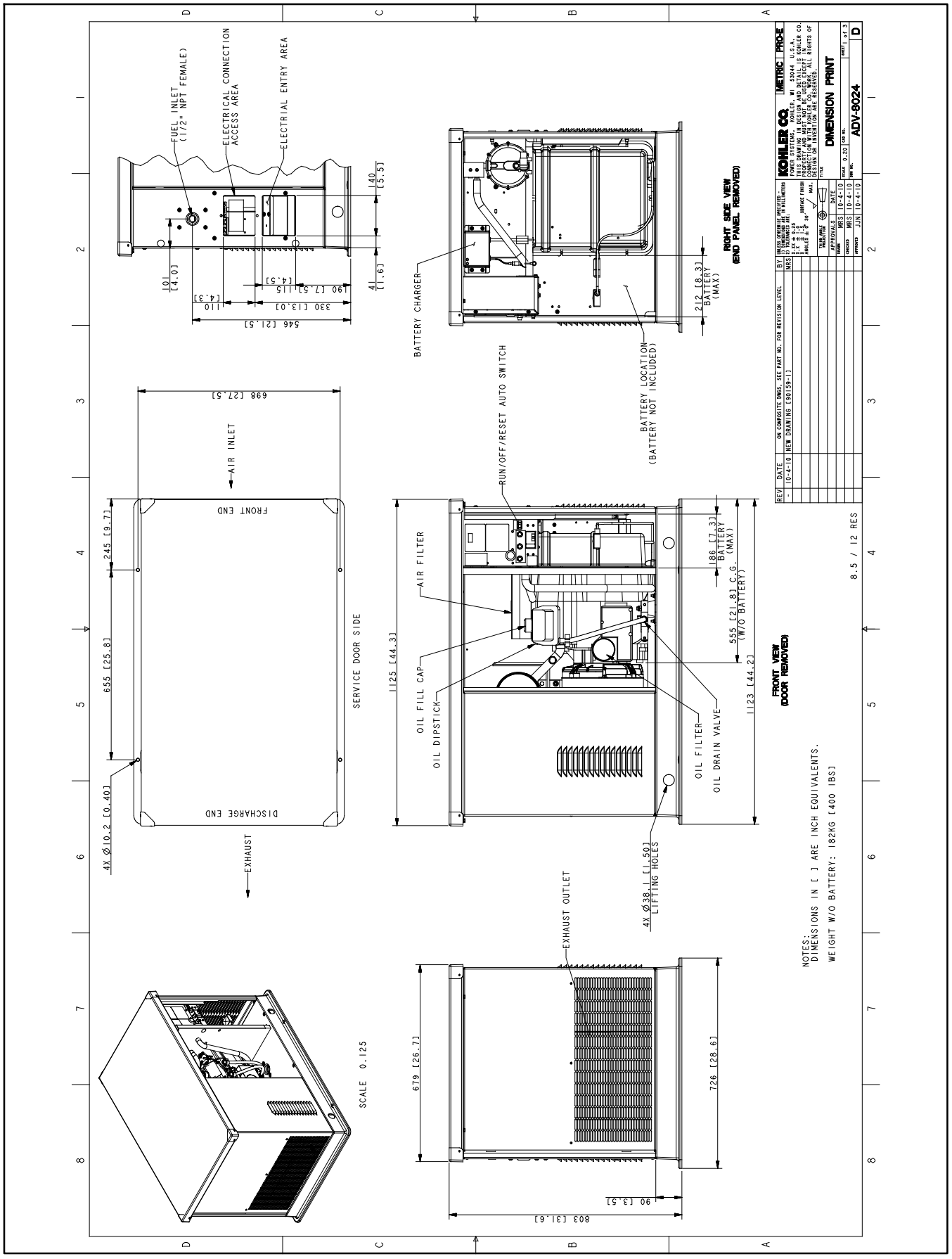


Figure 2-2 Generator Set Mounting Details and Dimensions, 8.5/12RES, ADV-8024 Sheet 1

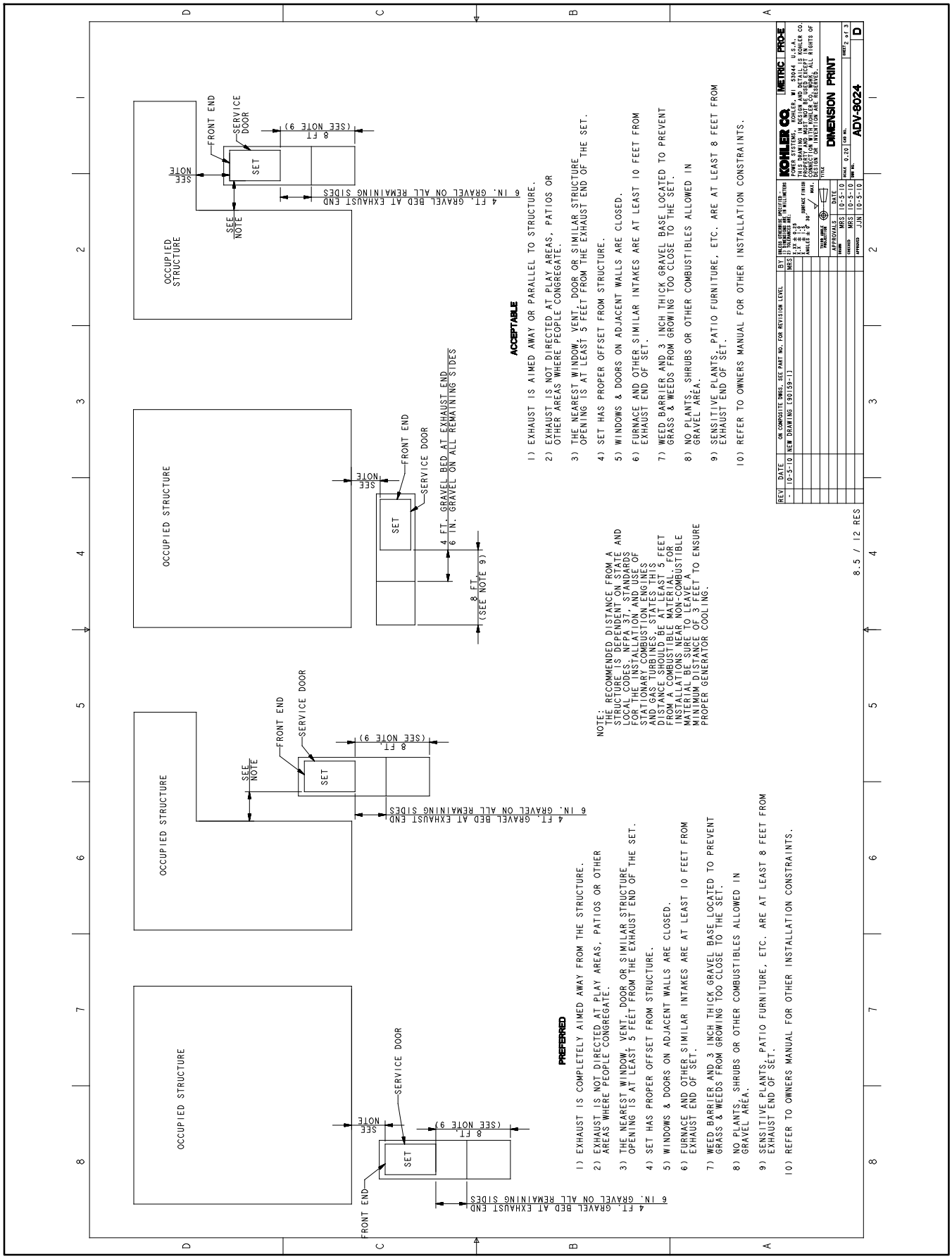


Figure 2-3 Generator Set Clearances, 8.5/12RES, ADV-8024 Sheet 2

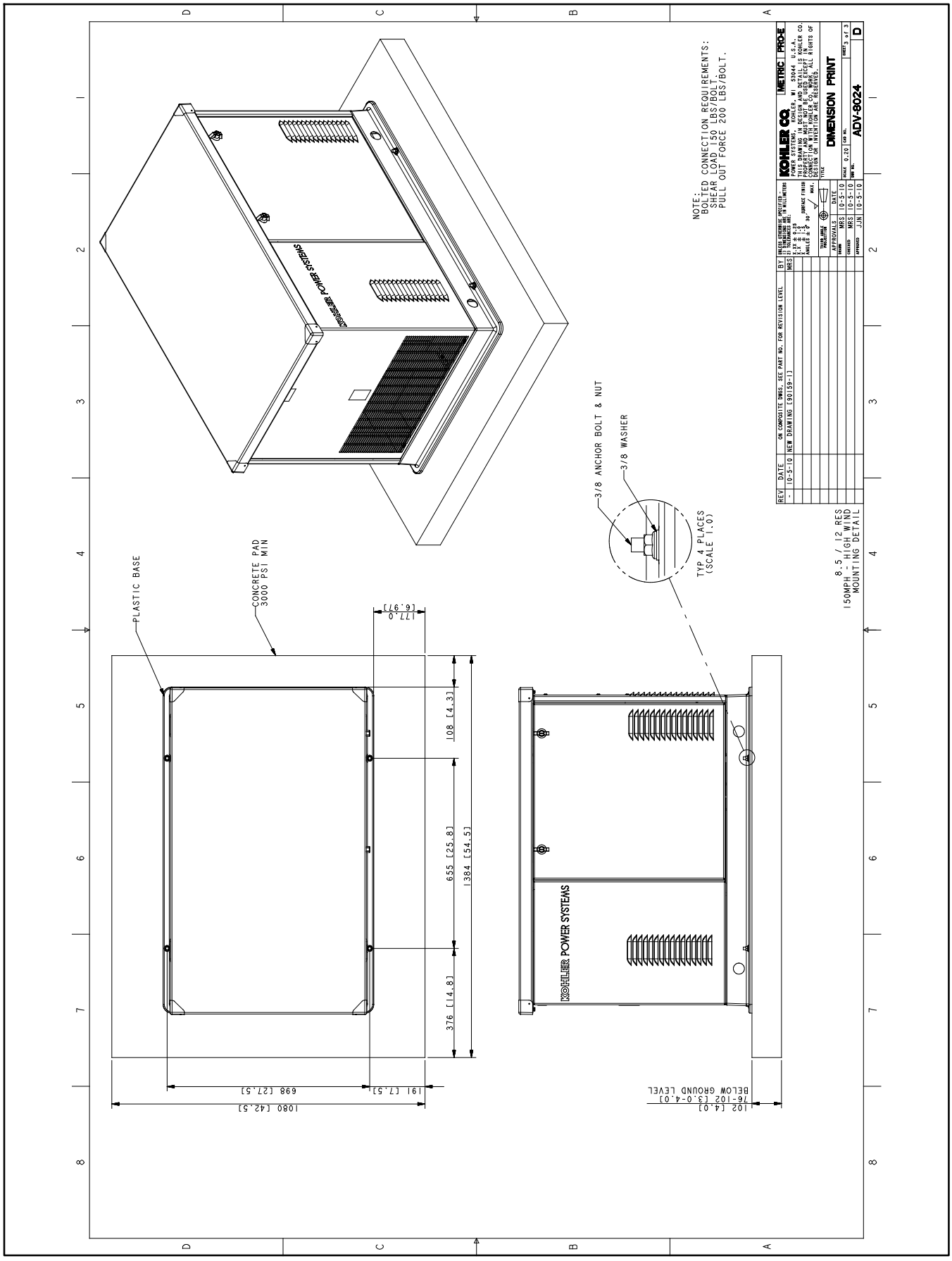


Figure 2-4 High Wind Mounting Detail, 8.5/12RES, ADV-8024 Sheet 3

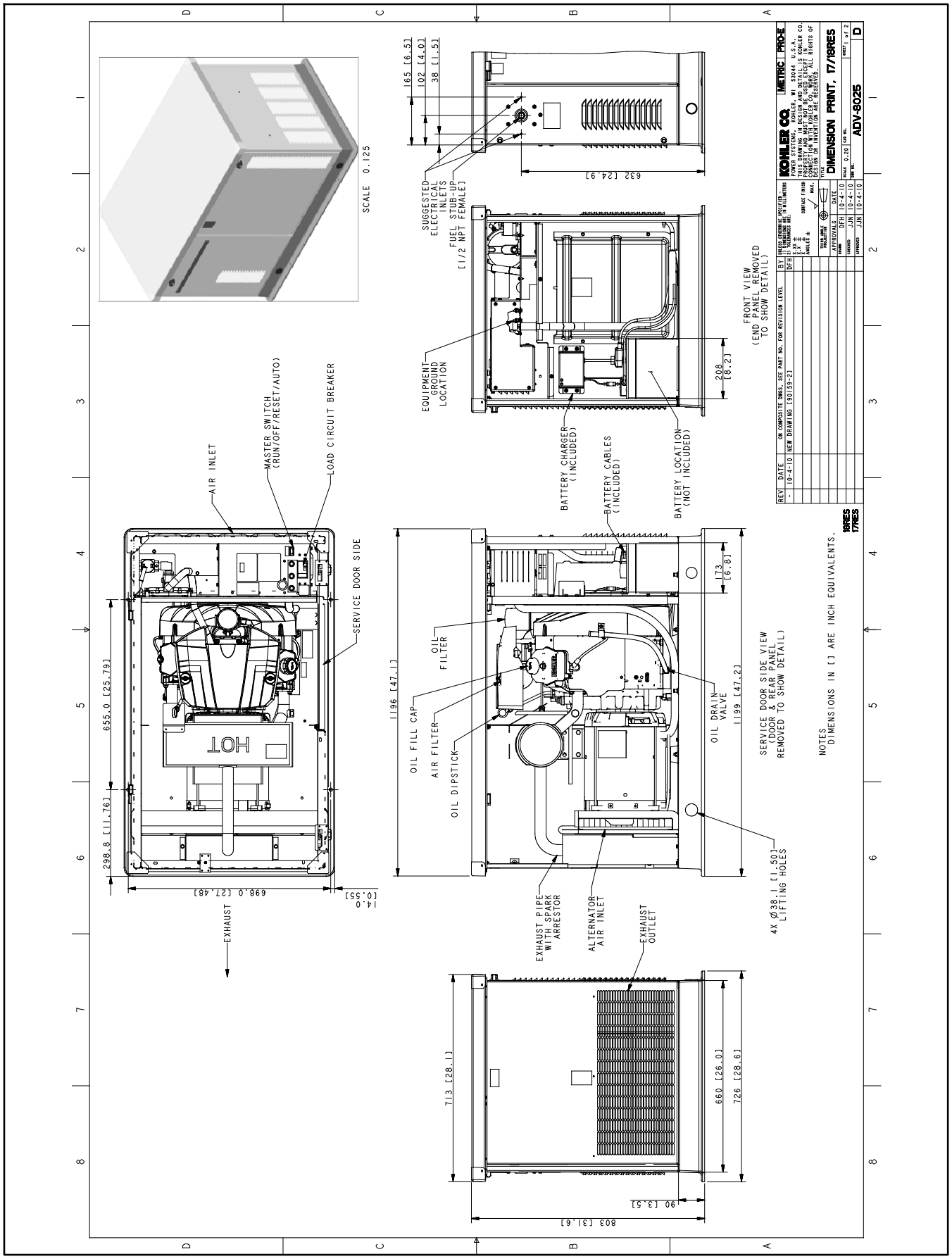


Figure 2-5 Generator Set Mounting Details and Dimensions, 18RES, ADV-8025, Sheet 1

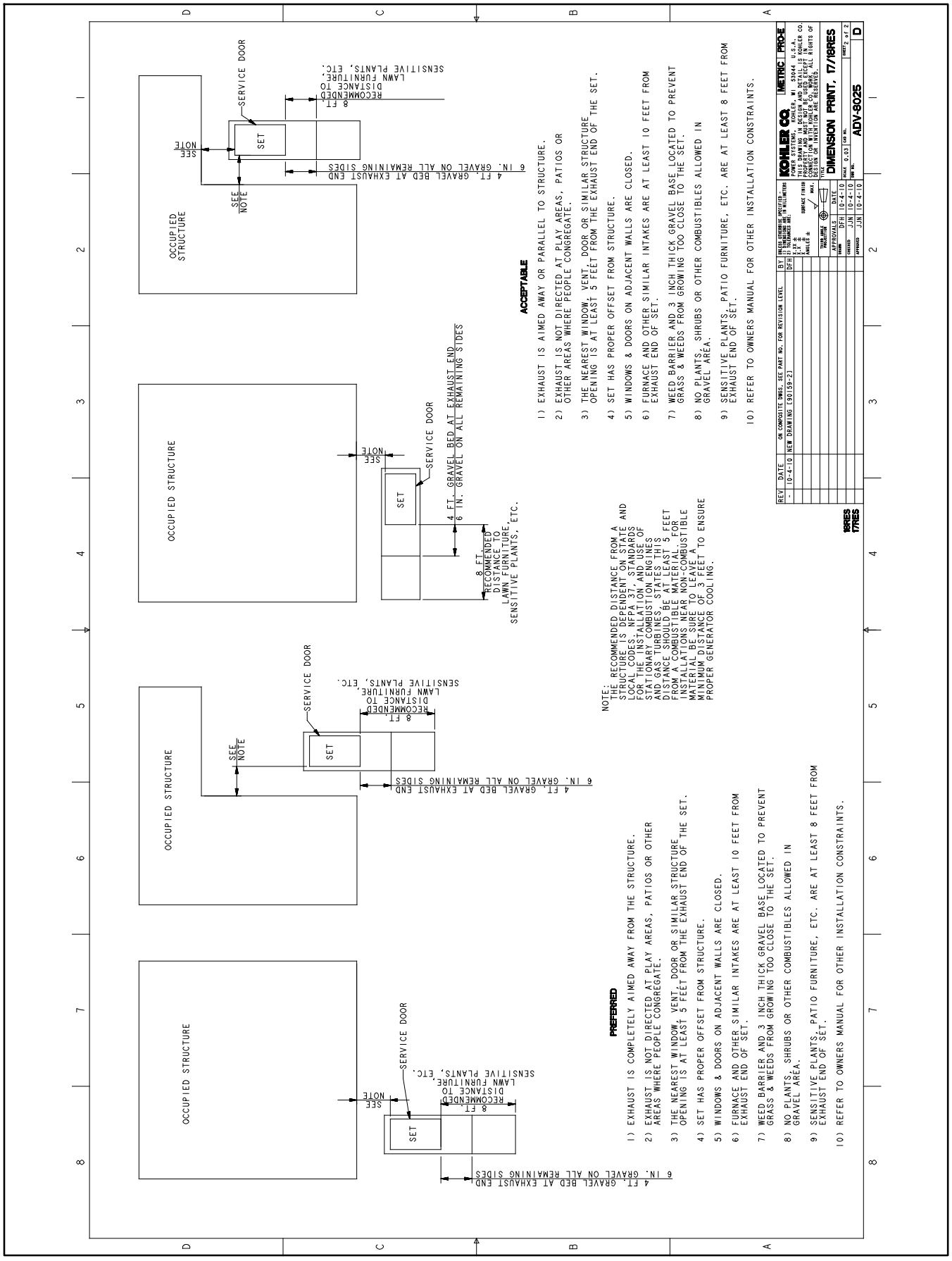


Figure 2-6 Generator Set Clearances,18RES, ADV-8025, Sheet 2

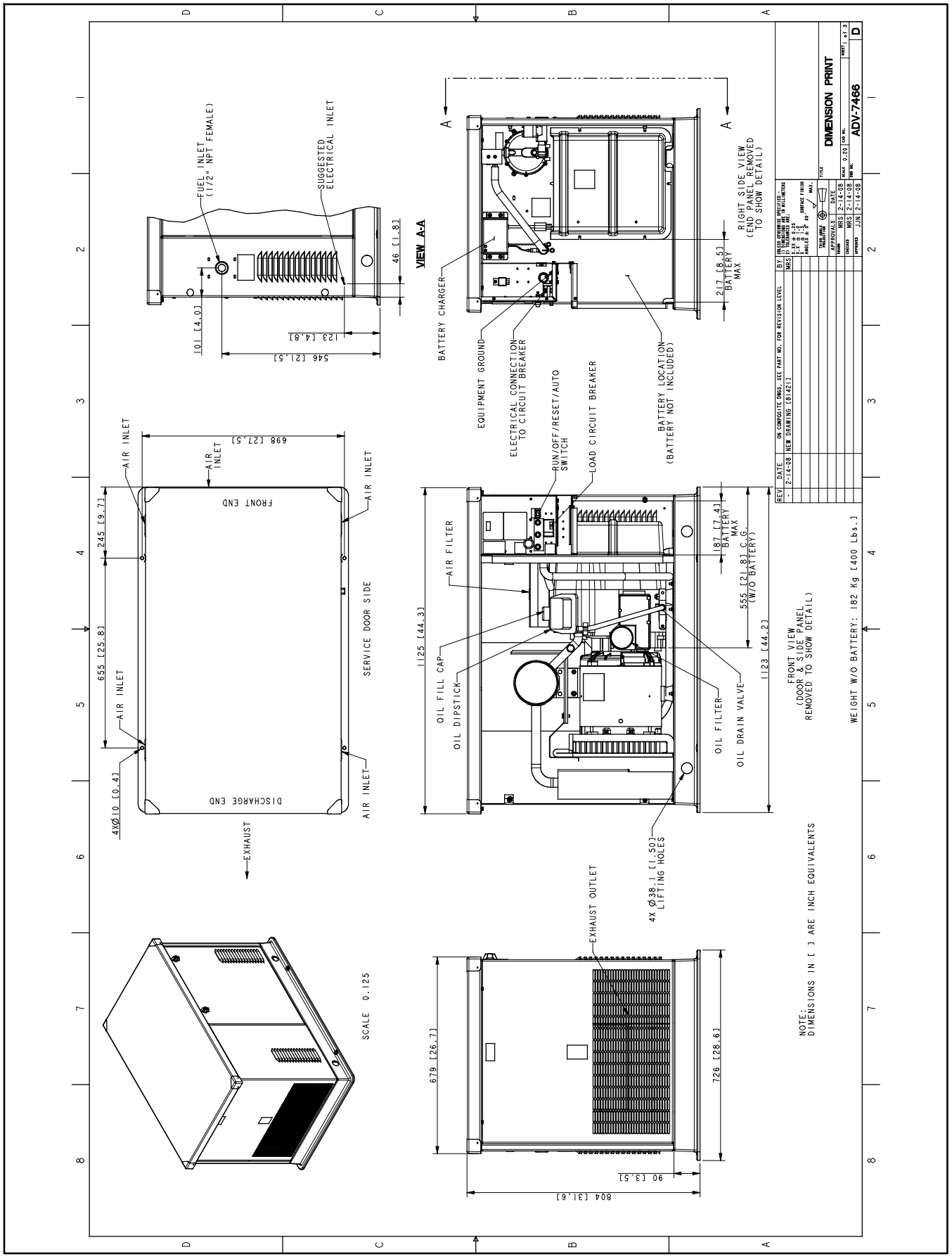


Figure 2-7 Generator Set Mounting Details and Dimensions, 12TRES (3-phase), ADV-7466, Sheet 1

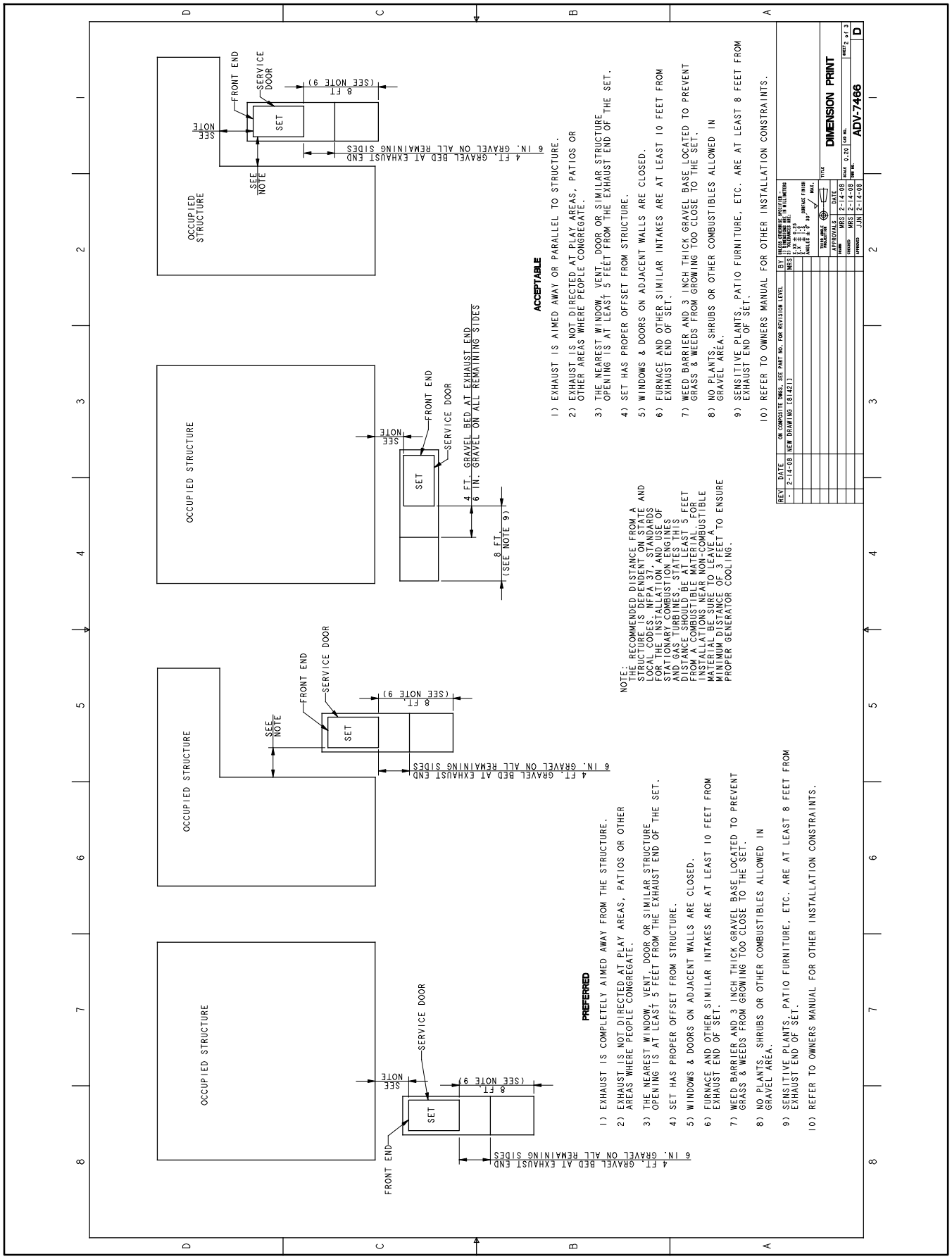


Figure 2-8 Generator Set Clearances, 12TRES (3-phase), ADV-7466, Sheet 2

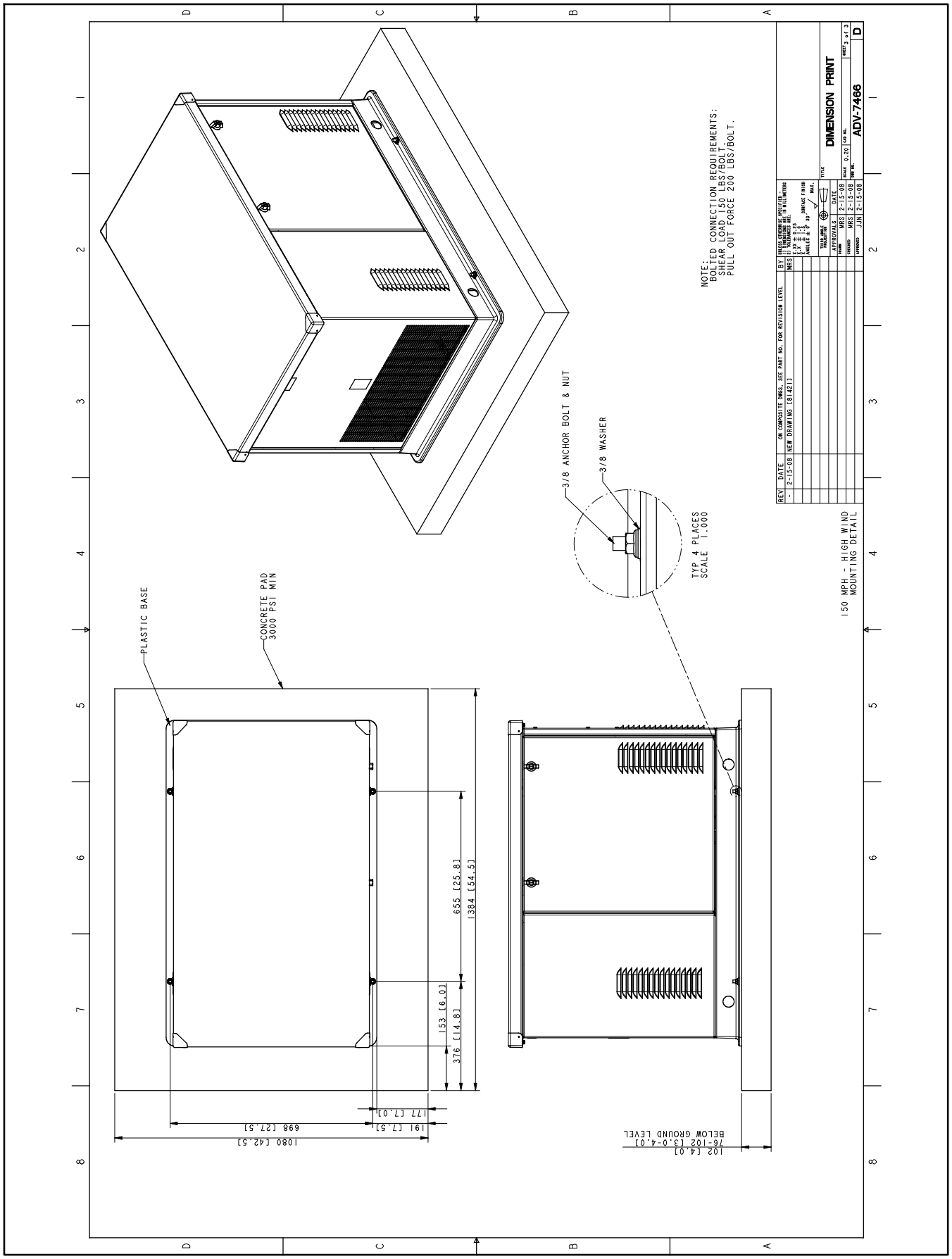


Figure 2-9 High Wind Mounting Detail, 12TRES (3-phase), ADV-7466, Sheet 3

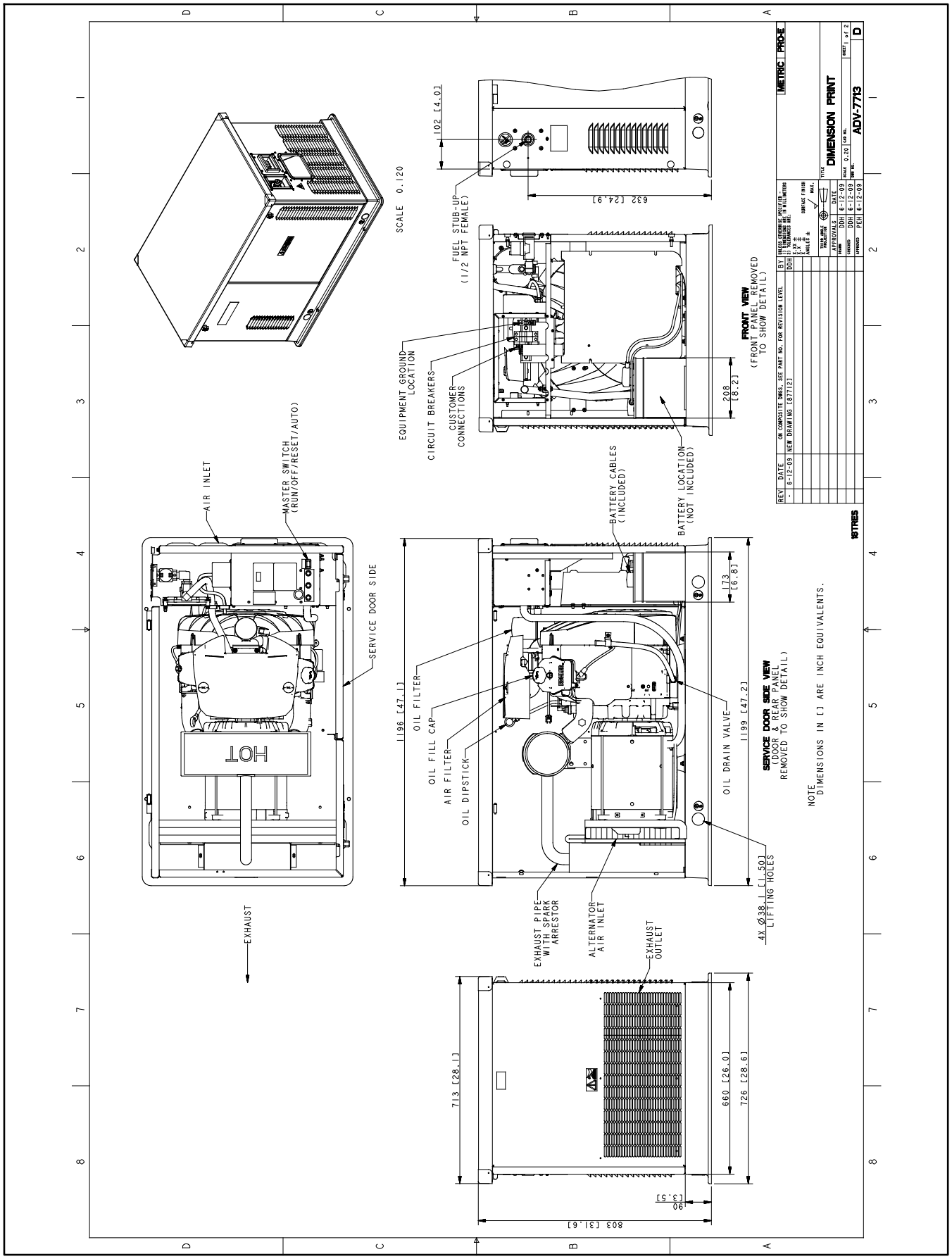


Figure 2-10 Generator Set Mounting Details and Dimensions, 18TRES (3-phase), ADV-7713, Sheet 1

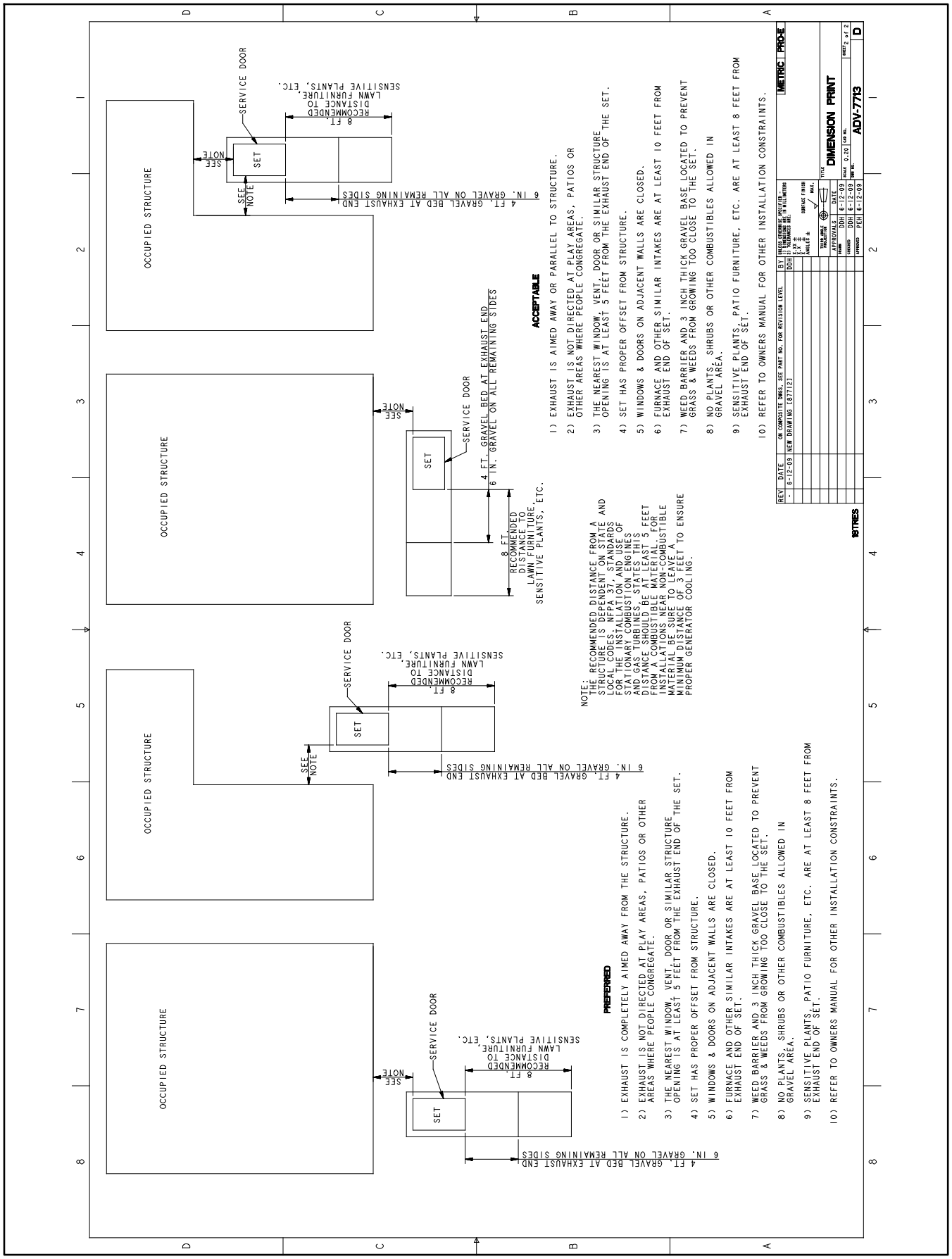


Figure 2-11 Generator Set Clearances, 18TRES (3-phase), ADV-7713, Sheet 2

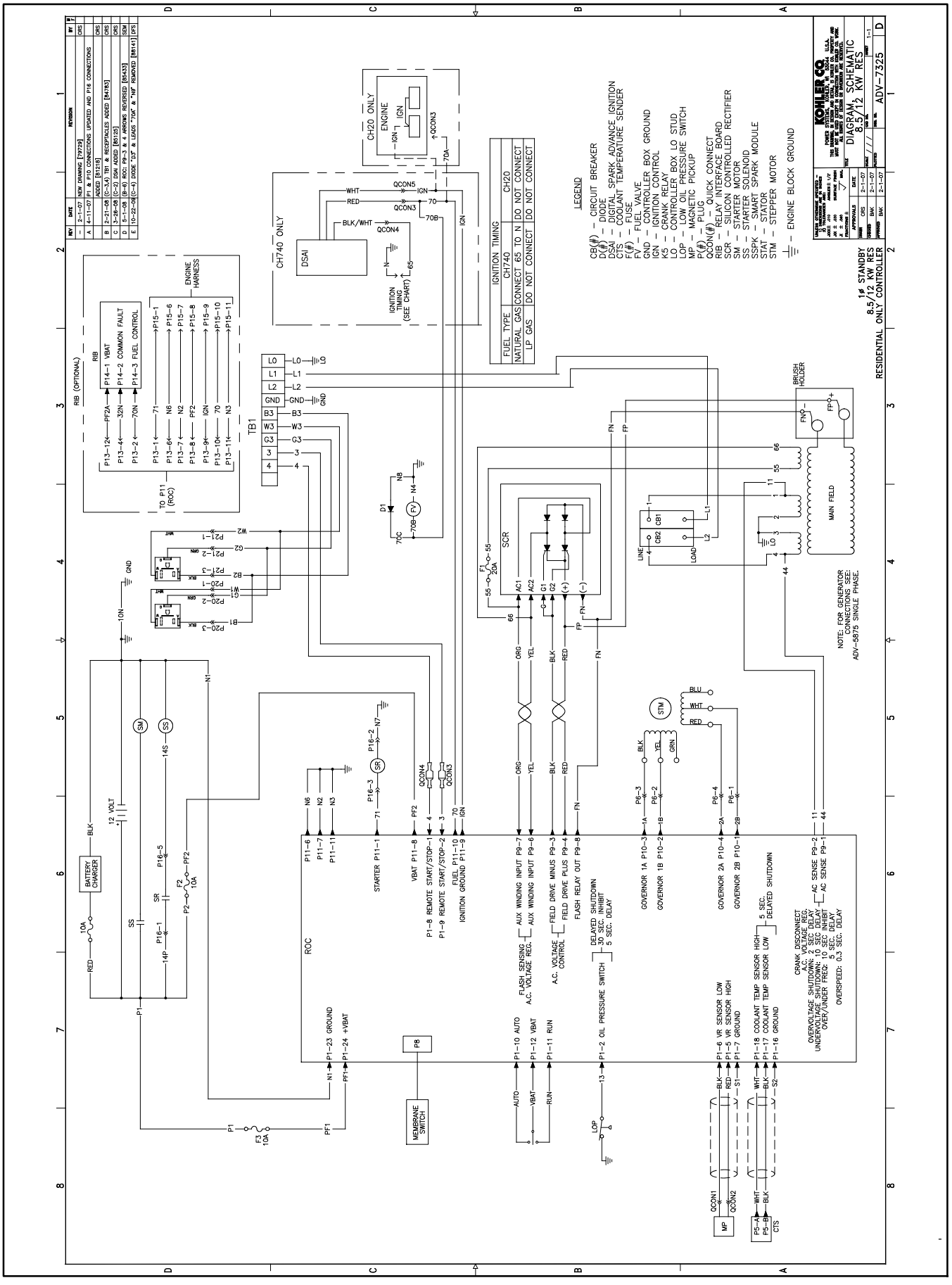


Figure 2-12 Schematic Diagram, Single Phase, 8.5/12RES, ADV-7325-E

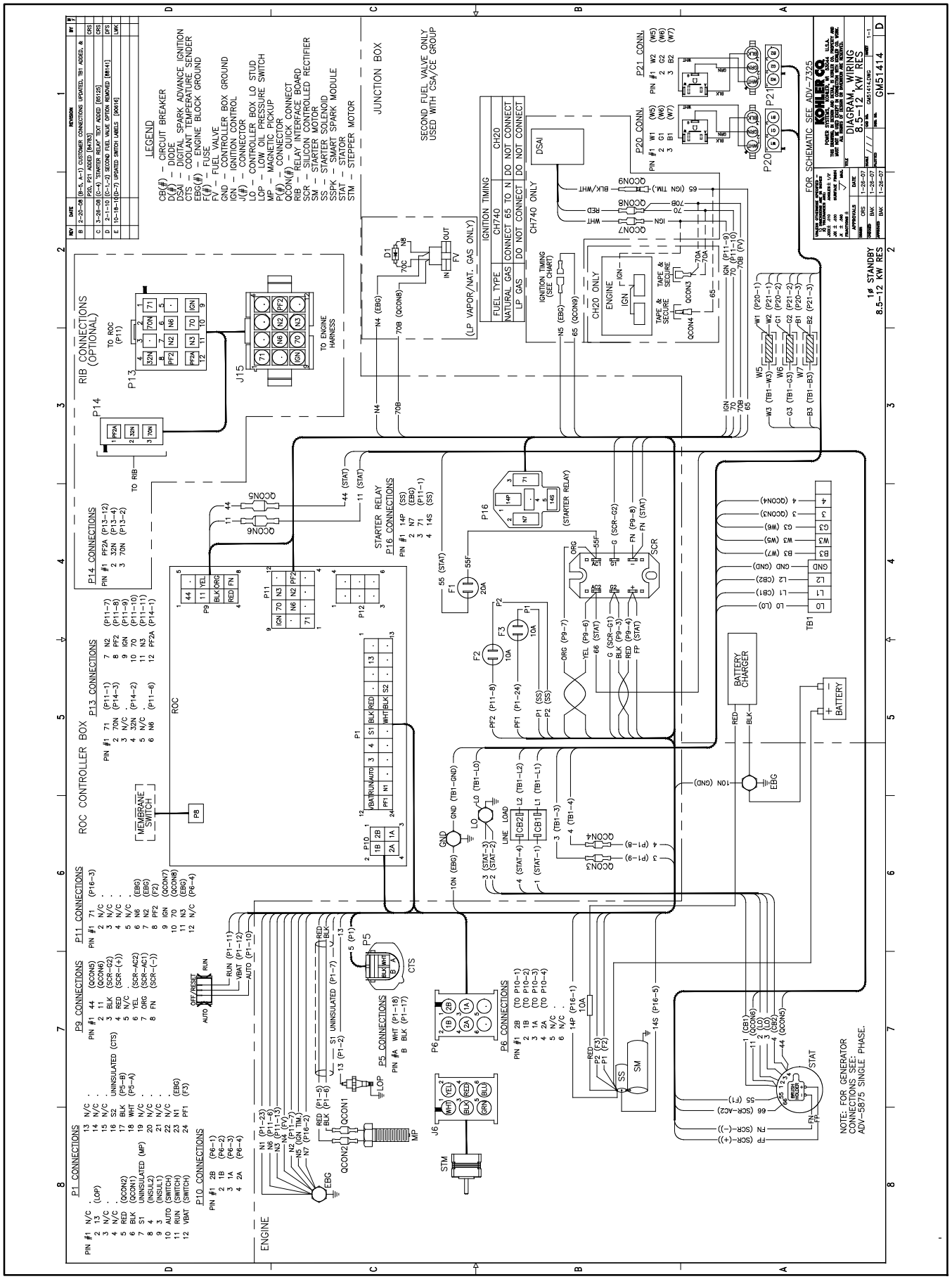


Figure 2-13 Point-to-Point Wiring Diagram, Single Phase, 8.5/12RES, GM51414-E

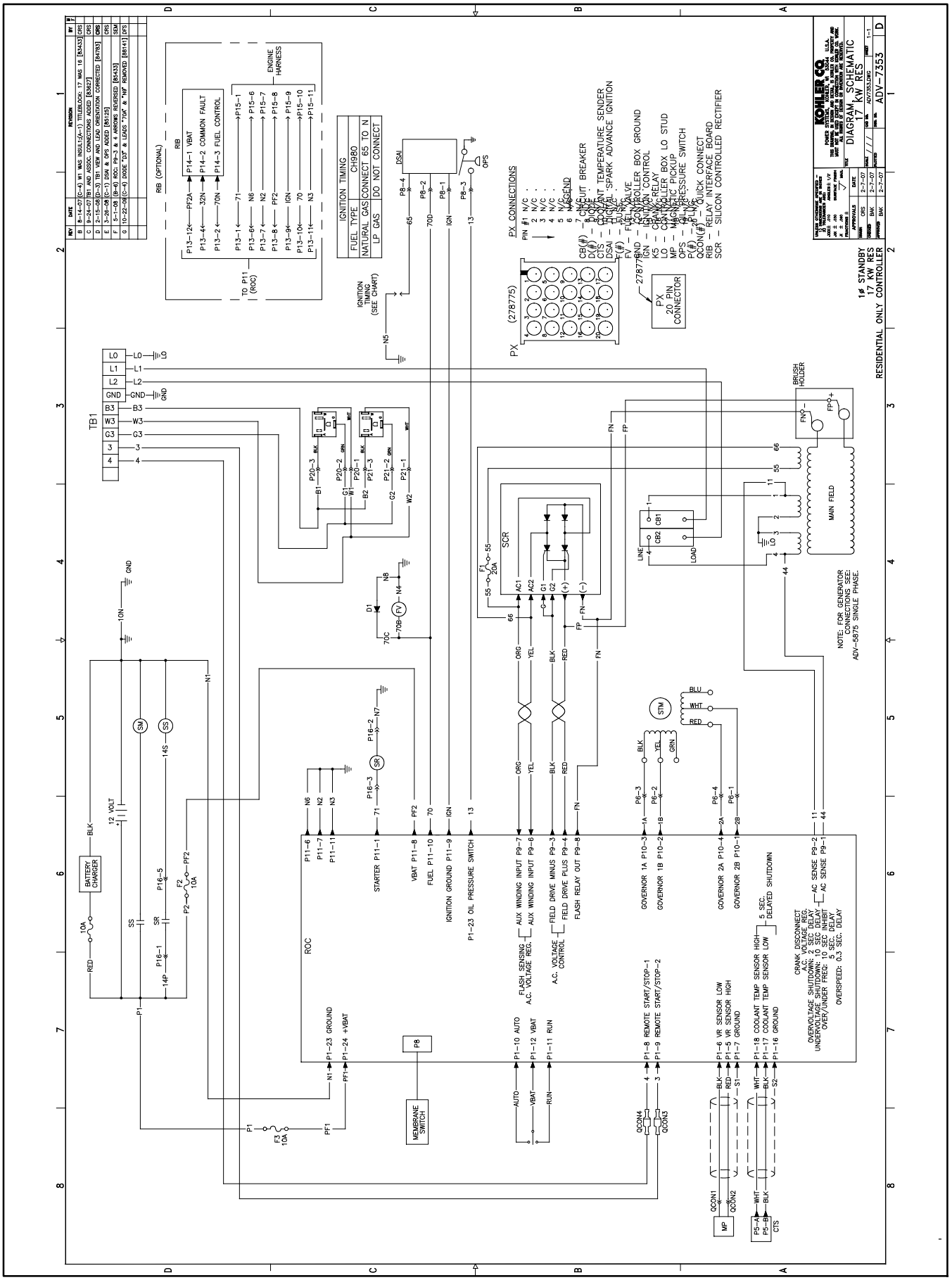


Figure 2-14 Schematic Diagram, Single Phase, 18RES, ADV-7353-G

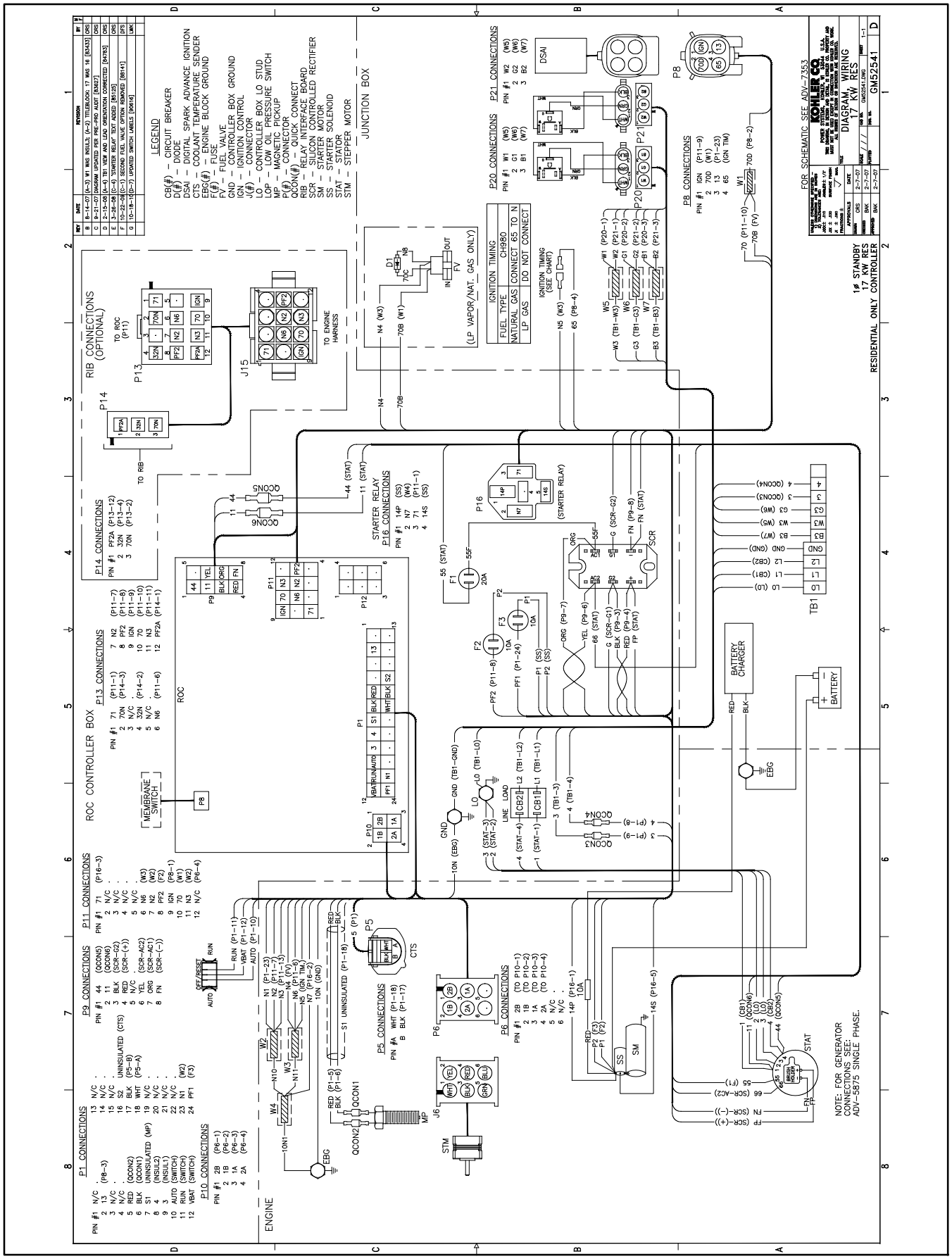


Figure 2-15 Point-to-Point Wiring Diagram, Single Phase, 18RES, GM52541-G

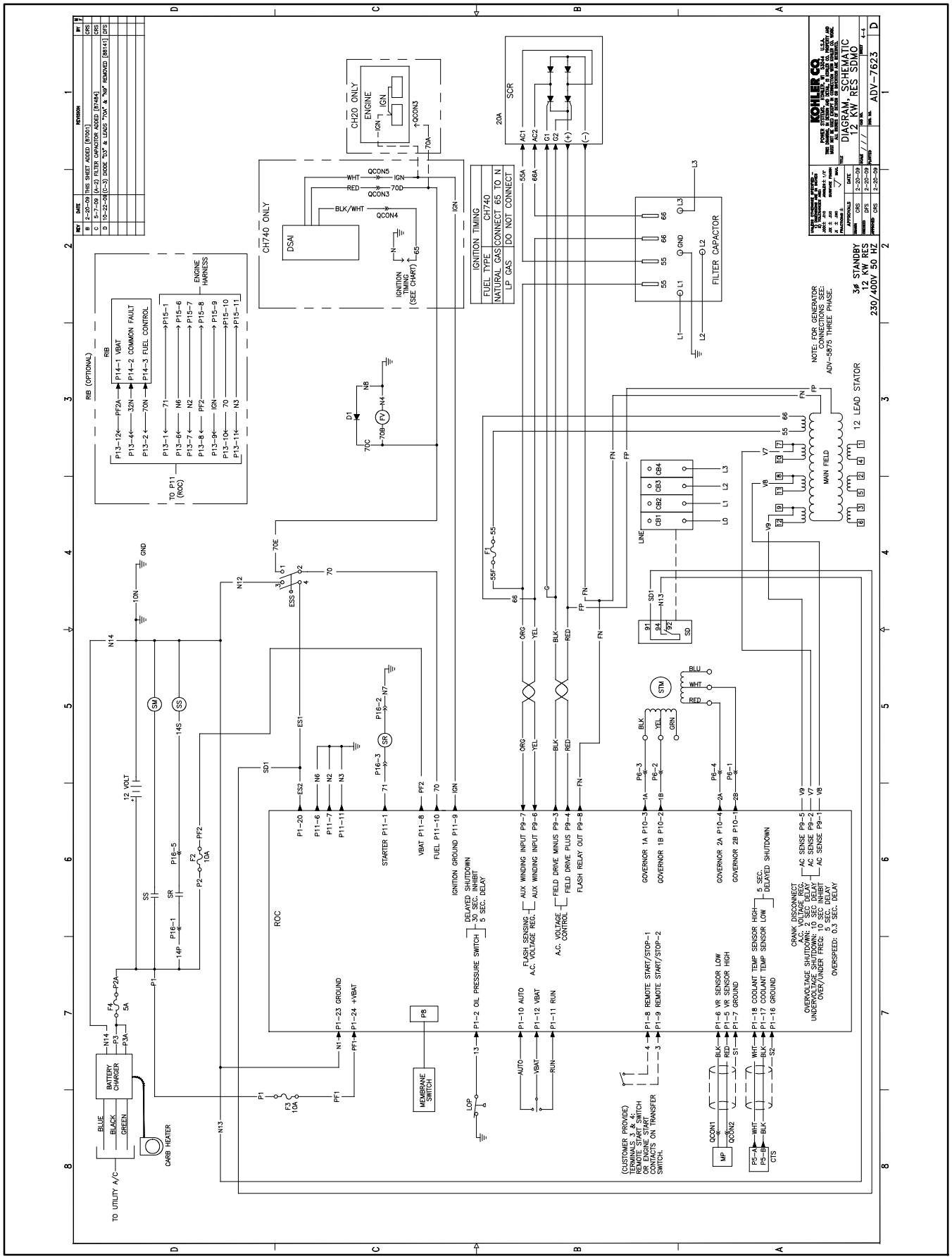


Figure 2-16 Schematic Diagram, Three-Phase, 12TRES, ADV-7623-D Sheet 4

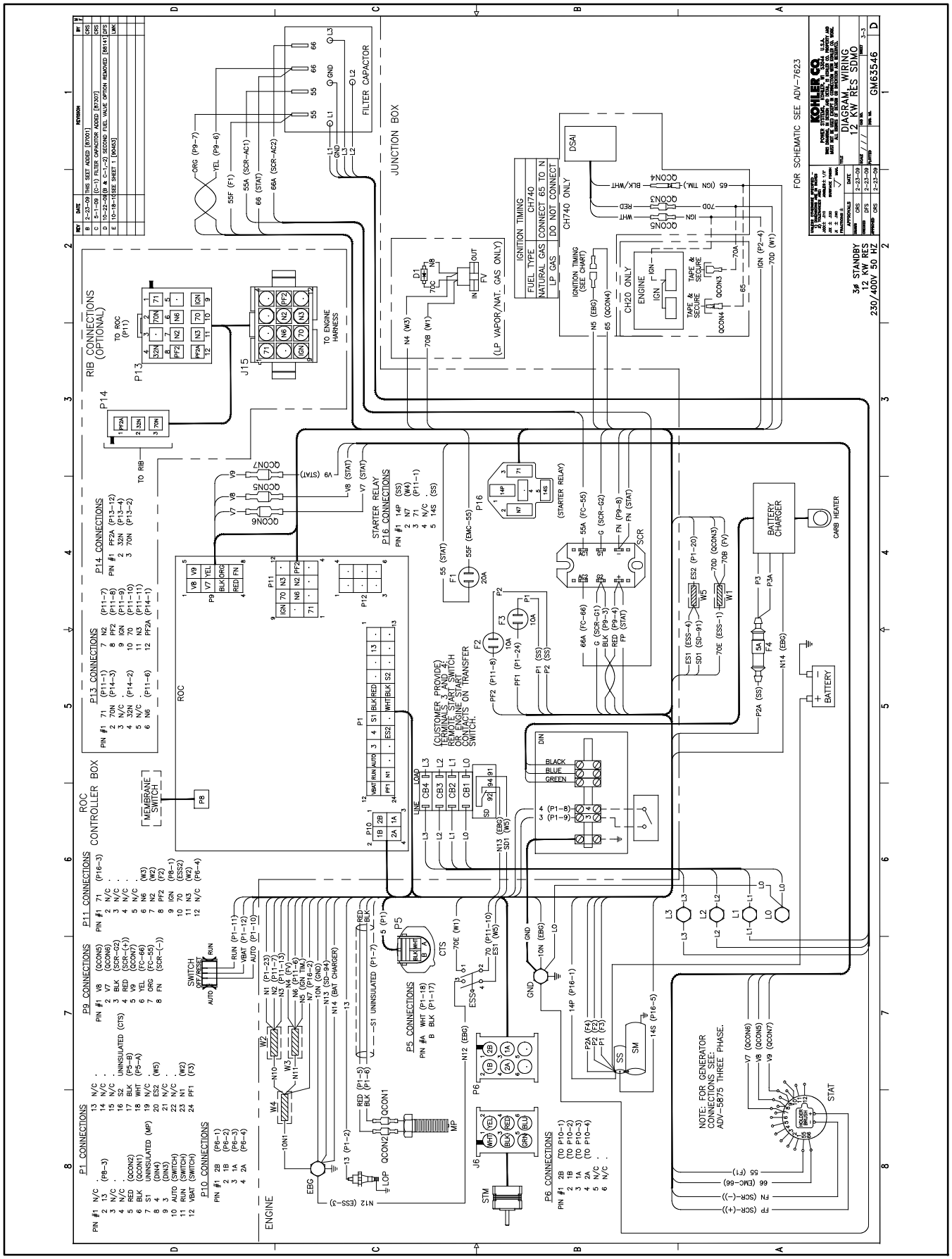


Figure 2-17 Point-to-Point Wiring Diagram, Three-Phase, 12TRES, GM63546-E, Sheet 3

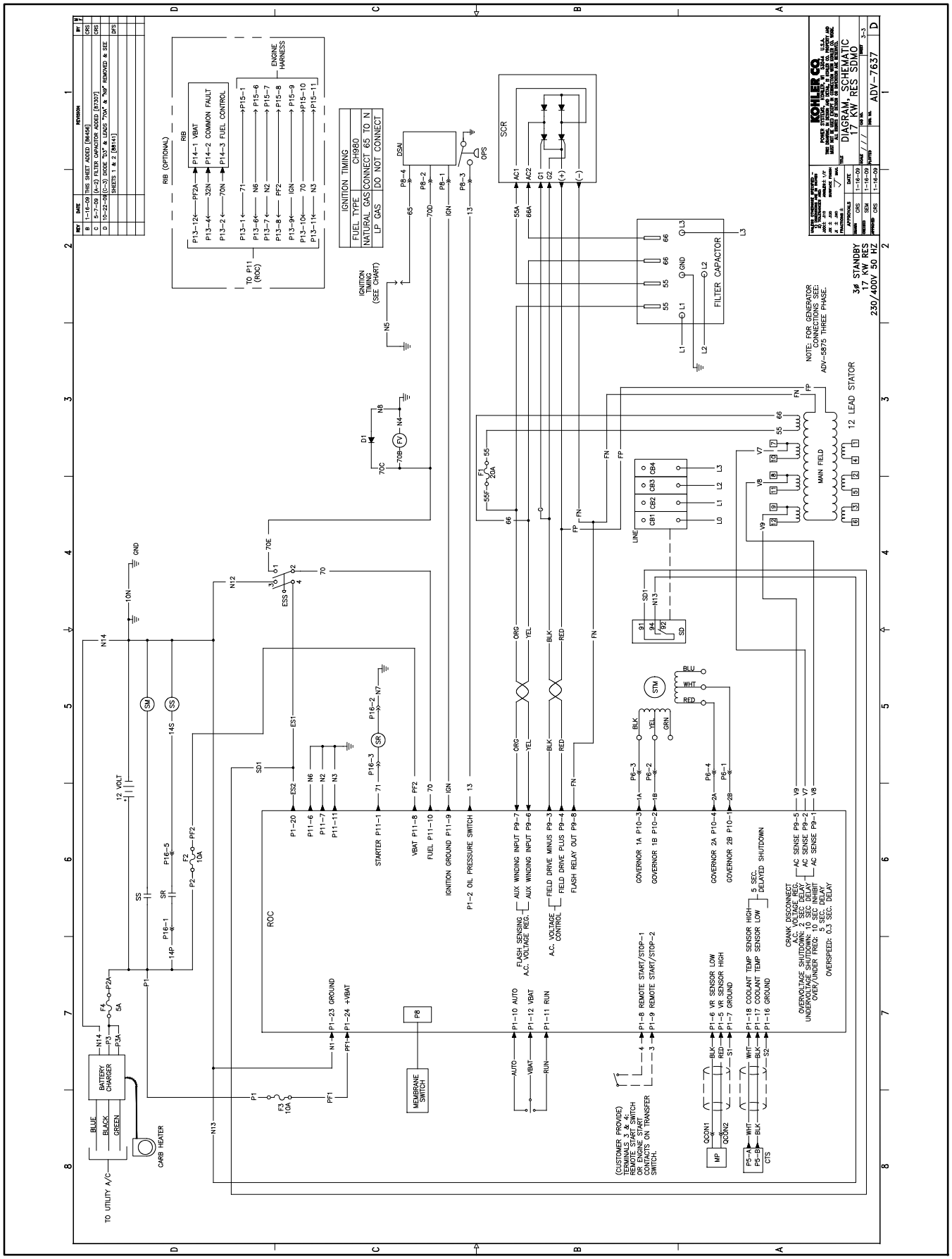


Figure 2-18 Schematic Diagram, Three-Phase, 18TRES, ADV-7637, Sheet 3

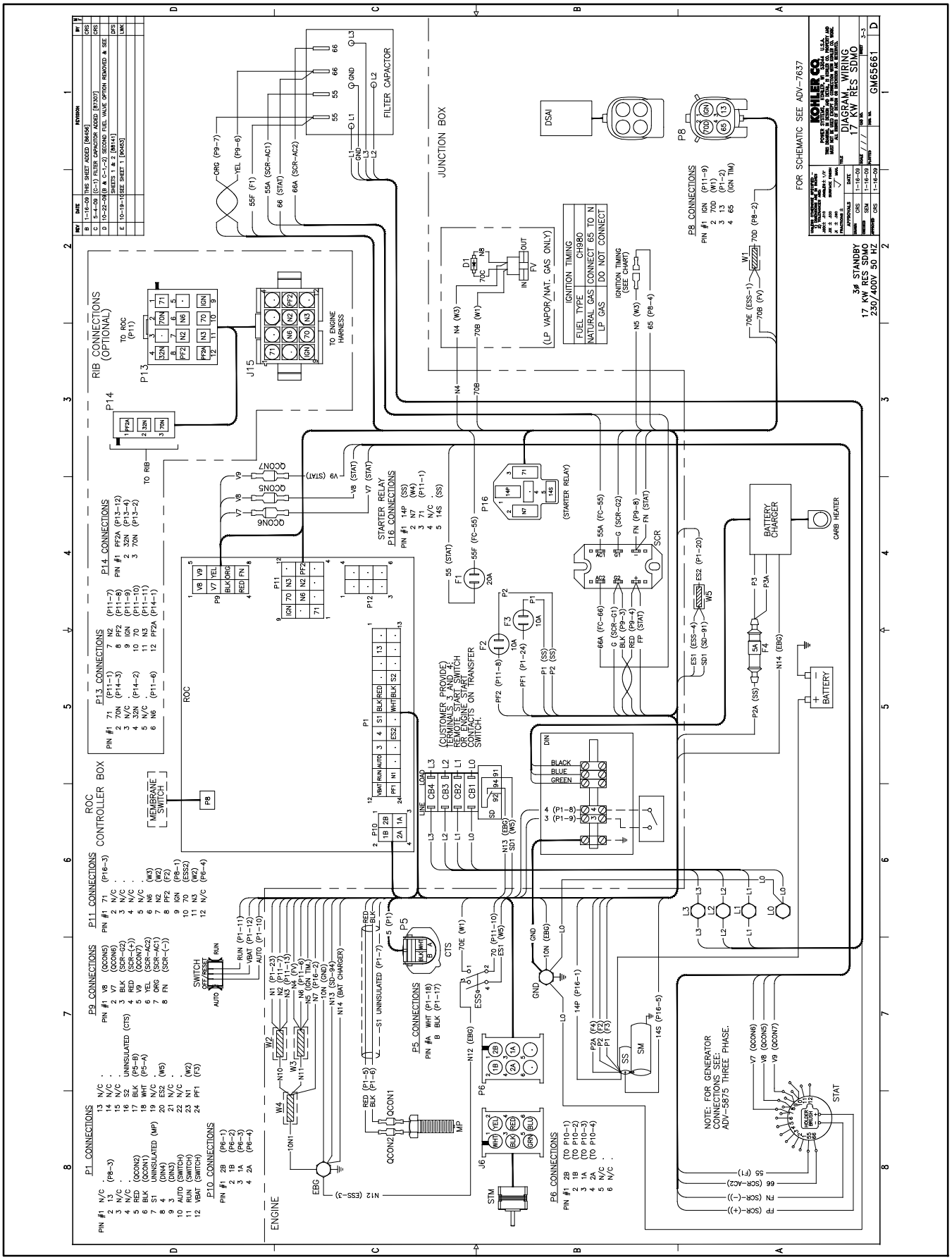


Figure 2-19 Point-toPoint Wiring Diagram, Three-Phase, 18TRES, GM65661-E, Sheet 3

Notes

Appendix A Abbreviations

The following list contains abbreviations that may appear in this publication.

A, amp	ampere
ABDC	after bottom dead center
AC	alternating current
A/D	analog to digital
ADC	advanced digital control; analog to digital converter
adj.	adjust, adjustment
ADV	advertising dimensional drawing
Ah	amp-hour
AHWT	anticipatory high water temperature
AISI	American Iron and Steel Institute
ALOP	anticipatory low oil pressure
alt.	alternator
Al	aluminum
ANSI	American National Standards Institute (formerly American Standards Association, ASA)
AO	anticipatory only
APDC	Air Pollution Control District
API	American Petroleum Institute
approx.	approximate, approximately
APU	Auxiliary Power Unit
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
AR	as required, as requested
AS	as supplied, as stated, as suggested
ASE	American Society of Engineers
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
assy.	assembly
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
ATDC	after top dead center
ATS	automatic transfer switch
auto.	automatic
aux.	auxiliary
avg.	average
AVR	automatic voltage regulator
AWG	American Wire Gauge
AWM	appliance wiring material
bat.	battery
BBDC	before bottom dead center
BC	battery charger, battery charging
BCA	battery charging alternator
BCI	Battery Council International
BDC	before dead center
BHP	brake horsepower
blk.	black (paint color), block (engine)
blk. htr.	block heater
BMEP	brake mean effective pressure
bps	bits per second
br.	brass
BTDC	before top dead center
Btu	British thermal unit
Btu/min.	British thermal units per minute
C	Celsius, centigrade
cal.	calorie
CAN	controller area network
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAT5	Category 5 (network cable)
CB	circuit breaker
CC	crank cycle
cc	cubic centimeter
CCA	cold cranking amps
ccw.	counterclockwise
CEC	Canadian Electrical Code
cert.	certificate, certification, certified
cfh	cubic feet per hour
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CG	center of gravity
CID	cubic inch displacement
CL	centerline
cm	centimeter
CMOS	complementary metal oxide substrate (semiconductor)
com	communications (port)
coml	commercial
Coml/Rec	Commercial/Recreational
conn.	connection
cont.	continued
CPVC	chlorinated polyvinyl chloride
crit.	critical
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
CT	current transformer
Cu	copper
cUL	Canadian Underwriter's Laboratories
CUL	Canadian Underwriter's Laboratories
cu. in.	cubic inch
cw.	clockwise
CWC	city water-cooled
cyl.	cylinder
D/A	digital to analog
DAC	digital to analog converter
dB	decibel
dB(A)	decibel (A weighted)
DC	direct current
DCR	direct current resistance
deg., °	degree
dept.	department
dia.	diameter
DI/EO	dual inlet/end outlet
DIN	Deutsches Institut fur Normung e. V. (also Deutsche Industrie Normenausschuss)
DIP	dual inline package
DPDT	double-pole, double-throw
DPST	double-pole, single-throw
DS	disconnect switch
DVR	digital voltage regulator
E^2PROM, EEPROM	electrically-erasable programmable read-only memory
E, emer.	emergency (power source)
ECM	electronic control module, engine control module
EDI	electronic data interchange
EFR	emergency frequency relay
e.g.	for example (*exempli gratia)*
EG	electronic governor
EGSA	Electrical Generating Systems Association
EIA	Electronic Industries Association
EI/EO	end inlet/end outlet
EMI	electromagnetic interference
emiss.	emission
eng.	engine
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPS	emergency power system
ER	emergency relay
ES	engineering special, engineered special
ESD	electrostatic discharge
est.	estimated
E-Stop	emergency stop
etc.	et cetera (and so forth)
exh.	exhaust
ext.	external
F	Fahrenheit, female
FHM	flat head machine (screw)
fl. oz.	fluid ounce
flex.	flexible
freq.	frequency
FS	full scale
ft.	foot, feet
ft. lb.	foot pounds (torque)
ft./min.	feet per minute
ftp	file transfer protocol
g	gram
ga.	gauge (meters, wire size)
gal.	gallon
gen.	generator
genset	generator set
GFI	ground fault interrupter
GND, ⏚	ground
gov.	governor
gph	gallons per hour
gpm	gallons per minute
gr.	grade, gross
GRD	equipment ground
gr. wt.	gross weight
H x W x D	height by width by depth
HC	hex cap
HCHT	high cylinder head temperature
HD	heavy duty
HET	high exhaust temp., high engine temp.
hex	hexagon
Hg	mercury (element)
HH	hex head
HHC	hex head cap
HP	horsepower
hr.	hour
HS	heat shrink
hsg.	housing
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
HWT	high water temperature
Hz	hertz (cycles per second)
IBC	International Building Code
IC	integrated circuit
ID	inside diameter, identification
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IMS	improved motor starting
in.	inch
in. H_2O	inches of water
in. Hg	inches of mercury
in. lb.	inch pounds
Inc.	incorporated
ind.	industrial
int.	internal
int./ext.	internal/external
I/O	input/output
IP	internet protocol
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
J	joule
JIS	Japanese Industry Standard
k	kilo (1000)
K	kelvin
kA	kiloampere
KB	kilobyte (2^{10} bytes)
KBus	Kohler communication protocol
kg	kilogram

kg/cm^2	kilograms per square centimeter
kgm	kilogram-meter
kg/m^3	kilograms per cubic meter
kHz	kilohertz
kJ	kilojoule
km	kilometer
kOhm, kΩ	kilo-ohm
kPa	kilopascal
kph	kilometers per hour
kV	kilovolt
kVA	kilovolt ampere
kVAR	kilovolt ampere reactive
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
kWm	kilowatt mechanical
kWth	kilowatt-thermal
L	liter
LAN	local area network
L x W x H	length by width by height
lb.	pound, pounds
lbm/ft^3	pounds mass per cubic feet
LCB	line circuit breaker
LCD	liquid crystal display
LED	light emitting diode
Lph	liters per hour
Lpm	liters per minute
LOP	low oil pressure
LP	liquefied petroleum
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LS	left side
L_{wa}	sound power level, A weighted
LWL	low water level
LWT	low water temperature
m	meter, milli (1/1000)
M	mega (10^6 when used with SI units), male
m^3	cubic meter
$m^3/hr.$	cubic meters per hour
$m^3/min.$	cubic meters per minute
mA	milliampere
man.	manual
max.	maximum
MB	megabyte (2^{20} bytes)
MCCB	molded-case circuit breaker
MCM	one thousand circular mils
meggar	megohmmeter
MHz	megahertz
mi.	mile
mil	one one-thousandth of an inch
min.	minimum, minute
misc.	miscellaneous
MJ	megajoule
mJ	millijoule
mm	millimeter
mOhm, mΩ	milliohm
MOhm, MΩ	megohm
MOV	metal oxide varistor
MPa	megapascal
mpg	miles per gallon
mph	miles per hour
MS	military standard
ms	millisecond
m/sec.	meters per second
mtg.	mounting
MTU	Motoren-und Turbinen-Union
MW	megawatt
mW	milliwatt
μF	microfarad
N, norm.	normal (power source)
NA	not available, not applicable
nat. gas	natural gas
NBS	National Bureau of Standards
NC	normally closed
NEC	National Electrical Code
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
Nm	newton meter
NO	normally open
no., nos.	number, numbers
NPS	National Pipe, Straight
NPSC	National Pipe, Straight-coupling
NPT	National Standard taper pipe thread per general use
NPTF	National Pipe, Taper-Fine
NR	not required, normal relay
ns	nanosecond
OC	overcrank
OD	outside diameter
OEM	original equipment manufacturer
OF	overfrequency
opt.	option, optional
OS	oversize, overspeed
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OV	overvoltage
oz.	ounce
p., pp.	page, pages
PC	personal computer
PCB	printed circuit board
pF	picofarad
PF	power factor
ph., ∅	phase
PHC	Phillips® head Crimptite® (screw)
PHH	Phillips® hex head (screw)
PHM	pan head machine (screw)
PLC	programmable logic control
PMG	permanent magnet generator
pot	potentiometer, potential
ppm	parts per million
PROM	programmable read-only memory
psi	pounds per square inch
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
pt.	pint
PTC	positive temperature coefficient
PTO	power takeoff
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
qt.	quart, quarts
qty.	quantity
R	replacement (emergency) power source
rad.	radiator, radius
RAM	random access memory
RDO	relay driver output
ref.	reference
rem.	remote
Res/Coml	Residential/Commercial
RFI	radio frequency interference
RH	round head
RHM	round head machine (screw)
rly.	relay
rms	root mean square
rnd.	round
RO	read only
ROM	read only memory
rot.	rotate, rotating
rpm	revolutions per minute
RS	right side
RTDs	Resistance Temperature Detectors
RTU	remote terminal unit
RTV	room temperature vulcanization
RW	read/write
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
scfm	standard cubic feet per minute
SCR	silicon controlled rectifier
s, sec.	second
SI	*Systeme international d'unites,* International System of Units
SI/EO	side in/end out
sil.	silencer
SMTP	simple mail transfer protocol
SN	serial number
SNMP	simple network management protocol
SPDT	single-pole, double-throw
SPST	single-pole, single-throw
spec	specification
specs	specification(s)
sq.	square
sq. cm	square centimeter
sq. in.	square inch
SMS	short message service
SS	stainless steel
std.	standard
stl.	steel
tach.	tachometer
TB	terminal block
TCP	transmission control protocol
TD	time delay
TDC	top dead center
TDEC	time delay engine cooldown
TDEN	time delay emergency to normal
TDES	time delay engine start
TDNE	time delay normal to emergency
TDOE	time delay off to emergency
TDON	time delay off to normal
temp.	temperature
term.	terminal
THD	total harmonic distortion
TIF	telephone influence factor
tol.	tolerance
turbo.	turbocharger
typ.	typical (same in multiple locations)
UF	underfrequency
UHF	ultrahigh frequency
UIF	user interface
UL	Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc.
UNC	unified coarse thread (was NC)
UNF	unified fine thread (was NF)
univ.	universal
URL	uniform resource locator (web address)
US	undersize, underspeed
UV	ultraviolet, undervoltage
V	volt
VAC	volts alternating current
VAR	voltampere reactive
VDC	volts direct current
VFD	vacuum fluorescent display
VGA	video graphics adapter
VHF	very high frequency
W	watt
WCR	withstand and closing rating
w/	with
WO	write only
w/o	without
wt.	weight
xfmr	transformer

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