INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Original Issue Date: **1/12**
Model: **Single-Phase Generators equipped with RDC2 or DC2 controllers**
Market: **Residential/Commercial**
Subject: **Load Control Module (LCM) Kits GM77177-KP1-QS, -KP2-QS, -KP3-QS, and -KP4-QS and optional current transformer kits GM17250-KP1-QS and -KP2-QS**

Introduction

The load control module (LCM) is designed to work with single-phase residential/commercial generator sets that are equipped with the controllers:

- RDC2
- DC2

The load control module provides an automatic load management system to comply with Section 702.5 of NEC 2008. The installer is responsible for ensuring that the power system installation complies with all applicable state and local codes.

The load control module automatically manages up to six residential loads. Four power relays are provided for management of non-essential secondary loads, and two relays are available to control two independent heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) loads.

The power relays are rated 50 A @ 240 VAC. A maximum of two 50 amp loads and two 40 amp loads may be connected. The HVAC relays are limited to 2 A @ 30 VAC.

Note: Connect only non-essential loads to the load control module.

Kits are available with either a pre-wired harness or terminal blocks for customer connections. See Figure 1. The pre-wired harness requires installation of the LCM within 2 feet of the distribution panel. The load control module with the optional pre-wire harness is shown in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows the load control module without the optional harness.

A status indicator provides visual indication that each load is connected (green) or disconnected (red). The status indicator also flashes to indicate a test condition.

RDC2/DC2 controller firmware version 4.3 or higher is required for LCM operation. If a Model RDT transfer switch is used, RDC2/DC2 controller firmware version 5.4 or higher is recommended. Check the version number on the controller and update the controller firmware, if necessary.

Kit Number	Description
GM77177-KP1-QS	Load control module with pre-wired harness, UL listed
GM77177-KP2-QS	Load control module with terminal blocks, UL listed
GM77177-KP3-QS	Load control module with pre-wired harness and CSA
GM77177-KP4-QS	Load control module with terminal blocks and CSA

Figure 1 Kit Descriptions

Figure 2 Load Control Module with Optional Pre-wired Harness

Figure 3 Load Control Module with Terminal Blocks (cover removed)

A test button allows the operator to cycle the relays in the order of their assigned priority.

The OnCue® Plus Generator Management System can be used to monitor the LCM operation and to label the loads with easy-to-understand text. See TP-6928, OnCue Plus Operation Manual.

Before starting the installation, confirm that the generator set is equipped with one of the controllers shown in Figure 4. Read the entire installation procedure and compare the kit parts with the parts list on this page. Perform the steps in the order shown.

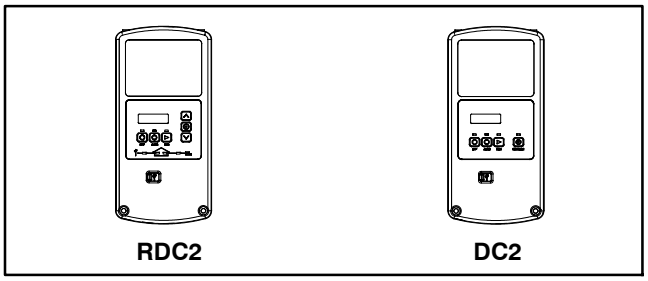


Figure 4 RDC2 and DC2 Controller Identification

ATS Load Shed Kit

Do not install both a load shed kit (GM88281-KA1 or -KP1) and a load control module (LCM) on the same system. If the transfer switch includes a load shed kit but you prefer to use the LCM, disconnect the ATS load shed kit as described below. See TT-1609, Load Shed Kit, for more information.

- Disconnect the four RBUS leads from the load shed kit to the RXT interface board.
- Disconnect any relay, RBUS, and current transformer (CT) connections to the load shed kit.
- Do not make any connections to the load shed kit assembly in the transfer switch enclosure.
- Install and connect the LCM as described in these instructions.

Parts Lists

Load Control Module with Harness, UL Listed

Kit: GM77177-KP1-QS		
Qty.	**Description**	**Part Number**
1	LCM Assembly w/Harness	GM77177-1
1	Transformer, Current	GM83929
1	Installation Instructions	TT-1574
2	Insulink	X-367-1
0	Spec Sheet	G6-120

Load Control Module with Terminal Blocks, UL Listed

Kit: GM77177-KP2-QS		
Qty.	**Description**	**Part Number**
1	LCM Assy w/Term	GM77177-2
1	Transformer, Current	GM83929
1	Installation Instructions	TT-1574
2	Insulink	X-367-1
0	Spec Sheet	G6-120

LCM with Harness and CSA

Kit: GM77177-KP3-QS		
Qty.	**Description**	**Part Number**
1	LCM Assembly w/Harness	GM77177-1
1	Transformer, Current	GM83929
1	Installation Instructions	TT-1574
2	Insulink	X-367-1
1	CSA Certification	GM49204-KA4
0	Spec Sheet	G6-120

LCM with Terminal Blocks and CSA

Kit: GM77177-KP4-QS		
Qty.	**Description**	**Part Number**
1	LCM Assy w/Term	GM77177-2
1	Transformer, Current	GM83929
1	Installation Instructions	TT-1574
2	Insulink	X-367-1
1	CSA Certification	GM49204-KA4
0	Spec Sheet	G6-120

Below are listed optional current transformer kits for the 400 Amp Current Transformer (required if a larger inner diameter is needed). Use of a 500 Amp Current Transformer is recommended for the 60RCL.

Current Transformer – Optional – 400 Amp

Kit: GM17250-KP1-QS		
Qty.	**Description**	**Part Number**
1	Transformer, Current	GM17250
1	Installation Instructions	TT-1574
0	Spec Sheet	G6-120

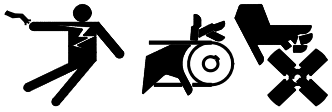
Current Transformer – Optional – 500 Amp

Kit: GM17250-KP2-QS		
Qty.	**Description**	**Part Number**
1	Transformer, Current	GM60264
1	Installation Instructions	TT-1574
0	Spec Sheet	G6-120

Safety Precautions

Observe the following safety precautions while installing the kit.

⚠ 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 equipment connected to the set, disable the generator set as follows: (1) Press the generator set off/reset button to shut down the generator set. (2) Disconnect the power to the battery charger, if equipped. (3) Remove the battery cables, negative (-) lead first. Reconnect the negative (-) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent the starting of the generator set by the remote start/stop switch.

⚠ DANGER

Hazardous voltage.
Will cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect all power sources before opening the enclosure.

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.

1 Installation Procedure

1. Press the OFF button on the generator set controller.

2. Disconnect the utility power to the generator set.

3. Disconnect the generator set engine starting battery(ies), negative (–) lead first.

4. Remove the LCM enclosure cover. Cover the internal components to protect them from metal chips and debris.

   Note: Use separate conduit for the controller communication leads and the load connection wiring.

   Note: Low voltage wiring must enter the enclosure above the power relays to ensure separation of circuits per NEC requirements. Route the low voltage wiring to avoid contact with: 1) line voltage field wiring to the relays; 2) live parts of the relays; and 3) all insulated lead wires to the relays – contacts and coil. See Figure 31.

5. Mark the location of an opening in the side of the enclosure for the communication leads. The opening must be above the power relays. See the dimension drawing, Figure 31. Cut an opening in the enclosure for the generator set communication leads.

   Note: For outdoor installations, use watertight conduit hubs.

6. If the LCM is not equipped with a pre-wired harness, use the knockout provided in the bottom of the enclosure for the load leads.

7. Mount the load control module (LCM) enclosure on the wall near the main distribution panel. See the dimension drawing in Figure 31 for the mounting hole size and locations.

   Note: The mounting holes have gaskets to seal out moisture. Use washers with the mounting screws to protect the gaskets.

8. Install the current transformer (CT) on the emergency source lines. Installation inside the transfer switch enclosure is recommended.

   Note: Be sure to route the leads through the current transformer from opposite sides as shown in Figure 5. The leads must cross as they pass through the transformer.

   Current transformer is not needed on models 10/12RESV and 38RCL because it already has a CT.

   If the application requires cables that are too large for the inside diameter of the CT provided or a 500 Amp CT is needed for the 60RCL, order a current transformer or obtain a current transformer that meets the specifications shown in Figure 6.

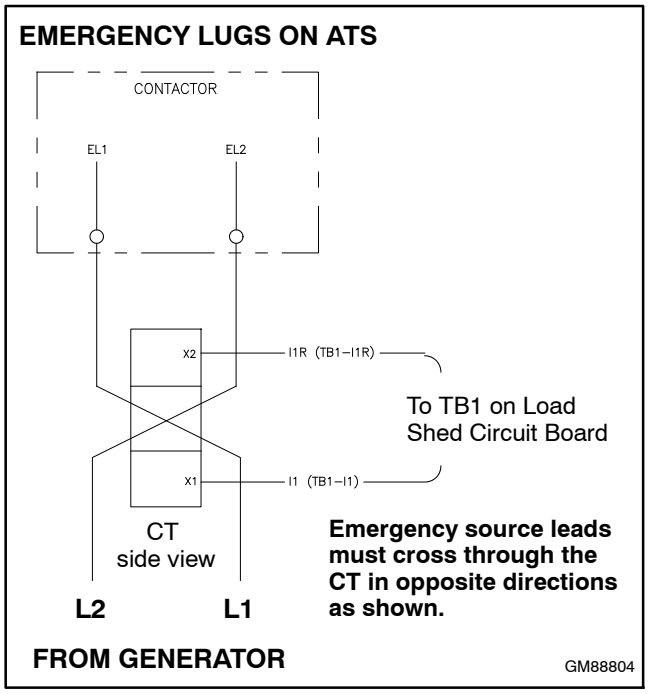


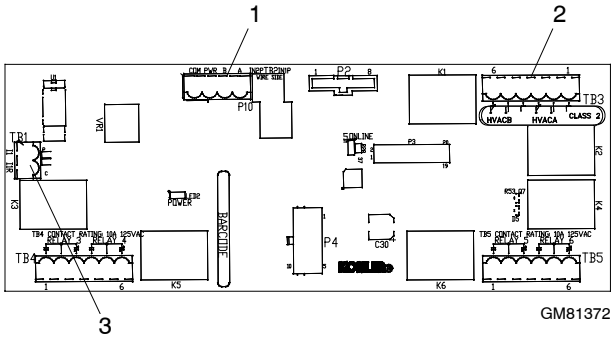
Figure 5 Current Transformer (CT) Wiring

CT Specifications			
Sales Kit Part Number	Included in LCM kits	GM17250-KP1-QS* (sold separately)	GM17250-KP2-QS† (sold separately)
Service Part Number	GM83929	GM17250	GM60264
Primary Rating	400 Amps	400 Amps	500 Amps
Secondary Rating	3 VAC	3 VAC	3 VAC
Burden Resistor	16 Ohms	16 Ohms	16 Ohms
Burden Resistor Location	Internal	Internal	Internal
Outer Diameter (O.D.)	63.5 mm (2.50 in.)	111.8 mm (4.40 in.)	171.5 mm (6.75 in.)
Inner Diameter (I.D.)	28.7 mm (1.13 in.)*	57.2 mm (2.25 in.)	108.0 mm (4.25 in.)
* Order GM17250-KP1-QS for applications that use larger cables.			
† Order GM17250-KP2-QS for 60RCL only.			

Figure 6 Current Transformer (CT) Specifications

9. Connect the CT to connector TB1 on the LCM circuit board using customer-supplied wiring. See Figure 7 and Figure 11.

10. Connect the controller interface connection to 4-position terminal block P10 on the LCM circuit board. See Figure 7. See Section 2.5 for more information about the interface connections.



1. RDC2/DC2 controller interface connection P10
2. HVAC connections
3. CT connection TB1

Figure 7 LCM Circuit Board Customer Connections

11. Note the load priorities shown in Figure 8 and connect loads accordingly. Also see Section 2 for more wiring information and refer to the wiring diagrams in Section 8.

    Note: Priority 1 is considered the most critical and will add first and shed last. Priority 6 is considered the least critical and will add last and shed first.

    a. If the LCM with terminal blocks is used, connect load connections to the terminal blocks for Loads A, B, C, and D.

    b. If the pre-wired harness is used, connect the loads to the harness. See Figure 9 for the harness connections.

Priority	Relay
1	Load A
2	HVAC A
3	Load B
4	Load C
5	HVAC B
6	Load D
Note: Priority 1 (Load A) adds first and sheds last.	

Figure 8 Load Priority

Power Relay Load Interconnection		
Label	**Color**	**Description**
L1A-CB	Orange	Load 1 – Circuit Breaker A
L1B-CB	Orange	Load 1 – Circuit Breaker B
L1A-L	Orange	Load 1 – Load A
L1B-L	Orange	Load 1 – Load B
L2A-CB	Brown	Load 2 – Circuit Breaker A
L2B-CB	Brown	Load 2 – Circuit Breaker B
L2A-L	Brown	Load 2 – Load A
L2B-L	Brown	Load 2 – Load B
L3A-CB	Red	Load 3 – Circuit Breaker A
L3B-CB	Red	Load 3 – Circuit Breaker B
L3A-L	Red	Load 3 – Load A
L3B-L	Red	Load 3 – Load B
L4A-CB	Yellow	Load 4 – Circuit Breaker A
L4B-CB	Yellow	Load 4 – Circuit Breaker B
L4A-L	Yellow	Load 4 – Load A
L4B-L	Yellow	Load 4 – Load B
GND	Green	Ground

Figure 9 Pre-Wired Harness Connections

12. Connect HVAC loads to TB3, if used. Note the priorities of HVAC A and HVAC B relative to Loads A through D. See Figure 8 and Section 3.3.

13. Write the names of the loads connected to each relay on the decal for future reference. For example, Load A may be a sump pump, and HVAC A may be the air conditioner. See Figure 11.

    Note: If the OnCue® Plus Generator Management System is used, the load descriptions can be changed by going to the Settings tab in OnCue Plus and clicking on Edit next to Rename Load Shed Outputs. See TP-6928, OnCue Plus Operation Manual.

14. Connect 120 VAC to the terminal block labeled 120 VAC in the lower left corner of the LCM enclosure. See Figure 10 and the wiring diagrams in Section 8. The circuit must be protected by a 15 amp fuse or circuit breaker (not provided).

    Note: When servicing the LCM, be sure to disconnect power to this circuit.

15. Install the LCM enclosure cover.

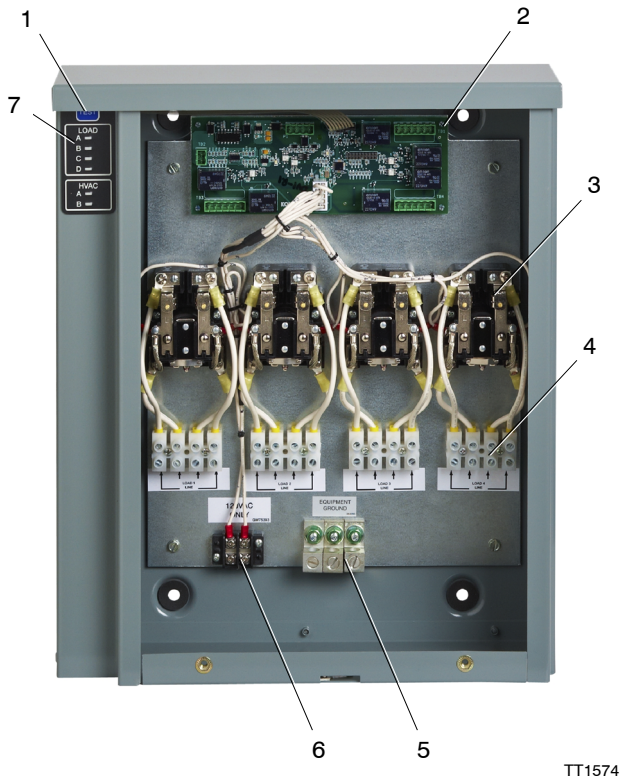
16. Check that the generator set is OFF.

17. Reconnect the generator set engine starting battery, negative (-) lead last.

18. Reconnect utility power to the generator set.

19. Check the items in the prestart checklist in the generator set Operation Manual. Then press the RUN button to start the generator set.

20. Press the test button on the LCM and verify that the load relays operate in the order expected. See Section 5.



1. Test button
2. LCM circuit board (see wiring diagrams for connections)
3. Power relays (qty. 4)
4. Terminal blocks for load connection (w/o pre-wired harness)
5. Equipment ground
6. 120 VAC power connection
7. Status indicators

Figure 10 LCM Components (model without pre-wired harness shown)

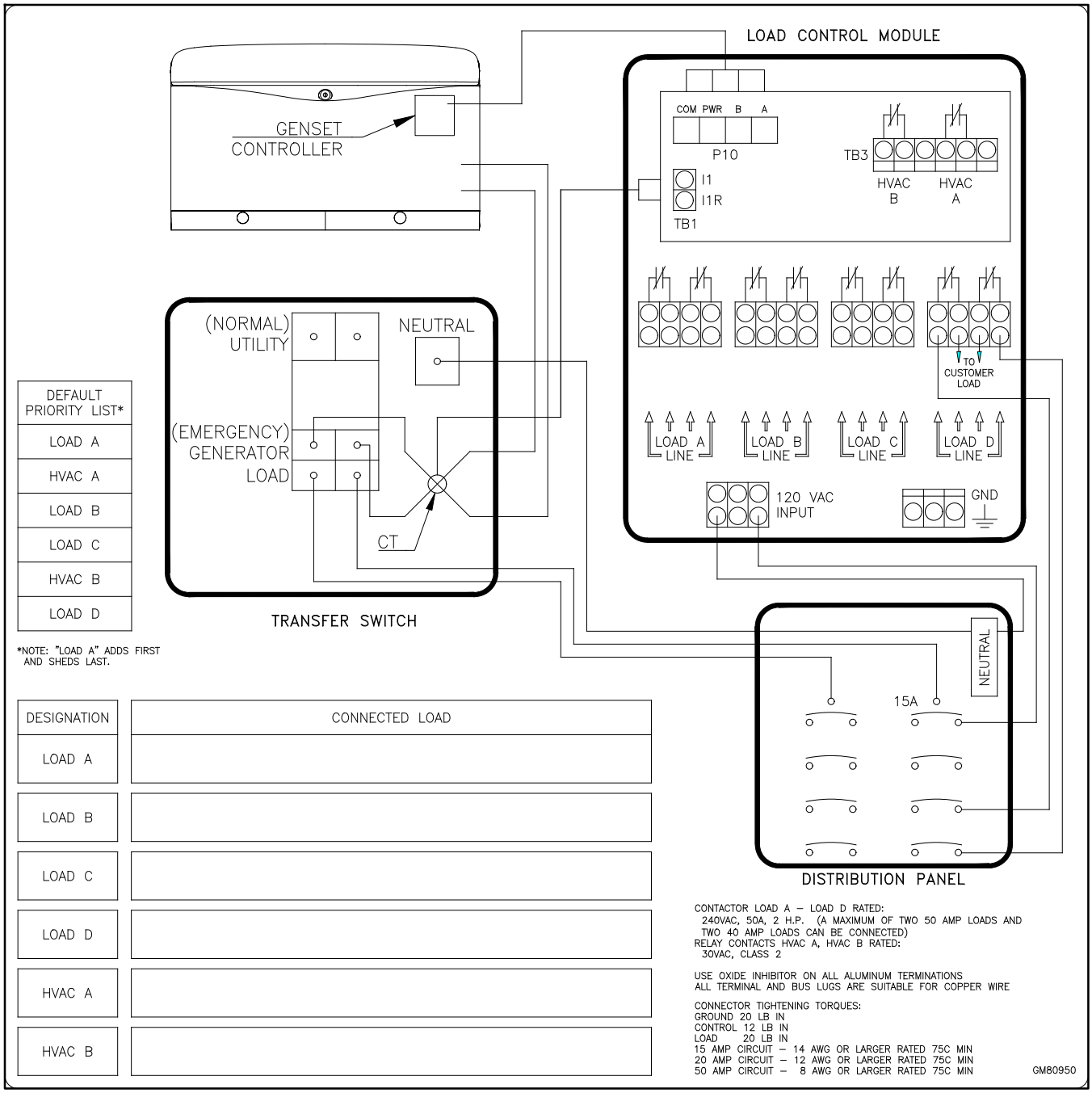


Figure 11 System Wiring Decal, GM80950-E

2 Wiring

Refer to the wiring diagrams in Section 8.

Note: Low voltage wiring must enter the enclosure above the power relays to ensure separation of circuits per NEC requirements. Route the low voltage wiring to avoid contact with: 1) line voltage field wiring to the relays; 2) live parts of the relays; and 3) all insulated lead wires to the relays – contacts and coil.

2.1 Power Relay Load Connections

The power relays are rated 50 A @ 240 VAC. A maximum of two 50 amp loads and two 40 amp loads may be connected.

The customer can either wire directly into terminal blocks in the Load Control Module or use a pre-landed wire harness that connects all of the power relays to the distribution panel and the respective branch circuit breakers.

The pre-wired harness contains seventeen #8 AWG stranded wires inserted into a two foot section of liquid-tight flexible conduit. Each wire is 90 inches long and has one end terminated in a ring terminal. Wires are marked per the designations shown in Figure 9. The ground wire is green. Appropriate elbows and fittings connect the conduit to the Load Control Module enclosure and the customer's electrical distribution enclosure.

2.2 HVAC Connections

There are two (2) relays available to control two (2) independent heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) loads. The relays are limited to 2 A @ 30 VAC.

The air conditioner control scheme involves splicing into the existing building low voltage wiring from the thermostat to the air conditioner/furnace. In a typical four wire scheme, connect the cooling wire (Y) in series to the respective terminal block on the LCM. See the wiring diagrams in Section 8. Connect the more important air conditioner to HVAC A. Connect the less important air conditioner, if applicable, to HVAC B.

Use 18-14 AWG solid or stranded wires from the thermostat/HVAC system to the 6-position terminal block on the LCM circuit board. See the wiring diagrams in Section 8 for connections.

2.3 120 VAC Power Supply

Connect 120 VAC power to the terminal block labeled 120 VAC in the lower left corner of the LCM enclosure. The circuit must be protected by a 15 amp fuse or circuit breaker (not provided). See Figure 31 and the wiring diagrams in Section 8.

2.4 Current Transformer Connection

Be sure to install the current transformer on the emergency source lines as described in the installation procedure. Connect the CT leads to TB1 on the LCM circuit board. See Figure 7 and the wiring diagrams in Section 8.

2.5 Generator Controller Interface Connection

Connect four leads from P10 on the LCM circuit board to A, B, PWR, and COM on the generator set. Use shielded, twisted pair communication cable as specified in this section.

The four-position terminal block P10 on the LCM is rated 5 A at 300 VAC.

One pair of leads carries the communication signal, the other pair supplies DC voltage to the board. See Figure 12.

Controller Communication Interconnection		
Pin	**Designation**	**Description**
1	A	RBUS Communication +
2	B	RBUS Communication -
3	PWR	12VDC Power +
4	COM	12VDC Power -
RBUS: RS-485 proprietary communication.		

Figure 12 Controller Interface Connections

RBUS Connections A and B

Connect RBUS communication terminals A and B from the generator set controller to P10 on the LCM circuit board. Use 20 AWG shielded, twisted-pair communication cable. Belden #9402 (two-pair) or Belden #8762 (single-pair) or equivalent cable is recommended.

For outdoor installations, including those with buried cables and/or conduit, use outdoor-rated Belden #1075A or equivalent 20 AWG shielded, twisted-pair communication cable.

PWR and COM Connections

Connect the PWR and COM connections from the generator set to P10 on the LCM. Use the second pair in the two-pair communication cable for short runs, or use

12–14 AWG cable for longer runs as shown in Figure 13.

The maximum cable length depends on the number of optional modules connected. A module can be a Model RXT transfer switch, a load control module (LCM), a load shed kit, or a programmable interface module (PIM). See Figure 13 for the maximum cable lengths for 1, 2, or 3 modules per cable run.

See Figure 14 through Figure 19 for connection options with up to three accessory modules. Note the shield connections shown in Figure 14.

Cable Size for PWR and COM Connections	Indoor or Outdoor Installation	Maximum length per run, meters (ft.)		
		Number of Modules (RXT, PIM, and LCM) per Run		
		1 Module	2 Modules	3 Modules
20 AWG Belden #9402 or equivalent, two-pair	Indoor	61 (200)	31 (100)	21 (67)
20 AWG Belden #1075A or equivalent, two-pair	Outdoor	61 (200)	31 (100)	21 (67)
14 AWG *	—	152 (500)	152 (500)	122 (400)
12 AWG *	—	152 (500)	152 (500)	152 (500)

* Use 12 or 14 AWG cable for PWR and COM connections only. For RBUS connections A and B, always use shielded, twisted pair communication cable.

Figure 13 Maximum Cable Lengths for PWR and COM Connections

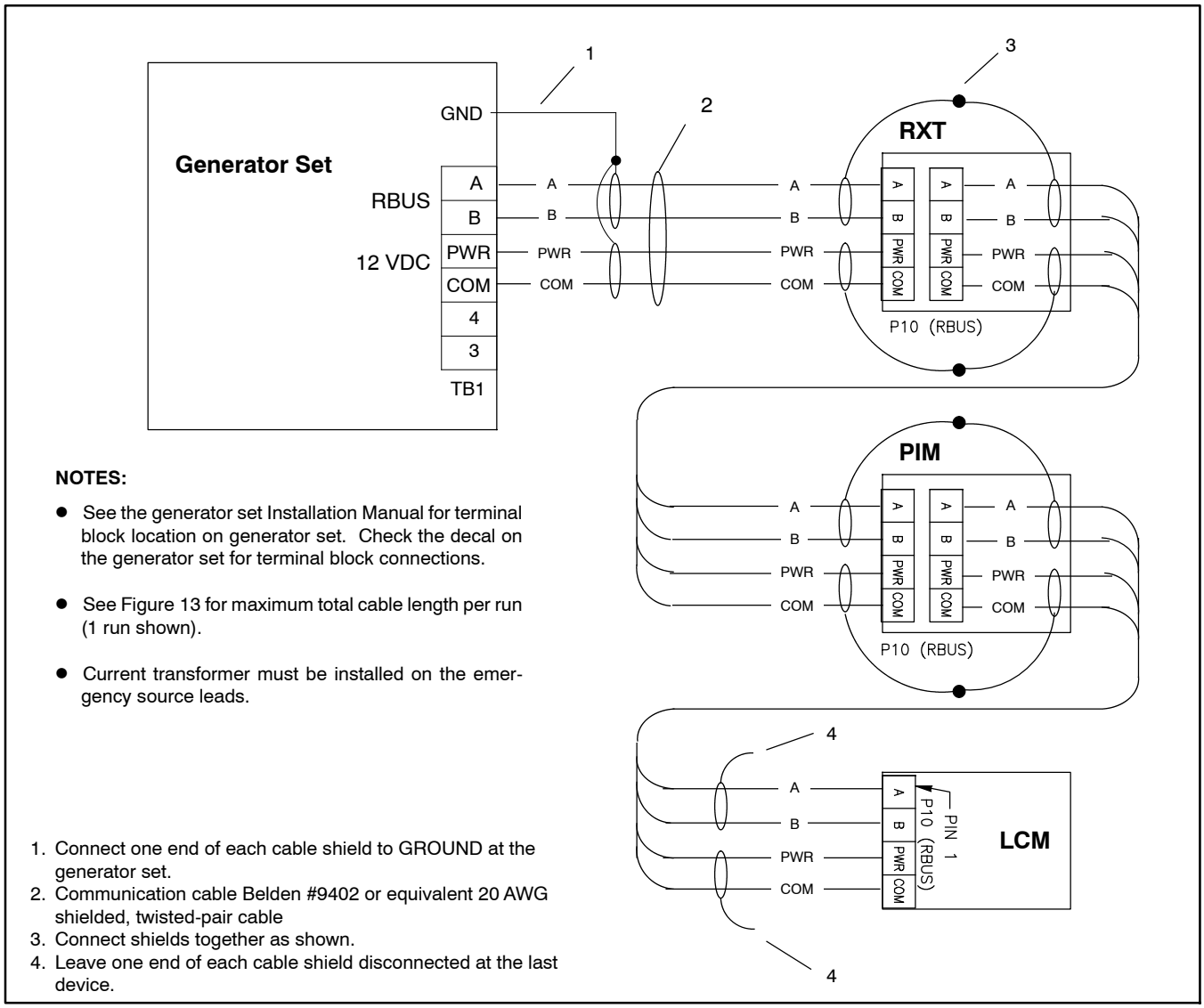


Figure 14 Communication Connection Details with Model RXT Transfer Switch

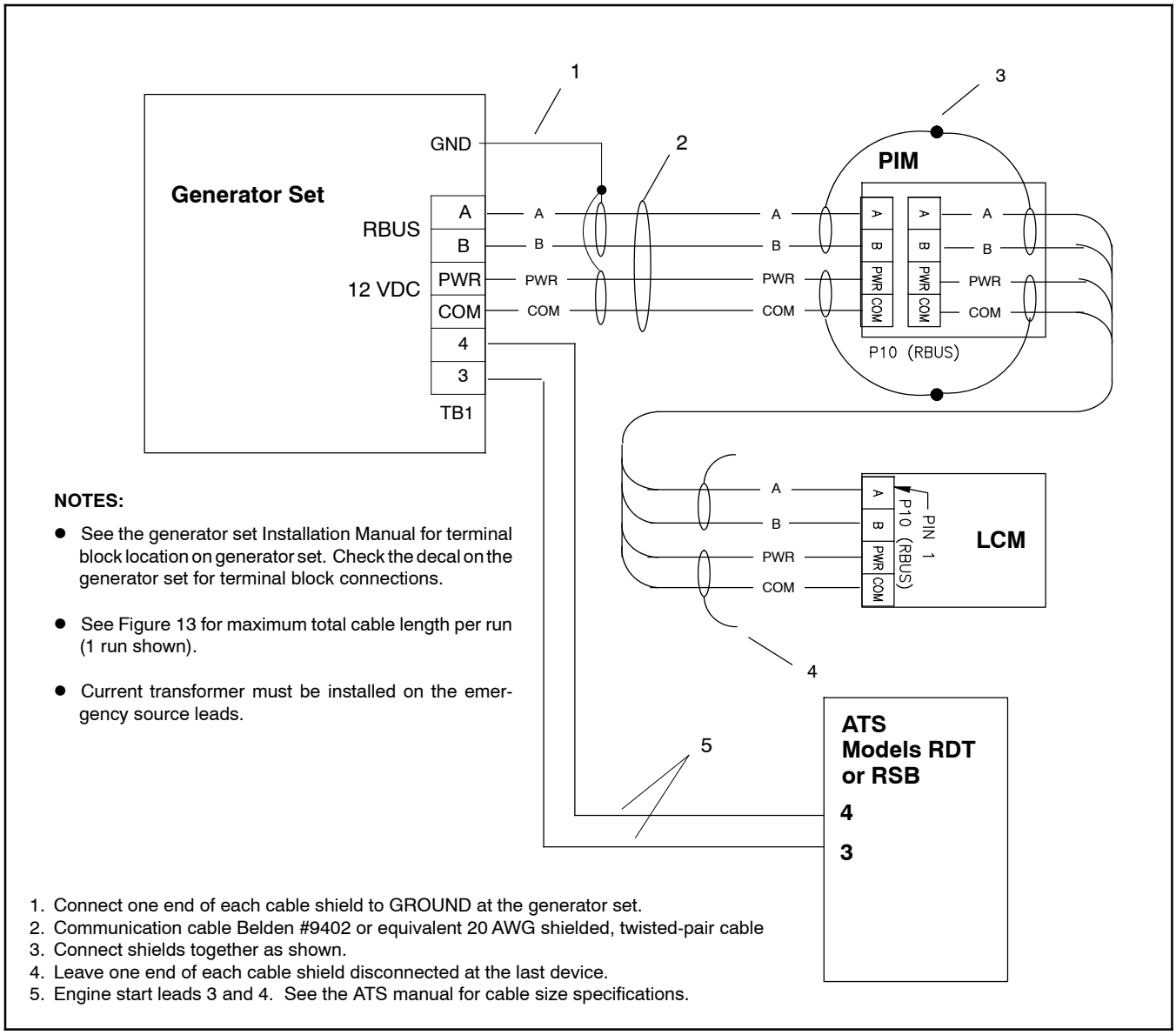
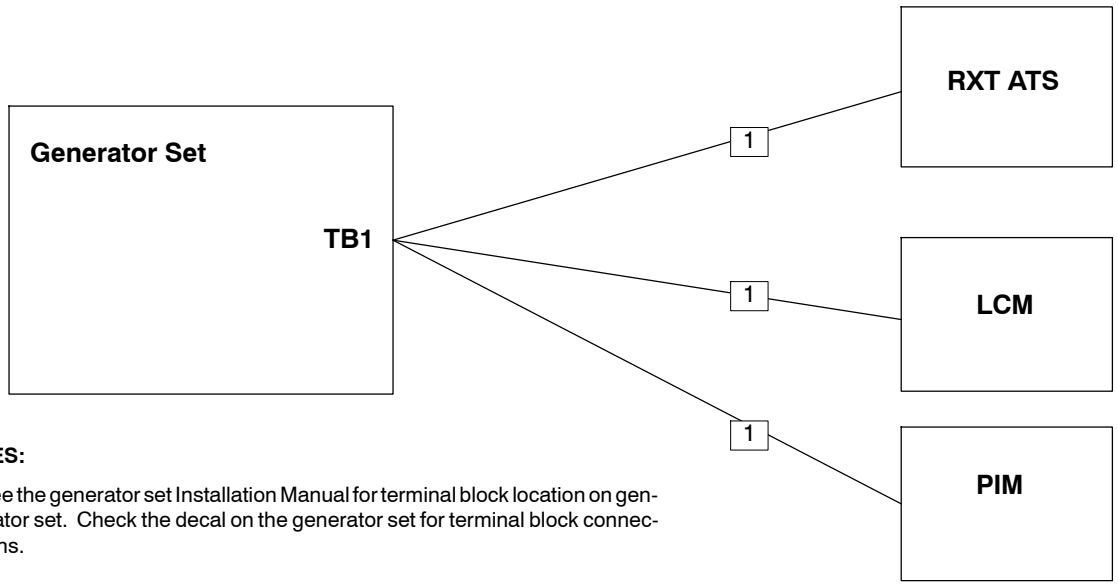


Figure 15 Connection Details with Model RDT or RSB Transfer Switch



NOTES:

- See the generator set Installation Manual for terminal block location on generator set. Check the decal on the generator set for terminal block connections.
- See Figure 13 for maximum total cable length per run (3 runs with 1 module each shown).
- See Figure 14 for communication connection detail (A and B, PWR and COM).
- Use splices or wire nuts to collect multiple leads for connection to the generator set terminal block. See Figure 17.

1. Belden #9402 or equivalent, 20 AWG shielded cable with 2 twisted pairs

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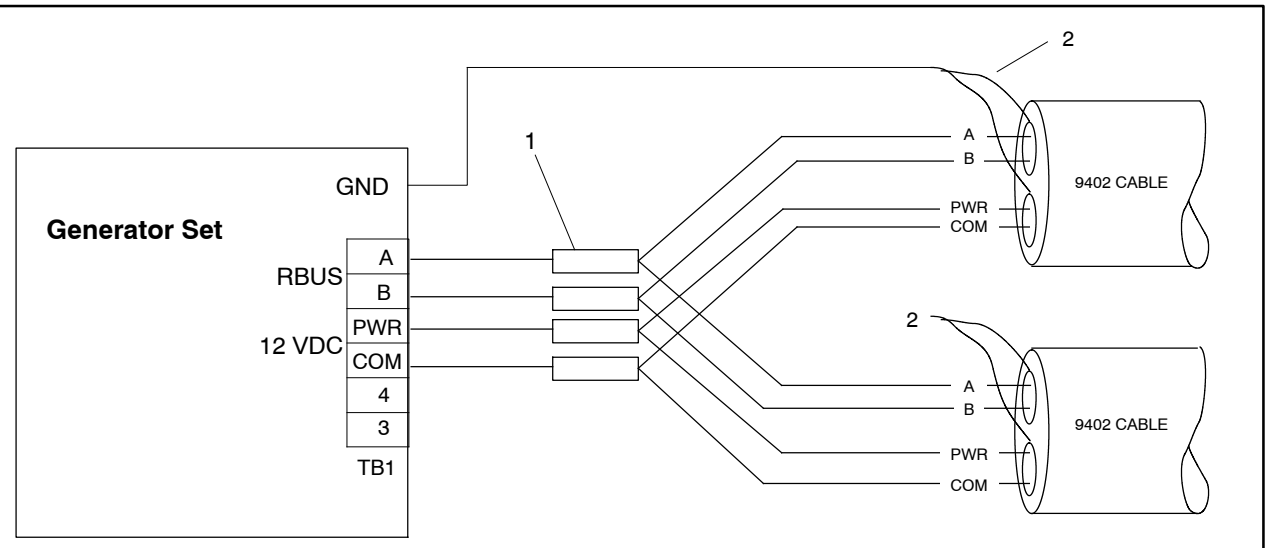
Figure 16 Accessory Module Connections, Star Configuration (three cable runs with one module each)



Generator Set Terminal Block TB1.
See the generator set Installation Manual for location.
Check the decal on the generator set for terminal block connections.

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1. Splice
2. Connect all of the shield leads on this end to GROUND at the generator set.

Figure 17 Multiple Connections to the Generator Set

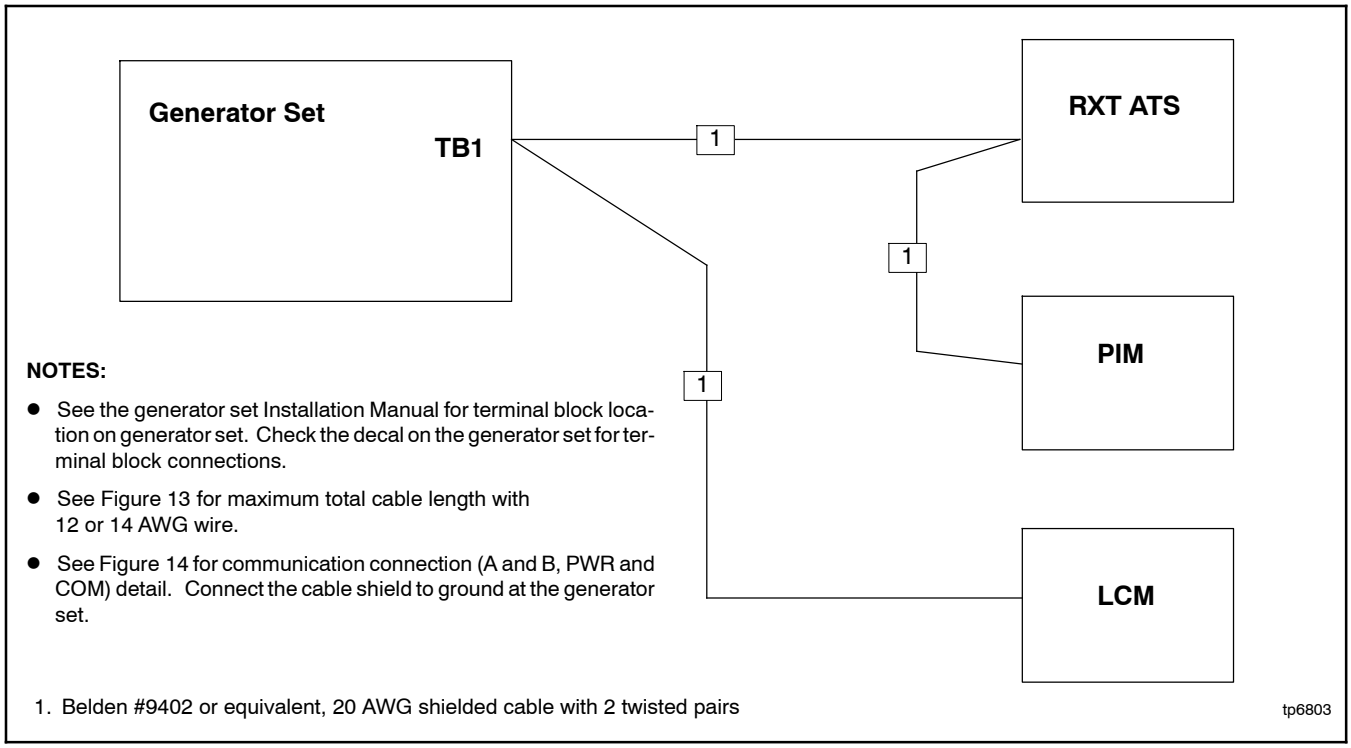


Figure 18 Accessory Module Connections (two cable runs with one and two modules shown)

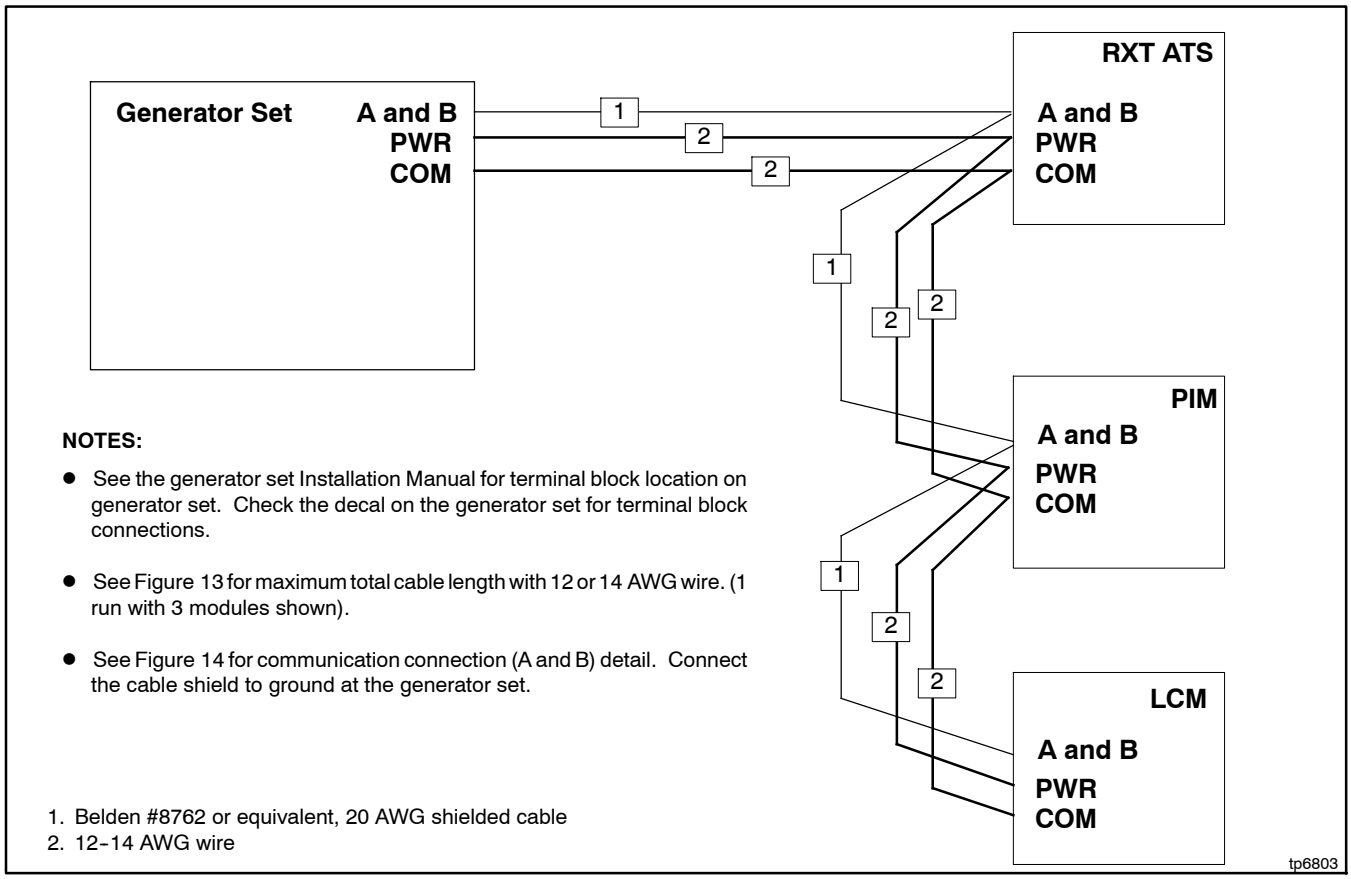


Figure 19 Accessory Module Connections with 12–14 AWG Power Leads (one cable run with three modules shown)

3 Operation

Many appliances do not run continuously. Air conditioners and furnaces, refrigerators, sump pumps, and other appliances cycle on and off as needed. With the Load Control Module (LCM), less critical appliances can be powered by the generator set when the more important appliances are not running, allowing the use of a smaller generator set than would be needed to run all of the building's electrical equipment at the same time.

The RDC2/DC2 generator controller receives input from current transformer (located in the ATS or generator) and determines whether load shedding or adding shall occur. The LCM receives commands from the generator controller and energizes or de-energizes the appropriate load relays.

The LCM is activated by the ATS transferring from the utility (normal) source to the generator. When activated, the LCM sheds all connected loads. After transfer to the generator set, loads are added according to their priority.

If the ATS fails to transfer from the utility source to the generator, the LCM will re-add all loads. When the ATS transfers to utility, the LCM adds all loads that have been previously shed.

For more information about the load add and load shed timing, see Section 4, Theory of Operation.

3.1 Power Loads

Four power relays are provided for management of non-essential secondary loads. Two (2) 120 VAC loads (shed simultaneously) or a single 240 VAC load can be wired to each relay.

3.2 HVAC Loads

There are two (2) relays available to control two (2) independent heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) loads.

A 5-minute time delay prevents HVAC loads from adding too quickly. Air conditioning compressors may be damaged if they start too soon after being stopped due to the necessity of starting the compressor against a large residual pressure. Five minutes is a typically accepted time required for an AC compressor to bleed off to a pressure level which the motor can successfully start against.

3.3 Load Add/Shed Priority

Loads are prioritized from priority 1 to priority 6. See Figure 8 on page 5. Priority 1 is considered the most critical and will add first and shed last. Priority 6 is considered the least critical and will add last and shed first.

4 Theory of Operation

4.1 Load Add

The load control module (LCM) adds and sheds loads based on the available capacity of the generator set. When the generator has ample available capacity, loads are added quickly. When the available capacity is low, loads are added more slowly to give the generator time to recover and to allow ample time to ensure that any switching loads will come on before adding more load than the generator can handle.

The load add time ranges from 15 seconds to 120 seconds depending on the loading of the generator set. Figure 20 shows an example of the load add timing for a 20 kW generator set with the maximum capacity set to the default setting of 70%. Figure 21 shows the HVAC load add timing for a 20 kW generator set.

Available Capacity (%)	Load (%)	Load (kW) for a 20 kW Generator	Time (Seconds)
70%	0%	0	15
50%	20%	4	23
37%	33%	6.6	34
30%	40%	8	40
20%	50%	10	48
5%	65%	13	60
<5%	>65%	>13 kW	Never Add

Figure 20 Example: Power Relay Load Add Timing for a 20 kW Generator

Available Capacity (%)	Load (%)	Load (kW) for a 20 kW Generator	Time * (Seconds)
70%	0%	0	30
50%	20%	4	66
37%	33%	6.6	91
30%	40%	8	102
20%	50%	10	120
<20%	>50%	>10 kW	Never Add
* After the 5-minute HVAC delay			

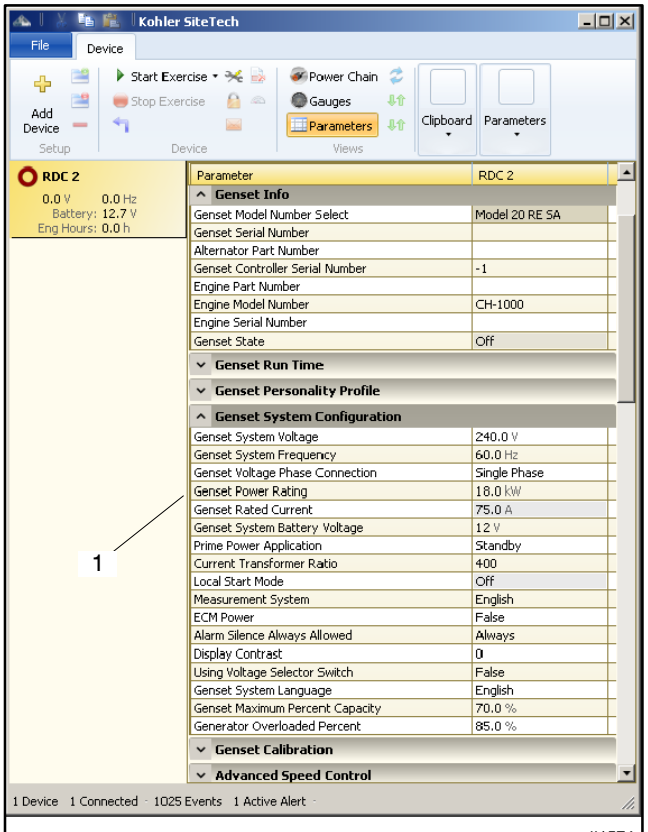
Figure 21 Example: HVAC Load Add Timing for a 20 kW Generator

Capacity

The Generator Maximum Percent Capacity setting dictates the maximum level that the load control module will automatically place on the generator. This setting is adjustable using a laptop computer connected to the RDC2 or DC2 controller and SiteTech™ software. See Section 4.2.4.

The maximum load is calculated by multiplying the Generator Maximum Percent Capacity by the Genset Power Rating, which is a setting in the RDC2/DC2 controller. The Genset Power Rating, in kW, is factory-set to the natural gas rating. If the generator set has been converted to LPG fuel, check the kW ratings on the generator set specification sheet. If the LPG rating is different than the natural gas rating, use SiteTech to change the Genset Power Rating on the controller. See Figure 22 and TP-6701, SiteTech Software Operation Manual.

The LCM will operate if the rating setting is not changed, but loads will be shed at a kW level based on the factory default rating, rather than the rating of the reconfigured generator set.



1. Genset Power Rating setting

Figure 22 Genset Power Rating in SiteTech

4.2 Load Shed

Less important (higher priority number) loads are shed when the generator is unable to support them. This permits more important loads to continue to receive power from the generator. The less important loads are re-added after the generator loading has gone down enough to support them again. The LCM sheds less important loads before the power quality of the generator suffers from the overload.

Loads are shed in two ways – Overload and Under Frequency.

4.2.1 Overload Shed

Loads are shed on a time scale which is based on the total generator overload. The loads will shed slowly when the generator is not heavily overloaded. Loads are shed much more quickly when the overload is higher. The timing variation allows consistent overloads to be removed, instantaneous excessive overloads to be very quickly removed and normal overloads (such as motor inrush) to remain online until the transient overload condition is removed.

Figure 23 shows the overload shed timing for a 20 kW generator set with the generator overloaded percent set to the default setting of 85%. If the overload condition persists, the load shed timing can be affected by load shed acceleration. See Section 4.2.3.

The Generator Overload Percent setting is the maximum load that the LCM will accept without shedding. The setting is adjustable using a laptop computer connected to the RDC2 or DC2 controller and SiteTech software. See Section 4.2.4. Set the Generator Overload Percent at least 10% higher than the Generator Maximum Percent Capacity.

Generator Overload (%)	Load (%)	Load (kW) for a 20 kW Generator	Time (seconds)
0%	<85%	<17 kW	Never Shed
0%	85%	17	40
10%	95%	19	28
13%	98%	19.6	24
15%	100%	20	22
20%	105%	21	17
>35%	>120%	>24 kW	0.5

Figure 23 Overload Shed Timing for a 20 kW Generator

4.2.2 Under Frequency Shed

Loads are shed on a time scale which is based on the generator frequency droop. The loads will shed quickly when the frequency droop is high (output frequency is lower), and more slowly when the generator is running close to rated frequency. The timing variation allows large overloads to be shed very quickly, while allowing the generator to ride through normal transients (such as starting an AC compressor).

Figure 24 shows the under frequency shed timing for a 60 Hz generator set. If the underfrequency condition persists, the load shed timing can be affected by load shed acceleration. See Section 4.2.3.

Frequency (Hz)	Frequency Droop (Hz)	Time (seconds)
>59 Hz	<1 Hz	Never Shed
58.5	1.5	5.4
57	3	4.3
56	4	3.4
54	6	1.8
<52.5 Hz	>7.5 Hz	0.3

Figure 24 Under Frequency Shed Timing for a 60Hz Generator

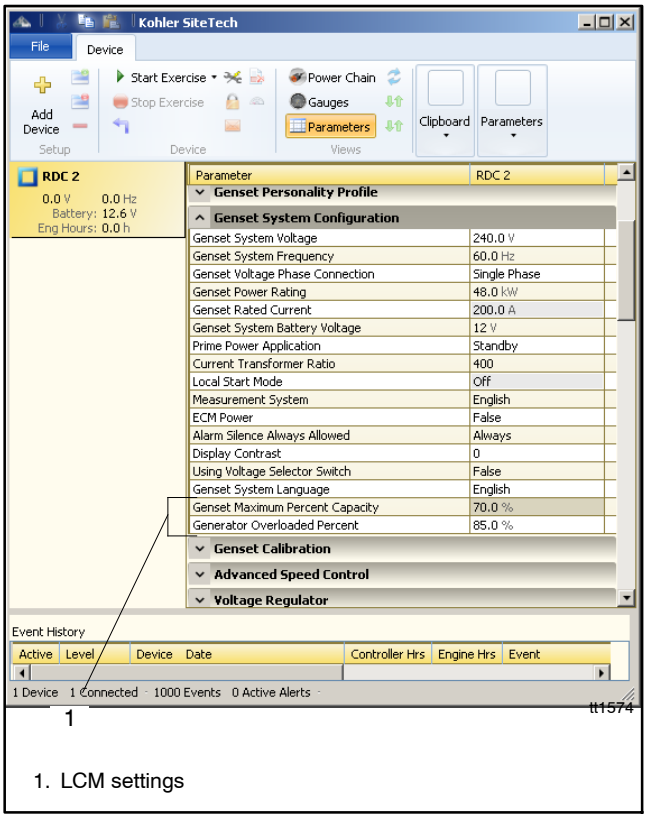
4.2.3 Load Shed Acceleration

The load control module uses load shed acceleration to shed loads more quickly if an overload or underfrequency condition persists. If an overload condition is not cleared by shedding a load, each subsequent load will shed more quickly. The acceleration is more pronounced for an underfrequency shed.

4.2.4 Changing Settings

The Generator Maximum Percent Capacity and Generator Overloaded Percent settings can be changed using a laptop computer connected to the RDC2 or DC2 controller and SiteTech™ software. The load control settings are found in the Genset System Configuration group. See Figure 25 and TP-6701, SiteTech Software Operation Manual.

Set the Generator Overload Percent at least 10% higher than the Generator Maximum Percent Capacity.



1. LCM settings

Figure 25 SiteTech Screen

5 Status Indicators and Test Button

LEDs provide visual indication of the status of each load. See Figure 26 and Figure 27.

Use the TEST button to exercise the load shed relays in sequence according to the assigned priorities. The generator set must be running, but the ATS must not transfer to the generator set for this test.

Test Procedure

1. Press RUN on the RDC2 or DC2 generator set controller to start the generator set.
2. Press the TEST button on the LCM to exercise the first relay.
3. Press TEST again for the next relay, and repeat to cycle through all of the relays in order.

The test mode ends automatically after 15 minutes. To end the test manually, hold the TEST button for 5 seconds or press OFF or AUTO on the RDC2 or DC2 generator set controller.

The TEST button does not work when the generator set is OFF or in AUTO.

6 LEDs on the LCM circuit board

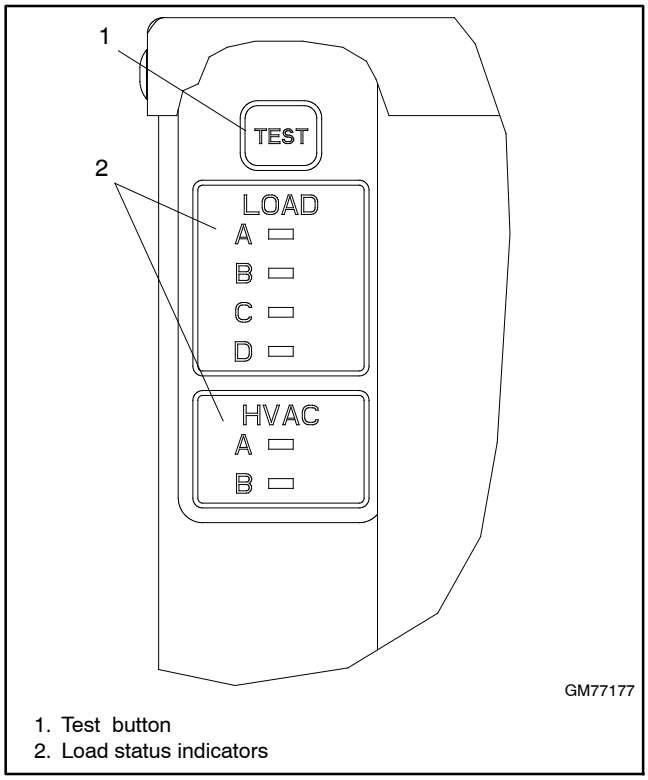
Local LEDs on the LCM circuit board include the following:

- Power available (green is on, flashing is problem, off is no power or booting up)
- Online (green when connected to the RDC2 or DC2 controller)

See Figure 28 for the LED locations.

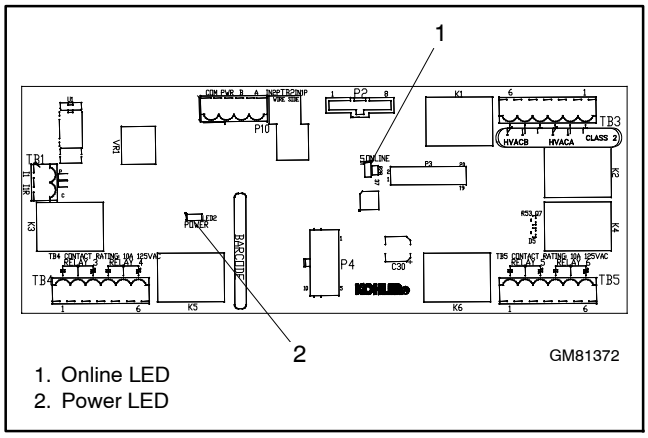
State	LED color	Duty Cycle
Disconnected (Shed)	Red	Full On
Connected (added)	Green	Full On
Disconnected (Test)	Red	1 sec on, 1 sec off

Figure 26 Status Indicators



1. Test button
2. Load status indicators

Figure 27 User Interface



1. Online LED
2. Power LED

Figure 28 LEDs on the LCM Circuit Board

7 Troubleshooting

If the LCM does not operate as expected, follow the procedures in this section to troubleshoot the equipment. First check that the controller is communicating with the LCM as shown in the next

section. Then check the troubleshooting tables for potential problems and recommendations.

Verify that the Controller Recognizes the LCM

There are three ways to verify that the RDC2 controller recognizes the LCM.

1. On the RDC2 controller, navigate to the Networking Menu and check the number of modules connected and the information for remote devices. See Figure 29 and Figure 30.

2. For the RDC2 or DC2 controller, use a Windows® laptop computer connected to the controller's USB port and SiteTech software. In the Parameters view of SiteTech, check that the RBUS network screen shows the correct number of RBUS devices connected (one LCM, RXT transfer switch, and PIM, if used). See SiteTech Operation manual TP-6701 for instructions.

3. For the RDC2 or DC2 controller, use OnCue Plus. Go to the Controls screen and check that a Load Shed tab is visible below the exercise information. See the OnCue Plus Operation manual, TP-6928 for instructions.

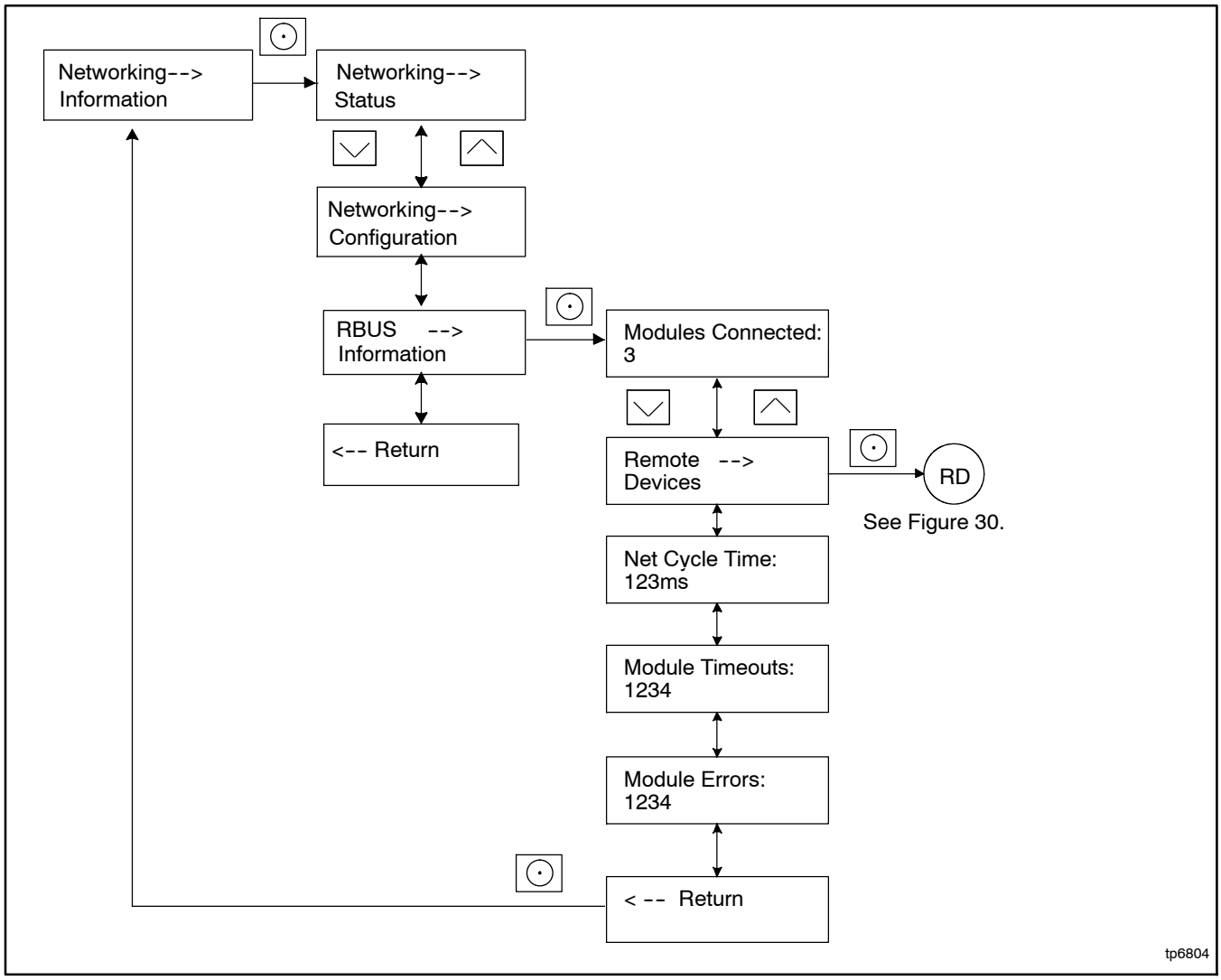


Figure 29 RDC2 Controller Menu, Networking Information

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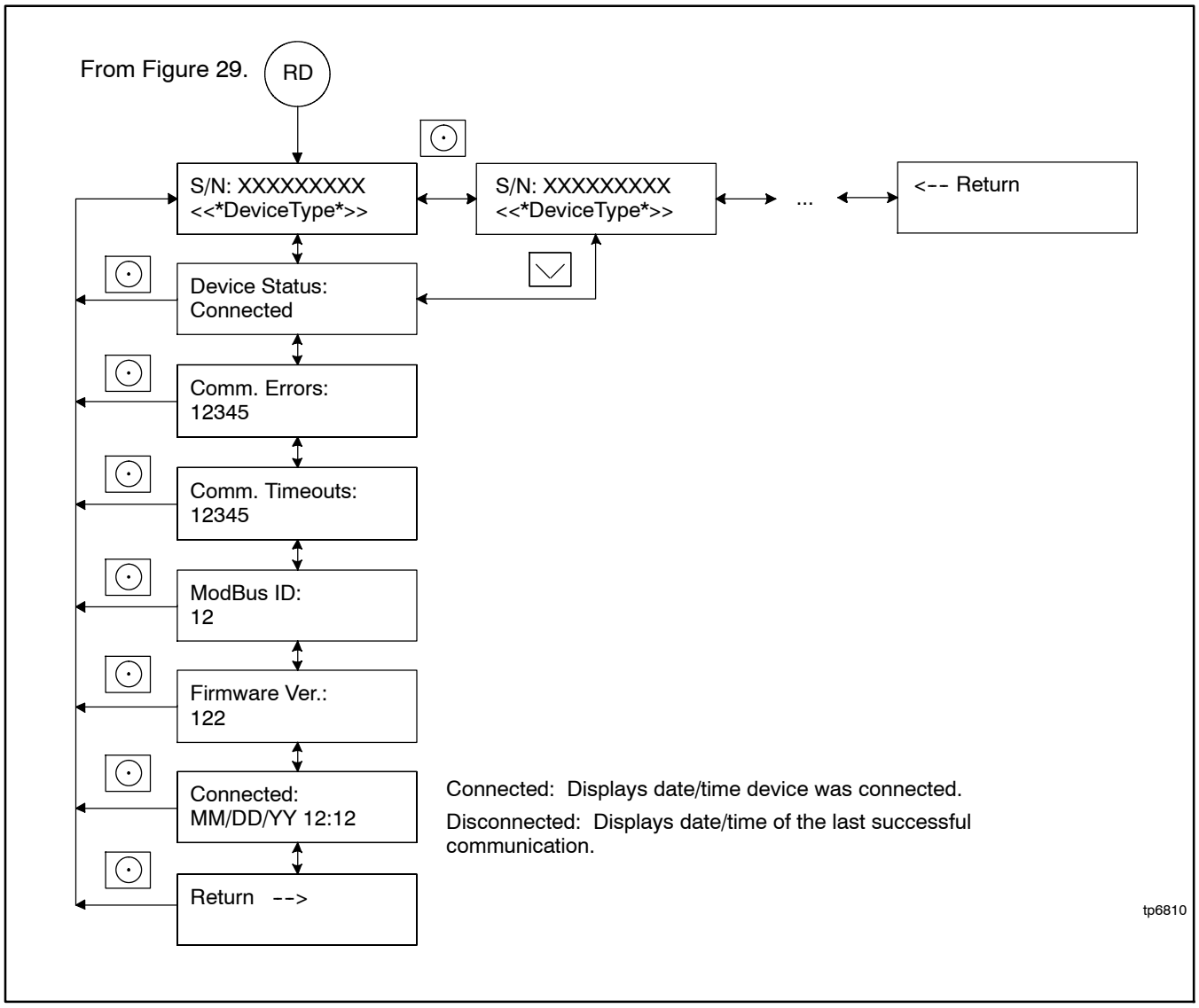

Figure 30 RDC2 Remote Devices Submenu

Troubleshooting Tables

The following tables list potential LCM operation problems and recommendations for troubleshooting.

LCM functional issues.	
Problem	**Check**
Relays do not cycle when TEST button is pressed.	1. Verify that output voltage and frequency are nominal. 2. Verify that there are no active faults or warnings. 3. Verify Utility source is available and ATS is in Normal position.
Test does not complete normally.	1. Verify that utility is stable.
LCM AC relays do not activate.	1. Verify 120 VAC supply voltage to LCM board. 2. Verify correct wiring to the LCM board and AC relays.
Metering always reads 0% under load.	1. Verify that the Emergency feed to the ATS goes through the CT correctly. 2. Verify the the CT leads are connected to the LCM input correctly. 3. Verify that the correct CT is used. (400 A to 3V)
Metering never reads 0%.	1. Verify that the CT is wired correctly. 2. Verify that twisted-pair cable was used. 3. Verify that CT wiring is in separate conduit from AC leads.

LCM does not shed enough load for the generator to recover.	
Problem	**Check**
HVAC units do not shed.	1. Verify normally closed (NC) output is used to control AC relays.
Does not shed when load is between 85% and 90%.	1. Verify that the load is not intermittently dropping below 85%. 2. Verify that the load remains above 90% for at least 40 seconds. 3. Verify that the % load is metering correctly. 4. Verify that the overload percent is set at 10% or more below indicated level. 5. Verify that the LCM is communicating with the generator set controller.
Does not shed when load is at 100%.	1. Verify that the % load is steady at 100% for approximately 25 seconds. 2. Verify that the % load is metering correctly. 3. Verify that the overload percent is set at 10% or more below indicated level. 4. Verify that the LCM is communicating with the generator set controller.
Does not shed when load is greater than 110%.	1. Wait at least 15 seconds. 2. Verify that frequency is greater than 59 Hz. 3. Verify that the LCM is communicating with the generator set controller.
Generator still overloaded when all loads are shed.	1. Verify that only non-essential load are connected through the LCM. 2. Correctly set up unused relays for the run length. 3. Verify that all LCM AC relays are properly supplied. 4. Verify that the wire size is correct for the run length.

Loads do not add when they should.	
Problem	**Check**
Loads do not add when load is below 56%.	1. Verify that the generator set maximum load capacity is adequately sized for the application. 2. Verify that the load is not jumping above the maximum capacity.
Loads never add.	1. Verify that % load is below 50%. 2. Verify that the wiring between the LCM and the generator set controller is correct. 3. Verify that shielded, twisted-pair cable is used for the CT signal. 4. Verify that the generator set maximum load capacity is adequately sized for the application. 5. Verify that the load is not jumping above the maximum capacity.

Sporadic load adds and sheds.	
Problem	**Check**
Load adds and then sheds after about 6 seconds.	1. Verify that the fuel pressure to the generator set is within specification. 2. Verify that the % load is correctly measured. 3. Verify that the wiring between the LCM and the CT meets specifications. 4. Verify that the Generator Set maximum Load Capacity is not set too high. 5. One AC relay may have too much load. Even out the loads on the AC relays. 6. Verify that generator frequency is within specification.
Loads continually add and shed.	1. One AC relay may have too much load. Even out the loads on the AC relays. 2. Verify that generator frequency is within specification.
Some loads add but then all loads shed suddenly.	1. Verify stable communication between the LCM and the ATS with the generator controller. 2. One AC relay may have too much load. Even out the loads on the AC relays. 3. Verify that generator frequency is within specification.

LCM does not shed after transfer to Emergency.	
Problem	**Check**
LCM does not shed after transfer to Emergency.	1. Verify that frequency is greater than 59 Hz. 2. Verify that the transfer switch is a model RXT. 3. Verify that the remote start signal is true. 4. Verify that generator set controller is configured as a single-phase unit. 5. Verify that the LCM sensed load is less than 7%.
LCM sheds when Normal is available.	1. Verify that the ATS is connected correctly. 2. Verify that the system indicates that the Normal source is available. 3. If an RDT or RSB transfer switch is used, verify that the remote start signal is off (false). 4. Verify that the LCM sensed load is less than 7%.

8 Drawings and Diagrams

The dimension drawing, wiring diagrams, and schematics for LCMs with the pre-wired harness and with terminal blocks for customer connection are shown in Figure 31 through Figure 35.

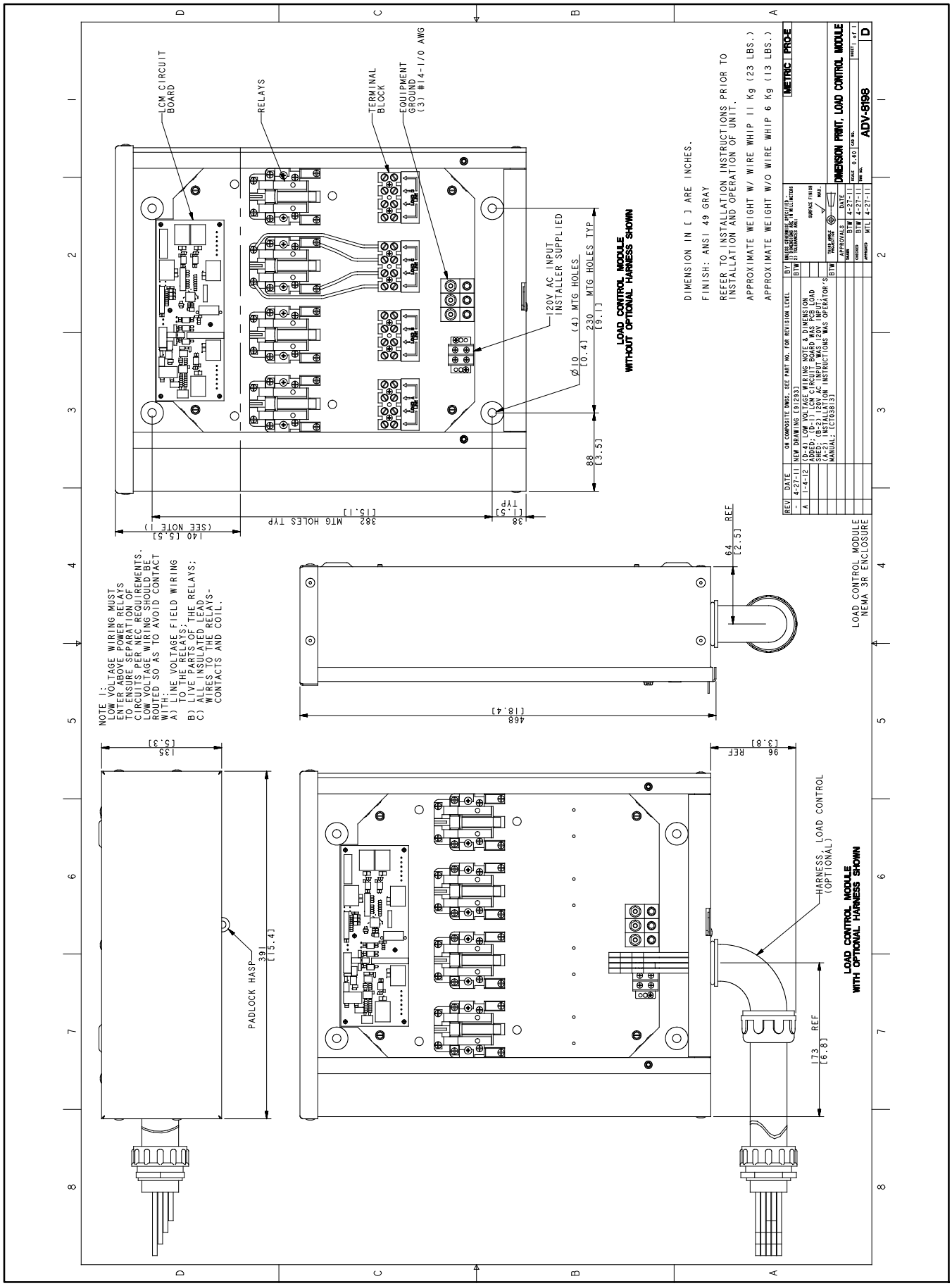

Figure 31 Dimension Drawing, Load Control Modules, ADV-8198-A

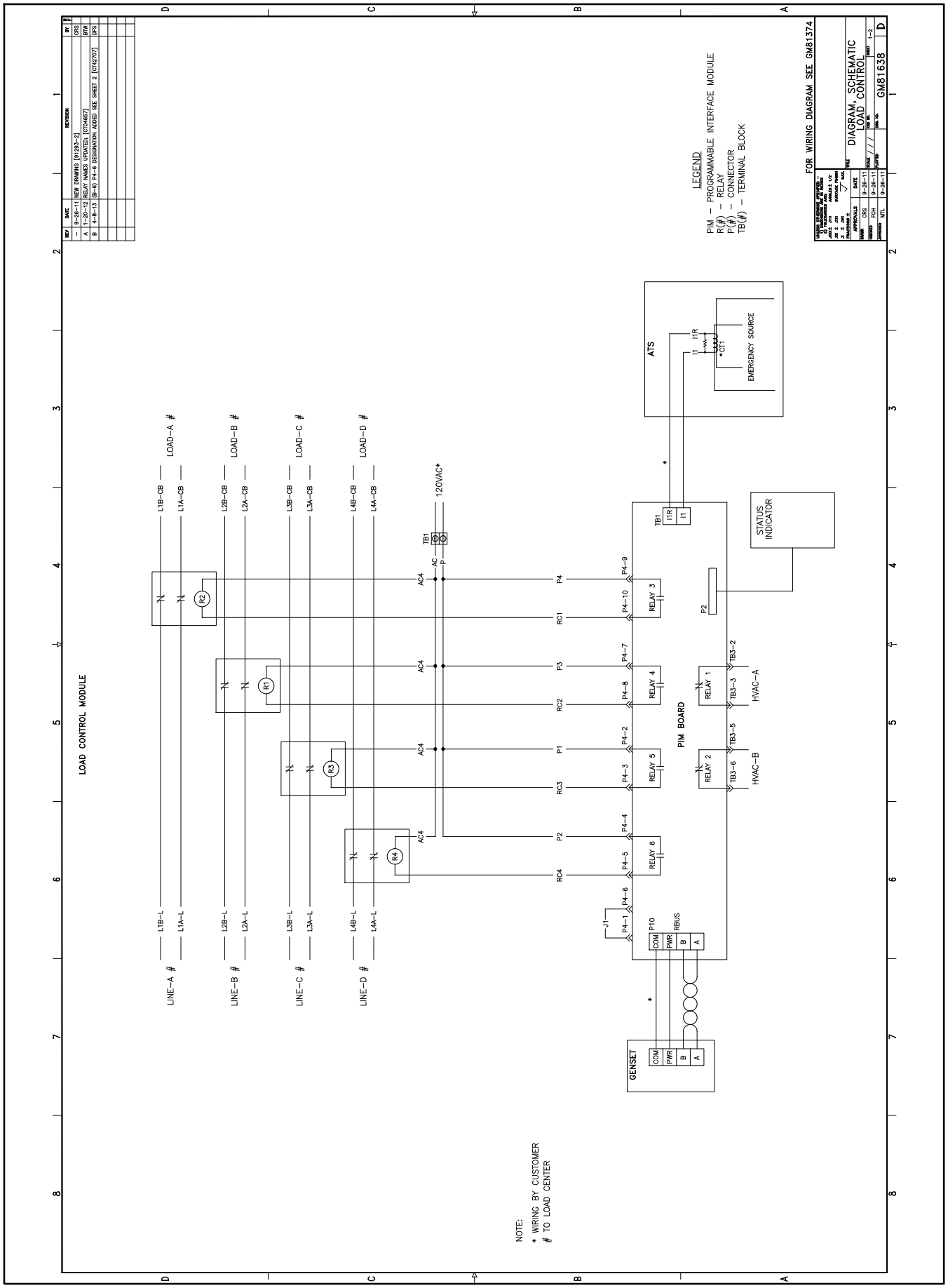

Figure 32 Schematic Diagram, LCM with Pre-wired Harness, GM81638-B Sheet 1

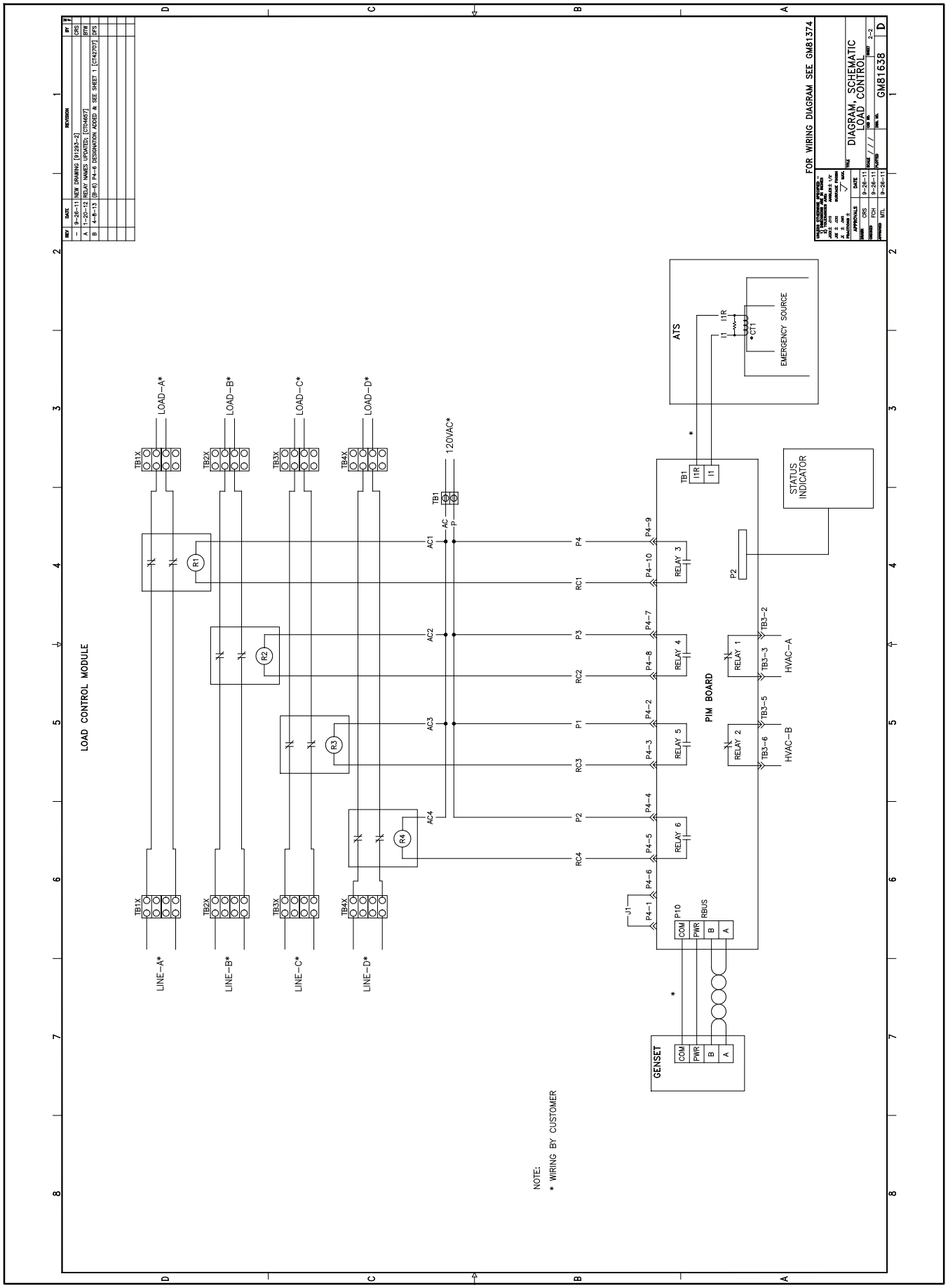

Figure 33 Schematic Diagram, LCM with Terminal Blocks for Customer Connection, GM81638-B Sheet 2

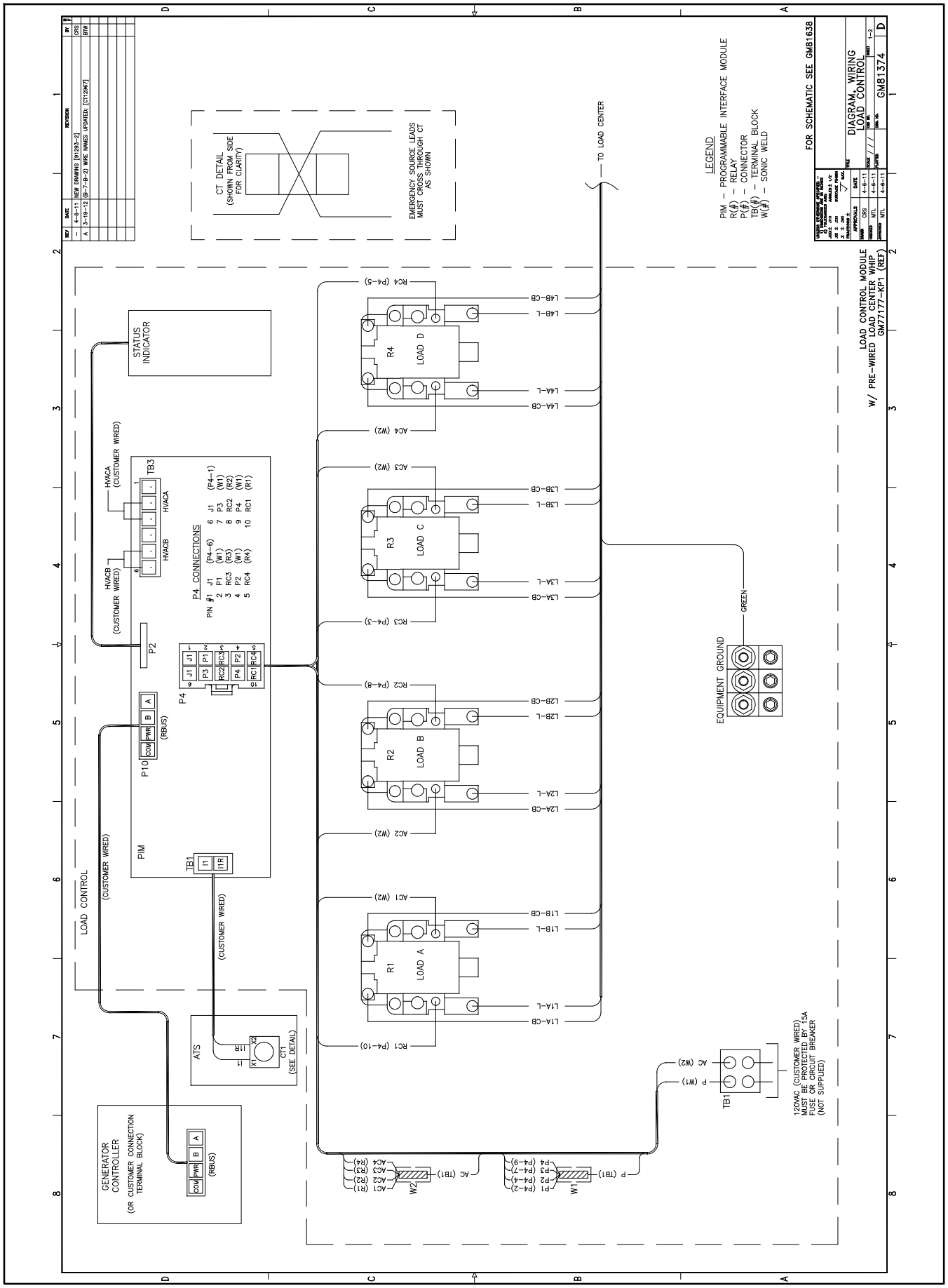

Figure 34 Wiring Diagram, LCM with Pre-wired Harness, GM81374-A Sheet 1

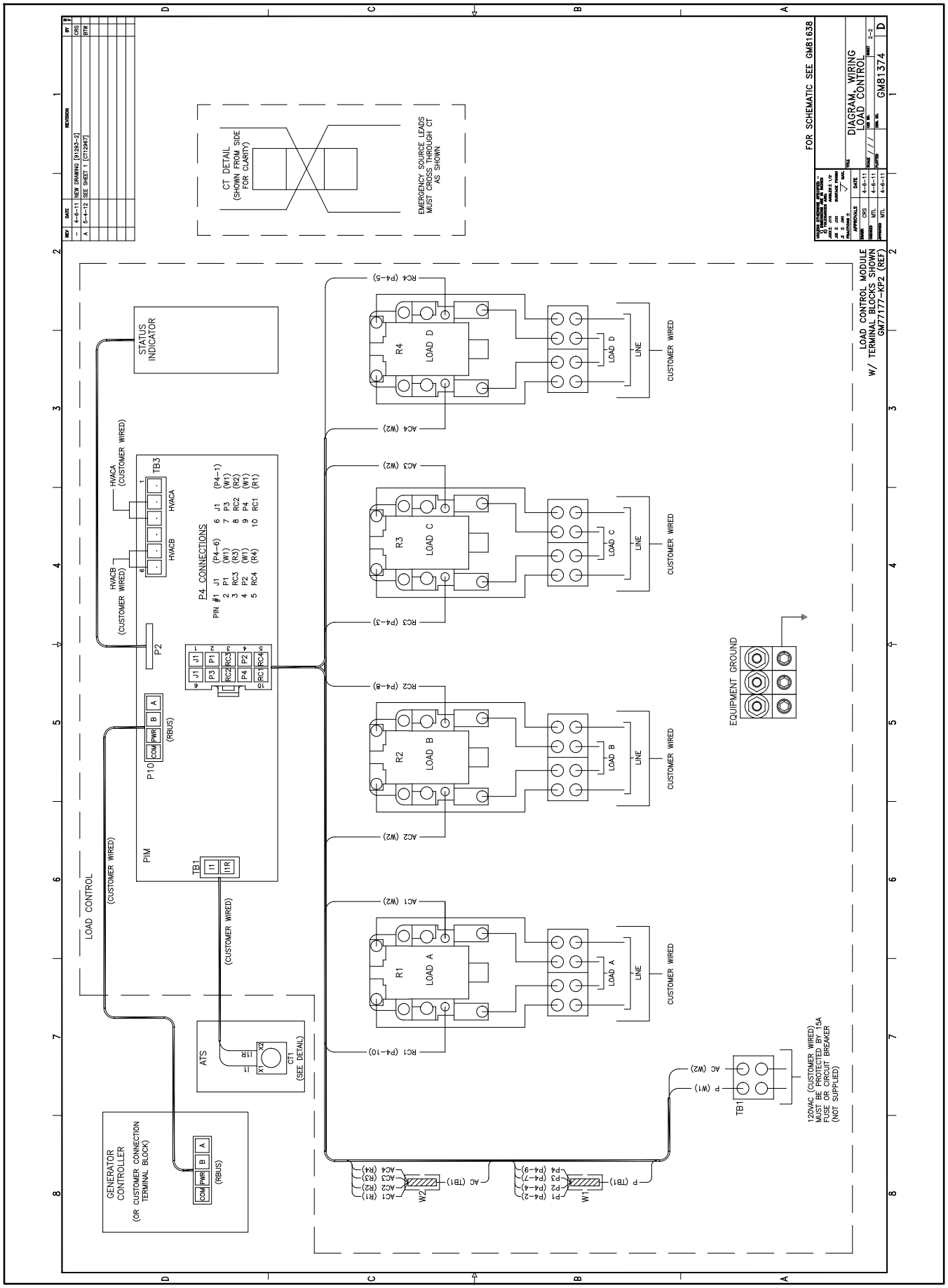

Figure 35 Wiring Diagram, LCM with Terminal Blocks for Customer Connection, GM81374-A Sheet 2

Notes

Notes

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