

Manual marine generator

Panda 18x PMS

230 V - 50 Hz

Super silent technology

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Dear Customer,

Thank you for purchasing a Fischer Panda Generator and choosing Fischer Panda as your partner for mobile power on board. With your generator, you now have the means to produce your own power – wherever you are - and experience even greater independence. Not only do you have a Fischer Panda generator on board, you also have worldwide support from the Fischer Panda Team. Please take the time to read this and find how we can support you further.

Installation Approval and Warranty

Every generator has a worldwide warranty. You can apply for this warranty through your dealer when the installation is approved. If you have purchased an extended warranty, please ensure that it is kept in a safe place and that the dealer has your current address. Consult your dealer about warranty options especially if you have purchased a used generator. He will be able to advise about authorised Fischer Panda Services worldwide.

Service and Support

To ensure that your generator operates reliably, regular maintenance checks and tasks as specified in this manual must be carried out. Fischer Panda can supply Service Kits which are ideal for regular servicing tasks. We only supply the highest quality components which are guaranteed to be the RIGHT parts for your generator. Service “Plus” Kits are also available and ideal for longer trips where more than one service interval may be required.

If you require assistance – please contact your Fischer Panda Dealer. Please do not attempt to undertake any repair work yourself, as this may affect your generator warranty. Your dealer will also be able to assist in finding your nearest Fischer Panda service station. Your nearest service station can also be found in our Global Service Network which can be downloaded from our homepage.

Product Registration

Please take the time to register your Fischer Panda Generator on our website at

http://www.fischerpanda.de/mypanda

By registering, you will ensure that you will be kept up to date on any technical upgrades or specific information on the operation or servicing of your generator. We can even let you know about new Fischer Panda products – especially helpful if you are planning to upgrade or expand your installation at a later date.

Fischer Panda Quality - Tried and Tested

DIN-certified according DIN ISO 9001

Thank you for purchasing a Fischer Panda Generator.

Your Fischer Panda Team

1. General information and regulations

1.1 Safety First

Warning signs are used in this manual when there is a risk of injury or death when carrying out certain maintenance or operating procedures. The instructions marked in this way must always be read carefully and followed.

Danger for life! Working at a running generator can result in severe personal injury.

The generator can be equipped with a automatic start device. This means, an external signal may trigger an automatic start-up. To avoid an unexpected starting of the generator, the starter battery must be disconnected before working at the generator.

Danger! Automatic start-up



Improper installation can result in severe personal injuries or material damage.

- Always undertake installation work when the generator is switched off.
- Ensure there is sufficient installation clearance before start working.
- Ensure tidiness and cleanliness at the workplace. Loose components and tools lying around or on top of each other are sources of accidents.
- Only perform installation work using commercially available tools and special tools. incorrect or damaged tools can result injuries.

Warning! Risk of injury



Oil and fuel vapours can ignite on contact with ignition sources. Therefore:

- No open flames during work on the generator.
- Do not smoke.
- Remove oil and fuel residues from the generator and floor.

Warning! Danger of fire



Contact with engine oil, antifreeze and fuel can result in damage to health.Therefore:

- Avoid skin contact with engine oil, fuel and antifreeze.
- Remove oil and fuel splashes and antifreeze from the skin immediately.
- Do not inhale oil and fuel vapours.

Danger! Danger of poisoning



Danger for Life. Improper handling, operation, installation and maintenance can result in severe personal injury and/or material damage.

Electrical voltages above 48 volts (battery chargers greater than 36 volts) are always dangerous to life). The rules of the respective regional authority must be adhered to. Only an electrician may carry out installation of the electrical connections for safety reasons.

Attention! Danger to Life - High voltage



Generator, oil and antifreeze can be hot during/after operation. Risk of severe burns.

Warning! Hot surface/material



Batteries contain diluted sulphuric acids and bases

Warning!



Incorrect use can warm up and burst the batteries. Diluted sulphuric acid / base can escape. Under unfavourable conditions there is a risk of explosion

Observe the instructions from your battery manufacturer.

During Installation/maintenance personal protective equipment is required to minimize the health hazards.

Instruction! Personal protective equipment necessary.



- Protective clothing
- safety boots
- protective gloves
- ear defender
- goggles

Disconnect all load during the work at the generator to avoid damages at the load.

Attention! Disconnect all load



1.2 Environmental protection

National exhaust emission regulations must be verified with engine specification.

Environmental protection!



Engine liquids/batteries are harmful for the environment.

Collect discharged engine liquids and dispose it properly.

Batteries should be disposed properly.

1.3 Customer registration and guarantee

Use the advantages of registering your product:

- you will receive a Guarantee Certificate after approval of your installation data
- you will receive extended product information that may be relevant to safety.
- You will receive free upgrades as necessary.

Additional advantages:

Based on your complete data record, Fischer Panda technicians can provide you with fast assistance, since 90 % of the disturbances result from defects in the periphery.

Problems due to installation errors can be recognized in advance.

1.3.1 Technical support

Technical Support via the Internet: info@fischerpanda.de

1.3.2 Caution, important information for start-up!

1. The commissioning log shall be filled in immediately after initial operation and shall be confirmed by signature.
2. The commissioning log must be received by Fischer Panda GmbH at Paderborn within 4 weeks of initial operation.
3. After receiving the commissioning log, Fischer Panda will make out the official guarantee certificate and send it to the customer.
4. If warranty claims are made, the document with the guarantee certification must be submitted.

If the above requirements are not or only partly fulfilled, the warranty claim shall become void.

1.4 Safety Instructions - Safety First!

1.4.1 Safe operation



Careful handling of the equipment is the best insurance against an accident. Read the manual diligently, and make sure you understand it before starting up the equipment. All operators, regardless of their experience level, shall read this manual and additional pertinent manuals before commissioning the equipment or installing an attachment. The owner shall be responsible for ensuring that all operators receive this information and are instructed on safe handling practices.

1.4.2 Observe safety instructions!

Read and understand this manual and the safety instructions on the generator before trying to start up and operate the generator. Learn the operating practices and ensure work safety. Familiarise yourself with the equipment and its limits. Keep the generator in good condition.

1.4.3 Personal protective clothing (PPE)



For maintenance and repair work on the equipment, ***do not*** wear loose, torn, or ill-fitting clothing that may catch on protruding parts or come into contact with pulleys, cooling disks, or other rotating parts, which can cause severe injury.

Wear appropriate safety and protective clothing during work.

Do not operate the generator while under the influence of alcohol, medications, or drugs.



Do not wear head phones or ear buds while operating, servicing, or repairing the equipment.



1.4.4 Cleanliness ensures safety

Keep the generator and its environment clean.



Before cleaning the generator, shut down the equipment and secure it against accidental start-up. Keep the generator free from dirt, grease, and waste. Store flammable liquids in suitable containers only and ensure adequate distance to the generator. Check the lines regularly for leakage and eliminate leaks immediately as applicable.

1.4.5 Safe handling of fuels and lubricants

Keep fuels and lubricants away from naked fire.



Before filling up the tank and/or applying lubricant, always shut down the generator and secure it against accidental start-up.

Do not smoke and avoid naked flame and sparking near fuels and the generator. Fuel is highly flammable and may explode under certain conditions.

Refuel in well-ventilated open spaces only. If fuel/lubricant was spilled, eliminate fluids immediately.



Do not mix diesel fuel with petrol or alcohol. Such a mixture can cause fire and will damage the generator.

Use only approved fuel containers and tank systems. Old bottles and canisters are not adequate.

1.4.6 Exhaust fumes and fire protection

Engine fumes can be hazardous to your health if they accumulate. Ensure that the generator exhaust fumes are vented appropriately (leak-proof system), and that an adequate fresh air supply is available for the generator and the operator (forced ventilation).



Check the system regularly for leakage and eliminate leaks as applicable.

Exhaust gases and parts containing such fumes are very hot; they may cause burns under certain circumstances. Always keep flammable parts away from the generator and the exhaust system.

To prevent fire, ensure that electrical connections are not short-circuited. Check regularly that all lines and cables are in good condition and that there is no chafing. Bare wires, open chafing spots, frayed insulation, and loose cable connections can cause dangerous electric shocks, short-circuit, and fire.



The generator shall be integrated in the existing fire safety system by the operating company.

CALIFORNIA

Proposition 65 Warning

Diesel engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm.



1.4.7 Safety precautions against burns and battery explosions

The generator and its cooling agents and lubricants as well as the fuel can get hot while the generator is operated. Use caution around hot components such as parts containing exhaust fumes, radiator, hoses, and engine block during operation and after the generator was shut down.



The cooling system may be pressurised. Open the cooling system only after letting the engine and the coolant cool down. Wear appropriate protective clothing (e.g. safety goggles, gloves).



Prior to operation, ensure that the cooling system is sealed and that all hose clamps are tightened.

The battery represents an explosion hazard, this applies both to the starter battery and the battery bank of the AGT generators. While batteries are being charged, a hydrogen-oxygen mixture is generated, which is highly explosive (electrolytic gas).



Do not use or charge batteries if the fluid level is below the MINIMUM marking. The life span of the battery is significantly reduced, and the risk of explosion increases. Refill to a fluid level between maximum and minimum level without delay.

Especially during charging, keep sparks and naked fire away from the batteries. Ensure that the battery terminals are tightly connected and not corroded to avoid sparking. Use an appropriate terminal grease.



Check the charge level with an adequate voltmeter or acid siphon. Contact of a metal object across the terminals will result in short-circuiting, battery damage, and high explosion risk.

Do not charge frozen batteries. Heat the batteries to +16 °C (61 °F) prior to charging.

1.4.8 Protect your hands and body from rotating parts!

Always keep the capsule closed while operating the generator.

To check the V-belt tension, always shut down the generator.



Keep your hands and body away from rotating parts such as V-belt, fans, pulleys, and flywheel. Contact can cause severe injury.

Do not run the engine without the safety devices in place. Prior to start-up, mount all safety devices securely and check for proper attachment and function.

1.4.9 Anti-freeze and disposal of fluids

Anti-freeze contains toxic substances. To prevent injury, wear rubber gloves and wash off any anti-freeze immediately in case of skin contact. Do not mix different anti-freeze agents. The mixture may cause a chemical reaction generating harmful substances. Use only anti-freeze that was approved by Fischer Panda.



Protect the environment. Collect drained fluids (lubricants, anti-freeze, fuel), and dispose of them properly. Observe the local regulations for the respective country. Ensure that no fluids (not even very small quantities) can drain into the soil, sewers, or bodies of water.



1.4.10 Implementation of safety inspections and maintenance

Disconnect the battery from the engine before performing service work. Affix a sign to the control panel - both the main and the corresponding slave panel - with the instruction “DO NOT START UP - MAINTENANCE IN PROGRESS“ to prevent unintentional start-up.



To prevent sparking due to accidental short-circuiting, always remove the earthing cable (-) first and reconnect it last. Do not start work until the generator and all fluids and exhaust system parts have cooled down.

Use only suitable tooling and appliances and familiarise yourself with their functions to prevent secondary damage and/or injury.



Always keep a fire extinguisher and a first aid box handy while performing maintenance work.

1.5 Warning and instruction signs

Keep warning and instruction signs clean and legible.

Clean the signs with water and soap and dry them with a soft cloth.

Immediately replace damaged or missing warning and instruction signs. This also applies to the installation of spare parts.

1.5.1 Special instructions and hazards of generators

The electrical installations may only be carried out by trained and qualified personnel!



The generator must not be operated with the cover removed.

If the generator is being installed without a sound insulation capsule, it must be ensured that all rotating parts (belt-pulley, belts etc.) are covered and protected so that there is no danger to life and body!



If a sound insulation covering will be produced at the place of installation, then easily visible signs must show that the generator must only be switched on while the capsule is closed.



All servicing, maintenance, or repair work may only be carried out when the motor is not running.

Electrical voltages above 50 volts are always dangerous to life. The rules of the respective regional authority must be adhered to during installation. For safety reasons, only an electrician may carry out the installation of the electrical connections of the generator.

1.5.1.1 Protective conductor and potential equalisation:

Electric voltage above 50 V may be life-threatening. Fort this reason systems are grounded with a protective conductor. In connection with a RCD the current supply will be disconnected in case of a failure.

Appropriate safety precautions like the RCD and corresponding fuses have to be provided by the customer to guarantee a save operation of the generator.

1.5.1.2 Protective conductor for Panda AC generators:

The generator is earthed“ as a standard (centre and ground are interconnected in the generator terminal box by a shunt). This is a basic first-level safety measure, which offers protection as long as no other measures are installed. Above all, it is designed for delivery and a possible test run.



This „neutralisation“ (Protective Earthing Neutral - PEN) is only effective if all parts of the electrical system are jointly „earthed“ to a common potential. The shunt can be removed if this is necessary for technical reasons and another protective system has been set up instead.

While the generator is being operated, the full voltage is applied to the AC control box, as well. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that the control box is closed and secured against touch while the generator is running.



The battery must always be disconnected if work on the generator or electrical system is to be carried out, so that the generator cannot be started up unintentionally.

1.5.1.3 Switch off all loads while working on the generator

All loads must be disconnected prior to working on the generator to avoid damage to the devices. In addition, the semiconductor relays in the AC control box must be disconnected in order to avoid the booster capacitors being activated during set-up. The negative terminal of the battery must be disconnected.

Capacitors are required to run the generator. These have two varying functions:

A) The working capacitors

B) The booster capacitors

Both groups are located in a separate AC control box.

Capacitors store electrical energy. High voltages may remain across the capacitor contacts even after they have been disconnected from the mains. As a safety precaution, do not touch the contacts. If the capacitors must be replaced or inspected, the contacts shall be short-circuited by connecting an electrical conductor to discharge potentially remaining potential differences.

If the generator is switched off normally, the working capacitors are automatically discharged via the winding of the generator. The booster capacitors are discharged by means of internal discharge resistors.

For safety reasons, all capacitors must be discharged through short-circuiting before work is carried out on the AC control box.

1.5.1.4 Potential equalisation for Panda AGT DC generators

For further information specific to your generator, see the chapter installation.

1.5.1.5 Safety instructions concerning cables

Cable types

It is recommended to use cables that are in compliance with the standard UL 1426 (BC-5W2) with type 3 (ABYC section E-11).

Cable cross-section

The cable shall be selected taking into account the amperage, cable type, and conductor length (from the positive power source connection to the electrical device and back to the negative power source connection).

Cable installation

It is recommended to install a self-draining cable conduit classified as V-2 or higher in compliance with UL 94 in the area of the cable guide inside the capsule. It must be ensured that the cable guide is not routed along hot surfaces such as the exhaust manifold or the engine oil drain screw but instead is installed free from any influence due to friction and crushing.

1.5.2 General safety instructions for handling batteries

These instructions shall apply in addition to the instructions of the battery manufacturer:



- While you are working on the batteries, a second person should be within earshot to help you if necessary.
- Keep water and soap ready in case battery acid is burning your skin.
- Wear eye protection and protective clothing. Do not touch your eyes while handling batteries.
- If you have acid splashes on the skin or clothing, wash them out with lots of water and soap.



- If acid sprays into your eyes, immediately flush them with clean water until no more burning is felt. Immediately seek medical assistance.
- Do not smoke near the batteries. Avoid naked fire. The area around batteries is a potentially explosive atmosphere.
- Ensure that no tools are dropped on the battery terminals; cover them as necessary.



- Do not wear jewellery or watches on your arms during installation that might short-circuit the battery. Otherwise, there is a risk of skin burns.
- Protect all battery contacts against accidental contact.
- For battery banks: Use only deep cycle batteries. Starter batteries are not suitable. Lead-acid gel batteries are recommended. They are maintenance-free, cycle stable, and do not release gases.



- Never charge a frozen battery.
- Avoid battery short-circuits.
- Ensure proper ventilation of the battery to vent gases that may be released.
- Battery connection terminals must be checked for proper seating before operation.



- Battery connection cables shall be installed with utmost care and shall be checked for excessive heating under load. Check the battery near vibrating components regularly for chafing and insulation defects.



ATTENTION! For battery charger generators (Fischer Panda AGT-DC)!

Prior to installation, verify that the voltage of the battery bank complies with the output voltage of the generator.

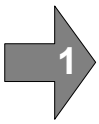
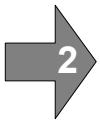
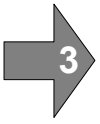
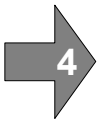
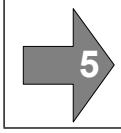


2. In case of Emergency First Aid







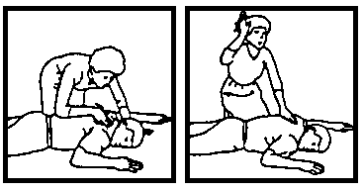
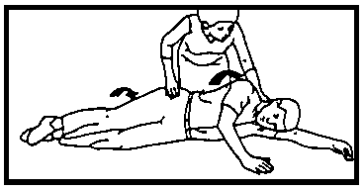
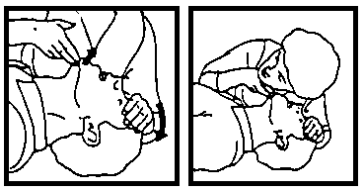
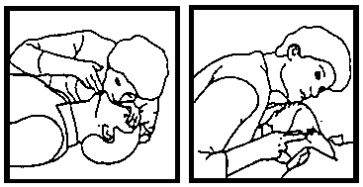
	First Aid in case of accidents by electrical shocks 5 Safety steps to follow if someone is the victim of electrical shock	
	Do not touch the injured person while the generator is running.	
	Switch off the generator immediately.	
	If you cannot switch off the generator, pull, push, or lift the person to safety using a wooden pole, rope or some nonconducting material.	
	Call an emergency doctor as soon as possible.	
	Immediately start necessary first aid procedures.	

2.1 WHEN AN ADULT STOPS BREATHING

DO NOT attempt to perform the rescue breathing techniques provided on this page, unless certified. Performance of these techniques by uncertified personnel could result in further injury or death to the victim.

Warning:



1 Does the Person Respond? Tap or gently shake victim. Shout, “Are you OK?“		2 Shout, “Help!“ Call people who can phone for help.
3 Roll Person onto Back. Roll victim towards you by pulling slowly.		
4 Open Airway. Tilt head back, and lift chin. Shout, “Are you OK?“		5 Check for Breathing. Look, listen, and feel for breathing for 3 to 5 seconds.
6 Give 2 Full Breaths. Keep head tilted back. Pinch nose shut. Seal your lips tight around victim's mouth. Give 2 full breaths for 1 to 1½ seconds each.		
7 Check for Pulse at side of Neck. Feel for pulse for 5 to 10 seconds.		8 Phone EMS for Help. Send someone to call an ambulance.
9 Begin Rescue Breathing. Keep head tilted back. Lift chin. Pinch nose shut. Give 1 full breath every 5 seconds. Look, listen, and feel for breathing between breaths.		10 Recheck Pulse Every Minute. Keep head tilted back. Feel for pulse for 5 to 10 seconds. If victim has pulse, not breathing, continue rescue breathing. If no pulse, begin CPR.

3. Basics

3.1 Intended use of the machine

The machine is only for use as an fixed installed electric generator in following applications:

- motor vehicles
- trailers and mobile containers
- inland water vessels/river boats
- ocean-going vessels

The power should produced and supplied in the on-board grid for off grid use only. Other or further use is not intended.

For the intended use, the designated limits of the machine and all safety related parameter must be respected. The limits of the machine should not be exceeded.

3.2 Purpose of the manual and description of the definitions of the trained persons/operators/users

This manual contains the working instructions and operating guidelines for the owner and user of Fischer Panda generators.

The manual is the base and the guideline for the correct installation and maintenance of Fischer Panda generators. It does not substitute the technical evaluation and should be used as an example guide only. The installation must be undertaken and proved by a suitable qualified/trained person and should be in accordance with the law as required by the country and special situation. All work has to be undertaken according to the state of the technology.

3.2.1 Trained persons

Qualified persons for the mechanical components are motor mechanics or persons with similar qualification and training.

Trained persons for the electrical components are electricians or persons with similar qualification and training.

After the installation the trained person has to instruct the operator/owner about the operation and maintenance of the generator. This must include the hazards of the generator use.

3.2.2 Operator/Owner

The operator is responsible for the operation of the generator.

After the installation, the operator/owner must be instructed concerning the operation and maintenance of the generator. This has to include the hazards during operation of the generator, different operating conditions, and instructions for the maintenance.

The operator/owner must read and follow the manual and must respect the hazard notes and safety instructions.

3.2.3 User

Users are persons, established by the operator/owner, to operate the generator.

The operator/owner has to ensure that the user has read and understood the manual and that all hazard notes and

safety instructions are respected. The user must be instructed by the operator/owner regarding his activity at the generator, especially concerning the maintenance.

3.3 Components of the xGenerator

1. Panda xGenerator

representative picture

Fig. 3.3-1: Panda xGenerator



2. Control Panel Panda fpControl

representative picture

Fig. 3.3-2: fpControl panel



3. AC-Control Box

representative picture

Not present at all models

Fig. 3.3-3: AC-Control box



4. FP- Bus cable 15 mtr

Fig. 3.3-4: FP- Bus cable 15 mtr



5. Termination resistor

Fig. 3.3-5: Termination resistor



6. Fischer Panda manual

Fig. 3.3-6: Manual

The Fischer Panda manual comprises the following components:

a. Transparent envelope with general information, warranty terms, installation certificates, and service list.

b. Generator manual

c. Spare parts catalogue „Installation & Service Guide“

d. Engine manual from the engine manufacturer

e. Generator circuit diagram

representative picture



3.4 Range of operation

Reliable power supply on vehicles.

3.5 Panda transport box

3.5.1 Bolted Fischer Panda transport box

1. Remove the bolts for cover / sidewalls
2. Remove the cover
3. Remove the loose accessories
4. Remove the bolts for sidewalls / floor pallet
5. Remove the sidewalls
6. Open the generator attachment

3.5.2 Fischer Panda transport box with metal tab closure

1. Bend up the metal tab closures on the transport box lid
2. Remove the cover
3. Remove the loose
4. Bend open the metal tab closures at the bottom of the transport box
5. Remove the sidewalls
6. Open the generator attachment

3.6 Opening the MPL sound insulation capsule

To open the sound insulation capsule, the closures must be rotated roughly 180° counter-clockwise. Use a flat head screwdriver. Pull the sidewalls out by gripping into the slots.



representative picture

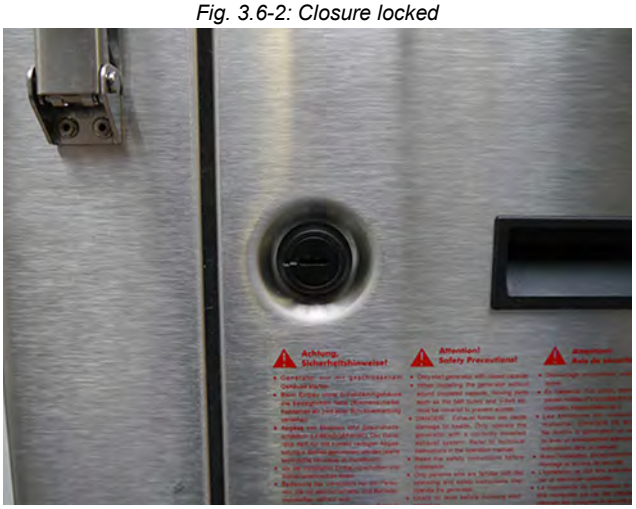
Fig. 3.6-1: Sound insulation capsule, side part



Closure locked

representative picture

Fig. 3.6-2: Closure locked



Closure open

representative picture

Fig. 3.6-3: Closure open



3.6.1 Opening the GFK sound insulation capsule

GFK sound insulation capsule with lash closures

representative picture

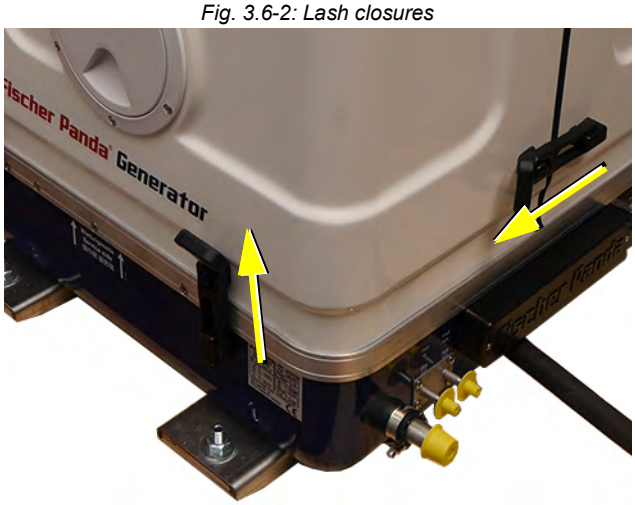
Fig. 3.6-1: Lash closures



To open the lash closures pull the handle in arrow direction and lift the lash of the closure pin. After lifting off the lashes, the sound isolation cover upper part can be removed.

representative picture

Fig. 3.6-2: Lash closures



3.7 Transport and loading/unloading

3.7.1 Transporting the generator

- The generator must always be upright for transport.
- For transport, the Fischer Panda transport box shall be used for the generator. The generator shall be securely attached to the bottom of the box.
- For loading/unloading, an adequate industrial truck shall be used.
- Depending on the transport distance (e.g. air cargo), the generator fluids (coolant, engine oil, fuel) may have to be drained. The corresponding instructions and warnings must be fitted to the transport packaging.

3.7.2 Loading/unloading of the generator

For loading/unloading the generator, appropriate ring eye bolts shall be installed in the holes in the support rails. The load bearing capacity of each ring eye bolt must at least equal the generator weight.

An adequate lifting yoke shall be used for transport/ loading.

Fig. 3.7.2-1: Lifting yoke (example)



3.8 Special service instructions and measures for extended machine downtimes and decommissioning

The decommissioning and storage must be undertaken and proved regarding the operation and storage situation.

Note:



Fischer Panda takes no responsibility for damage through wrong decommissioning and storage.

Downtimes are categorised in the following groups:

- Short downtime (1 to 3 months)
- Medium term downtime / hibernation (3 to 6 months)
- Extended downtime / decommissioning (more than 6 months)

3.8.1 Instructions for the starter battery for extended downtimes

Starter batteries

Note: Information starter battery



Self-discharge of batteries is a physical and chemical process and cannot be avoided even if the battery is disconnected

- For extended downtimes, the battery shall be disconnected from the genset.
- Charge battery regularly. Observe instructions of the battery manufacturer.

Depending on the battery type, check the acid level before charging and refill each cell up to the marking using distilled water as necessary.

Modern starter batteries are typically maintenance-free.

Deep discharge will damage the battery and can render it unusable.

Keep battery clean and dry. Clean battery poles (+ and -) and terminals regularly and coat with acid-free and acid-resistant grease. During assembly, ensure good contact of the terminal connections.

General limits for lead-acid batteries:

2.1 V / cell corresponds with full battery (charged).

1.95 V / cell corresponds with empty battery - recharge.

For a 12 V battery, the following applies:

- 11.7 V lower open-circuit voltage (battery empty), recharge battery.

- 12.6 V upper open-circuit voltage (full battery) - trickle charge full battery at 13.2 V.

For a 24 V battery, the following applies:

- 23.4 V lower open-circuit voltage (battery empty), recharge battery.

- 25.2 V upper open-circuit voltage (full battery) - trickle charge full battery at 26.4 V.

These values are based on a battery temperature of 20-25 °C. Observe the instructions from the battery manufacturer.

Fischer Panda recommends:

Note: Starter battery recommendation



- Install battery circuit breaker and switch to OFF on the machine. (Cutting the battery circuit.)
- Secure the battery plus terminal close to the battery.

- Regularly check contacts for corrosion.

3.8.2 Measures for short downtimes

Short downtime (1 to 3 months)

- Measure battery charge status based on open-circuit voltage.
- During downtimes >7 days, disconnect battery (e.g. battery main switch to position 0).
- Check the battery within 2 months and allow the engine to warm up for min. 10 min.
- Fill fuel tank to 100% (level to full).

3.8.3 Measures for medium term downtimes / hibernation

Medium term downtimes (3 to 6 months)

3.8.3.1 Courses for preservation:

- Check battery charge status and recharge regularly, roughly every 2 months, as necessary. Observe instructions of the battery manufacturer.
- Check cooling water anti-freeze level and refill as necessary.

  The anti-freeze agent must not be older than 2 years. The anti-freeze content shall be between 40 % and 60 % to ensure corrosion protection of the cooling water circuit. Top off coolant if necessary.

  If the cooling water is drained, e.g. after engine surface protection is applied, no water may remain inside the engine during the downtime. The control unit must be marked accordingly with a note specifying “NO COOLING WATER“.
- Drain engine oil as specified. Refill engine with preservative oil to the max. level on the oil dipstick.
- Drain diesel from tank and refill with a protective mixture (90 % diesel and 10 % preservative oil) (level to full).

Crank engine without start.

- Dismount V-belt as specified, wrap and store in a dry location. Protect against UV radiation.

Cover alternator apertures. **Attention!**

Cleaning fluids and preservatives must not enter the alternator. Risk of destroying the alternator.



- Clean engine as per manufacturer's instructions.
- Spray engine parts and V-belt disks with preservative.
- Clean air filter housing and spray with preservative (metal housing only).
- Close off intake and exhaust apertures (e.g. with tape or end caps).

Before recommissioning, remove preservatives and protective measures. **Attention!**



3.8.3.2 Measures for removing surface protection after medium term downtimes (3 to 6 months).

- Check battery charge status and recharge if necessary. Observe instructions of the battery manufacturer.

- Check cooling water anti-freeze level and cooling water level and refill as necessary.
- Drain engine oil. Replace oil filter and engine oil as per the specification.
- Remove preservatives from the engine with petroleum spirit.
- Degrease V-belt disks and mount V-belt according to instructions. Check V-belt tension!
- If applicable, open turbocharger oil pressure line and fill clean engine oil into channel.
- Hold engine stop lever in zero delivery position and crank engine manually several times.
- Clean air filter housing with petroleum spirit, check air filter and replace if necessary.
- Remove covers from exhaust aperture and intake apertures.
- Connect battery. Close battery main switch.
- Hold stop lever on generator motor in neutral position and crank starter for approx. 10 seconds. Then, pause for 10 seconds. Repeat this procedure 2 times.
- Perform visual check of the generator similar to initial commissioning and start up generator.

3.8.4 Measures for extended downtimes / decommissioning

Downtimes (more than 6 months)

3.8.4.1 Courses for preservation:

- Check battery charge status and recharge regularly, roughly every 2 months, as necessary. Observe instructions of the battery manufacturer.
- Check cooling water anti-freeze level and refill as necessary.

  The anti-freeze agent must not be older than 2 years. The anti-freeze content shall be between 40 % and 60 % to ensure corrosion protection of the cooling water circuit. Top off coolant if necessary.

  If the cooling water is drained, e.g. after engine surface protection is applied, no water may remain inside the engine during the downtime. The control unit must be marked accordingly with a note specifying “NO COOLING WATER“.
- Drain engine oil as specified. Refill engine with preservative oil to the max. level on the oil dipstick.
- Drain diesel from tank and refill with a protective mixture (90 % diesel and 10 % preservative oil) (level to full).

Crank engine without start.

- Dismount V-belt as specified, wrap and store in a dry location. Protect against UV radiation.
- Disconnect battery. Coat terminals with acid-free grease.

Cover alternator apertures.

Cleaning fluids and preservatives must not enter the alternator. Risk of destroying the alternator.

Attention!



- Clean engine as per manufacturer's instructions.
- Spray engine parts and V-belt disks with preservative.
- Clean air filter housing and spray with preservative (metal housing only).
- Spray preservative on intake and exhaust side of exhaust turbocharger (where applicable) and reconnect the lines.
- Remove valve cover and spray inside of valve cover, valve stems, springs, rocker, etc. with preservative oil.
- Remove injection nozzle and coat cylinder surface with preservative oil. Hold stop lever in zero delivery position and crank engine manually several times. Refit injection nozzles with new seals (at an operation hour of min. 100 hours after the last change). Observe torque values.

- Spray radiator cover and tank cover or radiator cover on expansion tank lightly with preservative oil and refit.
- Close off intake and exhaust apertures (e.g. with tape or end caps).

For storage for more than 12 months, the preservation measures shall be checked annually and supplemented as necessary.

Note:



Before recommissioning, remove preservatives and protective measures.

Attention!



3.8.4.2 Measures for removing surface protection after extended downtimes / recommissioning (over 6 months):

- Check battery charge status and recharge if necessary. Observe instructions of the battery manufacturer.
- Check cooling water anti-freeze level and cooling water level and refill as necessary.
- Drain engine oil. Replace oil filter and oil as per the specification.
- Remove preservatives from the engine with petroleum spirit.
- Degrease V-belt disks and mount V-belt according to instructions. Check V-belt tension!
- If applicable, open turbocharger oil pressure line and fill clean engine oil into channel.
- Hold engine stop lever in zero delivery position and crank engine manually several times.
- Clean air filter housing with petroleum spirit, check air filter and replace if necessary.
- Remove covers from exhaust aperture and intake apertures.
- Connect battery. Close battery main switch.
- Hold stop lever on generator motor in neutral position and crank starter for approx. 10 seconds. Then, pause for 10 seconds. Repeat this procedure 2 times.
- Perform visual check of the generator similar to initial commissioning and start up generator.

Fischer Panda recommends:

After extended downtimes, a full inspection as per the inspection list should be performed.

Note:



EC Declaration of conformity

in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1230 on machinery

Manufacturer	Fischer Panda GmbH Otto-Hahn-Straße 40 33104 Paderborn
Product	Fischer Panda Diesel Generator
Product Type	G 00018x PMS 230-50-1 G3
Part No.	0038906
Year of manufacture	2025-
Function description	The Fischer Panda diesel generator is intended solely for use as a permanently-installed power generator in (vehicles, trailers and mobile containers) (inland waterway vessels) (seagoing vessels).

We hereby declare that this machine, on the basis of its design and construction and in the version that we have brought to market complies with the fundamental safety and health requirements of the following European and North American directives and regulations:

(EU) 2016/1628	Regulation concerning requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery
(EU) 2024/537	Regulation on fluorinated greenhouse gases, amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and repealing Regulation (EU) 517/2014
(EU) 2019/2144	Regulation on the type-approval of motor vehicles and motor vehicle trailers and of systems, components and separate technical units for these vehicles with a view to their general safety and the protection of vehicle occupants and vulnerable road users, amending Regulation (EU) 2018/858 and repealing Regulations (EC) No. 78/2009, (EC) No. 79/2009 and (EC) No. 661/2009 and of Regulations (EC) No. 631/2009, (EU) No. 406/2010, (EU) No. 672/2010, (EU) No. 1003/2010, (EU) No. 1005/2010, (EU) No. 1008/2010, (EU) No. 1009/2010, (EU) No. 19/2011, (EU) No. 109/2011, (EU) No. 458/2011, (EU) No. 65/2012, (EU) No. 130/2012, (EU) No. 347/2012, (EU) No. 351/2012, (EU) No. 1230/2012 and (EU) 2015/166
2014/30/EU	Directive relating to electromagnetic compatibility
2014/35/EU	Low-voltage Directive
(EU) 2023/1230	Regulation on machinery and repealing Directives 2006/42/EC and 73/361/EEC
2005/88/EC	Amendment to Directive 2000/14/EC concerning the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors

This machine complies with the following standards and conventions:

DIN EN ISO 8528-13:2017-03	Alternating current generator sets driven by a reciprocating internal combustion engine - Part 13: Safety
DIN EN ISO 12100:2010	Safety of Machines - general design principles - risk assessment and risk reduction
DIN ISO 6826:2022-05	Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Fire protection
DIN EN 60034-1:2015-02	Rotating electrical machines - Part 1 Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests
DIN EN 60204-1:2019-06	Safety of machines - electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements
ISO 3046-1:2002-05	Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Performance - Part 1: Declarations of power, fuel and lubricating oil consumptions, and test methods - Additional requirements for engines for general use
ISO 3046-3:2006-06	Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Performance - Part 3: Test measurements
ISO 3046-4:2009-12	Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Performance - Part 4: Governor
ISO 3046-5:2001-12	Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Performance - Part 5: Torsional vibrations

ISO 3046-6:2020-02	Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Performance - Part 6: Over-speed protection
ISO 8178-1:2020-06	Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Measurement of exhaust emissions - Part 1: Test bench measurement systems for gaseous and particulate emissions
ISO 8178-4:2020-06	Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Measurement of exhaust emissions - Part 4: Steady-state and transient test cycles for various engine applications
DIN 6280-10:1986-10	Reciprocating internal combustion engines; generating sets with reciprocating internal combustion engines; small power generating sets; requirements and tests
MARPOL 73/78	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973
2011/65/EU	Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

Emission

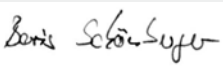
DIN EN 55014-1:2022-12; VDE 0875-14-1:2022-12	Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus
DIN EN 55016-1-2:2019-10; VDE 0876-16-1-2:2019-10	Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus
DIN EN 55016-2-1:2019-11; VDE 0877-16-2-1:2019-11	Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus
DIN EN 55016-2-3:2020-11; VDE 0877-16-2-3:2020-11	Requirements for radio interference and immunity measuring apparatus and methods as well as methods of measurement of interference (radio interference) and immunity
DIN EN IEC 61000-6-4:2020-09; VDE 0839-6-4:2020-09	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

Immunity

DIN EN 61000-4-2:2009-12; VDE 0847-4-2:2009-12	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test
DIN EN 61000-4-3:2021-11; VDE 0847-4-3:2021-11	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Immunity test in respect of high-frequency electromagnetic fields
DIN EN 61000-4-4:2013-04; VDE 04/04/0847:2013-04	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Testing and measurement techniques - Immunity test in respect of electrical fast transients
DIN EN 61000-4-6:2014-08; VDE 06/04/0847:2014-08	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Testing and measurement techniques - Immunity test in respect of conducted interference induced by high-frequency fields

The person authorized to compile the technical file

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Place, date	Boris Schönberger (General Manager & Technical Director)
Paderborn, _____08.10.2025_____	
Place, date	Roland Ferber (Head of Quality)

5. The Panda Generator

5.1 Type plate at the Generator

Fig. 5.1-1: Type plate at the generator

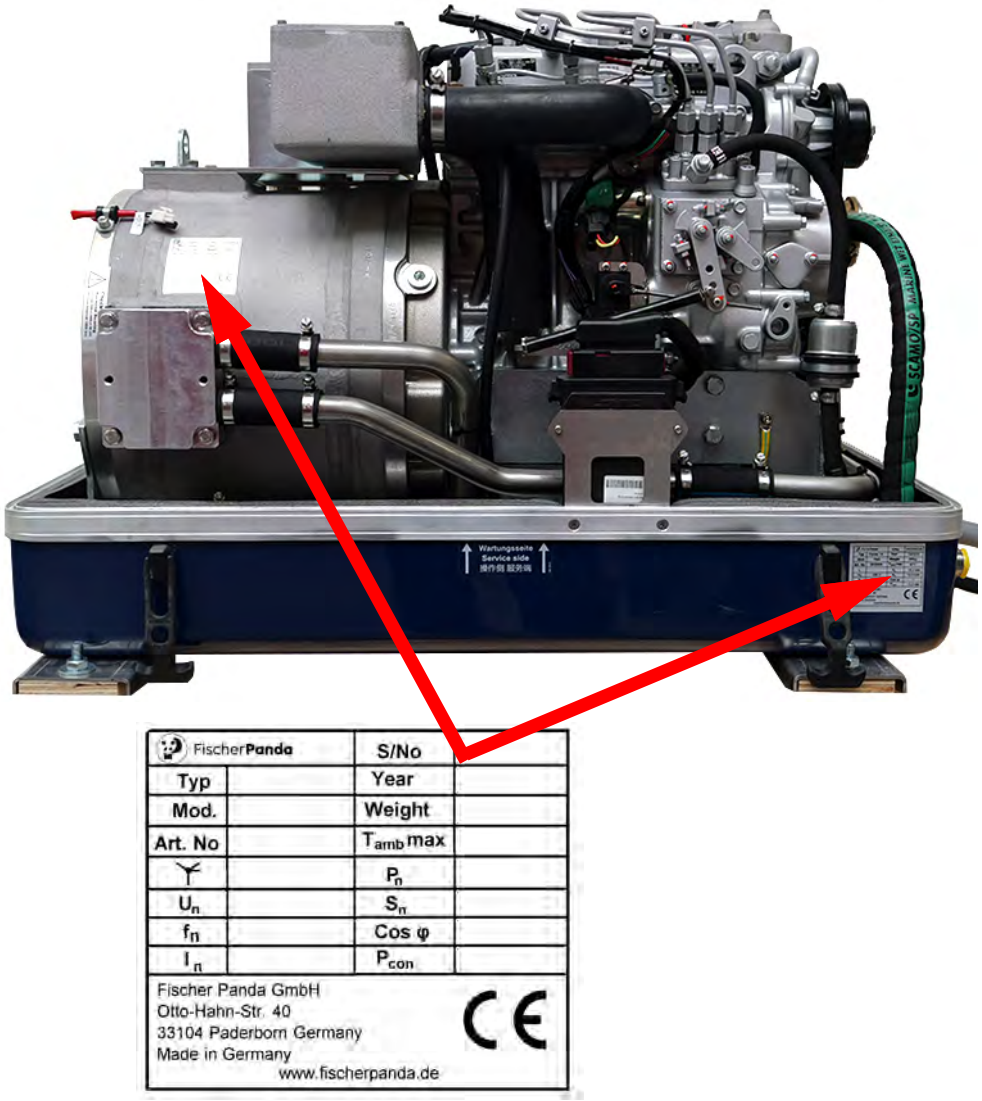
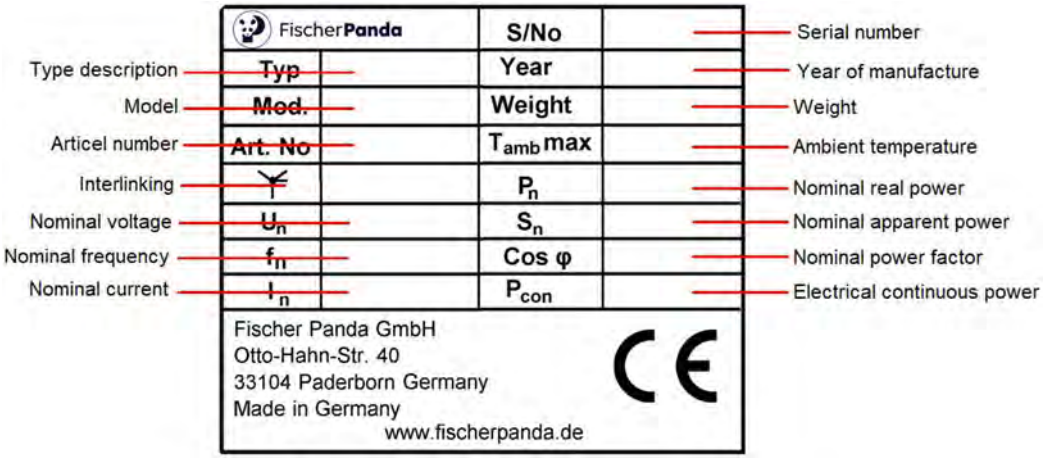


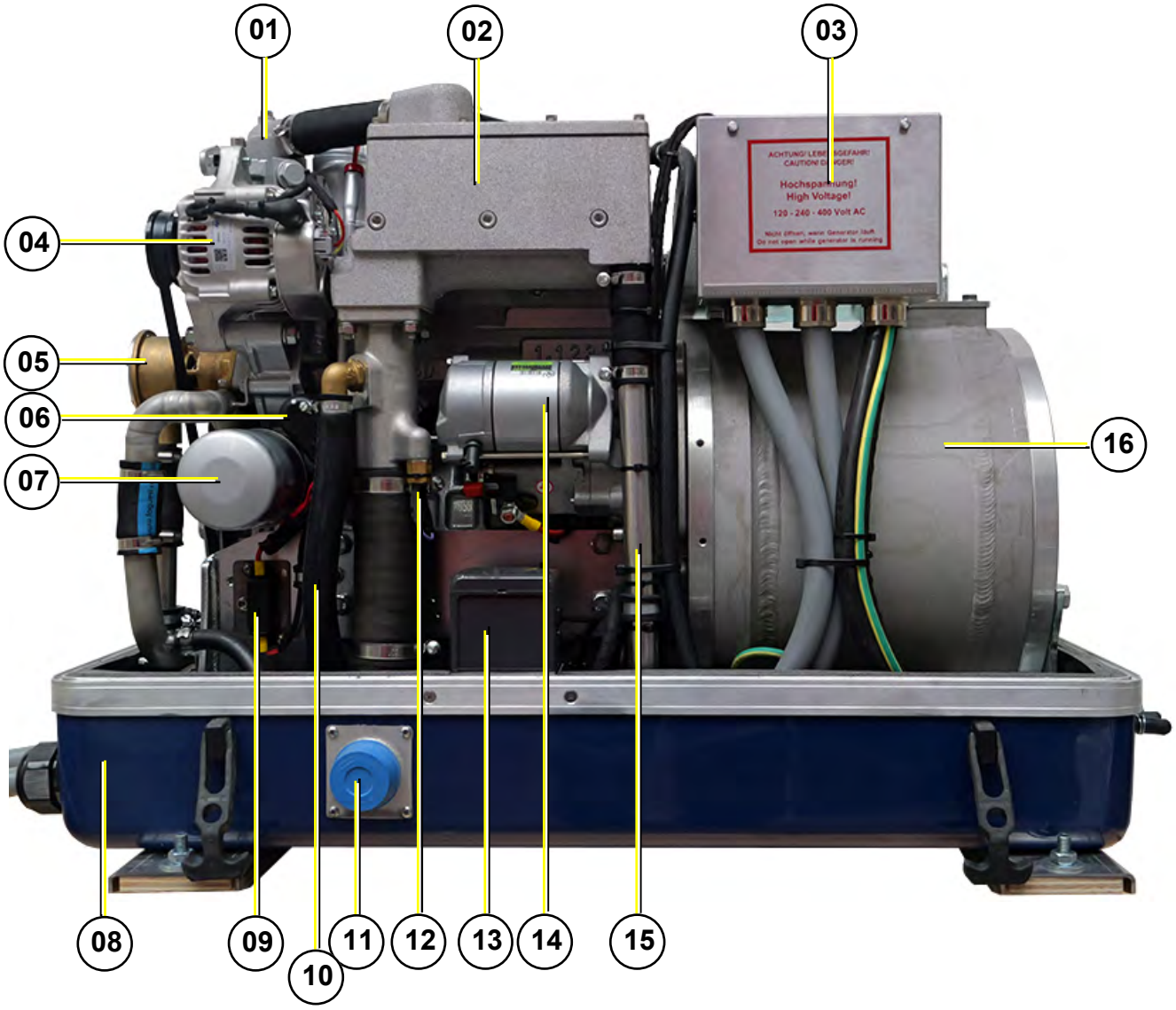
Fig. 5.1-2: Description type plate



5.2 Description of the Generator

5.2.1 Right side view

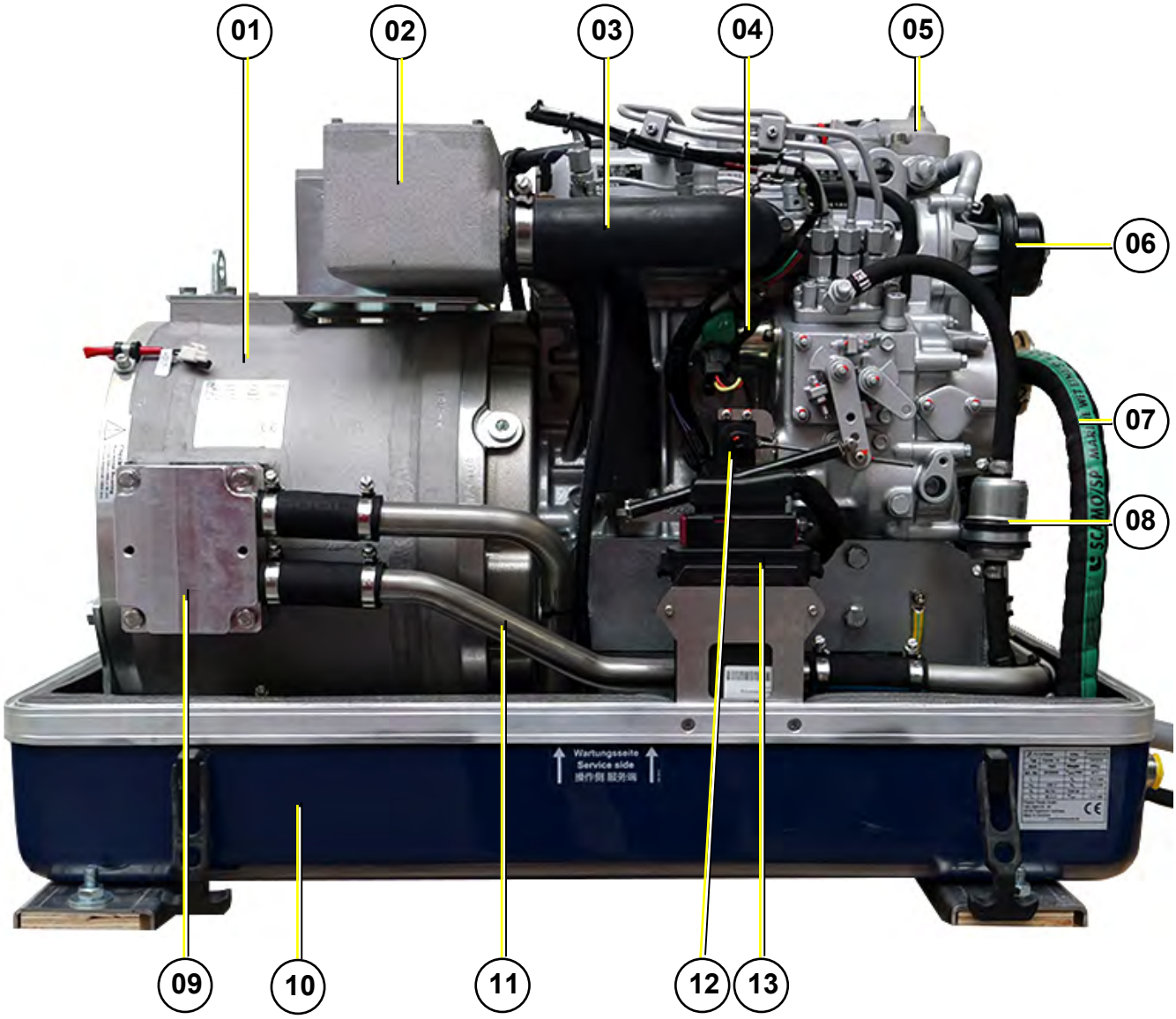
Fig. 5.2.1-1: Right side view



01. Thermostat housing with ventilation screw
02. Water-cooled exhaust eöbow
03. Generator power terminal box
04. DC-alternator
05. Seawater pump
06. Oil pressure switch
07. Oil filter
08. Sound-cover base part
09. Flat fuse
10. Cooling water injection line
11. Exhaust out
12. Thermosensor exhaust
13. fpControl measuring unit
14. Starter motor
15. Cooling water return line
16. Generator housing with winding

5.2.2 Left side view

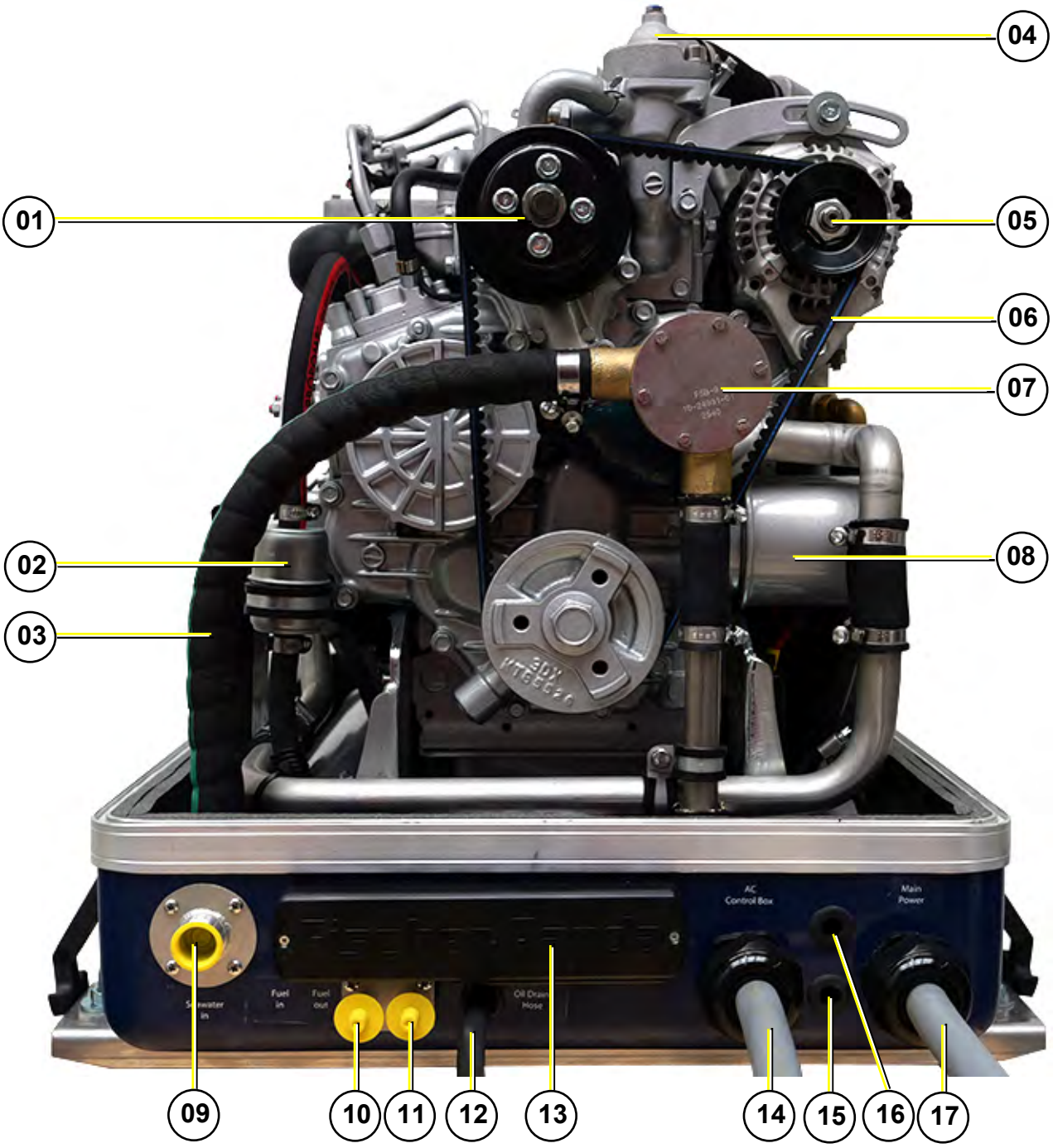
Fig. 5.2.2-1: Left side view



01. Generator housing with winding
02. Air suction housing with air filter
03. Combustion air suction hose
04. Stop solenoid
05. Thermostat housing with ventilation screw
06. Pulley for internal cooling water pump
07. Seawater intake hose
08. Fuel filter
09. Cooling water connection block
10. Sound cover base part
11. Cooling water pipe
12. Actuator for speed control
13. fpControl ECU

5.2.3 Font view

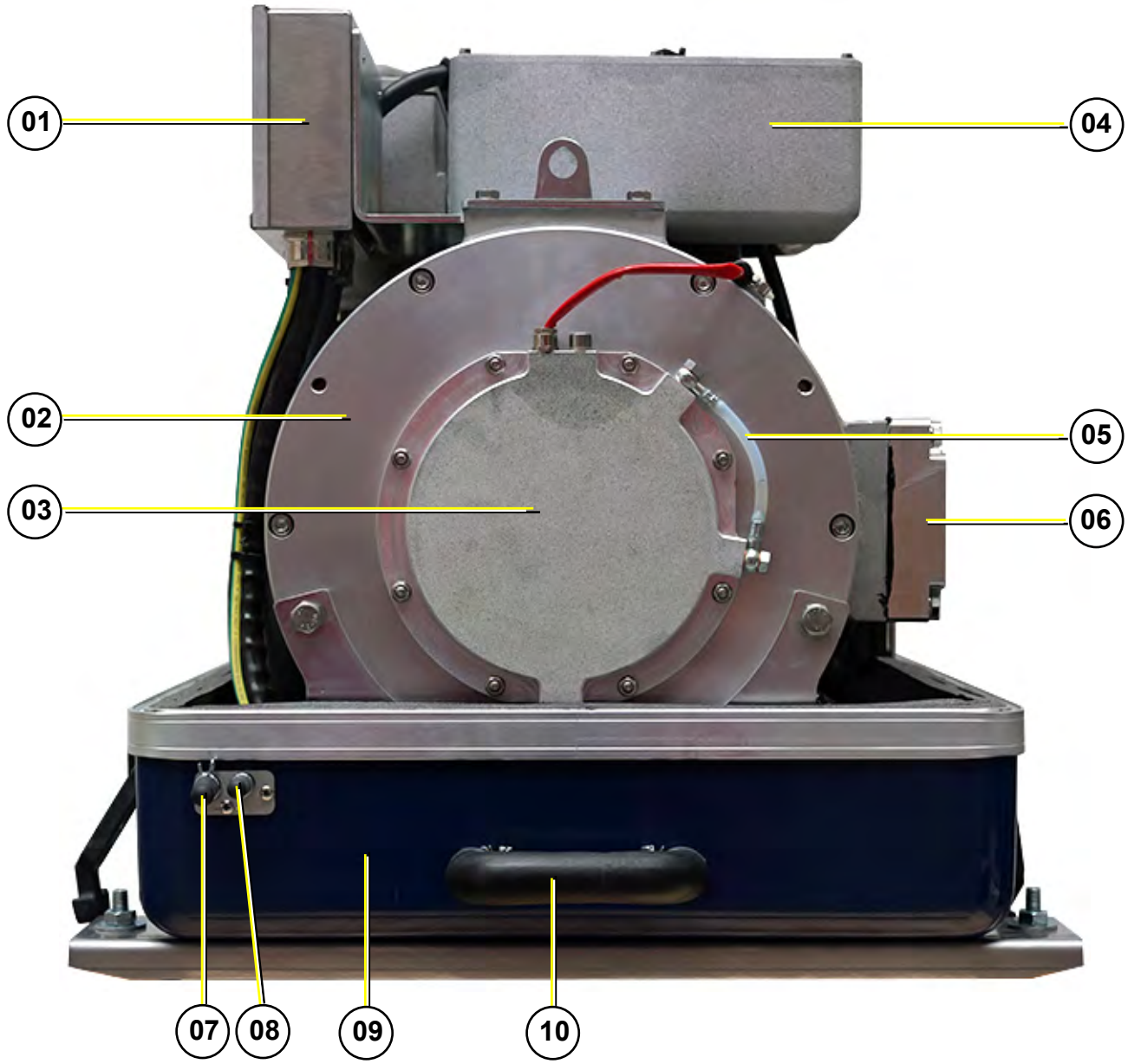
Fig. 5.2.3-1: Front view



01. Pulley for internal cooling water pump
02. Fuel filter
03. Seawater intake hose
04. Thermostat housing with ventilation screw
05. DC-alternator
06. V-belt
07. Seawater pump
08. Oil filter
09. Seawater IN
10. Connection fuel IN
11. Connection fuel IN
12. Oil drain hose
13. fpControl connection panel
14. Cable to AC Box
15. Starter battery cable - (negative pole)
16. Starter battery cable + (positive pole)
17. Cable main power

5.2.4 Back view

Fig. 5.2.4-1: Back view



01. Generator power terminal box
02. Generator front plate
03. Oil cooled bearing
04. Air suction housing with air filter
05. Control hose oil cooled bearing
06. Cooling water connection block
07. Intake external cooling water expansion tank
08. Back flow external cooling water expansion tank
09. Sound cover base part
10. Connection point for external ventilation valve

5.3 Details of functional units

5.3.1 fpControl panel

The control panel is fitted with various monitoring functions, which increase functional reliability and operating safety of the generator. Various parts of the generator are monitored with sensors which, when triggered, generate an error message and can shut down generator operation under certain circumstances to prevent damage.

Fig. 5.3-1: fpControl CP-G front side



Fig. 5.3.1-2: fpControl CP-G reverse sidel



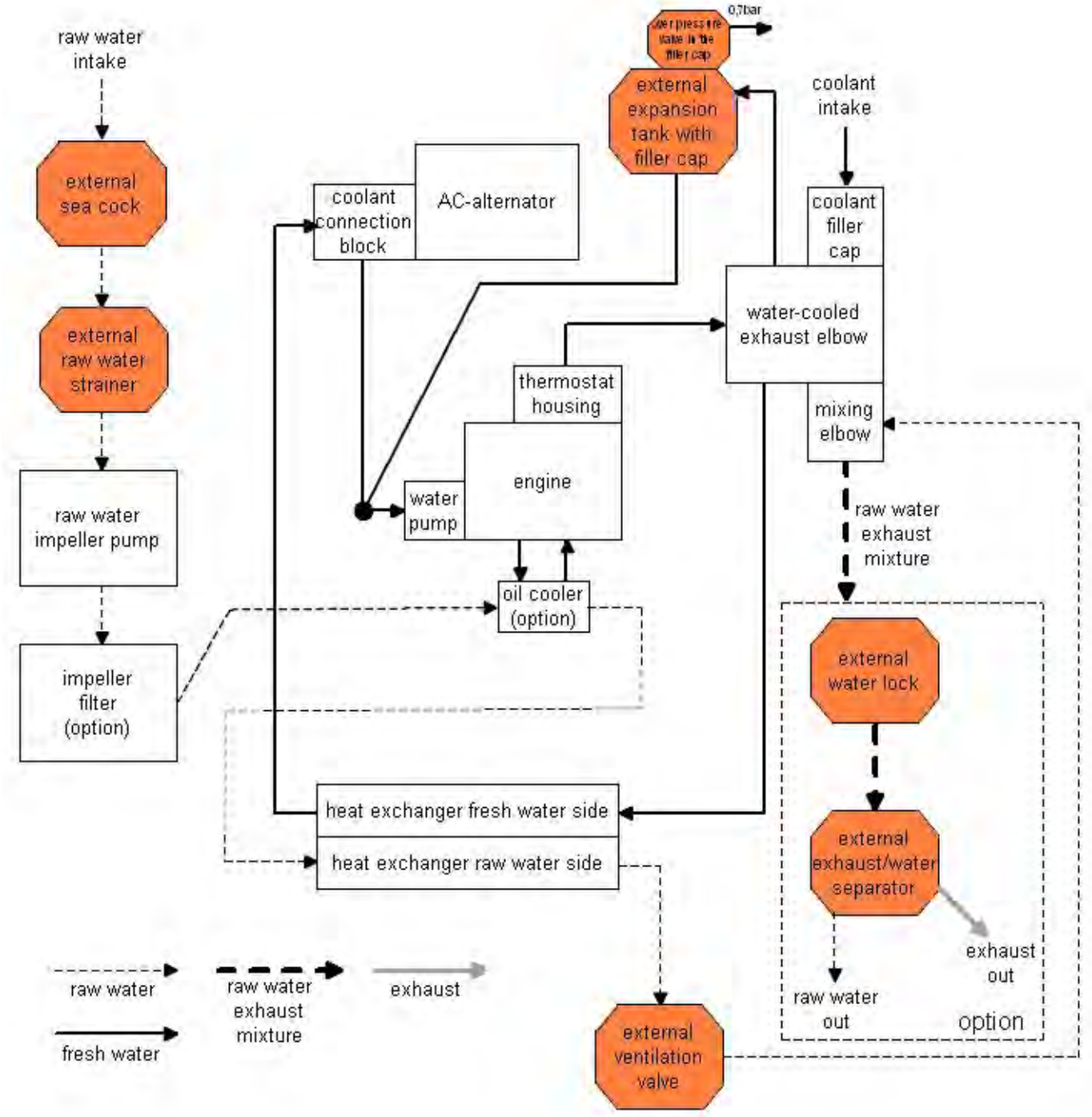
See fpControl manual for details!

Notice!



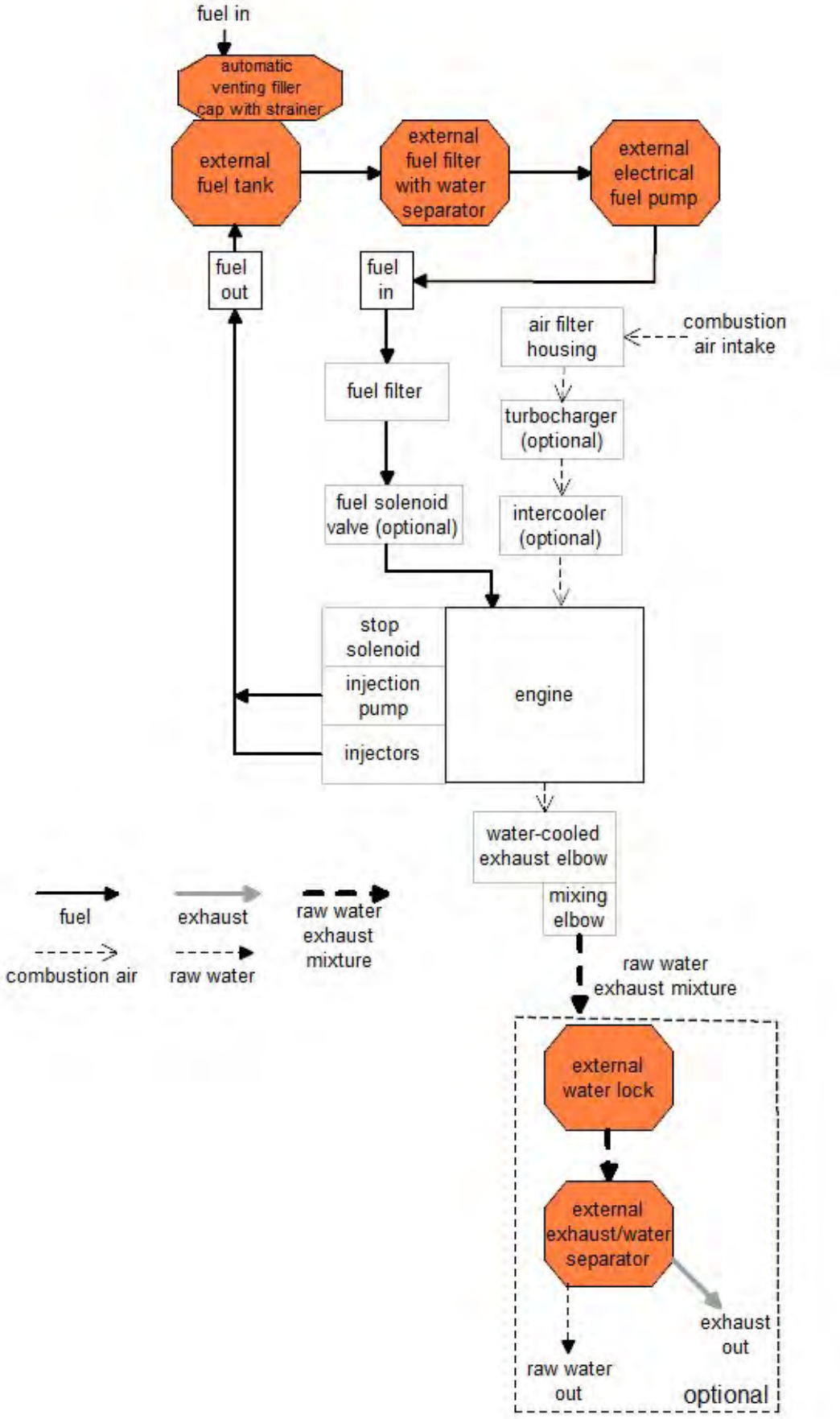
5.3.2 The cooling system - scheme

Fig. 5.3.2-1: The cooling system - scheme



5.3.3 The fuel system - scheme

Fig. 5.3.3-1: The fuel system - scheme

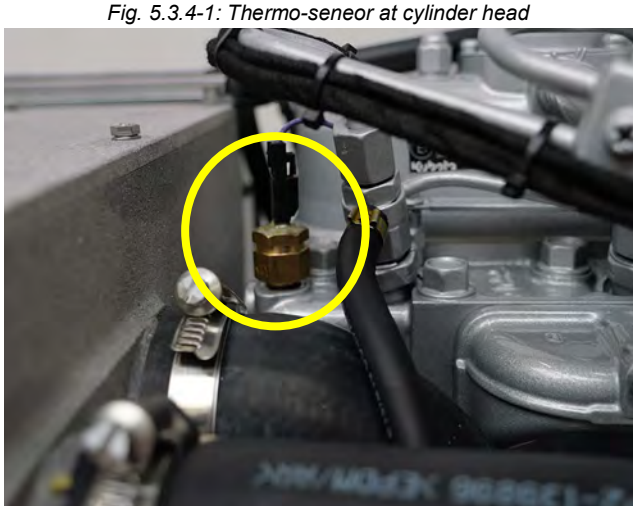


5.3.4 The operation surveillance system

Thermo-sensor at cylinder head

The thermo-sensor at the cylinder head serves to monitor the generator temperature.

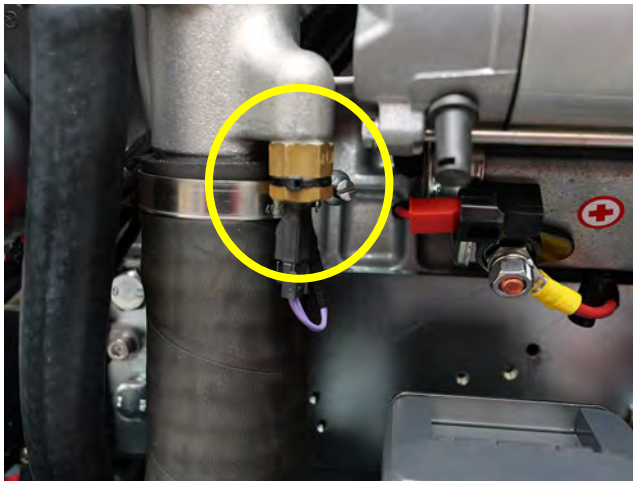
Fig. 5.3.4-1: Thermo-seneor at cylinder head



Thermo-sensor at exhaust connection

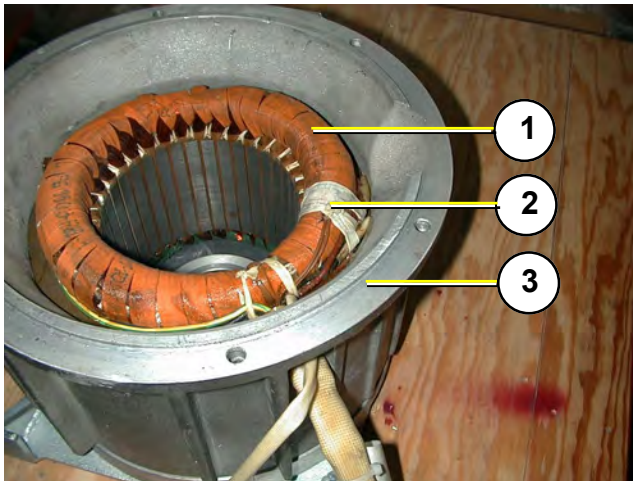
If the impeller pump stops and delivers no more raw water, the exhaust connection becomes extremely hot.

Fig. 5.3.4-2: Thermo-sensor at exhaust connection



Thermo-sensor in the generator winding

Fig. 5.3.4-3: Thermo-sensor in the generator winding



1. Generator winding

2. Thermo-sensor

3. Housing

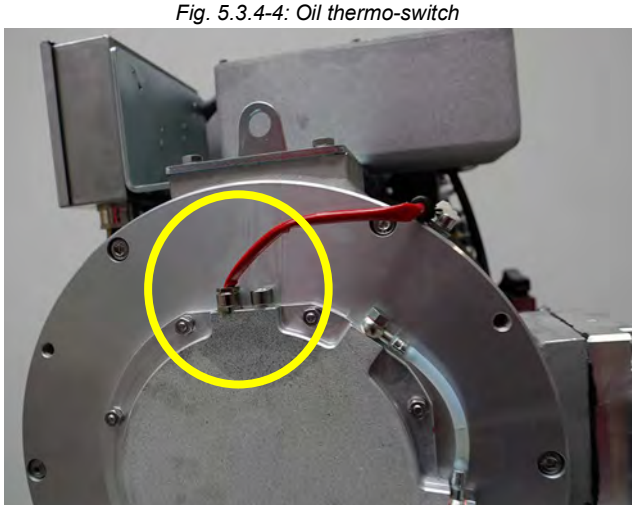
A thermo-sensor inside the windings to protect the generator winding, is installed.

Thermo-switch at the front plate (Models with oil cooled bearing only)

The generator bearing is equipped with an oil thermo-switch, which switches the engine off, if the oil temperature becomes too high.

At generators with xControl the thermo switch is for service only

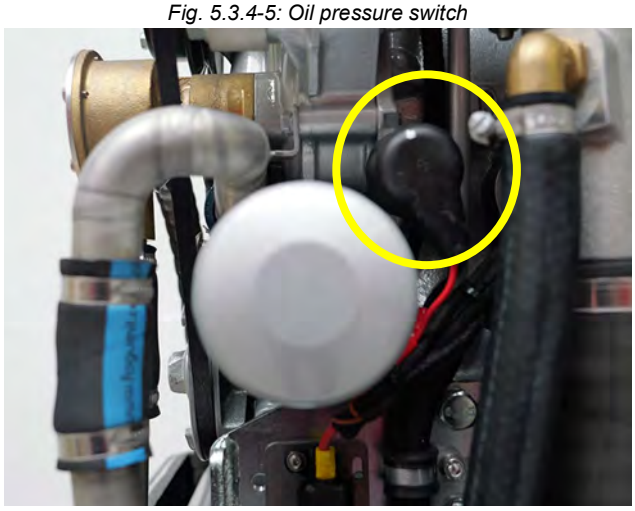
Fig. 5.3.4-4: Oil thermo-switch



Oil pressure switch

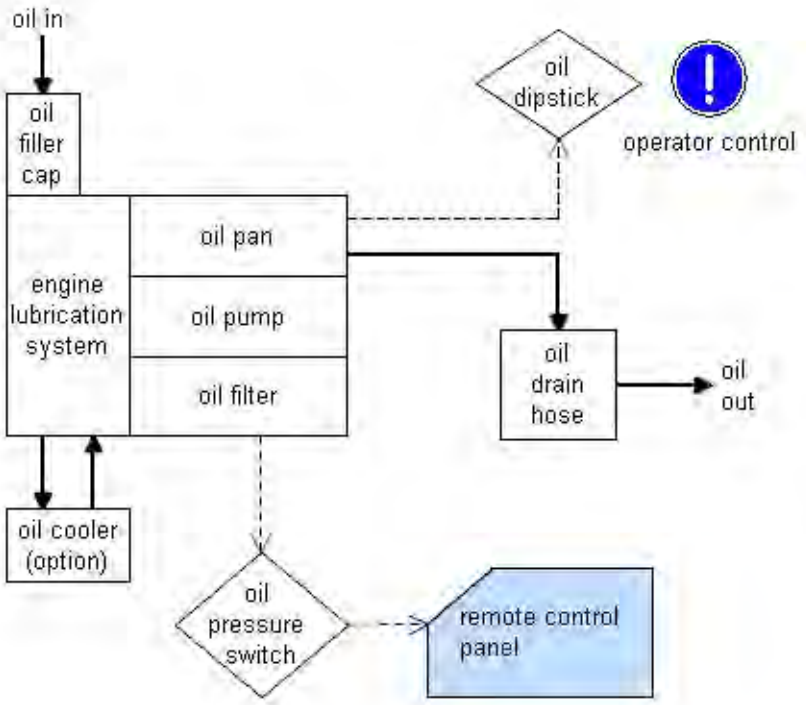
In order to be able to monitor the lubricating oil system, an oil pressure switch is built into the system. The oil pressure switch is at the rear of the engine (In front of the electrical starter).

Fig. 5.3.4-5: Oil pressure switch



5.3.5 The oil circuit - scheme

Fig. 5.3.5-1: The oil circuit - scheme



5.4 Remote control panel - see separate control panel manual

5.4.1 Starting the Generator - see separate control panel manual

5.4.2 Stopping the Generator - see separate control panel manual



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6. Generator operation instruction

6.1 Personal requirements

Only instructed persons are allowed to run the generator. Instructed Persons has read the manual of the generator and all ancillary components and external equipment. He must be acquaint with the specific risks and safety instructions.

Only persons who are expected to perform their tasks reliably are permitted as personnel. Persons whose reaction capability is impaired, e.g. through drugs, alcohol or medication are not permitted.

When selecting the personnel, the stipulations regarding age and occupation applying at the location must be observed.

6.1.1 Hazard notes for the operation

Please note the safety first instructions in front of this manual.

Notice!



Danger for life! - The generator can be equipped with a automatic start device. This means the generator can be started by an external signal.

Warning! Automatic start



To avoid an unexpected starting of the generator, the starter battery must be disconnected before start working at the generator.

Rotating parts inside of the generator

Attention! Danger to life



Do not run the generator with removed sound cover. If it is necessary to test the generator without sound cover, pay special attention. Never do this work alone. Do all service, maintenance and repair with engine stopped.

Danger for Life. Improper handling, operation, installation and maintenance can result in severe personal injury and/or material damage.

Attention! Danger to Life - High voltage



Electrical voltages above 48 volts (battery chargers greater than 36 volts) are always dangerous to life). The rules of the respective regional authority must be adhered to. Only an electrician may carry out installation of the electrical connections for safety reasons.

6.2 General operating instruction

6.2.1 Operation at low temperatures

The Generator can be started at temperatures down to - 20 °C, therefor the operation fluids like fuel, cooling water, lubricant oil ect. must be suitable for this temperatures. These should be checked before start. Cold start spray ect. are not allowed to use, or the warranty will be lost.

6.2.1.1 Pre-heating the diesel motor

Pre-champer diesel engines are equipped with a quick glow plug. The maximum pre glow time should not exceed 20 sec. At 20 °C or more the pre glow time should be about 5-6 sec. Below 20 °C the pre glow time should be increased.

If the operation fluids have been drained and then filled with cold weather fluids, always run the generator for 10 minutes to ensure the new fuel is present throughout the system.

Note!



6.2.1.2 Tips regarding starter battery

Fischer Panda recommends normal starter battery use. If an genset is required for extreme winter conditions, then the starter battery capacity should be doubled. It is recommended that the starter battery be regularly charged by a suitable battery-charging device (i.e., at least every 2 months). A correctly charged starter battery is necessary for low temperatures.

6.2.2 Light load operation and engine idle

If an engine is operated on a load less than 25-30 % of its rated output, the soot of the generator will be observed which may give cause for concern. The usual results of this operation are heavier than normal lubricating oil consumption, and oil leaks from the air and exhaust manifolds. This condition is particularly evident on standby generator set applications.

6.2.2.1 The soot of the generator is due to the fact that:

The cylinder temperatures are too low to ensure complete burning of all the fuel delivered.

A further result is that of abnormal carbon build-up on the valves, piston crowns and exhaust ports. Fuel dilution of the lubricating oil will also occur.

6.2.2.2 To prevent the soot of the generator following steps should be observed:

Running on light load should be avoided or reduced to the minimum period.

In a period of 50 operation hours the engine or generator set should be run on full load for four hours, to burn off accumulations of carbon in the engine and exhaust system. This may require the use of a 'dummy load'. The load should be built up gradually from 30 % to 100 % within 3 hours and hold at 100 % for one hour.

6.2.3 Generator load for a longer period and overload

Ensure the generator is not overloaded. Overloading occurs when the electrical load is higher than the generator can provide. If this occur for a longer period, the engine may be damaged. Overloading may cause rough running, high oil and fuel consumption, increased emissions.

For a long engine life, the long therm load should not exceed 80 % of the nominal load. Long therm load is the load over several hours. It is harmless for the generator to deliver full nominal power for 2-3 hours.

The hole conception of the Fischer Panda generator make sure, that the full power operation at extreme condition will not increase the engine temperatures over. Please note that the emissions of the generator also increase at full power operation.

6.2.4 Protection conductor: (AC Generators only)

The standard Panda generator is grounded. The 3-phase connection (delta) centre point is bridged to earth in the AC output terminal box (mounted on the generator). This is the initial earth safety point and is sufficient to ensure safe operation however only as long as no other system is installed. This system is adapted to enable test running of the generator before delivery.

The bridge to ground (PEN) is only effective when all components in the electrical system share a common ground. The bridge to ground can be removed and reconnected to another ground system if required for other safety standards.

Full voltage connections are mounted in the electrical cabinet. It must be ensured that the electrical cabinet is secured and closed while the generator is running.

The starter battery cable should be disconnected when work is being done on either the generator or the electrical system in order to prevent accidental starting of the generator.

6.2.5 Operating control system on the Fischer Panda generator

Fischer Panda generators are equipped with various sensors/temperatures switches. The combustion engine is further equipped with a oil pressure control switch, which switches the motor off, if the oil pressure sinks to a particular level.

6.3 Instructions for capacitors - not present at all models

Danger to Life - High voltage **Caution!**

Do not touch the capacitor contact terminals!



The generator's electrical system requires two different groups of capacitors:

A) The booster capacitors

B) The operating capacitors

Both types are mounted in the electrical cabinet. (At some models direct on the generator)

Capacitors store an electrical charge. It is possible that even after they have been disconnected stored energy is still held. Therefore it is essential that the connectors are not touched.

Should it be necessary to check or test the capacitors, they should be shorted out by using an insulated screw driver.

The operating capacitors are automatically discharged when the generator is stopped in the normal way. The booster capacitors will be discharged through internal resistors.

For safety however, the capacitors have to be discharged (short circuited) prior to carrying out any work on the AC-Control box.

6.4 Checks before start, starting and stopping the generator

See remote control panel data sheet/manual!

The instructions and regulations of the remote control panel data sheet/manual must be respected. **Note!**



Respect the safety instruction in front of this manual.

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7. Installation Instructions

All connections (hoses, wires etc) and installation instructions are designed and suited for “standard” installation situations.

In situations where Fischer Panda has no detailed information concerning certain installation requirements (such as vehicle specifications, maximum vehicle speed -and all other conditions concerning special operating situations) the installation instructions should be used as an example guide only.

The installation must be undertaken and proved by a suitable qualified/trained person and may in accordance with the law as required by the country and special situation.

Damages caused by faulty or incorrect installation are not covered by the warranty.

7.1 Personal requirements

The described installation must be done by a technical trained person or a Fischer Panda service point.

7.1.1 Hazard notes for the installation

see “Safety Instructions - Safety First!” on Page 17.

Follow the general safety instruction at the front of this manual.

Notice!



Working at a running generator can result in severe personal injury. Therefore before starting work at the generator:

Warning! Risk of injury



Make sure that the generator is stopped and the starter battery is decanted to guarantee that the generator cannot be inadvertently started.

Do not run the generator with removed sound isolation cover

Improper installation can result in severe personal injuries or material damage.

Warning! Risk of injury



- Always undertake installation work when the generator is switched off.
- Ensure there is sufficient installation clearance before start working.
- Ensure tidiness and cleanliness at the workplace. Loose components and tools lying around or on top of each other are sources of accidents.
- Only perform installation work using commercially available tools and special tools. incorrect or damaged tools can result injuries.

Oil and fuel vapours can ignite on contact with ignition sources. Therefore:

Warning! Danger of fire



- No open flames during work on the generator.
- Do not smoke.
- Remove oil and fuel residues from the generator and floor.

Contact with engine oil, antifreeze and fuel can result in damage to health. Therefore:

- Avoid skin contact with engine oil, fuel and antifreeze.
- Remove oil and fuel splashes and antifreeze from the skin immediately.
- Do not inhale oil and fuel vapours.

Danger! Danger of poisoning



Danger for Life. Improper handling, operation, installation and maintenance can result in severe personal injury and/or material damage.

Electrical voltages above 48 volts (battery chargers greater than 36 volts) are always dangerous to life). The rules of the respective regional authority must be adhered to. Only an electrician may carry out installation of the electrical connections for safety reasons.

ATTENTION! Danger to Life - High voltage



Generator, oil and antifreeze can be hot during/after operation. Risk of severe burns.

Warning! Hot surface/material



During Installation/maintenance personal protective equipment is required to minimize the health hazards.

- Protective clothing
- safety boots
- protective gloves
- Ear defender
- safety glasses

Instruction! Protective equipment necessary.



Disconnect all load during the work at the generator to avoid damages at the load.

Attention! Disconnect all load



7.2 Place of installation

7.2.1 Preliminary remark

- There must be sufficient fresh air supply for the combustion air.
- It has to be ensured that the cooling air supply from underneath or sidewise is sufficient.
- During operation the sea cock has to be opened.
- The generator may only be opened by a technical trained person.
- The generator may only be operated by a trained person.

7.2.2 Preparing the base - placement

Since Panda generators have extremely compact dimensions, they can be installed in tight locations. Attempts are sometimes made to install them in almost inaccessible places. Please consider that even almost maintenance-free

machinery must still remain accessible at least at the front (drive belt, water pump) and the service-side (actuator, dipstick). Please also note that in spite of the automatic oil-pressure sensor it is still essential that the oil level has to be checked regularly.

The generator should not be placed in the proximity of light walls or floors, which can have resonance vibrations because of airborne sounds. If this should be unavoidable, then it is recommended that this surface is lined with heavy sheet material, which will change the mass and the vibration behaviour.

You should avoid fixing the generator on a slippery surface with little mass (i.e. plywood). This acts as an amplifier of airborne sounds in the most unreasonable case. An improvement can be achieved by reinforcing these surfaces with ribs. In addition, the breakthroughs, which interrupt these surfaces, should be sawed off. The lining of the surrounding walls with a heavy sheet material and foam additionally improve the conditions.

As the generator sucks in its combustion air via several drill holes in the capsule base, the capsule base must be installed with sufficient space to the basement so that the air supply is guaranteed (at least 12 mm/½“)

The generator sucks its air from the surrounding engine room. Therefore it must be ensured that sufficient ventilation openings are present, so that the generator cannot overheat.

The Power out of the generator based on the following data:

Ambient temperature: 20 °C

Air pressure: 1000 mbar (100 m above normal Zero)

Raw water temperature: 20 °C

Rel. áir moisture: 30 % reg. the ambient temperature

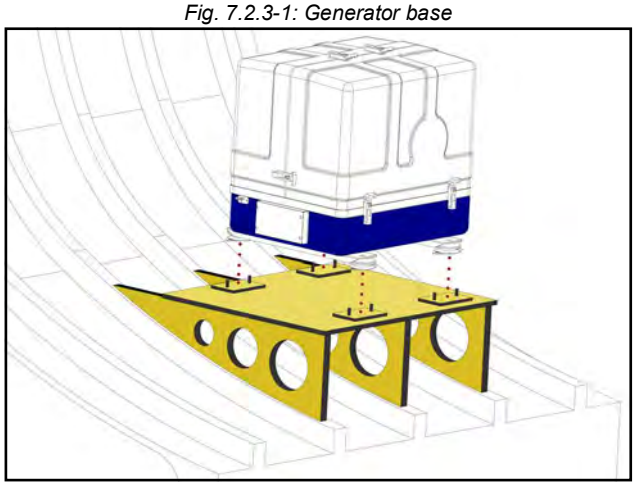
Fuel temperature: bis zu 20 °C

Any differents to this data, for example an ambient temperature of 40 °C because of the build inside a maschine room/vehicle with a bad ventilation, will cause in a lower Power out (Derating).

7.2.3 Advice for optimal sound insulation

The convenient base consists of a stable framework, on which the generator is fastened by means of shock-mounts. Since the aggregate is „free“ downwards, the combustion air can be sucked in unhindered. In addition the vibrations are void which would arise with a closed capsule base.

Fig. 7.2.3-1: Generator base



7.3 Generator Connections

Connect all electrical wires within the capsule tightly to the motor and the generator. This is also the case for fuel lines and cooling water lines.

The electrical connections MUST be carried out according to the respective valid regulations. This also concerns used cable materials. The cable supplied is meant for laying „protected“ (i.e. in pipe) at a temperature up to a max of. 70 ° C (160 ° F). The on-board circuit must also be fitted with all essential fuses.

Before working (installation) on the System read the section „Safety Instructions“ in this Manual.

ATTENTION!



7.4 Installation of the cooling system - raw water

7.4.1 General information

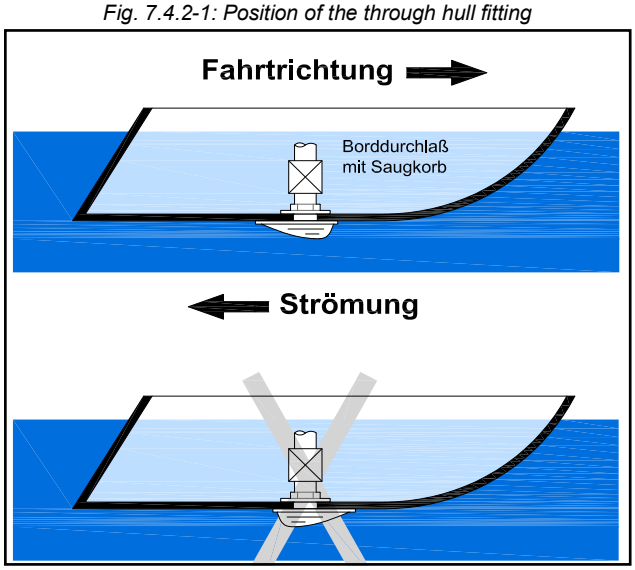
The genset should have its own raw water (coolant water) inlet and should not be connected to any other engine systems. Ensure that the following installation instructions are complied with:

7.4.2 Installation of the through hull fitting in Yachts - scheme

It is good practice for yachts to use a through hull fitting with an integrated strainer. The through hull fitting (raw water intake) is often mounted against the sailing direction to induce more water intake for cooling.

For Panda generators, the through hull inlet should NOT point in the sailing direction! When sailing at higher speeds more water will be forced into the inlet than the pump can handle and your generator will flood.

Fig. 7.4.2-1: Position of the through hull fitting



7.4.3 Quality of the raw water sucking in line

In order to keep the suction resistance in the line at a minimum, the raw water intake system must have a minimum inner diameter of the raw water intake connection. This applies also to installation components such as through-hull fitting, sea cock, raw water filter etc.

The intake suction line should be kept as short as possible. Install the raw water inlet in close proximity to the genset.

After start-up the cooling water quantity must be measured (e.g. by catching at the exhaust). For the needed flow rate see chapter tables.

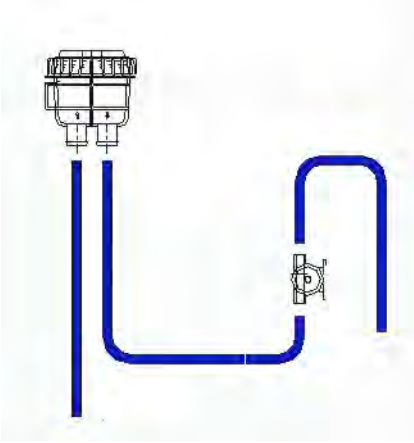
7.4.4 Generator installation above waterline

The Panda is equipped with a water intake pump mounted on the motor. Since the intake pump is an impeller pump there are wearing parts which are likely to require replacement after a period of time. Ensure that the genset is installed so that the intake pump can be easily accessed. If this is not possible, an external intake pump could be installed in an easily accessible location

If the generator is installed above the waterline, it is possible that the impeller will wear out faster, because after starting, the pump runs dry for some seconds. The raw water hose should form a loop as near as possible to the raw

water inlet of the generator (see picture below). This ensures the pump only sucks in air for a short time. The impeller pump will be lubricated by raw water and the impeller life span will be increased.With the installation of a non return valve in the raw water inlet line, which is under the waterline, this problem can be restricted.

Fig. 7.4.4-1: Cooling water hose loop



When starting the generator you should always consider when raw water runs out of the exhaust system. If this takes longer than 5 seconds you should replace the impeller pump because it sucks in air for too long before it delivers raw water. The impeller has lost its effect and cannot suck in raw water anymore. This results to an overheating of the motor. If the impeller is not exchanged early enough the impeller blades may break into pieces and plugging the cooling water cycle. It is very important to exchange the impeller after a couple of months.

Never change the impeller for many years, without exchanging the old pump. If the sealing ring is defective within the pump, raw water runs into the sound cover of the genset. A repair is then very expensive.

NOTE:



Replacement impeller and also a spare pump should always be on board.

7.4.5 Generator installation below waterline

If the generator cannot be attached at least 600 mm above the waterline, a vent valve must be installed at the raw water line.

Possible heeling must be taken into consideration if installed at the "mid-ship line"! The water hose for the external vent valve is located at the back of the sound insulated capsule. This hose is split in the middle and extended respectively at each end by an additional hose and a connecting nipple. Both hose ends must be led outside of the sound cover, if possible 600 mm over the waterline in the mid-ship line. The valve is connected at the highest place to the two hose ends. If the valve jams the cool water line cannot be de-aerated after stopping the generator, the water column is not discontinued and water can penetrate into the combustion chamber of the engine. This will lead to damage the engine in a short term!

Fig. 7.4.5-1: Vent valve

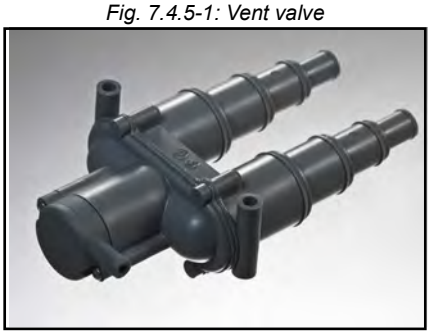
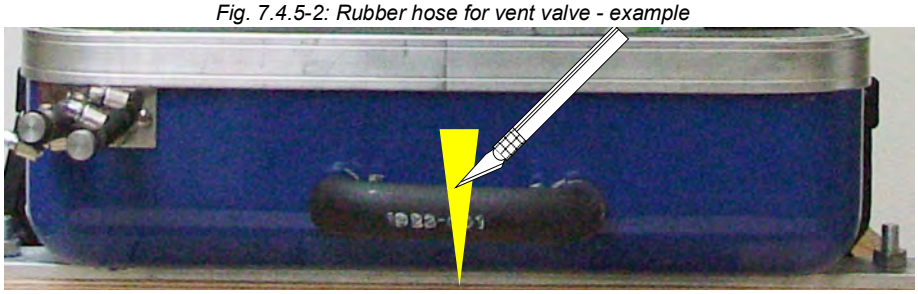


Fig. 7.4.5-2: Rubber hose for vent valve - example



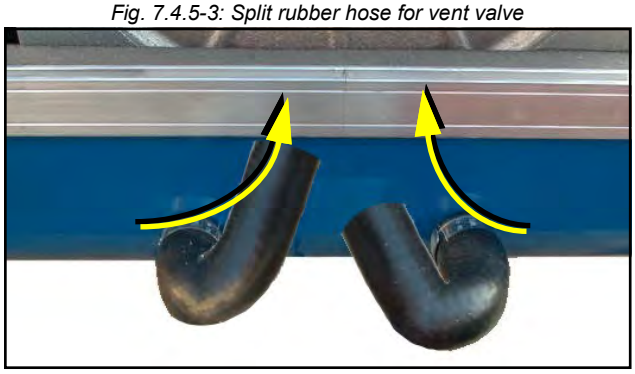
The rubber hose for the external vent valve will be cut...

...and bend upwards.

Both hose ends will be extended respectively with a hose and connected with a vent valve 600 mm over the waterline.

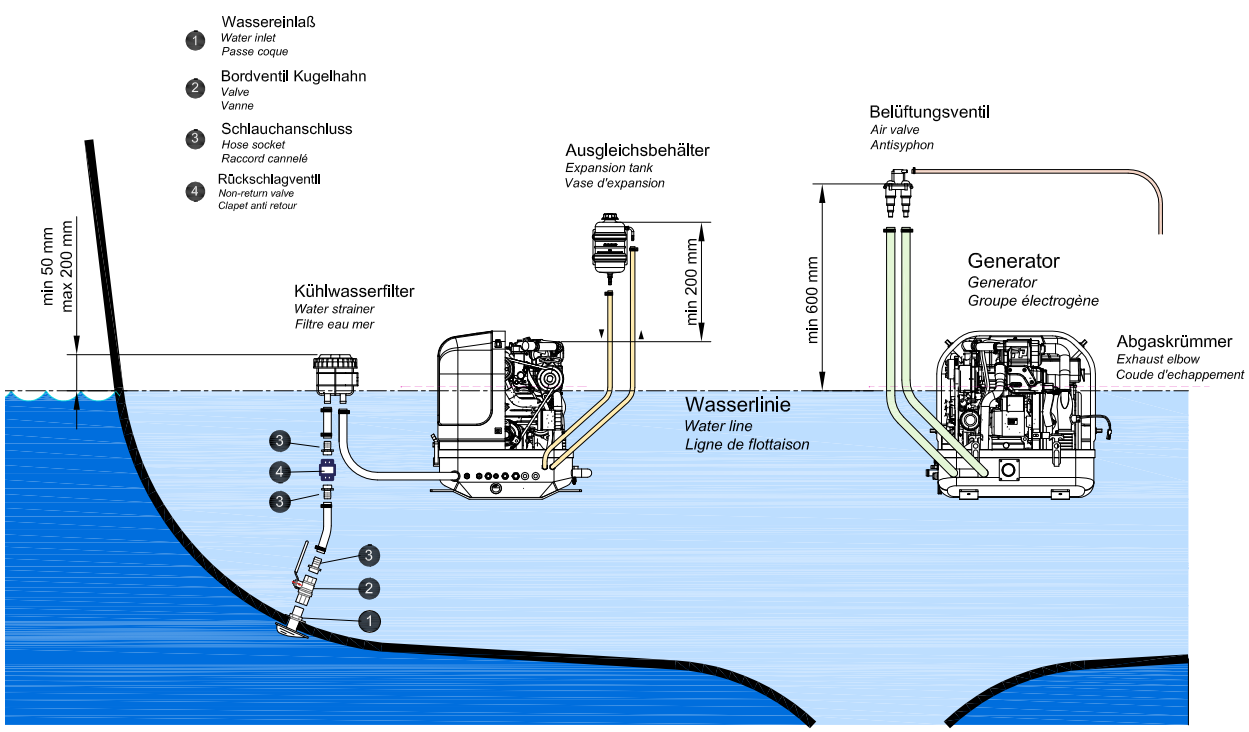
Example

Fig. 7.4.5-3: Split rubber hose for vent valve



7.4.5.1 Raw water installation scheme

Fig. 7.4.5.1-1: Raw water installation schema



7.5 Installation of the cooling system - fresh water

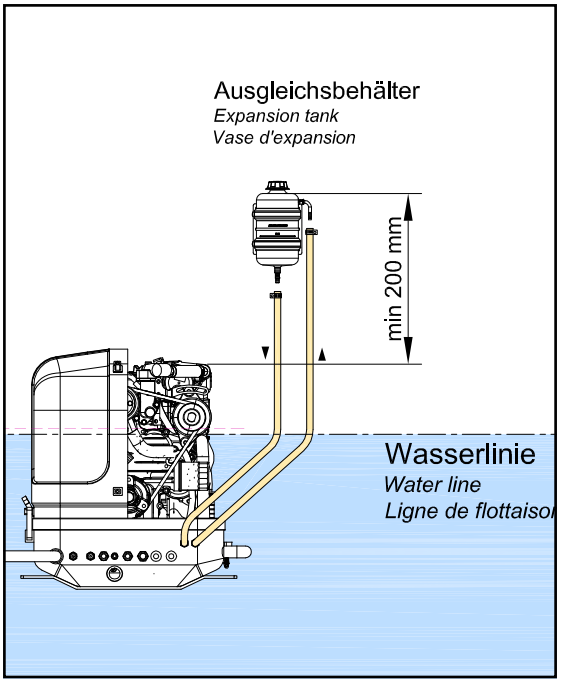
7.5.1 Position of the external cooling water expansion tank

Position of the external cooling water expansion tank

The Panda generator is normally supplied with an additional, external cooling water expansion tank. This tank must be installed in such a way that its lower edge is at least 200 mm more highly arranged than the highest point of the Generator.

If this 200 mm should be fallen below, i.e. the cooling water expansion tank is lower installed, very large problems can occur with filling and ventilating. Extend and displace the hose lines to the outside or possibly even up to the deck.

Fig. 7.5.1-1: Position of the external cooling water expansion tank



The external cooling water expansion tank may be filled only up to the “max” mark in cold condition.

ATTENTION!



Generators with internal cooling water expansion tank may not have connection points for an external expansion tank. (f.e. Generators with EA300 engine). An external expansion tank is not needed at these generators.

Note



7.5.2 Ventilation of the coolant circuit / freshwater

Special notes for the ventilation of the cooling system

Attention



If the cooling water is drained, or if other air has entered the cooling system, it is necessary to ventilate the cooling system.

This ventilating procedure must be repeated several times:

The generator must be switched off before opening the ventilating points!

Pay attention that the external coolant expansion tank is connected with the generator by the intended connection point.

Further it should be guaranteed that the expansion tank is attached in sufficient height (200 mm) over the level of the generator highest point.

Expansion tank

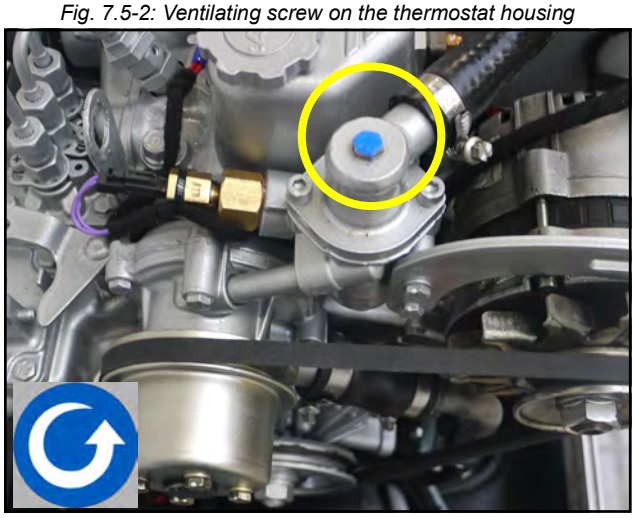
Fig. 7.5-1: Expansion tank



8. Open the ventilating screw on the thermostat housing.
   Use spanner size 10 mm.

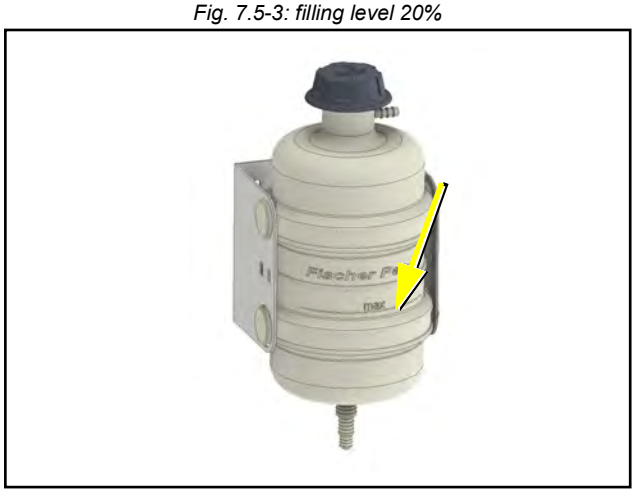


Fig. 7.5-2: Ventilating screw on the thermostat housing



9. Pour cooling water into the external expansion tank.
10. If the cooling water level no longer drops (the cooling water level in cold waters must cover the tin in the exhaust elbow), close the filler cover and the cooling water screws and then start the generator.
11. Run the generator for approx. 60 Seconds, then switch off
12. Refill cooling water via the external expansion tank.
13. The expansion tank is connected to the generator by two hoses.

Fig. 7.5-3: filling level 20%



The external expansion tank should be filled to the max mark in a cold state. It is very important that a larger expansion area is maintained above the cooling water level.

14. Repeat this procedure 1 - 5 times.

If there is no change to the state of the cooling water level, the generator is re-started for 5 minutes. Thereafter the de-aeration must be repeated two to three times.

Also after the first implementing a small amount of air can be reside in the cooling circuit. To ensure an immaculate and actual operating of the cooling system the ventilating process must be repeated casual in the next few days (weeks, if necessary). Small amount of air will still exit out of the ventilating openings, especially if the generator stood still for a long time.

During the ventilating process repeated checks must be made to check the cooling water is indeed circulating. If there are air bubbles in the internal cooling water pump, it could be that the cooling water is not circulating. The generator will heat up very quickly and switch off, because of overheating.

ATTENTION!



Anti-freeze

In the interest of safety, the freezing point of the closed circuit coolant should be checked on a regular basis. Be sure that the coolant/antifreeze mixture is good for at least -15°C (5 ° F) and if it is possible that your genset experiences lower temperatures, for example during storage or transportation, then the entire cooling system should be drained and purged

7.5.3 Pressure test for controlling the cooling water circuit

Check if a temperature difference exists between cooling water in-flow and cooling water return flow by use of the hand.

Feel the cooling water in-flow line at the internal cooling water pump.

Feel the cooling water return pipe either at the outlet of the water-cooled exhaust elbow union or at the side, where this pipe exits at the heat exchanger.

The temperature difference between in-flow and return should be approximately 10 degrees.

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7.5.4 Pressure Test for Controlling the Cooling Water Circuit

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Feel the cooling water in-flow line at the internal cooling water pump.

Feel the cooling water return pipe either at the outlet of the water-cooled exhaust elbow union or at the side, where this pipe exits at the heat exchanger.

The temperature difference between in-flow and return should be approximately 10 degrees.

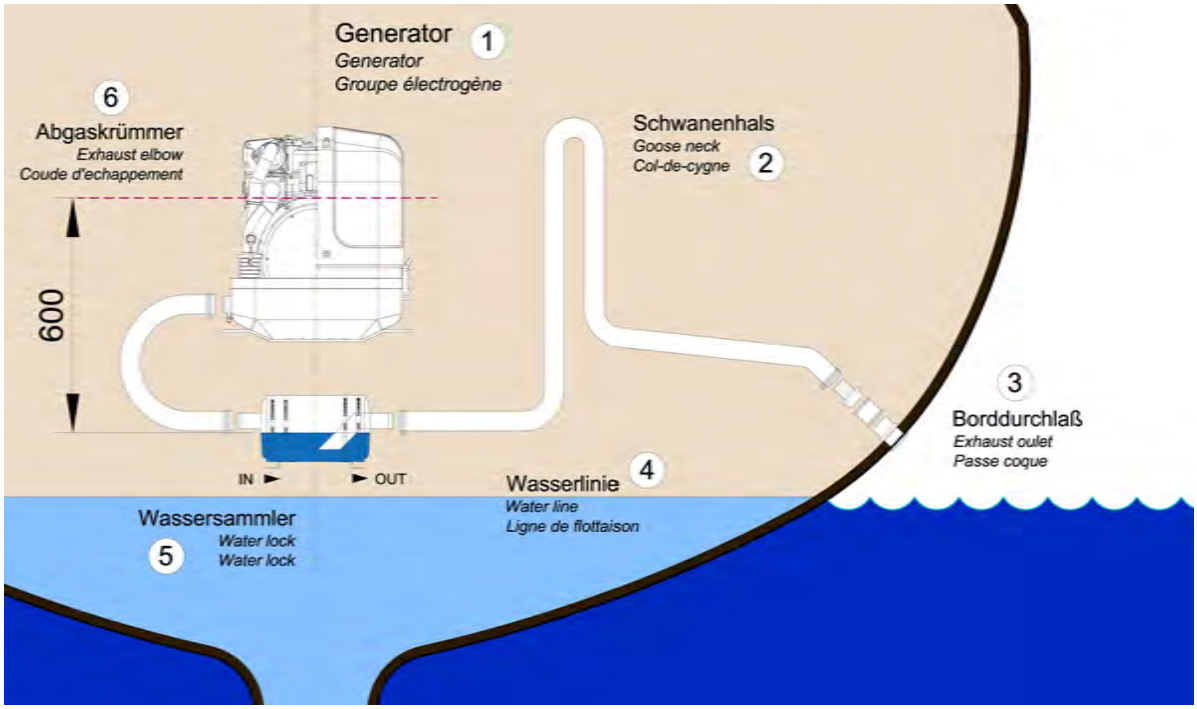
7.6 Installation of the water cooled exhaust system

7.6.1 Installation of the standard exhaust system

The generator exhaust system must remain completely independent and separate from the exhaust system of any other unit(s) on board. The water lock must be installed at the lowest point of the exhaust system. An optional noise insulated water lock can also be installed. The exhaust hose descends from the capsule to the water lock. Then the hose rises via the „goose neck“ to the silencer (see drawing). The goose neck must be vertical and sit preferably along the ship's keel centre line. In order that the back pressure inside the exhaust is not to high, the total length of the exhaust system should not exceed 6,3 m.

By injecting the outlet raw water into the exhaust manifold, the exhaust gases are cooled and the noise emissions from the exhaust system are reduced.

Fig. 7.6.1-1: Installation scheme standard exhaust system



7.7 Installation of the waterlock

Pay attention to the right flow direction throught the waterlock.

Note!:



Unfortunately, it can occasionally occur that, because of an disadvantageous mounting position of the waterlock, sea water gets into the diesel engines' combustion chamber. This disables the diesel engine by irreversible damages. Quite frequently, this leads to discussions during which the parties involved in the yachts' construction or the installation of the generator have to explain themselves.

One point in this situation can be clarified definitely:

If sea water gets into the inner section of the engine, this is not possible due to constructional defects of the generator or to malfunctions on the engine itself. It can only reach the combustion chamber via the exhaust hose and thus get into the engine.

Thereby, the position of the generator and the waterlock, as well as the arrangement of the cooling water and exhaust hoses play the decisive role.

If the waterlock is arranged in an unfavourable position, the cooling water flowing back in the exhaust hose can rise so high, that it reaches the exhaust stack. Since at least one discharge valve is always open when the engine is shut off, the sea water has free access to the combustion chamber. By capillary action, this sea water then flows past the cocks and even reaches the engine oil in that way. (In fact, a surprisingly high oil level is a first indication of an upcoming catastrophe).

If an usual high oil level can be detected and/or the oil is of a greyish colour, the engine must not be used anymore. This is a certain sign for cooling water that got into the oil pan. If the engine is started under these conditions, the water and the oil are mixed into an emulsion. The oil will quickly become so viscous that one will have to call it a paste. In this phase the fine oil hoses are blocked and a few moments later the machine gets destroyed because of insufficient lubrication. Before this happens, an immediate oil change should be made. Since the water can only reach the engine via the combustion chamber, it can be assumed that the compression rings will start to corrode. These effects have to be discussed with an engine expert. It will certainly be reasonable to immediately inject plenty penetrating oil through the intake stack and to slowly turn the engine with the starter motor.

The cooling water can reach the exhaust area via the exhaust hose as well as via the cooling water feed.

7.7.1 Possible cause for water in the exhaust hose

7.7.1.1 Possible cause: exhaust hose

If the cause is the exhaust hose itself, the following points are to be checked at the hose:

a) Position of the waterlock is too high. The water reaches the exhaust hose.

b) Position of the waterlock is too far away from the middle of the generator. The water reaches the exhaust hose in tilted position.

c) The waterlock is too small relating to the length of the exhaust hose.

7.7.1.2 Possible cause: cooling water hose

If the generator is not clearly installed 600 mm over the water line, the cooling water feed must be equipped with a „venting valve“ which is at least led out 600 mm over the water line. (This position must also be assured in every tilted position. Therefore, the venting valve should be located in the ships’ center line, so that it cannot move in tilted position).

a) Position of the venting valve is too low. The water flows into the exhaust area when the ship is tilted.

b) Position of the venting valve is too far from the ships’ center line. The water reaches the exhaust area when the ship is tilted.

c) The venting valve does not work, because it jams or it is clotted. (The venting valve’s function needs to be checked regularly.)

As it consistently happens that functioning risks are not realised during the laying of the exhaust hose, the following explanations refer explicitly to the exhaust hose. Here, the location, the size and the position of the „waterlock“ play a very decisive role:

7.7.2 Installation area of the waterlock

Concerning a water-cooled exhaust system, it must be regarded that - under no circumstances - cooling water from the exhaust hose can get into the exhaust elbow area at the engine. If this happens, the cooling water can get into the combustion chamber via an open discharge valve. This would lead to irreparable damage at the engine.

In addition to that, one has to reckon with possible tilted positions of sailing yachts, which makes the position of the waterlock even more important. In general one could say that:

The deeper the waterlock is located underneath the generator, the better the protection from entering water into the combustion chamber.

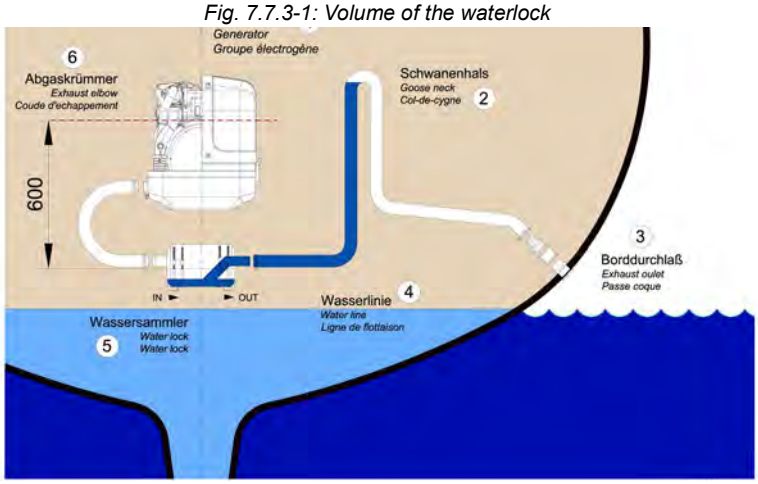
The picture below shows that the distance between the critical point at the exhaust elbow and the maximum permissible water level in the exhaust hose is stated with 600 mm. This distance should be understood as a minimum distance.

7.7.3 The volume of the waterlock

The waterlock must be measured so large, that it can take the entire amount of water flowing back from the exhaust hose. The amount of water depends on the hoses' length (L) and its cross section. While the diesel engine is running, cooling water is continuously injected into the exhaust system and is carted outside with the emissions by the exhaust gas pressure. When the engine is turned off, the number of revolutions sinks quite fast. By doing so, the point is reached where the exhaust gas pressure does not suffice anymore to cart the cooling water out. All cooling water remaining in the hose at that point flows back into the waterlock. At the same time, the diesel engine itself continues to cart cooling water through the cooling water pump, as long as it keeps on rotating.

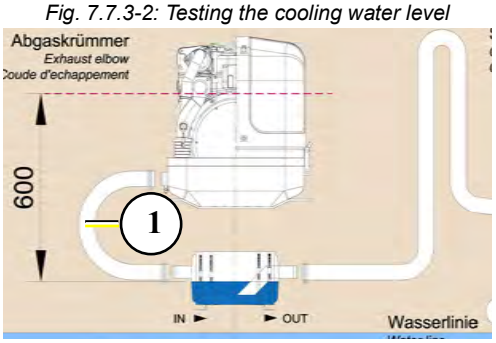
The waterlock must necessarily be measured large enough that it can take the entire amount of cooling water and, at the same time, does not exceed the prescribed vertical height of 600 mm up to the critical point at the exhaust elbow.

Fig. 7.7.3-1: Volume of the waterlock



If there are any doubts, a verification can easily be made by temporarily using a clear-sighted hose (1) as exhaust hose. In that way, the cooling water level can be checked very easily.

Fig. 7.7.3-2: Testing the cooling water level



7.7.3.1 Ideal position of the waterlock

The ideal position of the waterlock would be in center underneath the generator.

Only in this position it is assured that the water level cannot change drastically in tilted position by the waterlock moving out of the center line.

Important Note!



The following drawings apply only to the switched-off generator.

After heeling, allow the raw water to flow back before the

Attention!



generator is startet.

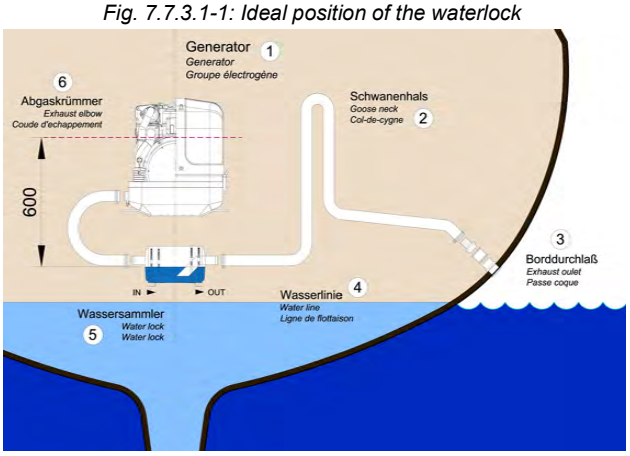
Maximum continuously heeling for running the generator is 20°. Short time (10 min) 30°.

See the following pictures:

In Fig. 7.7.3.1-1, the waterlock is mounted in center underneath the generator.

When the ship tilts, the position of the waterlock related to the critical point at the exhaust hose, changes only slightly.

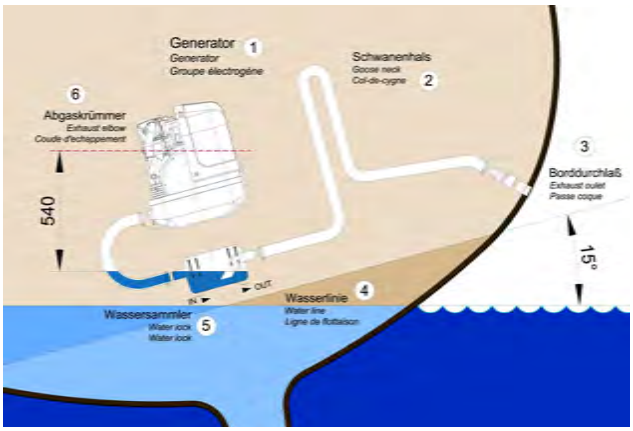
Fig. 7.7.3.1-1: Ideal position of the waterlock



Tilted position 15 degrees - Fig. 7.7.3.1-2

The distance from the exhaust elbow to the hydrostatic head has derated to 540 mm.

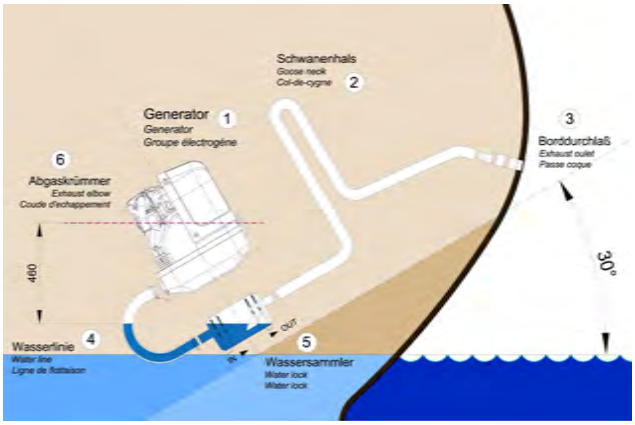
Fig. 7.7.3.1-2: Tilted position 15 degrees



Tilted position 30 degrees - Fig. 7.7.3.1-3

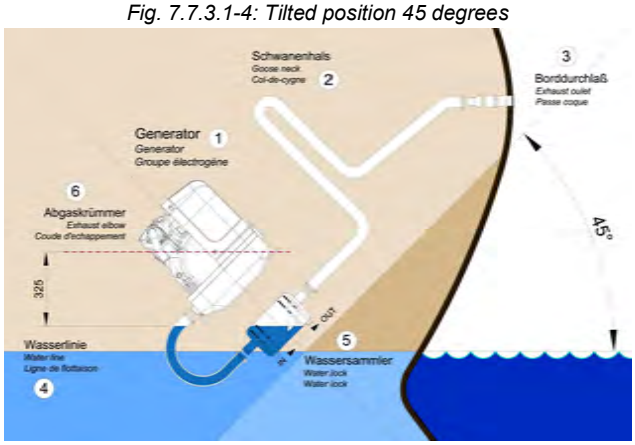
The distance of the water level, even in ideal position, changes that only 458 mm distance remain. So the critical distance is under-run already.

Fig. 7.7.3.1-3: Tilted position 30 degrees



Tilted position 45 degrees - Fig. 7.7.3.1-4

Fig. 7.7.3.1-4: Tilted position 45 degrees



In this case the water level rise so high, that the distance constitutes only 325 mm.

Even when the water lock is mounted in the ideal spot, at an extremely tilted position of 45 degrees there is still the risk that water can get straight into the discharge stack area through strong rocking motions („sloshing“). This shows that the distance of 600 mm represents a minimum size at which, even when installed ideally, the water can slosh into the exhaust elbow when the ship is very tilted or rocks very hard.

Summary:

The preset minimum height of 600 mm must be regarded unconditionally and is only valid if the waterlock is mounted in its ideal position in center underneath the generator. A higher position is highly recommended if it has to be reckoned with tilted positions of 45 degrees.

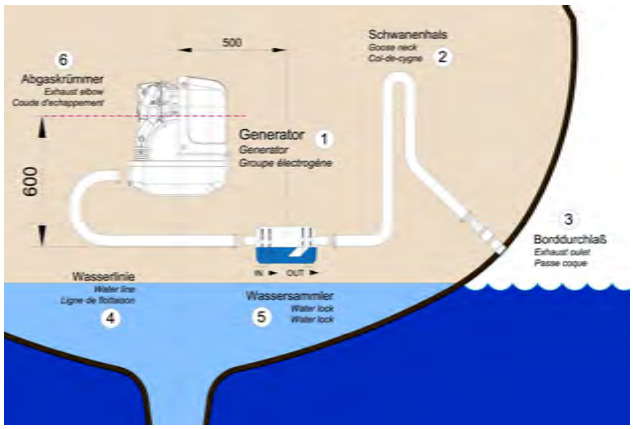
7.7.3.2 Example of the installation of the waterlock off-center and possible effects:

The following pictures are primarily relevant for an installation of the generator with the waterlock on sailing yachts. A change in the mounting position caused by tilted position does not have to be reckoned concerning motor yachts. Here it is only necessary to regard that the volume of the waterlock is measured so large that it can take the entire amount of water flowing back, and at the same time, maintains the minimum distance of 600 mm.

A) Installation of the waterlock 500 mm next to the generator’s center line:

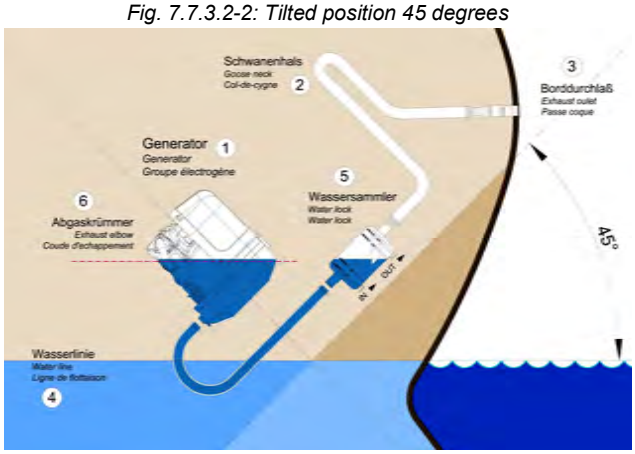
Installation of the waterlock 500 mm next to the generator’s center line

Fig. 7.7.3.2-1: waterlock, 500 mm next to the center line



Tilted position 45 degrees - Fig. 7.7.3.2-2

Fig. 7.7.3.2-2: Tilted position 45 degrees

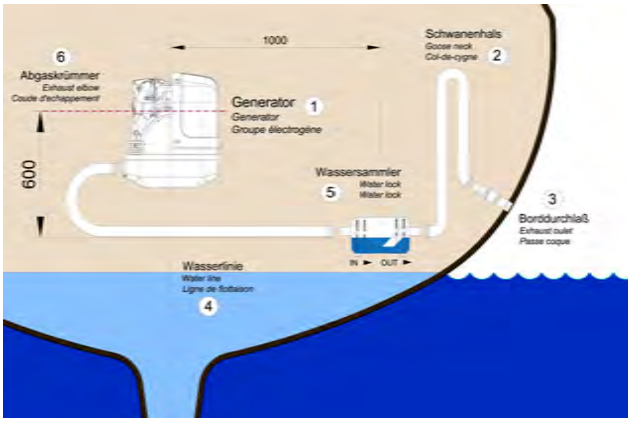


The water level is now at the same height as the critical point at the exhaust elbow. If the ship is sailed in a tilted position of 45 degrees with an installation like this, the ingress of cooling water into the combustion chamber is inevitable. Irreparable damages are pre-programmed.

B) Installation distance between waterlock and the generator's center line 1000 mm

Installation distance between waterlock and the generator's center line 1000 mm

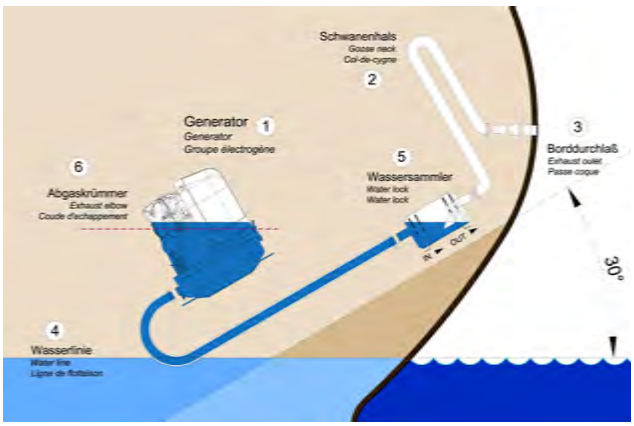
Fig. 7.7.3.2-3: waterlock, 1000 mm next to center line



Tilted position 30 degrees - Fig. 7.7.3.2-4

Fig. 7.7.3.2-4: Tilted position 30 degrees

The water level and the critical point at the exhaust elbow are at the same level now. If the ship is sailed in a tilted position of 30 degrees with an installation like that, the infiltration of cooling water into the combustion chamber is inevitable. Irreparable damages are pre-programmed.



Summary:

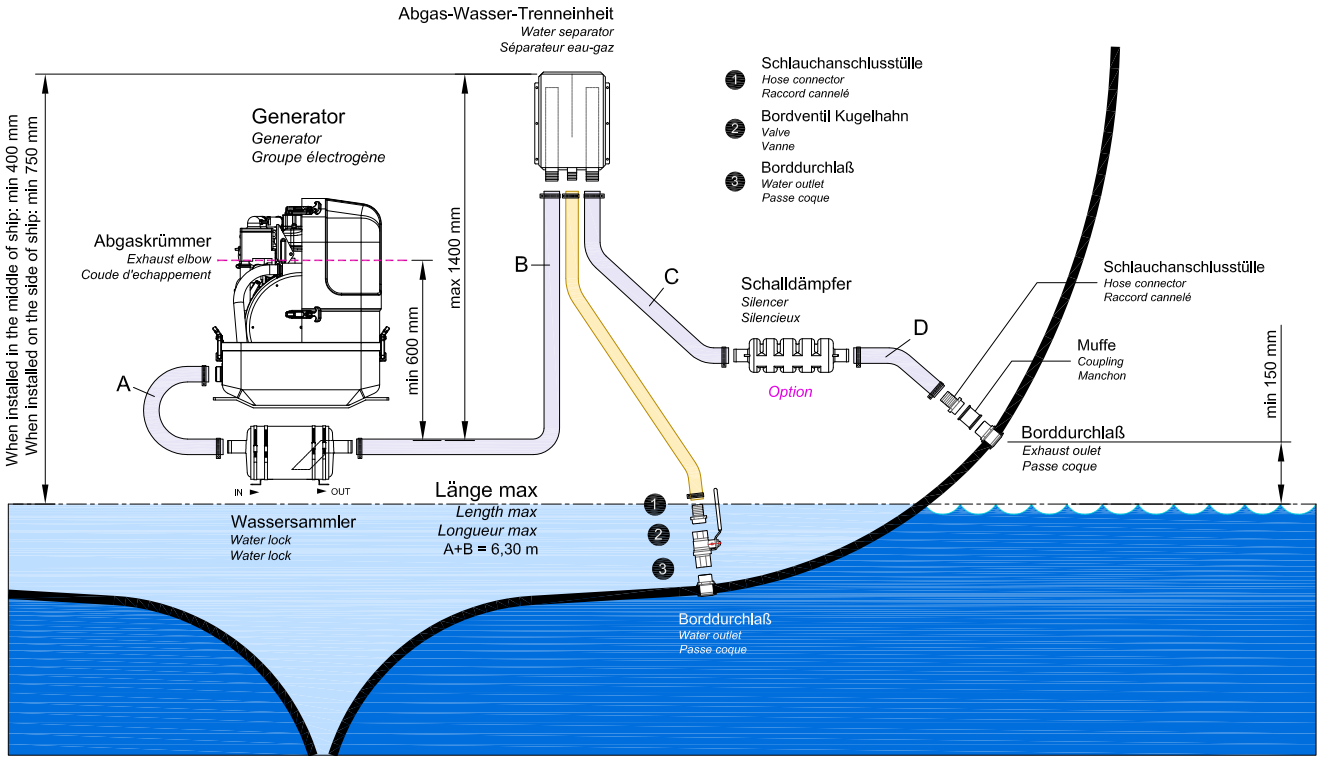
Concerning sailing yachts it must be regarded, that the waterlock is mounted in center underneath the generator, at least in reference to the ships' center line. Thus the waterlock is prevented from „leaking" very strongly when the ship is tilted.

The „leaking" of the waterlock leads to a rise of the water level which then gets too close to the exhaust elbow's critical point.

7.8 Exhaust / water separator

In order to reduce the noise level of the generator unit to a minimum, an optional exhaust outlet muffler can be mounted next to the through-hull fitting. Additionally there is a component at Fischer Panda, which acts as both an „exhaust goose neck", and water separator. With this „exhaust/water separator" the cooling water is derived over a separate pipe. The exhaust noises emanating from the exterior of the yacht are strongly decreased. Particularly the „water splash".

Fig. 7.8-1: Installation Scheme exhaust / water separator



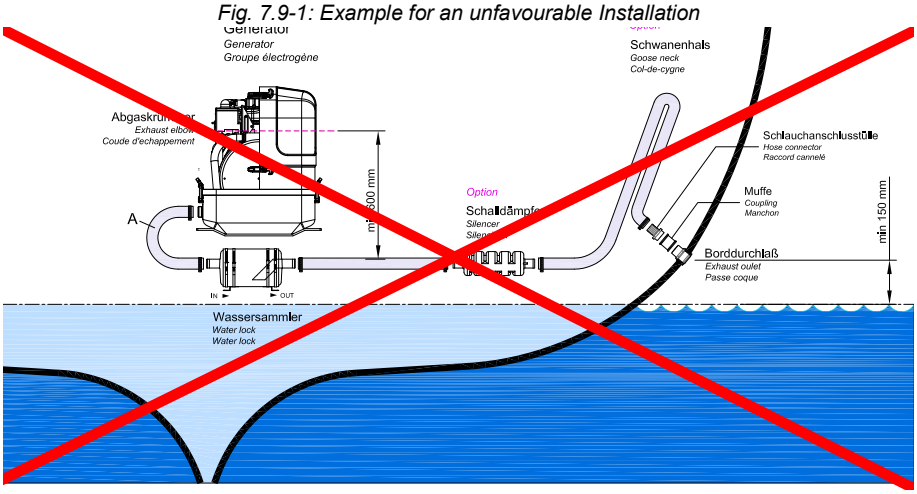
7.9 Installation exhaust water separator

If the exhaust water separator was sufficiently highly installed, a goose neck is no longer necessary. The exhaust/ water separator fulfils the same function. If the „Super silent“ exhaust system were installed correctly, the generator will not disturb your boat neighbour. The exhaust noise should be nearly inaudible. The best result is reached, if the hose line, which derive the cooling water, is relocate on a short way „falling“ directly to the outlet and this outlet is under the waterline.

If the through-hull exhaust outlet has to be mounted far from the generator, an exhaust-water separator must definitely be installed. The raw water from the separator must then run along the shortest possible path in the through-hull outlet. For such long exhaust routes, the exhaust hose diameter should also be increased, f.e. from NW40mm to NW50mm in order to reduce the back-pressure. An additional outlet exhaust muffler close to the hull outlet will help further to reduce noise emissions.

The generator will not disturb your boat neighbours, if the „Super silent exhaust system has been correctly installed. The exhaust noise should be almost inaudible.

Fig. 7.9-1: Example for an unfavourable Installation



Example of an unfavourable installation:

- Water lock not far enough below the lowest level of the generator
- Distance water lock to gooseneck too large

7.10 Fuel system installation

7.10.1 The following items need to be installed:

- Fuel supply pump (DC)
- Pre-filter with water separator (not part of the delivery)
- Fine particle fuel filter
- Non return valve (not part of the delivery)
- Return fuel line to fuel tank (unpressurized)

The external Fuel pump should be installed near the tank.

Electrical fuel pump

With the Fischer Panda generator is usually supplied an external, electrical fuel pump (DC). The fuel pump must be installed close at the fuel tank. The electrical connections is prepared at the generator.

Fig. 7.10.1-1: electrical fuel pump

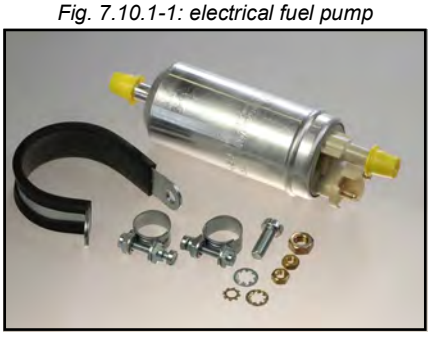
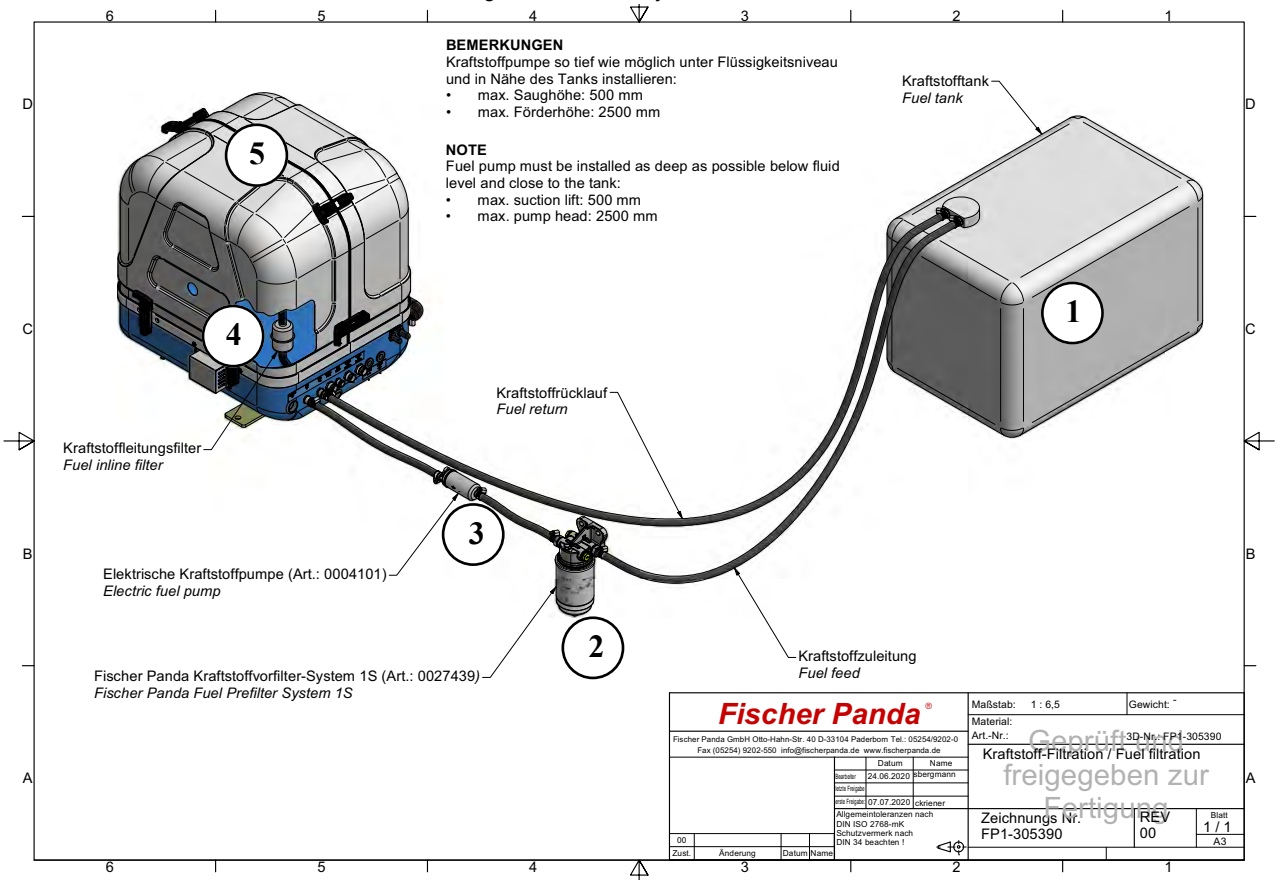


Fig. 7.10.1-2: Fuel system - scheme



1. Fuel tank
2. external fuel prefilter with water separator
3. external fuel pump
4. Fuel inline filter
5. Generator

7.10.2 Connection of the fuel lines at the tank

General fuel feed and return line must be connected to the tank at separate connection points.

Note:



Connection of the return pipe to the tank

The return pipe connected to the tank must be dropped to the same depth as the suction pipe, if the generator is mounted higher than the tank, in order to prevent fuel running back into the tank after the motor has been switched off, which can lead to enormous problems, if the generator is switched off for a long period.

Non-return valve in the suction pipe

A non-return valve must be fitted to the suction pipe, which prevents the fuel flowing back after the generator has been switched off, if it is not possible to use the return flow pipe as a submerge pipe placed in the tank. The instructions „Bleeding Air from the Fuel System“ must be read after initial operation or after it has stood still for a long period, in order to preserve the starter battery.

Non-return valve for the fuel return pipe

Attention!



If the fuel tank should be installed over the level of the generator (e.g. daily tank), then a non-return valve must be installed into the fuel return pipe to guarantee that through the return pipe no fuel is led into the injection pump.

7.10.3 Position of the pre-filter with water separator

Additionally to the standard fine filter a pre-filter with water separator must be installed outside of the sound insulation capsule in the fuel system line (not included in the delivery).

Fig. 7.10.3-1: Fischer panda fuel pre-filter S1 with water separator



7.11 Ventilating air from the fuel system

See chapter maintenance

7.12 Generator DC system installation

The Panda generators from 6000 upwards have their own dynamo/DC alternator to charge a DC starter battery.

It is recommended to install an additional starter battery for the generator.

The generator is then independent from the remaining battery set. This enables you to start the genset at any time with its own starter battery even if the other batteries are discharged. A further advantage of a separate starter battery is that it isolates the generator's electric system from the rest of the boat's DC system, i.e. minus pole (-) is not connected electrically to Earth/Ground.

The generator is then Earth/Ground free.

7.12.1 Connection of the starter battery block

IAn own separate starter battery must be installed for the generator.

The positive cable (+) of the battery is attached directly at the solenoid switch of the starter motor (position 1). The negative cable (-) of the battery is attached underneath the starter motor at the engine mount (position 2).

Panda Generators Panda 6000 and higher normally provided with an alternator/dynamo to charge the starter battery. At generators without alternator/dynamo it is needed to charge the starter battery with an external battery charger.

NOTE!



Make sure that the voltage of the starter battery fits to the start system voltage

ATTENTION!



f.e. 12 V starter battery for a 12 V start system

f.e. 24 V starter battery for a 24 V start system (2x12 V batteries in a row)

To avoid large voltage drops the battery should be installed as near as possible to the generator. The positive terminal of the battery is attached at the red cable, the negative pole at the blue cable.

NOTE!



It must be guaranteed that first the cables are attached at the generator and then at the battery.

ATTENTION! Consider correct connection sequence

Battery connection

ATTENTION! Right connection of the battery.

Wrong connection of the battery bank can cause a short-circuit and fire.

Install an appropriate fuse and a battery circuit breaker in the plus pole cable of the battery, but with a distance to the battery of up to 300 mm (12 inch) at maximum.

The cable from the battery to the safety device must be secured with protective pipe/sleeve against chafing through.

For the connection use self-extinguishing and fire-protected cables, which are appropriate for temperatures up to 90 °C, 195 °F.

The batteries must be installed in such a way that they do not chafe through or other mechanical load can be stripped.

The battery poles must be secured against unintentional short-circuit.

The positive battery cable within the generator must be shifted in such a way that it is protected against heat and vibrations by appropriate sleeve/protective pipe. It must be shifted in such a way that it does not affect rotary parts or parts, that become hot in operation, e.g. wheel, exhaust elbow union, tail pipe and the engine. Do not lay the cable too tautly, since otherwise it could be damaged.

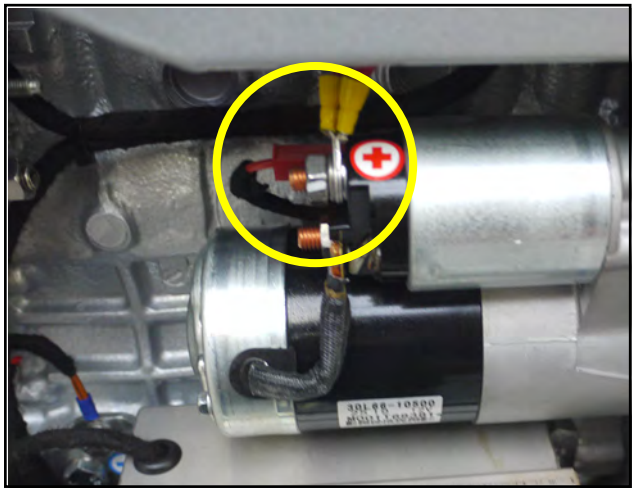
Make a test run after the installation and check the laying of the batteries during the test run and afterwards. If necessary, correct the laying.

Examine regularly the cable laying and the electrical connections.

Positive battery cable

The positive (+) battery cable is connected directly to the solenoid switch of the starter.

Fig. 7.12.1-1: Positive battery cable

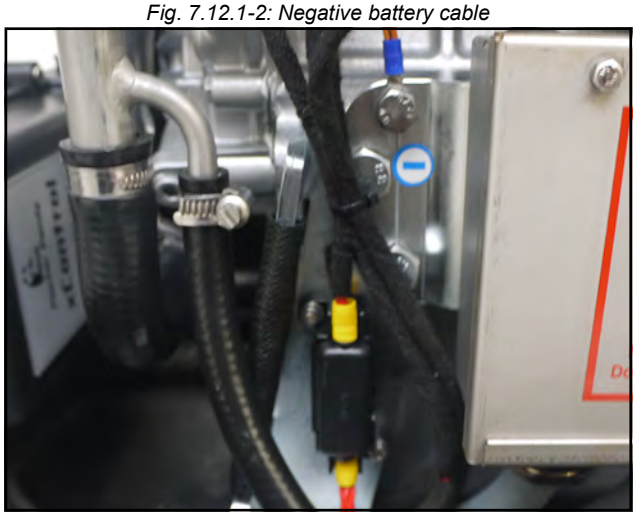


Negative battery cable

The negative (-) battery cable is connected to the engine foot.

Note! The battery negative pole may not be connected with the boat/vehicle ground or with the protective grounding of the DC installation!

Fig. 7.12.1-2: Negative battery cable



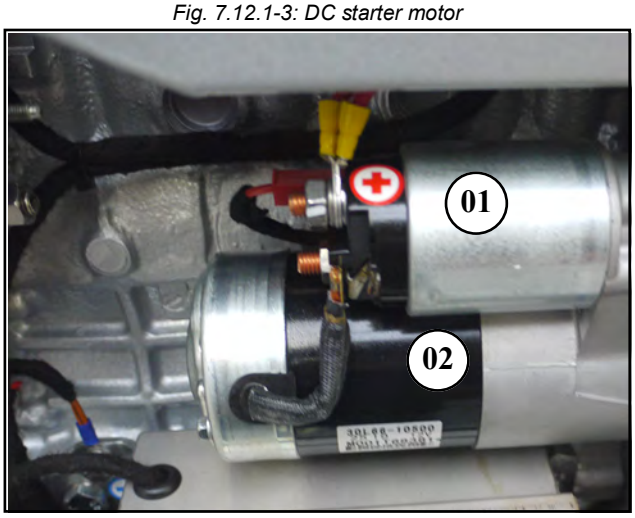
DC starter motor

All Panda generators are equipped with an independent DC starter motor.

1. Solenoid switch for starter motor

2. Starter motor

Fig. 7.12.1-3: DC starter motor



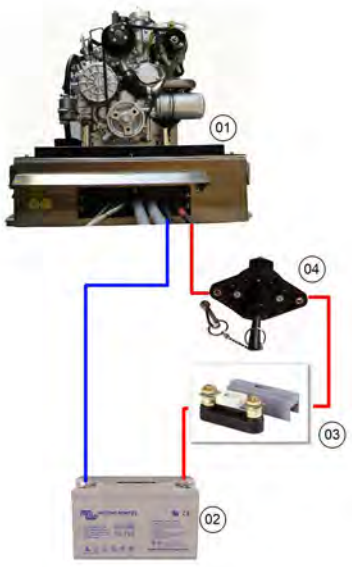
1. Generator

2. Battery block

3. Fuse

4. Battery main switch

Fig. 7.12.1-4: Connection starter battery 12 V - scheme



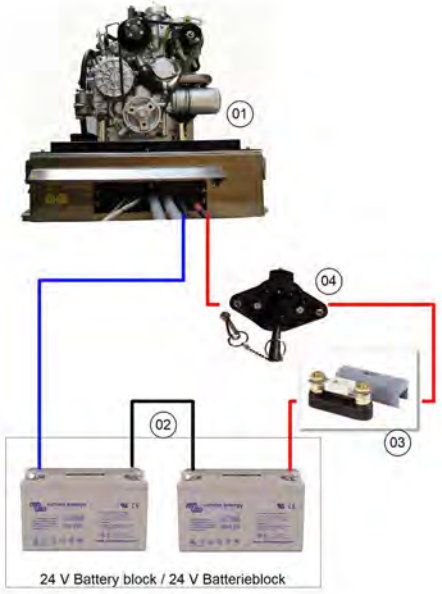
1. Generator

2. Battery block

3. Fuse

4. Battery main switch

Fig. 7.12.1-5: Connection starter battery 24 V - scheme



7.13 Connection box – Generator fpControl – CB-G

The fpControl CB-G is the external interface of the generator equipped with a xControl System.

The panel and the fuel pump are connected at this interface. It is optionally possible to connect emergency stop, auto start, load contactor and boost.

Fig. 7.13-1: CB-G

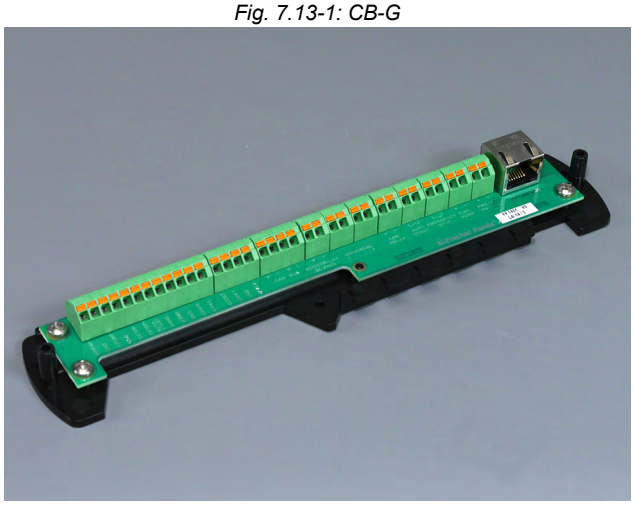
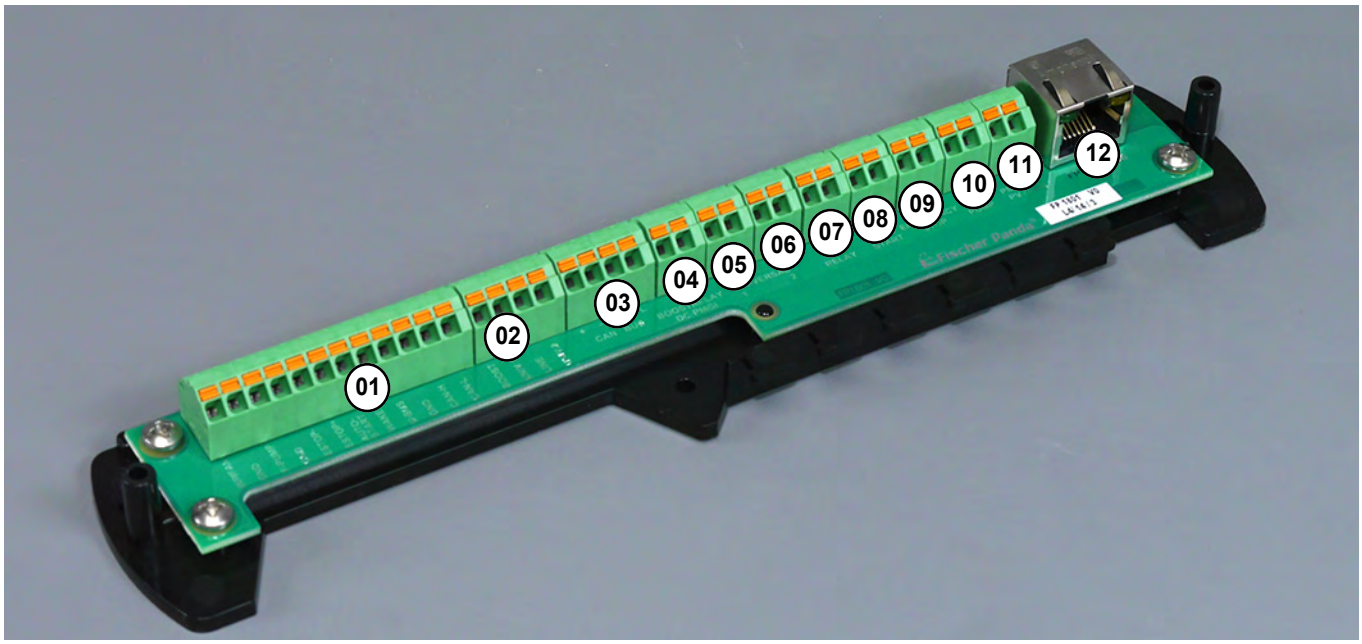


Fig. 7.13-2: CB-G



01. Terminal fpControl ECU
02. Terminal fpControl ECU
03. FP CAN-Bus for internal use
04. Terminal boost relay
05. Terminal universal out 1 (5 A)
06. Terminal universal out 2 (1 A)
07. Terminal line relay
08. Terminal automatic start
09. Terminal emergency stop
10. Terminal fuel pump (5 A)
11. Terminal optional DC-Out (PMS=Waterpump; PV=Fan)
12. Terminal FP CAN-Bus

7.13.1 fpControl ECU 12 pin

The fpControl ECU is the main module of the fpControl.

installation and modification are only allowed by Fischer Panda or authorized service points.

7.13.2 fpControl ECU 4 pin

The fpControl ECU is the main module of the fpControl.

installation and modification are only allowed by Fischer Panda or authorized service points.

7.13.3 FP CAN-Bus for internal use

The FP CAN-Bus terminal is for internal use only.

7.13.4 Boostrelay (optional)

The Boostrelay connect extra capacitors to the generator for a short time to compensate peak load.

7.13.5 Universal out 1

These terminal can have different set ups. (max. out 5 A)

7.13.6 Universal out 2

These terminal can have different set ups. (max out 1 A

7.13.7 Line relay (optional)

The line relay protect the consumers against undervoltage and overvoltage. At standard following parameters are set:

Warning: +/- 6% generator nominal voltage.

Relay off: +/- 10% generator nominal voltage.

7.13.8 Autostart (optional)

With the autostart the generator can be started by an external signal (f.e. SPS).

7.13.9 Emergency stop (optional)

With the emergency stop the generator will be stopped as soon as possible. All DC out will be disconnected (Line relay, fuel pump, optional DC out etc.).

If not used, the connection must be bridged.

7.13.10 Fuel pump

The fuel pump is controlled by the fpControl ECU. (max out 5 A)

7.13.11 Optional DC-OUT

The optional DC out is pre configurated. (max out 5 A)

At PMS generators for the external electrical water pump.

At vehicle generator for the fan control.

7.13.12 FP CAN-Bus RJ45

Connection for the external components of the fpControl (Controlpanel, Paralleling Device etc.). At the end a termination resistor must be set in.

7.14 Generator AC System Installation

Before the electrical system is installed, READ the SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS of this manual FIRST!

Be sure that all electrical installations (including all safety systems) comply with all required regulations of the regional authorities. This includes lightening conductor, personal protection switch etc.

Warning!: Electrical Voltage



7.14.1 3-Phase Generator

At 3-Phase Generators (400V System) an extra 3-phase unit ist installed. The 3-phase unit can be installed in the capsule, at the capsule or inside the AC-Box/cabinet.

in the 3 phse unit all datas of each phase are measured and sendt to the xControl control unit. In the display the datas for each phase are shown.

Fig. 7.14.1-1: 3-Phase unit at the generator



7.14.2 Electronic voltage control fpControl

The fpControl controls the generator voltage and motor speed. An actuator/servo on the injection pump can increasethe engine speed compared to the idle speed.

If the generator runs without load, the frequency should be approx. 48,5 - 49 Hz (50 Hz System) or 58,5 - 59 Hz (60 Hz System). The frequency (equates to the speed) can be increased by up to 8%. This ensures that the engine speed is increased when there is an extra load. The maximum speed is achieved when 80% load is reached.

The speed gauge is governed and limited by an adjusting screw, above and below. Adjustment of this screw may not occur without the expressive approval of the manufacturer.

All signals pass through the circuit board in the xControl box. The signal impulse for the Servo is passed to the electric motor.

7.14.3 Connection to the AC on-board power supply

7.14.3.1 Protective conductor

The generator is equipped with a PEN protective conductor system as standard. A Neutral and a PE line are seperate on the power out cable.

If a separate protective conductor is necessary (i. e. according to national safety regulations), the bridge circuit at the generator and the AC-Control box between neutral and generator housing has to be removed. Afterwards a separate protective conductor has to be installed and connected to all the system’s attached metallic housings.

It is recommended to provide a voltage indication (voltmeter) and also a power indication, if applicable, in the installation system. The voltmeter (and power indication, if applicable) has to be installed behind the selector switch so that the voltage for every possible voltage source may be indicated. A separate voltmeter for the generator itself, is therefore not required.

7.14.3.2 Electrical fuse

It is absolutely essential that the electrical system installation is inspected by a qualified electrical technician. The generator should have its own AC input electrical fuse. This fuse should be sized so that the rated current of the generator on each of the individual phases is not exceeded by more than 25%.

Data for gensets with power output greater than 30 kW on request!

The fuses must be of the slow type. A 3-way motor protection switch must be installed to protect the electrical motor.

7.14.3.3 Required cable crosssections

The following recommended electrical cable dimensions (cross sections) are the minimum required sizes for a safe installation (see section 10.3, “Cable cross section,” on page 116).

7.14.3.4 Disconnector - power source selector (three way cam switch)

A power source selector switch must be installed between the generator (or if applicable, AC-Control box) and the ship's electrical supply system. This switch must ensure that all AC consumers can be switched off at once. This switch should also be installed to keep the generator and shore (grid) power systems separate.

As disconnector a cam switch should be used. This switch should have three positions: "Shore power" - "OFF" - "Generator". If an (DC-AC) inverter is used, a fourth position will be required.

0 Off

I Generator

II Shore power connection

III Inverter

Example

Fig. 7.14.3-1: 3-way cam switch



The cam-type switch must have 2 poles, so that "MP" and "phase" can be switched off.

If a 3-phase current system is also installed with the option of supplying from either the generator or shore power, an additional switch must be installed to keep these systems separate.

An alternative to a manual rotating switch is an automatic power relay. When the generator is not running, the relay remains in the shore power position. As soon as the generator is running, the power relay switches automatically to the generator position.

It is necessary that the 3-phase AC and the single-AC have to be installed separately from each other.

7.15 Special recommendations

7.15.1 Instructions on prevention of galvanic corrosion

Galvanic corrosion

If several machines are connected by a common electrical potential (e.g. mass) and the system is also still in contact with other metal parts (e.g. the hull of a neighbour ship), always assume that the different components proceed different electrical voltage, which affect the entire system and the components. DC voltage causes an electric

current, if in the environment of these parts electrically leading liquids (electrolyte) are available. This is called „galvanic process“. The electrical charge of the negatively charged fields (anode) is led to the positively charged field (cathode). The negatively charged part (anode) „is sacrificed“ thereby, i. e. that the electrical particles at the surface of the material caus decomposition with this chemical process. Since aluminium is an electrically negatively charged metal, aluminium will play the role of the anode compared with most remaining metals. This applies in particular to copper, brass, and also steel and stainless steel etc. These metals are positively charged.

7.15.2 Instructions and measures on prevention of galvanic corrosion

Several measures must be considered when making the installation so that galvanic corrosion can be avoided as much as possible:

- Separation of the water column (between raw water and generator) after shutdown. This can either be a stop vlave turned by hand (Attention! The valve must be closed after each operation) or by the installation of an automatic ventilation valve. In this case the valve opens and closes automatically.
- Connecting all components (hull outlet, generator, heat exchanger etc.) to a common potential. For this all elements of the installation are connected by a cable (earthed).
- Strict separation of the generator from the 12 V on-board power supply, that means potential free installation of the 12 V system (generator installation und general on-board power supply).

Please find more details in the information sheet „galvanic corrosion (electrolysis)“ which you can order at Fischer Panda free of charge.

7.16 Isolation test

After installation, before bringing into service and handover of the generator to the customer, an isolation test has to be accomplished as follows:

ATTENTION!



1. Switch off all electrical load.
2. Start the generator.
3. Measure the AC-voltage with a voltmeter (adjust to Volt/AC) between:

   a) generator housing and AC-Control box

   b) generator housing and ground.

   The measured voltage must not exceed 50 mV (millivolt).
4. Once the safety systems have been installed, they must be checked. If a leakage current relay (RCD) has been installed, it also has to be tested in order to ensure that all contacts are connected properly. The individual phases have to be checked against each other, and between phase and ground. An additional 4th phase (L1') also needs to be checked at generators with DVS winding.
5. If the generator is protected by a ground connection, it has to be ensured that ALL electrical devices must also be connected to this „common“ ground (usually ground contacts are attached to the device's metallic housing).

The electrical system installation must also comply with the hook-up requirements of the shore current grid. Generally a leakage current relay (RCD) is sufficient for safe electrical operation; how ewer, this must be confirmed by the electrical safety standard in the region where the system is attached to a main land power grid. The release current of the relay (RCD) has to meet the installation circumstances.

7.17 Initial operation

After successful installation an initial operation has to be performed.

For this purpose the initial operation record has to be completely filled out by the installing expert. The filled record has to be handed out to the owner.

The owner has to be instructed regarding handling, servicing and risks of the generator. This applies to the service steps and risks mentioned in the manual as well as further risks which may arise from the specific installation and the connected components.

The original initial operation record has to be sent to Fischer Panda to receive the complete guarantee. Please make a copy for your own documentation.

Note:



8. Maintenance Instruction

8.1 Personal requirements

The maintenance described here can be carried out by the operator unless otherwise indicated.

Further maintenance work may only be carried out by specially trained specialist personnel or authorized repairers (Fischer Panda Service Points). This is especially true for work on the valve setting, diesel injection system and for engine repair.

The work described here can be taken as a guide. Since Fischer Panda does not know the exact installation and storage conditions, the work instructions and materials must be adapted by a local specialist. Damages caused by improper maintenance / repair are not covered by the warranty.

Attention!



8.1.1 Hazard notes for the maintenance

Follow the general safety instruction at the front of this manual.

Note!



Danger for life! - The generator can be equipped with a automatic start device. This means the generator can be started by an external signal. To avoid an unexpected starting of the generator, the starter battery must be disconnected before start working at the generator.

Warning! Automatic start



Working at a running generator can result in severe personal injury. Therefore before starting work at the generator:

Warning! Risk of injury



Make sure that the generator is stopped and the starter battery is disconnected to guarantee that the generator cannot be inadvertently started.

Do not run the generator with removed sound isolation cover

Improper installation/maintenance can result in severe personal injuries or material damage.

Warning! Risk of injury



- Always undertake installation/maintenance work when the generator is switched off.
- Ensure there is sufficient installation clearance before start working.
- Ensure tidiness and cleanliness at the workplace. Loose components and tools lying around or on top of each other are sources of accidents.
- Only perform installation work using commercially available tools and special tools. incorrect or damaged tools can result injuries.

Oil and fuel vapours can ignite on contact with ignition sources. Therefore:

- No open flames during work on the generator.
- Do not smoke.
- Remove oil and fuel residues from the generator and floor.

Warning! Danger of fire



Contact with engine oil, antifreeze and fuel can result in damage to health. Therefor:

- Avoid skin contact with engine oil, fuel and antifreeze.
- Remove oil and fuel splashes and antifreeze from the skin immediately.
- Do not inhale oil and fuel vapours.

Danger! Danger of poisoning



Danger for Life. Improper handling, operation, installation and maintenance can result in severe personal injury and/or material damage.

Electrical voltages above 60 volts are always dangerous to life). The rules of the respective regional authority must be adhered to. Only an electrician may carry out installation of the electrical connections for safety reasons.

Attention! Danger to Life - High voltage



Generator, oil and antifreeze can be hot during/after operation. Risk of severe burns.

Warning! Hot surface/material



During Installation/maintenance personal protective equipment is required to minimize the health hazards.

- Protective clothing
- safety boots
- protective gloves
- Ear defender
- safety glasses

Instruction! Personal protective equipment necessary.



Disconnect all load during the work at the generator to avoid damages at the load.

Attention! Disconnect all load



Batteries contains acid or alkalis.

Improper handling can result in battery explosion and leakage. Acid or alkalis can run out. An explosion of the battery is possible.

See the operation and safety instruction from your battery manufacturer.

Batteries contain corrosive acids and lyes.

Improper handling can cause the batteries to heat up and burst. Corrosive acid/lye may leak. Under unfavorable conditions, the battery may explode.

Warning!



Observe the instructions from your battery manufacturer.

The different liquid systems (Cooling System, Fuel system etc. may pressurised after operation. When the system is opened, the pressure can be relieved abruptly and expel hot gases and fluids. Risk of injury due to parts flying about, burn hazard due to liquids and gases.

Warning! System may be pressurised!



8.2 Environmental protection

Danger to the environment due to mishandling!

Significant environmental damage can occur, particularly for incorrect disposal, if environmentally hazardous operating materials are mishandled. Therefore:

- Always observe the instructions mentioned below.
- Take immediate action if environmentally hazardous materials reach the environment. Inform the responsible local authorities about the damage in the case of doubt.

The disposal must be performed by a specialist disposal company.

Environmental protection!



8.3 Maintenance interval

For the maintenance interval, please see the „General information for PMS generators“ which are attached to this manual.

At generator with dynamic operation hours (f.e. Generators with iControl2 system) the maintenance interval can may be extended.

With the dynamic operation hours the service interval can be raised up to 30 % (200 h max.). Make sure that the dynamic operation hours are not reset accidently between the service interval.

Note:



8.4 General maintenance instruction

8.4.1 Checks before each start

- Oil level
- Leaks in the Cooling system
- Visual check for any changes, leaks in the oil drain system, v-belt, cable connections, hose clips, air filter, fuel lines

Once a month

- Grease/oil the servo motor - Trapezoid thread-spindle

Maintenance intervals - see separate data sheet

8.4.2 Check of Hoses and rubber parts in the sound insulated capsule

Check all hoses and hose connections for good condition. The rubber hoses are very sensitive to environmental

influences. They wear out quickly in an environment of dry air, oil and fuel vapours, and high temperatures. The hoses must be checked regularly for elasticity. There are operating situations, when hoses must be renewed once a year.

Additionally to usual tasks of maintenance (oil level check, oil filter control etc.) further maintenance activities are to be accomplished for marine generators, such as control of the sacrificial anode (cooling water connection block) and the front seal cover at the generator.

8.5 Oil Change Intervals

The first oil change is to be accomplished after a period of operation from 35 to 50 hours. Afterwards the oil is to be changed after 150 hours. For this, the oil SAE30 for temperatures over 20°C and SAE20 for temperatures between 5°C and 20°C is to be used. At temperatures under 5°C oil of the viscosity SAE10W or 10W-30 is prescribed.

For filling quantity, see „Technical Data“ at page 107.

8.6 Checking oil-level

You require:

paper towels / cloth for the oil dipstick

The generator must be placed at level.

- with vehicular generators: Place the vehicle on a levelled surface.
- with PSC generators: Place the generator on a levelled surface.
- with marine generators: Measure the oil-level when the ship is not lop-sided.

Run the generator for about 10 minutes to ensure that the engine is warm. Wait for 3 minutes, so the oil can flow back into the oil pan.

Generator and coolant can be hot during and after operating.

Caution: Burn hazard!

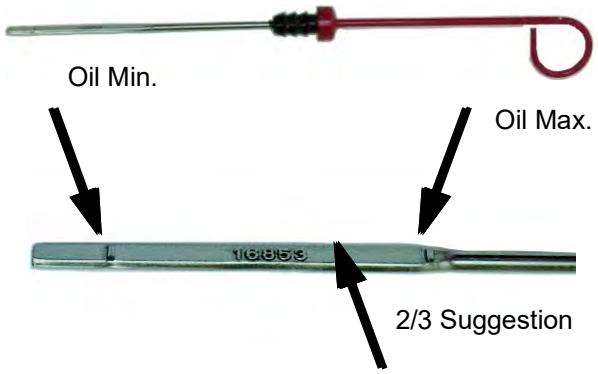


Wear personal protective equipment. (Gloves, protective goggles, protective clothing and safety shoes)

- Assure generator against accidental start.
- Open the generator casing.
- Pull the oil dipstick out of the check rail.
- Clean oil dipstick.
- Put the oil dipstick back into the check rail and wait for 10 seconds.
- Pull the oil dipstick out of the check rail and read off the oil-level at the lower end of the stick.

Oil dipstick

Fig. 8.6-1: Oil dipstick - Sample



The oil-level is to be checked by means of the oil dipstick.
The prescribed filling level must not cross the „Max“-mark.

We recommend an oil-level of 2/3.

Sample picture

Oil should be refilled, if the oil-level is under 1/3 between the minimum and the maximum mark.

Fischer Panda recommends an oil-level of 2/3 between the minimum and the maximum mark.

8.6.1 Refilling oil

You require:

Engine oil

1. Check oil-level as described under section 8.6, “Checking oil-level,” on page 84.
2. Oil dipstick is pulled out of the check rail.
3. Open the oil filler cap.
4. Fill in oil (approx. 1/2 litre) and wait for about 2 min. so this it can flow into the oil pan.
5. Wipe off the oil dipstick and put it into the check rail.
6. Pull the oil dipstick out of the check rail and check the oil-level. See section 8.6, “Checking oil-level,” on page 84.

If oil-level is still too low (under 2/3): repeat steps 4-6.

8.6.2 After the oil level check and refilling the oil

- Put the oil dipstick back into the check rail.
- Close the oil filling cap.
- Remove potential oil stains and splashes from the generator and surroundings.
- Close the generator casing.
- Remove lock against accidental generator start.

8.7 Replacement of engine oil and engine oil filter

You require:

- Engine oil. See attachment.

- New oil filter

- Sealing for oil drain screw

- Personal protective gear

- Container to collect used oil (heat resistant and of sufficient size)

- Open-ended wrench for oil drain screw

- Paper towels and cloth

- Oil filter wrench

- Oil resistant mat, so prevent used oil from getting into underground water

The generator must be placed at level.

- with vehicular generators: Place the vehicle on a levelled surface.
- with PSC generators: Place the generator on a levelled surface.
- with marine generators: Change the oil when the ship is not lop-sided.

Run the generator for about 10 minutes to ensure that the engine is warm.

Wait for 3 minutes, so the oil can flow back into the oil pan.

Generator and coolant can be hot during and after operating.

Caution: Burn hazard!



Wear personal protective equipment. (Gloves, protective goggles, protective clothing and safety shoes)

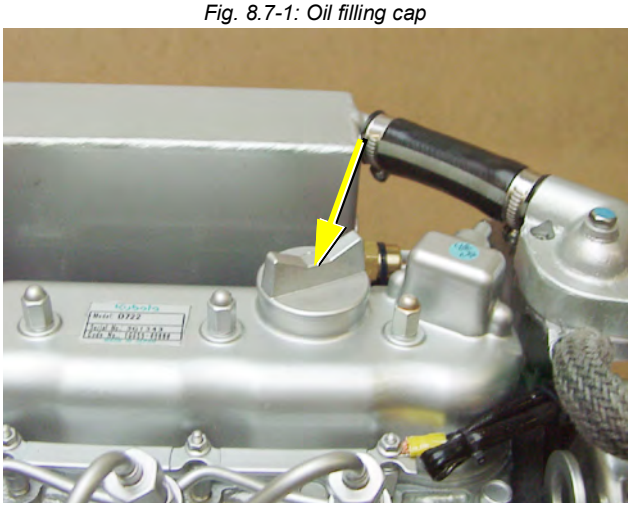
1. Prepare generator.
   - Assure generator against accidental start.
   - Open the generator casing.
   - with generators that have an external oil drain hose: Release the oil drain hose from the mounting.
   - with generators that have an internal oil drain hose: Open the lead-through for the oil drain hose (left turn of the sealing). Pull out the sealing with the oil drain hose.

   Place an oil resistant mat under the oil drain hose area and prepare the container.

2. Loosen oil filling cap

   Unscrew the oil filling cap. This is necessary, because otherwise a vacuum will form and the oil can not completely drain off.
   Sample picture

Fig. 8.7-1: Oil filling cap



3. Open oil drain screw.

   Unscrew the oil drain screw by means of the open-ended wrench from the oil drain hose (rotating direction left). Use a second open-ended wrench to lock. Make sure to do this over the container.
   Use spanner size 17 mm.



Fig. 8.7-2: Oil drain hose



4. Discharge used oil.

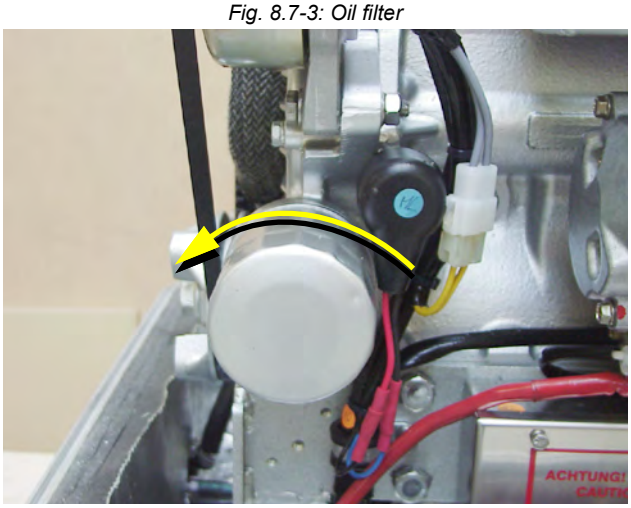
   Let the entire amount of oil drain out of the engine. This can take several minutes.

5. Remove used oil filter / clean oil screen

   Release the oil filter by turning the filter wrench counterclockwise. The filter might be full of oil. Make sure to not spill anything and avoid skin contact.
   Sample picture



Fig. 8.7-3: Oil filter



6. Preparing a new filter

   Clean the engines' filter holder brush a thin oil layer on the sealing of the new filter.

Fig. 8.7-4: Oil screen sealing ring



7. Mounting the new filter

   Carefully screw in the new filter by hand. It must not be tightened too much. Screw in the oil drain screw again and tighten is with the wrench. Use a new sealing for the oil drain screw.

8. Fill in oil. (oil fill capacity: see attachment)

   Fill the engine oil into the engine via feed hopper. Check oil-level after every 2 litres with the oil dipstick.

9. Check proper filling level. See section 8.6, "Checking oil-level," on page 84.

   When the proper filling level is reached, screw in the oil cap again. Run the engine for 10 minutes and then turn it off. Check the oil-level once more after several minutes with the oil dipstick. If it is too low, refill some oil.

10. Clean up

    Wipe off all oil splashes from the generator and make sure that the drain screw has no leak.

8.7.1 After the oil change

- Put the oil dipstick back into the check rail.
- Close the oil filling cap.
- Remove potential oil stains and splashes from the generator and surroundings.
- Close the generator casing.
- Remove lock against accidental generator start.
- Duly dispose of used oil and filter.

  Used oil is very toxic and must not be disposed with domestic waste. It is prohibited to dispose used oil with waste water! Make sure that used oil is disposed properly (e.g.: where oil is bought or at collection stations).

8.8 Verifying the starter battery and (if necessary) the battery bank

Check the condition of the battery. Proceed here as prescribed by the battery manufacturer.

8.9 Checking the water separator in the fuel supply

The pre-filter S1 with water separator has a cock underneath, by which means the water can be drained.

This water sinks to the bottom, due to the difference in the densities of water and fuel. Water is heavier than the diesel

Sample picture

Fig. 8.9-1: FP Pre-filter S1 with water separator



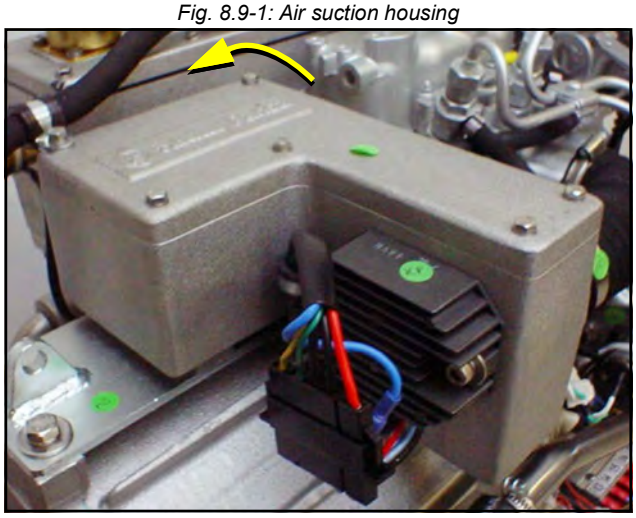
8.9.1 Replace the air filter mat

1. Open the air suction housing by loosen the six screws on the housing cover.

   Use spanner size 8 mm.

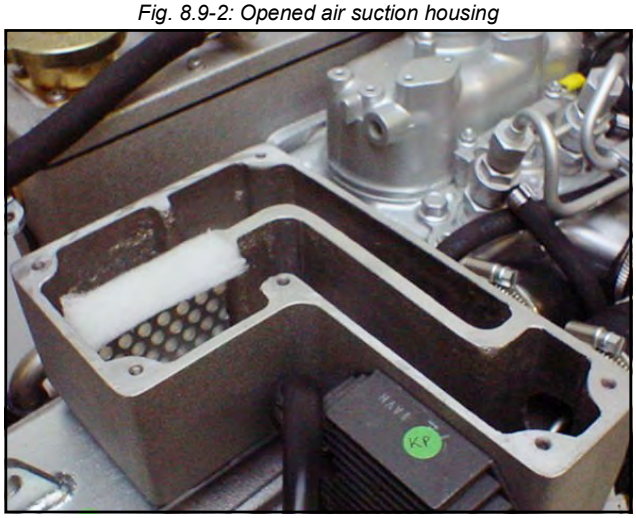


Fig. 8.9-1: Air suction housing



2. Change the air filter mat.
3. Close the suction air housing.

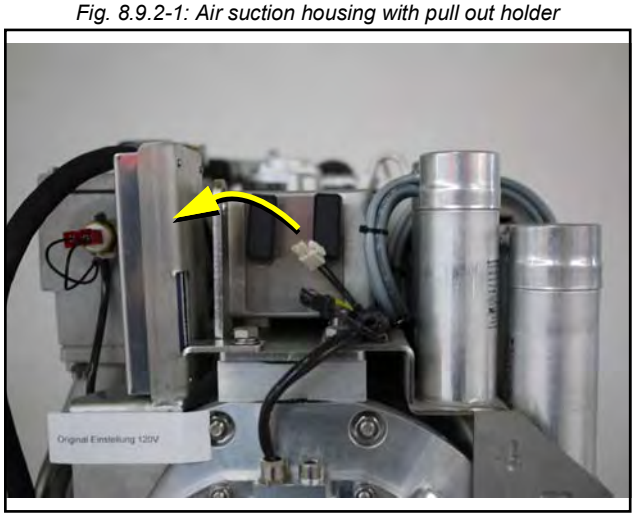
Fig. 8.9-2: Opened air suction housing



8.9.2 Alternative replacement of the air filter mat with pull out holder

1. Air filter housing with pull out holder.

Fig. 8.9.2-1: Air suction housing with pull out holder



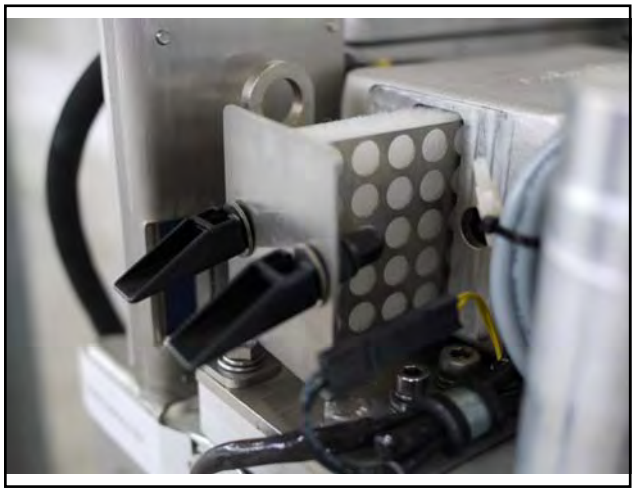
2. Tip the two fasteners 90°.

Fig. 8.9.2-2: Air suction housing with pull out holder



3. Pull the filter mat holder out.

Fig. 8.9.2-3: Air suction housing with pull out holder



4. Replace the air filter mat.
5. Re-assembly in reversed order.

Fig. 8.9.2-4: Air suction housing with pull out holder

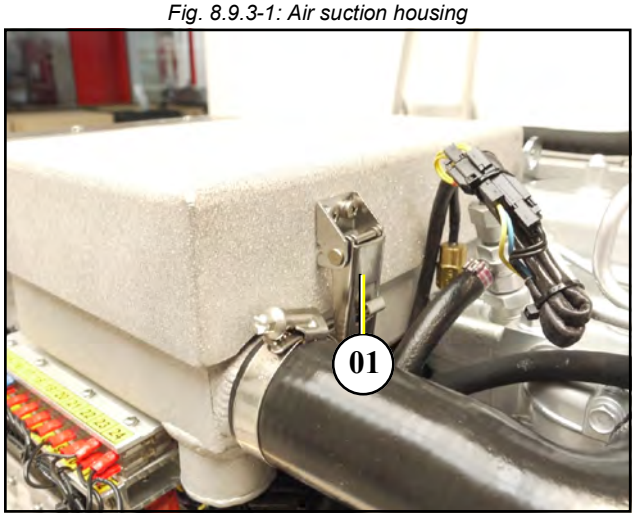


8.9.3 Alternative replacement of the air filter at housing with snap fasteners

1. Open the combustion air housing by loosening the closure on the right side of the housing.

   01. Closure

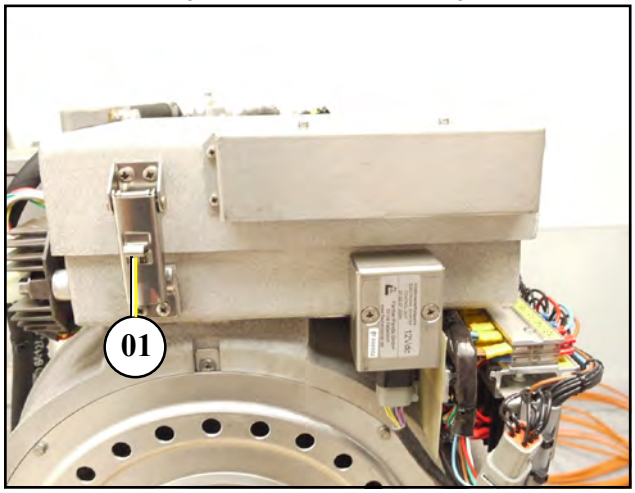
Fig. 8.9.3-1: Air suction housing



2. Open the combustion air housing by loosening the closure on the left side of the housing.

   01. Closure

Fig. 8.9.3-2: Air suction housing

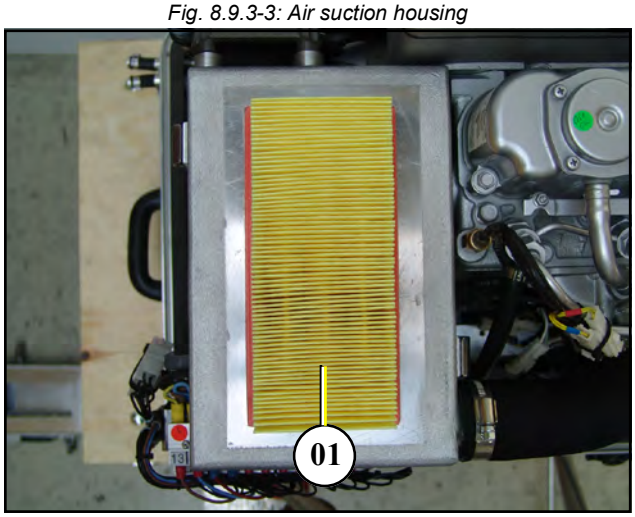


3. Open the air housing by pulling the cover.
4. Lift out the air filter element of the cover of the air filter housing.

   01. Air filter
5. Replace cover in reverse procedure.

Sample picture

Fig. 8.9.3-3: Air suction housing



8.9.4 Ventilation of the coolant circuit / freshwater

Special notes for the ventilation of the cooling system

If the cooling water is drained, or if other air has entered the cooling system, it is necessary to ventilate the cooling system.

This ventilating procedure must be repeated several times:

The generator must be switched off before opening the ventilating points!

Pay attention that the external coolant expansion tank is connected with the generator by the intended connection point.

Further it should be guaranteed that the expansion tank is attached in sufficient height (200 m) over the level of the generator highest point.

Attention



Expansion tank

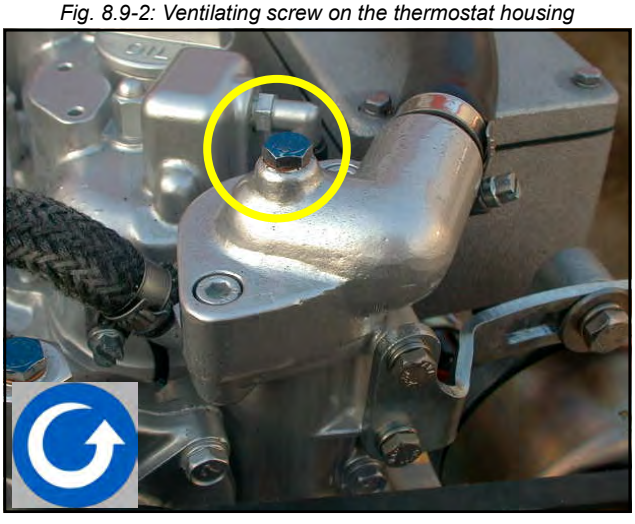
Fig. 8.9-1: Expansion tank



6. Open the ventilating screw on the thermostat housing
   Use spanner size 10 mm.



Fig. 8.9-2: Ventilating screw on the thermostat housing



7. Pour cooling water into the external expansion tank
8. If the cooling water level no longer drops (the cooling water level in cold waters must cover the tin in the exhaust elbow), close the filler cover and the cooling water screws and then start the generator.
9. Run the generator for approx. 60 Seconds, then switch off
10. Refill cooling water via the expansion tank.
11. The expansion tank is connected to the generator by two hoses.

The external expansion tank should be filled to a max 20 % in a cold state. It is very important that a larger expansion area is maintained above the cooling water level.

12. Repeat this procedure 1 - 5 times.

If there is no change to the state of the cooling water level, the generator is re-started for 5 minutes. Thereafter the de-aeration must be repeated two to three times.

8.9.5 V-belt replacement for the internal cooling water pump

The V-belt wears in a short time due to high ambient temperature within the closed capsule (approx. 85 °C). The air in the generator capsule is not only warm but also very dry. Therefore it is possible, that the „softener“ in the rubber composers wear after a very short time of operation.

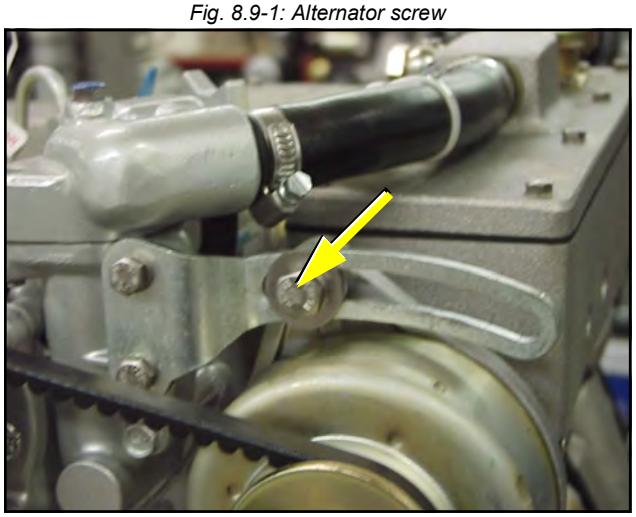
Therefore, the V-belt must be checked in short time distances. It may be possible, that the V-belt must be changed after a few weeks. Therefore the V-belt must be checked every 150 hours. The v-belt must be seen as a wearing part. Therefore it is necessary to have enough spare V-belts on board. We therefore recommend to have the Fischer Panda Service Kit on board.

1. Loose the screw on the upper alternator mounting.



Sample picture

Fig. 8.9-1: Alternator screw

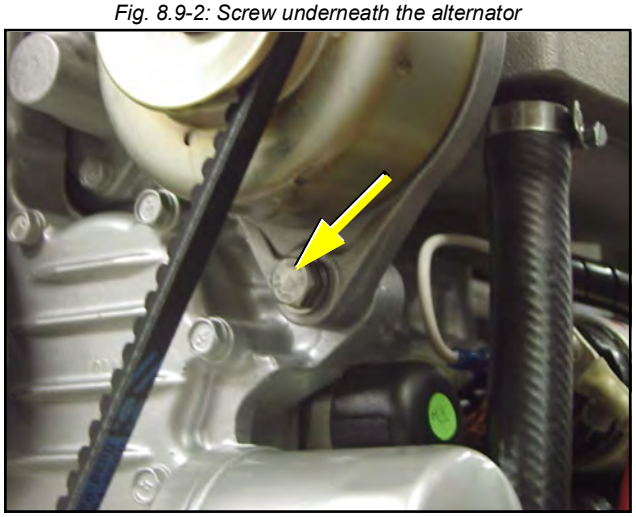


2. Loose the screw underneath the alternator.



Sample picture

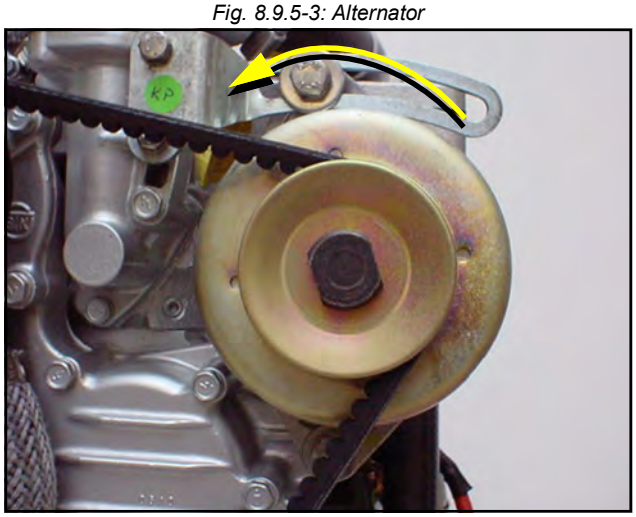
Fig. 8.9-2: Screw underneath the alternator



3. The alternator must be pressed in the direction of the thermostat housing.
4. Exchange the V-belt.

Sample Picture

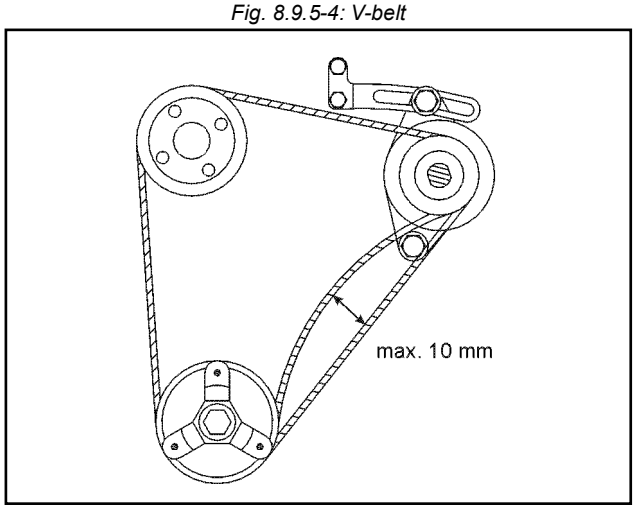
Fig. 8.9.5-3: Alternator



5. Afterwards, the V-belt must be tightened again.
6. The V-belt must be tightened in such a way, that it is possible to press it about approx. 10 mm.
7. Tighten the screws above and underneath the alternator.

Sample picture

Fig. 8.9.5-4: V-belt



8.10 The raw water circuit

8.10.1 Clean raw water filter

The raw water filter should be released regularly from arrears. In each case the water cock must be closed before. It is mostly sufficient to beat the filter punnet.

If water should seep through the cover of the raw water filter, this may be sealed in no case with adhesive or sealant. Rather must be searched for the cause for the leakage. In the simplest case the sealing ring between caps and filter holders must be exchanged.

Fig. 8.10.1-1: Raw water filter



8.11 Causes with frequent impeller waste

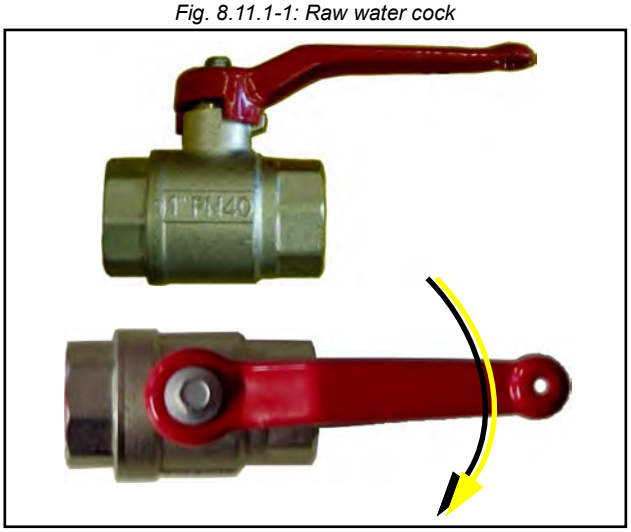
The impeller of the cooling water pump must be regarded as wearing part. The life span of the impeller can be extremely different and exclusively depends on the operating conditions. The cooling water pumps of the PANDA generators are laid out in such a way that the number of revolutions of the pump lies low compared with other gensets. This is for the life span of the pump a positive effect. Unfavourable affects the life span of the impeller, if the cooling water sucking in way is relatively long or the supply is handicapped, so that the cooling water sucking in range develops a negative pressure. This can reduce first of all the power of the cooling water pump extremely that the wings of the impeller are exposed to very strong loads. This can shorten the life span extremely. Further the operation of the impeller pump loaded in waters with a high portion of suspended matters. The use of the impeller pump is particularly critical in coral water bodies. Cases are well-known, which a impeller pump had so strongly run after 100 hours already that the lip seal on the wave was ground in. In these cases sharp crystal parts of the coral sand assess in the rubber seal and affect like an abrasive the high-grade steel shank of the impeller pump. If the generator were mounted over the water level it is particularly unfavourable for the impeller pump. After the first start some seconds will pass by, until the impeller can suck in cooling water. This short unlubricated operation time damages the impeller. The increased wear can lead after short time to the loss. (see special notes: "Effects on the impeller pump, if the generator is mounted over the waterline")

8.11.1 Replacement of the impeller

Close the raw water stop cock.

Representative picture

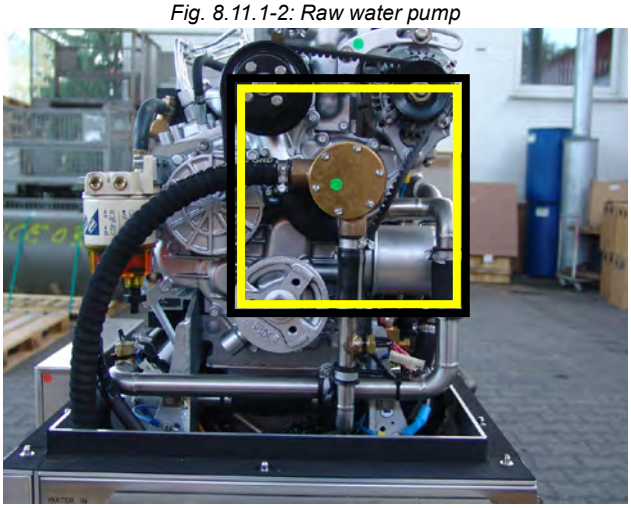
Fig. 8.11.1-1: Raw water cock



Raw water pump on the front side of the genset.

Representative picture

Fig. 8.11.1-2: Raw water pump

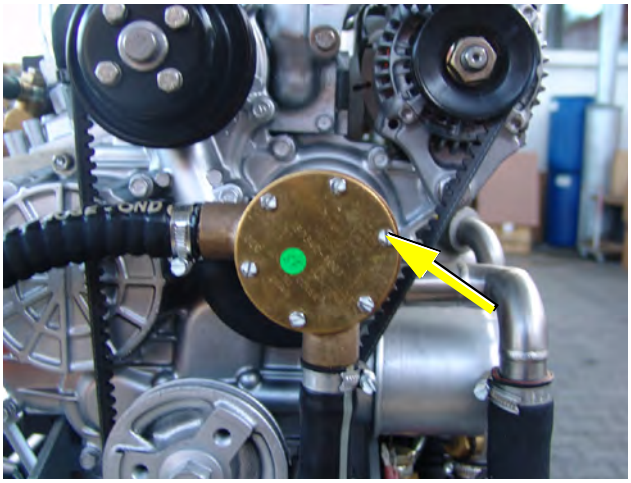


Remove the cover of the raw water pump by loosen the screws from the housing.



Representative picture

Fig. 8.11.1-3: Cover raw water pump



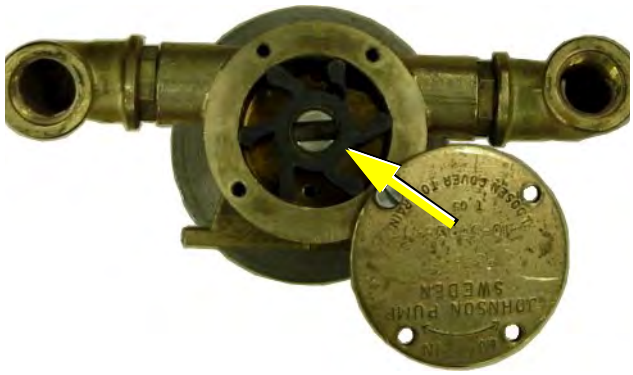
Pull to the impeller with a multigrip pliers of the shaft.



Mark the impeller, to make sure that these is used in the correct position at re-installation.

Representative picture

Fig. 8.11.1-4: Impeller pump



Check to the impeller for damage and replace it if necessary.

Before the reinsertion into the housing the impeller should have been lubricated with glycerin or with a non-mineral oil based lubricant e.g. silicone spray.

The impeller is attached to the pump shaft (if the old impeller is used, pay attention to the before attached marking).

Representative picture

Fig. 8.11.1-5: Impeller

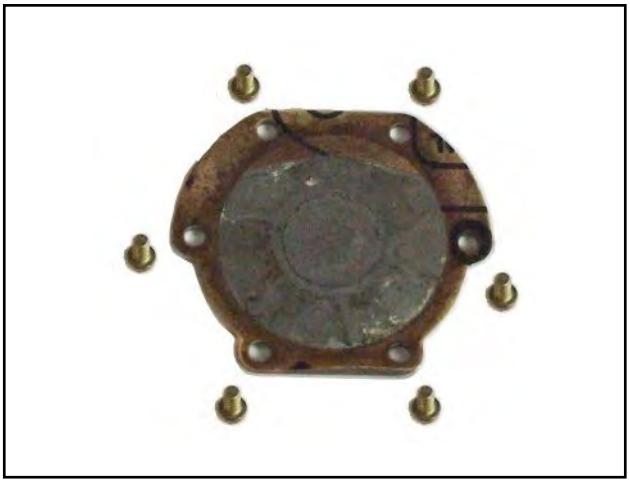


Fastening the cover and use a new seal.



Representative picture

Fig. 8.11.1-6: Gasket



9. Generator Faults

9.1 Personal requirements

The work described here, unless otherwise indicated, are performed by the operator.

More repair work may be performed only by specially trained personnel or by authorized repair shops (Fischer Panda service points). This is especially for working on the valve timing, fuel injection system and the engine repair.

9.2 Hazard notes for the troubleshooting

Follow the general safety instruction at the front of this manual.

Notice!



Danger for life! - The generator can be equipped with an automatic start device. This means the generator can be started by an external signal. To avoid an unexpected starting of the generator, the starter battery must be disconnected before start working at the generator.

Warning! Automatic start



Working at a running generator can result in severe personal injury. Therefore before starting work at the generator:

Warning! Risk of injury



Make sure that the generator is stopped and the starter battery is disconnected to guarantee that the generator cannot be inadvertently started.

Do not run the generator with removed sound isolation cover.

Improper installation/maintenance can result in severe personal injuries or material damage.

Warning! Risk of injury



- Always undertake installation/maintenance work when the generator is switched off.
- Ensure there is sufficient installation clearance before start working.
- Ensure tidiness and cleanliness at the workplace. Loose components and tools lying around or on top of each other are sources of accidents.
- Only perform installation work using commercially available tools and special tools. incorrect or damaged tools can result injuries.

Oil and fuel vapours can ignite on contact with ignition sources. Therefore:

Warning! Danger of fire



- No open flames during work on the generator.
- Do not smoke.
- Remove oil and fuel residues from the generator and floor.

Contact with engine oil, antifreeze and fuel can result in damage to health. Therefore:

- Avoid skin contact with engine oil, fuel and antifreeze.
- Remove oil and fuel splashes and antifreeze from the skin immediately.
- Do not inhale oil and fuel vapours.

Danger! Danger of poisoning



Danger for Life. Improper handling, operation, installation and maintenance can result in severe personal injury and/or material damage.

Electrical voltages above 48 volts (battery chargers greater than 36 volts) are always dangerous to life). The rules of the respective regional authority must be adhered to. Only an electrician may carry out installation of the electrical connections for safety reasons.

Attention! Danger to Life - High voltage



Generator, oil and antifreeze can be hot during/after operation. Risk of severe burns.

Warning! Hot surface/material



During Installation/maintenance personal protective equipment is required to minimize the health hazards.

- Protective clothing
- safety boots
- protective gloves
- Ear defender
- safety glasses

Instruction! Personal protective equipment necessary.



Disconnect all load during the work at the generator to avoid damages at the load.

Attention! Disconnect all load



9.3 Tools and measuring instruments

In order to be able to manage disturbances while driving, the following tools and measuring instruments should belong to the equipment kept on board:

- Multimeter for voltage (AC), frequency and resistance
- Measuring instrument for inductance
- Measuring instrument for capacity
- Current absorbing clamps
- Thermometer (ideal is a infra-red thermometer)
- Pressure device (pincer) for coolant circuit

9.4 Troubleshooting table

9.4.1 Generator output voltage too low

For 50 Hz versions: less than 200 V

Fig. 9.4.1-1: Generator output voltage too low

Cause	Solution
Generator is overloaded.	Reduce the electrical load (switch off load)
Motor is not reaching the rated rpm.	Refer to „motor faults“ section.
Defective capacitor(s).	Check capacitors and replace if necessary.

9.4.2 Generator voltage too high (more than 240 V - 50 Hz)

Fig. 9.4.2-1: Generator voltage too high (more than 240 V - 50 Hz)

Cause	Solution
Over-energizing due to wrong capacitors.	Check capacitors type and replace if necessary.

9.4.3 Generator voltage fluctuates

Fig. 9.4.3-1: Generator voltage fluctuates

Cause	Solution
1. Disturbances on the electrical system/user side. 2. Motor disturbances.	1. Check if electrical load is fluctuating. 2. Refer to section: „Motor runs irregular“.

9.4.4 Generator not able to start electric motor

*Fig. 9.4.4-1: **Generator not able to start electric motor***

Cause	Solution
If the generator is unable to supply enough power to start an electric motor 1-phase, it is usually because the motor draws too much current during starting process.	Check the motor's current draw required for starting (switch to 3-phase, if possible). This could be remedied by providing stronger capacitors or installing an optional „Easy Start Booster Set“ (see Appendix). Enquire at your nearest Panda dealer or directly at the manufacturer.

9.4.5 Diesel motor fails to start

Fig. 9.4.5-1: Diesel motor fails to start

Cause	Solution
Starter battery switched „OFF“.	Check position of battery switch and switch „ON“ (if installed).
Starter battery voltage insufficient (battery too weak).	Inspect battery terminals and cables for a good electrical connection (Inspect against corrosion, tattered wires, etc.).
Starting current disrupted.	During the normal starting process, the battery voltage drops to 11V with a fully charged battery. If the voltage does not drop during starting, the electrical connection is faulty. If the battery voltage drops lower than 11V, then the battery has been discharged.

9.4.6 Starter is turning motor, but fails to start

Fig. 9.4.6-1: Starter is turning motor, but fails to start

Cause	Solution
Fuel inlet solenoid valve not opening.	Check wire connections and circuitry to solenoid valve. (ref. DC wiring diagram: Relay K2, Fuse)
Fuel pump not working.	Check fuel-filter and pump: clean if necessary.
Lack of fuel.	Check fuel supply.
Glow-plugs not working correctly.	Check glow plugs and heating time.
Too much air in fuel lines.	Test fuel system for leakage. Bleed air from fuel system (refer to section „Bleeding Air from Fuel System“).
Fuel-filter blocked.	Replace fuel filter.

9.4.7 Motor does not achieve enough speed during starting process

Fig. 9.4.7-1: Motor does not achieve enough speed during starting process

Cause	Solution
Starter battery voltage insufficient.	Check battery.
Damaged bearing(s) piston (seized).	Repairs need to be carried out by engine manufacturer service, or Fischer Panda representative.
Cooling water in combustion chamber.	1. Turn generator „OFF“ at control panel. 2. Remove the glow plug 3. Rotate the motor by hand carefully. 4. Check if there is water in the oil and change both oil and filter if necessary. 5. Determine cause for excess water in the combustion chamber. The excess water can be caused by a defective air vent in the cooling water system, which should be checked and cleaned, or replaced if faulty.

9.4.8 Motor runs unsteady

Fig. 9.4.8-1: Motor runs unsteady

Cause	Solution
Disruption in the area of the injection systems’ automatic advance.	Repair / Check the automatic advance via the motor service.
Air in the fuel system.	Ventilate the fuel system.

9.4.9 Motor speed drops

Fig. 9.4.9-1: Motor speed drops

Cause	Solution
Lack of fuel	Check fuel supply system: - fuel filter, renew if necessary - check fuel pump - check fuel lines (bleed if necessary)
Lack of intake air.	Check air intake paths. Check and clean air filter (and intake muffler if installed).
Generator overloaded by too many load.	Reduce the electrical load (switch off load).
Generator overloaded by over-energizing.	Check that the proper capacitor type is installed and that they are connected correctly.
Defective generator (windings, bearings, or other).	Generator must be sent to manufacturer for repair of damaged bearings or winding.
Damaged engine.	Repair of bearing damage, etc., by engine manufacturer service, or Fischer Panda representative.

9.4.10 Motor runs in off position

Fig. 9.4.10-1: Motor runs in off position

Cause	Solution
Fuel inlet solenoid valve or throttle shut solenoid is not switching off.	Check wire connections to solenoid. Check valve functions as in the „Fuel Solenoid Valve“ or in the throttle shut off solenoid sections. Replace if necessary.

9.4.11 Motor stops by itself

Fig. 9.4.11-1: Motor stops by itself

Cause	Solution
Lack of fuel.	Check fuel supply system.
Excess heat in cooling system (thermo switch tripped)-lack of cooling water. Is indicated on the remote control panel.	Check cooling water system flow: water pump, inlet water filter, extra heat exchanger coolant flow.
Lack of oil pressure sensor tripped). Is indicated on the remote control panel.	Check oil-level and if necessary top up. Check motor's oil-pressure and have repaired by engine manufacturer service, or Fischer Panda representative.

9.4.12 Sooty, black exhaust

Fig. 9.4.12-1: Sooty, black exhaust

Cause	Solution
Generator is overloaded.	Check electrical load and switch off unnecessary load.
Insufficient intake air.	Check intake air filter; clean if necessary.
Fuel injector faulty.	Replace injector.
Valve clearance incorrect.	Readjust valve clearance to correct value (refer to Farymann-manual).
Poor fuel quality.	Use better quality diesel (recommended: 2-D Diesel).
Poor combustion.	Incorrect AFR (air/fuel ratio) due to motor timing adjustment. Engine maintainance by engine manufacturer service, or Fischer Panda representative.

9.4.13 Generator must be shut off immediately if:

Fig. 9.4.13-1: Generator must be shut off immediately if:

Cause	Solution
- motor rpm suddenly rises or drops - unusual noise comes from genset - exhaust colour suddenly becomes dark - leakage in the cooling water system.	Refer to respective section of manual and if necessary, have repaired by engine manufacturer service, or Fischer Panda representative.

9.5 Overloading the generator

Please ensure that the generator is not overloaded. This must be considered, especially with regards to multi power generators. In this case the extra load including the electrical performance can be considerably greater than the drive performance of the motor, which can eventually lead to a damaged motor.

The full nominal performance of the generator is fore-mostly for short term use. It is, however, required to start electric motors with high starting current or achieve special starting procedures at peak loads. 80% nominal load is ideal for a long motor life. (Continual use means uninterrupted use of the generator for many hours). This should be taken into consideration when connecting devices. This ensures extended motor life.

It is no problem for the motor to be run occasionally for 2 - 3 hours at full load. The complete conception of Panda Generator ensures that even during extreme conditions, an overheating of the motor will not occur. Accumulation of soot will occur if run for long periods at full load.

Effects of Short Circulating and Overloading on the Generator

The generator cannot be damaged by short-circuit or overloading. Short-circuit and overloading suppress the magnetic excitation of the generator, thus, no current is generated and the voltage will collapse. This condition is immediately offset, once the short circuit has been eliminated and/or the electrical overload removed.

Overloading the Generator with Electric Motors

With the operation of electric motors it must be considered that these take up a multiple of their rated output as starting current (six to tenfold).

If the power of the generator for the engine is not sufficient, the voltage in the generator breaks down after switching on the engine. For special approach problems the manufacturer can give recommendations regarding the accomplishment of the situation (e.g. amplified condensers, gradual start switch or extra developed starting unit for electric motors).

The system efficiency can be improved up to 50% and the starting current can be improved up to 100% by a professional adjustment of the engines. If the inductive load (electrical motors etc.) lies over 20% of the generator rated output compensation is appropriate.

9.5.1 Monitoring the Generator Voltage

See “Safety Instructions - Safety First!” on Page 17. **ATTENTION!**



The voltage range of the power stations normally lies between 200 and 240 V (100 - 130 V in the 60 Hz version). In some countries even substantially larger tension deviations are being called „normally“. The Fischer Panda generators are aligned that they keep these default values during normal load.

With high load or overload it can occur that the voltage drops on 190 V (95 V in the 60 Hz version) and partly still more deeply. That can become critical for certain devices (e.g. for electric motors, cooling compressors and possibly for electronic devices). It must be paid attention that the voltage for such consumers are sufficient. This can be supervised by a voltmeter.

The voltmeter should be always installed behind the change over switch generator/land power, so that each voltage source is shown. No further voltmeter is provided for the generator itself.

If additional consumers are switched on, the voltage must be controlled in each case at the voltmeter. Sensitive devices must be switched off so long, until the voltage exceed the critical parameter.

Under certain circumstances the generator provides over voltage. This arises if the number of revolutions of the generator is increased. Changing the number of revolutions may be made only with a tachometer and/or a voltmeter.

If sensitive and/or valuable devices are used, which are to be protected against this risk, an automatic over voltage protection must be mounted (voltage control with disconnection).

9.5.2 Automatic voltage monitoring and auto-shut down

If air conditioning units (compressors) or other such valuable equipment is installed on-board, it is recommend that an automatic voltage monitoring unit be installed to protect this equipment from possible sharp voltage drops. The voltage monitoring system shuts down the entire system (and therefore all users) by means of a circuit breaker relay as soon as the voltage falls below a set value (the monitor will also shut down the on-board grid automatically when the generator is stopped). Such a relay with contactor can be obtained from the installation or as a complete unit from your Fischer Panda dealer.

9.6 Generator-Output Voltage is too low

If the AC generated is too low, then the consumers should be disconnected, one after the other, in order to reduce the load on the generator. Generally the problem is then solved. The frequency should be checked, if the output voltage is correct after the consumers have been disconnected. Should this be above the prescribed generator idling speed, it can be assumed that one or several capacitors are defective.

9.7 Generator provides no voltage

9.7.1 Rotor Magnetism Loss and „Re-magnetising“

See “Safety Instructions - Safety First!” on Page 17.

ATTENTION!



In the case of asynchronous generators, the generator cannot independently increase voltage after standing still, or, if it is switched off under full load. This is because the rotor has lost its remaining magnetism.

This remaining magnetism can be restored by Fischer Panda or service partner.

9.8 Engine Starting Problems

9.8.1 Lifting solenoid for motor stop - optional

There are two different versions of lifting solenoids:

A. Energized to stop

The lifting solenoid is furnished with voltage and pulled by pushing the „OFF“-button on the remote control panel. By doing that, the injection pump is set on zero lift and the generator stops.

B. Energized to run

This version is equipped with two solenoids, an operation- and a holding solenoid. After applying voltage, the operation solenoid pulls the adjusting lever of the injection pump, which gives way to the fuel. After reaching its end position, the operation magnet is switched off and the holding solenoid keeps that position as long as the generator is operating.

The „START“-button should not be pressed any longer than 5 sec. during the starting process, or the lifting solenoid draws too much current over the starter motor. Otherwise the lifting solenoid needs to be disconnected.

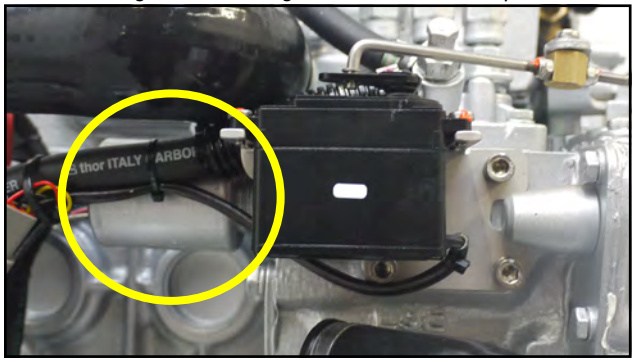
ATTENTION!



Lifting solenoid for motor stop

Sample picture

Fig. 9.8.1-1: Lifting solenoid for motor stop



Damage to starter motor

The starter is fitted with a free wheel or axial rotating spring cog, which prevents the starter being driven externally by means of the motor. The free wheel will be heavily worn, if the starter still operates, thereby causing damage to the springs, roller bearings or cog teeth. This could lead to complete destruction of the starter.

It is important that every person who operates the generator is informed of this situation. This is practically the only handling error that can be made on board that can lead to fatal consequences for both generator and operator.

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10. Tables

10.1 Technical data

For the technical data of the engine, see engine manufacturer manual.

10.2 Fuel

Use a clean Diesel fuel oil according to DIN590:1999 or better. For Generators with common rail or particle filter use DIN590:2009 or better.

Do not use alternative fuel, because its quality is unknown or it may be inferior in quality. Kerosene, which is very low in cetane rating, adversely effects the engine.

10.3 Engine oil

10.3.1 Engine oil classification

The quality of an engine oil is specified by the API standard („American Petroleum Institutes“).

The API designation is to be found on each engine oil bundle. The first letter is always a C.

See technical data for the specificated engine oil **Notice!**



Fig. 10.3.1-1: Engine oil type.

Engine oil type	
over 25 °C	SAE10W-40; SAE 15W-40;SAE 20W-50
0 °C to 25 °C	SAE10W-40
below 0 °C	SAE10W-40;SAE 5W-40

10.4 Coolant specification

Use a mixture of water and antifreeze. The antifreeze needs to be suitable for aluminium. The antifreeze concentration must be regularly checked in the interests of safety.

Fischer Panda recommend to use the product: GLYSANTIN PROTECT PLUS/G 48

Engine coolant automotive industry Product description	
Product name	GLYSANTIN ® PROTECT PLUS / G48
Chemical nature	Monoethylenglycol with inhibitors
Physical form	Liquid

Chemical and physical properties		
Reserve alkalinity of 10ml	ASTM D 1121	13 – 15 ml HCl 01 mol/l
Density, 20 °C	DIN 51 757 procedure 4	1,121 – 1,123 g/cm^3
Water content	DIN 51 777 part 1	max. 3,5 %
pH-value undiluted		7,1 – 7,3

10.4.1 Coolant mixture ratio

Water/antifreeze	Temperature
70:30	-20 °C
65:35	-25 °C
60:40	-30 °C
55:45	-35 °C
50:50	-40 °C

10.5 Diameter of conduits

Fig. 10.5-1: Diameter of conduits

Generator type	Ø Cooling water conduit		Ø Exhaust conduit [mm]	Ø Fuel conduit	
	Freshwater [mm]	Seawater [mm]		Supply [mm]	Return [mm]
Panda PMS 3,8 ND	12	12	30	8	8
Panda PMS 4,5 ND	12	12	30	8	8
Panda PMS 4500 SCB	12	12	30	8	8
Panda PMS 5000 SCE	12	12	30	8	8
Panda PMS 4500 FCB	12	12	30	8	8
Panda PMS 5000 LPE	16	16	30	8	8
Panda PMS 6000 ND	20	20	40	8	8
Panda PMS 8000 NE (8 mini Digital)	20	20	40	8	8
Panda PMS 9000 ND	20	20	40	8	8
Panda PMS 12000 NE (12 mini Digital)	20	20	40	8	8
15 mini Digital	20	20	40	8	8
Panda PMS 14000 NE	20	20	40	8	8
Panda PMS 18 NE (16 Digital)	25	20	50	8	8
Panda PMS 24 NE (22/25 Digital)	25	20	50	8	8
Panda PMS 30 NE	25	20	50	8	8
Panda PMS 33 KU	30	25	50	8	8
Panda PMS 42 KU	30	30	50	8	8
Panda PMS 32 YA	30	30	50	8	8
Panda PMS 50 YA	30	30	60	8	8
Panda PMS 60 YA	-	-	60	8	8
Panda PMS 50 MB	40	30	60	8	8
Panda PMS 60 MB	40	40	60	8	8
Panda PMS 60 Hatz		30	76	13	13
Panda PMS 75 MB	40	30	60	8	8
Panda PMS-HD 7,5-4 KU	25	20	40	8	8
Panda PMS-HD 09-4 KU	25	20	50	8	8
Panda PMS-HD 12-4 KU	25	20	50	8	8
Panda PMS-HD 17-4 KU	25	25	60	8	8
Panda PMS-HD 22-4 KU	30	30	60	8	8
Panda PMS-HD 30-4 KU	30	30	60	8	8
Panda PMS-HD 40-4 KU	30	30	60	8	8
Panda PMS-HD 60-4 DZ	-	-	-	-	-

Generator type	Ø Cooling water conduit		Ø Exhaust conduit [mm]	Ø Fuel conduit	
	Freshwater [mm]	Seawater [mm]		Supply [mm]	Return [mm]
Panda PMS-HD 70-4 DZ	-	-	-	-	-
Panda PMS-HD 85-4 DZ	-	-	-	-	-
Panda PMS-HD 110-4 DZ	-	-	-	-	-
Panda PMS-HD 130-4 DZ	-	-	-	-	-

10.6 Technical data

Fig. 10.6-1: Technical data

	Panda 4000s Panda 4,5ND	Panda 4200 FCB	4500FCB	Panda 4k Panda 5k	Panda 5000 LPE
Type	Farymann 18W430	Farymann 18W430	Farymann 18W430	Z482	EA300
Governor	mechanic	mechanic	mechanic	mechanic VCS	VCS
Automatic start booster	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Cylinder	1	1	1	2	1
Bore	82 mm	82 mm	82 mm	67 mm	75 mm
Stroke	55 mm	55 mm	55 mm	68 mm	70 mm
Stroke volume	290 cm³	290 cm³	290 cm³	479 cm³	309 cm³
Max. power (DIN 6271-NB) at 3000 rpm	5,7 kW	5,7 kW	5,7 kW	9,32 kW	5,1 kW
Rated speed	3600 rpm	3600 rpm	3600 rpm	3000 rpm	3000 rpm
Idle running speed ²	3690 rpm	3690 rpm	3690 rpm	3120 rpm	2900 rpm
Valve clearance (engine cold)	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,16 - 0,20 mm
Cylinder head nut torque	30-33 Nm	30-33 Nm	30-33 Nm	42 Nm	58,8 - 63,7 Nm
Compression ratio	20:1	20:1	20:1	23:1	--
Lubrication oil capacity	1,25 l	1,25 l	1,25 l	2,8 l	1,3 l
Fuel consumption ³	approx 0,42- 1,12 l	approx. 0,42- 1,12 l	approx. 0,42- 1,12 l	approx. 0,5-1,4 l	approx. 0,42 - 1,12 l
Oil consumption	max. 1 % of fuel consumption				
Oil specification	API CF	API CF	API CF	API CF	API CF
Cooling water requirement for seawater circuit (Marine generators only)	10-12 l/min	10-12 l/min	16-28 l/min	16-28 l/min	--
Permissible max. permanent tilt of engine	a) 25° across the longitudinal axis b) 20° in the longitudinal direction				
Recommend starter battery size	12 V 28 Ah equivalent	12 V 28 Ah equivalent	12 V 36 Ah equivalent	12 V 28 Ah equivalent	12 V 28 Ah equivalent
Recommend cable cross size starter battery cable *Length 4 meter max.*	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²
Max. exhaust back pressure	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar²	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar	--

² progressive speed by VCS

³ 0,35 l/kW electrical power, the randomized values between 30 % and 80 % of the rated speed

Fig. 10.6-2: Technical data

	Panda 6500 Panda 7 mini	Panda 8000 Panda 8 mini	Panda 9000	Panda 10000 Panda 9 mini	Panda 12000
Type	Z482	Z482	D722	Z602	D722
Governor	MIni VCS	VCS	mechanic	VCS	VCS

	Panda 6500 Panda 7 mini	Panda 8000 Panda 8 mini	Panda 9000	Panda 10000 Panda 9 mini	Panda 12000
Automatic start booster	no	yes	no	yes	yes
Cylinder	2	2	3	2	3
Bore	67 mm	67 mm	67 mm	72 mm	67 mm
Stroke	68 mm	68 mm	68 mm	73,6 mm	68 mm
Stroke volume	479 cm³	479 cm³	719 cm³	599 cm³	719 cm³
Max. power (DIN 6271-NB) at 3000 rpm	9,32 kW	9,32 kW	14,0 kW	11,6 kW	14,0 kW
Rated speed	3000 rpm	3000 rpm	3000 rpm	3000 rpm	3000 rpm
Idle running speed ²	3120 rpm	2900 rpm	3120 rpm	3100 rpm	2900 rpm
Valve clearance (engine cold)	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm
Cylinder head nut torque	42 Nm	42 Nm	42 Nm	42 Nm	42 Nm
Compression ratio	23:1	23:1	23:1	24:1	23:1
Lubrication oil capacity	2,8 l	2,8 l	3,8 l	2,8 l	3,8 l
Fuel consumption ³	approx. 0,5-1,4 l	approx. 0,7-1,8 l	approx. 0,8-2,1 l	approx. 1,0-2,66 l	approx. 1,1-2,8 l
Oil consumption	max. 1 % of fuel consumption				
Oil specification	API CF	API CF	API CF	API CF	API CF
Cooling water requirement for seawater circuit (Marine generators only)	16-28 l/min	16-28 l/min	16-28 l/min	16-28 l/min	16-28 l/min
Permissible max. permanent tilt of engine	a) 25° across the longitudinal axis b) 20° in the longitudinal direction				
Recommend starter battery size	12 V 28 Ah equivalent	12 V 28 Ah equivalent	12 V 36 Ah equivalent	12 V 36 Ah equivalent	12 V 36 Ah equivalent
Recommend cable cross size starter battery cable *Length 4 meter max.*	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²
Max. exhaust back pressure	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar²	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar

² progressive speed by VCS
³ 0,35 l/kW electrical power, the randomized values between 30 % and 80 % of the rated speed

Fig. 10.6-3: Technical data

	Panda 12000	Panda 15000 15 mini digital	Panda 18	Panda 24	Panda 30
Type	Mitsubishi MVL3E	D902	D1105	V1505	V1505 TD
Governor	xContol Servo	VCS	VCS	VCS	VCS
Automatic start booster	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Cylinder	3	3	3	4	4TD
Bore	76 mm	72 mm	78 mm	78 mm	78 mm
Stroke	70 mm	73,6 mm	78,4 mm	78,4 mm	78,4 mm
Stroke volume	952 cm³	898 cm³	1123 cm³	1498 cm³	1498 cm³
Max. power (DIN 6271-NB) at 3000 rpm		17,5 kW	18,7 kW	23,3 kW	31,3 kW
Rated speed		3000 rpm	3000 rpm	3000 rpm	3000 rpm
Idle running speed ²		2900 rpm	2900 rpm	2900 rpm	2900 rpm
Valve clearance (engine cold)		0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm
Cylinder head nut torque		42 mm	68 Nm	68 Nm	68 Nm
Compression ratio	23:1	24:1	22:1	22:1	23:1
Lubrication oil capacity	3,6 l	3,7 l	5,1 l	6,0 l	6,7 l
Fuel consumption ³	approx. 1,1-2,8 l	approx. 1,3-3,6 l	approx. 1,7-4,5 l	approx. 2,2-5,9 l	approx. 2,7-7,2 l
Oil consumption	max. 1 % of fuel consumption				
Oil specification	API CF-4	API CF	API CF	API CF	API CF
Cooling water requirement for seawater circuit (Marine generators only)	16-28 l/min	16-28 l/min	28-40 l/min	28-40 l/min	40-50 l/min

	Panda 12000	Panda 15000 15 mini digital	Panda 18	Panda 24	Panda 30
Permissible max. permanent tilt of engine	a) 25° crosswise to the longitudinal axis b) 20° in longitudinal direction				
Recommend starter battery size	12 V 36 Ah equivalent	12 V 52 Ah equivalent	12 V 65 Ah equivalent	12 V 70 Ah equivalent	12 V 70 Ah equivalent
Recommend cable cross size starter battery cable *Length 4 meter max.*	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²
Max. exhaust back pressure		9,3 kPa 93 Millibar²	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar

² progressive speed by VCS
³ 0,35 l/kW electrical power, the randomized values between 30 % and 80 % of the rated speed

Fig. 10.6-4: Technical data

	Panda 30 IC	Panda 40 LN	Panda 47 LN	Panda 60 MB	Panda 75 MB
Type	Kubota V 1505 TB	LDW 2204 MT	LDW 2204T	Mercedes Benz OM602	Mercedes OM603A
Governor	VCS	VCS	VCS	mechanic + VCS	mechanic + VCS
Automatic start booster	yes	no	no	no	no
Cylinder	4	4	4	5	6
Bore	78 mm	88 mm	88 mm	89 mm	89 mm
Stroke	78,4 mm	90,4 mm	90,4 mm	92,4 mm	92,4 mm
Stroke volume	1498 cm³	2199 cm³	2199 cm³	2874 cm³	3500 cm³
Max. power (DIN 6271-NB) at 3000 rpm	31,3 kW	36 kW	36 kW	69 kW	69 kW
Rated speed	3000 rpm	3000 rpm	3000 rpm	4000 rpm	3000 rpm
Idle running speed ²	2900 rpm	3000 rpm	3000 rpm		2900 rpm
Valve clearance (engine cold)	0,2 mm	Hydro	Hydro		0,2 mm
Cylinder head nut torque	63,7 - 68,6 Nm	68 Nm	68 Nm		25 Nm
Compression ratio	22,5:1	22:16	22:16		22:1
Lubrication oil capacity	6,0 l	6,4 l	6,4 l	7,5 l	7,5 l
Fuel consumption ³	approx. 2,7 - 7,1 l	approx. 4,9-13,1 l	approx. 3,78-10,1 l	approx. 6,3 - 16,8 l	approx. 6,7 - 17,9 l
Oil consumption	max. 1 % of fuel consumption			max. 0,5 % of fuel consumption	
Oil specification	API CF	API CF	API CF-4	API CF	API CF
Cooling water requirement for seawater circuit (Marine generators only)	40-50 l/min	40-50 l/min	40-50 l/min		
Permissible max. permanent tilt of engine	a) 25° crosswise to the longitudinal axis b) 20° in longitudinal direction				
Recommend starter battery size	12 V 70 Ah equivalent	12 V 88 Ah equivalent	12 V 88 Ah equivalent	12 V 95 Ah equivalent	12 V 95 Ah equivalent
Recommend cable cross size starter battery cable *Length 4 meter max.*	25 mm²	50 mm²	50 mm“	70 mm²	70 mm²
Max. exhaust back pressure	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar	10 kPa 100 Millibar	10 kPa 100 Millibar		

² progressive speed by VCS
³ 0,35 l/kW electrical power, the randomized values between 30 % and 80 % of the rated speed

Fig. 10.6-5: Technical data

	Panda 7,5-4	Panda 9-4	Panda 12-4	Panda 17-4	Panda 22-4
Type	Kubota D905	Kubota D1105	Kubota V1505	Kubota V2203	Kubota V2403
Governor	mechanic + VCS	VCS	VCS	VCS	VCS
Automatic start booster	no	no	no	no	no

	Panda 7,5-4	Panda 9-4	Panda 12-4	Panda 17-4	Panda 22-4
Cylinder	3	3	4	4	4
Bore	72 mm	78 mm	78 mm	87 mm	87 mm
Stroke	73,6 mm	78,4 mm	78,4 mm	92,4 mm	102,4 mm
Stroke volume	898 cm³	1123 cm³	1498 cm³	2197 cm³	2434 cm³
Max. power (DIN 6271-NB) at 3000 rpm	17,5 kW	18,7 kW	23,3 kW	20,1 kW	31,1 kW
Rated speed	1500 rpm	1500 rpm	1500 rpm	1500 rpm	1500 rpm
Idle running speed ²	1500 rpm	1500 rpm	1800 rpm	1500 rpm	1800 rpm
Valve clearance (engine cold)	0,145 - 0,185 mm	0,145 - 0,185 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,18 - 0,22 mm
Cylinder head nut torque	63,7 - 68,6 Nm	63,7 - 68,6 Nm	68 Nm	68 Nm	93,1 - 98 Nm
Compression ratio	23:1	23:1	22:1	22:1	
Lubrication oil capacity	5,1 l	5,1 l	6,0 l	9,5 l	9,5 l
Fuel consumption ³	0,7 - 1,8 l	0,84 - 2,24 l	ca. 1,20-3,36 l	ca. 1,8-4,9 l	approx. 1,95 - 5,2 l
Oil consumption	max. 1 % of fuel consumption				
Oil specification	API CF	API CF	API CF	API CF	API CF
Cooling water requirement for seawater circuit (Marine generators only)	6-28 l/min	28-40 l/min	28-40 l/min	28-40 l/min	40-50 l/min
Permissible max. permanent tilt of engine	a) 25° crosswise to the longitudinal axis b) 20° in longitudinal direction				
Recommend starter battery size	12 V 65 Ah equivalent	12 V 65 Ah equivalent	12 V 70 Ah equivalent	12 V 120 Ah equivalent	12 V 136 Ah equivalent
Recommend cable cross size starter battery cable *Length 4 meter max.*	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²	70 mm²	70 mm²
Max. exhaust back pressure	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar

² progressive speed by VCS
³ 0,35 l/kW electrical power, the randomized values between 30 % and 80 % of the rated speed

Fig. 10.6-6: Technical data

	Panda 30/4	Panda 30/4	Panda 40/4	Panda 50/4	Panda 70/4
Type	Mitsubishi S-DTS	V3600	V3600	V3800 DI-T	BF4M 1013EC
Governor	VCS	VCS	VCS	mechanic + GAC	VCS
Automatic start booster	no	no	no	no	no
Cylinder	4	4	4	4	4
Bore	94 mm	98 mm	98 mm	100 mm	108 mm
Stroke	120 mm	120 mm	120 mm	120 mm	130 mm
Stroke volume	3331 cm³	3620 cm³	3620 cm³	3769 cm³	4764 cm³
Max. power (DIN 6271-NB) at 3000 rpm		45,8 kW	58,8 kW	62,0 kW	85,0 kW
Rated speed	1500 rpm	1500 rpm	1500 rpm	1500 rpm	1500 rpm
Idle running speed ²	1500 rpm	1800 rpm	2800 rpm	1800 rpm	1800 rpm
Valve clearance (engine cold)	0,25 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	inlet $0,3^{+0,1}$ mm / outlet $0,5^{+0,1}$ mm
Cylinder head nut torque	118 Nm	68 Nm	68 Nm	68 Nm	
Compression ratio	20.5:1	22,6:1	22,6:1	19,0:1	17,6:1
Lubrication oil capacity	10,0 l	13,2 l	13,2 l	13,2 l	14,0 l
Fuel consumption ³	approx. 3,15-8,4 l	approx. 3,15-8,4 l	approx. 3,78-10,1 l	approx. 4,2-11,2 l	approx. 6,5-17,3 l
Oil consumption	max. 1 % of fuel consumption				
Oil specification	API CF4 (SAE30)	API CF	API CF	API CF	API CF
Cooling water requirement for seawater circuit (Marine generators only)	40-50 l/min	40-50 l/min	40-50 l/min	40-50 l/min	

	Panda 30/4	Panda 30/4	Panda 40/4	Panda 50/4	Panda 70/4
Permissible max. permanent tilt of engine	a) 25° crosswise to the longitudinal axis b) 20° in longitudinal direction				
Recommend starter battery size	12 V 136 Ah equivalent	12 V 136 Ah equivalent	12 V 136 Ah equivalent	12 V 136 Ah equivalent	
Recommend cable cross size starter battery cable *Length 4 meter max.*	70 mm²	70 mm²	70 mm²	70 mm²	
Max. exhaust back pressure	4 kPa 40 Millibar	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar	

² progressive speed by VCS

³ 0,35 l/kW electrical power, the randomized values between 30 % and 80 % of the rated speed

Fig. 10.6-7: Technical data igenerators

	Panda 5000i	Panda 8000i	Panda 10000i	Panda 15000i	Panda 25i
Type	EA300	Z482	Z602	D902	Kubota V1505
Governor	iControl2	iControl2	iControl2	iControl2	iControl2
Automatic start booster	no	no	no	no	no
Cylinder	1	2	2	3	4
Bore	75 mm	67 mm	72 mm	72 mm	78 mm
Stroke	70 mm	68 mm	73,6 mm	73,6 mm	78,4 mm
Stroke volume	309 cm³	479 cm³	599 cm³	898 cm³	1498 cm^3
Max. power (DIN 6271-NB) at 3000 rpm	5,1 kW	9,32 kW	11,6 kW	17,5 kW	23,3 kW
Rated speed	3000 rpm	3000 rpm	3000 rpm	3000 rpm	1500 rpm
Idle running speed	2900 rpm	2900 rpm	3100 rpm	2900 rpm	1800 rpm
Valve clearance (engine cold)	0,16 - 0,20 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm	0,2 mm
Cylinder head nut torque	58,8 - 63,7 Nm	42 Nm	42 Nm	42 mm	68 Nm
Compression ratio	--	23:1	24:1	24:1	22:1
Lubrication oil capacity	1,3 l	2,8 l	2,8 l	3,7 l	6,0 l
Fuel consumption ³	approx. 0,42 - 1,12 l	approx. 0,7-1,8 l	approx. 1,0-2,66 l	approx. 1,3-3,6 l	approx. 1,20-3,36 l
Oil consumption	max. 1 % of fuel consumption				
Oil specification	API CF	API CF	API CF	API CF	API CF
Cooling water requirement for seawater circuit (Marine generators only)	--	16-28 l/min	16-28 l/min	16-28 l/min	28-40 l/min
Permissible max. permanent tilt of engine	a) 25° crosswise to the longitudinal axis b) 20° in longitudinal direction				
Recommend starter battery size	12 V 28 Ah equivalent	12 V 28 Ah equivalent	12 V 36 Ah equivalent	12 V 52 Ah equivalent	12 V 70 Ah equivalent
Recommend cable cross size starter battery cable *Length 4 meter max.*	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²	25 mm²
Max. exhaust back pressure	--	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar²	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar	9,3 kPa 93 Millibar	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar

³ 0,35 l/kW electrical power, the randomized values between 30 % and 80 % of the rated speed

Fig. 10.6-8: Technical data igenerators

	Panda 45i				
Type	Kubota V2403				
Governor	iControl2				
Automatic start booster	no				
Cylinder	4				

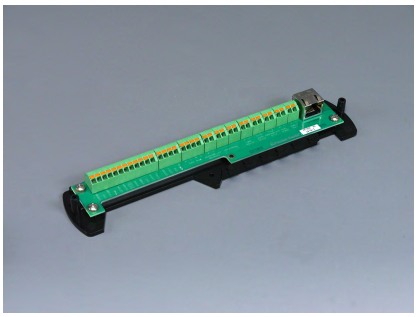
	Panda 45i				
Bore	87 mm				
Stroke	102,4 mm				
Stroke volume	2434 cm³				
Max. power (DIN 6271-NB) at 3000 rpm	31,1 kW				
Rated speed	2700 rpm				
Idle running speed	1600 rpm				
Valve clearance (engine cold)	0,18 - 0,22 mm				
Cylinder head nut torque	93,1 - 98 Nm				
Compression ratio					
Lubrication oil capacity	9,5 l				
Fuel consumption [3]	approx. 1,95 - 5,2 l				
Oil consumption	max. 1 % of fuel consumption				
Oil specification	API CF				
Cooling water requirement for seawater circuit (Marine generators only)	55-80 l/min				
Permissible max. permanent tilt of engine	a) 25° crosswise to the longitudinal axis b) 20° in longitudinal direction				
Recommend starter battery size	12 V 136 Ah equivalent				
Recommend cable cross size starter battery cable *Length 4 meter max.*	70 mm²				
Max. exhaust back pressure	10,7 kPa 107 Millibar				

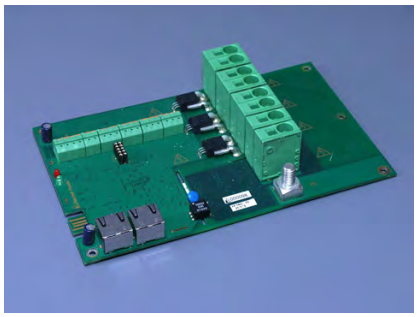
[3] 0,35 l/kW electrical power, the randomized values between 30 % and 80 % of the rated speed

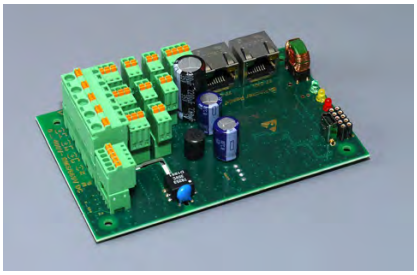












Panda fpControl Manual

Current revision status

	Document
Current:	fpControl_eng.R02_10.4.26
Replaces:	fpControl_eng.R01

Revision	Page
R02 new design	

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12. Panda fpControl Safety Instructions

12.1 Personnel

The settings described here can be performed by the operator unless highlighted differently.

The installation should be implemented by specially trained technical personnel or by authorised workshops (Fischer Panda Service Points), only.

12.2 Safety instructions

Adhere to the safety instructions in the Fischer Panda generator manual.

If these instructions are not to hand, they can be requested from Fischer Panda GmbH, 33104 Paderborn, Germany.

Note!



An external signal may trigger an automatic start-up.

Warning! Automatic start-up



The generator must not be operated with the cover removed.

Warning!



If the generator is to be installed without a sound insulation capsule, it must be ensured that all rotating parts (belt pulley, belts etc.) are covered and protected so that there is no danger to life and body!

All service, maintenance, or repair work may only be carried out when the unit is not running.

Electric voltage - Deadly Danger!

Warning! Electrical voltage



Electric voltages of more than 48 V are potentially lethal in any situation. The rules of the respective regional authority must be adhered to for installation and maintenance.

For safety reasons, only an electrician may carry out the installation of the electrical connections of the generator.

Disconnect battery before working on the generator

Attention!



The battery must always be disconnected (first the negative terminal, then the positive terminal) if work on the generator or electrical system is to be performed, so that the generator cannot be started inadvertently.

This applies in particular to systems with an automatic start-up function. The automatic start-up function shall be deactivated before starting work.

The flooding valve must be closed. (For PMS version only.)

Also observe the safety instructions for the other components of your system.

Note!



12.3 Function description

The fpControl system is intended for the operation, monitoring and control of piston-powered generators.

12.4 Proper use

Intended exclusively for use with Fischer Panda generators, the proper use of which arises from the declaration of conformity of the complete machine.

13. Panda fpControl

13.1 Components of the fpControl

13.1.1 fpControl - CP-G

(**C**ontrol **P**anel – **G**enerator)

Display and Control Element of the fpControl

The fpControl CP-G is the display and control element

Power is supplied via the bus cable. Multiple control elements can be installed in a single system.

Fig. 13.1.1-1: Control Panel - Generator



13.1.1.1 Environmental specifications, physical data of the fpControl CP-G

Storage temperature	-10 °C – +60 °C
Operating temperature	-20 °C – +50 °C
Supply voltage	12 V or 24 V, automotive (12–13.5 V or 24–28 V)
Rated current consumption	< 21 mA @ 12 V (without display heating) < 18 mA @ 24 V (without display heating)
Max. current consumption	120 mA (with display heating)
Current consumption in Standby mode / Off	0 A
Housing	ABS plastic
Protection class	IP30 (RJ45 plug plugged in)
Overall dimensions	120 x 65 x 35 mm (L x B x H), Cutout: 109,2 x 54,5 mm
Weight	0.11 kg
FP part number	0029338
Circuit board	FP1403

13.1.2 fpControl - GC-S

(**G**enerator **C**ontrol - **S**ervo)

Main module of the fpControl.

Fig. 13.1.2-1: Generator Control - Servo



The module contains the control electronics.

The fpControl GC-S is usually installed in the generator capsule.

The fpControl GC-S takes over the monitoring and control of the diesel engine of the Fischer Panda generator, as well as the control of the output voltage and frequency of the generator.

The fpControl GC-S is suitable for 12 V and 24 V starting systems. The connected actuators are supplied with power via switching outputs with input voltage.

Current measurement is single-phase and can be done directly. A voltage sensor is not necessary. Current measurement takes place via an external current sensor. An additional three-phase module can be used for 3-phase generators.

13.1.2.1 Environmental specifications, physical data of the fpControl GC-S

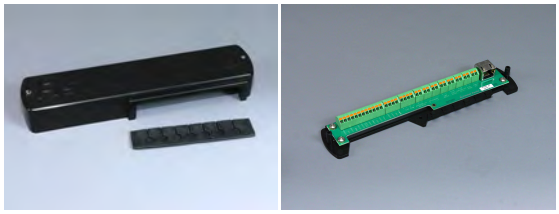
Ambient temperature	-40 °C – +125 °C (max.)
Operating temperature	90 °C
Supply voltage	12 V or 24 V, automotive (12–13.5 V or 24–28 V)
Rated current consumption	< 66 mA @ 12 V < 77 mA @ 24 V
Housing	Automotive, PBT GF30
Protection class	IP65
Overall dimensions	117 mm x 136 mm (inkl. Stecker)
Weight	0.25 kg
FP part number	0029554
Circuit board	FP1704

13.1.3 fpControl - CB-G

(**C**onnection **B**ox - **G**enerator)

The fpControl CB-G is usually installed in the generator capsule (externally).

Fig. 13.1.3-1: Connection Box - Generator



The fpControl CB-G is the external terminal block for the fpControl generator.

The control element and the fuel pump are connected here. Emergency stop devices, auto-start devices, load relays and boosters can be connected as options.

Only qualified electricians may perform work on the fpControl CB-G.

Note:



13.1.3.1 fpControl CB-G connections

1 x RJ45	Control Panel/fpCAN
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Boost relay/Inverter power supply
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Multifunction output 1 A)
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Multifunction output 5 A)
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Powerline relay
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Automatic start-up contact
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Emergency-stop
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Fuel pump (5 A)
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Water pump/Fan (5 A)
1 x 4-pole Phoenix contact socket	Alternative for the fpCAN
1 x 4-pole Phoenix contact socket	Boost relay Universal output 1 Universal output 2
1 x 12-pole Phoenix contact socket	Digital output - Water pump/Fan Digital output - Fuel pump Emergency-stop Automatic start-up contact Wake-up line CAN-High CAN-Low Bus voltage GND

13.1.3.2 Environmental specifications, physical data of the fpControl CB-G

Storage temperature	-40 °C – +125 °C
Operating temperature	-20 °C – +100 °C
Supply voltage	without own power supply
Rated current consumption	--
Housing	Plastic
Protection class	IP12
Overall dimensions	216,9 x 50,1 x 29,6 mm (L x B x H)
Weight	0.13 kg
FP part number	0000306
Circuit board	FP1801

13.1.4 fpControl CAN Interface - SAE J1939 (fpControl CI-SAE J1939)

The »fpControl CAN Interface - SAE J1939« manages the communication between the »fpCAN« and an external SAE J1939-CAN-BUS. The interface protects the the internal »fpCAN« by filtering the data of the external CAN-Bus. The internal and external CAN-Bus are galvanically isolated. The fpControl CI-SAE J1939 is supplied with power via the fpCAN.

Figure: »fpControl CAN Interface - SAE J1939« (fpControl CI-SAE J1939), Illustration shows an older hardware status

Fig. 13.1.4-1: fpControl CAN Interface - SAE J1939



13.1.4.1 fpControl CI-SAE J1939 connections

2 x RJ45	Power supply and internal fpCAN (FP CAN BUS 1)
2 x RJ45	external fpCAN (FP CAN BUS 2)
1 x 4-pole Phoenix contact socket	Alternative for the external fpCAN (USER CAN BUS)

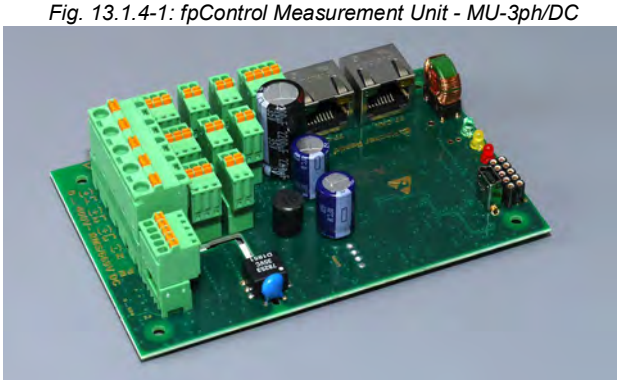
13.1.4.2 Environmental specifications, physical data of the fpControl CI-SAE J1939

Storage temperature	-30 °C – +60 °C
Operating temperature	-20 °C – +50 °C
Supply voltage	12 V or 24 V, automotive (12–13.5 V or 24–28 V)
Rated current consumption	< 32 mA @ 12 V < 17 mA @ 24 V
Housing	ABS plastic
Protection class	IP30
Overall dimensions	151 x 80 x 60 mm (L x B x H)
Weight	0.25 kg
FP part number	0006107
Circuit board	FP1409

13.1.4.3 fpControl Measurement Unit - MU-3ph/DC (fpControl MU-3ph/DC)

The fpControl Measurement Unit - MU-3ph/DC« is used for AC and DC generators. On AC generators, the module measures the 3-phase AC voltage up to 400 V and three times the AC current by means of an external sensor. When used on DC generators, the module measures the 2-phase DC voltage in a range from 12 V to 600 V and twice the DC current by means of an external sensor.

Fig. 13.1.4-1: fpControl Measurement Unit - MU-3ph/DC



13.1.4.4 fpControl MU-3ph/DC connections

2 x RJ45	Power supply and fpCAN
1 x 4-pole Phoenix contact socket	Alternative for the external FP Bus (USER CAN BUS)
1 x 5-pole Phoenix contact socket	**AC:** Voltage measurement L1, L2, L3 and N (0 … 400 V~ RMS) and PE **or** **DC:** 3 x (+), 1 x (-), 1 x PE (669 V DC)
1 x 3-pole Phoenix contact socket	external transformer L1
1 x 3-pole Phoenix contact socket	external transformer L2
1 x 3-pole Phoenix contact socket	external transformer L3
1 x 5-pole Phoenix contact socket	Voltage measurement (0 … 69 V DC) 3 x (+), 1 x (-), 1 x PE
3 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Temperature sensor
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Boost
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	AUX

13.1.4.5 Environmental specifications, physical data of the fpControl MU-3ph/DC

Storage temperature	-30 °C – +60 °C
Operating temperature	-20 °C – +50 °C
Supply voltage	12 V or 24 V, automotive (12–13.5 V or 24–28 V)
Rated current consumption	< 139 mA @ 12 V < 91 mA @ 24 V
Housing	--
Protection class	IP30
Overall dimensions	114 mm x 72.5 mm (L x B) (circuit board)
Weight	0.094 kg (circuit board)
FP part number	0029859
Circuit board	FP1901

13.1.5 fpControl Measurement Unit - MM-3 (fpControl MM-3)

The »fpControl Measurement Unit - MU-MM-3/DC« is used for AC generators. The module measures the 3-phase AC voltage and three times the AC current. Current measurement is performed by the module directly by means of three internal current sensors. The measuring range is 65 A per phase. Higher currents can be measured by means of optional external current sensors.

Fig. 13.1.5-1: fpControl Measurement Unit - MM-3 (fpControl MM-3)

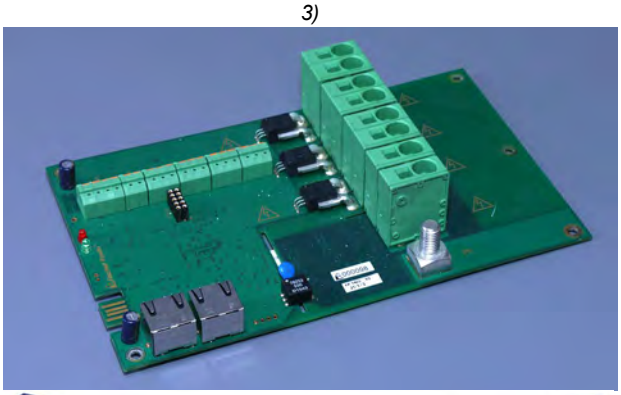


Figure: »fpControl Measurement Unit - MM-3« (fpControl MM-3) - Circuit board

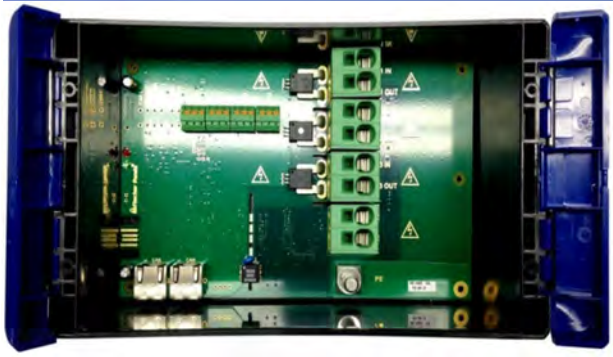


Figure: »fpControl Measurement Unit - MM-3« (fpControl MM-3) in housing

fpControl MM-3 connections

2 x RJ45	Power supply and fpCAN
1 x 4-pole Phoenix contact socket	Alternative for the external FP Bus (USER CAN BUS)
1 x 3-pole Phoenix contact socket	external transformer N
1 x 3-pole Phoenix contact socket	external transformer L1
1 x 3-pole Phoenix contact socket	external transformer L2
1 x 3-pole Phoenix contact socket	external transformer L3
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Voltage measurement / internal transformer L1, max. 65 A
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Voltage measurement / internal transformer L2, max. 65 A
1 x 2-pole Phoenix contact socket	Voltage measurement / internal transformer L3, max. 65 A
2 x 1-pole Phoenix contact socket	N
1 x 1-pole Phoenix contact socket	PE

13.1.5.1 Environmental specifications, physical data of the fpControl MM-3

Storage temperature	-30 °C – +60 °C
Operating temperature	-20 °C – +50 °C
Supply voltage	12 V or 24 V, automotive (12–13.5 V or 24–28 V)
Rated current consumption	< 71 mA @ 12 V < 36 mA @ 24 V
Housing	ABS plastic
Protection class	IP30
Overall dimensions	151 x 80 x 60 mm (L x B x H)
Weight	0.212 kg (circuit board, fitted)
FP part number	0023600 (Circuit board FP1405 V7)
Circuit board	FP1405

13.2 Installation

13.2.1 Installation of the Electronic Control Unit (ECU) fpControl - GC-S

The ECU fpControl - GC-S is pre-installed. The ECU can be exchanged easily. All connections are mechanically coded and prevent the risk of confusion.

13.2.2 Installation of the Connection Box fpControl - CB-G

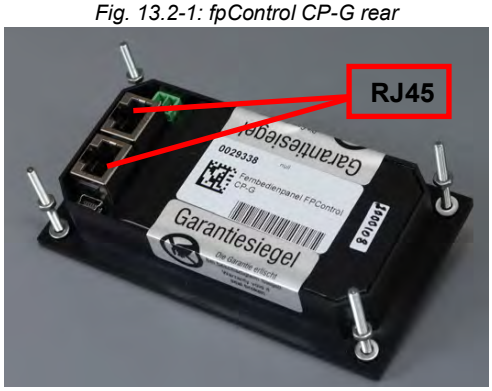
The connection box is pre-installed. External components are connected in accordance with the installation manual and the circuit diagram of the fpControl generator.

13.2.3 Installation of the fpControl - CP-G

The fpContol - CP-G is a CAN Bus module. All Fischer Panda CAN bus modules have two RJ45 ports. One for connection to the module on the CAN bus, the second to relay the CAN bus. The last module on the CAN bus must have a terminating resistor in the RJ45 port.

Connection by means of the Fischer Panda bus cable is mandatory.

Fig. 13.2-1: fpControl CP-G rear



13.3 Operation

The fpControl is operated by means of the fpControl CP-G panel.

Fig. 13.3-1: fpControl CP-G front with buttons



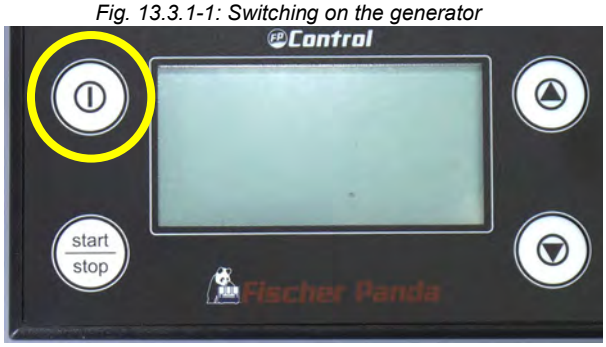
13.3.1 Switching on the generator

Press the "ON/OFF" button to switch on the control system of the generator.

The fpControl Generator thereby switches to "Standby Mode".

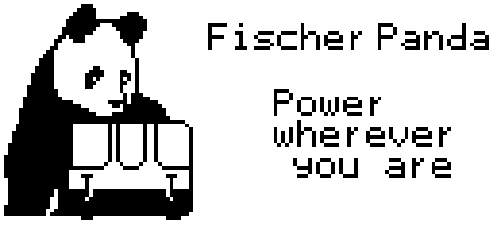
If automatic starting is activated at the menu, the generator can henceforth be started by means of an external signal.

Fig. 13.3.1-1: Switching on the generator



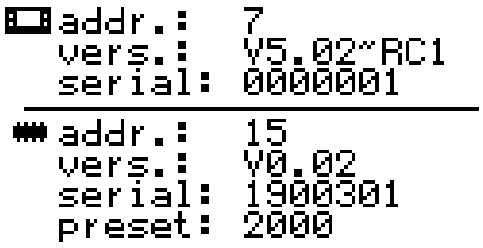
The CP-G Panel displays the home page for two seconds.

Fig. 13.3.1-2: Home Page



The CP-G then displays the address page for one second.

Fig. 13.3.1-3: Address Page

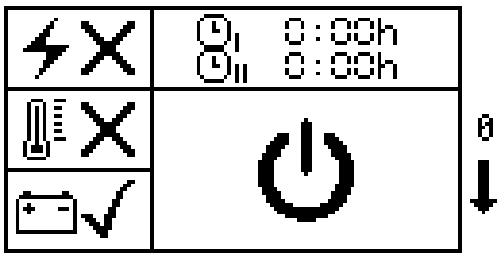


At the end of the power-on routine, the CP-G displays the first overview page.

The language as well as the display mode can be set in the menu.

Overview Page 1 is the same in all display modes/languages.

Fig. 13.3.1-4: Overview Page 1



13.3.1.1 Overview page with Autostart activated

Deadly danger! - The generator can be equipped with an Autostart function. This means that the generator is started by an external signal. In order to prevent an inadvertent start-up, the starter battery must be disconnected before work on the generator may commence.

Warning! Autostart



The “Autostart” also remains active, if the fpControl CP-G is switched off and on again.

If a fault should arise when the generator is started or is already operating, it is stopped and the Autostart is set to "off".

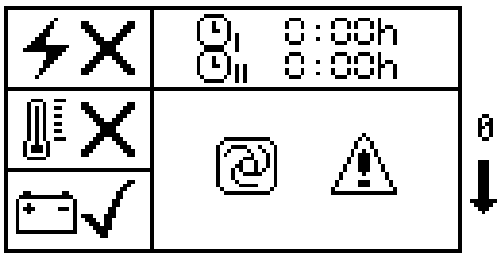
If the generator is operated by Autostart and is stopped manually, the Autostart is set to "off".

Once the system has been switched off and then on again, the Autostart is active once more.

The first overview page shows if the Autostart is active.

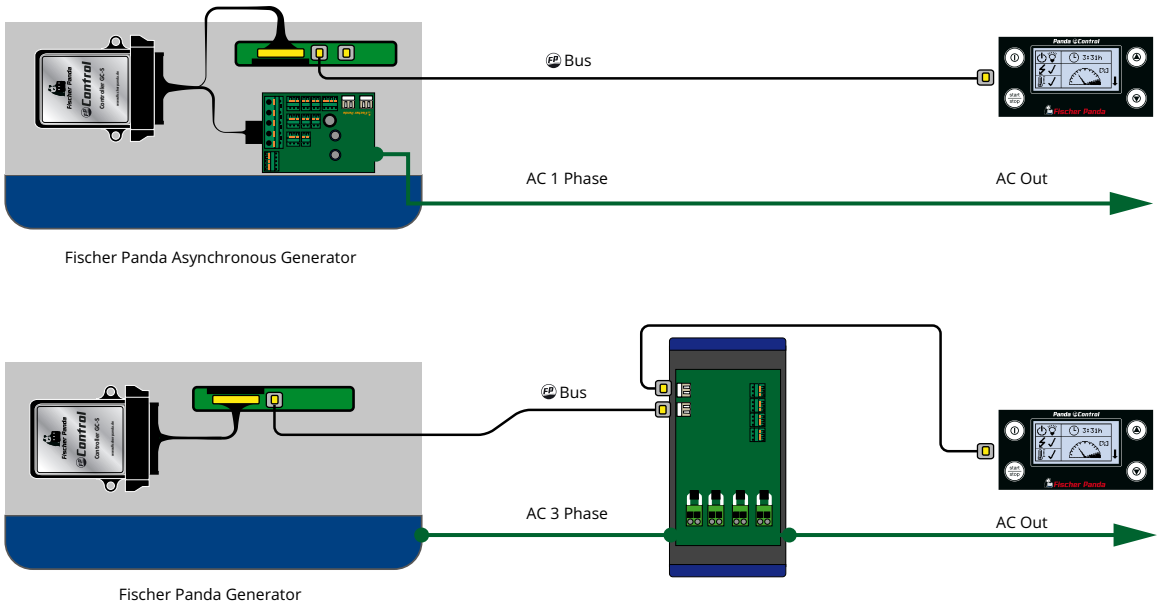
Overview Page 1 with Autostart function activated.

Fig. 13.3.1-1: Overview Page 1 with Autostart



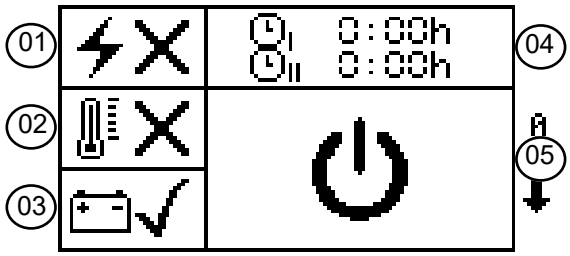
13.3.2 The fpControl VCS overview pages

The display mode/language of the display can be set in the menu.



Overview Page 1:

Fig. 13.3.2-1: Symbols used - Overview Page 1



01. Generator Status (on/off)

02. AC OK

03. Temperature of the generator (OK/Error)

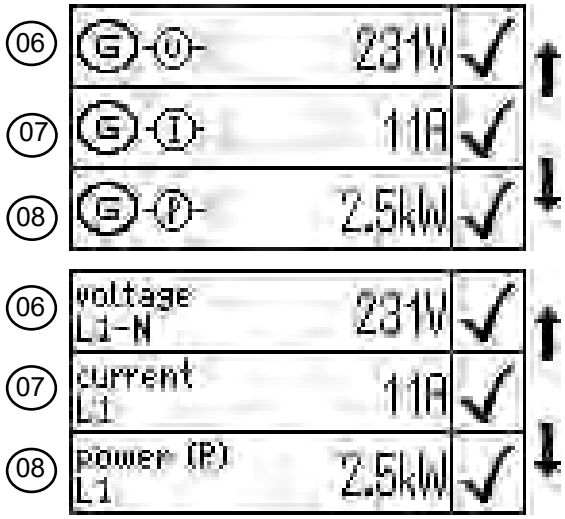
04. Operating hours of the generator

05. Info screen

Overview Page 1 is the same in all languages.

Overview Page 2 (Generator):

Fig. 13.3.2-2: Overview Page 2 Symbols/English



06. Output voltage [V]

07. Generator current [A]

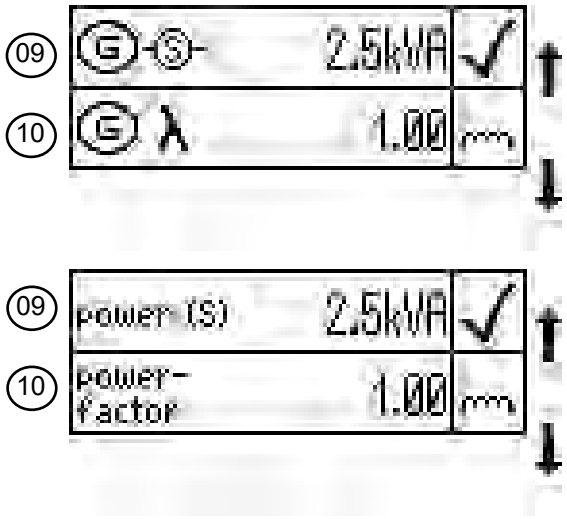
08. Generator active power [kW]

Overview Page 3 (Generator):

09. Generator apparent power [kVA]

10. Power Factor

Fig. 13.3.2-3: Overview Page 2 Symbols/English

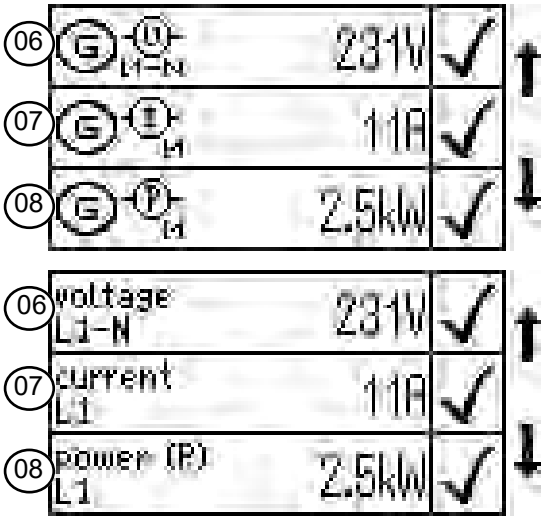


In the case of 3-phase generators, the voltage, the current and the electrical power are shown on separate pages. Each page shows the value of one of the three phases one below the other.

Example of the voltage display of a 3-phase generator.

Note:

Fig. 13.3.2-4: Voltage display 3-P Symbols/English/



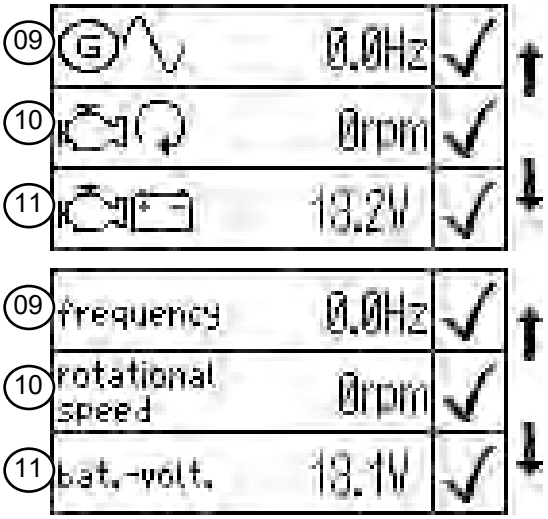
Overview Page 4:

09. Frequency of the generator [Hz]

10. Generator speed (r.p.m.)

11. Voltage of the starter battery [V]

Fig. 13.3.2-5: Overview Page 3 Symbols/English



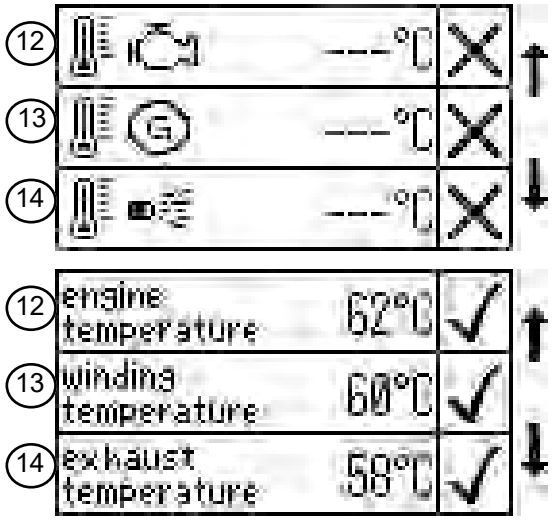
Overview Page 4:

12. Temperature of the cylinder head

13. Temperature of the generator winding

14. Temperature at exhaust manifold

Fig. 13.3.2-6: Overview Page 4 Symbols/English



If the information pages of optional components (e.g. fuel gauge, oil pressure) are available, then these pages are inserted after Overview Page 4.

Whether these pages are displayed automatically, always or not at all can be set in the Panel menu.

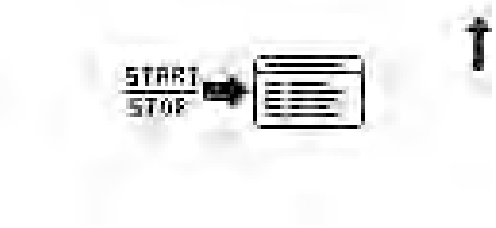
Note:

Final Overview Page:

Fig. 13.3.2-7: Final overview page

Proceed to this menu by pressing the Start/Stop - Enter key

Overview Page 5 is the same in all display modes/languages.



13.3.3 The fpControl AGT overview pages

The display mode/language of the display can be set in the menu.

The battery-specific charging parameters are set by the Fischer Panda Service Point.

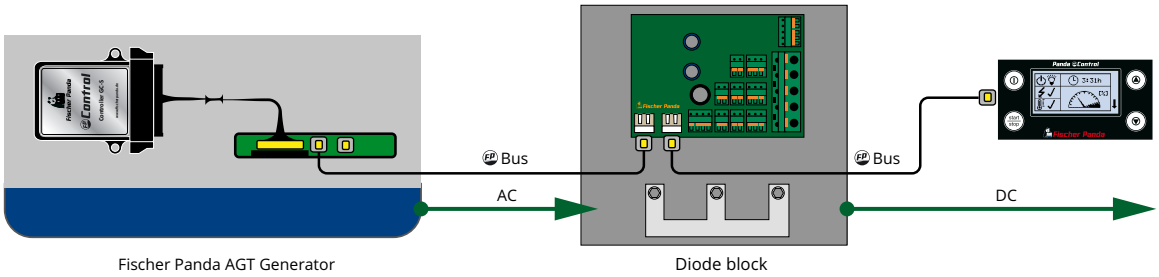
When exchanging a battery this must be checked and adjusted accordingly.

Warning:



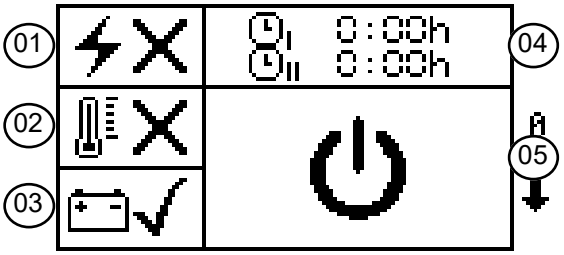
Incorrect setting of the charging parameters may result in the battery being damaged or destroyed. The specifications of the battery manufacturer must be adhered to.

.



Overview Page 1:

Fig. 13.3-1: Symbols used - Overview Page 1



01. Generator Status (on/off)

02. AC OK

03. Temperature of the generator (OK/Error)

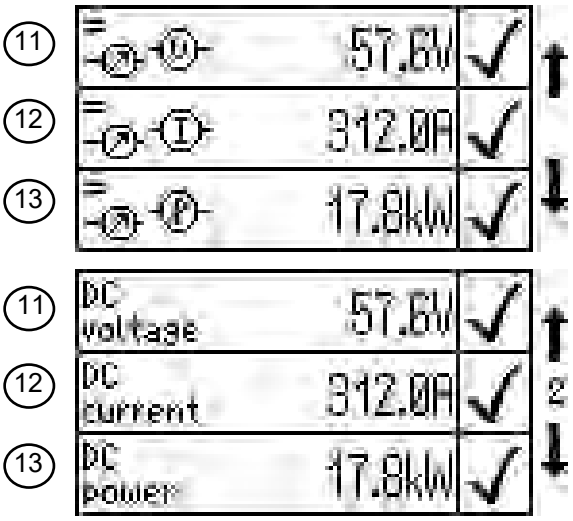
04. Operating hours of the generator

05. Info screen

Overview Page 1 is the same in all languages.

Overview Page 2:

Fig. 13.3.3-2: Overview Page 2 Symbols/English



11. DC voltage [V]

12. DC current [A]

13. DC output [kW]

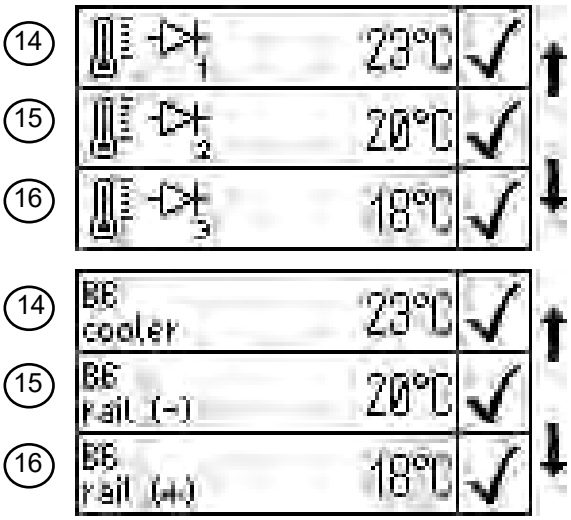
Overview Page 3:

14. Temperature of the diode plate fan

15. Temperature of the diode plate busbar (-)

16. Temperature of the diode plate busbar (+)

Fig. 13.3.3-3: Overview Page 3 Symbols/English



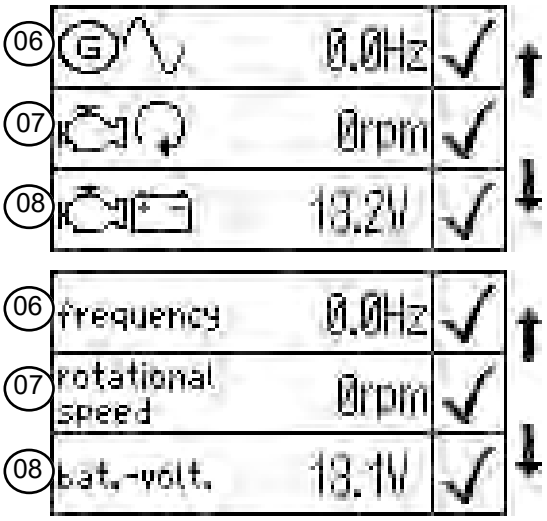
Overview Page 4:

06. Frequency of the generator [Hz]

07. Generator speed (r.p.m.)

08. Voltage of the starter battery [V]

Fig. 13.3.3-4: Overview Page 4 Symbols/English



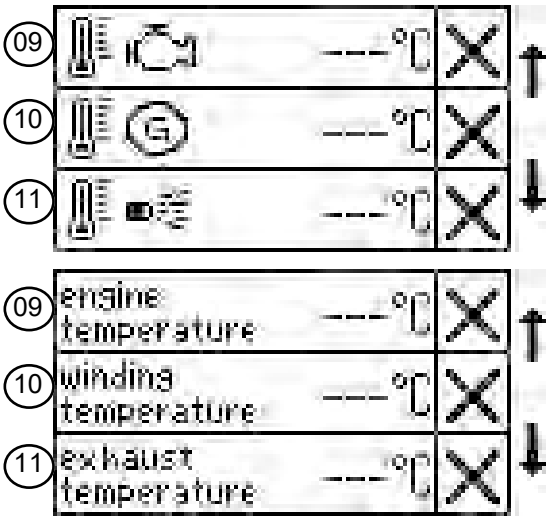
Overview Page 5:

09. Temperature of the cylinder head

10. Temperature of the generator winding

11. Temperature at exhaust manifold

Fig. 13.3.3-5: Overview Page 5 Symbols/English



If the information pages of optional components (e.g. fuel gauge, oil pressure) are available, then these pages are inserted after Overview Page 4.

Note:



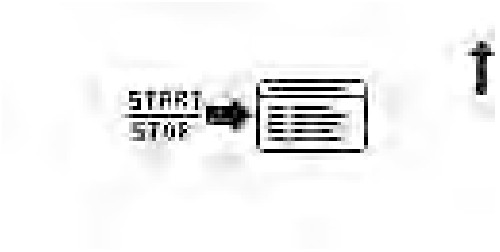
Whether these pages are displayed automatically, always or not at all can be set in the Panel menu.

Final Overview Page:

Proceed to this menu by pressing the Start/Stop - Enter key

Overview Page 5 is the same in all display modes/languages.

Fig. 13.3.3-6: Final overview page



13.3.3.1 Battery guard

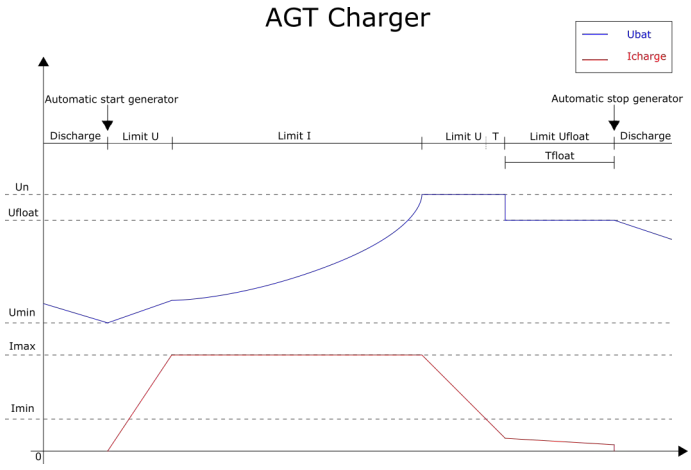
Generator must be in Standby mode (remote control panel switched on; generator off)

When the battery monitor is activated in the Service menu, the generator starts automatically as soon as the connected battery bank has reached the set minimum voltage. After the charging process (UIU) has ended, the generator switches off (back to Standby).

Activation of the battery monitor as well as the storage of individual parameters for UIU charging/the connected battery bank are performed by your Fischer Panda Service Point.

13.3.3.2 Functional description of the UIU charging process

Fig. 13.3.3.2-1: UIU charging curve of AGT-DC generator with FP Control



The UIU charging process: **linearly increasing voltage – constant current – constant voltage**

When the battery voltage has reached its minimal value $\mathbf{U_{min}}$ when discharging, the battery charger starts automatically, if the battery guard is activated. The UIU charging process begins:

Phase »Limit U«:	In the first phase, charging takes place with linearly increasing voltage This phase continues until the charging current has reached its maximum value $\mathbf{I_{max}}$.
Phase »Limit I«:	In the second phase, charging takes place at **constant current**. In this phase, the maximum charging current $\mathbf{I_{max}}$ flows to the battery.
Phase »Limit U«	In the third phase, charging takes place at **constant voltage $\mathbf{U_n}$** (absorption voltage). During this phase, the charging current drops to its minimum value $\mathbf{I_{min}}$.
Phase »T«	Once the charging current has reached its minimum value $\mathbf{I_{min}}$, the battery voltage is maintained at the $\mathbf{U_n}$ (absorption voltage) value throughout a hysteresis time **T**. The charging current continues to decrease during hysteresis.
Phase »Limit Ufloat«	After hysteresis the battery charger switches from loading at constant voltage $\mathbf{U_n}$ to float voltage $\mathbf{U_{float}}$, thus ensuring that the fully charged condition of the battery is maintained throughout $\mathbf{T_{float}}$.

Once the float time T_{float} has elapsed, the generator stops automatically.

Parameters of the charging curve

Parameter	Meaning	Corresponding menu item in "battery charger"
U_{min}	Battery voltage at which the battery charging generator is started automatically.	**min. voltage [V]**
U_n	Constant charging voltage (absorption voltage), until the charging current has dropped to the minimum value I_{min}.	**absorption-voltage [V]**
U_{float}	Once the battery has been charged, the float voltage ensures that the fully charged condition of the battery is maintained throughout the float time T_{float}.	**float-voltage [V]**
I_{min}	If the minimum charging current is not achieved, the battery is fully charged. At this point in time, hysteresis **T** begins and continues until switching to the float voltage U_{float}.	**min. current [A]**
I_{max}	Maximum charging current flowing to the battery.	**max. current [A]**
T	Once this time has elapsed, the system switches over to the float voltage U_{float}.	**hysteresis [ms]**
	“On” – Battery guard is activated, automatic generator start/stop is active. The generator is started automatically if the battery voltage drops below the minimum U_{min}. “Off” – Battery guard is deactivated, automatic generator start/stop is deactivated.	**battery guard [On/Off]**
T_{float}	Once the float time has elapsed, the generator is stopped automatically if the battery guard is activated.	**float-timeout [min]**

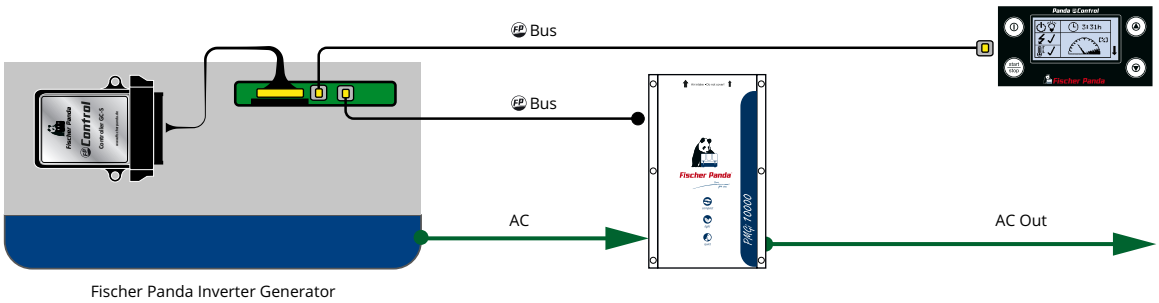
The graphic display of the UIU charging curve displays the basic principle and symbolises the functionality.

NOTE:



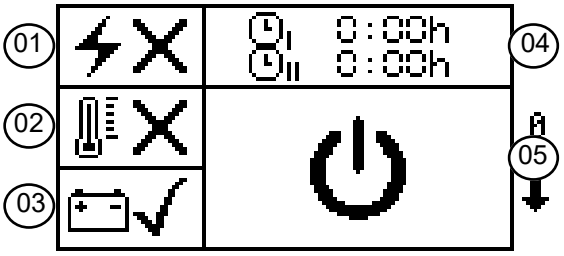
13.3.4 The fpControl Inverter overview pages

The display mode/language of the display can be set in the menu.



Overview Page 1:

Fig. 13.3.4-1: Symbols used in Overview Page 1



01. Generator Status (on/off)

02. AC OK

03. Temperature of the generator (OK/Error)

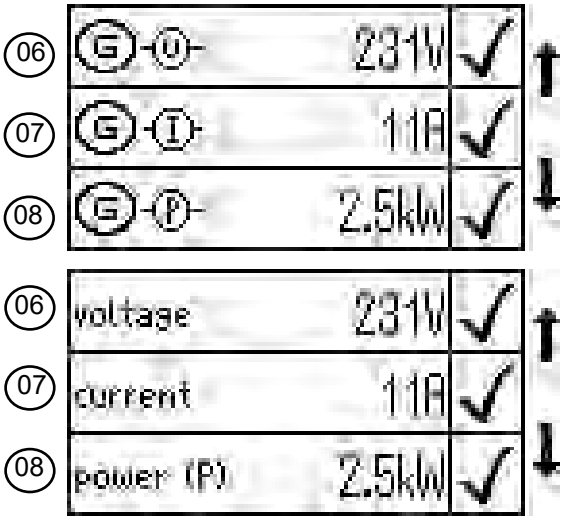
04. Operating hours of the generator (I. Operating hours total, II. Operating hours since last service)

05. Info screen

Overview Page 1 is the same in all languages.

Overview Page 2 (Generator):

Fig. 13.3.4-2: Overview Page 2 Symbols/English



06. Output voltage [V]

07. Generator current [A]

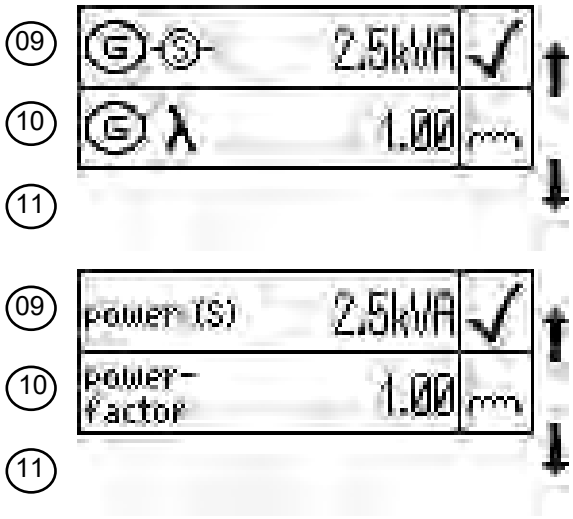
08. Generator active power [kW]

Overview Page 3:

09. Generator apparent power [kVA]

10. Power Factor

Fig. 13.3.4-3: Overview Page 3 Symbols/English

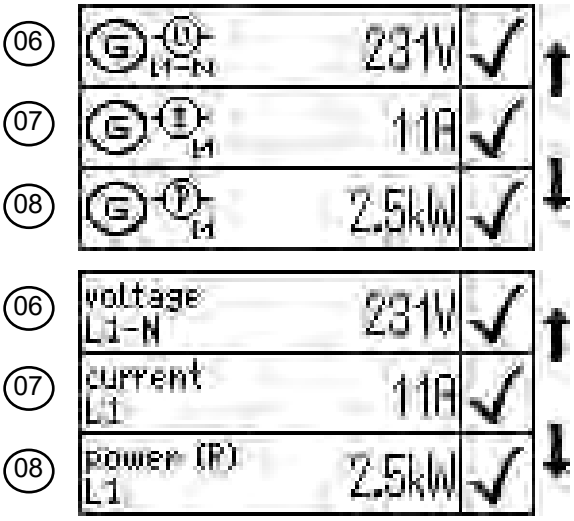


In the case of 3-phase generators, the voltage, the current and the electrical power are shown on separate pages. Each page shows the value of one of the three phases one below the other.

Note:

Example of the voltage display of a 3-phase generator.

Fig. 13.3.4-4: Voltage display 3-P Symbols/English/



Overview Page 3:

09. Phase/Phase voltage

10. Generator apparent power [kVA]

11. Power Factor

Fig. 13.3.4-5: Overview Page 3 Symbols/English



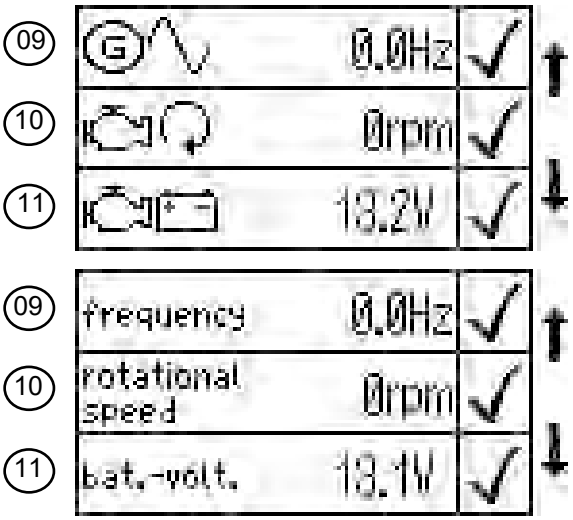
Overview Page 4:

09. Frequency of the generator [Hz]

10. Generator speed (r.p.m.)

11. Voltage of the starter battery [V]

Fig. 13.3.4-6: Overview Page 4 Symbols/English



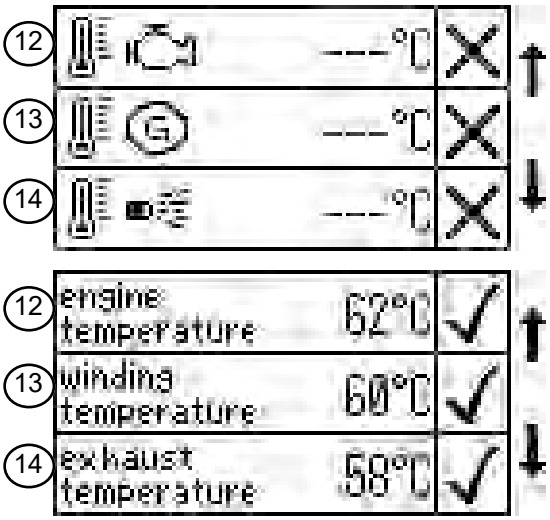
Overview Page 5:

12. Temperature of the cylinder head

13. Temperature of the generator winding

14. Temperature at exhaust manifold

Fig. 13.3.4-7: Overview Page 5 Symbols/English



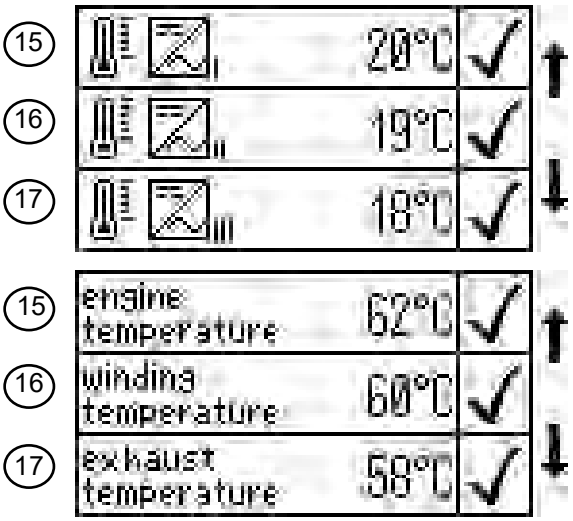
Overview Page 6:

15. Inverter Temperature L1

16. Inverter Temperature L2

17. Inverter Temperature L3

Fig. 13.3.4-8: Overview Page 6 Symbols/English



If the information pages of optional components (e.g. fuel gauge, oil pressure) are available, then these pages are inserted after Overview Page 4.

Note:



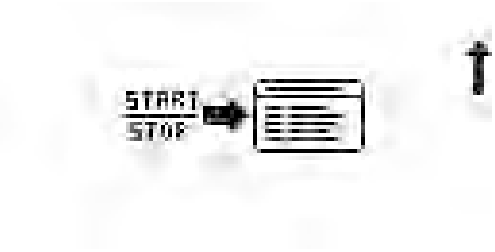
Whether these pages are displayed automatically, always or not at all can be set in the Panel menu.

Final Overview Page:

Proceed to this menu by pressing the Start/Stop - Enter key

Overview Page 5 is the same in all display modes/languages.

Fig. 13.3.4-9: Final overview page



13.4 Starting up the generator.

13.4.1 Preparations for starting up / Checks (daily) for marine version

1. Oil level check (ideal level: 2/3 Max).

   The level should be about 2/3 of the maximum level when the engine is cold.

   Furthermore, if installed, the oil level of the oil-cooled bearing must be checked before each start - see sight glass on generator front cover!.

2. Check cooling water level.

   The external expansion tank should be filled to 1/3 in a cold state. It is very important that there is sufficient volume for expansion of the coolant.

3. Check if the raw water intake valve is open.

   For safety reasons, the raw water intake valve must be shut after the generator has been switched off. It should be re-opened before starting the generator.

4. Check raw water filter.

   The raw water filter must be regularly checked and cleaned. If the raw water intake is restricted by detached residue, this increases wear on the impeller.

5. Visual inspection

   Control fixing bolts, check hose connectors for leaks, check electrical connections. Check electrical lines for damage/chafing.

6. Switch off loads.

   The generator should only be started without a load.

7. Open fuel valve, if installed.
8. Close main battery switch (switch on).

13.4.2 Preparations for starting up / Checks (daily) for vehicle version

1. Oil level check (ideal level: 2/3 Max).

   The level should be about 2/3 of the maximum level when the engine is cold.

   Furthermore, if installed, the oil level of the oil-cooled bearing must be checked before each start - see sight glass on generator front cover!.

2. Check cooling water level.

   The external expansion tank should be at 1/3 in a cold state. It is very important that there is sufficient volume available for expansion of the coolant.

3. Visual inspection

   Control fixing bolts, check hose connectors for leaks, check electrical connections. Check electrical lines for damage/chafing.

4. Switch off loads.

   The generator should only be started without a load.

5. Open fuel valve, if installed.
6. Close main battery switch (switch on).
7. Open the raw water intake valve (only in the case of Fischer Panda Marine generators)

13.4.3 Starting up the generator

Deadly danger! - The generator can be equipped with an Autostart function. This means that the generator is started by an external signal. In order to prevent an inadvertent start-up, the starter battery must be disconnected before work on the generator may commence.

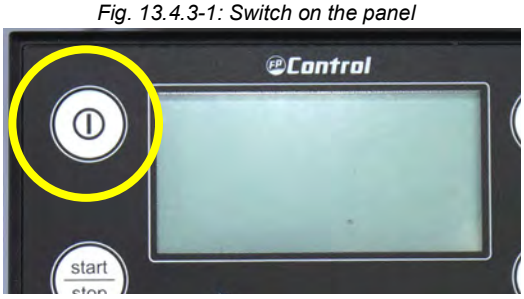
Warning! Automatic start-up



1. Switch on the fpControl CP-G

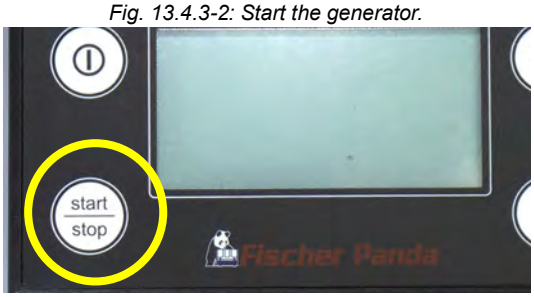
   The remote control panel is started by pressing the On/Off button. The On/Off button must be pressed until the Home page is displayed.

Fig. 13.4.3-1: Switch on the panel



2. Press the Start/Stop - Enter key

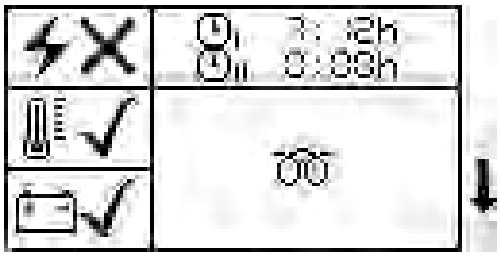
Fig. 13.4.3-2: Start the generator.



3. The fpControl preheats the diesel engine.

After preheating, the generator is started by the fpControl system.

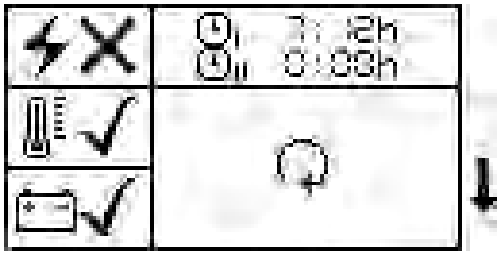
Fig. 13.4.3-3: Preheating



4. Starter on.

In order to minimise current consumption, preheating is interrupted briefly when the starter is operated.

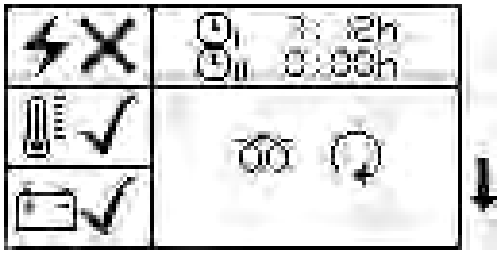
Fig. 13.4.3-4: Electric starter



5. Starter and preheater

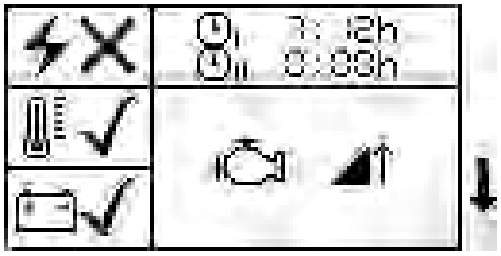
As soon as the high inrush current of the starter has dropped, preheating is switched on again.

Fig. 13.4.3-5: Preheating



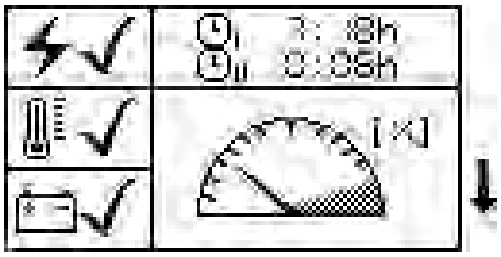
The engine idles for the first few seconds. Thereafter, the fpControl increases the speed to the operating speed and indicates this in the display.

Fig. 13.4.3-6: Increase revolutions



As soon as the AC voltage is within limits (e.g. 207 V-253 V at 230 V) (normal operating mode), the consumer can be connected.

Fig. 13.4.3-7: AC OK



Close the raw water intake valve in the event start-up problems (Panda Marine generators only)

ATTENTION:



If multiple attempts to start up are required (e.g. to bleed the fuel lines), then the raw water intake valve must definitely be shut while the attempts are being made. The cooling water impeller turns during the starting process and feeds cooling water. As long as the engine has not started up, the exhaust gas pressure is insufficient to discharge the coolant water that has been introduced. This protracted start-up process would flood the exhaust system with water. This can damage/destroy the generator/engine.

Re-open the raw water intake valve as soon as the generator has started.

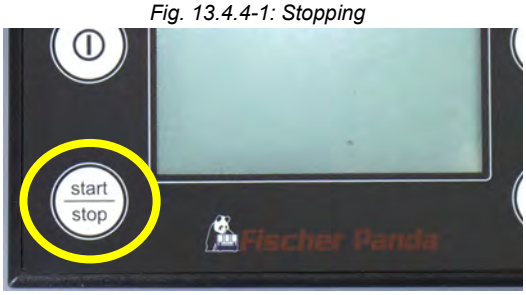
13.4.4 Stopping the generator

1. Switch off loads.
2. Recommendation: With turbo engines and under a load that exceeds 70 % of the rated output, allow the generator temperature to stabilise for at least 5 minutes with load switched off.

At higher ambient temperatures (greater than 25 °C) the generator should always run for at least 5 minutes without load before it is switched off, regardless of the load having been switched off.

3. Press "Start/Stop" button (to switch off).

Fig. 13.4.4-1: Stopping



NOTE: Never switch off the main battery until the generator has stopped, shut the fuel valve if necessary!

ATTENTION:



4. Close the raw water intake valve (only in the case of Fischer Panda Marine generators)

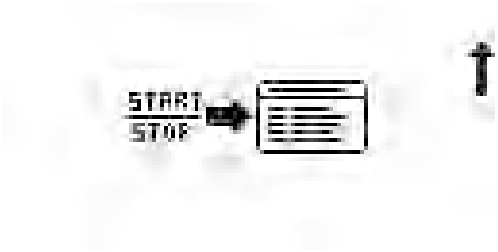
13.5 The Menu

The menu can be accessed from the final overview page.

Switch on the CP-G and scroll down to "Enter Menu" page.

Press the Start/Stop - Enter key to enter the menu.

Fig. 13.5-1: Menu entry symbols



13.5.1 Main Menu

You can choose from the following sub-menus in the main menu:

Fig. 13.5.1-1: Main Menu



1. "Panel" sub-menu - The display of the of the panel can be adapted in the "Panel" sub-menu (e.g. brightness, language, etc.).

2. "Generator" sub-menu - All settings related to the generator can be made in the "Generator" sub-menu, e.g. bleeding the fuel pump etc.

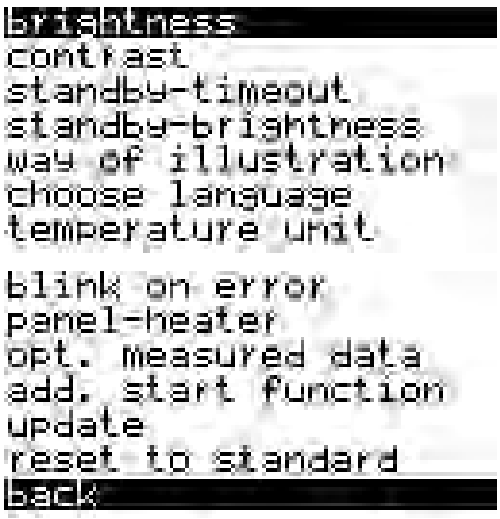
3. The "Service" sub-menu is blocked and can only be accessed by trained personnel and Fischer Panda employees.

4. Back - back to the overview pages

13.5.2 Sub-menu: "Panel"

The following items can be selected in the Panel sub-menu:

Fig. 13.5.2-1: Sub-menu: Panel



1. Lighting

   - changes the brightness of the display in Normal mode.

2. Contrast

   - changes the contrast of the display.

3. Standby Time

   - to set the time until the panel switches to Standby mode.

4. Standby Lighting

   - changes the brightness of the display in Standby mode.

5. Display Mode

- changes the display mode of the overview pages.

6. Language selection

   - changes the language of the panel

7. Temperature Unit

   - to set the temperature unit to °C or °F

8. Audible alarm

   - to activate the audible alarm in the event of faults

9. Flashing when faulty

   - to activate panel flashing in the event of faults

10. Panel heating

    - to activate panel heating at temperatures <+10°C

11. Optional measurement data

    - to manage the additional information pages, e.g. tank display

12. Additional start-up functions (only in the case of inverter generators)

    - Start without inverter/Inverter Softstart

13. Update

    - Software update for the panel

14. Reset to standard

    - to reset the "Panel" sub-menu to the factory settings

15. back

    - Switching from the "Panel" sub-menu to the Main Menu

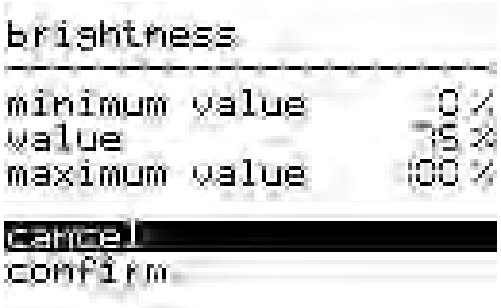
13.5.2.1 Setting the illumination of the CP-G

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

The value is changed by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and the setting is confirmed with the "Start/Stop Enter“ key.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.1-1: Sub-menu: Illumination



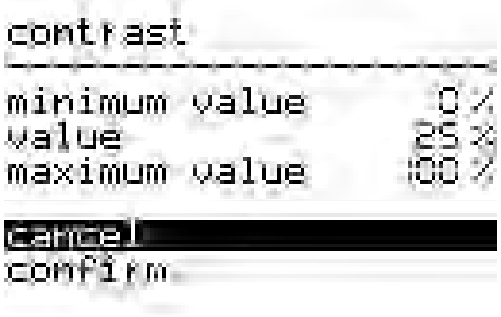
13.5.2.2 Setting the contrast of the CP-G

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

The value is changed by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and the setting is confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.2-1: Sub-menu: Contrast



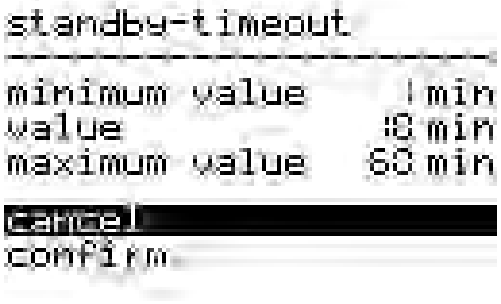
13.5.2.3 Setting the standby time of the CP-G

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

The value is changed by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and the setting is confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.3-1: Sub-menu: Standby Time



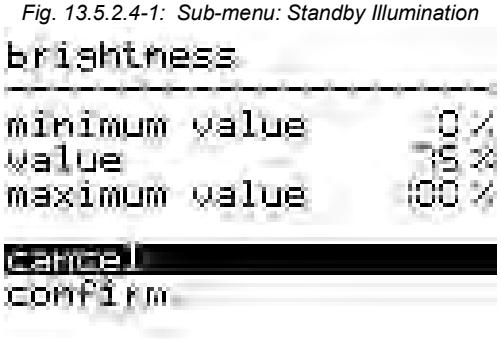
13.5.2.4 Setting the standby illumination of the CP-G

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

The value is changed by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and the setting is confirmed with the "Start/Stop - Enter“ key.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop - Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.4-1: Sub-menu: Standby Illumination



13.5.2.5 Setting the display mode of the CP-G overview page

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

"Symbolic View" or "Text View" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

The "back" item returns you to the "Panel" sub-menu.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.5-1: Sub-menu: Display Mode



13.5.2.6 Setting the language of the text pages of the CP-G

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

Select the corresponding language by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirm with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.6-1: Sub-menu: Language Selection



13.5.2.7 Setting the Temperature Unit

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

"°C“ for "degrees Celsius" or "°F" for "degrees Fahrenheit“ can be selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop - Enter“ key.

The "Back" item returns you to the Panel sub-menu.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop - Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.7-1: Sub-menu: Temperature Unit



13.5.2.8 Setting the Aural Alarm

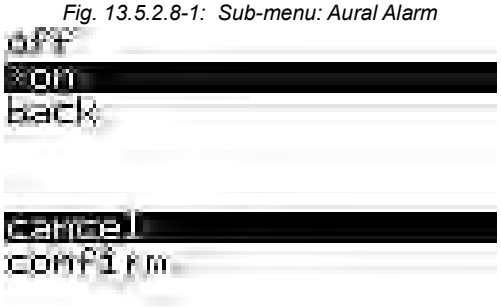
The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

"Off" or "On" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

The "Back" item returns you to the Panel sub-menu.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.8-1: Sub-menu: Aural Alarm



13.5.2.9 Setting the display to flash in the event of a fault

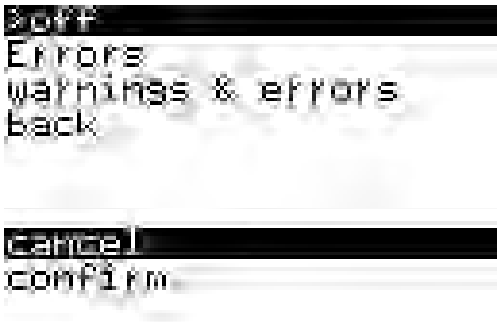
The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

"Off" or "Error" or "Warning and Error" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

The "Back" item returns you to the Panel sub-menu.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.9-1: Sub-menu: Flashing when Faulty



13.5.2.10 Setting the Panel Heating

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

"Off" or "On" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

The "Back" item returns you to the Panel sub-menu.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop - Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.10-1: Sub-menu: Panel Heating



13.5.2.11 Setting the display of the optional measurement data

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

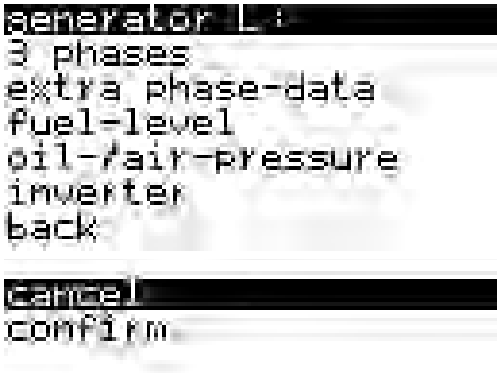
The desired optional measurement data is changed by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and the setting is confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

The desired option is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and the setting is confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

The "Back" item returns you to the Panel sub-menu.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.11-1: Sub-menu: Optional Measurement Data



13.5.2.12 Supplementary Start-up functions

This menu item is only available in the case of inverter generators

Fig. 13.5.2.12-1: Note



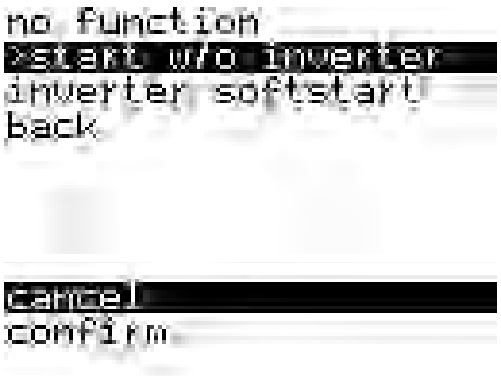
The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

The desired option is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and the setting is confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

The "Back" item returns you to the Panel sub-menu.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.12-2: Sub-menu: Supplementary Start-up functions



13.5.2.13 Resetting all values of the Panel sub-menu to default values

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.2.13-1: Resetting all values



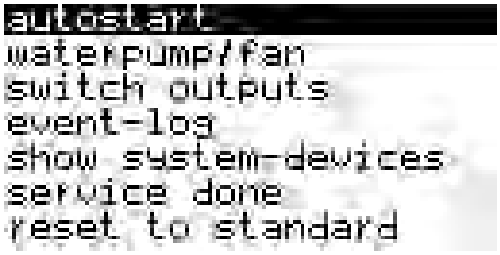
13.5.2.14 Return to Main Menu

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

13.5.3 Sub-menu: "Generator"

The following items can be selected in the Generator sub-menu:

Fig. 13.5.3-1: Generator Sub-Menu



1. Autostart

   - configuring the Autostart function

2. Water pump/Fan

   - setting the optional DC outputs

3. Switch Outputs

   - manual switching of the individual digital outputs

4. Event Memory

   - displaying the event memory

5. Display System Devices

   - displaying the detected system devices

6. Service performed

   - resets the service interval

7. Reset to standard

   - all parameters of the "Generator" sub-menu are reset to the factory settings

8. back

   - Switching from the "Generator" sub-menu to the Main Menu

13.5.3.1 Setting the Autostart of the CP-G

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

A choice can be made between "Switch on/off" and "Number of start-up attempts" in in the "Autostart" sub-menu.

Fig. 13.5.3.1-1: Autostart



Switching On / Off

"Off" for deactivated or "On" for activated can be selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.3.1-2: Autostart



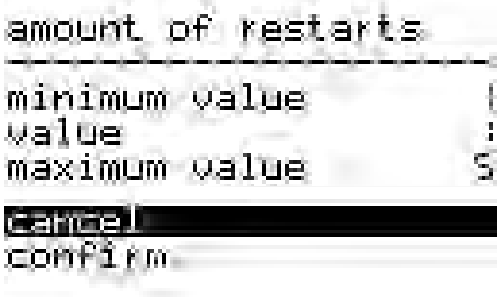
Number of start-up attempts

The value is changed by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and the setting is confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

For safety reasons, the number of start-up attempts is limited to one in the case of marine (PMS) generators.

Fig. 13.5.3.1-3: Autostart



Deadly danger! - The generator can be equipped with an Autostart function. This means that the generator is started by an external signal. In order to prevent an inadvertent start-up, the starter battery must be disconnected before work on the generator may commence.

Warning! Automatic start-up.



The "Autostart" also remains active if the fpControl CP-G is switched off and then on again.

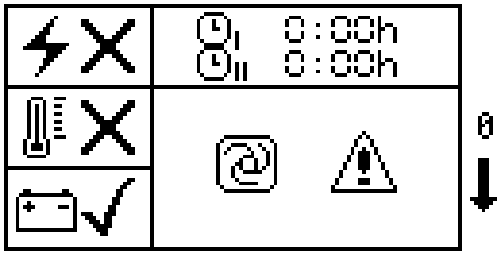
If a fault should arise when the generator is started or is already operating, it is stopped and the Autostart is set to "off".

If the generator is operated by Autostart and is stopped manually, the Autostart is set to "off".

Once the system has been switched off and then on again, the Autostart is active once more.

The first overview page shows if the Autostart is active.

Fig. 13.5.3-4: Overview Page 1 with Autostart



13.5.3.2 Setting the optional water pump/fan DC output of the CP-G

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

"Operating Mode" or "Follow-up Time" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

The "Back" item returns you to the "Generator" sub-menu.

Select “cancel” or “confirm” by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirm with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.3.2-1: Sub-menu: Optional DC Output

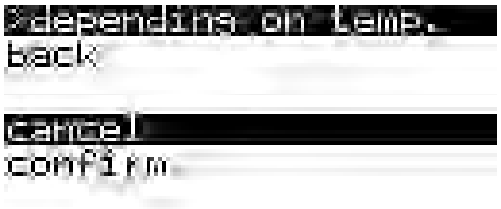


Setting the “Operating mode” for the optional DC output (DP) of the CP-G

An option can be selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and the setting is confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.3.2-2: Sub-menu: Operating Mode

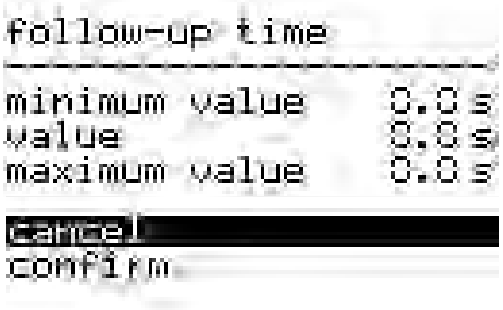


Setting the follow-up time of the optional DP Output of the CP-G

The value is changed by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and the setting is confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.3.2-3: Sub-menu: Follow-up Time



13.5.3.3 Switching the switching outputs of the CP-G

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

Select "Fuel Pump" or "Opt. DC Outputs" by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then confirm with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

The "Back" item returns you to the "Generator" sub-menu.

The value of the output can be set to "0" for deactivated or "1" for activated by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys. Confirm with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.3.3-1: Sub-menu: Switching Outputs



13.5.3.4 Reading out the Event Memory of the CP-G

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

Siehe “Table of Faults” auf Seite 188. Siehe “Description of the symbols” auf Seite 190.

Fig. 13.5.3.4-1: Event Memory



One can scroll through the event memory by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and then return to the Generator menu with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

By using the QR Code, the relevant fault page of the knowledgebase.fischerpanda.de can be called up via the Internet.

To do so, simply scan the QR Code with a smartphone (Internet connection required).

Note



13.5.3.5 Resetting all values of the Generator sub-menu to the default values

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

"Cancel" or "Confirm" can be selected by using the "Step-up"/ "Step-down" keys and then confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key.

Fig. 13.5.3.5-1: Resetting all values



13.5.3.6 Returning the Main Menu

The menu item is selected by using the "Step-up"/"Step-down" keys and confirmed with the "Start/Stop-Enter“ key. The respective menu item opens.

13.5.4 Resetting the panel language to the default (English)

1. Press and hold the "Step down" key with the panel switched off.
2. Switch on the panel and hold down the "Step down" key until the first overview screen is displayed.
3. The panel language has now been reset. All other settings are retained.

13.5.4.1 How to set the panel language after a reset.

1. Switch on the fpControl Panel CP-G
2. Wait until the first overview screen appears.
3. Scroll to the last overview screen.
4. Press the "Start/Stop-Enter" key to access the menu.
5. Scroll down to the "Panel" menu item.
6. Press the "Start/Stop-Enter" key to access the "Panel" sub-menu.
7. Scroll down to the "Choose language" menu item.
8. Press the Start/Stop-Enter key to access the "Language Selection" sub-menu.
9. Scroll to the desired language and confirm with the "Start/Stop-Enter" key.

10. Scroll down to the "confirm" menu item and press the "Start/Stop-Enter" key.

The menu text is now set to the selected language.

13.6 Faults

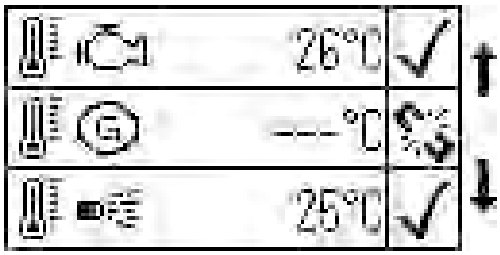
13.6.1 Symbols and messages on the display

13.6.1.1 Example of message - "Sensor defective"

A soon as a defective sensor is detected, the fpControl reports this on the display.



Fig. 13.6.1.1-1: Sensor defective

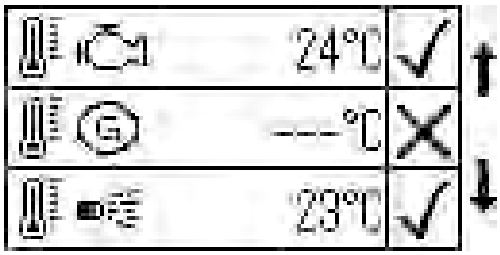


13.6.1.2 Example of message - "Sensor/Cable break"

If the sensor has failed or the cable is broken, the following report is displayed:



Fig. 13.6.1.2-1: Sensor/Cable break



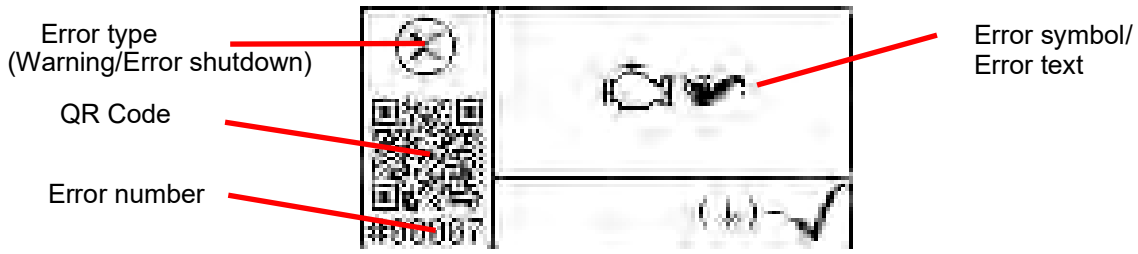
13.6.2 Error code

An error code is displayed if a parameter lies beyond its operating limits.

Siehe “Table of Faults” auf Seite 188. Siehe “Description of the symbols” auf Seite 190.

Example: Error No. 7 - Oil pressure too low -Fault led to emergency shutdown

Fig. 13.6.2.0-1: Sub-menu: "Event Memory"



By using the QR Code, the relevant fault page of the knowledgebase.fischerpanda.de can be called up via the Internet.

Note



To do so, simply scan the QR Code with a smartphone (Internet connection required).

13.6.2.1 Table of Faults

See also the "Faults" chapter in the manual of the generator.

The relevant fault page of the knowledgebase.fischerpanda.de can be called up via the Internet.

Note



(Internet connection required).

Fig. 13.6-1: Table of faults

No.	Description	Basic
1	AC Voltage L1	AC Voltage L1 is below its lower limit
2	AC Frequency L1	AC Frequency L1 is below its lower limit
5	Emergency-Off	Emergency-off switch is active/has been pressed
7	Oil pressure	Engine oil pressure is below its lower limit
8	Cylinder head temperature	Cylinder head temperature sensor not available/Contact open/Cable break
9	Winding temperature	Winding temperature sensor not available/Contact open/Cable break
10	Exhaust temperature	Exhaust temperature sensor not available/Contact open/Cable break
11	Electronics temperature	Temperature sensor for the electronic system (sensor on the fpControl circuit board) not available/defective
13	Starter motor current	Starter motor not connected/Starter motor defective
14	Glow plug circuit	One or more glow plugs not connected or defective
16	Fuel supply	Fuel valve/fuel pump not connected or defective
17	ETR Stop Solenoid hold	Current at output of the ETR hold coil is below the lower limit
18	ETR Stop Solenoid pull	Current at output of the ETR pull coil is below the lower limit
19	Water pump/Fan	Fan/water pump not connected or defective
20	Current sensor	Current sensor not available/Contact open/Cable break
21	Boost relay current	Boost relay not connected or defective
25	Starter battery voltage	Starter battery voltage too low
26	Engine speed error	Engine speed (r.p.m.) too low
30	AC Voltage L2	AC Voltage L2 is below its lower limit
31	AC Frequency L2	AC Frequency L2 is below its lower limit
34	AC Voltage L3	AC Voltage L3 is below its lower limit
35	AC Frequency L3	AC Frequency L3 is below its lower limit
38	Inverter DC supply	Current at output of the DC supply voltage of the inverter is below the lower limit
39	Universal output 1 (1A)	Electrical load on Universal output 1 is defective/no consumer connected
40	Universal output 2 (5A)	Electrical load on Universal output 2 is defective/no consumer connected
41	AGT DC voltage 1	Battery voltage too low
42	AGT DC current 1	Battery current too low
43	AGT DC voltage 2	Total voltage compared to battery voltage too low
44	AGT DC current 2	Sum of battery and load current too low
45	AGT B6 radiator	Temperature sensor not available/Contact open/Cable break
46	AGT B6 busbar (-)	Temperature sensor not available/Contact open/Cable break
47	AGT B6 busbar (+)	Temperature sensor not available/Contact open/Cable break
62	Fuel temperature	Temperature sensor not available/Contact open/Cable break
63	Fuel level	The fuel level has reached its lower limit
65	AC Voltage L1	AC Voltage L1 is above upper limit
66	AC Frequency L1	AC Frequency L1 is above upper limit
67	AC Current L1	AC Current L1 is above upper limit
68	AC Output L1	AC Output L1 is above upper limit

No.	Description	Basic
70	Servomotor current	Servomotor current is above upper limit
71	Oil pressure	Oil pressure is above upper limit
72	Cylinder head temperature	Temperature of the diesel engine / Cylinder head is above upper limit
73	Winding temperature	Winding temperature is above upper limit
74	Exhaust temperature	Exhaust temperature is above upper limit
75	Electronics temperature	Temperature of electronic system above upper limit
77	Starter motor output	Current at output of starter motor is above upper limit
78	Glow plug circuit	Current at output of the glow plugs is above upper limit
79	Flame-start system	Current at output of flame-start system is above upper limit
80	Fuel supply	Current at output of the fuel valve / fuel pump / DC generator exciter is above upper limit
81	Stop Solenoid hold	Current at output of the hold coil of the stop solenoid is above upper limit
82	Stop Solenoid pull	Current at output of the pull coil of the stop solenoid is above upper limit
83	Water pump/Fan	Current at output of the water pump/fan is above upper limit
84	Current sensor supply	Current at output of the current sensor is above upper limit
85	Boost relay	Boost relay fault
86	Bus current	Current at the CAN bus is above upper limit
89	Starter battery voltage	Starter battery voltage is above upper limit
93	Power output relay	Current at output of load-breaking relay is above upper limit
94	AC Voltage L2	AC Voltage L2 is above upper limit
95	AC Frequency L2	AC Frequency L2 is above upper limit
96	AC Current L2	AC Current L2 is above upper limit
97	AC Output L2	AC Output L2 is above upper limit
98	AC Voltage L3	AC Voltage L3 is above upper limit
99	AC Frequency L3	AC Frequency L3 is above upper limit
100	AC Current L3	AC Current L3 is above upper limit
101	AC Output L3	AC Output L3 is above upper limit
102	Inverter DC supply	Current at output of the DC supply of the inverter is above the upper limit
103	Universal Output 1 (1A)	Current at Universal Output 1 is above upper limit
104	Universal Output 2 (5A)	Current at Universal Output 2 is above upper limit
105	AGT DC Voltage 1	Battery voltage too high
106	AGT DC Current 1	Battery current too high
107	AGT DC Voltage 2	Total voltage compared to battery voltage too high
108	AGT DC Current 2	Sum of battery and load current too high
109	AGT B6 Radiator	Temperature at heat sink of the B6 bridge too high/Sensor error: Short circuit on temperature sensor
110	AGT B6 Busbar (-)	Temperature at busbar (-) of the B6 bridge too high/Sensor error: Short circuit on temperature sensor
111	AGT B6 Busbar (+)	Temperature at busbar (+) of the B6 bridge too high/Sensor error: Short circuit on temperature sensor
126	Fuel temperature	Fuel temperature too high/Sensor error Short circuit on temperature sensor
130	CAN communication interrupted	The panel has lost contact with the control system
131	CAN communication interrupted	The control system has lost contact with the panel
132	Service interval	Service due
133	BUS Module lost (3ph measurement)	Communication with the 3-ph Module interrupted
134	BUS Module lost (DC measurement)	Communication with the AGT Module interrupted
135	Synchronisation error	Problem with synchronisation of the output voltages of generators switched in parallel.
136	External motor controller communication	Communication with the external motor controller (ECU) has been interrupted
137	Air filter	Air filter has generated an error message
138	Diagnostic message (ECU)	Control device of the diesel engine has transmitted a diagnostic warning

No.	Description	Basic
139	Synchronisation module communication	Communication with the synchronisation module has been interrupted
140	Load distribution	Load balancing error
141	Synchronisation deactivated	Synchronisation module deactivated
142	Error message from engine control unit	The diesel engine control unit has generated a Red Stop Lamp Error
148	Rotary field error	The phases are connected in the incorrect sequence
149	Fuel level sensor error	Communication with the fuel level sensor has been interrupted
151	"Watchdog", control system restart	Control system is restarted after a malfunction
152	Temperature Inverter L1	Temperature of L1 of the inverter above upper limit
153	Temperature Inverter L2	Temperature of L2 of the inverter above upper limit
154	Temperature Inverter L3	Temperature of L3 of the inverter above upper limit
155	Temperature Inverter DC intermediate circuit	Temperature of the DC intermediate circuit of the inverter is above upper limit
157	Inverter communication	Communication with the inverter has been interrupted
163	Inverter DC intermediate circuit load	DC intermediate circuit current is above upper limit
164	Inverter DC intermediate circuit voltage	Inverter DC intermediate circuit voltage too high
167	No rev analysis/Monitoring	Simulation of the engine speed for start-up without inverter
245	Factory setting changed	User input in Factory menu
251	Parameter changed in Admin Level	User input in Admin menu

13.6.2.2 Description of the symbols

Fig. 13.6-1: Description of the symbols

Symbol	Description			Symbol	Description	
	WARNING				Current	Generator output
	Error shutdown				Frequency	Generator output
	Faults	No contact			Voltage	Generator output
	Broken	Short circuit			(%)/Load	
	OK				Generator runs	
	AC Voltage				Generator off	
	Run-up phase/Over-ride	Generator start-up			Temperature	
	Standby				Engine	
	Automatic start-up.				Exhaust system	
	Starter battery				Winding	

Symbol	Description			Symbol	Description	
	Operating hours				Preheating	
	Oil pressure				Speed/RPM	
	Self test				Tank gauge %	
	Apparent power				Starter turns	

Example:



Error73: Error shutdown due to winding temperature

13.7 Accessories:

FP Bus Cable (15 m): 34.02.02.131H

Fig. 13.7-1: FP Bus Cable (15 m): 34.02.02.131H



Terminating resistor:34.02.02.133H

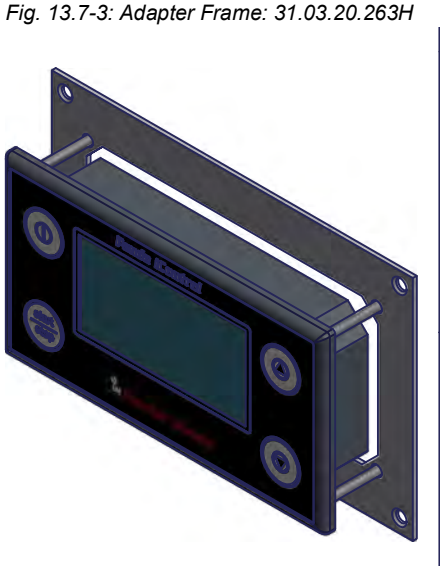
Fig. 13.7-2: Terminating resistor:34.02.02.133H



Adapter Frame: 31.03.20.263H

xContol CP-G in a Generator Control (P6+) section

Fig. 13.7-3: Adapter Frame: 31.03.20.263H



13.7.1 Dimensional drawing

Fig. 13.7.1-1: CP-G

