

# Instruction Manual for Model

# **HYDRO 300-6**

Hydraulic Generator

# GENERAL INFORMATION MODEL: HYDRO 300-6

GENERATOR..... BRUSHLESS

GENERATOR...... 3600 (60 Hz)

GENERATOR VOLTAGE...... 120 or 120/240

MOTOR STARTING...... 300% SURGE

VOLTAGE REGULATOR..... INHERENT

OUTPUT...... 3000 WATTS CONTINUOUS

4000 WATTS PEAK AT

100° F OIL TEMPERATURE

HYDRAULIC MOTOR..... GEAR TYPE

MAXIMUM SPEED..... 4200RPM

(3600 RPM IDEAL)

MOTOR SHAFT......<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inch

**PORT SIZE** 

INLET..... 3/4 - 8 S.A.E.

RETURN...... 7/8 - 10 S.A.E.

CASE DRAIN PORT...... 7/16 - 4 S.A.E.

### <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u> <u>MODEL: HYDRO 300-6</u>

FLOW RATE ...... 6 to 25 GPM (6 GPM IDEAL)

FOR BEST RESULTS KEEP HYDRAULIC OIL TEMPERATURE BETWEEN 80°F AND 120°F. DO NOT EXCEED 175°F.

AN OIL COOLER IS RECOMMENDED.

MAXIMUM BACK PRESSURE ..... 150 PSI

WILL OPERATE ON ANY 2500 PSI OPEN CIRCUIT OR CLOSED LOOP SYSTEMS.

RECOMMEND FILTER ..... 10m

RECOMMEND HYDRAULIC OIL ...... DEXTRON III A.T.F.

#### INSTALLATION TIPS

Excessive pressure in your return line will damage the hydraulic motor seal. High back pressure can be caused by "spikes" sent back through the return from other equipment on a common return line. Another potential problem can develop if several pieces of equipment are connected to one "common" return line causing a high back pressure (150 PSI is the maximum). We recommend you run the return line from the generator back to the cooling tank with a separate line.

You can either run the 3/4 inch return line back to the tank or leave the 3/4 inch line connected to a common return and run a separate 3/8 inch line from the case drain (located at the bottom of the hydraulic motor) directly back to the tank. Either way you completely eliminate any problem of excessive return line pressure damaging your hydraulic motor.

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

These self-excited and self-regulating generators, although overall dimensions have been reduced to a minimum, are designed for high-level electrical performance and the maximum in operating reliability.

**PRELIMINARY CHECKS:** Before touching the machines, perform a thorough and in depth visual

inspection, checking that components are correctly connected up and

that no cables or terminals are broken or loose.

**STARTING UP:** Make sure, when starting up, that cooling air intake and discharge openings

are free and unblocked. We also recommend (when the machine operates in a dusty environment) do periodic checks to make sure it is properly

ventilated

**THE IMPORTANCE OF SPEED:** Frequency and voltage depend directly on rotation speed. This must be

kept as constantly as possible on its nominal value no matter what the load. Drive motor speed control systems generally have a small drop in

speed between no load and loaded conditions. We therefore recommend setting no load speed 3÷4% above nominal speed.

**CHECKING VOLTAGE:** All the machines are regulated during factory testing. If voltage

readings differ from the value indicated on the name plate, this maybe caused by a mistaken reading or by a different rotation speed and we recommend regulating motor speed in order to have nominal RPM

under loaded conditions.

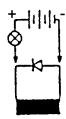
**CHECKING THE DIODES:** For the ohmmeter test it is best to disconnect the diode from its circuit.

Measure continuity in one direction only. The test can also be made without disconnecting the diode form the circuit, using a 12V battery and a 45 watt light bulb (automobile light) as shown in the illustration. The light should turn totally on only in one direction, as shown below.

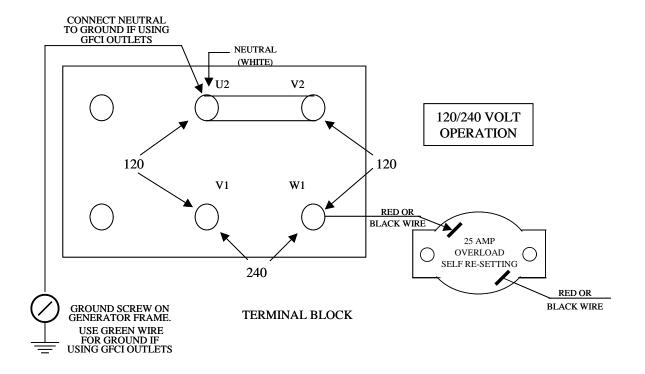
### WINDING RESISTANCE AT 20° C ROOM TEMPERATURE

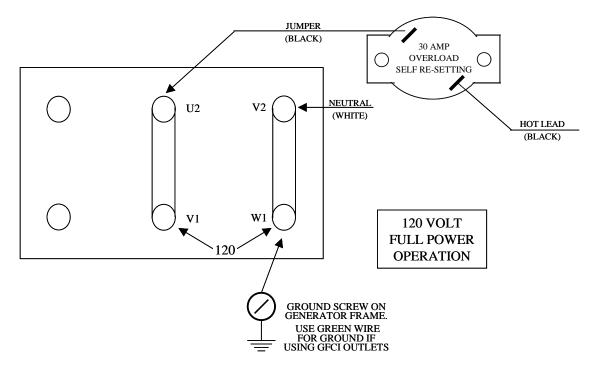
TO ONE TENTE ENTER ONE			
<u>Size</u>	Stator $\Omega$	Rotor $\Omega$	Exciter Ω
3.5	0.506	4.38	2.10
4.0	0.506	4.38	2.10
5.0	0.506	4.38	2.10
6.0	0.506	4.38	2.10
8.0	0.300	5.75	1.25
12.0	0.196	7.54	0.44





### **ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS**

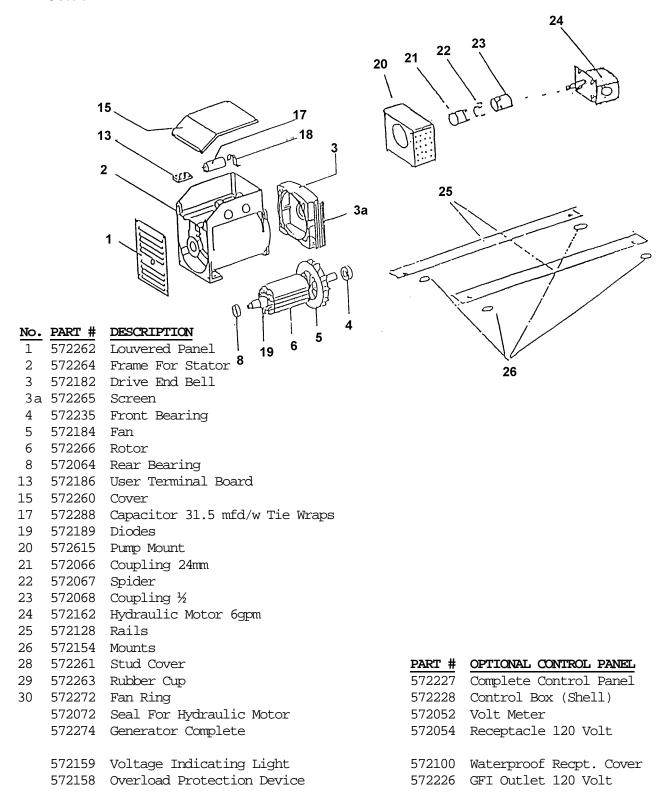




TERMINAL BLOCK

#### PARTS BREAKDOWN

**HYDRO 300-6** 



## TROUBLE SHOOTING

PROBLEMS	CAUSES	REMEDIES
ALTERNATOR EXCITATION FAILURE	1. Low Speed	Check RPM and set at nominal value.
	2. Faulty capacitor	2. Check and replace.
	3. Faulty winding	3. Check that winding resistance is as shown in the tables.
HIGH NO-LOAD VOLTAGE	1. Speed too high.	Check and adjust RPM's
	2. Capacitor with high capacity.	2. Check and replace
LOW NO-LOAD VOLTAGE	1. Speed too low.	Check and adjust RPM's
	2. Faulty rotary diodes.	2. Check and replace.
	3. Breakdown in windings.	3. Check winding resistance, as per tables.
	4. Capacitor with high capacity.	4. Check and replace.
PROPER NO-LOAD BUT LOW	Low loaded speed.	Check and regulate RPM.
LOADED VOLTAGE	2. Load too large.	2. Check and change.
	3. Rotary diodes short-circuited	3. Check and replace.
UNSTABLE VOLTAGE	Loose contacts.	1. Check connections.
	2. Uneven rotation.	2. Check for uniform rotation speed.
NOISY GENERATOR	Broken bearings.	1. Replace.
	2. Poor couplings.	2. Check and repair.

#### **Initial Installation and Start-Up**

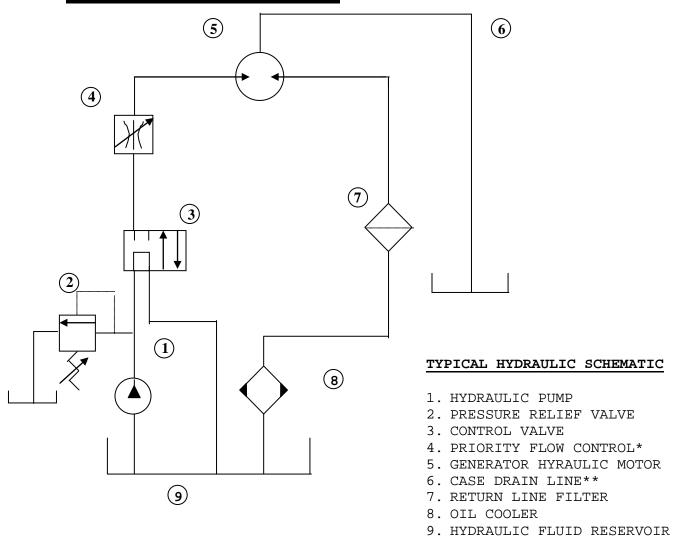
Be sure you set the hydraulic flow (GPM) to the generator at Approximately 62.5 HZ or 3750 RPM with NO electrical load on the generator.

By using this setting you will have approximately 60HZ (cycles) or 3600 RPM when you are running at full rated load.

One way this can be accomplished is by using a Photo Tachometer on our generator coupling or generator cooling fan.

A Photo Tachometer is an inexpensive tool that can be purchased at McMasters, Grainger, Sears or any other electrical supplier.

# FIXED DISPLACEMENT TYPE GEAR PUMP

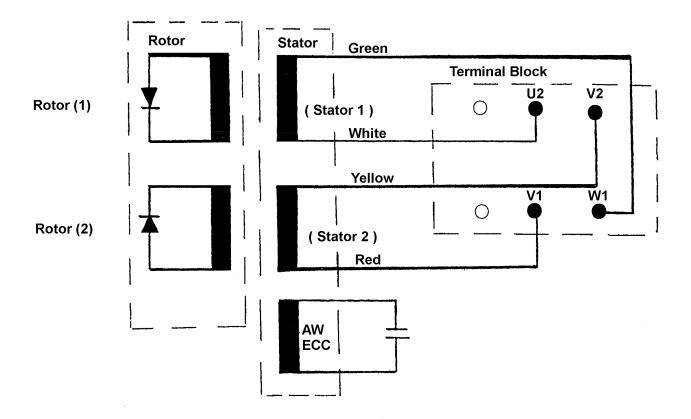


- \* Some units may be equipped with integral priority flow control, refer to specific model number.
- \*\* External case drain line may be required on some units refer to specific model number.

  When external case drain is required it should be unobstructed direct return to reservoir with a minimum I.D. no less than that of case drain port on generator motor.

FOR SPECIFIC INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATIONS CONSULT FACTORY

# BRUSHLESS GENERATOR WIRING



Fabco Power

