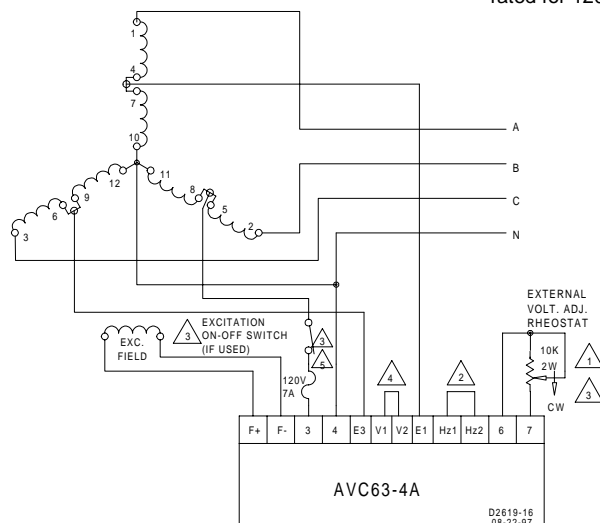


CAUTION
Meggers and high potential test equipment must not be used. Incorrect use of such equipment could damage the semiconductors contained in the regulator.

1. Verify that the voltage regulator specifications conform with the generator system requirements.
2. Ensure that the regulator wires are as follows:
 - a) If the remote voltage adjust rheostat is not to be connected, ensure terminals 6 and 7 are shorted with a jumper.
 - b) If a 55 Hz "corner frequency" for 60 Hz systems is desired, ensure that the Hz1 and Hz2 terminals are open. If a 45 Hz "corner frequency" for 50 Hz systems is desired, ensure that the Hz1 and Hz2 terminals are shorted together with a jumper.
 - c) For 120 V nominal sensing, ensure that terminals V1 and V2 are not connected. For 240 V sensing, ensure that terminals V1 and V2 are connected together.
3. Ensure the voltage regulator is correctly connected to the generator system.
4. Install the fuses as described in *Fuses*.
5. Set the regulator VAR and external VAR (if used) as follows:

Switch	Initial Setting
Regulator VAR	Fully CCW
Remote VAR	Centered



remedies.

1. Perform preliminary set-up as described in the above paragraphs.

All voltage readings are to be taken with an average reading voltmeter.

3. Slowly adjust the regulator **VAR** CW until the generator output voltage reaches the nominal value. If used, adjust the remote **VAR** to set the generator voltage to the exact value desired.

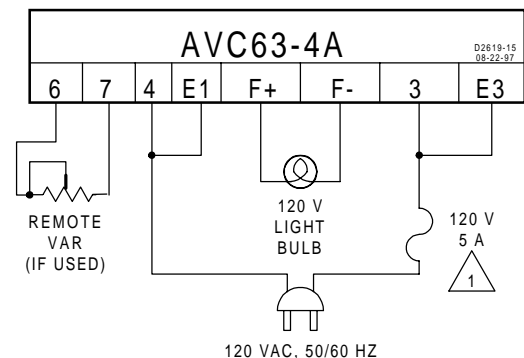
RESULT: Voltage regulation should be better than $\pm 1.0\%$ no-load to full-load. If regulation is not within this range, perform the following steps:

1. Voltage reduction under load may be due to speed change from no load to full load, causing the frequency compensation (V/Hz) circuit to reduce voltage at lower frequencies.


1. Connect the test setup as shown in the following figure, *Operational Test*. Do not apply power. Ensure that the light bulb is rated for 120 V and is less than 100 W.

5. Rotate the **STABILITY ADJ** fully CW. Now adjust the regulator **VAR** above and below the regulation point. The light bulb should still go off and on, but the transition from off to on (and vice versa) should be much slower than in the paragraph above.

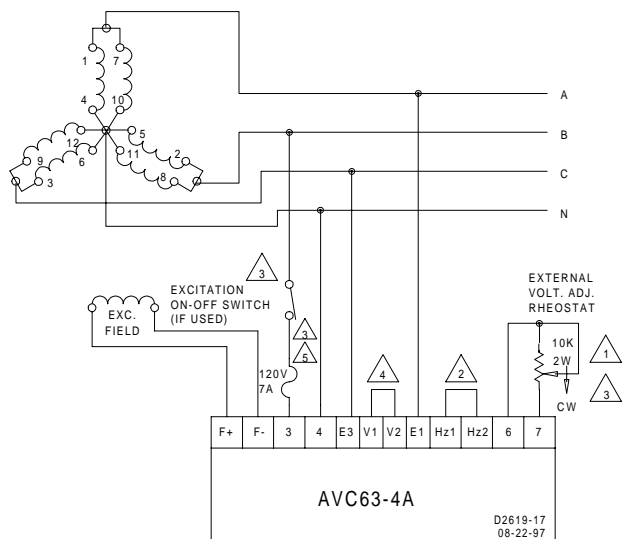
5. Select fuses with high interrupting capacity.



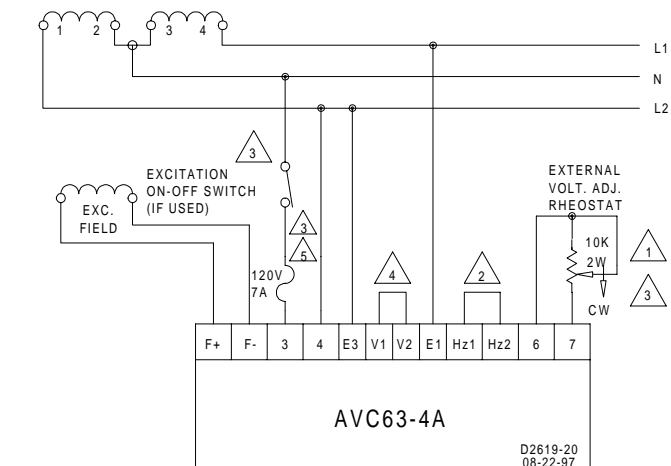
NOTE:

 IF GLASS TYPE FUSE IS USED,
ENCLOSE FOR SAFETY.

Operational Test



Interconnection Diagram, 120/208 V Nominal, 3-Phase, 4-Wire, Wye Connection



Interconnection Diagram, 120/240 V Nominal, 1-Phase, 3-Wire