

The ultimate solution for maintaining your nationwide generator network

The Importance of Maintaining a Generator's Cooling System

1.0 Introduction:

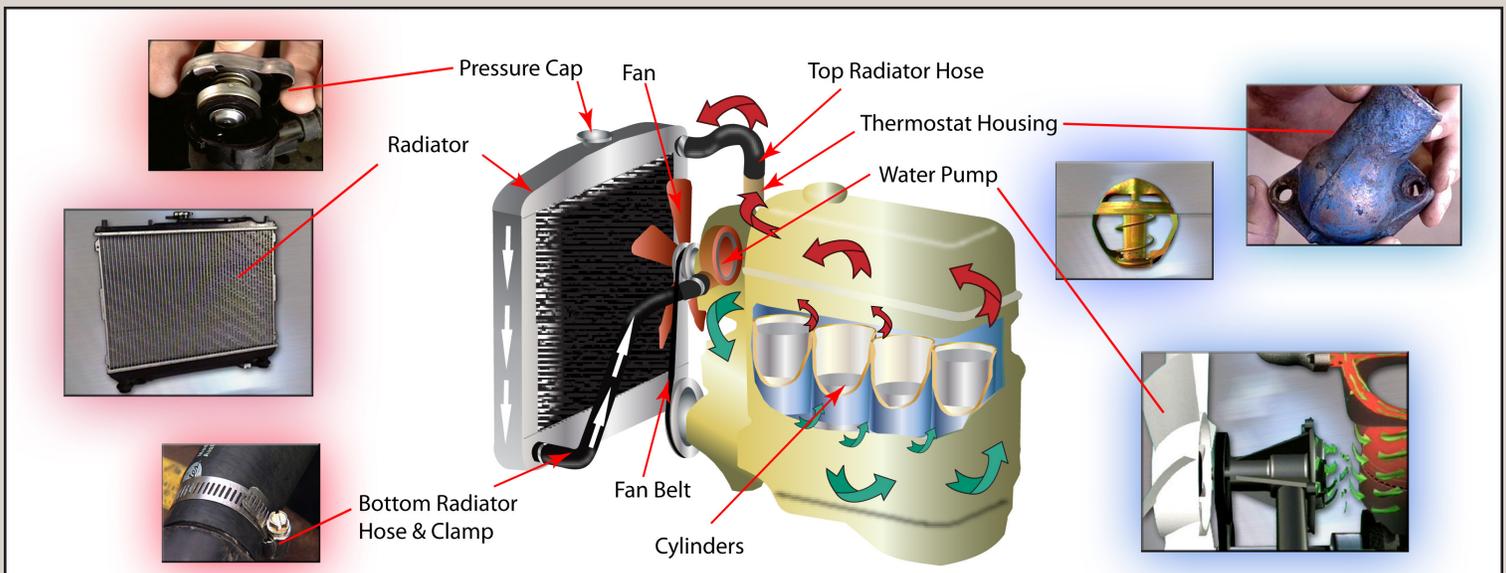
The majority of industrial generator sets above 10kW are water cooled using a radiator cooling system. *This information sheet discusses the importance of maintaining a generator's radiator cooling system.*

2.0 The Importance of Coolant System Maintenance:

To maintain performance and reliability, regular maintenance checks of a generator's engine cooling system must be conducted. Lack of maintenance of the cooling system can cause the engine to lose power and perform below its designed power output, create excessive wear, degrade lubricating oil and at worst, result in a seizure of this critical unit. Site ambient operating temperatures can vary considerably and it is important to ensure that no over-heating (boil) occurs while the unit is operating, while, at the same time, protecting the engine during freezing conditions. The heat generated through combustion must have an adequate heat transfer system that is totally reliable and in good working order. Systems are pressurized in order to permit operation at higher temperatures. *(Continued over)*

Chart One - Coolant Maintenance Check Chart for Generator Engine

Component	Procedure: X = Action R = Replace (If Needed)					Frequency per NFPA 110	
	Visual	Check	Change	Clean	Test	W = Weekly S = Semiannually M = Monthly A = Annually Q = Quarterly	
						Level 1	Level 2
Coolant Level	X	X				W	M
Antifreeze protection Level					X	S	A
Antifreeze			R				
Radiator Air Flow		X				W	M
Clean Radiator Exterior				X		A	A
Fan & Alternator Belt	X	X				M	Q
Water Pump (s)	X					W	Q
Hose Condition	X	X				W	M
Water Heater Jacket		X				W	M
Ductwork Louvers	X	X		X		A	A
Louver Motors	X			X	X	W	A



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The installation information provided in this information sheet is informational in nature only, and should not be considered the advice of a properly licensed and qualified electrician or used in place of a detailed review of the applicable National Electric Codes and local codes. Specific questions about how this information may affect any particular situation should be addressed to a licensed and qualified electrician.

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3.0 Principal Components of a Cooling System to be Maintained:

An engine's cooling system has five primary components: *(See Chart Two for details)*

- 1) Radiator
- 2) Thermostat and housing
- 3) Cooling fan
- 4) Hoses
- 5) Water pump

4.0 Radiator:

A radiator consists of top and bottom tanks and a core, installed on or close to the engine in a vertical mode. The radiator cooling fan forces ambient air over the core to remove coolant heat and maintain heat within engine parameters. Radiators can also have extra capacity for charge air-to-air cooling, engine oil coolers, auxiliary hydraulic oil coolers and cooled - exhaust gas recirculation.

The header tank, or reservoir, can be mounted separately from the radiator. It has a supply of coolant and is located higher than the top of the radiator. The reservoirs are usually made of hardened transparent plastic for a visual checking of the fluid level.

The pressurized radiator cap is used to increase the boiling point of the coolant. It can be located directly on the top of the radiator or on the header (or surge) tank. Do NOT open while coolant is hot.

Preventive Maintenance: Regularly visually check the radiator fins are not blocked by dirt, etc and there are no leaks.

5.0 Thermostat and housing:

The thermostat is located under the thermostat housing to regulate coolant flow by opening up when the engine has reached its operating temperature. It is closed when the engine is cold to allow the engine to warm up more rapidly.

The thermostat housing is located on the outlet side of the coolant flow from the engine. The majority of thermostat housings are an aluminum alloy, and will corrode away instead of the engine or cylinder head. This is known as a 'sacrificial component'.

Preventive Maintenance: Visually check the thermostat housing for leaks caused by corrosion.

6.0 Cooling Fan:

Most cooling fans are the fixed blade variety with one air-flow direction – with either “pull” or “push” direction. These fans provide maximum airflow at all times, without regard for the actual ambient temperature or how hard the engine is working.

In recent years, new designs of fans have become available to the market. These employ infinite variable pitch (with limit between 0 and 40°) fan blades, which also are reversible. A controller system constantly monitors the engine coolant temperature and adjusts the fan pitch in order to provide adequate cooling airflow, which is dependent on the actual ambient temperature of the load. This will reduce the fan parasitic load (power draw) and hence fuel consumption. Reversing the blades will help clean the radiator fins of any dirt or debris lodged in the fins.

Preventive Maintenance: The fan drive belt must be regularly checked for any cracking, fraying and/or wear, also check there is adequate tension (adjust if need be), every 1,500 hours or each year. They should be replaced as required. Today, electric motor and hydraulic pump fan drives are also employed, in certain instances.

7.0 Radiator Hoses:

There are two radiator hoses - a top radiator hose is attached to the thermostat housing, which allows the heated coolant to enter the top or inlet side of the radiator. The bottom or lower radiator hose is connected between the outlet of the radiator and the inlet of the water pump.

The radiator hoses and by-pass hoses are held in position by clamps attached to the engine block or radiator assembly. These can be spring clamps, wire wound clamps, or worm drive clamps.

Preventative Maintenance:

- Ensure that system is checked with weekly inspections when cold and topped up if need be Flush entire system after the manufacturer's recommended number of hours is reached and replenish with correct mix
- Check daily for any coolant leaks
- Check all hoses on a regular basis for any cracks and see that they remain flexible (pliable) and in good condition
- For larger hp engines, you may want to consider regular coolant analysis.

8.0 Water Pumps:

The water pump is bolted to the front of the engine block. The bottom radiator hose comes from the radiator and is connected to the water pump inlet. The water pump is usually driven by the engine via a drive belt. As the coolant leaves the outlet of the radiator, which has removed much of its heat, the water pump forces it through the water jackets by the action of the impeller in the pump.

Preventive Maintenance: Visually check the pump for leaks and the belt is not frayed or loose.

8.0 NFPA Recommendations:

While maintenance is not considered mandatory, NFPA 110 does suggest that the engine cooling system be checked. *(See Chart One)*



Ultimate Service Associates, LLC.

5514 South Lewis Ave.

Tulsa, OK 74105

Ph: 918.836.8701

Fx: 918.835.2748

www.usa-svc.com

