

## INSTALLATION

### Start Engine

The ESD5100 Series speed control unit is rugged enough to be placed in a control cabinet or engine mounted enclosure with other dedicated control equipment. If water, mist, or condensation may come in contact with the controller, it should be mounted vertically. This will allow the fluid to drain away from the speed control unit. Extreme heat should be avoided.

The speed control unit governed speed setting is factory set at approximately engine idle speed. (1000 Hz., speed sensor signal)

Crank the engine with DC power applied to the governor system. The actuator will energize to the maximum fuel position until the engine starts. The governor system should control the engine at a low idle speed. If the engine is unstable after starting, turn the GAIN and STABILITY adjustments counterclockwise until the engine is stable.

### **⚠ WARNING**

**An overspeed shut down device, independent of the governor system, should be provided to prevent loss of engine control, which may cause personal injury or equipment damage. Do not rely exclusively on the governor system electric actuator to prevent overspeed. A secondary shut off device, such as a fuel solenoid, must be used.**

### Governor Speed Setting

The governed speed set point is increased by clockwise rotation of the SPEED adjustment pot. Remote speed adjustment can be obtained with an optional 5K Speed Trim Control. (See Diagram 2)

### Governor Performance

Once the engine is at operating speed and at no load, the following governor performance adjustment can be made.

- A. Rotate the GAIN adjustment clockwise until instability develops. Gradually move the adjustment counterclockwise until stability returns. Move the adjustment one division further counterclockwise to insure stable performance (270° pot).
- B. Rotate the STABILITY adjustment clockwise until instability develops. Gradually move the adjustment counterclockwise until stability returns. Move the adjustment one division further to insure stable performance (270° pot).
- C. Gain and stability adjustments may require minor changes after engine load is applied. Normally, adjustments made at no load achieve satisfactory performance. A strip chart recorder can be used to further optimize the adjustments.

If instability cannot be corrected or further performance improvements are required, refer to the SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING section. In this section, information can be found regarding troubleshooting procedures as well as instructions on adjusting the DIP switch positions of the ESD5131.

## WIRING

Basic electrical connections are illustrated in Diagram 2. Actuator and battery connections to Terminals A, B, E, and F should be #16 AWG (1.3 mm sq.) or larger. Long cables require an increased wire size to minimize voltage drops.

The battery positive (+) input, Terminal F, should be fused for 15 amps as illustrated. The ESD5100 series is suitable for 12 VDC and 24 VDC operation.

Magnetic speed sensor wires connected to Terminals C and D MUST BE TWISTED AND/OR SHIELDED for their entire length. The speed sensor cable shield should ideally be connected as shown in Diagram 2. The shield should be insulated to insure no other part of the shield comes in contact with engine ground, otherwise stray speed signals may be introduced into the speed control unit. With the engine stopped, adjust the gap between the magnetic speed sensor and the ring gear teeth. The gap should not be any smaller than 0.020 in. (0.45 mm). Usually, backing out the speed sensor 3/4 turn after touching the ring gear teeth will achieve a satisfactory air gap. The magnetic speed sensor voltage should be at least 1 VAC RMS during cranking.

### Idle Speed Setting

After the governor speed setting had been adjusted, place the optional external selector switch in the IDLE position. The idle speed set point is increased by clockwise of the IDLE adjustment control. When the engine is at idle speed, the speed control unit applies droop to the governor System to insure stable operation.

## ADJUSTMENTS

### Before Starting Engine

Check to insure the GAIN and STABILITY adjustments, and if applied, the external SPEED TRIM CONTROL are set to mid position.

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## Speed Droop Operation

Droop is typically used for the paralleling of engine driven generators.

Place the optional external selector switch in the DROOP position. DROOP is increased by clockwise rotation of the DROOP adjustment control. When in droop operation, the engine speed will decrease as engine load increases. The percentage of droop is based on the actuator current change from engine no load to full load. A wide range droop is available with the internal control. Droop level requirements above 10% are unusual.

If droop levels experienced are higher or lower than these required, contact the GAC for assistance.

After the droop level has been adjusted, the rated engine speed setting may need to be reset. Check the engine speed and adjust that speed setting accordingly.

## Accessory Input

The Auxiliary Terminal N accepts input signals from load sharing units, auto synchronizers, and other governor system accessories. GAC accessories are directly connected to this terminal. It is recommended that this connection from accessories be shielded, as it is a sensitive input terminal.

If the auto synchronizer is used alone, not in conjunction with a load-sharing module, a 3 M ohm resistor should be connected between Terminals N and P. This is required to match the voltage levels between the speed control unit and the synchronizer.

When an accessory is connected to Terminal N, the speed will decrease and the speed adjustment must be reset. When operating in the upper end of the control unit frequency range, a jumper wire or frequency trim control may be required between Terminals G and J. This increases the frequency range of the speed control to over 7000 Hz.

## Accessory Supply

The +10 volt regulated supply, Terminal P, can be utilized to provide power to GAC governor system accessories. Up to 20 ma of current can be drawn from this supply. Ground reference is Terminal G.

## Wide Range Remote Variable Speed Operation

Simple and effective remote variable speed can be obtained with the ESD5100 Series speed control unit.

A single remote speed adjustment potentiometer can be used to adjust the engine speed continuously over a specific speed range. Select the desired speed range and corresponding potentiometer value. (Refer to TABLE 1.) If the exact range cannot be found, select the next higher range potentiometer. An additional fixed resistor may be placed across the potentiometer to obtain the exact desired range. Connect the speed range potentiometer as shown in Diagram 1

To maintain engine stability at the minimum speed setting, a

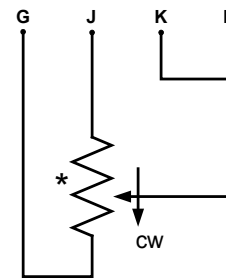
small amount of droop can be added using the DROOP adjustment. At the maximum speed setting the governor performance will be near isochronous, regardless of the droop adjustment setting.

Contact GAC for assistance if difficulty is experienced in obtaining the desired variable speed governing performance.

**TABLE 1 VARIABLE RANGE POTENTIOMETER VALUE**

SPEED RANGE	POTENTIOMETER VALUE
900 Hz	1 K
2,400 Hz	5 K
3,000 Hz	10 K
3,500 Hz	25 K
3,700 Hz	50 K

**DIAGRAM 1 POTENTIOMETER WIRING**



\*Select proper potentiometer value from Table 1

## **SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING**

### Insufficient Magnetic Speed Signal

A strong magnetic speed sensor signal will eliminate the possibility of missed or extra pulses. The speed control unit will govern well with 0.5 volts RMS speed sensor signal. A speed sensor signal of 3 volts RMS or greater at governed speed is recommended. Measurement of the signal is made at Terminals C and D.

The amplitude of the speed sensor signal can be raised by reducing the gap between the speed sensor tip and the engine ring gear. The gap should not be any smaller than 0.020 in (0.45 mm). When the engine is stopped, back the speed sensor out by 3/4 turn after touching the ring gear tooth to achieve a satisfactory air gap.

### Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

**EMI SUSCEPTIBILITY** - The governor system can be adversely affected by large interfering signals that are conducted through the cabling or through direct radiation into the control circuits.

All GAC speed control sensors contain filters and shielding designed to protect the unit's sensitive circuits from moderate external interfering sources.

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Although it is difficult to predict levels of interference, applications that include magnetos, solid state ignition systems, radio transmitters, voltage regulators or battery chargers should be considered suspect as possible interfering sources.

If it is suspected that external fields, either those that are radiated or conducted, are or will affect the governor systems operation, it is recommended to use shielded cable for all external connections. Be sure that only one end of the shields, including the speed sensor shield, is connected to a single point on the case of the speed control unit. Mount the speed control to a grounded metal back plate or place it in a sealed metal box.

Radiation is when the interfering signal is radiated directly through space to the governing system. To isolate the governor system electronics from this type of interference source, a metal shield or a solid metal container is usually effective.

Conduction is when the interfering signal is conducted through the interconnecting wiring to the governor system electronics. Shielded cables and installing filters are common remedies.

In severe high-energy interference locations such as when the governor system is directly in the field of a powerful transmitting source, the shielding may require to be a special EMI class shielding. For these conditions, contact GAC application engineering for specific recommendations.

### Instability

Instability in a closed loop speed control system can be categorized into two general types. PERIODIC appears to be sinusoidal and at a regular rate. NON-PERIODIC is a random wandering or an occasional deviation from a steady state band for no apparent reason.

The ESD5131 Sped Control Unit was derived from the standard GAC ESD5111 Speed Control Unit. All specifications, installation procedures, and adjustments, except those noted are identical.

The difference between the ESD5131 and the ESD5111 lies in the two DIP switches located under the upper access hole.

Switch 1 controls the "Lead Circuit" found in the ESD5111. The normal position is "ON." Move the switch to the "OFF" position if there is fast instability in the system.

Switch 2 controls an additional circuit added in the ESD5131 that is designed to eliminate fast erratic governor behavior, caused by very soft or worn couplings in the drive train between the engine and generator. The normal position is "OFF." Move to the "ON" position if fast erratic engine behavior due to a soft coupling is experienced.

The PERIODIC type can be further classified as fast or slow instability. Fast instability is a 3 Hz. or faster irregularity of the speed and is usually a jitter. Slow periodic instability is below 3 Hz., can be very slow, and is sometimes violent.

If fast instability occurs, this is typically the governor responding to engine firings. Raising the engine speed increases the

frequency of instability and vice versa. In this case, the removal of E6 to E7 jumper will reduce the speed control unit's sensitivity to high frequency signals. Readjust the GAIN and STABILITY 1 or optimum control. Should instability still be present, the removal of E1 to E2 jumper may help stabilize the engine. Post locations are illustrated in Diagram 2. Again, readjust the GAIN and STABILITY for optimum control. Interference from powerful electrical signals can also be the cause. Turn off the battery chargers or other electrical equipment to see if the system instability disappears.

Slow instability can have many causes. Adjustment of the GAIN and STABILITY usually cures most situations by matching the speed control unit dynamics. If this is unsuccessful, the dead time compensation can be modified. Add a capacitor from posts E2 to E3 (negative on E2). Post locations are illustrated in Diagram 2. Start with 10 mfd, and increase until instability is eliminated. The control system can also be optimized for best performance by following this procedure.

If slow instability is unaffected by this procedure, evaluate the fuel system and engine performance. Check the fuel system linkage for binding, high friction, or poor linkage. Be sure to check linkage during engine operation. Also look at the engine fuel system. Irregularities with carburetion or fuel injection systems can change engine power with a constant throttle setting. This can result in speed deviations beyond the control of the governor system. Adding a small amount of droop can help stabilize the system for troubleshooting.

NON-PERIODIC instability should respond to the GAIN control. If increasing the gain reduces the instability, then the problem is probably with the engine. Higher gain allows the governor to respond faster and correct for disturbance. Look for engine misfirings, an erratic fuel system, or load changes on the engine generator set voltage regulator. If the throttle is slightly erratic, but performance is fast, removing the jumper from E6 to E7 will tend to steady the system.

If unsuccessful in solving instability, contact GAC for assistance.

## System Inoperative

If the engine governing system does not function, the fault may be determined by performing the voltage tests described in Steps 1 through 4. Positive (+) and negative (-) refer to meter polarity. Should normal values be indicated during troubleshooting steps, and then the fault may be with the actuator or the wiring to the actuator. Tests are performed with battery power on and the engine off, except where noted. See actuator publication for testing procedure on the actuator.

STEP	TERMINALS	NORMAL READING	PROBABLE CAUSE OF ABNORMAL READING
1	F(+) & E(-)	Battery Supply Voltage (12 or 24 VDC)	1. DC battery power not connected. Check for blown fuse 2. Low battery voltage. 3. Wiring error
2	C & D	1.0V AC RMS min. while cranking	1. Gap between speed sensor and gear teeth too great. Check gap. 2. Improper or defective wiring to the speed sensor. Resistance between D and C should be 30 to 1200 ohms. 3. Defective speed sensor.
3	P(+) & G(-)	10V DC, Internal Supply	1. Short on Terminal P. (This will cause a defective unit.) 2. Defective speed control unit
4	F(+) & A(-)	1.0 - 2.0V DC while cranking	1. SPEED adjustment set too low. 2. Short/open in actuator wiring. 3. Defective speed control. 4. Defective actuator. See Actuator Troubleshooting.

## Unsatisfactory Performance

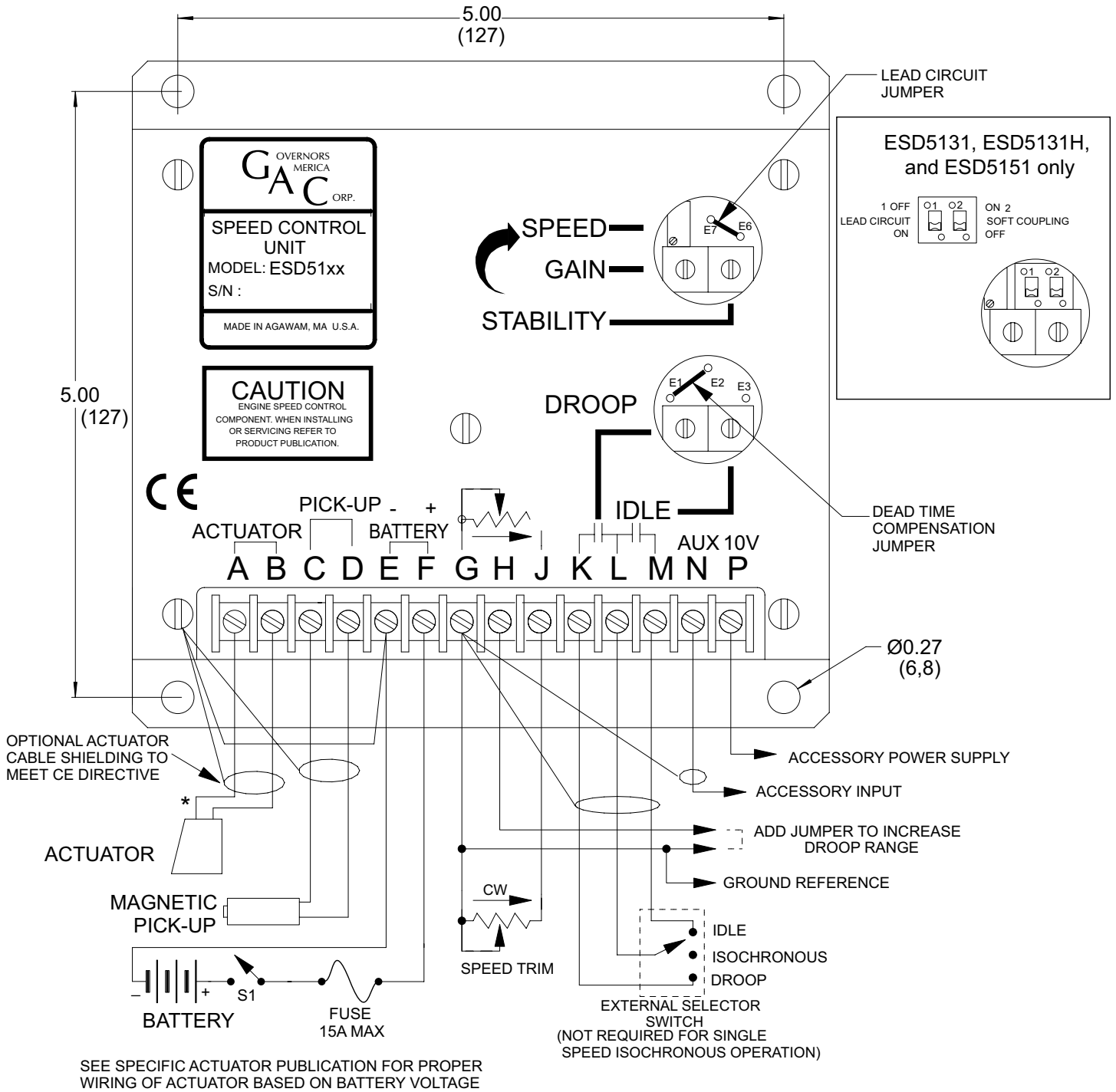
If the governing system functions poorly, perform the following tests.

SYMPTOM	TEST	PROBABLE FAULT
Engine overspeed	1. Do Not Crank. Apply DC power to the governor system.	1. Actuator goes to full fuel. Then disconnect speed sensor at Terminal C & D. If actuator still at full fuel-speed control unit defective. If actuator at minimum fuel position, erroneous speed signal. Check speed sensor cable.
	2. Manually hold the engine at the desired running speed. Measure the DC voltage between Terminals A(-) & F(+) on the speed control unit.	1. If the voltage reading is 1.0 to 2.0 VDC, a) SPEED adjustment set above desired speed b) Defective speed control unit. 2. If the voltage reading is above 2.0 VDC, actuator or linkage binding. 3. Set point of overspeed shutdown device set too low. 4. If the voltage reading is below 1.0 VDC, defective speed control unit.
Overspeed shuts down engine after running speed is reached.		1. Speed adjustment set too high. 2. OVERSPEED set to close to running speed. 3. Actuator or linkage binding. 4. Speed control unit defective.
Overspeed shuts down engine before running speed is reached.	1. Check impedance between Terminals C & D. Should be 30 to 1200 ohms.	1. OVERSPEED set too low. Adjust 5-6 turns CW. 2. Erroneous speed sensor signal. Check wiring.
Actuator does not energize fully while cranking.	1. Measure the voltage at the battery while cranking.	1. If the voltage is less than 7V for a 12V system, or 14V for a 24V system, check or replace the battery.
	2. Momentarily connect Terminals A and F. The actuator should move to the full fuel position.	1. Actuator or battery wiring in error. 2. Actuator or linkage binding. 3. Defective actuator. 4. Fuse opens. Check for short in actuator or harness.
Engine remains below desired governed speed	1. Measure the actuator output, Terminals A & B, while running under governor control.	1. If voltage measurement is within 2 volts or more of the battery supply voltage level, then fuel control restricted from reaching full fuel position. Possibly due to mechanical governor, carburetor spring, or linkage interference. 2. Speed setting too low.

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Caution: None of GAC products are flight certified controls including this item.

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**DIAGRAM 2 SYSTEM WIRING AND OUTLINE**



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