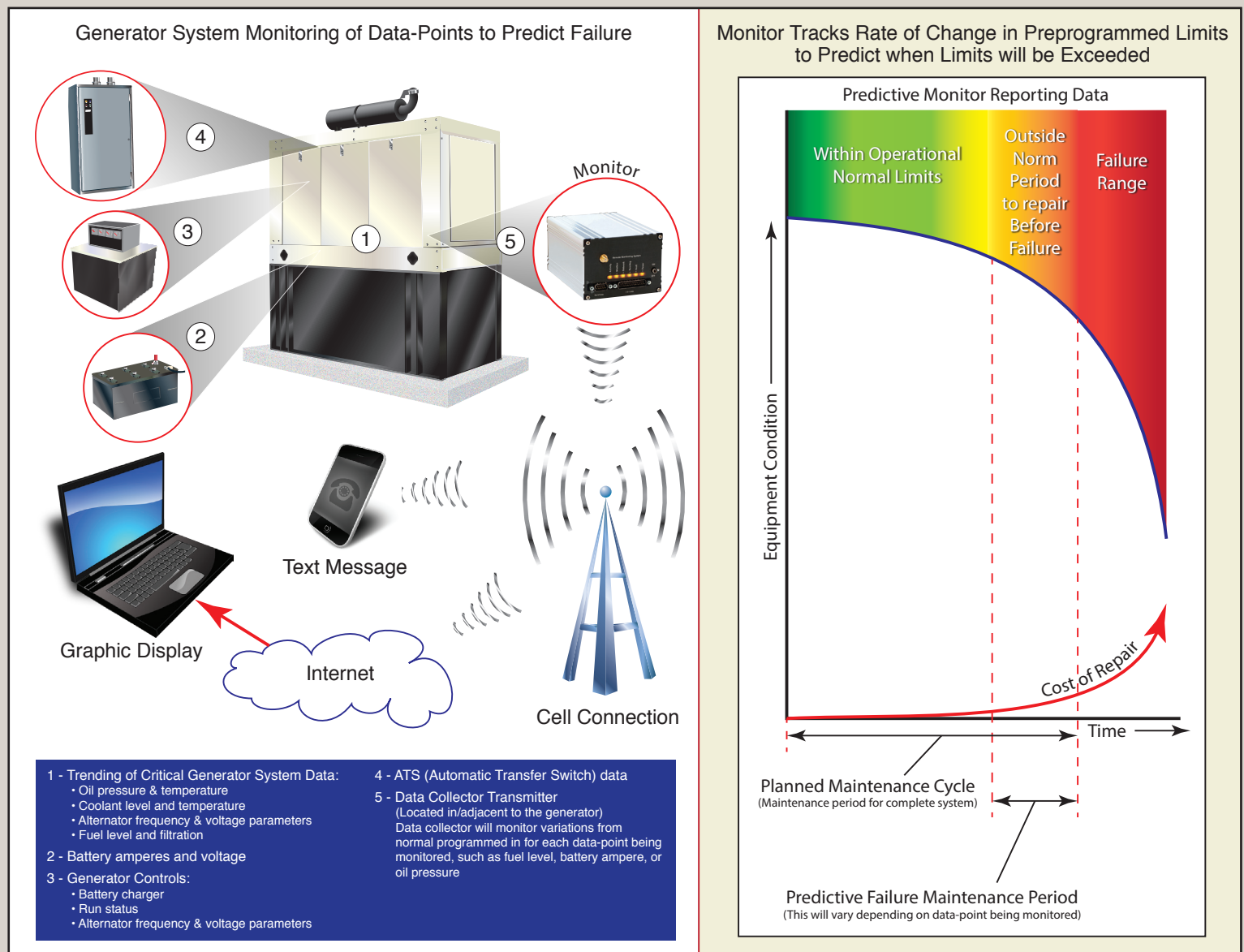




A generator system is a complex assembly of mechanical and electrical components. For maximum reliability, all of these components must function as intended and be kept in an operational state of readiness. This is particularly critical in backup systems. The latest technology now provides system operators with sophisticated tools to predict possible system failures before they occur. These new technologies track deterioration within individual system data-points so that potential system or component failure can be corrected with planned maintenance before the failure occurs. This Information Sheet discusses the latest remote monitoring technology for predicting generator systems issues.

1.0 THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN REPORTING FAILURES VERSUS PREDICTING THEM:

Annunciation controls signal when and why conditions such as low fuel, overheating, dead batteries or a failure to start have caused systems to fail. This gives service providers data they need to bring the right tools and parts to rectify any issue. But annunciation controls do not monitor system changes that might predict and help prevent failure to achieve maximum system reliability you need to avoid an unplanned system shutdown



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.

2.0 The Importance of Predicting Potential System Failure:

In a backup power system, the worst case outcome is for that system to fail to start as required when the primary power to a facility goes off-line. The most common reasons that backup systems fail to start are poor battery condition or problems with fuel supply. Remote monitoring technology shows a service provider the status of batteries and fuel supplies in real time, allowing the provider to correct any issue maintaining the generator system in a state of readiness.

Generators that provide primary power to a facility also can fail for many reasons that may arise in both their mechanical and electrical systems. Again, applying technology to monitor all parameters will give the service provider detailed information about components and settings that are trending out of normal limits before the system fails and primary power to the facility is lost.

3.0 ADVANTAGES AND EXAMPLES OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS THAT CAN BE MONITORED:

In most cases, system failure is a result of gradual deterioration to below normal limits. Unless there is an unusual dramatic failure, a reduction in oil pressure will be gradual. When a remote monitor is configured to track real-time oil pressure and detects a 2 psi/hour reduction from a normal operational reading of 65 psi, this deterioration in oil pressure will be transmitted before the critical 15 psi shutdown is reached. Predictability modules on the generator are programmed to track real time data and the rate of change from predetermined normal values.

4.0 KEY BENEFITS OF MONITORS PROGRAMS TO PREDICT PERFORMANCE TRENDS:

Monitors that can be programmed to track deviations from norm are the next generation of remote monitors that only report generator status and reasons for shutdown. The new monitors also allow operators to use actual status data to customize planned maintenance programs for generator systems, as opposed to checking and maintaining system components on a predetermined schedule.

Key benefits predictability monitors are:

- Optimization of maintenance planning.
- Change of focus from time-based to actual reported condition-based maintenance.
- Tracking deterioration before it becomes an issue that can shorten engine, generator and control lifetimes.
- Improved maintenance decision making with plans around when to run and replacement of components.
- Predictability that reduces the risk of failure and unplanned downtime.
- 24/7 monitoring as shown to eliminate 95% of all Fail-to-Start situations.
- Greater input for life cycle cost estimates, and optimized cost of ownership.
- Decreased replacement costs.

5.0 HOW PREDICTABLY MONITORS OPERATE:

A monitor will be fitted to the generator set. Monitor manufacturers have customized their units to a wide range of generator manufacturers' systems, avoiding the necessity to reconfigure the generator system as supplied.

Built-in administrative functions enable the system operator to organize and set up the generator and sensors to be managed. The system monitors 24/7 all critical generator parameters to inform maintenance staff of operating conditions and predictive failure information. Normal limits and shutdown parameters of all sensors are entered into each monitor's individual program.

Digital filter algorithms within the monitoring device use inbound data from various sensors to analyze numerous generator system components.

Common consumables attributable to generator failure include, but are not limited to:

- Battery voltage condition and battery charger.
- Diesel fuel level (diesel generators).
- Gas supply pressure supply (gaseous generators).
- Low oil pressure.
- Low coolant level.
- Blocked cooling radiator.
- Fuel, air and oil filter blockages.

Data gathered can be transmitted by cellular connection and satellite up-link (in remote areas), or hard-wired through cable systems. Usually software is provided for system operators to customize according to how they wish to receive and analyze the data transmitted by the monitors.

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