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EN

User manual

Self-regulating Alternators

NPE 32 Series
NPE 34 Series

C-TYPE

Operating and maintenance instructions

Code: Series NPE-C
Revision: 1
Data: 02/2026

Translation of original language

CE

The world's largest independent producer of alternators 1 - 5,000kVA

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1 General information: purpose of the manual

This manual is intended to provide support and guidance during the stages of work on the alternator. It contains information on the use, maintenance and handling of faults and malfunctions providing indications for the most adequate behavior to the correct use and to the correct operation of the machine as specified by the Manufacturer. This manual is an essential safety requirement and it must accompany the alternator throughout its life cycle. It is indispensable to store this manual and to make it available to everyone involved in using and servicing the alternator.

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MECC ALTE S.p.A. is not responsible or liable for any damages suffered by people or things as a result of improper use not indicated in this manual and by failure to comply with the specifications of the technical characteristics table pertaining to every model.

1.1 Intended Users

This manual is intended for the authorized personnel adequately trained to operate this kind of product.

Warning

The operators must not carry out operations reserved to maintenance technicians or to specialized technicians. The Manufacturer disclaims all responsibility for damages suffered as a result of failure to comply with this warning.

1.2 Professional Profiles Involved

Below we describe the professional profiles who may operate the alternator based on the kind of activity to be carried out.

Handler

Authorized skilled personnel able to safely lift and handle the alternator. The operator is not authorized to carry out maintenance operations.

Mechanical Maintenance Technician

A qualified technician able to carry out the installation, adjustment, maintenance and ordinary repair operations required. Not allowed to carry out operations with the power on.

Electrical Maintenance Operator

A qualified technician in charge with all the electrical works of connection, adjustment, maintenance and repair. Authorized to carry out operations with the power on.

Field Service Technician

A qualified technician provided by the manufacturer to carry out complex operations in special cases or, anyway, as previously agreed with the user.

1.3 Manual use and storage

Warning

Read this manual carefully before starting up the alternator or carrying out any operation on it. If you do not read it you might not be able to recognize potential hazardous situations that may lead to death or serious injuries inflicted to yourself or to others.

This manual is intended to provide all the information required for a correct use of the alternator and its most autonomous and safest possible management.
It is mandatory for all the users and the maintenance technicians to carefully read the instructions contained in this manual and in all possible annexes, before carrying out any operation on the product.
In case of doubts on the correct interpretation of the information reported in the documentation, please contact the manufacturer for clarifications.

Caution

Keep this manual and all its annexes in good condition, legible and complete in all its parts. Keep the documentation close to your alternator, in an accessible place known to all the operators and maintenance technicians and, more generally, to everyone who for various reasons should operate the alternator.

Warning

Keep the manual in its original condition. It is forbidden to rewrite, change or remove pages from the manual and their contents. The manufacturer disclaims all responsibility for any potential damages to people, animals or things as a result of failure to comply with the instructions and with the operational modalities described in this manual.

This manual is an integral part of the alternator and it must be stored for future reference.

Caution

This manual must be delivered together with the alternator in case the alternator is transferred/sold to another user.

Caution

In case the manual is lost or damaged ask for a copy from the Manufacturer indicating its identification data: document name, code, revision number and issue date.

1.4 How to consult the manual

- The manual is divided in chapters, paragraphs and subparagraphs listed in the table of contents: an easy way to find any topic of interest.
- The symbols used provide direct knowledge on the kind of information expressed by each symbol. For instance the symbol:


This symbol indicates a NOTE.

1.4.1 Description of the symbols/pictographs in the manual

Below you will find the various symbols used in the manual to highlight information of particular importance or the intended recipients of the specific pieces of information.


Danger
The risks described in this manner indicate a HIGH LEVEL of hazard that, unless avoided, could cause severe injuries or death.


Warning
The risks described in this manner indicate an INTERMEDIATE LEVEL of hazard that, unless avoided, could cause severe injuries or death.

Caution
The risks described in this manner indicate a LOW LEVEL of hazard that, unless avoided, could cause minor or moderate injuries.


This symbol indicates a NOTE; a fundamentally important piece of information or in-depth explanation.


This symbol indicates a CROSS REFERENCE; the presence of a module, of a drawing or of an annexed document that should be consulted and, if required, filled in.

1.5 Reference Regulations and Directives

List of the reference regulations and directives used for the design and construction of the alternator.
Directives

- Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC.
- Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EC.
- EMC Directive 2014/30/EC.

Applicable Harmonized Technical Standards

- EN ISO 12100 (2010) : Safety of machinery – General principles of design – Risk assessment and risk reduction
- EN 60034-1 : Rotating Electrical Machines - Part 1 : Rating and performance.
- EN 60204-1: Safety of machinery. Electrical equipment of machines. Part 1: General Requirements
- EN61000-6-3 : Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Part 6-3: Generic Standards - Emission standard for Residential, Commercial and Light-industrial Environments.
- EN61000-6-2 : Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Part 6-2: Generic Standards - Immunity for industrial environments

Applicable Technical Standards

- EN 60034-2 : Method for determining losses and efficiency
- EN 60034-5 : Classification of degrees of protection (IP).
- EN 60034-6 : Methods of cooling (IC)
- EN 60034-7 : Types of construction (IM code)
- EN 60034-8 : Terminal markings and direction of rotation
- EN 60034-9 : Noise limits
- EN 60034-14 : Mechanical vibration limits
- EN 60085 : Classification of insulating materials
- ISO 1940-1 : Balance quality requirements of rigid rotors

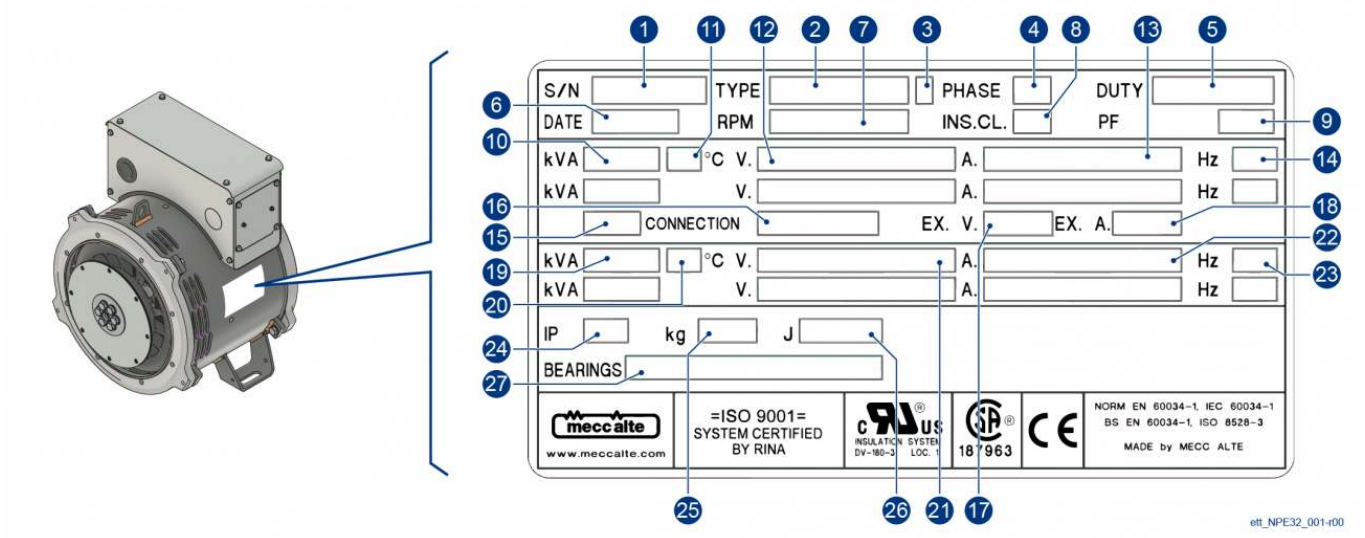
Technical standards to be applied by the installer

- ISO 8528-9 : Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets Part 9: Measurement and evaluation of mechanical vibrations.

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1.6 Marking data

Alternator Nameplate



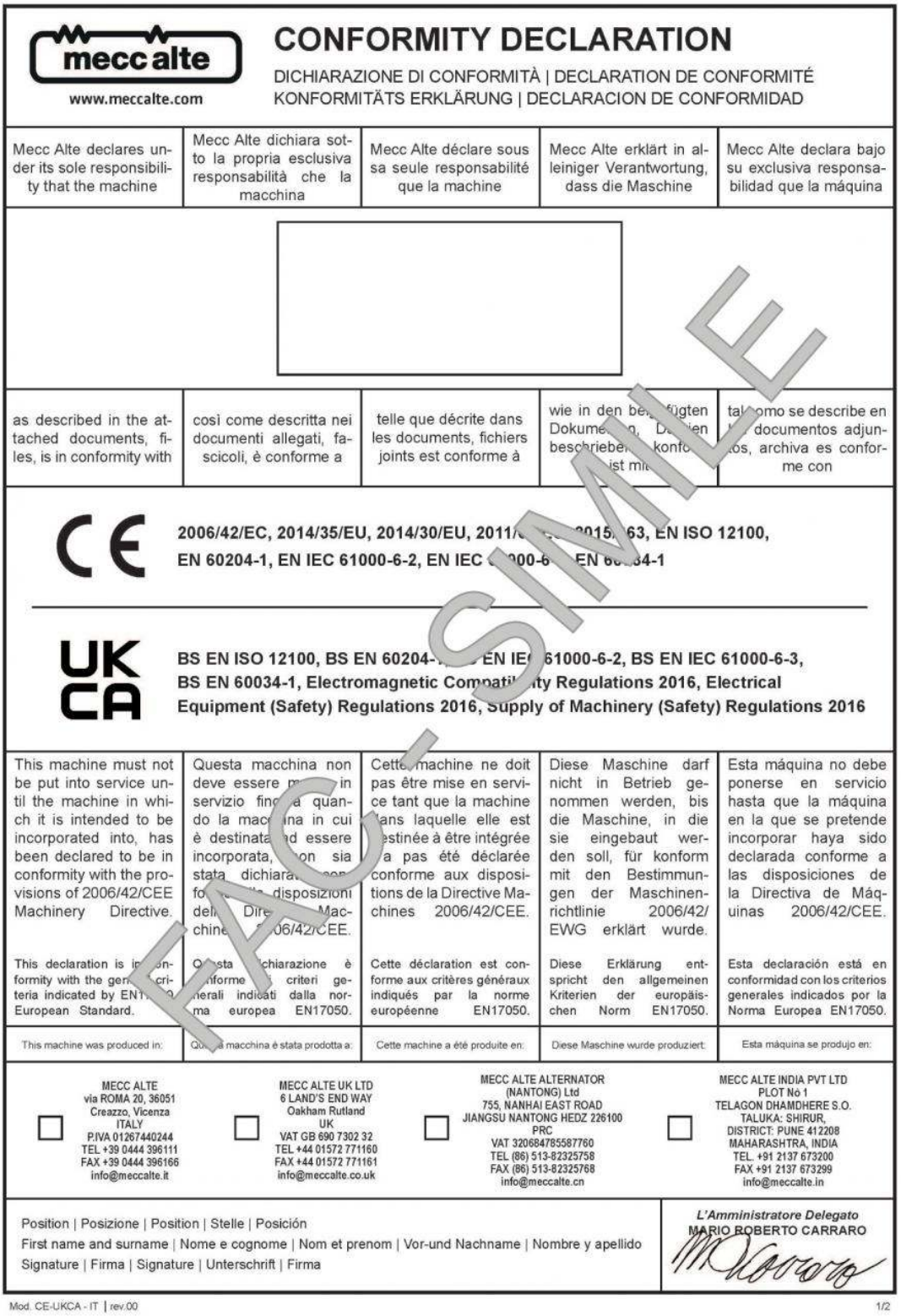
1. Serial number
2. Model
3. Revision index
4. Phase number
5. Service type
6. Manufacture month / year
7. Nominal speed
8. Insulation class
9. Power factor
10. Nominal power related to temperature (11)
11. Maximum ambient temperature
12. Nominal Voltage
13. Nominal Current
14. Nominal Frequency
15. Nominal characteristics class
16. Connection type
17. Excitation Voltage
18. Excitation Current
19. Power related to temperature (20)
20. Ambient temperature
21. Nominal Voltage
22. Current related to power (19)
23. Nominal Frequency
24. Protection Rating
25. Total weight
26. Moment of inertia
27. Bearing type

Ask for a new nameplate if the one attached to the alternator cannot be read anymore.

The nameplate is affixed on the alternator in the position indicated in the figure.

1.7 Declaration of Conformity

Below a copy of the declaration of conformity of the product. The original is placed inside the terminal box of every alternator. A true copy may be requested in case of loss.



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CONFORMITY DECLARATION

DICHIARAZIONE DI CONFORMITÀ | DECLARATION DE CONFORMITÉ
KONFORMITÄTS ERKLÄRUNG | DECLARACION DE CONFORMIDAD

Mecc Alte declares under its sole responsibility that the machine	Mecc Alte dichiara sotto la propria esclusiva responsabilità che la macchina	Mecc Alte déclare sous sa seule responsabilité que la machine	Mecc Alte erklärt in alleiniger Verantwortung, dass die Maschine	Mecc Alte declara bajo su exclusiva responsabilidad que la máquina
as described in the attached documents, files, is in conformity with	così come descritta nei documenti allegati, fascicoli, è conforme a	telle que décrite dans les documents, fichiers joints est conforme à	wie in den beigefügten Dokumenten, Dateien beschrieben, konform ist mit	tal como se describe en los documentos adjuntos, archiva es conforme con

CE 2006/42/EC, 2014/35/EU, 2014/30/EU, 2011/... 2015/863, EN ISO 12100, EN 60204-1, EN IEC 61000-6-2, EN IEC ...000-6... EN 6...34-1

UK CA BS EN ISO 12100, BS EN 60204-... EN IEC 61000-6-2, BS EN IEC 61000-6-3, BS EN 60034-1, Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016, Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016, Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 2016

This machine must not be put into service until the machine in which it is intended to be incorporated into, has been declared to be in conformity with the provisions of 2006/42/CEE Machinery Directive.	Questa macchina non deve essere messa in servizio finché la macchina in cui è destinata ad essere incorporata, non sia stata dichiarata conforme alle disposizioni della Direttiva Macchine 2006/42/CEE.	Cette machine ne doit pas être mise en service tant que la machine dans laquelle elle est destinée à être intégrée a pas été déclarée conforme aux dispositions de la Directive Machines 2006/42/CEE.	Diese Maschine darf nicht in Betrieb genommen werden, bis die Maschine, in die sie eingebaut werden soll, für konform mit den Bestimmungen der Maschinenrichtlinie 2006/42/EWG erklärt wurde.	Esta máquina no debe ponerse en servicio hasta que la máquina en la que se pretende incorporar haya sido declarada conforme a las disposiciones de la Directiva de Máquinas 2006/42/CEE.
This declaration is in conformity with the general criteria indicated by EN17050 European Standard.	Questa dichiarazione è conforme ai criteri generali indicati dalla norma europea EN17050.	Cette déclaration est conforme aux critères généraux indiqués par la norme européenne EN17050.	Diese Erklärung entspricht den allgemeinen Kriterien der europäischen Norm EN17050.	Esta declaración está en conformidad con los criterios generales indicados por la Norma Europea EN17050.
This machine was produced in:	Questa macchina è stata prodotta a:	Cette machine a été produite en:	Diese Maschine wurde produziert:	Esta máquina se produjo en:

☐ MECC ALTE
via ROMA 20, 36051
Creazzo, Vicenza
ITALY
P.IVA 01267440244
TEL +39 0444 396111
FAX +39 0444 396166
info@meccalte.it

☐ MECC ALTE UK LTD
6 LAND'S END WAY
Oakham Rutland
UK
VAT GB 690 7302 32
TEL +44 01572 771160
FAX +44 01572 771161
info@meccalte.co.uk

☐ MECC ALTE ALTERNATOR (NANTONG) Ltd
755, NANHAI EAST ROAD
JIANGSU NANTONG HEDZ 226100
PRC
VAT 320684785587760
TEL (86) 513-82325758
FAX (86) 513-82325768
info@meccalte.cn

☐ MECC ALTE INDIA PVT LTD
PLOT Nō 1
TELAGON DHAMDHERE S.O.
TALUKA: SHIRUR,
DISTRICT: PUNE 412208
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
TEL. +91 2137 673200
FAX +91 2137 673299
info@meccalte.in

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Signature | Firma | Signature | Unterschrift | Firma

L'Amministratore Delegato
MARIO ROBERTO CARRARO

Mod. CE-UKCA - IT | rev.00 1/2

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RESIDUAL RISKS LIST

The manufacturer MECC ALTE took all possible precautions to construct the generator following all safety regulations and present applicable Safety Norms.
The instruction manual explains step by step all indications required in point 1.7.4 (user instructions) of the Machines Directive and all users are specifically asked to read it carefully in order to avoid wrong operations which, even though simple, could cause damage to persons. If all instructions given are followed, no residual risks are left; however, one has to pay attention to the warnings given :

1) move carefully the generator (packed and unpacked)
2) the coupling of the generator with the drive-machine and the electrical connections should be performed by skilled personnel
3) do not touch the generator during function and immediately after being stopped since some parts of the generator could be hot
4) in case of generator with permanent magnets, take proper precautions and keep appropriate distance.

LISTA RISCHI RESIDUI

La MECC ALTE ha fatto tutto il possibile per fabbricare il generatore con il massimo della conoscenza sulle sicurezze al Suo possesso e consultando tutte le Direttive e Norme attualmente applicabili.
Il manuale d'uso ed istruzione riporta passo-passo tutte le indicazioni richieste dal punto 1.7.4 (istruzioni d'uso) della Direttiva Macchine ed è fatta specifica richiesta di leggerlo attentamente cosi' da non incorrere in operazioni errate che, se pur minime, possono causare danni alle persone.
Se vengono rispettate tutte le indicazioni fornite, non rimangono particolari rischi residui, ma solamente delle attenzioni che sono

1) movimentare il generatore con accortezza (imballato e disimballato)
2) far accoppiare il generatore alla macchina di trascinamento e far collegare elettricamente lo stesso, da personale adeguatamente istruito
3) non toccare il generatore durante il funzionamento e subito dopo l'arresto dello stesso, in quanto vi potrebbero essere parti del generatore a temperature elevate
4) se il generatore presenta magneti permanenti all'interno, prendere le dovute precauzioni e mantenere le giuste distanze.

LISTE DES RISQUES RÉSIDUELS

La société Mecc Alte a pris toutes ses précautions pour fabriquer les alternateurs avec le maximum de sécurité à sa connaissance, et en consultant toutes les directives et normes actuellement applicables.
Le manuel d'utilisation et d'instruction explique point par point toutes les indications requises au point 1.7.4 (instruction d'utilisation) de la Directive des Machines, et tous les utilisateurs sont spécifiquement sollicités à lire avec attention afin d'éviter toutes fausses opérations qui, même minimes, peuvent être dangereuses pour l'utilisateur. Si toutes les instructions données sont suivies, il n'y a aucun risque résiduel particulier, mais seulement quelques précautions à prendre qui sont :

1) manipuler l'alternateur avec prudence (emballage et désemballage)
2) effectuer l'accouplement entre l'alternateur avec le système d'entraînement et les connections électriques par du personnel qualifié
3) ne pas toucher l'alternateur durant son fonctionnement et aussitôt après son arrêt, car certaines pièces peuvent encore être à température élevée
4) Dans le cas d'un générateur à aimants permanents, prendre les précautions appropriées et garder une distance appropriée.

LISTE DER NACHBLEIBENDEN GEFAHREN

Der Hersteller MECC ALTE hat alle möglichen Vorsichtsmaßnahmen bei der Herstellung des Generators nach geltenden Sicherheitsvorschriften und den z.Zt. anwendbaren Sicherheitsnormen eingehalten.
Die Bedienungsanleitung erklärt schrittweise alle Indikatoren die in Pkt.1.7.4 (Gebrauchsanweisung) der Maschinenbauvorschrift gefragt sind. Alle Anwender werden dringend gebeten, diese Hinweise zu lesen, um auch den kleinsten Fehler zu vermeiden, der Personenschaden verursachen könnte. Bei genauer Beachtung der Vorschriften verbleibt kein Risiko; jedoch müssen die folgenden Warnungen beachtet werden :

1) den Generator (verpackt und unverpackt) vorsichtig transportieren
2) die Kopplung des Generators mit der Antriebsmaschine und die elektrischen Verbindungen nur durch qualifiziertes Personal ausführen lassen
3) den Generator während des Betriebs und kurz nach dem Abstellen nicht berühren, da Teile des Generators heiß sein können
4) Bei Generatoren mit Dauermagneten sind entsprechende Vorsichtsmaßnahmen zu treffen und ein angemessener Abstand einzuhalten.

LISTA DE LOS RIESGOS RESIDUALES

La MECC ALTE ha hecho todo el posible para fabricar el generador con los máximos conocimientos sobre seguridad en su poder, y consultando todas las directivas y normas actualmente aplicables.
El manual de uso e instrucciones explica paso a paso todas las indicaciones requeridas por el punto 1.7.4 (instrucciones de uso) de la Directiva Máquinas, y hace una particular solicitud de leer atentamente el mismo, de manera de evitar operaciones erradas, que si bien mínimas, podrían provocar daños a las personas. Si son respetadas todas las indicaciones dadas, prácticamente no quedan riesgos residuales, a parte los siguientes puntos:

1) manipular el generador con cuidado (embalado y desembalado)
2) acoplar el generador con la máquina que da el movimiento primario, y conectar eléctricamente el mismo, por personal adecuadamente calificado
3) no tocar el generador durante el funcionamiento, así como, inmediatamente después que el mismo se detiene, debido a que podrían existir partes del generador a altas temperaturas
4) en caso de generador con imanes permanentes, tome las debidas precauciones y mantenga la distancia apropiada.

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1.8 Support

For any inquiry on the use, the maintenance or a request of replacement parts, the buyer must contact the Manufacturer directly (or the help desk if present), specifying the alternator identification data indicated on the nameplate.
The Customer may resort to the technical and commercial support provided by the area representatives or by foreign branches, which are in direct contact with MECC ALTE S.p.A. and have their addresses and contact data indicated on the back cover.
In case of fault or an insurmountable inconvenience, the Customer may contact directly the headquarters using the following data:

PHONE NUMBER (Landline):	+ 39 0444 396111
E-MAIL:	aftersales@meccalte.it
WEBSITE:	www.meccalte.com
MAILING ADDRESS:	MECC ALTE S.p.A Via Roma 36051 Creazzo, Vicenza Italy

In case of ownership transfer or company transfers of the alternator you should always inform the manufacturing company or your reference help desk.

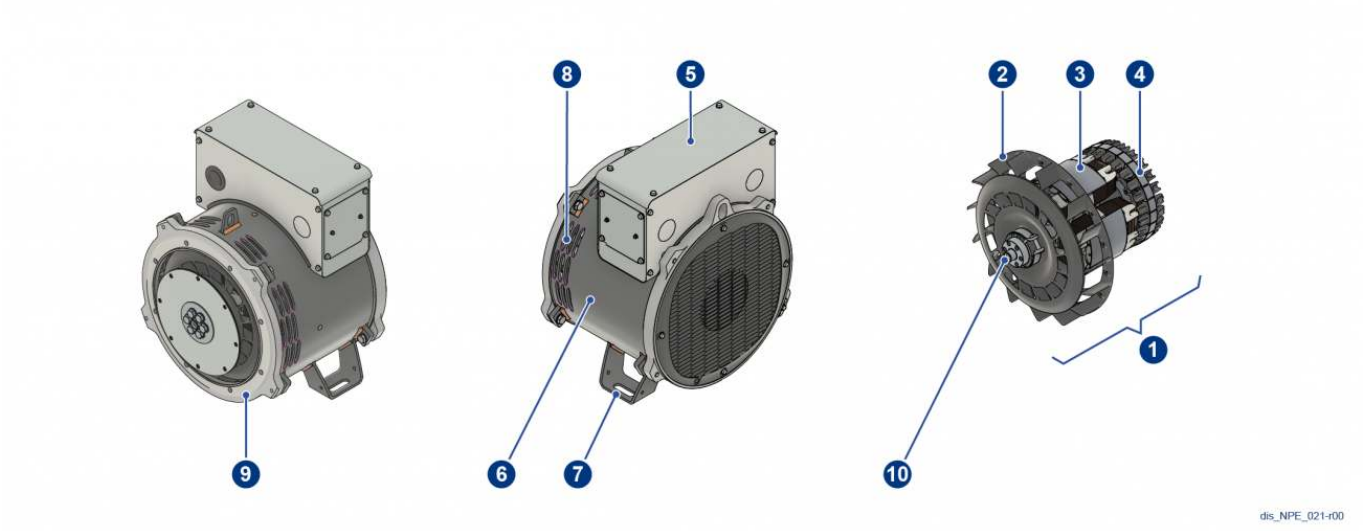
1.9 Glossary

System:	System means, in brief, the drive motor and the alternator.
Installer:	A person / company that is in charge of building the "Fully assembled Machine" and/or installing it at the user's premises.
Fully Assembled Machine:	It is the name of the complete machine mainly made up of a "drive motor" and the alternator.
Drive motor:	It is the motor to which the alternator is connected. The manual also defines it as the "drive machine".
PPE:	Personal Protective Equipment.

2 Presentation of the alternator

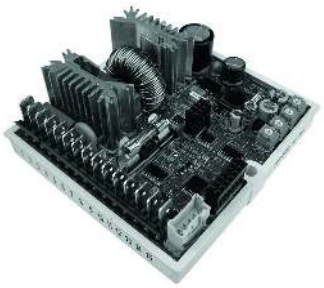
The NPE series alternators are self-regulated, brushless, 2- and 4-pole.
They are equipped with a rotating inductor (1) fitted with a damper cage and stationary armature with inclined grooves.
The winding is short pitched so as to reduce the harmonics.
The electromagnetic compatibility tests were carried out in compliance with the standard specifications, with the neutral wire connected to ground.
Testing in accordance with other specifications may be carried out on request of the customer.
The mechanical structure, always very robust, allows easy access to the connections and inspections of the various components.
The frame is made of steel, the brackets are made of aluminum, and the shaft is made of C45 steel with a shrink-fit fan.
The protection rating is IP23 (higher protection ratings can be achieved on request).
Insulation if of class H standard.
The impregnation is done with epoxy resins for rotating parts and vacuum treatment for higher voltage parts, such as the stators.
Special treatments may also be carried out on request.

2.1 Main components



1. Rotating Inductor
2. Cooling fan
3. Main rotor:
4. Exciter rotor
5. Terminal Box
6. Stator Frame
7. Mounting Feet
8. Protection Grid
9. Front Cover
10. Shaft

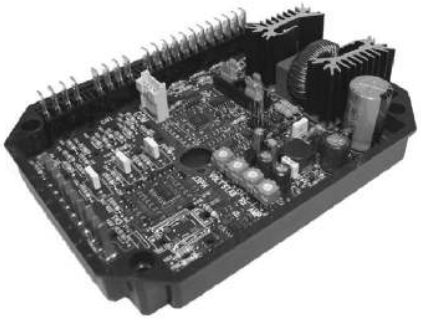
2.1.1 Digital regulator DSR



dis_ECO_022 r00

The electronic regulators may be of 2 types: DSR, DSR/A.
The standard supply includes the DSR.
Upon customer request, the DSR/A can be installed.
The regulator is normally installed in the terminal box of the alternator.

2.1.2 Digital regulator DER1

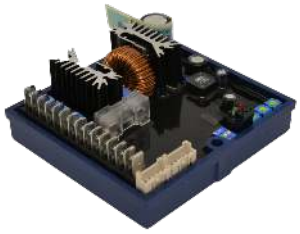


dis_ECO_023-r00

The electronic regulators may be of 2 types: DER1, DER1/A.
Upon customer request, the DER1 or DER1/A can be installed.
The regulator is normally installed in the terminal box of the alternator.

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2.1.3 Digital regulator M2K



Upon customer request, the M2K/M2Ks digital regulator can be supplied on the 32-34 series.

The regulator is normally installed in the terminal box of the alternator.

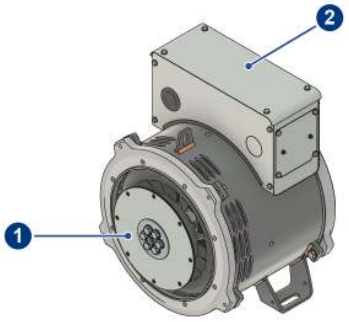
2.1.4 Digital regulator M3K



Upon customer request, the M3K/M3Ks/M3KsHD digital regulator can be supplied on the 32-34 series.

The regulator is normally installed in the terminal box of the alternator.

2.2 General description and principle of operation



dis_NPE_030-r00

The drive motor is connected to the flange and disks (1) of the alternator.

The alternator rotor, started up by the drive motor, generates electricity.

The cables for the electric power supply to the user are connected on the terminal block inside the "terminal box" (2).

The DSR/DER1 digital regulators are equipped with an LED Indicator. During normal operation the LED blinks with a 2-second period and a 50% duty cycle (1 second on, 1 second off), in case of faults it flashes differently.

See graphs in chapter 10 "Alarm Management".

2.3 Technical Data

2.3.1 Dynamic Data Support (DDS)

For the most up-to-date and detailed technical information, we invite you to visit the support area of the Mecc Alte website:
http://support.meccalte.com/

Here you will find our Dynamic Data Support (DDS), an advanced system for the dynamic generation of technical data sheets. Thanks to an intuitive guided process, you can create a customized sheet by choosing between different available variables and options. This will allow you to obtain data specific to your application and your needs, with automatic calculations updated in real time.

Through the DDS, you can select and configure some technical parameters, while others will be automatically calculated and shown in the generated technical sheet. Among the available data, you will find:

Configurable parameters:

- Frequency
- Type of winding
- Number of phases
- Voltage
- Ambient temperature
- Overtemperature
- Altitude
- International protection class (IP)

Parameters displayed in the technical sheet:

- Overall dimensions
- Noise level
- Weight
- Air volumes
- Resistance of the windings at 20°C ambient temperature

DDS
Dynamic Data Support

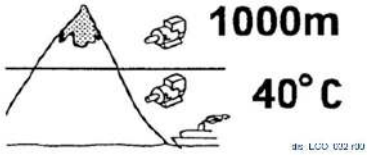
Once you have made your selection, the system will automatically calculate the performance based on the specific variants chosen and will send you the customized technical sheet by email.
Please note that all updated and official technical data are available exclusively within this system. To ensure maximum accuracy of the information, we invite you to always consult the DDS to obtain reliable and updated data in real time.
Furthermore, the family sheets with generic voltages are available at the following link:
https://www.meccalte.com/en/products/alternators
To consult the resistance values of the windings, use the direct link:
https://www.meccalte.com/en/resistances

2.3.2 Materials

The table below contains the approximate percentages of the materials used in Mecc Alte S.p.A's alternators.

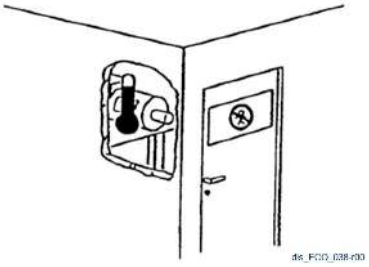
Material	Percentage
Steel Parts	45%
Cast Iron Parts	20%
Copper Parts	20%
Aluminum Parts	10%
Plastic Parts	3%
Electronic parts	2%

2.4 Environmental operating conditions



Max ambient temperature to guarantee the nominal power: 40°C

Max operating altitude to guarantee the nominal power: Less than 1000 m.



Install the alternator in a well-aired room. Insufficient ventilation may cause overheating and malfunctioning of the alternator.

3 Safety

3.1 General warnings

The alternator may be used only for the purpose for which it was designed and built.

Caution

Alternators of the NPE series comply with EC directives 2006/42 and related amendments; therefore, they pose no risk to the operator if installed, used, and maintained in accordance with Mecc Alte instructions and provided that safety devices are kept in perfect working order.

Danger

Install the alternator only after having read and understood all the sections of this manual.

Danger

Do no operate it while under the influence of intoxicating agents that might delay reaction time such as, for instance, alcohol or drugs.

Danger

The alternator installation, operation and maintenance technicians must be adequately qualified specialists who know the characteristics of the alternators.

Warning

Adequate work clothing is recommended. Avoid wearing chains, bracelets, scarves and cumbersome clothing, long hair must be tied.

Warning

Do not neutralize, remove, alter or otherwise render ineffective any safety, protection or control device of the alternator.

Warning

Maintain the work areas and the routes defined for the installation of the alternator always free from materials and/or elements that may hinder the movement of or cause accidents to the operator.

Caution

The work area must always be adequately lit.

Caution

Keep the floor in the operating area always clean and dry to prevent the forklift truck from sliding sideways when in movement.

Danger

Never operate the alternator with wet hands and objects when it is energized.

Warning

Do not lean on and do not step onto the alternator.

Warning

At the end of each operation that involved removal of the safeguards, put them back and make sure that the correct positioning and efficiency are restored.

Danger

Keep the alternator at a safe distance from flammable materials.

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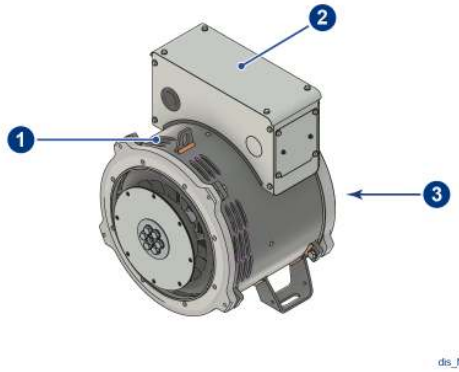
Danger

The alternators, when working, release heat even to a high level based on the power being generated. Before touching it wait for the alternator to cool off.

Danger

Alternators in operation are noisy (see para. 2.3). Install the alternator in isolated environments and wear noise-canceling headphones during operation.

3.2 Alternator safety devices



The safety devices of the alternator are:

1. Protective net on the front shield.
2. Cover of terminal box.
3. Back latch.

Danger

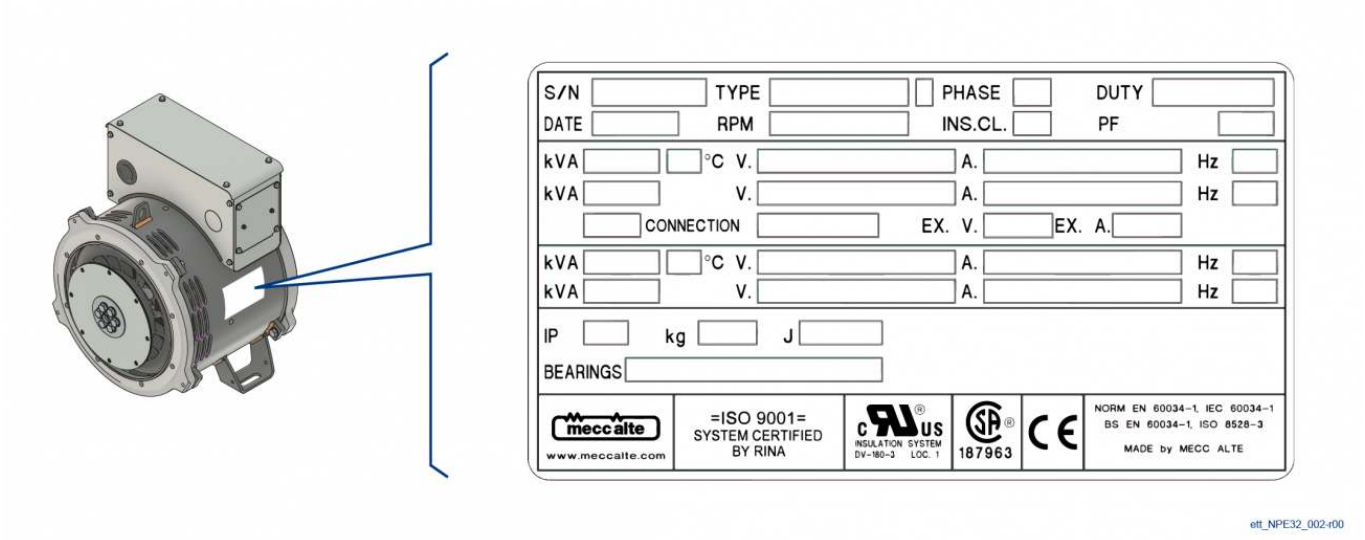
During the operation of the alternator the safeguards must always be closed.

3.3 Safety tags

Caution

Do not remove under any circumstances the tags attached to the alternator.

The following safety tags are attached to the machine



Caution

The labels must be replaced if they are worn out or cannot be read anymore.

3.4 Personal Protective Equipment

Caution

The staff in charge with the operation of the alternator must wear the personal protective equipment (PPE) indicated in the table below.

PPE	Operation
	Always wear
	Maintenance or lifting the alternator or its components.

Caution

The operator must observe the accident prevention regulations in force in the specific country where the alternator is used.

Caution

The PPE assigned may not be altered.

The manufacturer disclaims all responsibility for any potential damages caused to people by failure to use the PPE.

3.5 Residual risks

The alternator presents the following residual risks:

Danger

Burning risk. The working alternator may release heat even to a high level.

Before touching the alternator wait for it to cool off.

Caution

Risk of crushing while lifting.

Do not stand under the suspended load, do not come close to it, use adequate PPE.

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4 Transport, handling and storage

Alternators of the NPE series are shipped by land on pallets, by sea in fumigated wooden crates. Other shipping methods are available upon customer request.
The cases shipped by sea are covered with nylon to avoid salt infiltration that could compromise the correct operation of the alternator.
Any potential replacement parts are however shipped in cardboard packing that is disposed of according to the local regulations.
Packing is always accompanied by a packing list.
Transportation of the packing to the installation place will be provided by the customer.

Upon delivery of the alternator check against the delivery note that there are no missing parts and/or damages; in case there are any, immediately inform the carrier, the insurance company and the reseller or Mecc Alte.

4.1 General warnings

Warning
The instructions of this chapter must be strictly followed when lifting the alternator.

Warning
Use adequate, tested and certified lifting devices.

Warning
Lifting and transportation must be carried out by members of staff who were trained for this purpose.

Warning
To carry out all lifting, transport and handling operations, wear the PPE required by the regulations (see par. 3.4).

Warning
When lifting the alternator with the forklift truck keep its forks at the longest possible distance one from the other so as to prevent the alternator from falling or sliding off.

Always make sure that the devices and means for packing materials removal, the alternator and any disassembled part are suitable and undamaged.

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4.2 Packing materials lifting and transportation

Danger

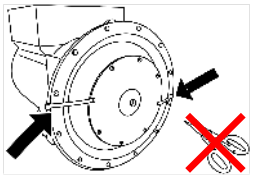
Pay attention during all transportation and movement operations. Do not stand under suspended loads.

Warning

Check the packing or the documentation attached to it for the weight to lift, the predefined anchor points and use suitable equipment for the lifting.

4.3 Unpacking

Unpack the alternator carefully without breaking/damaging the packing materials. Both the cases (equipped with metal hinges so that they may be folded) and the pallet must be returned to Mecc Alte.



Once the single-bearing alternator is unpacked do not cut the tie strips of the rotor to prevent it from sliding.

4.4 How to dispose of the packing materials

Please recycle the packing materials in accordance with the applicable regulations in the country where the alternator is installed.

4.5 Alternator Movement



Unpacked alternators must always be handled hooking the eyebolts to a lifting device.



For the alternator weight, see para. 2.3

Caution

Lift the alternator to a height not exceeding 30 cm.



Do not add any other load. The eyebolts are only designed for the lifting of the alternator. Do not use the alternator eyebolts to lift the fully assembled machine.



Danger

Once it is coupled to the drive motor, to lift the alternator you must follow the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the fully assembled machine.

4.6 Storage

In case of storage, the alternators, be them packed or not, must be stored in a cool, dry place away from vibrations and never exposed to the elements.



The bearings require special maintenance but it is advisable to turn the shaft around once or twice a month to prevent contact corrosion and grease hardening; before startup, where regular lubrication is required, you must also lubricate it.



After being stored always check the insulation state.



Warning

The insulation test must be carried out by a qualified technician.



Warning

Before carrying out the test you must disconnect the voltage regulator.



If the result of the test is too low (less than 5 MΩ) you will have to dry the alternator by blowing 50-60 C° pressurized air into the air intakes and exhausts of the alternator.
Normally, alternator coming out of Mecc Alte always have insulation values above 500MΩ.

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5 Installation instructions / coupling with driving engine

Warning

The final installer is in charge with assembling all the safeguards (disconnect switches, safeguards against direct and indirect contact, safeguards against overcurrent and overvoltage, emergency stop and so on) required to make the machine and the user system comply with the European and International Safety Regulations.

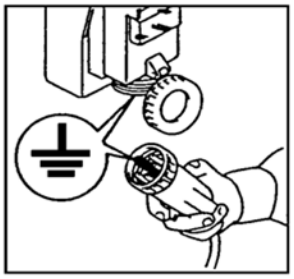
The installation and first startup operations of the fully assembled machine must be carried out by qualified personnel.

Danger

Working alternators are noisy (see paragraph 2.3). Install the alternator in insulated rooms and wear earmuffs to operate it.

5.1 Installation Setup

The alternator must be grounded before installation.Please ensure that the grounding system is effective and it complies with the directives of the country where the alternator will be installed.



dis_ECO_034-r00

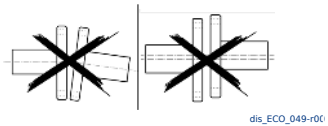
The alternator is designed and built to be installed in well-ventilated environments.

See par. 2.4

Danger

Install the alternator in a well-aired room. Insufficient ventilation may cause overheating and malfunctioning of the alternator.

Please ensure that the base of the alternator and of the drive motor is calculated so as to support the weight of all potential stresses caused by the operation.



dis_ECO_049-r0(

The installer is in charge with correctly coupling the alternator to the drive motor and all the other measures required to guarantee the correct operation of the alternator and to avoid anomalous stresses that might damage the alternator (such as vibrations, misalignments, various kinds of mechanical stresses).

5.2 Unpacking and disposal of packaging

Danger
Pay attention during all transportation and movement operations.

Danger
Do not stand under suspended loads.

Carefully remove the packing.

Please recycle the packing materials.

5.3 Mechanical coupling

The coupling of the alternator to the drive motor must be carried out by the end user. It is carried out at his sole discretion, but it must:

- Be realized in accordance with the safety regulations in force.
- Ensure the ideal operating conditions for the alternator (air temperature below 40 °C and air vents not blocked).
- Ensure easy access for its verification and maintenance.
- Be assembled on a strong base able to hold the total weight of the alternator and the drive motor.
- Observe the assembly tolerances.

Control the correct fastening of the discs to the alternator rotor.

See para. 9.7

Imprecise alignment may cause vibrations and damages to the bearings.

Moreover, it is advisable to check the compatibility of the torsional characteristics of the motor / alternator (to be carried out by the customer).

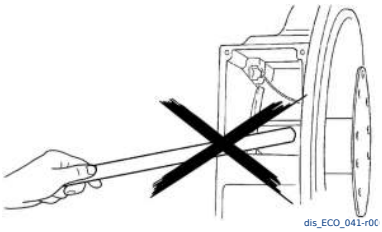
Please see the related technical documentation.

These values are calculated so as to prevent excessive shaft flexure. The load that may be supported by the bearings is statically and dynamically higher than the one supported by the shaft, however, the presence of excessive vibrations or adverse environmental conditions may reduce the bearing's life or lead to a lower maximum allowable load in proportion to the bearing's life.



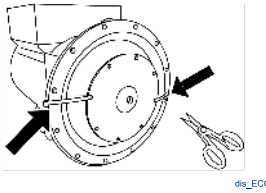
During the assembly and disassembly stages of the net, make sure you hold it in position with your hands so as to prevent the elastic net from hitting the operator or anyone else nearby.

In case of single-bearing alternators, during the drive motor coupling stage make sure the rotor does not slip out by keeping the alternator in a horizontal position. Remove the rotor fastening system, if present.



During the mechanical coupling procedures do not use the fan as a lever to turn the rotor.

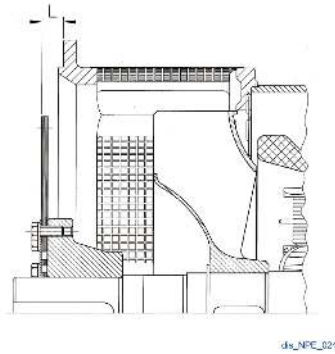
5.3.1 Alternator Preparation



1. In case of single-bearing alternators remove the safety straps from the rotor. After this operation make sure the rotor does not slip out when handling it.
2. Remove the anti rust protective paint from the flange and, if it is a double-bearing alternator, also from the shaft.
3. In case the alternator was stored for more than one year, before startup lubricate the bearings again if they are not sealed (see paragraph 9.4.1).

5.3.2 Alignment of the driving engine with the alternator in MD35

The (MD35) single-bearing alternator needs a solid flat base in order for the alignment to be realized correctly.



Always check rigorously the accuracy of the L dimension.

Errors on the L dimension may lead to high axial loads on the bearings and potential damages to the drive motor as well.

For alignment tolerances, see para. 9.7.

The presence of flexures on the alternator coupling flange may cause high vibrations and in the worst cases even mechanical breaks.

5.3.3 Compensation for thermal expansion

The compensation of thermal expansion is particularly important for the single-bearing generators inasmuch as they are connected directly to the motor and a perfect alignment is essential so as to guarantee the intended useful life of the bearings. In case of double-bearing generators the importance of this aspect depends on the type of motor-generator coupling.
Operating temperatures have a significant impact on the alignment tolerances and must be taken into consideration. Because of them, actually, during the operation, the alternator shaft may be in a different position than its position when powered off.
A compensation of the alignment may therefore be required and it depends on the operating temperatures, on the coupling type, on the distance between the two machines and so on.
The two more important types of thermal expansion to take into consideration are:

- Vertical thermal expansion
- Axial thermal expansion

Vertical thermal expansion
This thermal expansion may cause variations of the radial tolerance value and it may be calculated using the following formula:

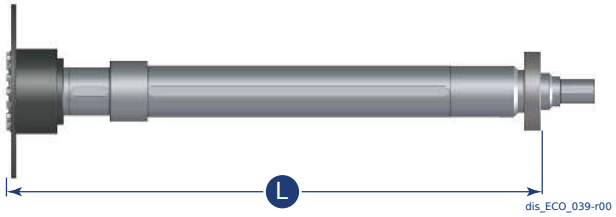
$$\Delta H = \alpha \times \Delta T \times H$$

ΔH Variation of height.
α = Coefficient of thermal expansion (value $\alpha = 10 \times 10\text{-}6\ K\text{-}1$ may be used).
ΔT = Difference between the alignment temperature and the operating temperature.
H = Axle height.

Axial thermal expansion
The axial thermal expansion value may diminish the axial tolerance between the two shafts.
It is a very important value inasmuch as, when the whole system reaches a uniform temperature, a very narrow non-operating tolerance may lead to an axial force that may burden the bearings damaging them or causing them to break.
The following formula may be used to calculate it:

$$\Delta L = \alpha \times \Delta T \times L$$

ΔL = Variation of the shaft length.
α = Coefficient of thermal expansion (value $\alpha = 10 \times 10\text{-}6\ K\text{-}1$ may be used).
ΔT = Difference between the alignment temperature and the operating temperature.



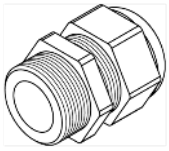
L = Shaft length, calculated between the bearing and the drive motor coupling discs.

The variation of the axial tolerance is calculated by relating the axial thermal expansion of the alternator to that of the motor.

6 Electrical connection

The operation must be carried out by an electrical maintenance technician.

The electrical connection shall be provided by the end user and it is carried out at his sole discretion

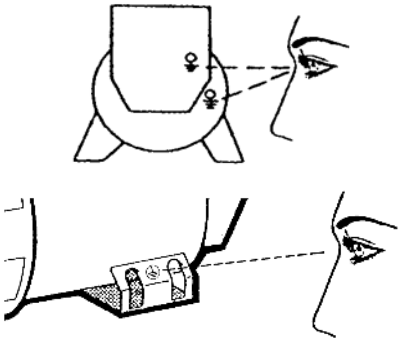


dis_GEN_003-r00

For the entry into the terminal box it is advisable to use cable glands and cable reliefs in compliance with the specifications of the user country.

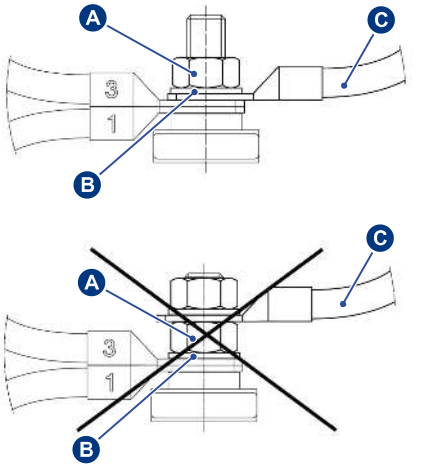
The jumpers supplied with the NPE series must be used in case of rewiring only where specified.

See "12 terminal connections" table in this chapter.



dis_GEN_004-r00

The alternators must always be grounded with a grounding conductor of an appropriate size. Use one of the two dedicated terminals (internal/external).



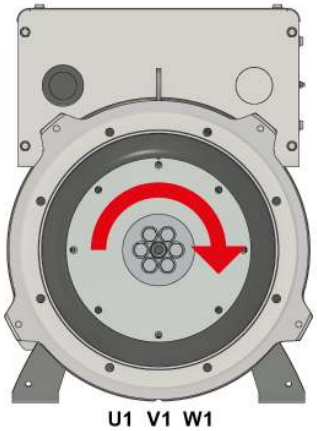
dis_GEN_005-r00

For the electrical connection use adequate cables, sized on the basis of the alternator power. Make the connections to the terminals as shown in the figure.
A) Hexagon nut
B) Plain washer
C) User cable

After completing the connection, check the terminal board tightening torques, which must comply with what is indicated in chapter 9.8.
When the connection is finished reassemble the cover of the terminal box.

The user power cables must be wired and supported adequately so as not to cause mechanical stress on the terminal block of the alternator.

Phase rotation and sequence



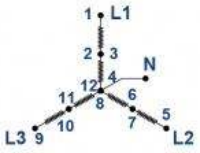
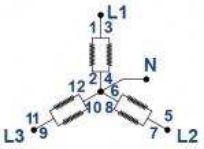
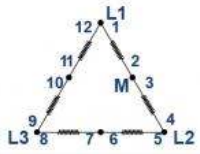
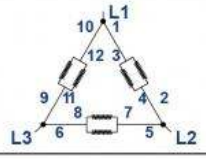
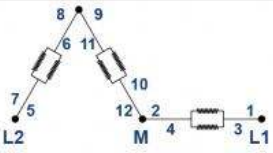
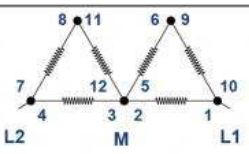
The fans of NPE alternators can only rotate clockwise.
Clockwise rotation, seen from the coupling side: the order of the outgoing phases is L1, L2 , L3.

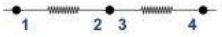
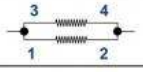
Winding connection modalities

The alternators are manufactured with 12 standard outgoing cables in order to allow different voltage output, for instance, at 50 Hz, 115 V (ΔΔ) / 200 V (YY) / 230 V (Δ) / 400 V (Y) in the 38 standard series or 230 V (ΔΔ) / 400 V (YY) / 460 V (Δ) / 800 V (Y) in the 40 standard series. To pass from a connection to another follow the diagrams shown in the "12 wires connection" table on the next page.

The machine supplied to operate at 50Hz may also work at 60Hz (or vice versa). To obtain the variation you simply adjust the potentiometer to the new nominal voltage value. When passing from 50Hz to 60Hz power may increase by 20% (unvaried current) if the voltage increases by 20%. For alternators specifically built for a 60Hz frequency when passing to 50Hz the voltage and the power must be reduced by 20% in relation to the values referring to 60Hz.

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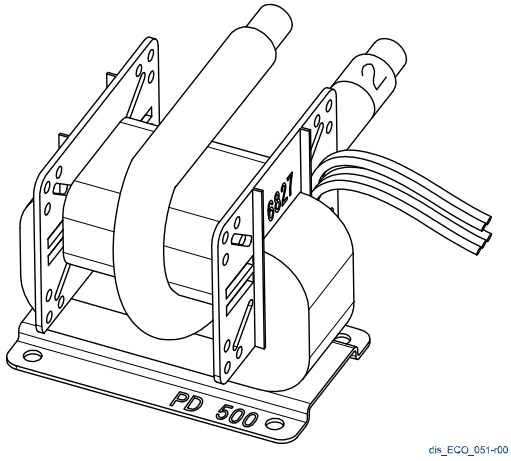
Connection 12 terminals												
Connection				Winding Type								
				3Ph - 400 V Series (***)				3Ph - 400 V Parallel (***)				
Star Series		50Hz	L - L	380	400	415	440	760	800	830	880	
		50Hz	L - N	220	230	240	254	440	460	480	508	
		60Hz	L - L	415	440	460	480	830	880	920	960	
		60Hz	L - N	240	254	266	277	480	508	530	554	
Star Parallel		50Hz	L - L	190	200	208	220	380	400	415	440	
		50Hz	L - N	110	115	120	127	220	230	240	254	
		60Hz	L - L	208	220	230	240	415	440	460	480	
		60Hz	L - N	120	127	133	139	240	254	266	277	
Delta series (*)		50Hz	L - L	220	230	240	254	440	460	480	508	
		50Hz	L - M	110	115	120	127	254	266	277	290	
		60Hz	L - L	240	254	266	277	480	508	530	554	
		60Hz	L - M	120	127	133	139	240	252	266	277	
Parallel delta (*)		50Hz	L - L	110	115	120	127	220	230	240	254	
		60Hz	L - L	120	127	133	139	240	252	266	277	
Zig-zag three-phase (**)		50Hz	L - L	330	346	360	380	660	690	720	760	
		50Hz	L - N	191	200	208	220	380	400	415	440	
		60Hz	L - L	359	380	400	415	720	760	800	830	
		60Hz	L - N	207	220	230	240	415	440	460	480	
Single-phase parallel-zigzag (*)		50Hz	L - L	220	230	240	254	440	460	480	508	
		50Hz	L - M	110	115	120	127	254	266	277	290	
		60Hz	L - L	240	254	266	277	880	920	530	554	
		60Hz	L - M	120	127	133	139	220	230	240	277	
Single-phase double delta (*)		50Hz	L - L	220	230	240	254	440	460	480	508	
		50Hz	L - M	110	115	120	127	254	266	277	290	
		60Hz	L - L	240	254	266	277	440	460	480	554	
		60Hz	L - M	120	127	133	139	220	230	240	277	

Connection 4 terminals						
Connection				Winding Type		
				1Ph - Dedicated		
Series		50Hz	L - L	220	230	240
		50Hz	L - N	110	115	120
		60Hz	L - L	220	230	240
		60Hz	L - N	110	115	120
Parallel		50Hz	L - L	110	115	120
		60Hz	L - L	110	115	120

* In case of single-phase loads it is important to remember not to exceed the phase current.
** In the interconnected star connection, the power must be reduced to 0.866 times its nominal value.
*** The highlighted cells represent the nominal values. The other voltage values can be obtained by adjusting the VOLT potentiometer. Voltage variations in relation with the nominal value may though lead to a derating of the machine. For the powers please consult the technical documentation available on www.meccalte.com.

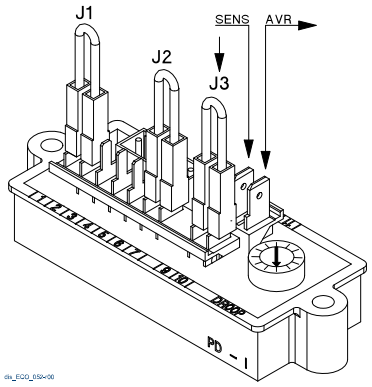
6.1 Parallel connection of alternators

In case you want the alternators to operate in parallel you need to use a device to ensure equal droop of output voltages.
The parallel transformer is manufactured with a preset voltage drop of 4% at full load when the power factor is 0.



SERIES NPE 32/NPE 34
The device is supplied upon request. After assembling the device, it is necessary to check the voltage drop; for more information, refer to the parallel operation technical guide.

6.1.1 Installation of a paralleling device



To enable the paralleling device remove the jumper that short-circuits its secondary winding as shown in the figures beside and in the wiring diagrams.

Warning
For alternators running in parallel to the grid the user must integrate the generation system with adequate protections.

Warning
For these applications it is fundamental to provide protection against the ample excitation variations or an excitation loss relay to avoid serious damages to the alternator.

After having made all the electrical connections and only after having closed the terminal box you may carry out the initial startup test on the system.
Check the no load voltage of the alternator and if necessary act on the electronic regulator VOLT trimmer to move back to the nominal value.

7 Initial start-up instructions

This paragraph only reports the instructions for the initial startup of the alternator. You may find further instructions in the manual of the fully assembled machine.

Warning

The startup, operation and stop maneuvers must be carried out by adequately qualified personnel who has read and understood the safety and technical specifications indicated in this manual.

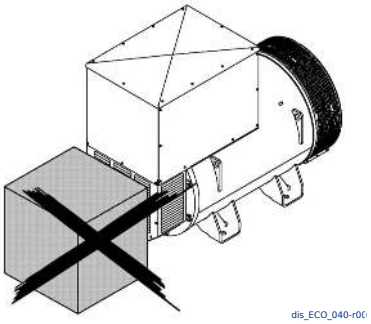
The tools for system startup, operation and stop shall be provided by the installer.

Check the alignment of the final machine. See par. 5.3.2.

- Check the fastening of the machine to the base with the related tightening torques and the robustness of the base.

Check the tightening torques of the terminal connections and their positioning. See paragraph 9.6.

Before the startup of the fully assembled machine you must make sure that:



- The intake and exhaust openings for the cooling air are always clear. It is recommended to maintain a minimum clear distance of 20 cm. For the required cooling air volumes, see section 2.3.
- The intake side is away from heat sources. However, if not specifically agreed, the temperature of the cooling air must be equal to the room temperature and anyway lower than 40 °C. The alternator may operate at higher temperatures with an appropriate derating.

Before the start-up of the alternator, it is required to measure the winding insulation (which should be greater than 5MΩ (as per paragraph 4.6)

During the initial startup that must be carried out at lower speed, the installer will have to make sure there are no anomalous noises. In case of anomalous noises stop the system immediately and make adjustments to improve the mechanical coupling.

The rotors of the Mecc Alte alternators and the alternators themselves comply with the regulations (see paragraph 1.5). This means that the vibrations generated by the Mecc Alte alternators are very limited and compliant with the regulations.
Potential excessive vibrations are ascribable to the drive motor or to an erroneous motor-alternator coupling and they may cause damages or even breaks to the bearings.

The installer is responsible for following the regulations when assessing and measuring the vibrations on the fully assembled machine (see paragraph 1.5).

After the initial startup

After the initial startup of the fully assembled machine it is necessary to carry out the following verifications:

- Make sure everything works correctly.
- Monitor the vibration level and potential high temperatures of the windings and of the bearings.

In case the alternator, during operation, goes into protection mode for anomalous voltage, troubleshot the fault before initiating another startup.

See "Problems, causes and solutions" chapter 11.

8 Electronic regulators

8.1 Digital regulator DSR

The operation must be carried out by an electrical maintenance technician.

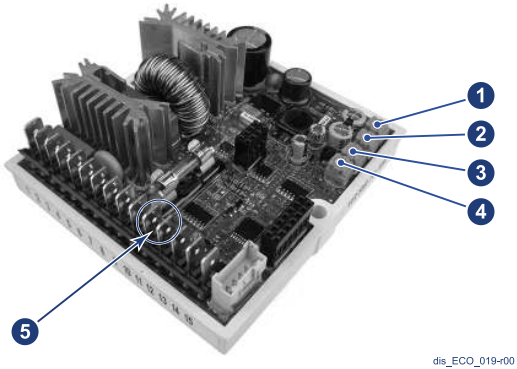
For further details on the regulators please refer to the specific manual.

Danger

Check with the alternator on.

Carefully perform the test, use adequate PPE such as for instance insulating gloves.

Voltage testing is performed off-load with the alternator running at nominal frequency. To obtain voltage regulation use the VOLT potentiometer of the electronic regulator.



1. Regulation of overload protection (AMP).
2. Regulation of low frequency protection (Hz).
3. Regulation of stability (STAB).
4. Regulation of voltage (VOLT).
5. Terminals 10 and 11 for remote regulation of voltage.

Self-regulation is achieved through the DSR digital regulator that guarantees, under static conditions, a ± 1% voltage accuracy with any power factor and with a speed variation ranging from –5% to + 20%.

Remote Regulation

To achieve remote regulation insert a 10KΩ potentiometer in the dedicated terminals 10-11.

8.1.1 Stability setting

The alternators are part of a system that can be outlined as a motor + alternator. The alternator may therefore exhibit instabilities of the rotation regime and of the voltage due to the irregular operation of the motor it is connected to.
There is a potentiometer dedicated to the adjustment of this stability (STAB potentiometer), because the alternator voltage and motor speed regulation systems may go into conflict, causing both speed and voltage oscillations.
It is important to stress that Mecc Alte's alternators are tested using an electric motor, not a heat engine. Therefore, STAB adjustment is set correctly for the alternator driven by an electric motor.
General instructions to follow in case of instability problems:

1. Check the STAB potentiometer setting and make sure it corresponds to the settings reported in the tables below.
2. If there is no correspondence, reset the potentiometer to the value indicated in the table below; in case of missing information position in the middle.
3. If the problem persists, rotate the potentiometer anticlockwise a notch and repeat the test.
4. If no differences are noticed or the differences are minimal, rotate another notch anticlockwise; continue this procedure until the problem is solved.
5. If by rotating the potentiometer anticlockwise, the voltage instability increases, set the potentiometer as indicated at point 2. Rotate the potentiometer clockwise a notch and repeat the test
6. If there are no changes or they are minimal, rotate another notch clockwise and repeat the test.
7. Continue this procedure until the problem is solved.
8. Check the STAB potentiometer setting and make sure it corresponds to the settings reported in the tables below.

8.1.2 Protections

To avoid anomalous and dangerous operation of the alternator, the DSR digital regulator is equipped with a low speed protection and an overload protection.

Low speed protection

Its intervention is instantaneous and it causes the reduction of the alternator voltage when the frequency drops by 4 ±1 % under the nominal frequency.

The intervention threshold is set using the "Hz" potentiometer.

Overload protection

A dedicated circuit compares the partialized excitation voltage. If the preset value for this voltage (a value corresponding with a load current value equal to 1.1 times the current indicated on the alternator tag) is exceeded for more than 20 seconds, the regulator steps in lowering the alternator voltage and subsequently limiting the current within a safe value range.

The delay is expressly introduced to allow the motors that normally start in 5÷10 seconds to pick-up. This intervention threshold may be adjusted using the "AMP" potentiometer.

Causes that lead to protection intervention.

Instantaneous protection intervention for low speed	1 - Speed reduced by 4 ± 1 % as compared to the rated data.
Delayed protection intervention for overload	2 - Overload of 10% as compared to the rated data.
	3 - Power factor (cos φ) lower than the rated data.
	4 - Environmental temperature above 50°C.
Intervention of both protections	5 - Combination of factor 1 and factors 2, 3, 4.

In case both protections intervene, the voltage supplied by the alternator will drop to a value that depends on the size of the fault.

Voltage will be automatically restored to its nominal value when the fault is solved.

8.1.3 Inputs and outputs: technical specifications

TABLE 1 CONNECTOR CN 1				
Term.(*)	**Name**	**Function**	**Specifications**	**Notes**
1	Exc-	Excitation	Continuous Rating: 5 Adc max Transitory Rating: 12 Adc at peak	
2	Aux / Exc+			
3	Aux / Exc+	Power	Frequency: from 12Hz to 72Hz Range: 40 Vac - 270 Vac	
9	Aux / Neutral			
4	F_Phase	Sensing	Range: 140 Vac - 280 Vac Burden: <1VA	Measurement of average value (rectified) or actual effective value for voltage adjustment
5	F_Phase			
6	H_Phase		Range: 70 Vac - 140 Vac Burden: <1VA	
7	H_Phase			
8	Aux / Neutral			
10	Vext / Pext	Input for remote voltage control	Type: Not insulated Range: 0 - 2,5 Vdc or 10 K Potentiometer Adjustment: from - 14% to + 14% (***) Burden: 0-2 mA (sink) Max length: 30m (**)	Tolerates voltages from -5V to +5V but for values exceeding the range it is automatically disabled
11	Common			
12	50 / 60 Hz	50/60Hz Jumper input	Type: Not insulated Max length: 3m	Selection of underspeed protection threshold 50x(100%-αHz%) or 60x(100%-αHz%) αHz% is the position relative to the Hz trimmer or the percentage value of parameter 21
13	Common			
14	A.P.O.	Active protections output	Type: Non-insulated open collector Current: 100 mA Voltage: 30V Max length: 30m (**)	Active level (****), activating alarm and delay time programmable
15	Common			

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* They are connected together on the board the following terminals: 2 and 3; 4 and 5; 6 and 7; 8 and 9; 11 and 13 and 15.
** With an external EMI SDR 128/K filter (3m without EMI filter).
*** Starting from version 10 of the Firmware. It is important not to exceed by more than ± 10%.
**** Starting from rev. 18 of the Firmware.

The regulators mounted on board the alternators prove to be calibrated during the final test. For loose regulators (for instance spare parts) or if wiring or calibration variations are required, you will have to perform an adequate setting of the regulator to guarantee its correct operation.

The basic settings may be performed directly on the regulator through the 4 trimmers (VOLT - STAB - Hz - AMP), the 50/60 jumper and the Vext input.
More detailed settings and measures may be performed only via software using, for instance, the Mecc Alte USB2DxR communication interface and the DxR_Terminal software.

Vext Input

The Vext input (connector CN1 terminals 10 and 11) allows the analog remote control of the output voltage through a 10Kohm potentiometer with a variation range that may be programmed via parameter 16 (by default the setting is ± 14% starting from version 10 of the Firmware) in relation to the value set by the VOLT trimmer or by parameter 19.

If you want to use continuous voltage, it will have an effect if contained within the range from 0V to +2,5V.
The input tolerates voltages from -5V to + 5V, but for values exceeding the 0V / +2.5V limits (or in case of disconnection) there are two available options:

- Not to consider the value (default configuration) and go back to the regulation of the voltage value set through the trimmer (if enabled) or through parameter 19.
- Maintain the minimum (or the maximum) reachable voltage value.

The two options can be set through the RAM Voltage CTRL flag in the Configuration Menu corresponding to the B7 bit of the configuration word P[10].

The continuous voltage supply must be able to absorb at least 2 mA.
In the regulation it is advisable not to exceed by more than ± 10% the nominal voltage value of the alternator.

50/60 Signal
A jumper placed on the 50/60 input (connector CN1 terminals 12 and 13) entails the switching of the low speed protection threshold from 50·(100%-αHz%) to 60·(100%-αHz%), where αHz% is the related position of the HZ trimmer.

APO Contact
Acronym for Active Protection Output: (connector CN1 terminals 14 and 15) uninsulated open collector 30V-100mA transistor, by default normally closed (starting from revision 18 of the firmware; for firmware revisions up to 17 the transistor is normally open and it closes in case of an active alarm). It opens (with a software programmable delay of 1 to 15 seconds) when, one or several alarms, that may be selected separately via software, are active.

VOLT Trimmer
It allows regulation from approximately 70V to approximately 140V when terminals 4 and 5 are used for the sensing or from approximately 140V to approximately 280V when terminals 6 and 7 are used.

STAB Trimmer
It regulates the dynamic response (droop) of the alternator under transient conditions.

AMP Trimmer

It regulates the excitation overcurrent protection intervention threshold.
To calibrate the overload protection, perform the following procedure:

1. Rotate the Hz trimmer anticlockwise.
2. Apply nominal load to the alternator.
3. Reduce the speed by 10%.
4. Rotate the AMP trimmer completely in anticlockwise direction.
5. After a few seconds you should notice a reduction of the alternator voltage value and the activation of alarm 5 (indicated by a change in the LED flashing).
6. In this case slowly rotate the "AMP" trimmer in clockwise direction until you get the output voltage value to 97% of its nominal value: alarm 5 is still active.
7. If you go back to nominal speed, alarm 5 disappears after a few seconds and the alternator voltage rises back to the nominal value.
8. Readjust the Hz trimmer as indicated.

Hz Trimmer

It allows the regulation of the low speed protection intervention threshold up to -20% compared to the nominal speed value set by the 50/60 jumper (at 50 Hz the threshold may be adjusted from 40Hz to 50Hz, to 60 Hz the threshold may be adjusted from 48Hz to 60Hz).
The intervention of the protection diminishes the alternator voltage. Perform the adjustment as follows:

1. Rotate the Hz trimmer anticlockwise.
2. If the machine must operate at 60 Hz, make sure the jumper between terminals 12 and 13 of the CN1 connector is inserted.
3. Take the alternator to a speed equal to 96% of its nominal speed.
4. Slowly turn the "Hz" trimmer. Rotate it in clockwise direction until the alternator voltage starts to diminish and at the same time make sure the LED starts blinking fast.
5. By increasing the speed, the voltage of the generator should go back to normal and alarm should disappear.
6. Take the speed back to the nominal value.

Even if still continuing to regulate the voltage, the DSR goes into switch-off mode when the frequency decreases under 20 Hz. To restore it you need to shut down the alternator completely.

Alarm management

See par. 10.1

Wiring diagrams

See par. 12.1

8.2 Digital regulator DER1

The operation must be carried out by an electrical maintenance technician.

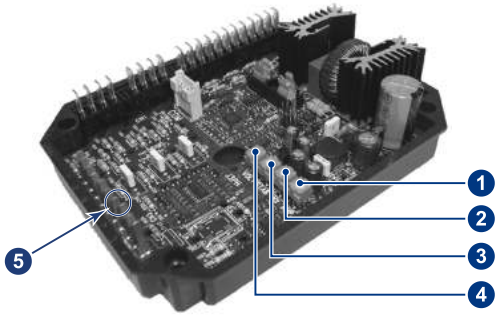
For further details on the regulators please refer to the specific manual.

Danger

Check with the alternator on.

Carefully perform the test, use adequate PPE such as for instance insulating gloves.

Voltage testing is performed off-load with the alternator running at nominal frequency. To obtain the voltage regulation use the VOLT potentiometer of the electronic regulator.



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1. Regulation of the overload protection (AMP).
2. Regulation of low frequency protection (Hz).
3. Regulation of stability (STAB).
4. Regulation of voltage (VOLT).
5. Terminals 29 and 30 for remote regulation of voltage.

The self-regulation achieved through the DER1 digital regulator guarantees, under static conditions, a ± 1% voltage accuracy with any power factor and with a speed variation ranging from –5% to + 20%.

Remote Regulation

To obtain a regulation within ±14% of the nominal value insert a 100KΩ potentiometer in the dedicated terminals 29-30.

To obtain a regulation within ±7% of the nominal value insert a 25KΩ linear potentiometer in series with a 3.9KΩ resistor to halve the effect of the external potentiometer.

DER2 Digital Regulator

The DER2 regulator is assembled as a normal DER1 except for the USB2DxR communication interface that is substituted by the new 1X5 p.2.54 mm strip connector that is mounted directly on the card. The alternators being equal, the DER2 regulator settings are the same as DER1.

8.2.1 Stability setting

The alternators are part of a system that can be outlined as a motor + alternator. The alternator may therefore exhibit instabilities of the rotation regime and of the voltage due to the irregular operation of the motor it is connected to.
There is a potentiometer dedicated to the adjustment of this stability (STAB potentiometer), because the alternator voltage and motor speed regulation systems may go into conflict, causing both speed and voltage oscillations.
It is important to stress that Mecc Alte's alternators are tested using an electric motor, not a heat engine. Therefore, STAB adjustment is set correctly for the alternator driven by an electric motor.
General instructions to follow in case of instability problems:

1. Check the STAB potentiometer setting and make sure it corresponds to the settings reported in the tables below.
2. If there is no correspondence, reset the potentiometer to the value indicated in the table below; in case of missing information position in the middle.
3. If the problem persists, rotate the potentiometer anticlockwise a notch and repeat the test.
4. If no differences are noticed or the differences are minimal, rotate another notch anticlockwise; continue this procedure until the problem is solved.
5. If by rotating the potentiometer anticlockwise, the voltage instability increases, set the potentiometer as indicated at point 2. Rotate the potentiometer clockwise a notch and repeat the test
6. If there are no changes or they are minimal, rotate another notch clockwise and repeat the test.
7. Continue this procedure until the problem is solved.
8. Check the STAB potentiometer setting and make sure it corresponds to the settings reported in the tables below.

8.2.2 Protections

To avoid anomalous and dangerous operation of the alternator, the DER1 digital regulator is equipped with a low speed protection and an overload protection.

Low speed protection

Its intervention is instantaneous and it causes the reduction of the alternator voltage when the frequency drops by 4 ±1 % under the nominal frequency.
The intervention threshold is set using the "Hz" potentiometer.

Overload protection

A dedicated circuit compares the partialized excitation voltage. If the preset value for this voltage (a value corresponding with a load current value equal to 1.1 times the current indicated on the alternator tag) is exceeded for more than 20 seconds, the regulator steps in lowering the alternator voltage and subsequently limiting the current within a safe value range.
The delay is expressly introduced to allow the motors that normally start in 5÷10 seconds to pick-up. This intervention threshold may be adjusted using the "AMP" potentiometer.

Causes that lead to protection intervention.

Instantaneous protection intervention for low speed	1 - Speed reduced by 4 ± 1 % as compared to the rated data.
Delayed protection intervention for overload	2 - Overload of 10% as compared to the rated data.
	3 - Power factor (cos φ) lower than the rated data.
	4 - Environmental temperature above 50°C.
Intervention of both protections	5 - Combination of factor 1 and factors 2, 3, 4.

In case both protections intervene, the voltage supplied by the alternator will drop to a value that depends on the size of the fault.
Voltage will be automatically restored to its nominal value when the fault is solved.

8.2.3 Inputs and outputs: technical specifications

TABLE 1 CONNECTOR CN 1				
Term. (*)	**Name**	**Function**	**Specification**	**Notes**
1	Exc-	Excitation	Continuous Rating: 5 Adc Transitory Rating: 12 Adc at peak	
2	Aux / Exc+			
3	Aux / Exc+	Power	40 ÷ 270 Vac Frequency 12 ÷ 72Hz (**)	(*)
4	UFG	Sensing Range 2	Range 2: 150 ÷ 300 Vac Burden: < 1VA	U channel
5	UFG			
6	UHG	Sensing Range 1	Range 1: 75 ÷ 150 Vac Burden: < 1VA	
7	UHG			
8	UHB	Jumper Range 1		Short for sensing 75 ÷ 150 Vac
9	UFB			
10	UFB		Board reference	Star point of YY or Y connection, in common with board feeding (*)
11	UFB			
12	UFB			
13	/		Not present	
14	VFG	Sensing	Range 1: 75 ÷ 150 Vac Burden: < 1VA	V channel, to be connected in parallel to U channel in case of single phase sensing
15	VHG	Sensing Range 1		
16	VHB		Range 2: 150 ÷ 300 Vac Burden: < 1VA	
17	VFB	Range 2		
18	/		Not present	
19	WFG	Sensing	Range 1: 75 ÷ 150 Vac Burden: < 1VA	W channel, unused (with shorted inputs) in case of single phase sensing
20	WHG	Sensing Range 1		
21	WHB		Range 2: 150 ÷ 300 Vac Burden: < 1VA	
22	WFB	Range 2		

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* They are connected together on the board the following terminals: 2 and 3; 4 and 5; 6 and 7; 9 and 10, 11 and 12.
** Minimum supply voltage 40Vac at 15Hz, 100V at 50Hz, 115V at 60Hz.

TABLE 2 CONNECTOR CN 3				
Term. (*)	**Name**	**Function**	**Specifications**	**Notes**
23	Common	Active protections output	Type: Non-insulated open collector Current: 100 mA Voltage: 30 V Max length: 30m (***)	Active level(******), activating alarm and delay time programmable
24	A.P.O.			
25	Common	Jumper 50/60 Hz	Type: Not insulated Max length: 3m	Selection of underspeed protection threshold
26	50/60 Hz			
27	0EXT	Jumper for remote voltage control 0÷2,5 Vdc	Type: Not insulated Max length: 3m	Short for 0÷2,5Vdc input or potentiometer
28	JP1			
29	0EXT	Input for remote voltage	Type: Not insulated Max length: 30m (***)	Regulation: ± 10% (*****)
30	PEXT	Input for remote voltage control 0÷2,5 Vdc or Pext	Input: 0÷2,5 Vdc or 100K Potentiometer	Burden: 0÷1mA (sink)
31	JP2	Pext jumper	Type: Not insulated Max length: 3m	Short for 0÷2,5Vdc input or potentiometer
32	± 10 V	control ± 10 Vdc	Input: ± 10 Vdc	Burden: ± 1mA (source/sink)

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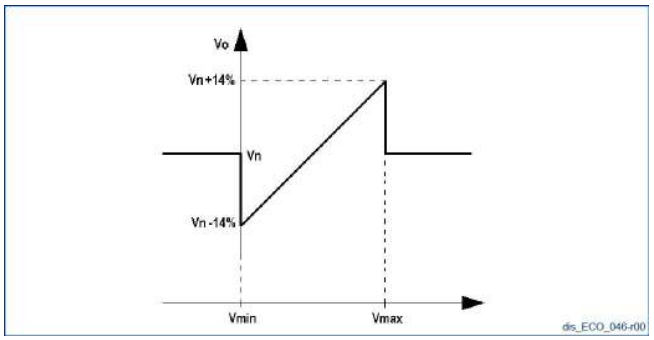
*** With an external EMI filter (3m without the EMI filter).
**** 50·(100%-αHz%) or 60·(100%-αHz%) where αHz% is the position in relation to the Hz trimmer or the percentage value of the P[21] parameter.
***** Values not to be exceeded, the actual range depends on the P[16] parameter.
**** Starting from rev. 18 of the Firmware.

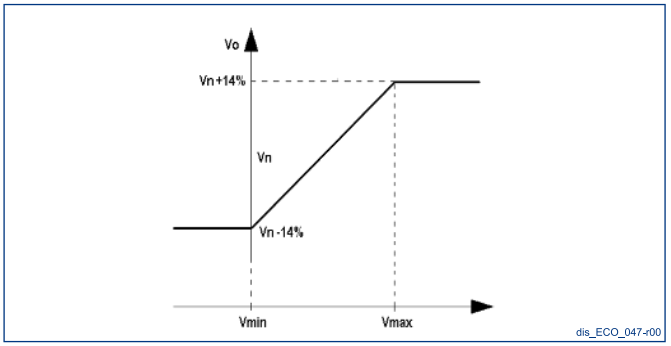
The regulators mounted on board the alternators prove to be calibrated during the final test. For loose regulators (for instance spare parts) or if wiring or calibration variations are required, you will have to perform an adequate setting of the regulator to guarantee its correct operation.

The basic settings may be performed directly on the regulator through the 4 trimmers (VOLT - STAB - Hz - AMP), the 50/60 jumper, JP1, JP2 and the Pext input.
More detailed settings and measures may be performed only via software using, for instance, the Mecc Alte USB2DxR communication interface and the DxR_Terminal software.

Remote control of voltage

The Pext inputs (terminal 30) and ±10V (terminal 32) allow the analog remote control of the output voltage through a continuous voltage or a potentiometer, with a programmable variation range with respect to the value set through the trimmer (by default) or through the P[19] parameter.





If you want to use a continuous voltage it will have an effect if contained within the 0Vdc/2,5Vdc o -10Vdc/+10Vdc range, if connected respectively between the terminals 30 and 29, or 32 and 29 and based on the presence or absence of the JP1 and JP2 jumpers.

For values that exceed the above-mentioned limits (or in case of disconnection) you have two available options:

- Not to consider the value and go back to the regulation of the voltage value set through the trimmer (if enabled) or through parameter P[19], fig. 1.
- Maintain the minimum (or the maximum) reachable voltage value, fig. 2.

The second option can be set through the RAM Voltage CTRL flag in the Configuration Menu corresponding to the B7 bit of the configuration word P[10].

See the technical guide: DER 1 Digital Regulator.

The continuous voltage supply must be able to absorb at least 2 mA.

In the regulation it is advisable not to exceed by more than ± 10% the nominal voltage value of the alternator.

50/60 Signal

A jumper placed on the 50/60 input (terminals 25 and 26) entails the switching of the low speed protection threshold from 50·(100%-αHz%) to 60·(100%-αHz%), where αHz% is the related position of the HZ trimmer.

APO Contact

Acronym for Active Protection Output: (connector CN3 terminals 23 and 24) uninsulated open collector 30V-100mA transistor, by default normally closed (starting from revision 19 of the firmware; for firmware revisions up to 18 the transistor is normally open and it closes in case of an active alarm). It opens (with a software programmable delay of 1 to 15 seconds) when, one or several alarms, that may be selected separately via software, are active.

VOLT Trimmer
It allows regulation from approximately 75V to approximately 150V when terminals 6/7 - 10/11/12 (with an 8-9 jumper) 15-16 and 20-21 are used for the sensing or from approximately 150V to approximately 300V when terminals 4/5 - 9/10/11/12, 14-17 and 19-22 are used.

STAB Trimmer
It regulates the dynamic response (droop) of the alternator under transient conditions.
It must not be rotated to minus two notches counted in clockwise direction.

AMP Trimmer
It regulates the excitation overcurrent protection intervention threshold.
To calibrate the overload protection, perform the following procedure:

1. Rotate the AMP trimmer completely in clockwise direction.
2. Feed the alternator an overload having cos phi = 0.8 or cos phi = 0 respectively equal to 125% or 110% of the nominal load.
3. After two minutes slowly turn the AMP trimmer anti-clockwise until you get a reduction of the generator's voltage value and the activation of alarm 5 (visible through a change in the LED flashing)
4. Adjust the AMP trimmer so as to get an output voltage value of 97% of the nominal value: alarm 5 is still active
5. If the load is removed, alarm 5 disappears after a few seconds and the generator voltage goes back to the nominal value.

Hz Trimmer
It allows the regulation of the low speed protection intervention threshold up to -20% compared to the nominal speed value set by the 50/60 jumper (at 50 Hz the threshold may be adjusted from 40Hz to 50Hz, to 60 Hz the threshold may be adjusted from 48Hz to 60Hz).
The intervention of the protection diminishes the alternator voltage. Perform the adjustment as follows:

1. Rotate the Hz trimmer anticlockwise.
2. If the machine must operate at 60 Hz, make sure the jumper between terminals 25 and 26 is inserted.
3. Take the alternator to a speed equal to 96% of its nominal speed.
4. Slowly turn the "Hz" trimmer. Rotate it in clockwise direction until the alternator voltage starts to diminish and at the same time make sure the LED starts blinking fast.
5. By increasing the speed, the voltage of the generator should go back to normal and alarm should disappear.
6. Take the speed back to the nominal value.

Even if still continuing to regulate the voltage, the DER1 goes into switch-off mode when the frequency decreases under 20 Hz. To restore it you need to shut down the alternator completely.

Alarm management

See par. 10.1

Wiring diagrams

See par. 12.2

8.3 Analog regulators SR7

The operation must be carried out by an electrical maintenance technician.

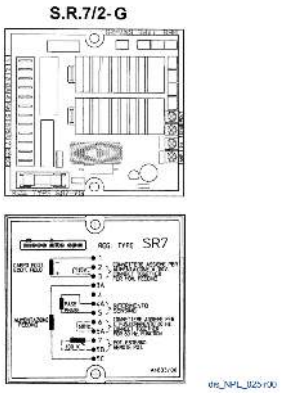
For further details on the regulators please refer to the specific manual.

Danger

Check with the alternator on.

Carefully perform the test, use adequate PPE such as for instance insulating gloves.

Voltage testing is performed off-load with the alternator running at nominal frequency. To obtain the regulation of voltage within ±5% of the nominal value turn the voltage potentiometer of the electronic regulator.

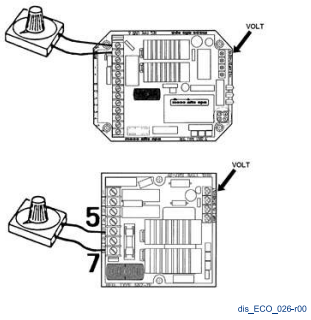


S.R.7/2-G regulators can be used interchangeably on the NPE series without performance changes.

Remote Regulation

To obtain the remote regulation of voltage within a ÷ 5% range of the nominal value, insert:

- A 100KΩ potentiometer for the alternators equipped with 6 terminals
- A 100KΩ potentiometer in series with a 100KΩ resistor for the alternators with 12 terminals.

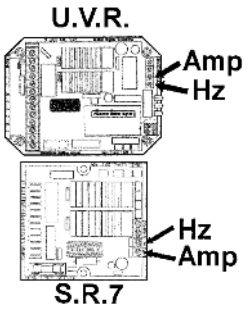


For a correct operation of the alternator connect the remote potentiometer as follows:

- Rotate the VOLT trimmer of the electronic regulator completely in anticlockwise direction.
- Position the external potentiometer at half scale and connect it with the corresponding terminals of the electronic regulator.
- Adjust the voltage to the nominal value through the VOLT trimmer of the electronic regulator.

Protections

The analog regulators S.R.7/2-G are equipped with a low-speed protection and an overload protection to avoid abnormal and hazardous alternator operation.



dis_ECO_027-r00

Low speed protection

Its intervention is instantaneous and it causes the reduction of the alternator voltage when the frequency under 10% of the nominal frequency.

The intervention threshold is set using the "Hz" potentiometer.

Overload protection

A dedicated circuit compares the partialized excitation voltage. If the preset value for this voltage (a value corresponding with a load current value equal to 1.1 times the current indicated on the alternator tag) is exceeded for more than 20 seconds, the regulator steps in lowering the alternator voltage and subsequently limiting the current within a safe value range.

The delay is expressly introduced to allow the motors that normally start in 5÷10 seconds to pick-up. This intervention threshold may be adjusted using the "AMP" potentiometer.

If the alternator is used in single phase or with voltages different than the ones set by the manufacturer, a readjustment of the AMP and STAB potentiometers might be necessary.

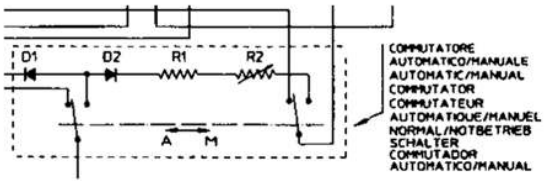
Causes that lead to protection intervention.

Instantaneous protection intervention for low speed	1 - Speed reduced by 10% as compared to the rated data.
Delayed protection intervention for overload	2 - Overload of 20% as compared to the rated data.
	3 - Power factor (cos φ) lower than the rated data.
	4 - Environmental temperature above 50°C.
Intervention of both protections	5 - Combination of factor 1 and factors 2, 3, 4.

In case both protections intervene, the voltage supplied by the alternator will drop to a value that depends on the size of the fault.

Voltage will be automatically restored to its nominal value when the fault is solved.

Optionals



dis_ECO_029-r00

All alternators in the NPE series can also operate with manual regulation, without the need for external sources, using only a rheostat.

See para. 12.3

8.4 M2K / M3K digital regulator

The operation must be carried out by an electrical maintenance technician.

Danger

Check with the alternator on.

Carefully perform the test, use adequate PPE such as for instance insulating gloves.

For information regarding the MxK regulator line, please refer to the regulator manual that you will find in our download area at the following link:

https://www.meccalte.com/en/download-area





9 Maintenance

9.1 General warnings

Warning
Before performing any maintenance, carefully read chapter 3 "Safety" of this manual.

Warning
The authorized operators are only allowed to carry out the works they are specifically qualified for on the alternator and wear the required PPE (personal protective equipment).

Warning
Always disconnect the alternator from power supplies before carrying out any maintenance and/or replacement operation.

Warning
The alternators, when working, release heat even to a high level based on the power being generated. Before touching it wait for the alternator to cool off.

Danger
It is forbidden to pass through or stand under the alternator during the lifting and transportation stages.

It is advisable for the maintenance technician to keep a register of all the interventions.

The NPE series alternators are built to operate without maintenance for a long time.
The maintenance interventions on the Mecc Alte alternator are divided into ordinary and extraordinary.

9.2 Maintenance summary table

9.2.1 Ordinary maintenance summary table

Acronyms of the intervention types: E = Electrical; M = Mechanical

Type	Description	Periodicity	Reference
M	External and internal cleaning of the alternator	Every 15 days	9.3.7
M	General Cleaning	Every 400 hours	9.3.1
M	Air filter cleaning (if present)	Every 400 hours of use	9.3.2
M	Visual Inspection	Every 2500 hours	9.3.3
M	Verification of winding state	Every 2500 hours	9.3.4
M	Verification of correct alternator operation	Every 2500 hours	9.3.5
M	Tightening torque check	Every 2500 hours	9.3.6

9.2.2 Extraordinary maintenance summary table

Acronyms of the intervention types: E = Electrical; M = Mechanical; S = Software

Type	Description	Periodicity	Reference
M	Maintenance of bearings and possible replacement	Every 4000 hours	9.4.1
E	Winding state and diode bridge fastening check	Every 8000 hours / 1 year	9.4.2
S	Copy of the alarms of the digital regulator	Every 8000 hours / 1 year	9.4.3
M	Cleaning of windings	Every 20000 to 25000 hours	9.4.4

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9.2.3 Summary table of maintenance operations in case of failure

Acronyms of the intervention types: E = Electrical; M = Mechanical

Type	Description	Periodicity	Reference
M	Fan replacement assembling	-	9.5.1
E	Check and possible replacement of diode bridge	-	9.5.2
M	Mechanical disassembly for inspection	-	9.5.3
M	Mechanical assembly	-	9.5.4
E	Loss of residual magnetism (re-excitation of the machine)	-	9.5.5
E	Check and replacement of voltage regulator	-	9.5.6
E	DSR test and setup on test bench	-	9.5.7
E	DER1 test and setup on test bench	-	9.5.8
E	Main stator windings voltage test	-	9.5.9

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9.3 Routine maintenance

Ordinary maintenance means the set of operations that are carried out on a regular basis.
Their purpose is to maintain the alternator in good operational state.

Caution
Carry out ordinary maintenance with accuracy and as often as specified by the manufacturer.

9.3.1 General Cleaning

The intervention described in this paragraph refers only to the alternator, the frequency proposed must be adapted to the actual conditions and the frequency of use.

Danger
Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.

Warning
Never use liquids or water.

Warning
Never clean the internal electrical components of the terminal box with pressurized air because short circuits or other malfunctions may occur.

Warning
Move close to the alternator only when it has zero power supply and it is at room temperature. It is only now that you may clean it on the outside with pressurized air.

Carry out general cleaning of the alternator and the surrounding area.
During the cleaning check the state and make sure that the various parts of the alternator are undamaged.
In case of anomalies or damages contact the maintenance technician for a potential intervention/replacement.

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9.3.2 Air filter cleaning (if present)

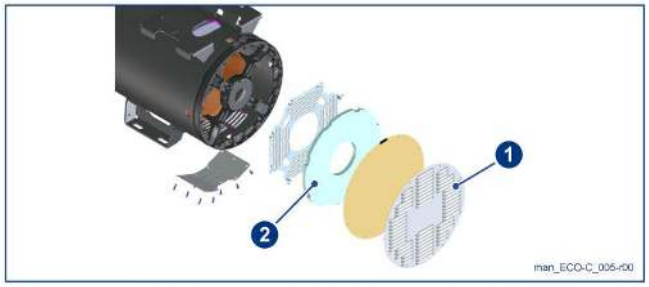
Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		Every 400 hours of use
PPE to wear		**Materials and equipments**
		Cleaning tools

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.

The intervention periodicity indicated refers to critical environmental conditions. Adapt the periodicity based on the actual conditions of use.

The air filters are accessories that are assembled on customer request.
Air filters must be regularly cleaned because they hold within a net that must be kept clean to guarantee the efficiency of the filter and the consequent good operation of the alternator.
The periodicity of intervention on the air filters will depend on the severity of the conditions at the installation place. However a regular inspection of these components will allow you to determine if you should intervene.



Remove the cover (1).
Remove the filter elements (2) and clean.

Reassemble everything according to the initial configuration.

9.3.3 Visual Inspection

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		 Every 2500 hours.
PPE to wear		**Materials and equipments**
		Workshop tools.

- Check for the presence of anomalies such as cracks, rust, leakages and any other anomalous event.
- Check the tightening of the power cables and of the regulator cables.
- Check the state of the insulations of the power cables and of the regulator cables (overtemperature, rubbing).

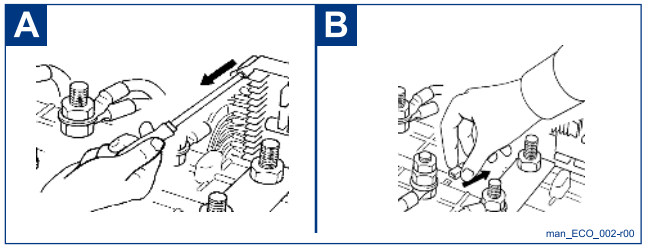
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9.3.4 Verification of winding state

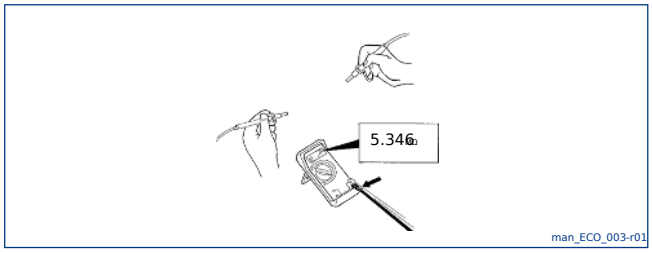
Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		 Every 2500 hours.
PPE to wear		**Materials and equipments**
		"Megger" Tester or similar to 500V in continuous voltage.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.



Before carrying out the verification disconnect the voltage regulator (fig. A), the radio interference filters (fig. B) and all the other potential devices electrically connected to the windings to check.



Measure insulation resistance to ground.
The measured value of resistance to ground of all the windings must be higher than 5MΩ.

If the value is lower than 5MΩ dry the windings with a jet of hot air at 50-60°C. Direct the jet of air into the air intakes and exhausts of the alternator.

9.3.5 Verification of correct alternator operation

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		 Every 2500 hours.
PPE to wear		**Materials and equipments**
		Workshop tools.

Check whether the alternator operates regularly without noises or anomalous vibrations.
In presence of noises and/or vibrations, check:

- The balancing of the rotor.
- The condition of the alternator bearings. Replace them if necessary (see par. 9.4.1).
- The alignment of the couplings.
- The potential presence of stresses in the heat engine.
- The potential presence of stresses in the anti-vibration supports.
- The functional data (see alternator nameplate par. 1.6).

9.3.6 Tightening torque check

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		 Every 2500 hours.
PPE to wear		**Materials and equipments**
		The torque wrench.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.

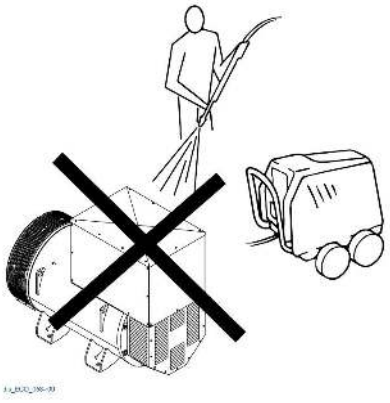
- Check the tightening status of the bolts (see par. 9.6).
- Check the electrical connections.

9.3.7 External and internal cleaning of the alternator

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		Every 15 days
PPE to wear		**Materials and equipments**
		Industrial vacuum cleaner with dust filter Antistatic brushes Compressed air (do not use on active parts of wound components, as indicated below).

For cleaning the external and internal surfaces of the alternator, it is recommended to use industrial vacuum cleaners in order to avoid the movement of dust and any residues inside the slots of the windings, a condition that could compromise the levels of electrical insulation.

Method of intervention:
For cleaning the external and internal surfaces of the alternator, it is recommended to use industrial vacuum cleaners in order to avoid the movement of dust and any residues inside the slots of the windings, a condition that could compromise the levels of electrical insulation.



The use of any type of pressure washer and cleaning liquids near the alternator is absolutely prohibited. The standard protection level of the alternator is IP23 and therefore using liquids could cause anomalies or even short circuits.

The intervention periodicity indicated refers to critical environmental conditions. Adapt the periodicity based on the actual conditions of use.

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9.4 Extraordinary maintenance

Caution

Carry out extraordinary maintenance with accuracy and as often as specified by the manufacturer.

Warning

All the maintenance intervals described below refer to a normal use of the alternator. In case it is used in more severe conditions (high humidity, temperature or dust) it is necessary to check it more often.

9.4.1 Maintenance of bearings and possible replacement

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		 Every 4000 hours
PPE to wear		**Materials and equipments**
		SKF LGMT2 or ENS or equivalent greases.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.

- Check the state of the bearings.
- Lubricate the bearings if they are equipped with a lubricator.

Bearing lubrication table

Alternator	TYPE	Bearing type		Lubrication interval hours		Grease grams	
		Coupling side	Opposite coupling side	Coupling side	Opposite coupling side	C.S.	O.C.S.
NPE 32	Standard	-	6305.2RS1 C3	- (*)	- (*)	-	-
NPE 34	Standard	-	6311.2RS	- (*)	- (*)	-	-

* Sealed bearings: it is not necessary any maintenance during their entire operating life; in normal working conditions the estimated life is about 30,000 hours.
** In normal working conditions the regreaseble bearings have an estimated life of about 40,000 hours.

For possible replacement, follow the instructions given in paragraph 9.5.3.

It is mandatory to verify, for all machines equipped with a grease nipple, that the required lubrication intervals are respected. In fact, re-greasable bearings need to work ONLY if suitably lubricated.

9.4.2 Winding condition check and diode bridge fastening

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		 Every 8000 hours / 1 year
PPE to wear 		Materials and equipments Workshop tools.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.

Remove the back grid of the alternator for visual inspection of the windings and to check the fastening of the diode bridge.
If the windings are dirty or oily clean them with pressurized air.
In case problems of other kind are detected you must disassemble the alternator to solve them.

9.4.3 Copy of the alarms of the digital regulator

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		 Every 8000 hours / 1 year
PPE to wear 		Materials and equipments Personal Computer + interface + dedicated software.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.

Mecc Alte's digital regulator are equipped with a special connector that allows you to download the data related to the recorded alarms.
Download this data to check the potential presence of anomalies and, if any, solve them.

9.4.4 Cleaning of windings

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		 Every 20000 to 25000 hours.
PPE to wear   		Materials and equipments Cleaning tools



Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.

Caution

If the system operates in a dusty environment, the cleaning operations must be carried out more frequently.



Cleaning must be carried out using adequate products.

Disassemble the alternator for general cleaning.

In such case it is advisable to replace the bearings for an optimization of the maintenance interventions for the entire group.

The windings must be cleaned using a low pressure jet of hot water at a temperature below 80 °C or using adequate highly-evaporable solvents suitable for the cleaning of electrical windings.

These solvents allow an adequate cleaning without damaging the insulation of the windings.

When the cleaning is finished it is advisable to check if there are any signs of overheating and potential traces of carbonizations.

After the drying process at approximately 60-80°C is finished you must check again the insulation resistance of the windings.

In case you notice a degradation of the winding paint, paint them again.

9.5 Maintenance in case of failure

9.5.1 Fan mounting/replacement

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		

PPE to wear	Materials and equipments
	Workshop tools.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.



Fan Disassembly Procedure

1. Remove any balancing screws from the peripheral holes.
2. Fully unscrew the central M8 screw.
3. Remove the Seeger ring using the proper pliers, avoiding deformation.
4. Carefully pull the fan from the shaft, using mechanical pullers if necessary.
5. Remove the key from the shaft and store it in a safe place for reassembly.
6. Remove all bolts from the fan terminals and visually inspect the mounting seats.

Fan Assembly Procedure

1. Insert (without fastening) the bolts into the corresponding fan terminals, ensuring each screw can freely rotate in its seat.
2. Install the key on the shaft, ensuring it is correctly seated in the keyway. Insert the fan onto the shaft, aligning the fan keyway with the key, until it rests against the mechanical stop.
3. Position the Seeger ring in its seat on the shaft, ensuring proper engagement to guarantee axial locking of the fan.
4. Screw in the M8 screws and tighten with a torque wrench to 12.5 Nm ±5%.
5. Proceed with the dynamic balancing of the rotating assembly by inserting balancing screws into the designated fan holes.

   If necessary, repeat insertion in other holes until the required balancing value is achieved.
6. If balancing cannot be achieved with screws alone, apply balancing paste to the appropriate areas on the internal surface of the fan.

9.5.2 Check and possible replacement of diode bridge

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		

PPE to wear



Materials and equipments

Workshop tools.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.



The NPE series alternators use button-type diodes, mounted on a removable diode bridge (T30), divided into three sectors.
In the case of the T30 bridge, each individual diode can be checked very easily with a multimeter specifically set for diode testing; completely disconnect the three sectors and check each diode (2 per sector) in both directions. In the event of one or more faults, it is advisable to replace the complete bridge. When reassembling the bridge, it is recommended to tighten the relative screws with the correct fastening torques (par. 9.6) and to respect the polarities (figure above for ECP 28-30-32-34, figure A and B for ECP 3-4- 28-30).
In order to simplify the access to the diode bridge we recommend to remove the main rotor (if the alternator is not coupled with the engine) or the non drive end bracket. In this last case it is sufficient to unscrew the stay bolts and use a special extractor to remove the bracket.
In the case of 3-4-28-30 machines with button diodes, follow the following procedure for verification.
Necessary equipment :
A. 12V battery
B. 12V-21W lamp (or arternatively 6.8Ω - 30W resistance)
C. Voltmeter (for instance, multimeter on scale VOLT d.c)

before performing the following actions, it is necessaty to disconnect the 2 cables connecting the main rotor to the diode bridge (+ and -).

Test of the diodes on the “negative”

-) Connect the equipment, as it is pointed out in the picture A
-) Fix the cable connected to the lamp to the negative terminal of the bridge, as it is pointed out in the picture A
-) Connect the terminal “Probe” (Y) to the point A1, A2, and A3 in sequence to check the diodes 1,2 e 3 respectively; check the readings on the voltmeter in relation with what is reported on the table.

Test of the diodes on the “positive”

-) Connect the equipment, as it is pointed out in the picture B
-) Fix the cable connected to the negative terminal of the battery to the positive terminal of the bridge, as it is pointed out in the picture B
-) Connect the terminal “Probe” to the point A4, A5, and A6 in sequence to check the diodes 4,5 e 6 respectively; check the readings on the voltmeter in relation with what is reported on the table.

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9.5.3 Mechanical disassembly for inspection

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		

PPE to wear



Materials and equipments

Workshop tools.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.

Summary Disassembly Procedure.

Front Cover	To remove the front cover gently tap with a rubber mallet.
Rotor	The rotor is extracted from the front side; in performing this operation care must be taken to ensure the rotor does not fall. During this operation you must be very careful not to damage the rotor windings.
Back cover	To dismantle the rear bracket, it must be secured to a suitable lifting system and an extractor must be used. With the extractor, the shaft must be pushed until the bearing comes out completely from its seat.
General Inspection	Examine every component (windings: exciter, auxiliary winding, stator and rotor) to check the presence of damages. Carefully check whether the crimp connectors are damaged.
Stator/Frame Inspection	• Carry out a visual inspection of the stator and of the frame. • Remove all dirt and dust. • Repair all potential damages to the windings. • Inspect the cable terminals and make sure they comply with the applicable regulations.
Shaft Inspection	Examine the shaft and the housings for the keys to check the presence of any sign of corrosion, burrs or wear. Clean them and, if necessary polish them. If the degree of wear of the shaft is too high, take it to a service center for repair or replacement.

Front/Back bearing disassembling

- The bearings must be removed using the appropriate extractors.
- The sizes of the bearings must be measured accurately to check the presence of excessive wear.
- In case of excessive wear or anomalous noises / vibrations, replace them.

Electrical Inspections

Check the cable terminals and make sure they guarantee good contact. Make sure there are no signs of corrosion and/or oxidation.

Check whether the cable sheath is undamaged. If there are damage signs, repair or replace the cable.

Using adequate tools, check the resistance, the continuity and the insulation of the following windings (see paragraph 9.5.9):

- Main Stator.
- Auxiliary Winding.
- Main rotor.
- Exciter Stator.
- Exciter Rotor.
- Thermal probes (if present).

Check whether the diodes and the varistor are damaged.

All the measurement tools must be calibrated.

Insulation checks

Check the insulation resistance of the following windings:

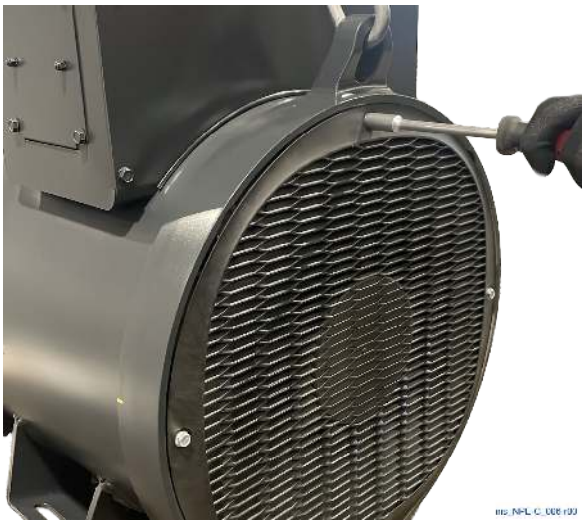
Main Stator:	• Between phases and between phases and ground. • Between phases and the auxiliary winding. • Between auxiliary winding and ground.
Main rotor and exciter rotor:	• Between winding and ground.
Exciter Stator:	• Between winding and ground.

The AVR may be controlled on a static bench or during the operating test of the machine

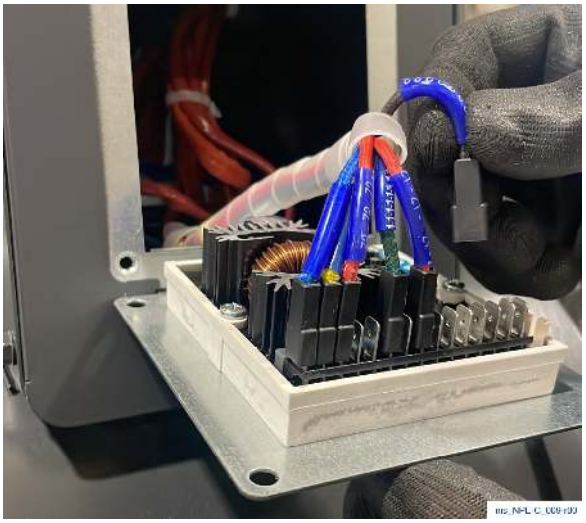
See par. 9.5.9

The internal windings of the machine might need accurate cleaning. Use an appropriate solvent or hot water. Dry them and, if necessary, impregnate them again.

Detailed disassembling procedure



1) Remove terminal box lid and rear grid.



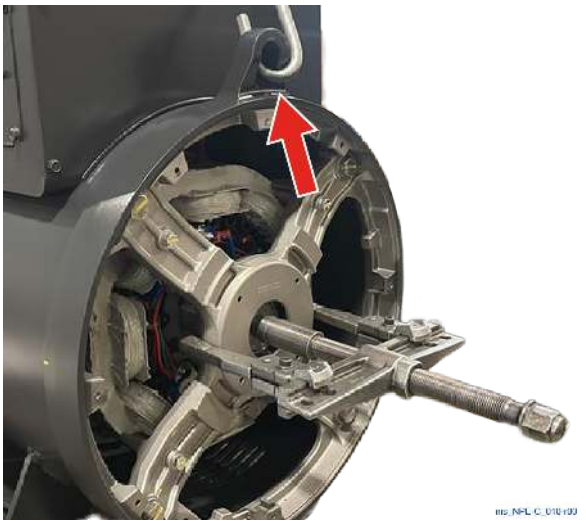
2) Cut cable tie of the regulator wires, remove the yellow and blue cable from regulator and pull it through its hole in the frame.



3) Remove the front bracket fixing screws.



4) Remove the drive end bracket using a soft hammer. Note that the position of the drive end bracket and non drive end bracket respect of the frame was signed using a pen.



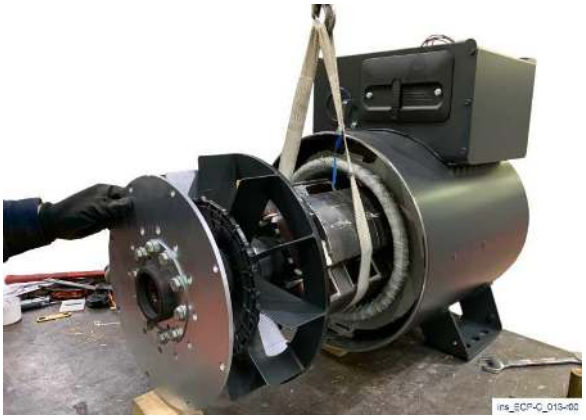
5) Insert a screw into the rear shaft hole and, using a puller, push the shaft until the bearing is completely out of the seat in the rear bracket.



6) After unscrewing the rear bracket fixing screws, remove the rear bracket using a hammer and a copper or aluminum rod.



7) Extract the rotor pulling it manually. During this operation, position wood blocks under the disks, in order to substain the rotor.



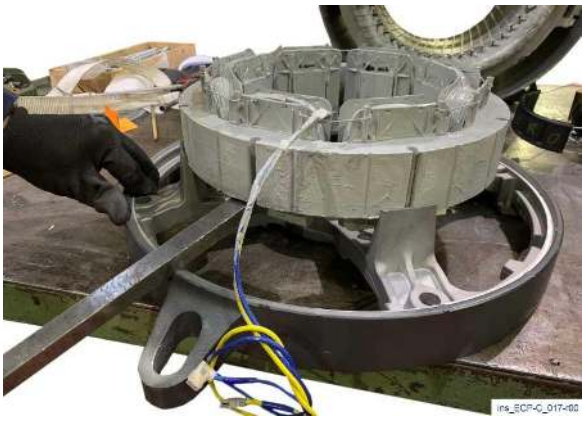
8) When possible position a soft rope in the rotor pack, and during the extraction of the rotor move the rope till it reach the equilibrium point. Lift the rotor and position it in a secure place.



9) Using an opportune extractor, remove the bearing from the shaft. Remove the exciter rotor using an arms puller.



10) Remove the screw of the exciter stator.

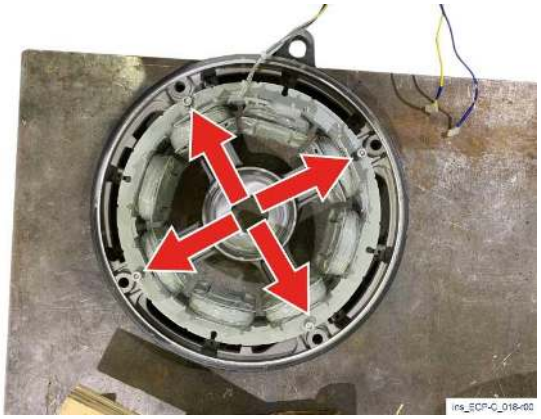


11) Using a leverage, remove the exciter stator.

9.5.4 Mechanical assembly

Reassembling bearings	Heat the bearings in an appropriate induction equipment. Insert them into the shaft by pushing them to the end stop against the shoulder. The heating temperature must not exceed the limit imposed by the manufacturer.
Rotor	Reassemble the rotor being very careful not to damage the windings.
Front Cover	To remove the front cover gently tap with a rubber hammer.
Back cover	During the assembling check the voltage of the exciter stator wires to avoid damaging them.
Fixing rod/bolts	To assemble the fixing rods and bolts use new washers and tighten them with the correct tightening torque. In case of double-bearing alternators, once assembled, turn them manually to check whether there are impediments and anomalous noises. In case of single-bearing alternators, this check must be carried out during the test, after the coupling with the drive motor.

Assembling Procedure



1) Place a new exciter stator on the feet of the rear bracket with the yellow-blue wires properly oriented towards the top of the bracket (see side image), then push the stator into position with a rubber hammer. Insert the screws and tighten them as per 9.6.



2) Using a press, insert a new exciter rotor. Alternatively, it can be heated to 110°C and pushed into place until seated. Then pass the main rotor cables through the exciter rotor hole and connect them to the diode bridge, observing correct polarity.



Caution

Use anti-burn gloves.

3) Heat a new bearing to 110°C.

See para. 9.4.1



4) Using suitable heat-resistant gloves, push it onto the shaft until seated. Wait for the bearing to cool before proceeding with machine reassembly.



5) Hook the rear bracket to an appropriate lifting device, reinsert the yellow and blue cables into the cable gland hole, then insert the rear bracket into its seat.



6) Lift the rotor using a soft strap, then insert it into the stator and push until the stator and rotor laminations are aligned.



7) Screw a threaded rod into the rear shaft hole and screw a nut onto the other end, placing an appropriately sized flange between the nut and the rear bracket. Tighten the nut until the shaft bearing seats against its seat in the rear bracket.



8) Reinsert the front bracket. Align the previously made marks between the bracket and the frame, then re-tighten the tie rods. Reconnect the yellow and blue cables to the regulator and secure them with cable ties. Finally, reassemble the rear grille and the terminal box cover.

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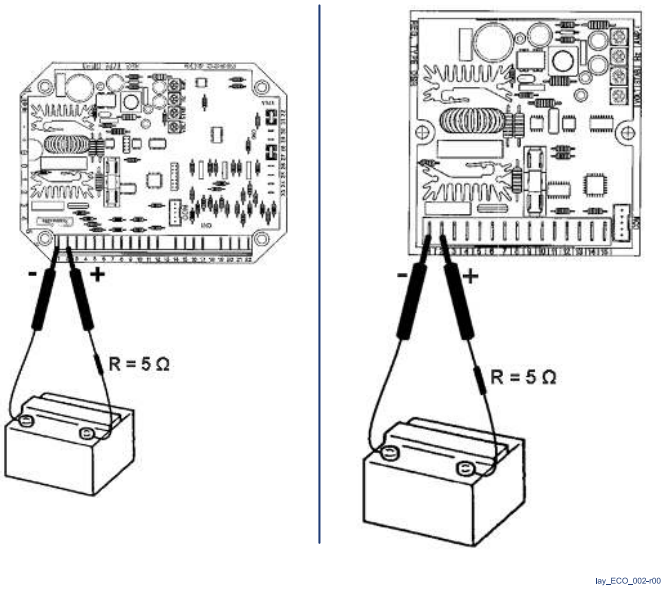
9.5.5 Loss of residual magnetism (re-excitation of the machine)

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		
PPE to wear		**Materials and equipments**
  		Battery, electrical wires and resistance.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.

The following procedure applies to the alternators equipped with an electronic regulator and must be applied in case the alternator does not self-excite (in such case, even if rotating at nominal speed, voltage is not present in the main terminal block of the alternator):



- With the alternator off, remove the cover of the terminal box.
- Prepare two terminals connected to a 12 Vdc battery possibly with a 5 Ω resistance in series.
- Use the electrical diagrams provided by Mecc Alte to identify the “+” and “-“ terminals of the electronic regulator.
- Start the alternator.
- Apply the two terminals to the previously identified terminals for a moment, taking great care to respect the polarities (the “+” terminal of the regulator with the “+” terminal of the battery, the “-” terminal of the regulator with the “-” terminal of the battery).
- Use a voltmeter or the corresponding board tools to check whether the alternator generates the nominal voltage indicated on the "nameplate" of the alternator.

9.5.6 Check and replacement of voltage regulator

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		
PPE to wear		**Materials and equipments**
  		Workshop tools.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies.

The alternators are equipped with an automated voltage regulator: the electronic regulators may be of 2 types: DSR, DER1.
The standard supply comes with the DSR.

DER1 can be mounted on customer request.

In case there are voltage regulation problems not ascribable to an erroneous adjustment of the VOLT, STAB, Hz and AMP potentiometers and/or to the system (fully assembled machine + load), follow the procedure below for an in-depth check of the voltage regulator.

Visual Inspection of the Regulator

Do not change the position of the VOLT, STAB, Hz and AMP potentiometers before marking their position.

In particular check for:

- Mechanical damages of various kinds.
- State of fuses.
- Undamaged state of electrical connections.
- Potential presence of burned electrical components.
- Presence of the silicone protection in the Hz and AMP potentiometers.

Check the SCR resistance and flyback diode.

Before doing this test, check that the fuse is inserted and undamaged.

- Flyback diode: it is working if the diode test performed between pin 1 and 2 has a positive result.
- SCR: it is working if a resistance of some hundred KΩ is measured between pin 1 and 8 (in the DSR) or between pin 1 and 2 (in the DER1 regulator).

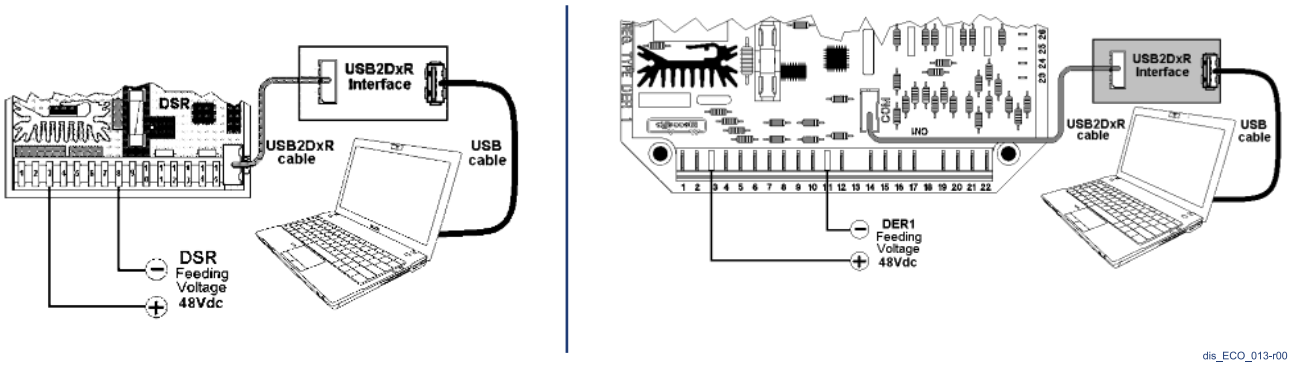
A resistance measure close to zero signals a SCR failure.
A reason for the damaging of these components may be the erroneous cabling of the alternator regulator.

Copy the data and alarms of the regulator.

To avoid creating new alarms, the copy of the data and alarms existing in the regulator (.dat and .alr files) must be made feeding the alternator with an appropriate continuous voltage, in accordance with the diagrams below.

The correct supply and operation of the software are signaled by a green LED flashing with a 1 second period. If the LED is not lit try to turn the power supply system off and restart it.

Static bench test (see para. 9.5.7 and 9.5.8)



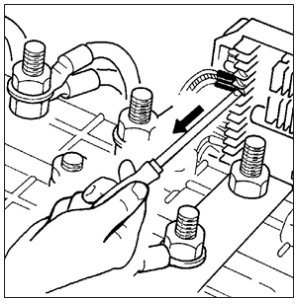
- Register the position of the VOLT, STAB, Hz and AMP potentiometers reading the L[32], L[33], L[34] and L [35] corresponding parameters and the state parameters, reading L[36], L[37], L[38] and L[39].
- Check the correct operation of the VOLT, STAB, Hz and AMP potentiometers, rotate them completely in anticlockwise and clockwise direction, the value of the L[32], L[33], L[34] and L[35] parameters must be 64 in one direction and 32760 in the other direction.
- Register the L[41] parameter; with the external potentiometer unconnected you should read a value of 16384; otherwise the external potentiometer circuit is damaged.
- Voltage regulation test: set the VOLT, STAB and Hz potentiometers to notch 6 then rotate the AMP potentiometer completely in clockwise direction. Read the L[43] and L[44] parameters.

When rotating the VOLT potentiometer in anticlockwise or in clockwise direction, the value of the L[43] parameter should respectively decrease or increase.
Check and confirm the following behavior: if the L[43] value is higher than the L[44] value, the bench light bulb should brighten.
If instead the L[43] value is lower than the L[44] value, the light bulb should dim until it shuts off.
The light bulb represents the fictitious load connected between connectors 1 and 2 of the digital regulator.

- AMP protection test: set the STAB and Hz potentiometers to notch 6, then rotate the AMP potentiometer completely in clockwise direction; then rotate the VOLT potentiometer so as to have L[43] higher than L[44], the bench light bulb on and no active alarm.

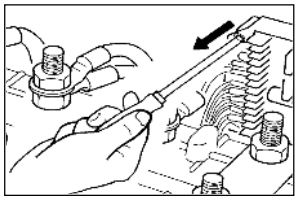
Read the L[45] parameter and set the AMP potentiometer (reading the L[35] parameter for the SN equipped regulators with a yellow tag, or L[55] for the SN-equipped regulators with a blue tag, to a lower value than the value of the previously read L[45] parameter. Check the intervention of the AMP protection (alarm 5).

Once you established that the regulator must be replaced, proceed as follows:



ins_ECO_004-r00

- Disconnect all the connection wires in the terminal block.
- Unscrew the screws of the regulator.



ins_ECO_005-r00

- Place the new regulator in the specified position.
- Fasten the new regulator with the previously collected screws.
- Reconnect all the wires to the terminal block of the regulator, using, if necessary, the diagrams provided by Mecc Alte.

In case you detect anomalous behavior please refer to the specific regulator manual or contact Mecc Alte's technical support service

9.5.7 DSR test and setup on test bench

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		
PPE to wear		**Materials and equipments**
  		Personal computer+interface+software.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies. Disconnect the regulator and connect to a computer according to the diagrams below. The operations of functional checkout and parameter setting may be easier if they are performed on a test bench rather than with the regulator still inside the terminal box.

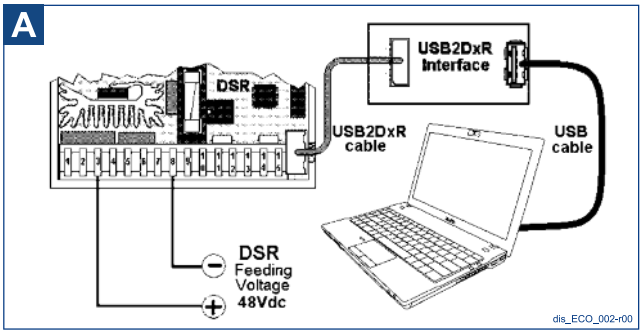
Caution

Given that some parts of the DSR which work with a high potential are not isolated, for the safety of the operator, it is necessary for the power source to be isolated from the electrical grid, for instance by a transformer.

Caution

The use of these types of connection is reserved to qualified personnel, able to assess the operational risks of high voltage and who have a full knowledge of the content of this manual.

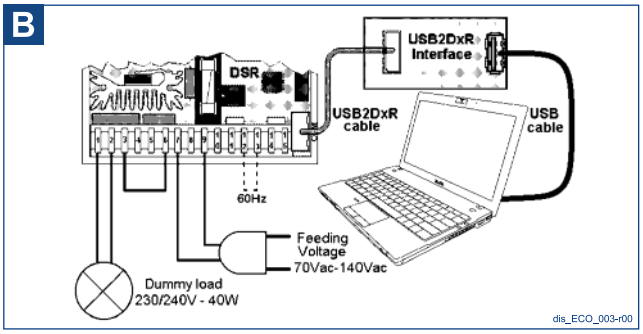
The connection diagrams of the DSR and the USB2DxR communication interface are shown in figures (A), (B) or (C) in this paragraph based on the requested function and on the available supply voltage.



DSR 48Vdc power supply for the download of the alarms without risking to change to content of the EEPROM because of the tests.

No other connections besides the power supply are needed.

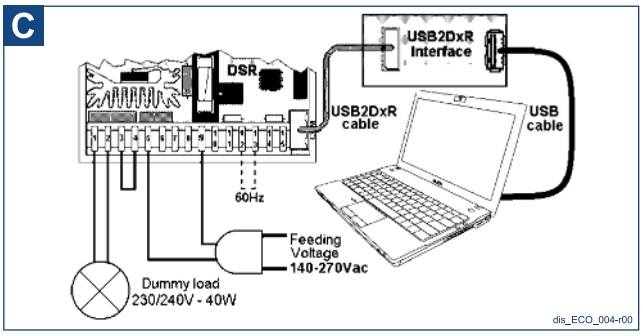
B



DSR 70-140Vac power supply for test and setup.

The fictitious load between terminals 1 and 2, the sensing on terminal 7 and the bridge between terminals 6 and 3 of the DSR.

C



DSR 140-270Vac power supply for testing and setup.

The fictitious load between terminals 1 and 2, the sensing on terminal 5 and the bridge between terminals 3 and 4 of the DSR.

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9.5.8 DER1 test and setup on test bench

Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		

PPE to wear	Materials and equipments
	Personal computer+interface+software.

Danger

Disconnect the alternator from the power supplies. The drive motor must be off and unplugged from its power supplies. Disconnect the regulator and connect to a computer according to the diagrams below. The operations of functional checkout and parameter setting may be easier if they are performed on a test bench rather than with the regulator still inside the terminal box.

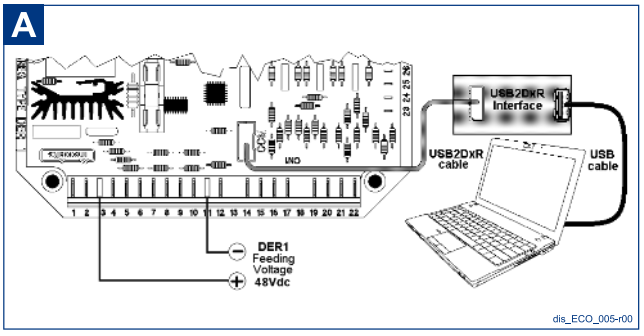
Caution

Given that some parts of the DER1 which work with a high potential are not isolated, for the safety of the operator, it is necessary for the power source to be isolated from the electrical grid, for instance by a transformer.

Caution

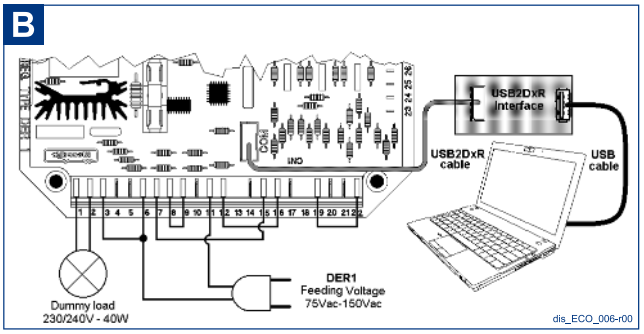
The use of these types of connection is reserved to qualified personnel, able to assess the operational risks of high voltage and who have a full knowledge of the content of this manual.

The connection diagrams of the DER1 and the USB2DxR communication interface are shown in figures (A), (B) or (C) in this paragraph based on the type of available power supplies.



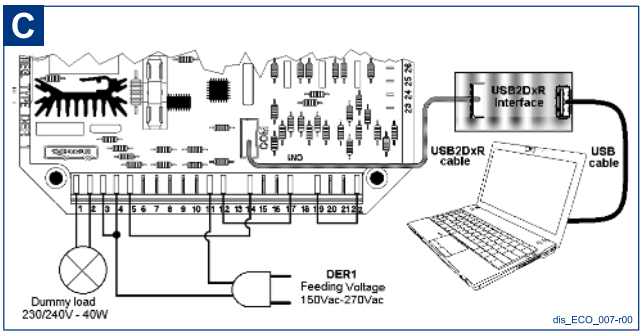
DER1 48Vdc power supply for the download of the alarms without risking to change to content of the EEPROM because of the tests.

No other connections besides the power supply are needed.



DER1 75-150Vac power supply for test and setup.

The fictitious load between terminals 1 and 2, the sensing on terminal 6 and the bridge between terminals 8 and 9, 7 and 15, 12 and 16, 19 and 22.



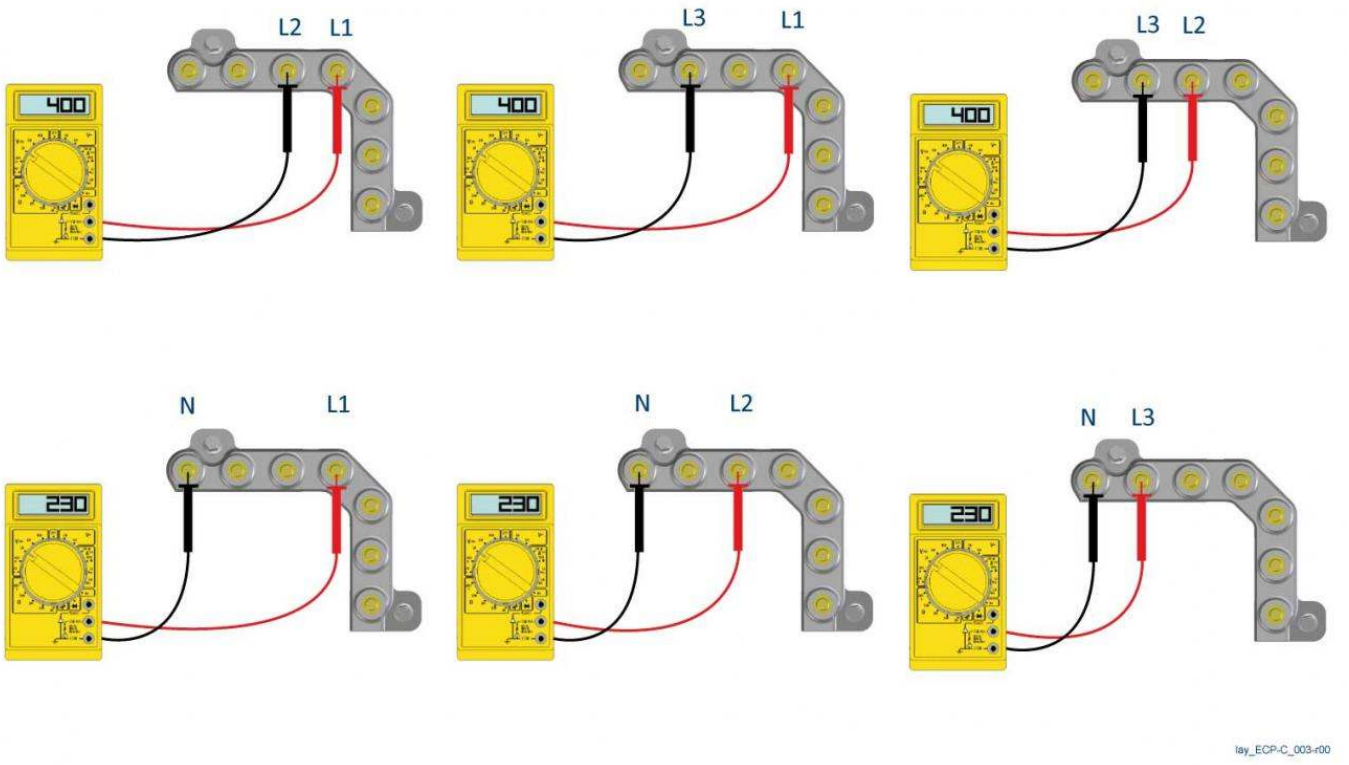
DER1 150-150Vac power supply for test and setup.

The fictitious load between terminals 1 and 2, the sensing on terminal 4 and the bridge between terminals 5 and 14, 12 and 17, 19 and 22.

9.5.9 Main stator windings voltage test

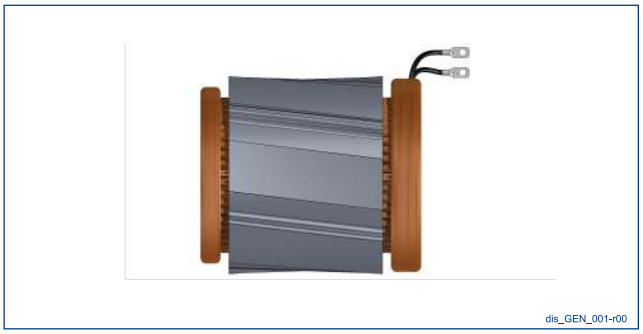
Type of intervention	Operator	Periodicity
		

PPE to wear	Materials and equipments
  	Electrical tools.



Use a multimeter to check all three phases (both L-L and L-N).
When off-load the voltage should be balanced on all three phases with a ± 1% tolerance.
If the voltage is unbalanced, this indicates a problem in the main winding of the stator.
If instead the voltage is balanced on the three phases, then the winding of the stator does not have problems.
If the voltage is lower than 15% of the nominal voltage, there might be a problem with the regulator, in the rotating diode bridge or in the exciter winding.

9.5.9.1 Resistance/Continuity Test

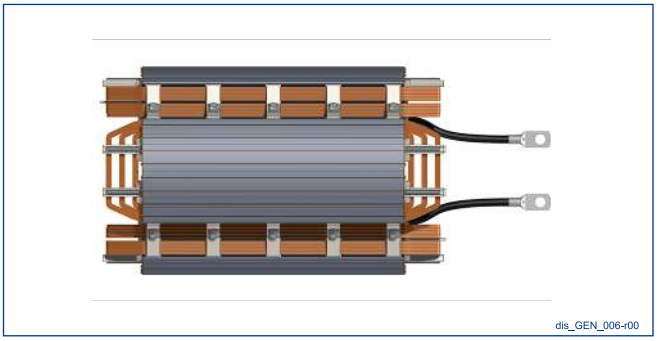


Main Stator

Use an appropriate tool to measure the phase resistance/continuity 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10 and 11-12

Also check the resistance/continuity of the auxiliary winding between the two red wires coming out of the main stator.

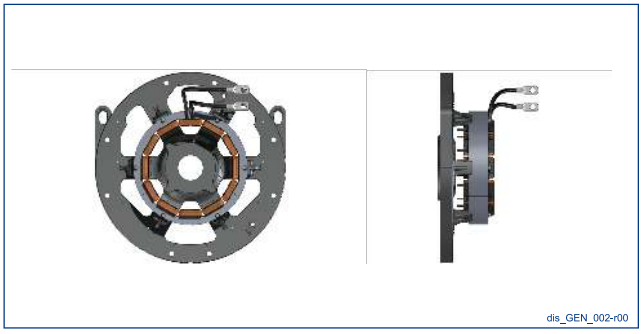
For values, see par. 2.3



Main rotor

Measure the resistance/continuity of the main rotor using a multimeter.

For values, see par. 2.3



Exciter stator

Measure the resistance/continuity of the winding of the exciter stator between the positive wire (yellow) and the negative one (blue) with a multimeter.

For values, see par. 2.3

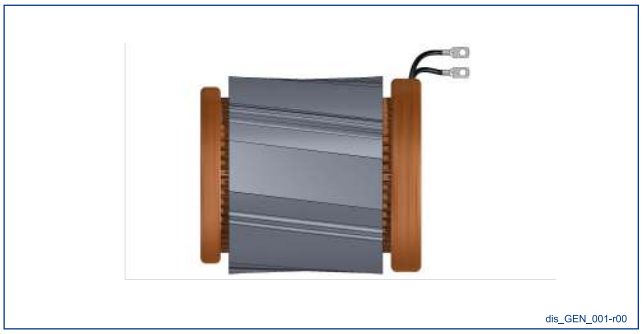


Exciter rotor

Measure the resistance/continuity of the winding of the exciter rotor between phases with a multimeter.

For values, see par. 2.3

9.5.9.2 Insulation test



Main Stator

Completely disconnect the AVR and the connection between neutral and ground before performing this test.

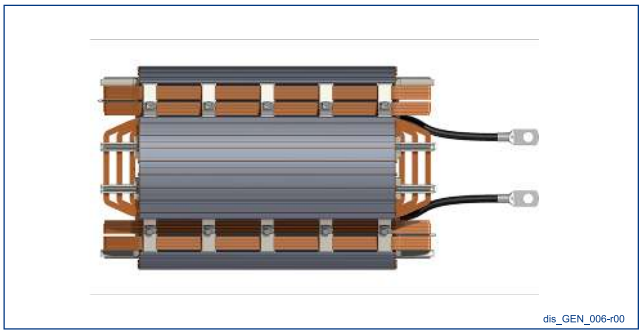
The measurement must be carried out using an insulation tester (Megger) of 500 V.

Check the insulation between phases, between phases and ground, between auxiliary and phases and between auxiliary and ground.

For these alternators, the minimum insulation value is of 5 MΩ.

If the measured insulation resistance is lower, the stator must be cleaned or impregnated and repainted with gray paint EG43, and then dried at 50-60 °C.

If after these operations the value remains low, the stator must be rewound or replaced.



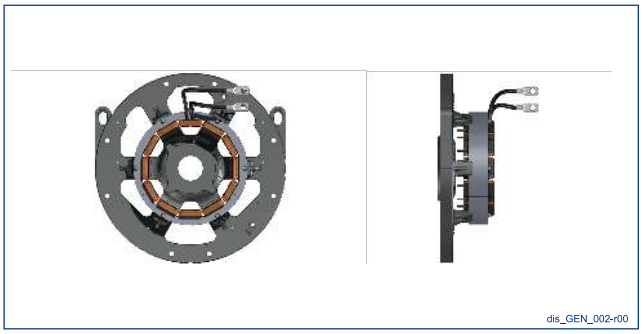
Main rotor

The insulation resistance is measured between phase and ground using an insulation tester (Megger).

For these alternators, the minimum insulation value is of 5 MΩ.

If the insulation resistance is lower, the rotor must be cleaned and, if necessary, impregnated and then dried at 50-60 °C.

If after these operations the value remains low, the rotor must be rewound or replaced.



Exciter stator

The insulation resistance is measured between phase and ground using an insulation tester (Megger).

For these alternators, the minimum insulation value is of 5 MΩ.

If the insulation resistance is lower, the stator must be cleaned and, if necessary, painted again with EG43 gray paint and then dried at 50-60 °C.

If after these operations the value remains low, then the stator must be rewound or replaced.



Exciter rotor

The insulation resistance is measured between phase and ground using an insulation tester (Megger).

For these alternators, the minimum insulation value is of 5 MΩ.

If the insulation resistance is lower, the rotor must be cleaned and, if necessary, impregnated and then dried at 50-60 °C.

If after these operations the value remains low, the rotor must be rewound or replaced.

9.6 General tightening torques

9.6.1 Series NPE 32

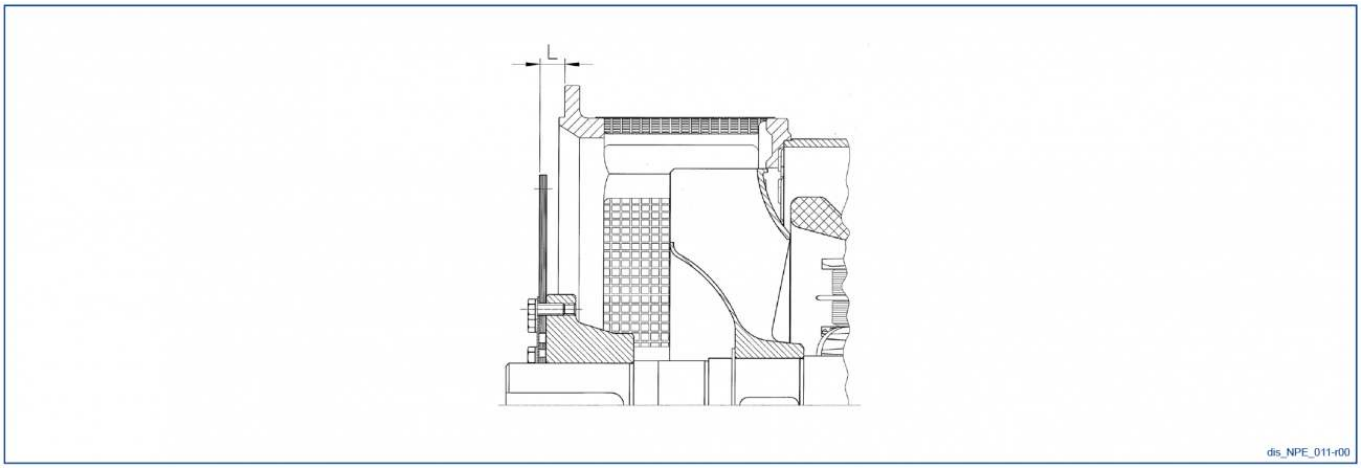
Application	Screw type		[Nm] ± 7% Tightening Torque	Replacement parts cat. reference
Front Cover	M10 X 40	CL. 8.8	34	1
Terminal block	M6 x 20	CL. 8.8	9	3
Back cover	M10 x 50	CL. 8.8	35	6
Fan terminal fastening	M8 x 30	CL. 8.8	12.5	12
Exciter stator fastening 20mm	M8 X 70	CL. 8.8	21	13
Regulator	M4 x 25	CL. 4.8	1.4	17
Back Grid	M6 X 16	CL. 8.8	9	
Fastening the terminal block to the frame	M6 X 16	CL. 8.8	9	
Diode bridge fastening	M5 x 12	CL. 4.8	3.3	
Diode bridge fastening	M5 x 16	CL. 4.8	1.4	
Terminal box panel fastening	M6 x 16	CL. 8.8	9	
Regulator support fastening	M6 x 16	CL. 8.8	9	
Grounding on frame	M6 x 16	CL. 8.8	9	
Grounding on rear bracket	M6 x 16	CL. 8.8	11.5	
Rotor bracket (4-pole only)	M5 x 40	CL. 8.8	3.5	
Main stator to frame fastening	M6 x 16	CL. 6.8	12.5 ± 5%	
Flywheel				
Flywheel 6½	M10 x 30	CL. 8.8	50 ± 10%	9
Flywheel 7½	M10 x 30	CL. 8.8	50 ± 10%	9
Flywheel 8	M12 x 30	CL. 8.8	90 ± 10%	9
Flywheel 8 Aluminum spacer	M10 x 30	CL. 8.8	50	9
Flywheel 10	M12 x 30	CL. 8.8	90 ± 10%	9
Flywheel 10 Aluminum spacer	M10 x 30	CL. 8.8	50	9
Flywheel 11.5	M10 X 40	CL. 8.8	50 ± 10%	9

9.6.2 Series NPE34

Application	Screw type		[Nm] ± 7% Tightening Torque	Replacement parts cat. reference
Flange fastening	M10 X 40	CL. 8.8	48	8
Rear bracket fastening	M14 X 50	CL. 8.8	140 ± 10%	8
Exciter stator fastening	M8 X 130	CL. 8.8	21	7
Back Grid	M6 X 16	CL. 8.8	9	/
Terminal Block	M8 X 20	CL. 8.8	21	/
Fastening the terminal block to the frame	M6 X 16	CL. 8.8	9	/
terminal box	M6 X 16	CL. 8.8	9	/
Regulator holder plug	M6 X 16	CL. 8.8	9	/
Frame ground	M6 X 16	CL. 8.8	9	/
Foot ground	M8 X 25	CL. 8.8	21	/
Fan fastening	M8 X 30	CL. 8.8	12.5	16
Regulator	M4 X 25	CL. 4.8	1.5	/
Flywheel				
Flywheel 10	M10 X 35	CL. 8.8	48	14
Flywheel 11.5	M10 X 35	CL. 8.8	48	14
Hub fastening	M12 X 50	CL. 12.9	140	/
Optional				
Fastening of paralleling device	M4 X 16	CL. 4.8	1.5	/
Terminal board for parallel device	M4 X 25	CL. 4.8	1.5	/
Terminal block for accessories	M3 X 20	CL. 4.8	0.5	/
Spacing insulator	M6 X 16	CL. 8.8	7	/
Terminal board for optional	M6 X 16	CL. 4.8	9	/
Jumper for PTS	M5 X 16		1.7	/
	M5 X 12		1.7	/

9.7 Disc tightening torques

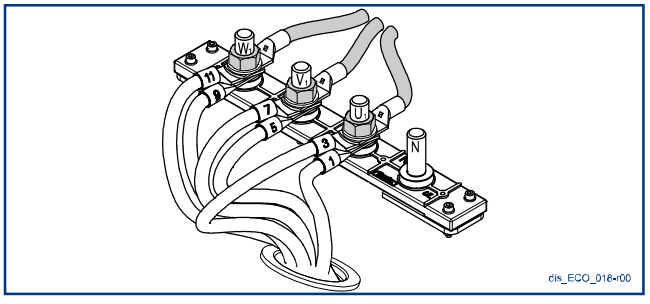
In case of replacement of discs, the appropriate tightening torques are indicated here (fastening discs to hub).



NPE 32					
SAE	L	Screw size		Tightening Torques (Nm)	
		TE	TCCEI	CL. 8.8 ±7%	CL. 12.9 ±7%
6½	30.2	M10x30-8.8	/	48	/
7½	30.2	M10x30-8.8	/	48	/
8	62	M12x30-8.8	M10x30-8.8	90 - 48	/
10	53.8	M12x30-8.8	M10x30-8.8	90 - 48	/
11½	39.6	M10x40-8.8	/	48	/

NPE 34					
SAE	L	Screw size		Tightening Torques (Nm)	
		TE	TCCEI	CL. 8.8 ±7%	CL. 12.9 ±7%
10	53.8	M10x35-8.8	M12x50-12.9	48	140 ±10%
11½	39.6	M10x30-8.8	M12x50-12.9	48	140 ±10%

9.8 Terminal block tightening torques



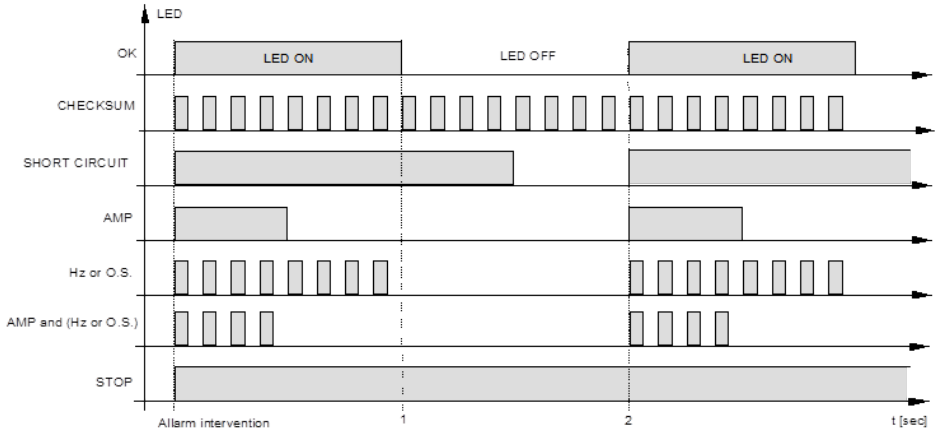
THREAD DIAMETER Df	TYPE	TIGHTENING TORQUE (Nm)
M6	NPE 32	6 ± 7%
M12	NPE 34	21 ± 7%

10 DSR / DER1 Alarm Management

The state of the active alarms is visualized at location 38 that may be read through USB.
The index of the bits that present value 1 correspond to an active alarm.
If the regulator is working regularly (no active alarm) the B11 bit will result active.

No.	Event description	Action
1	EEprom Checksum	Restoring default data, Block
2	Overvoltage	APO
3	Undervoltage	APO
4	Short circuit	APO, Maximum current, Block
5	Excitation Overcurrent	APO, Reduction of Excitation Current
6	Low speed	APO, V/F Ramp
7	Overspeed	APO
8	Underexcitation / Loss of excitation	APO

During normal operation a LED indicator mounted on the card flashes with a 2 second period and 50% duty cycle.
In case of intervention or signaling of any alarm there are different flashing modes available, as shown in the figure below.



dis_ECO_012-r00

10.1 DSR/DER1 digital regulator alarms

ALARM DESCRIPTION		
No.	**Event description**	**Action**
1	Erroneous EEPROM control code	It is checked on start (after the DSP reset and the launch of the peripheral devices). The actions taken are: signaling, loading default settings, saving in EEPROM and blocking the regulator. Upon restart, if EEPROM is faulty, the alarm will be repeated, otherwise the regulator will start to operate on default parameters.
2	Overvoltage	Overvoltage is calculated using an appropriate window, based on the speed and it is inhibited during the transients, for 2 sec. The alarm does not determine a change in the LED flash, enables APO output and is memorized. It may be caused either by anomalous operating conditions (such as overspeed or capacitive load) or by any fault in the regulator. The overvoltage alarm is activated only if the angle has already been reduced to zero and, therefore, output voltage control has been lost. In the calculation window the threshold is set to 5% above the nominal value.
3	Undervoltage (@ ωN)	The alarm does not determine a change in the LED flash, enables APO output and is memorized. Undervoltage is calculated using an appropriate window based on the speed (visible in the undervoltage alarm description), the threshold is set to 5% under the nominal value; it intervenes only above the intervention threshold of the low speed alarm, it basically is inhibited by it. It is also inhibited in case of intervention of the "excitation overcurrent" alarm and during transients.
4	Short circuit	The alarm is disabled under 20Hz and visualized and memorized when action is activated. Tolerated short circuit time goes from 0.1 to 25,5 seconds (programmable in 100ms steps); then the regulator, after having saved DD and TT, turns to block mode and signals the STOP status. With the "short circuit time" parameter set to zero, the block is disabled. The reduction of the angle may cause an excitation drop, with a consequent stop and subsequent restart of the regulator and then the cycle is repeated.
5	Excitation Overcurrent	This alarm's function is not only to signal a state of excess accumulation of heating of the exciter, but also an active function of elimination of the cause. There is in fact a regulation ring that takes over after a threshold is exceeded; the action determines the reduction of the excitation current and then of the output voltage. The available parameter is the "threshold", which determines, in the end, the balance value at which the system stabilizes. The alarm is signaled and memorized. For the adjustment see paragraph "Excitation overcurrent".

6	Low speed	This alarm also appears at start and at stop. Under the threshold the V/F ramp is present. The alarm does not trigger data saving in EEPROM. The alarm intervention threshold depends on the 50/60 jumper status (hardware or software) and on the Hz trimmer position or on the value of parameter 21. (Immediate) Signaling and activation of the V/F ramp.
7	Overspeed	The threshold may be set through parameter 26. It is visualized similarly to the low speed alarm, it does not trigger actions on control and it is memorized. The overspeed condition may cause, as in the case of capacitive load, an overvoltage.
8	Underexcitation / Loss of excitation	The alarm is inhibited during transients. It is visualized similarly to the low speed alarm, it does not trigger actions on control and it is memorized. The alarm condition is recognized by a underexcitation / loss of excitation observer, available for reading at location L[56]: if the value of L[56] is higher than the upper (fixed) threshold or lower than the value of the lower threshold (parameter P[27]), A-08 is activated.

11 Problems, causes and remedies

The alternator does not excite.	Faulty fuse.	Check the fuse and if necessary replace it.
	Faulty diodes.	Check the diodes and replace if necessary. See para. 9.5.2
	Speed too low (lower than nominal speed).	Adjust the speed to the nominal value.
	Residual magnetism too low.	Adjust the speed to the nominal value.
The alternator de-excites after excited state.	Connection cables damaged or disconnected.	Check the state and correct fastening of cables. Check the correct connection of cables using the attached drawings.
At no load low voltage	Regulator is not adjusted.	Recalibrate the voltage and/or stability. See para. 8.1.1 and para. 8.2.1
	Faulty regulator.	Replace the regulator.
	Speed lower than nominal speed.	Check the number of rotations.
	Damaged windings.	Check the windings. See para. 9.5.4 and para. 9.5.7
At no load voltage is too high.	Regulator is not adjusted.	Recalibrate the voltage and/or stability. See para. 8.1.1 and para. 8.2.1
	Faulty regulator.	Replace the regulator.
At load, voltage is lower than nominal voltage.	Regulator is not adjusted.	Recalibrate the voltage and/or stability. See para. 8.1.1 and para. 8.2.1
	Faulty regulator.	Replace the regulator.
	Current is too high, cos φ lower than 0.8, speed lower than 4% nominal speed.	Operating outside the standard parameter range. Adjust the alternator back to standard parameters.
	Faulty diodes.	Check the diodes and replace if necessary. See para. 9.5.2
At load, voltage is higher than nominal voltage.	Regulator is not adjusted.	Recalibrate the voltage and/or stability. See para. 8.1.1 and para. 8.2.1
	Regulator is not adjusted.	Replace the regulator.

Unstable voltage.	Instability of the drive motor rotation speed.	Check uniformity of the drive motor rotation speed.
	"STAB" potentiometer of the regulator not adjusted.	Adjust regulator stability using the “STAB” potentiometer. See para. 8.1.1 and para. 8.2.1
High bearing temperature.	Scarce or too much bearing lubrication.	Check lubricant quantity. See para. 9.4.1
	Damaged bearing.	Replace the bearing.
	Shaft Misalignment.	Check alignment. See para. 5.3.2
Temperature of cooling air is high.	Ambient temperature is high.	Check the ventilation in the room to ensure correct temperature.
	Air backflow towards the machine.	Check for presence of obstructions around the machine.
	Aspiration of obstructed area.	Check the air vents.
	Heat source nearby the air vents.	Move heat source or machine.
	Air filter is clogged.	Clean or replace air filters. See para. 9.3.2
Vibration	Damaged bearings.	Replace bearings.
	Unbalancing/break of cooling fan.	Check/replace cooling fan. See para. 9.5.1
	Inefficient base-attachment system.	Check attachment system.
	Misalignment between alternator and drive motor.	Check alignment between alternator and driving motor. See para. 5.3.2

For any other anomaly please contact the reseller, in the authorized service centers or directly at Mecc Alte.

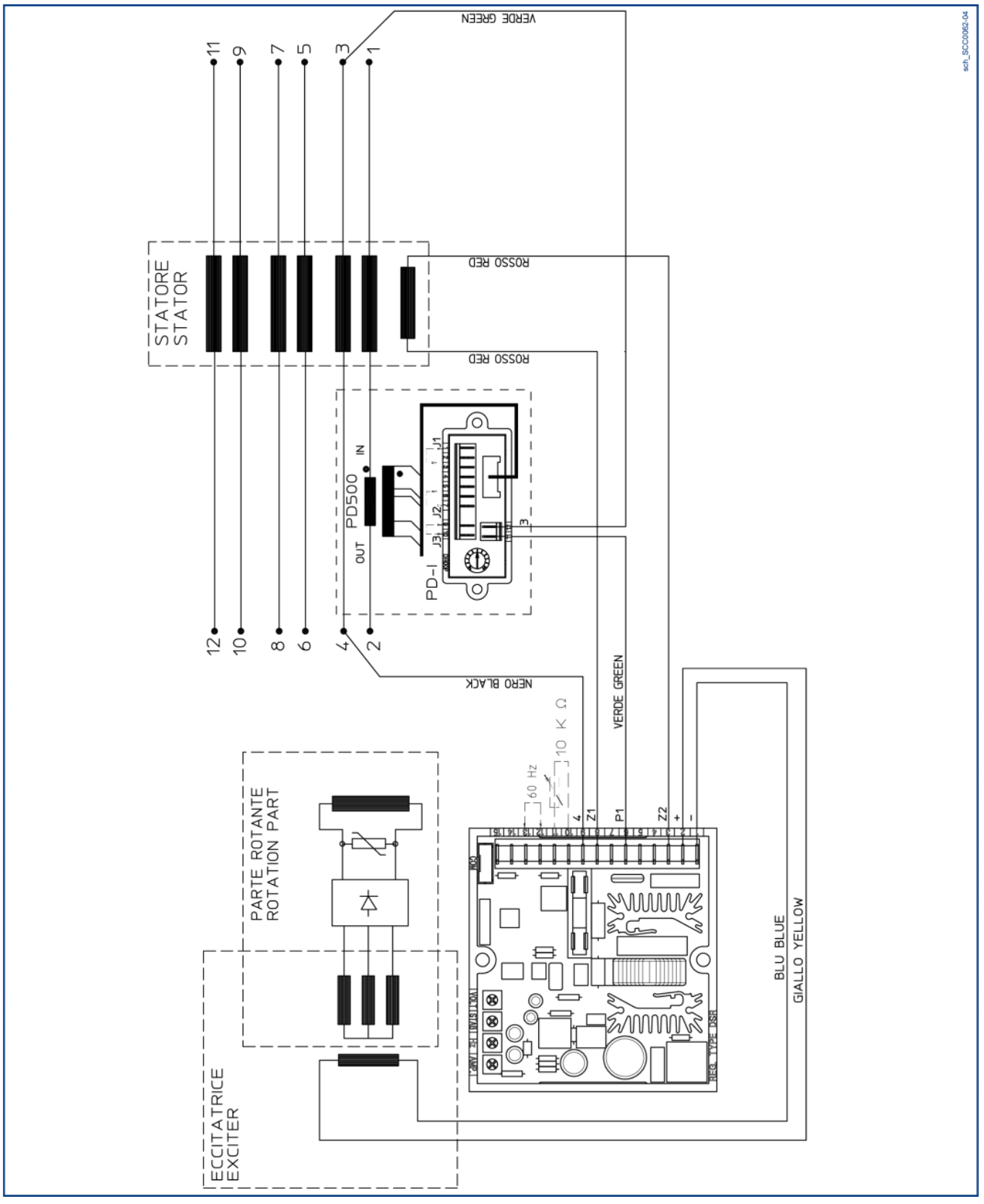
12 Wiring diagrams

Regulator type	Connection	Drawing No.
DSR	12 terminals - single-phase reference	SCC0062
DSR	12 terminals - single-phase reference	SCC0063
DSR	12 terminals - single-phase reference	SCC0064
DER1/DER2	12 terminals - single-phase reference	SCC0161
DER1/DER2	12 terminals - single-phase reference	SCC0160
DER1/DER2	12 terminals - three-phase reference	SCC0159
DER1/DER2	12 terminals - three-phase reference	SCC0158
DER1/DER2	12 terminals - single-phase reference	SCC0202
DER1/DER2	12 terminals - ZIG-ZAG connection, single-phase reference	SCC0203
SR7	6 terminals - single-phase reference	A2544
SR7	12 terminals - single-phase reference	A2545
SR7	12 terminals - ZIG-ZAG connection, single-phase reference	SCC0055

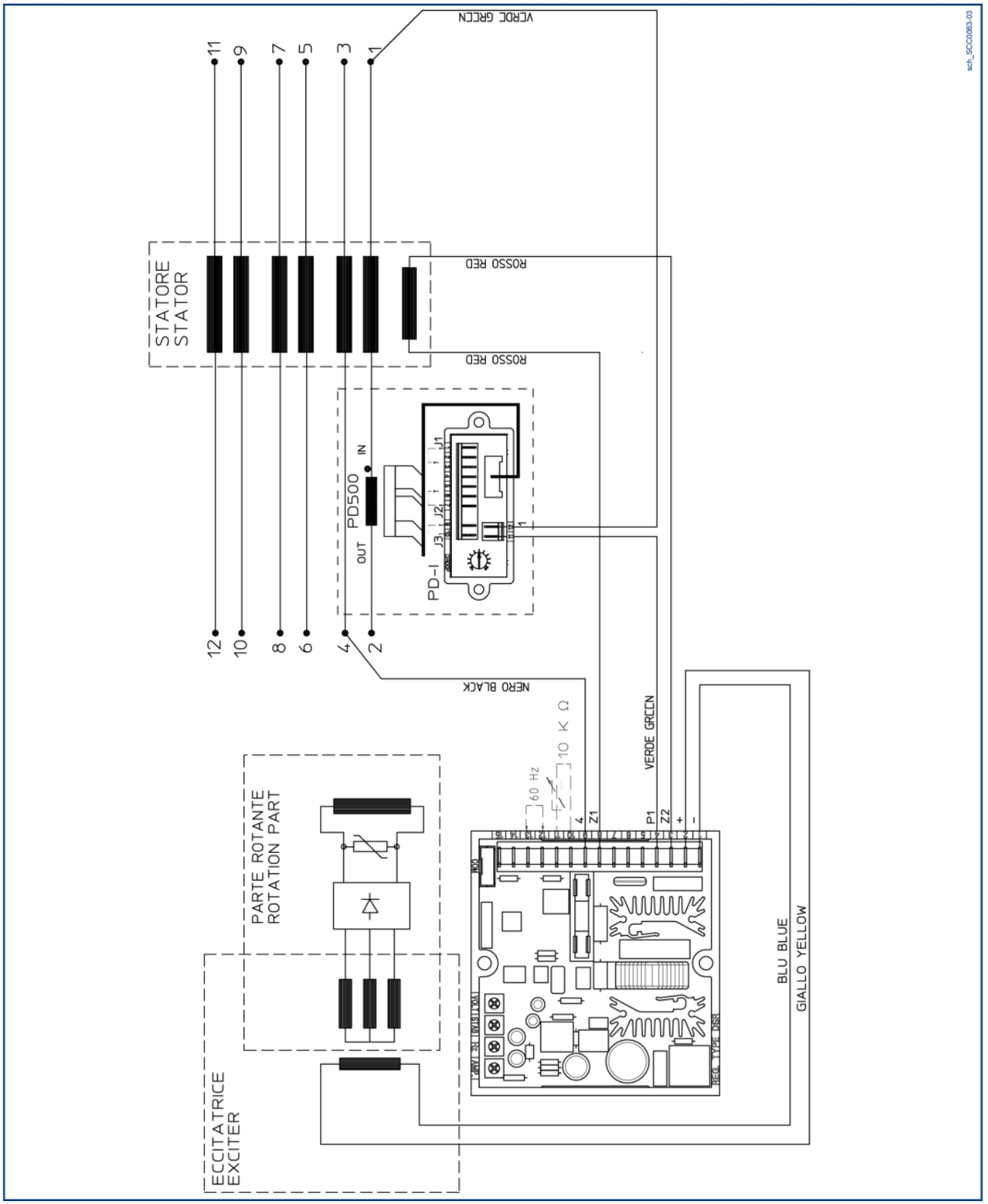
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12.1 DSR digital regulator wiring diagrams

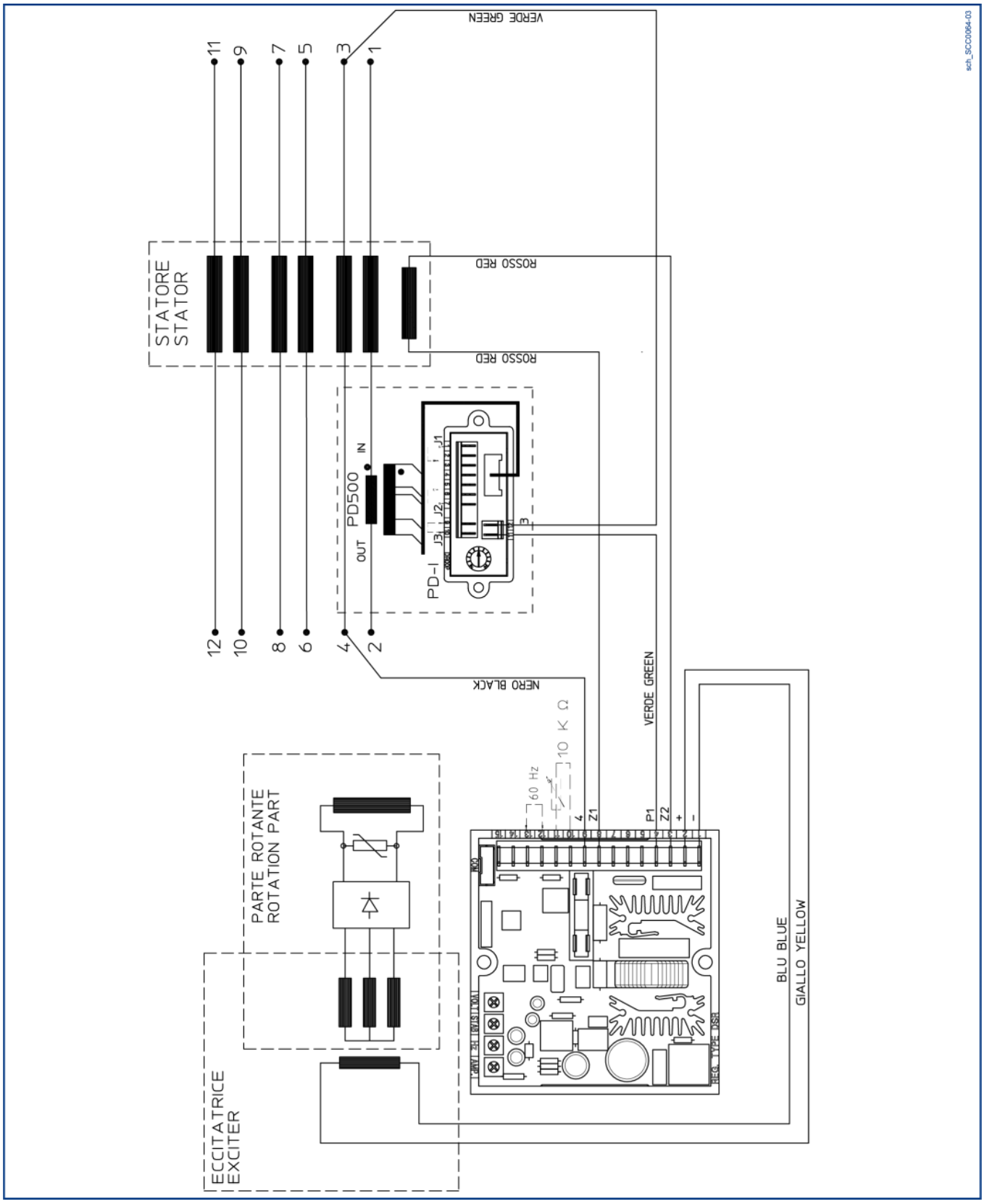
SCC0062: Alternators with 12 terminals with reference on half phase from 70 V to 140 V.



SCC0063: Alternators with 12 terminals for star or delta connections, reference on the entire phase from 140 V to 280 V.

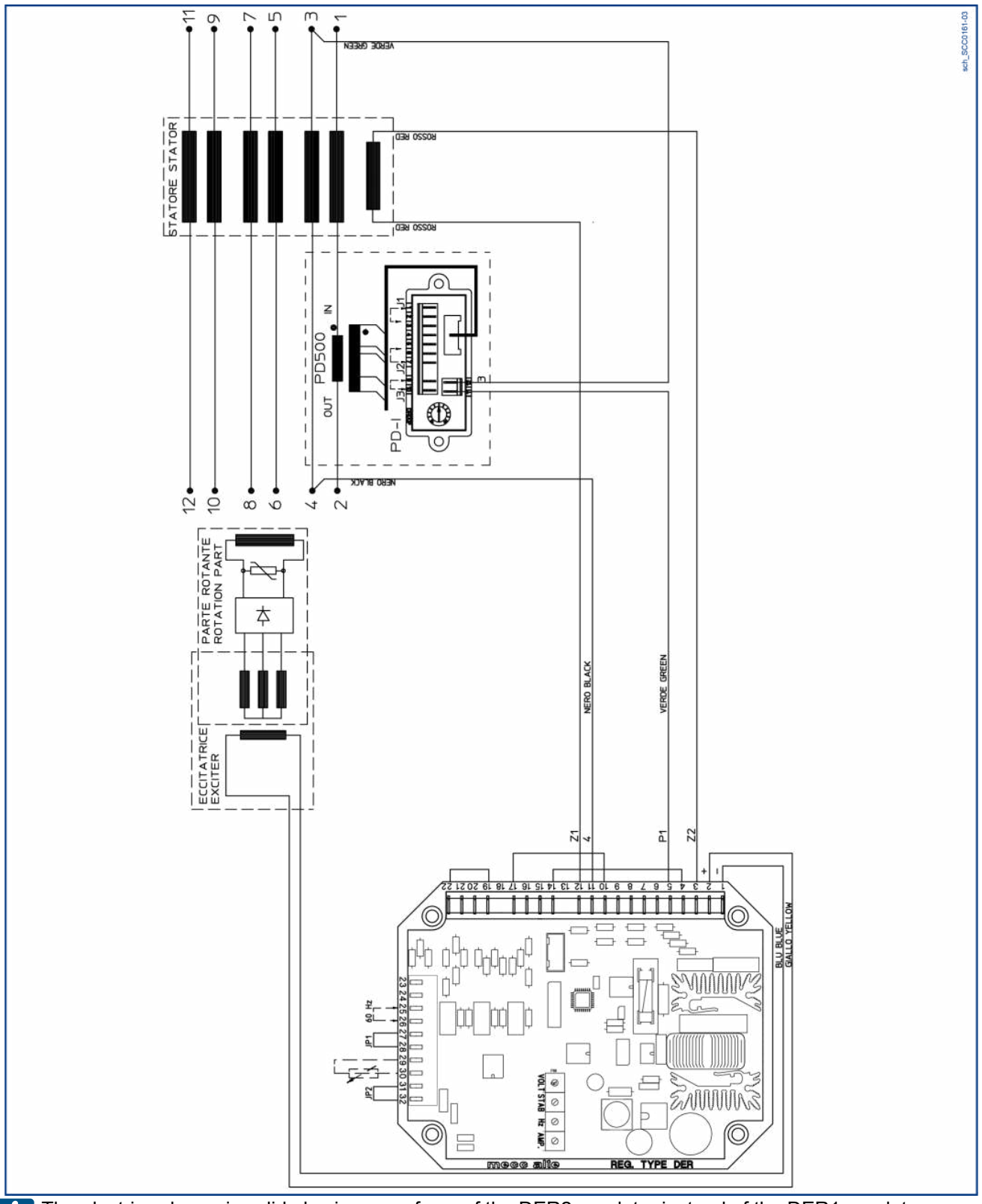


SCC0064: Alternators with 12 terminals with reference on half phase from 140 V to 280 V.



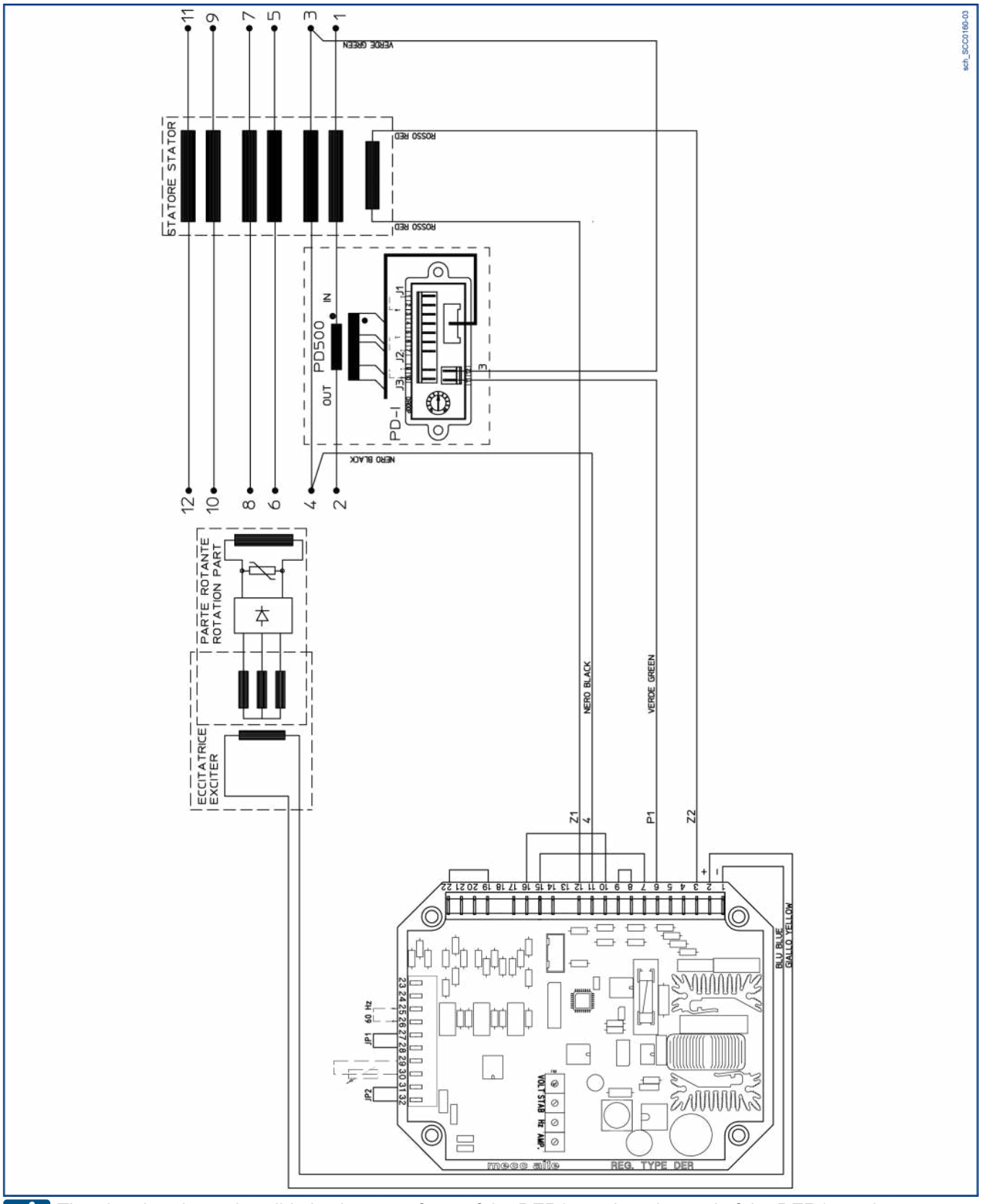
12.2 DER 1 digital regulator electrical diagrams

SCC0161: Alternators with 12 terminals, 150 V - 300 V single-phase sensing.



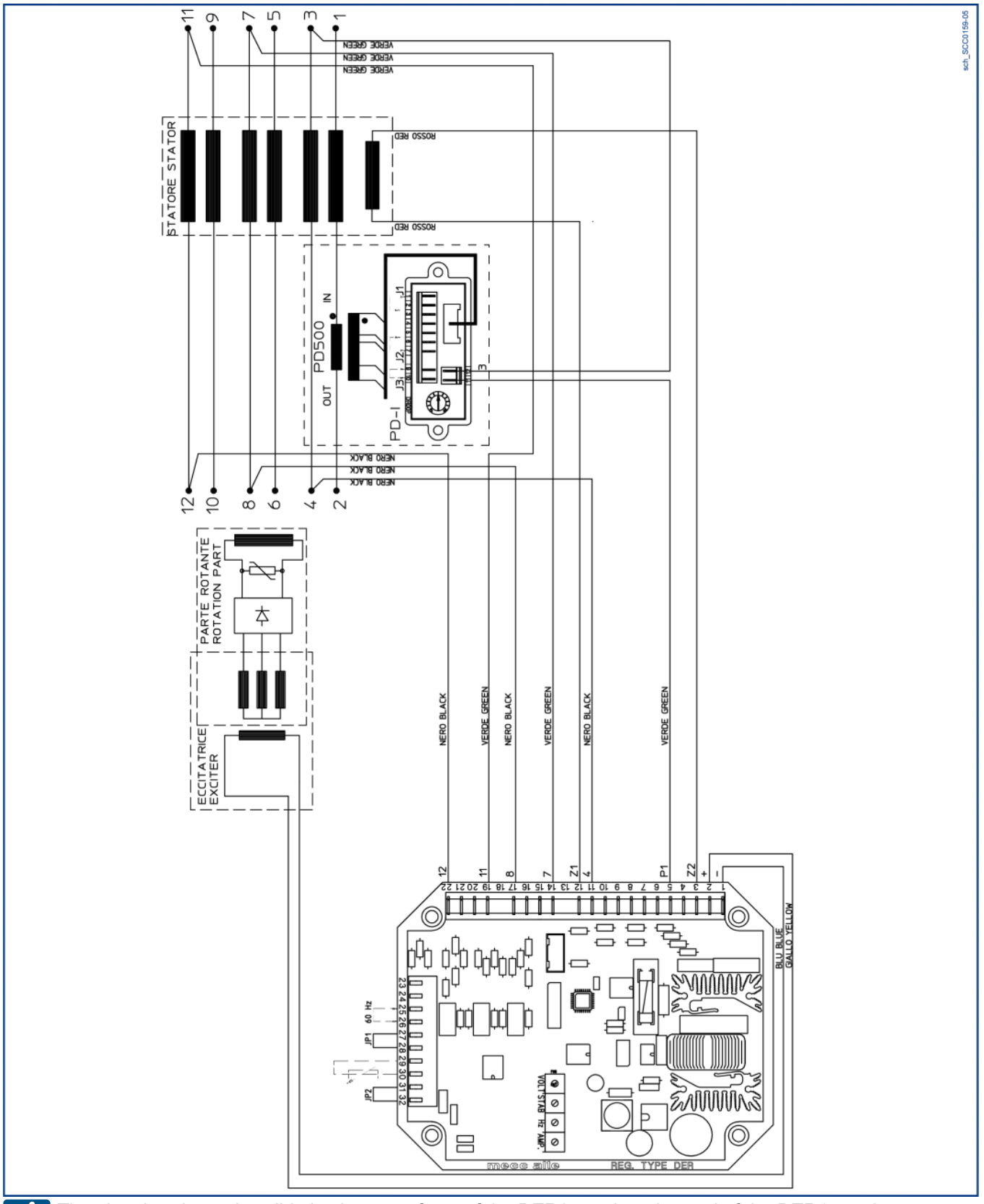
The electric scheme is valid also in case of use of the DER2 regulator instead of the DER1 regulator, represented in the scheme

SCC0160: Alternators with 12 terminals, single-phase reference from 75 V to 150 V.



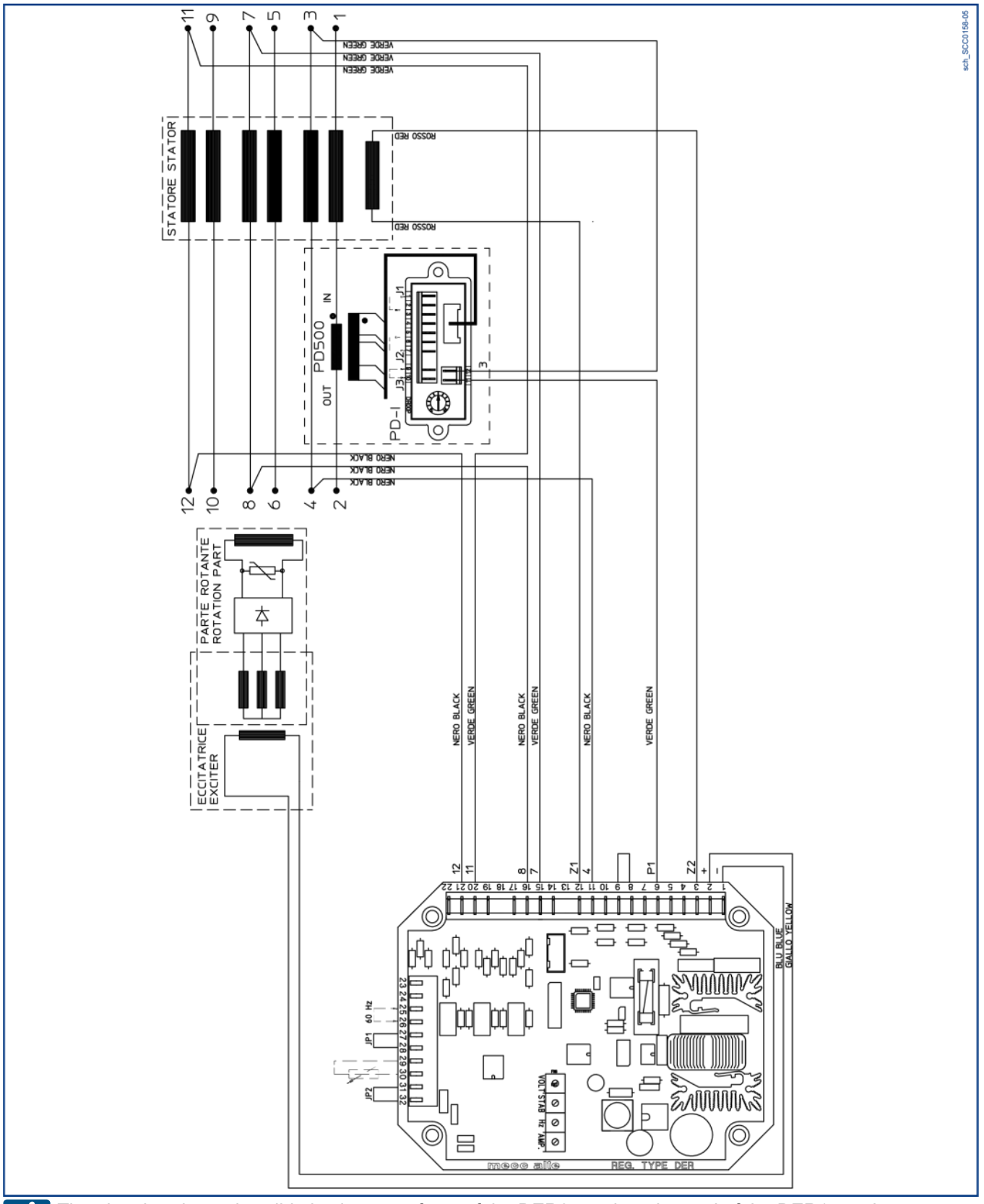
The electric scheme is valid also in case of use of the DER2 regulator instead of the DER1 regulator, represented in the scheme

SCC0159: Alternators with 12 terminals, three-phase reference from 150 V to 300 V.



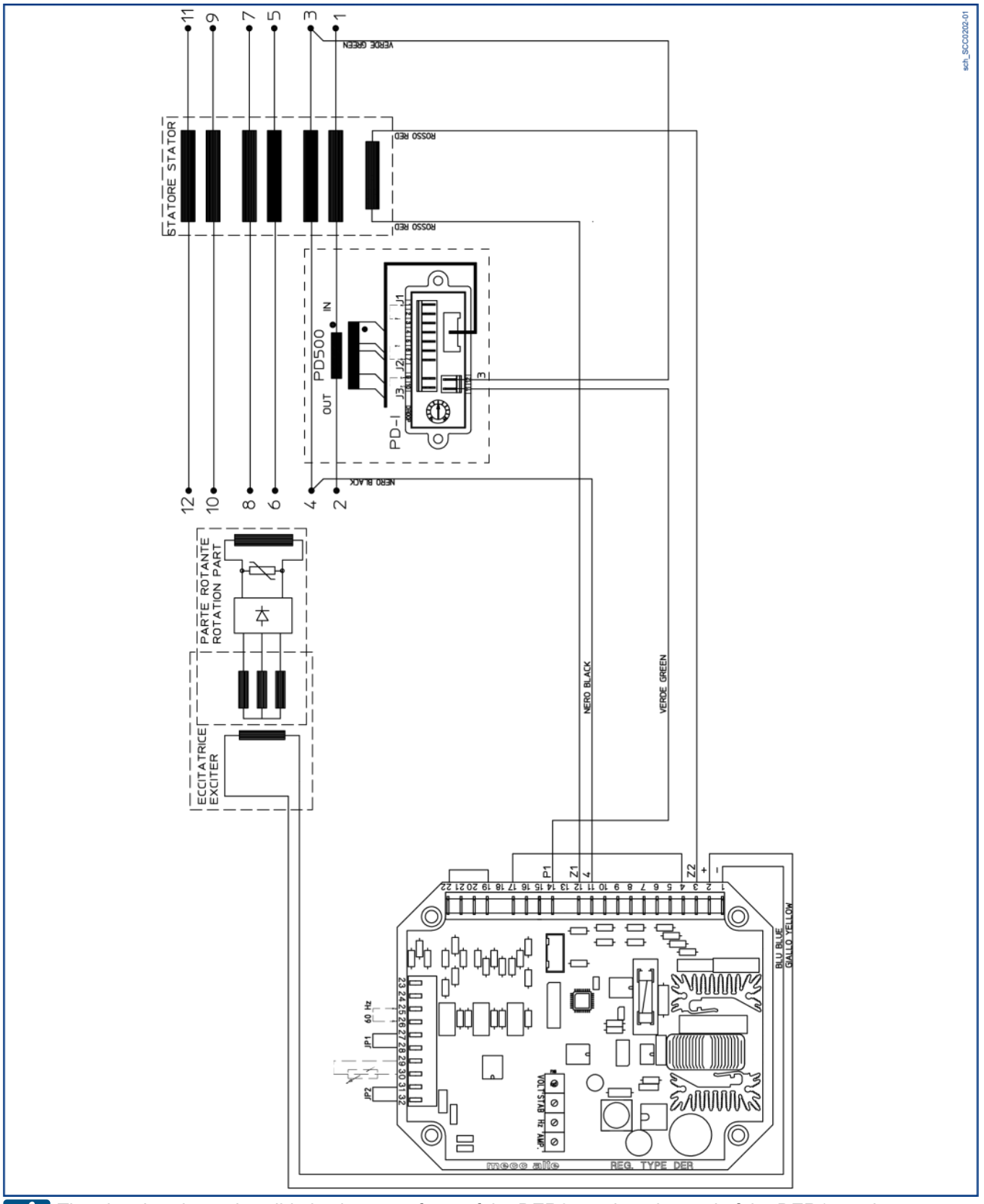
The electric scheme is valid also in case of use of the DER2 regulator instead of the DER1 regulator, represented in the scheme

SCC0158: Alternators with 12 terminals, three-phase reference from 75 V to 150 V.



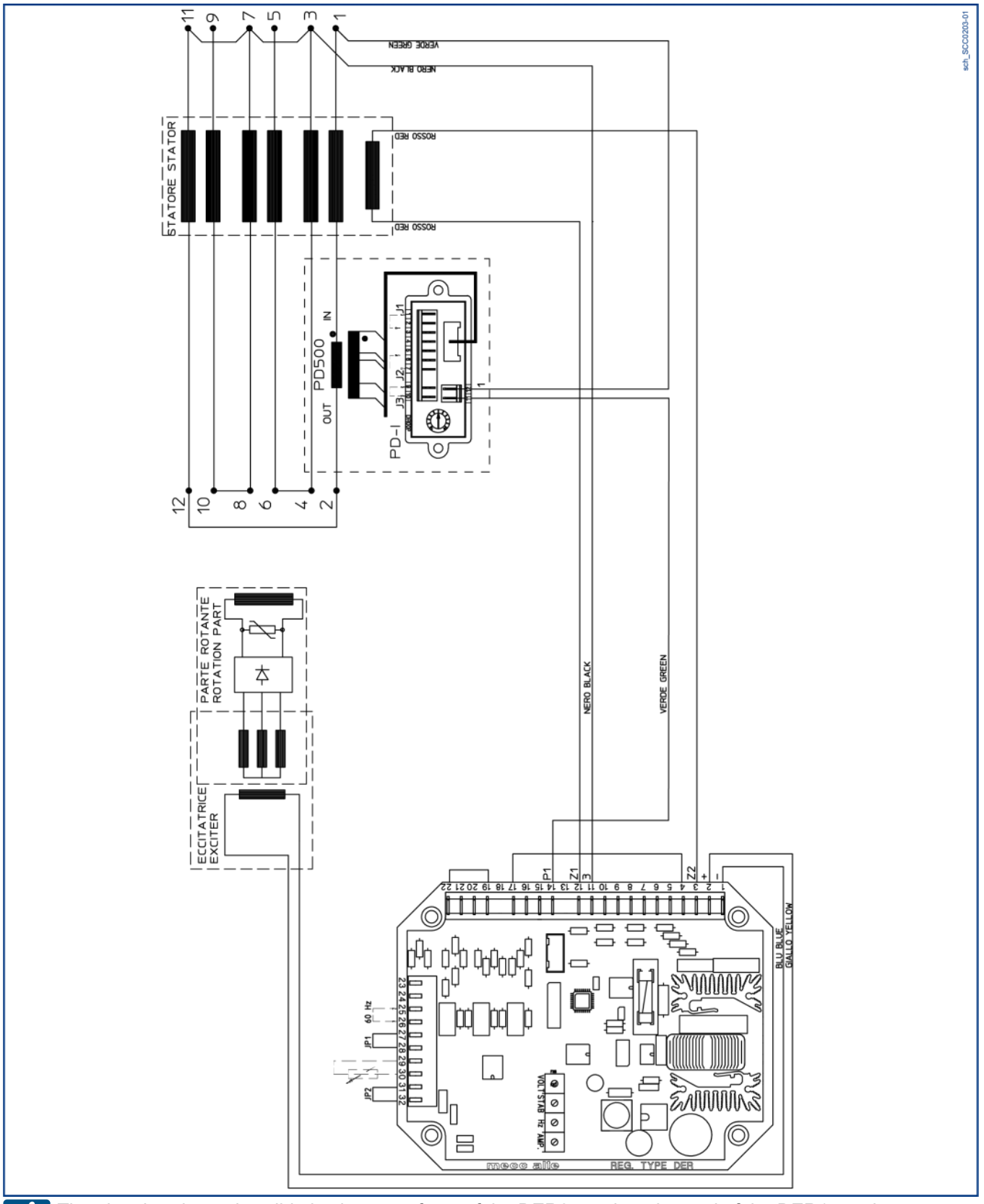
The electric scheme is valid also in case of use of the DER2 regulator instead of the DER1 regulator, represented in the scheme

SCC0202: Alternators with 12 terminals, single-phase reference from 300 V to 600 V.



The electric scheme is valid also in case of use of the DER2 regulator instead of the DER1 regulator, represented in the scheme

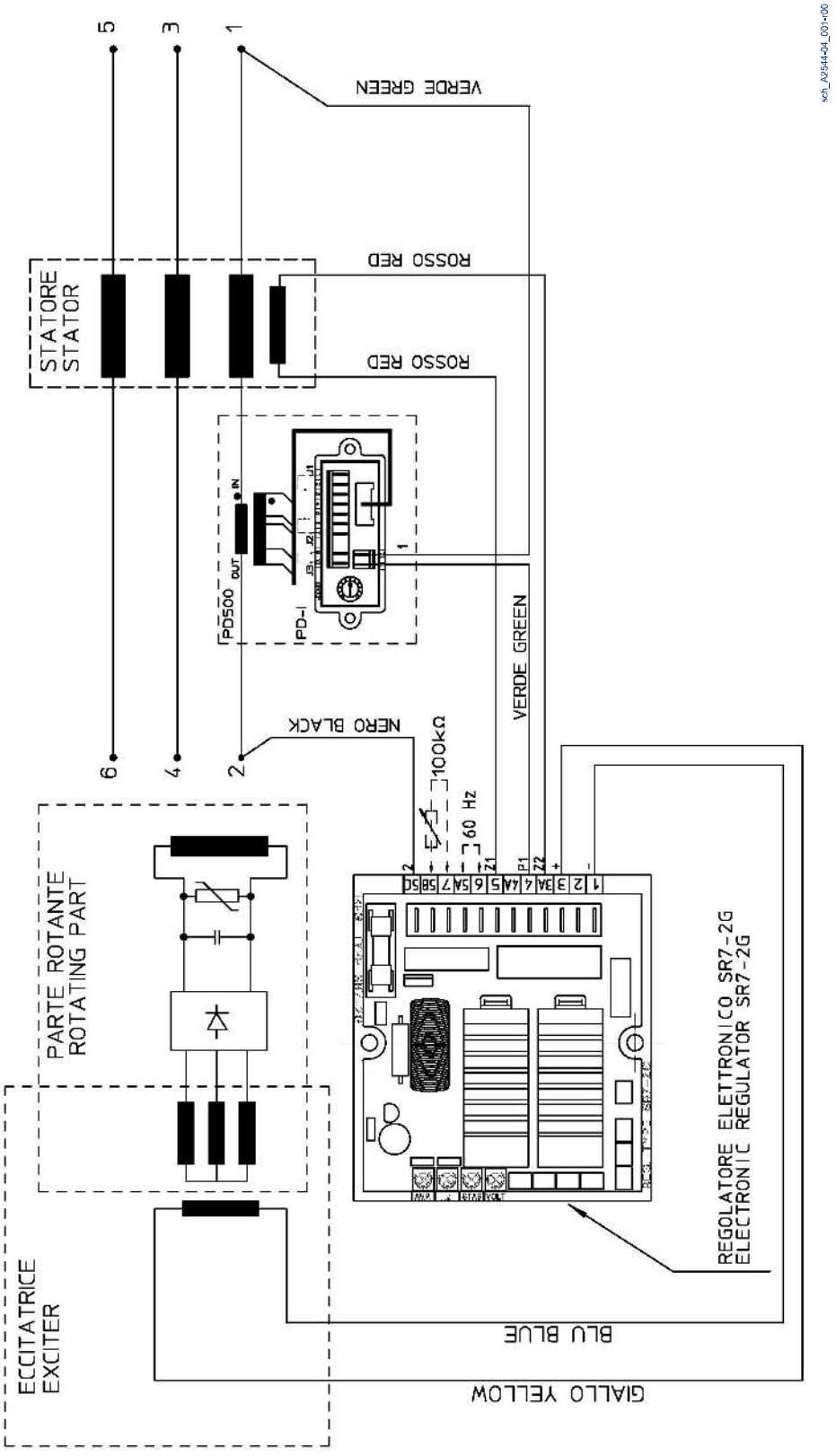
SCC0203: Alternators with 12 terminals, ZIG-ZAG connection, single-phase reference from 300 V to 600 V.



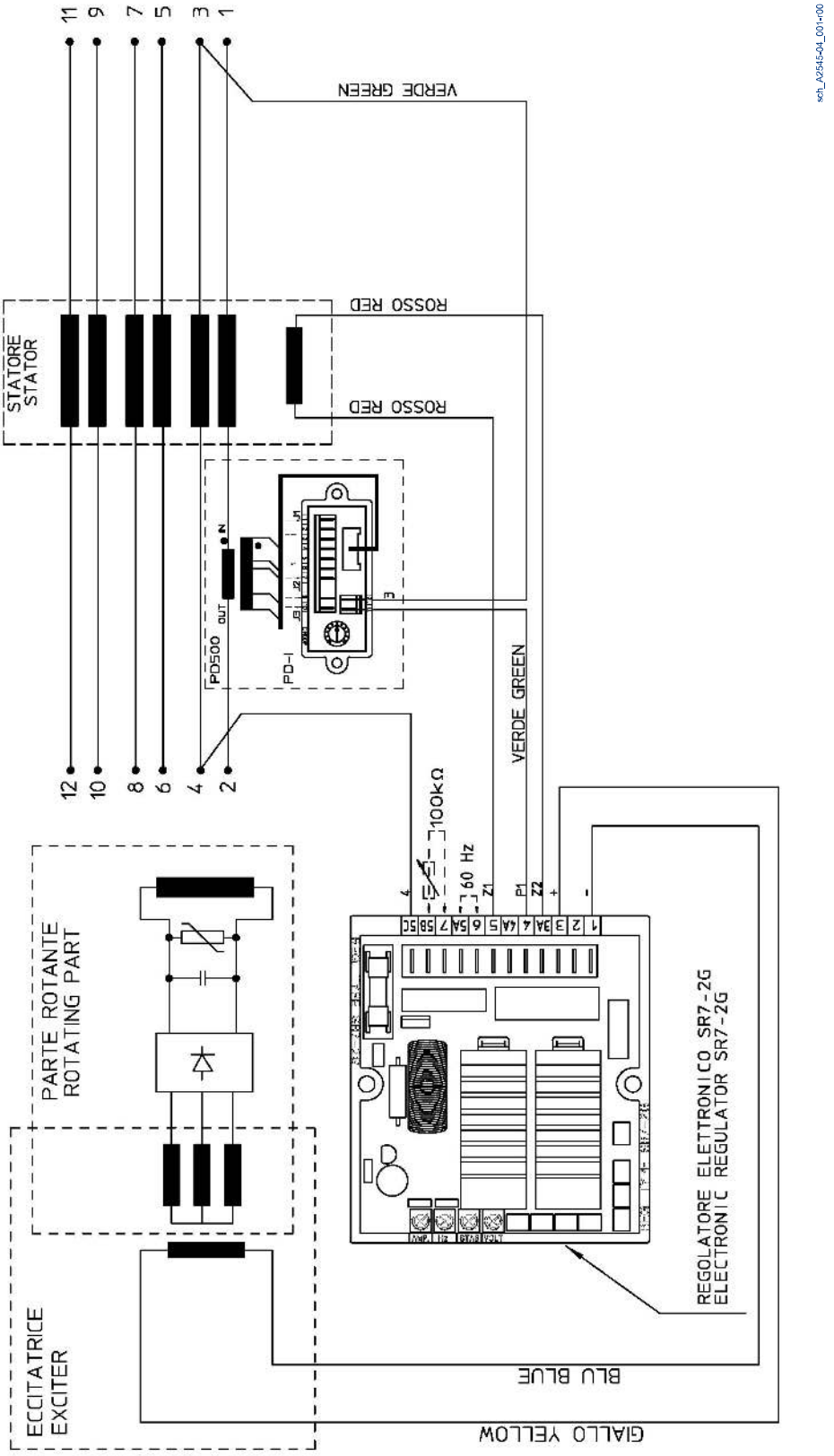
The electric scheme is valid also in case of use of the DER2 regulator instead of the DER1 regulator, represented in the scheme

12.3 Electrical diagrams with SR7 regulators

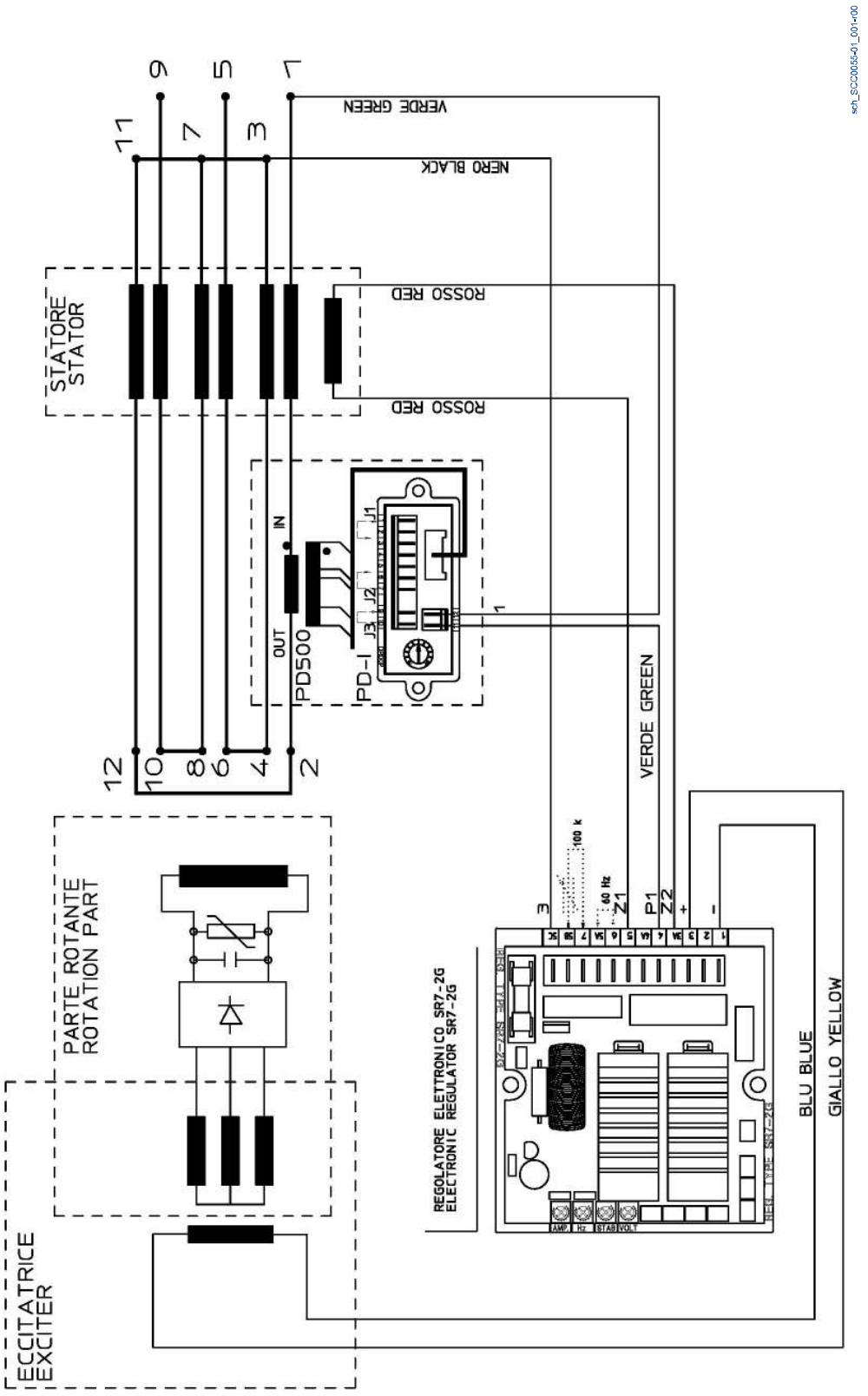
A2544: Alternators with 6 terminals, with SR7 analog regulator.



A2545: Alternators with 12 terminals, with SR7 analog regulator.



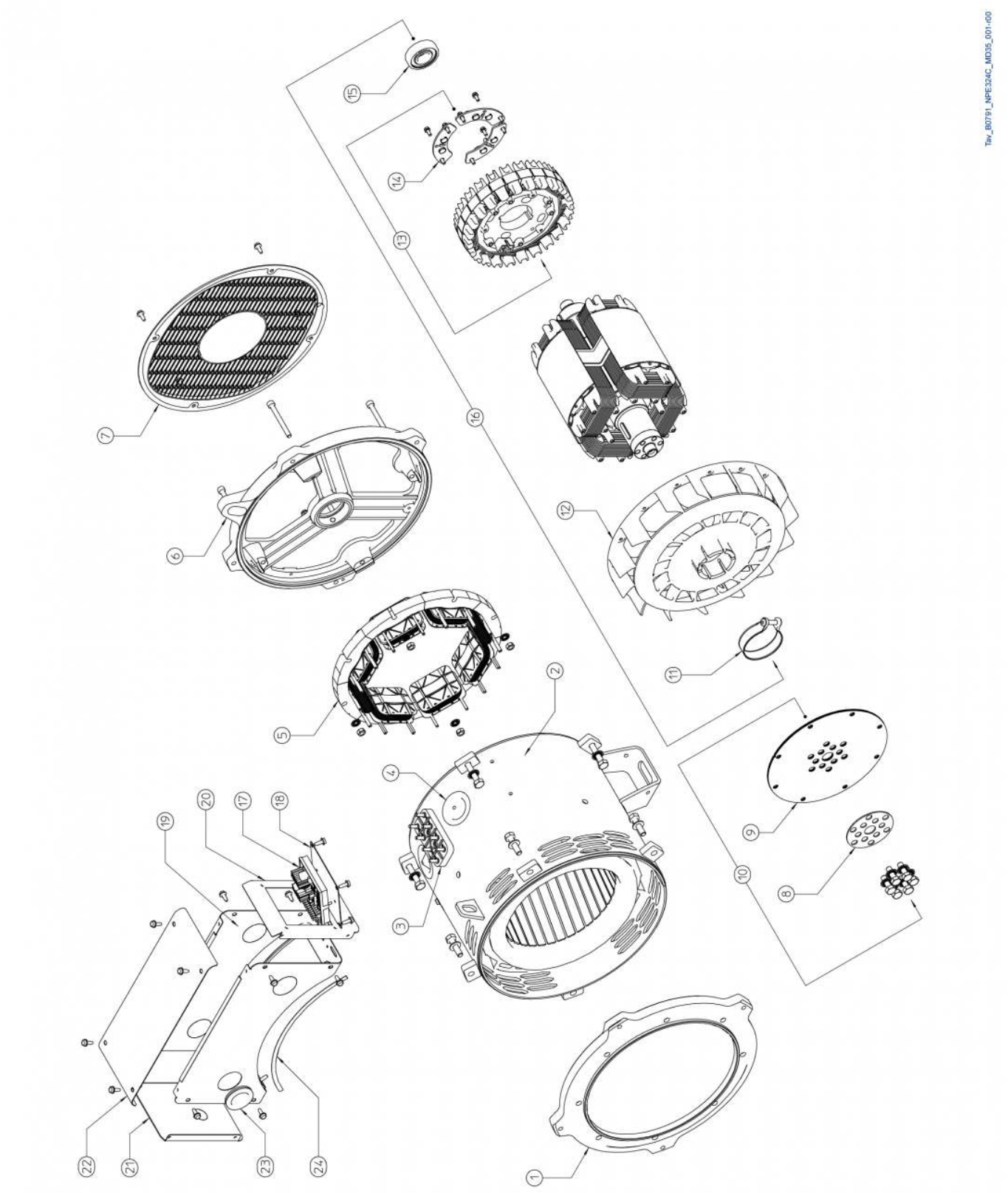
SCC0055: Alternators with 12 terminals (ZIG ZAG connection), with SR7 analog regulator.



13 Spare parts

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13.1 NPE 32 4 C construction type MD35



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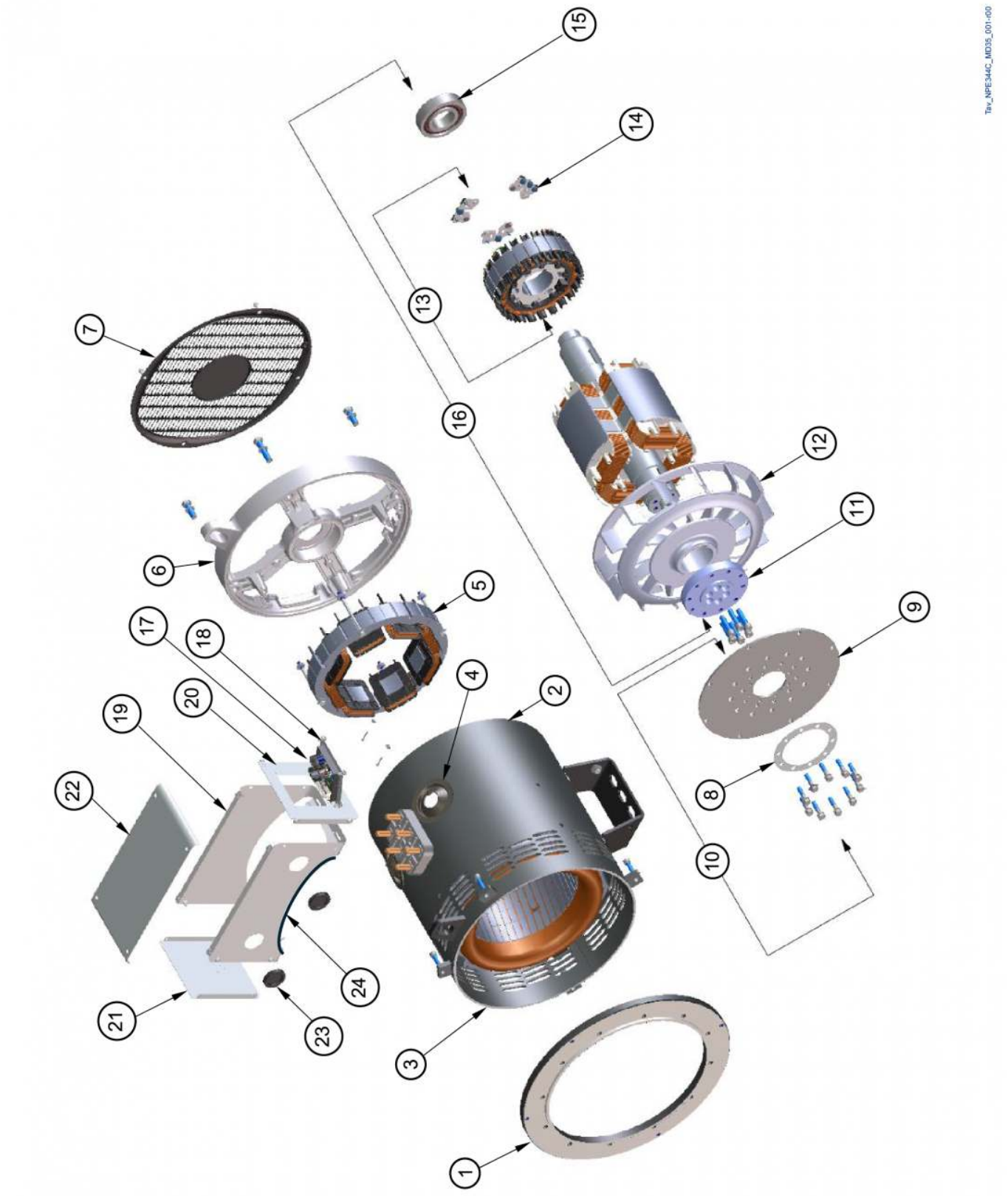
Spare parts list NPE 32 4

Item	Name
1	Front bracket SAE 5
1	Front bracket SAE 4
1	Front bracket SAE 3
2	Frame with stator
3	Usage terminal board
4	Grommet Ø50
5	Exciter stator
6	Back cover
7	Back latch
8	Disc blocking ring
9	SAE 6 ½ Discs
9	SAE 7 ½ Discs
9	SAE 8 Discs
9	SAE 10 Discs
9	SAE 11 ½ Discs
10	SAE 6½ disc kit
10	SAE 7½ disc kit

Item	Name
10	SAE 8 disc kit
10	SAE 10 disc kit
10	SAE 11½ disc kit
11	Clamp Ø76x22
12	Fan
13	Exciter rotor H 20mm
14	Sector for rotating bridge T30
15	6305/2RS rear bearing
16	Rotating Inductor
17	DSR Electronic Regulator
18	Regulator holder panel
19	Main panel
20	Side panel - regulator support
21	Side panel - closed
22	Protective cover
23	Cable grommet DG36
24	PVC rubber profile 4.5x5x7.6x1mm

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13.2 NPE 34 4 C construction type MD35



Spare parts list NPE 34 4

Item	Name	Item	Name
1	Front bracket SAE 4	11	Disc carrier hub SAE 4
1	Front bracket SAE 3	12	Fan
2	Frame with stator	13	Exciter rotor H45
3	Usage terminal board	14	Sector for rotating bridge
4	Grommet Ø50	15	Rear bearing 6311/2RS WT C3 G3
5	Exciter stator	16	Rotating Inductor
6	Back cover	17	DSR Electronic Regulator
7	Back latch	18	Regulator holder panel
8	Disc blocking ring	19	Main panel
9	SAE 10 Discs	20	Side panel - regulator support
9	SAE 11 ½ Discs	21	Side panel - closed
10	SAE 10 disc kit	22	Protective cover
10	SAE 11½ disc kit	23	Cable grommet DG36
11	Disc carrier hub SAE 3	24	PVC rubber profile

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14 Disassembly and disposal

To dispose of the alternator or its components you will have to recycle it, keeping in mind the nature of its various components (for instance: metals, plastic parts, rubber, oil and so on).
You will have to designate specialized companies for this purpose and , however, observe the waste management applicable laws.

Most of the materials used in the alternators can be recycled by specialized waste management companies. The instructions contained in this chapter are recommendations to follow for environmentally sound disposal; the user has the responsibility of observing local regulations.

For indicative material percentages present in Mecc Alte alternators, see para. 2.3.

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Mecc Alte SpA (HQ)
Via Roma
20 - 36051 Creazzo
Vicenza - ITALY
T: +39 0444 396111
E: info@meccalte.it
aftersales@meccalte.it

Mecc Alte Portable
Via A. Volta
1 - 37038 Soave
Verona - ITALY
T: +39 045 6173411
E: info@meccalte.it

Mecc Alte Power Products srl
Via Melaro
2 - 36075 Montecchio
Maggiore (VI) - ITALY
T: +39 0444 1831295
E: info@meccalte.it

Zanardi Alternators
Via Dei Laghi
48/B - 36077 Altavilla
Vicenza - ITALY
T: +39 0444 370799
E: info@zanardialternatori.it

United Kingdom
Mecc Alte U.K. LTD
6 Lands' End Way
Oakham
Rutland LE15 6RF
T: +44 (0) 1572 771160
E: info@meccalte.co.uk

Spain
Mecc Alte España S.A.
C/ Rio Taibilla, 2
Polig. Ind. Los Valeros
03178 Benijofar (Alicante)
T: +34 (0) 96 6702152
E: info@meccalte.es

China
Mecc Alte Alternator Haimen LTD
755 Nanhai East Rd
Jiangsu HEDZ 226100 PRC
T: +86 (0) 513 82325758
E: info@meccalte.cn

India
Mecc Alte India PVT LTD
Plot NO: 1, Sanaswadi
Talegaon
Dhamdhere Road Taluka:
Shirur, District:
Pune - 412208
Maharashtra, India
T: +91 2137 619600
E: info@meccalte.in

U.S.A. and Canada
Mecc Alte Inc.
1229 Adams Drive
McHenry, IL. 60051
T: +1 815 344 0530
E: info@meccalte.us

Germany
Mecc Alte Generatoren GmbH
Bucher Hang 2
D-87448 Waltenhofen
T: +49 (0)831 540755 0
E: info@meccalte.de

Australia
Mecc Alte Alternators PTY LTD
10 Duncan Road, PO Box 1046
Dry Creek, 5094, South
Australia
T: +61 (0) 8 8349 8422
E: info@meccalte.com.au

France
Mecc Alte International S.A.
Z.E.La Gagnerie
16330 ST.Amant de Boixe
T: +33 (0) 545 397562
E: info@meccalte.fr

Far East
Mecc Alte (F.E.) PTE LTD
19 Kian Teck Drive
Singapore 628836
T: +65 62 657122
E: info@meccalte.com.sg

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