Gasoline Generator Set

Operation Manual

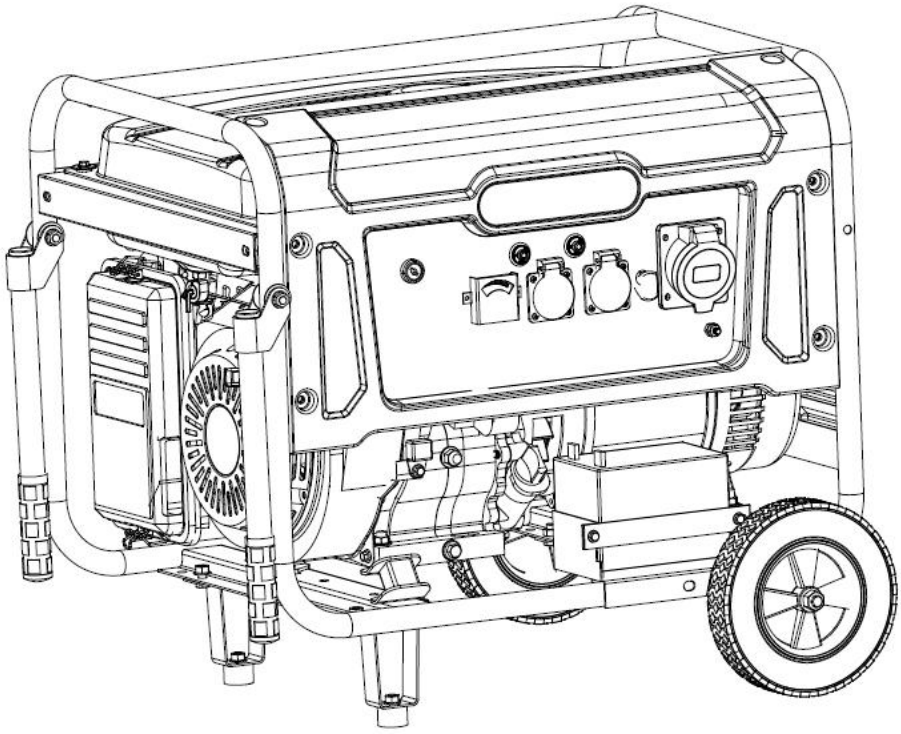
Original Instructions

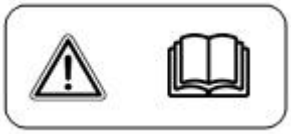
EYG6500G/ EYG6500GE

EYG8000G/ EYG8000GE

EYG9000G/ EYG9000GE

EYG9500G/ EYG9500GE





Thank you for purchasing our generator. We want to help you get the best results from your new generator and to operate it safely.

This manual contains the information on how to do that; please read it carefully.

All information and specifications in this publication is based on the latest product information available at the time of printing.

This manual should be considered a permanent part of the generator and should remain with it if it is resold.

Safety Messages

Your safety and the safety of others are very important. We have provided important safety messages in this manual and on the generator. Please read these messages carefully.
A safety message alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others. Each safety message is preceded by a safety alert symbol ⚠ and one of these words: DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION. These mean:

⚠DANGER

You WILL be KILLED or SERIOUSLY HURT if you don't follow instructions.

⚠ WARNING

You CAN be KILLED or SERIOUSLY HURT if you don't follow instructions.

⚠ CAUTION

You CAN be HURT if you don't follow instructions.

Damage Prevention Messages

Other important messages are preceded by the word NOTICE. This word means:

NOTICE

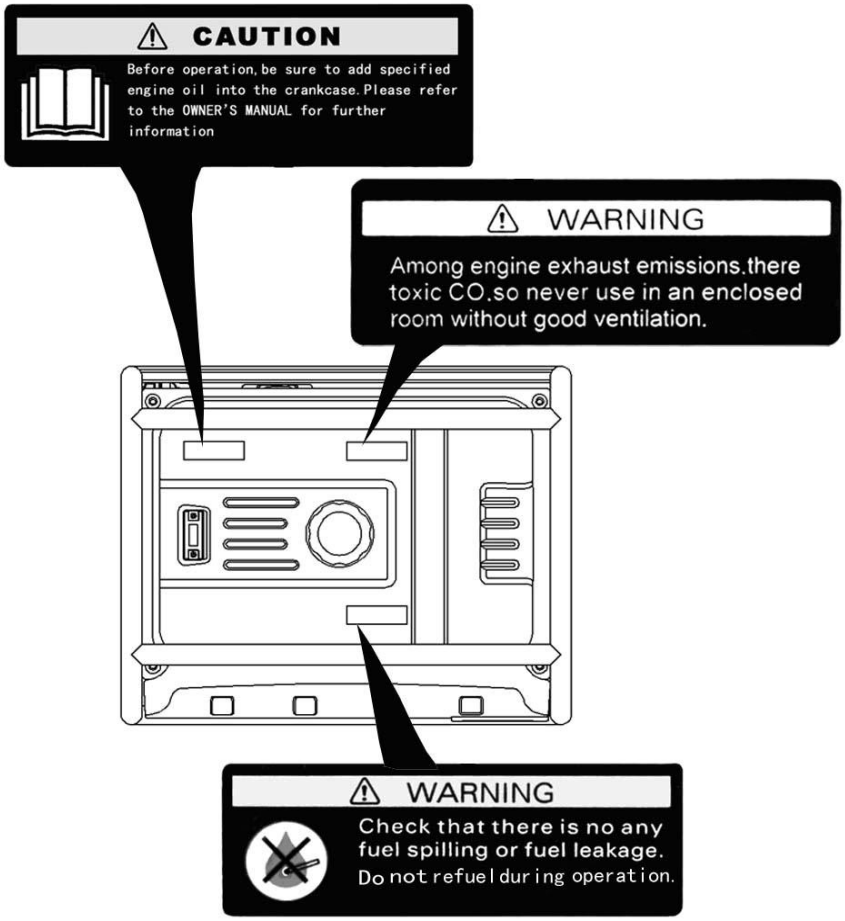
Your generator or other property could be damaged if you don't follow instructions.

The purpose of these messages is to help prevent damage to your generator, other property, or the environment.

1. SAFETY

1) Safety Label Location

These labels warn you of potential hazards that can cause serious injury. Read them carefully. If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact your generator dealer for a replacement.



Caution	Read the operator's instruction manual before use
	
See ISO 7000-0434B	See ISO 7000-0790
Electrical hazard	Carbon monoxide (CO) danger
	
See ISO 7010-W012	See ISO 7010-W041 (under registration)

Fire hazard	Risk of being burnt
	
See ISO 7010-W021	See ISO 7010-W017

2) Safety Information

Our generators are designed to give safe and dependable service if operated according to instructions. Read and understand this owner's manual before operating your generator. You can help prevent accidents by being familiar with your generator's controls, and by observing safe operating procedures.

Operator Responsibility

- Know how to stop the generator quickly in case of emergency.
- Understand the use of all generator controls, output receptacles, and connections.
- Be sure that anyone who operates the generator receives proper instruction. Do not let children operate the generator without parental supervision. Keep children and pets away from the area of operation.
- Place the generator on a firm, level surface and avoid loose sand or snow. If the generator is tilted or overturned, fuel spillage may result. Also, if the generator is overturned or sinks into a soft surface, sand, dirt, or water may enter the generator.

Carbon Monoxide Hazards

- Exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas. Breathing exhaust can cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death.
- If you run the generator in an area that is confined, or even partially enclosed, the air you breathe could contain a dangerous amount of exhaust gas. To keep exhaust gas from building up, provide adequate ventilation.

Electric Shock Hazards

- The generator produces enough electric power to cause a serious shock or electrocution if misused.
- Using a generator or electrical appliance in wet conditions, such as rain or snow, or near a pool or sprinkler system, or when your hands are wet, could result in electrocution. Keep the generator dry.
- If the generator is stored outdoors, unprotected from the weather, check all electrical components on the control panel, before each use. Moisture or ice can cause a malfunction or short circuit in electrical components which could result in electrocution.
- Do not connect to a building's electrical system unless an isolation switch has been installed by a qualified electrician.
- Before use, the generator set and its electrical equipment (including cables and plug connections) should be checked to ensure that there are no defects.
- Due to high mechanical loads, only durable rubber hose lines (according to IEC 60245-4) or equivalent equipment should be used.
- Take special care when using volatile fuels as jump starters if their use is appropriate.
- Generators can only be loaded up to their nominal power under the specified operating conditions. If the generator is used under conditions not as described in ISO 8528-8: 2016, 7.1 and the engine or generator cooling is impaired, e.g. as a result of operation in confined spaces, the load must be reduced.
- The load is reduced because of higher temperature, altitude and humidity than the specified

operating conditions.

• Warning! Follow the electrical safety regulations that apply to the location where the generating sets are used.

• Warning! Take into account the requirements and precautionary measures in the event that a system is resupplied by power generating sets, depending on the protective measures of this system and the applicable directives.

• The generator set must not be connected to any other power source, such as the power supply of utility companies.

Fire and Burn Hazards

• The exhaust system gets hot enough to ignite some materials.

— Keep the generator at least 1 meter (3 feet) away from buildings and other equipment during operation.

— Do not enclose the generator in any structure.

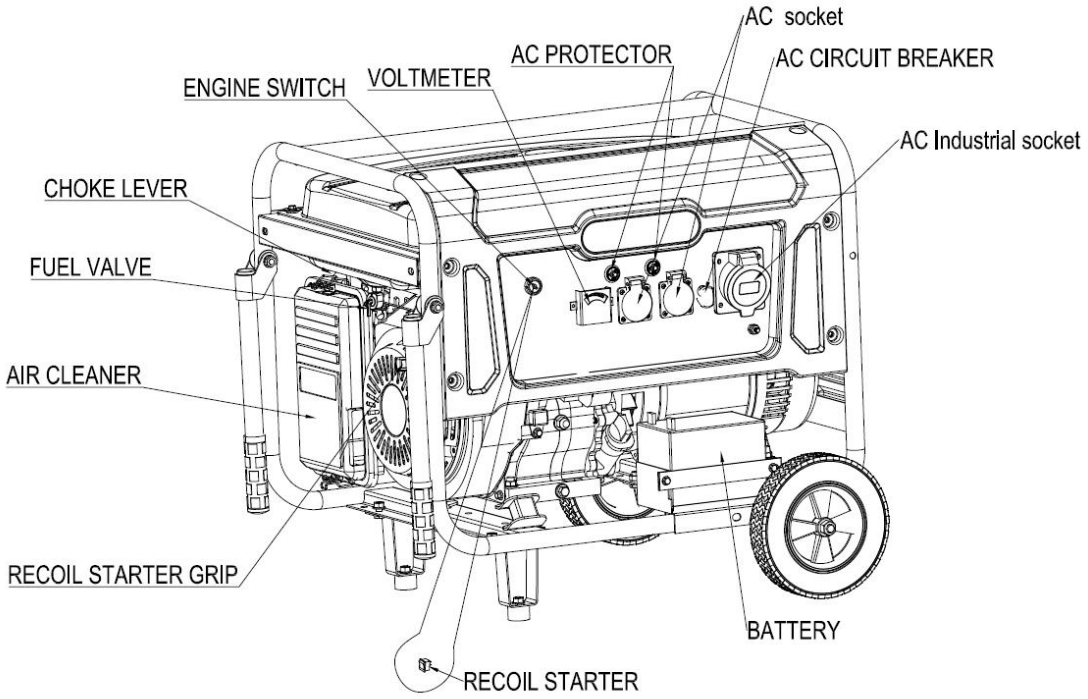
— Keep flammable materials away from the generator.

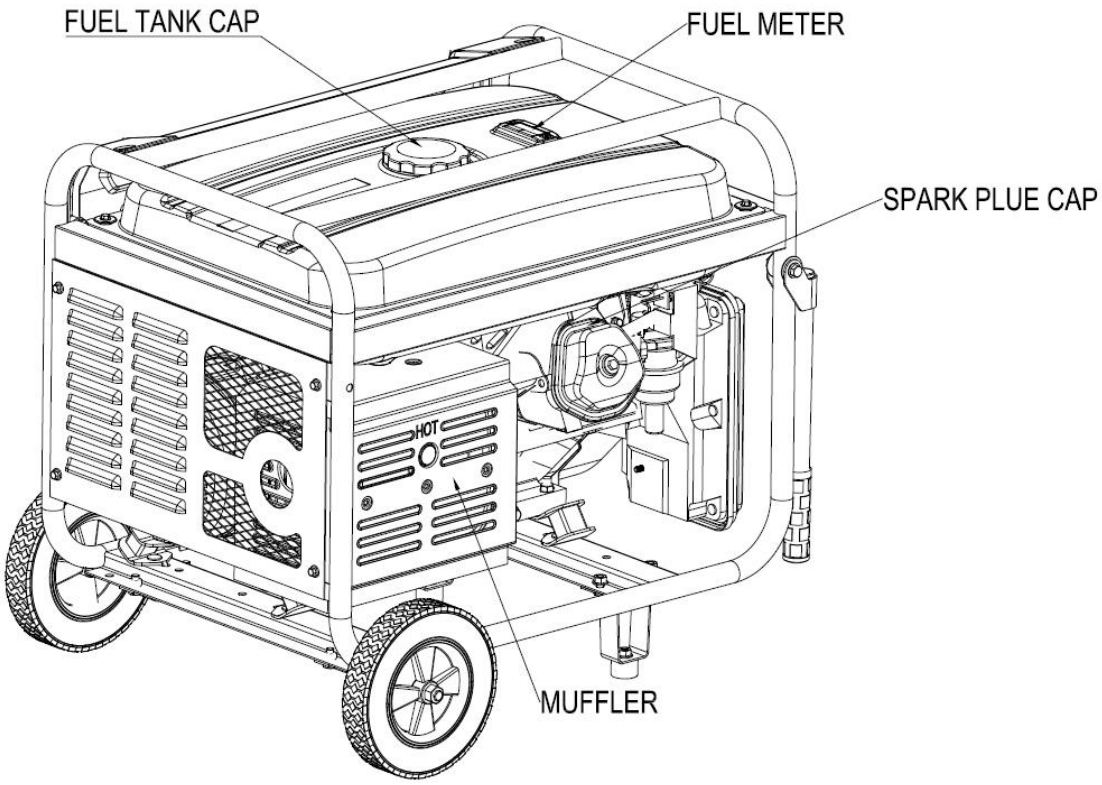
• The muffler becomes very hot during operation and remains hot for a while after stopping the engine. Be careful not to touch the muffler while it is hot. Let the engine cool before storing the generator indoors.

• Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions. Do not smoke or allow flames or sparks where the generator is refueled or where gasoline is stored. Refuel in a well-ventilated area with the engine stopped.

• Fuel vapors are extremely flammable and may ignite after the engine has started. Make sure that any spilled fuel has been wiped up before starting the generator.

2. COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION





3．CONTROLS

1) Engine Switch

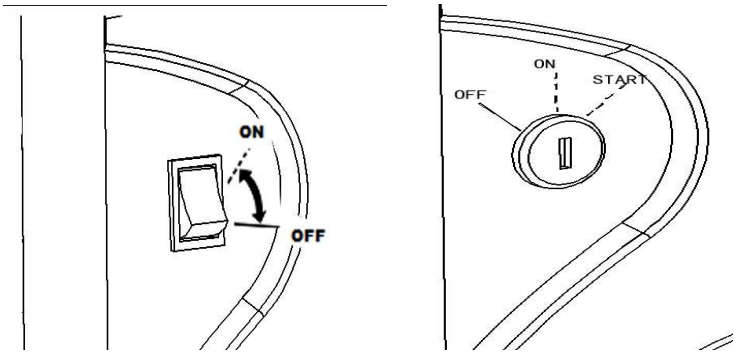
To start and stop the engine

Switch position:

OFF: To stop the engine.

ON: To run the engine.

START: To start the engine



To the engine with electric starter, include the START position.

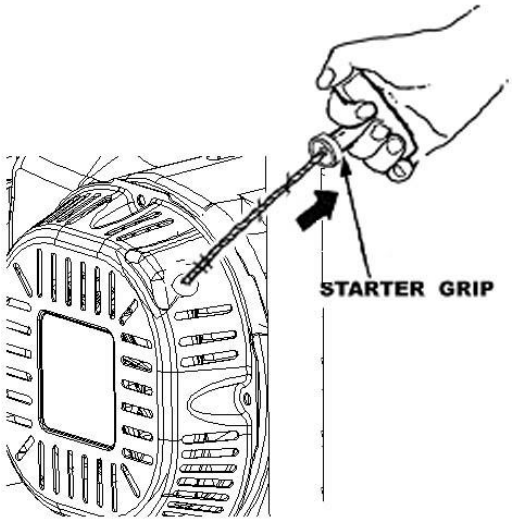
2) Recoil Starter

To start the engine, pull the starter grip lightly until resistance is felt, then pull briskly.

NOTICE

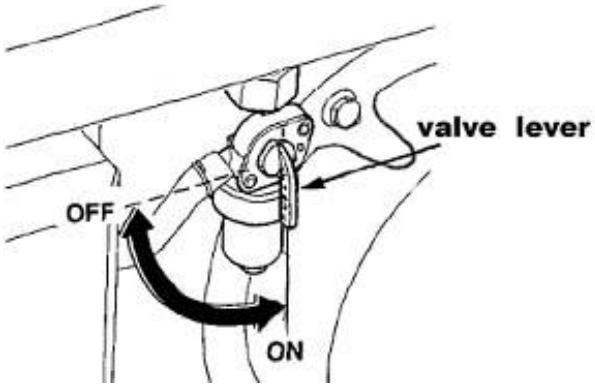
Do not allow the starter to snap back against the engine.

Return it gently to prevent damage to the starter.



3) Fuel Valve

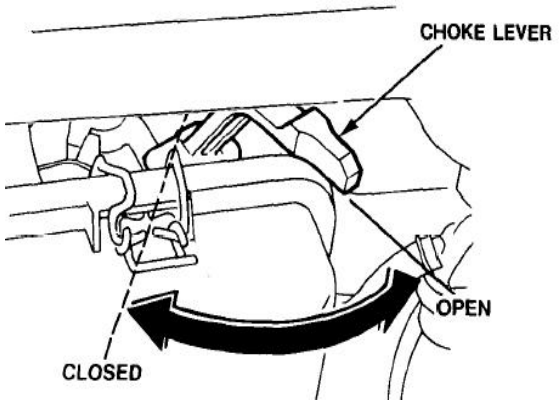
The fuel valve is located between the fuel tank and carburetor. When the valve lever is in the ON position, fuel is allowed to flow from the fuel tank to the carburetor. Be sure to return the lever to OFF after stopping the engine.



4) Choke

The choke is used to provide an enriched fuel mixture when starting a cold engine. It can be opened and closed by operating the choke lever or choke rod manually.

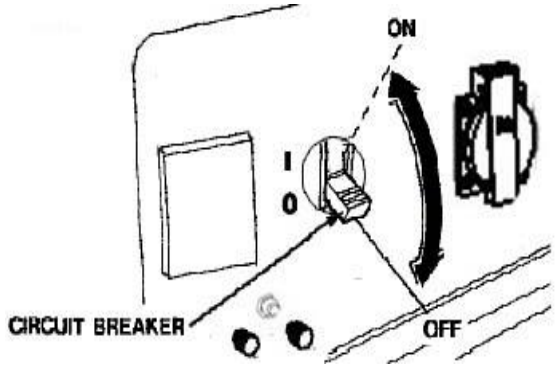
Move the lever or the rod to the CLOSE position to enrich the mixture.



5) Circuit Breaker

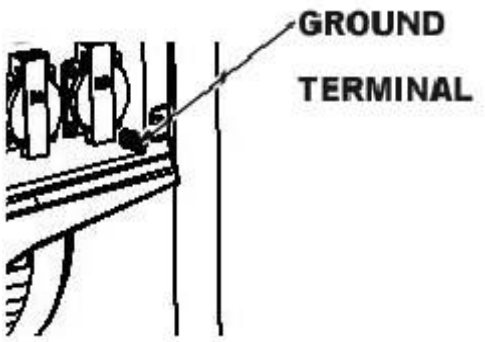
The circuit breaker will automatically switch OFF if there is a short circuit or a significant overload of the generator at the receptacle. If the circuit breaker is switched OFF automatically, check that the appliance is working properly and does not exceed the rated load capacity of the circuit before switching the circuit breaker ON again.

The circuit breaker may be used to switch the generator power ON or OFF.



6) Ground Terminal

The generator ground terminal is connected to the panel of the generator, the metal non-current carrying parts of the generator, and the ground terminals of each receptacle. Before using the ground terminal, consult a qualified electrician, electrical inspector or local agency having jurisdiction for local codes or ordinances that apply to the intended use of the generator.



7) Oil Alert System

The oil alert system is designed to prevent engine damage caused by an insufficient amount of oil in the crankcase. Before the oil level in the crankcase can fall below a safe limit, the oil alert system will automatically shut down the engine (the engine switch will remain in the ON position). The oil alert system shuts down the engine and the engine will not start. If this occurs, please check engine oil first.

4. GENERATOR USE

⚠ WARNING

Improper connections to a building's electrical system, can allow electrical current from the generator to back feed into the utility lines. Such back feed may electrocute utility company workers or others who contact the lines during a power outage. Consult the utility company or a qualified electrician.

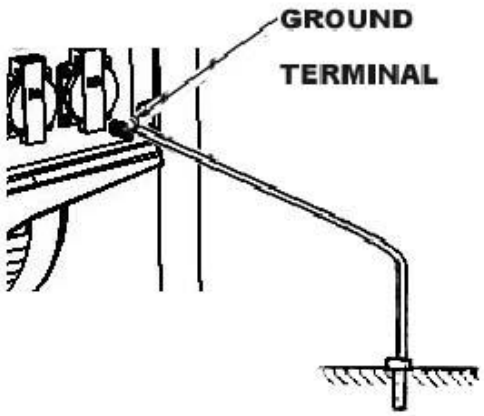
⚠ CAUTION

Improper connections to a building's electrical system can allow electrical current from the utility company to back feed into the generator. When utility power is restored, the generator may explode, burn, or cause fires in the building's electrical system.

1) Ground System

To prevent electrical shock from faulty appliances, the generator should be grounded. Connect a length of heavy wire between the ground terminal and the ground source.

The generators have a system ground that connects generator frame components to the ground terminals in the AC output receptacles. The system ground is not connected to the AC neutral wire. If the generator is tested by a receptacle tester, it will not show the same ground circuit condition as for a home receptacle.



Special Requirements

There may be Federal or State Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, local codes, or ordinances that apply to the intended use of the generator. Please consult a qualified electrician, electrical inspector, or the local agency having jurisdiction.

- In some areas, generators are required to be registered with local utility companies.
- If the generator is used at a construction site, there may be additional regulations which must be observed.

2) AC Applications

Before connecting an appliance or power cord to the generator:

- Make sure that it is in good working order. Faulty appliances or power cords can create a potential for electrical shock.

• If an appliance begins to operate abnormally, becomes sluggish or stops suddenly, turn it off immediately. Disconnect the appliance, and determine whether the problem is the appliance, or if the rated load capacity of the generator has been exceeded.

• Make sure that the electrical rating of the tool or appliance does not exceed that of the generator. Never exceed the maximum power rating of the generator. Power levels between rated and maximum may be used for no more than 30 minutes.

NOTICE

Substantial overloading will switch off the circuit breaker. Exceeding the time limit for maximum power operation or slightly overloading the generator may not switch the circuit breaker OFF, but will shorten the service life of the generator.

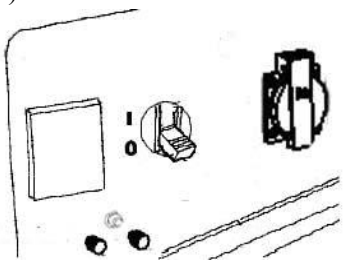
Limit operation requiring maximum power to 30 minutes.

In either case, the total power requirements (kW) of all appliances connected must be considered. Appliance and power tool manufacturers usually list rating information near the model number or serial number.

3) AC Operation

(1) Start the engine (refer to page 19).

(2) Switch the AC circuit breaker ON.

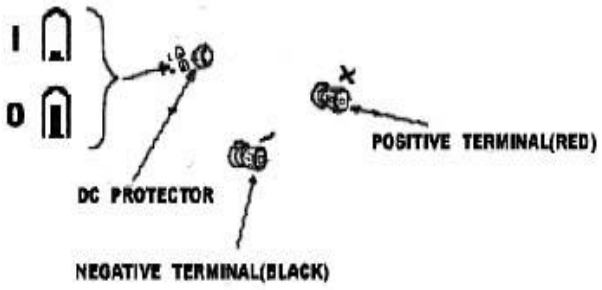


(3) Plug in the appliance.

Most motorized appliances require more than their rated wattage for startup.

Do not exceed the current limit specified for any one receptacle. If an overloaded circuit causes the AC circuit breaker to switch OFF, reduce the electrical load on the circuit, wait a few minutes and then reset the circuit breaker.

4) DC Operation



DC Terminals

The DC terminals may ONLY be used for charging 12 volt automotive type batteries.

The terminals are colored red to identify the positive (+) terminal and black to identify the negative (-) terminal. The battery must be connected to the generator DC terminals with the proper polarity (battery positive to generator red terminal and battery negative to the generator black terminal).

DC Circuit Protector

The DC circuit protector(rated current: 10 A) automatically shuts off the DC battery charging circuit when the DC circuit is overloaded, when there is a problem with the battery, or the connections between the battery and the generator are improper.

The indicator inside the DC circuit protector button will pop out to show that the DC circuit protector has switched off. Wait a few minutes and push the button in to reset the DC circuit protector.

Connecting the battery cables:

(1) Before connecting charging cables to a battery that is installed in a vehicle, disconnect the vehicle's grounded battery cable.

⚠ WARNING

The battery gives off explosive gases; keep sparks, flames and cigarettes away. Provide adequate ventilation when charging or using batteries.

(2) Connect the positive (+) battery cable to the battery positive (+) terminal.

(3) Connect the other end of the positive (+) battery cable to the generator.

(4) Connect the negative (-) battery cable to the battery negative (-) terminal.

(5) Connect the other end of the negative (-) battery cable to the generator.

(6) Start the generator.

NOTICE

Do not start the vehicle while the battery charging cables are connected and the generator is running. The vehicle or the generator may be damaged.

An overloaded DC circuit, excessive current draw by the battery, or a wiring problem will trip the DC circuit protector (PUSH button extends out). If this happens, wait a few minutes before pushing in the circuit protector to resume operation. If the circuit protector continues to go OFF, discontinue charging and see your authorized generator dealer.

Disconnecting the battery cables:

(1) Stop the engine.

(2) Disconnect the negative (-) battery cable from the generator negative (-) terminal.

(3) Disconnect the other end of the negative (-) battery cable from the battery negative (-) terminal.

(4) Disconnect the positive (+) battery cable from the generator positive (+) terminal.

(5) Disconnect the other end of the positive (+) battery cable to the battery positive (+) terminal.
(6) Connect the vehicle ground cable to the battery negative (-) terminal.
(7) Reconnect the vehicle grounded battery cable.

5) High Altitude Operation
At high altitude, the standard carburetor air-fuel mixture will be excessively rich. Performance will decrease, and fuel consumption will increase.

High altitude performance can be improved by installing a smaller diameter main fuel jet in the carburetor and readjusting the pilot screw. If you always operate the engine at altitudes higher than 5000 feet (1500 meters) above sea level, have an authorized generator dealer perform this carburetor modification.

Even with suitable carburetor jetting, engine horsepower will decrease approximately 3.5% for each 1000 foot (300 meter) increase in altitude. The effect of altitude on horsepower will be greater than this if no carburetor modification is made.

NOTICE

If an engine jetted for high altitude is used at a lower altitude, the lean air fuel mixture will reduce performance and may over-heat and seriously damage the engine.

NOTICE

The standard condition of rated power output
Altitude: 0 m
Ambient temperature: 25℃
Relative humidity: 30%

5. PREOPERATION CHECK

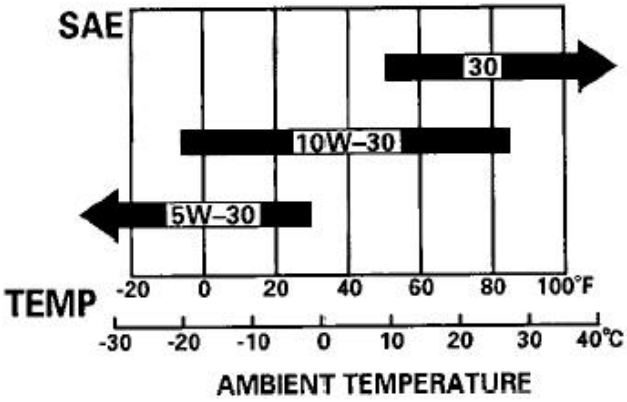
1) Engine oil

NOTICE

Engine oil is a major factor affecting engine performance and service life. Non-detergent and 2-stroke engine oils will damage the engine and are not recommended.

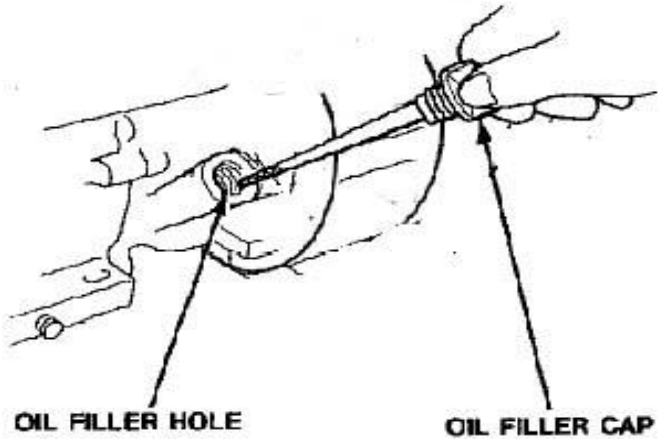
Check the oil level BEFORE EACH USE with the generator on a level surface with the engine stopped.

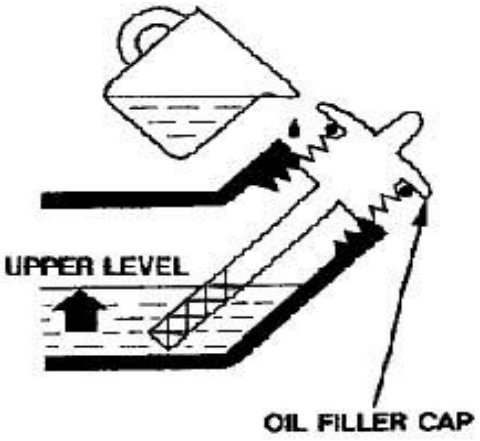
Use 4-stroke oil, premium quality motor oil certified to meet or exceed U.S. automobile manufacturer's requirements for Service Classification SG, SF/CC, and CD. Motor oils classified SG, SF/CC, CD will show this designation on the container.



SAE 10W-30 is recommended for general, all-temperature use. Other viscosities shown in the chart may be used when the average temperature in your area is within the indicated range.

(1) Remove the oil filler cap and wipe the dipstick clean.
(2) Check the oil level by inserting the dipstick into the filler neck without screwing it in.
(3) If the level is low, add the recommended oil to the upper mark on the dipstick.





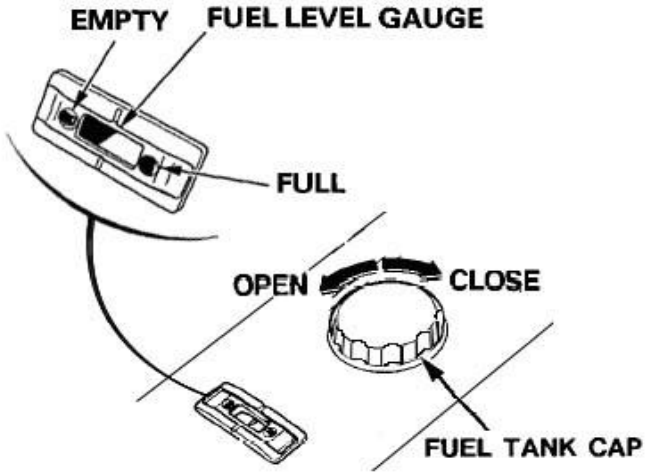
2) Fuel

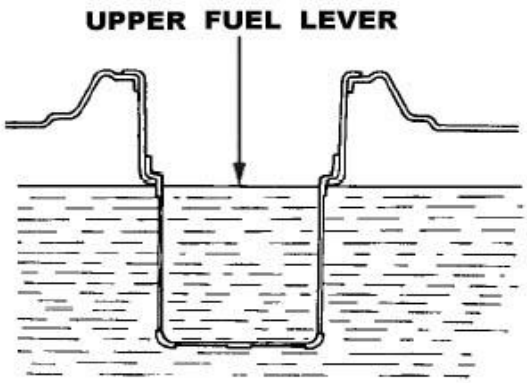
(1) Check the fuel level gauge, or check the fuel level after opening the fuel tank cap.

(2) Refill the tank if the fuel level is low. Do not fill above the shoulder of the fuel strainer.

⚠ WARNING

- KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
- Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions.
- Refuel in a well-ventilated area with the engine stopped. Do not smoke or allow flames or sparks in the area where the engine is refueled or where gasoline is stored.
- Do not overfill the fuel tank (there should be no fuel in the filler neck). After refueling, make sure the tank cap is closed properly and securely. Be careful not to spill fuel when refueling. Spilled fuel or fuel vapor may ignite. If any fuel is spilled, make sure the area is dry before starting the engine.
- Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin or breathing of vapor.





Use gasoline with a pump octane rating of 90 or higher.

We recommend unleaded gasoline because it produces fewer engine and spark plug deposits and extends exhaust system life.

Never use stale or contaminated gasoline or oil/gasoline mixture. Avoid getting dirt or water in the fuel tank.

Occasionally you may hear light “spark knock” or “pinging” (metallic rapping noise) while operating under heavy loads. This is no cause for concern.

If spark knock or pinging occurs at a steady engine speed, under normal load, change brands of gasoline. If spark knock or pinging persists, see an authorized generator dealer.

NOTICE

Running the engine with persistent spark knock or pinging can cause engine damage.

Running the engine with persistent spark knock or pinging is misuse, and the Distributor’s Limited Warranty does not cover parts damaged by misuse.

6. STARTING/STOPPING THE ENGINE

1) Starting the Engine

(1) Make sure that the AC circuit breaker is in the OFF position.
The generator may be hard to start if a load is connected.
(2) Turn the fuel valve to the ON position.
(3) Turn the choke lever or to the CLOSE position, or pull the choke rod out to the CLOSE position.
(4) Start the engine

• With recoil starter:
Turn the engine switch to the ON position.
Pull the starter grip until compression is felt, then pull briskly.

NOTICE

Do not allow the starter grip to snap back against the engine. Return it gently to prevent damage to the starter or housing.

• With electric starter:
Turn the engine switch to the START position and hold it there for 5 seconds or until the engine starts.

NOTICE

Operating the starter motor for more than 5 seconds can damage the motor. If the engine fails to start, release the switch and wait 10 seconds before operating the starter again.
If the speed of the starter motor drops after a period of time, it is an indication that the battery should be recharged.

When the engine starts, allow the engine switch to return to the ON position.
Turn the choke lever or push the choke rod to the OPEN position as the engine warms up.

2) Stopping the Engine

In an emergency:
To stop the engine in an emergency, move the engine switch to the OFF position.

In normal use:
(1) Turn the AC circuit breaker to the OFF position.
Disconnect the DC battery charging cables.
(2) Turn the engine switch to the OFF position.
(3) Turn the fuel valve to the OFF position.

7. MAINTENANCE

Good maintenance is essential for safe, economical, and trouble-free operation. It will also help reduce air pollution.

⚠ WARNING

Exhaust gas contains poisonous carbon monoxide. Shut off the engine before performing any maintenance. If the engine must be run, make sure the area is well ventilated.

Periodic maintenance and adjustment is necessary to keep the generator in good operating condition. Perform the service and inspection at the intervals shown in the Maintenance schedule below.

1) Maintenance Schedule

REGULAR SERVICE PERIOD Performed at every indicated month or operating hour interval, whichever comes first. ITEM		Each use	First month or 20 Hrs. (3)	Every 3 months or 50 Hrs. (3)	Every 6 months or 100 Hrs. (3)	Every year or 300 Hrs. (3)
Engine oil	Check level	○				
	Change		○		○	
Air cleaner	Check	○				
	Clean			○(1)		
Sediment Cup	Clean				○	
Spark plug	Check-Clean				○	
Spark arrester	Clean				○	
Valve clearance	Check-Adjust					○(2)
Fuel tank and strainer	Clean					○(2)
Cylinder head	Clean	Every 300 hours (2)				
Fuel line	Check(Replace if necessary)	Every 2 years (2)				

(1) Service more frequently when used in dusty areas.

(2) These items should be serviced by an authorized generator dealer, unless the owner has the proper tools and is mechanically proficient.

(3) For professional commercial use, log hours of operation to determine proper maintenance intervals.

⚠ WARNING

Improper maintenance, or failure to correct a problem before operation, can cause a malfunction in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

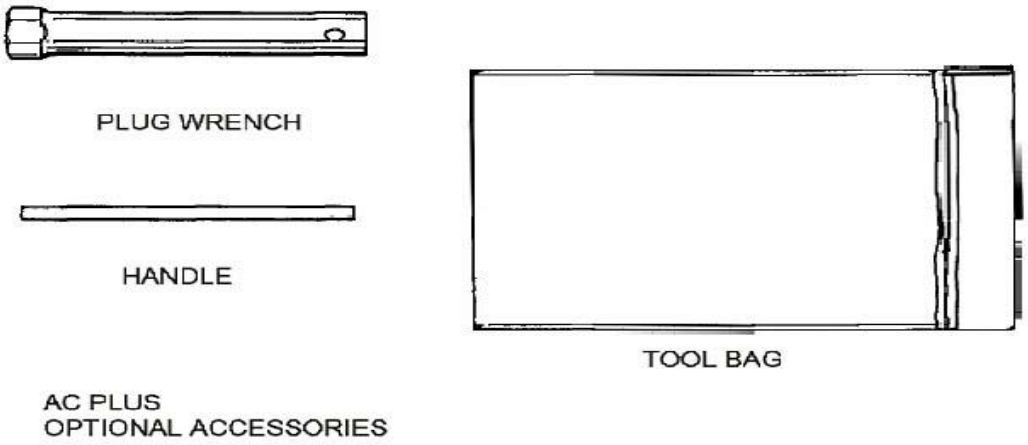
Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this owner's manual.

The maintenance schedule applies to normal operating conditions. If you operate your generator under severe conditions, such as sustained high-load or high-temperature operation, or use it in

unusually wet or dusty conditions, consult your servicing dealer for recommendations applicable to your individual needs and use.

2) Tool Kit

The tools supplied with the generator will help you to perform the owner maintenance procedures listed on the following page. Always keep this tool kit with the generator.



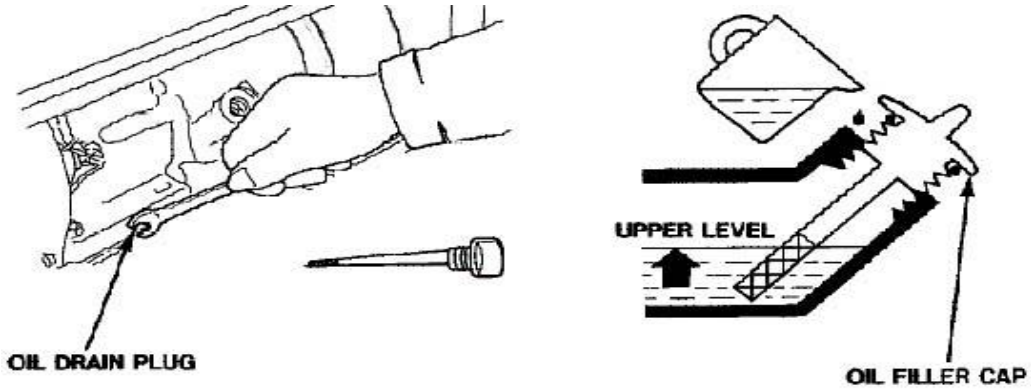
3) Engine Oil Change

Drain the oil while the engine is warm to assure complete and rapid draining.

(1) Remove the drain plug and sealing washer, oil filler cap, and drain the oil.

(2) Reinstall the drain plug and sealing washer. Tighten the plug securely.

(3) Refill with the recommended oil (see page 16) and check the oil level.



⚠ CAUTION

Used motor oil may cause skin cancer if repeatedly left in contact with the skin for prolonged periods. Although this is unlikely unless you handle used oil on a daily basis, it is still advisable to thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water as soon as possible after handling used oil.

Please dispose of used motor oil in a manner that is compatible with the environment. We suggest you take it in a sealed container to your local service station or recycling center for reclamation. Do not throw it in the trash or pour it on the ground.

4) Air Cleaner Service

A dirty air cleaner will restrict air flow to the carburetor. To prevent carburetor malfunction, service the air cleaner regularly. Service more frequently when operating the generator in extremely dusty areas.

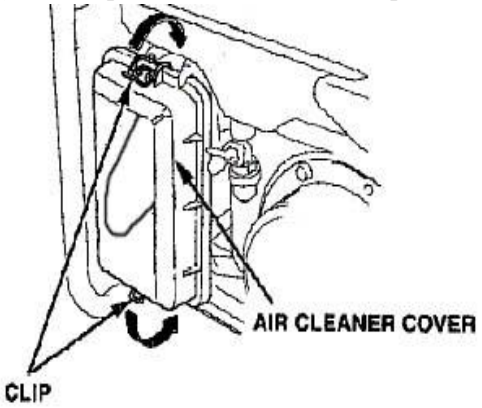
⚠ WARNING

Using gasoline or flammable solvent to clean the filter element can cause a fire or explosion. Use only soapy water or nonflammable solvent.

NOTICE

Never run the generator without the air cleaner. Rapid engine wear will result.

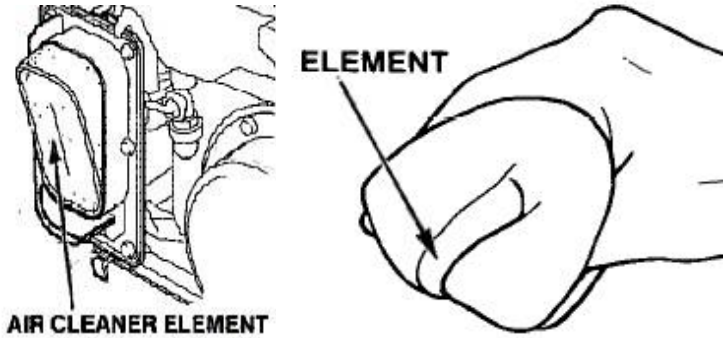
(1) Unsnap the air cleaner cover clips, remove the air cleaner cover, and remove the element.



(2) Wash the element in a solution of household detergent and warm water, then rinse thoroughly; or wash in nonflammable or high flash point solvent. Allow the element to dry thoroughly.

(3) Soak the element in clean engine oil and squeeze out the excess oil. The engine will smoke during initial start-up it too much oil is left in the element.

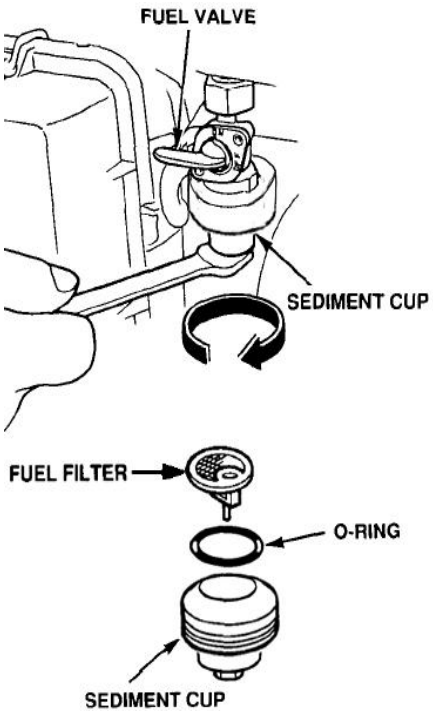
(4) Reinstall the air cleaner element and the cover.



5) Fuel Sediment Cup Cleaning

The sediment cup prevents dirt or water which may be in the fuel tank from entering the carburetor. If the engine has not been run for a long time, the sediment cup should be cleaned.

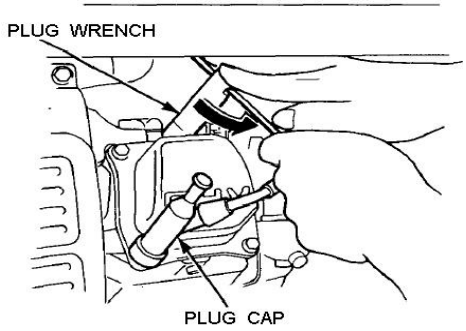
1. Turn the fuel valve to the OFF position. Remove the sediment cup, and o-ring.
2. Clean the sediment cup, and o-ring, in nonflammable or high flash point solvent.
3. Reinstall o-ring, and sediment cup.
4. Turn the fuel valve ON and check for leaks.



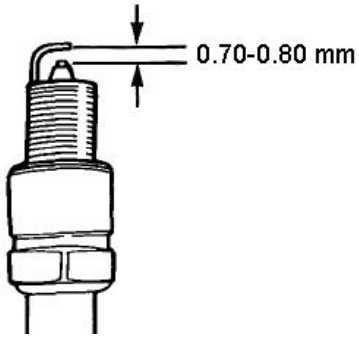
6) Spark Plug Service

Recommended spark plugs: F7RTC or other equivalents

To ensure proper engine operation, the spark plug must be properly gapped and free of deposits.
If the engine has been running, the muffler will be very hot. Be careful not to touch the muffler.
(1) Remove the spark plug cap.
(2) Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
(3) Use the wrench supplied in the tool kit to remove the spark plug.



(4) Visually inspect the spark plug. Discard it if the insulator is cracked or chipped. Clean the spark plug with a wire brush if it is to be reused.
(5) Measure the plug gap with a feeler gauge.
Correct as necessary by carefully bending the side electrode.



The gap should be: 0.70 mm -0.80 mm (0.028-0.031 in).
(6) Check that the spark plug washer is in good condition, and thread the spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
(7) After the spark plug is seated, tighten with a spark plug wrench to compress the washer.
If installing a new spark plug, tighten l/2 turn after the spark plug seats to compress the washer. If reinstalling a used spark plug, tighten l/8 - l/4 turn after the spark plug seats to compress the washer.

NOTICE

The spark plug must be securely tightened. An improperly tightened spark plug can become very hot and could damage the engine.
Never use spark plugs which have an improper heat range. Use only the recommended spark plugs or equivalent.

8. TRANSPORTING/STORAGE

When transporting the generator, turn the engine switch and the fuel valve OFF. Keep the generator level to prevent fuel spillage. Fuel vapor or spilled fuel may ignite.

⚠ WARNING

Contact with a hot engine or exhaust system can cause serious burns or fires. Let the engine cool before transporting or storing the generator.

Take care not to drop or strike the generator when transporting. Do not place heavy objects on the generator.

Before storing the unit for an extended period:

Be sure the storage area is free of excessive humidity and dust.

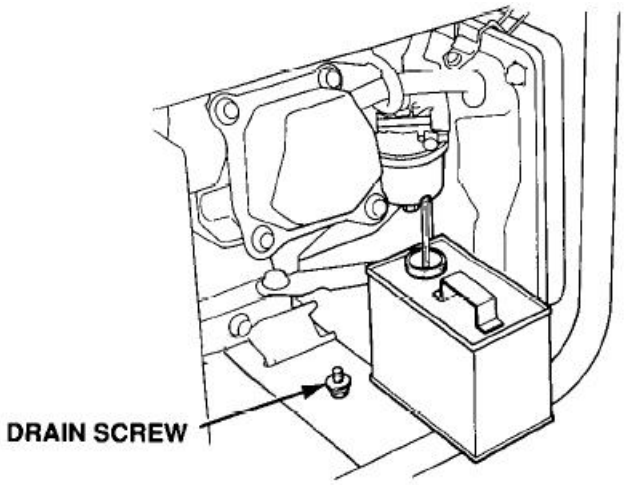
Service according to the table below:

STORAGE TIME	RECOMMENDED SERVICE PROCEDURE TO PREVENT HARD STARTING
Less than 1 month	No preparation required
1 to 2 months	Fill with fresh gasoline and add gasoline conditioner*
2 months to 1 year	Fill with fresh gasoline and add gasoline conditioner* Drain the carburetor float bowl (page 26). Drain the fuel sediment cup (page 22).
1 year or more	Fill with fresh gasoline and add gasoline conditioner* Drain the carburetor float bowl (page 26). Drain the fuel sediment cup (page 22). Remove the spark plug. Put a tablespoon of engine oil into the cylinder. Turn the engine slowly with the pull rope to distribute the oil. Reinstall the spark plug. Change the engine oil (page 21). After removal from storage, drain the stored gasoline into a suitable container, and fill with fresh gasoline before starting.
*Use gasoline conditioners that are formulated to extend storage life. Contact your authorized generator dealer for conditioner recommendations.	

1). Drain the carburetor by loosening the drain screw. Drain the gasoline into a suitable container.

⚠ WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions. Perform this task in a well ventilated area with the engine stopped. Do not smoke or allow flames or sparks in the area during this procedure.



2) Change the engine oil.

3) Remove the spark plug, and pour about a tablespoon of clean engine oil into the cylinder. Crank the engine several revolutions to distribute the oil, then reinstall the spark plug.

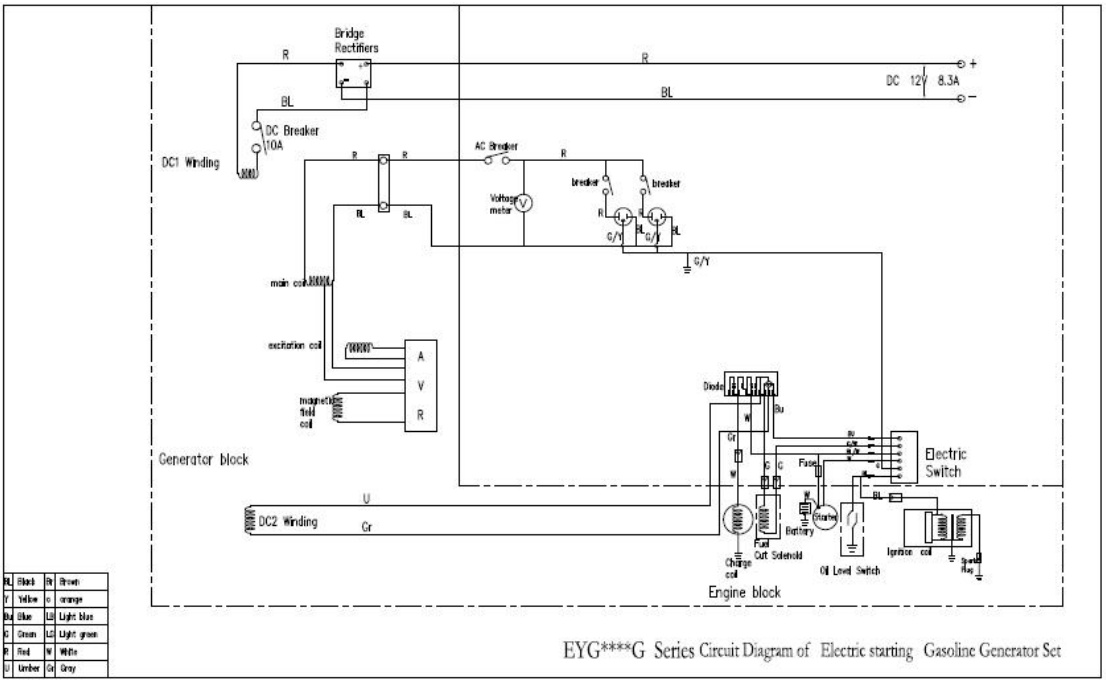
4) Slowly pull the starter grip until resistance is felt. At this point, the piston is coming up on its compression stroke and both the intake and exhaust valves are closed. Storing the engine in this position will help to protect it from internal corrosion.

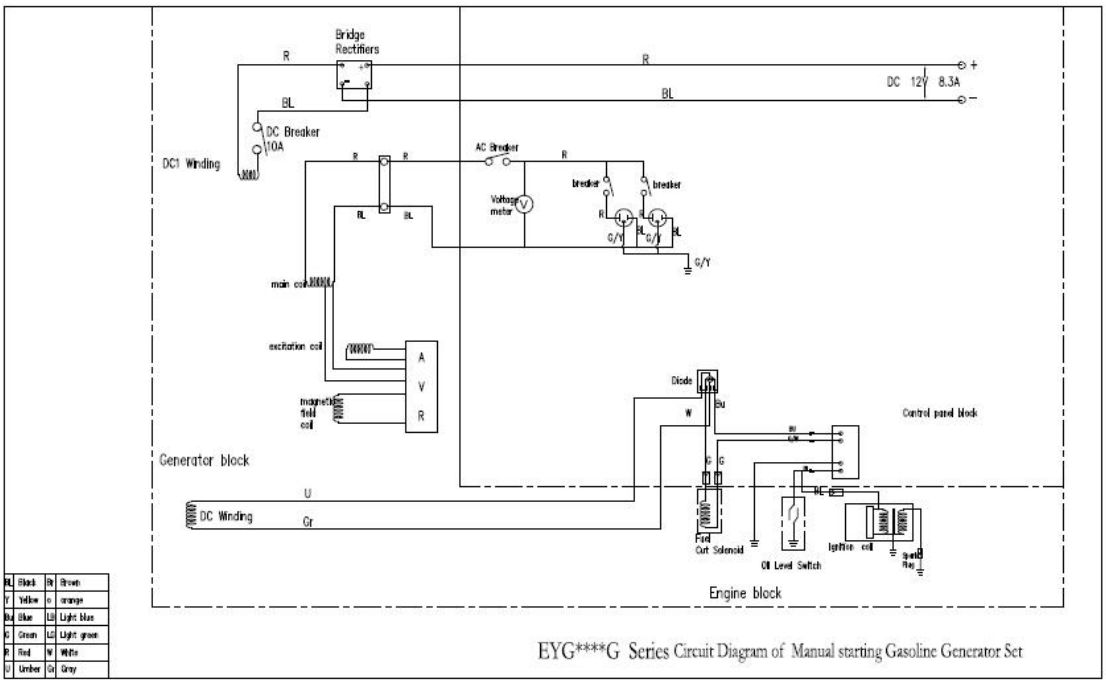
The unit is supplied in packaging to prevent its being damaged in transit. This packaging is raw material and can therefore be reused or can be returned to the raw material system.
The unit and its accessories are made of various types of material, such as metal and plastic. Defective components must be disposed of as special waste. Ask your dealer or your local council.

9. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Power Generator	EYG6500G EYG6500GE	EYG8000G EYG8000GE	EYG9000G EYG9000GE	EYG9500G EYG9500GE
Protection Class	IP23M			
Quality Class	B			
Performance Class	G1			
Continuous Output	5.0kW	6.0kW	7.0kW	8.0kW
Max. Power	5.5kW	6.5kW	7.5kW	8.5kW
Rated Current	21.7A	26A	30.4A	34.7A
Rated Voltage	230 VAC			
Frequency	50 Hz			
Engine Model	LY190F1	LY192F1	LY192F2	LY194F1
Displacement	420CC	439CC	458CC	500CC
Engine Type	4 stroke air cooled			
Lubricating Oil	SAE 15W/40			
Oil cabacity	1.1			
Fuel	normal unleaded gasoline			
Fuel Tank Capacity	25			
Starting System	Recoil/Electrical			
Weight	70/78kg	76/83kg	77/84kg	88/93KG
Dimension	68*51.5*53.5cm			

10. DIAGRAM


Bridge Rectifiers
DC 12V 8.3A
DC Breaker 10A
DC1 Winding
AC Breaker
Voltage meter
breaker
main coil
excitation coil
magnetic field coil
A V R
Generator block
Diode
Fuse
Electric Switch
Battery
Starter
DC2 Winding
Fuel Cut Solenoid
Charge coil
Oil Level Switch
Ignition coil
Engine block
BL Black
R Red
Y Yellow
O orange
Bu Blue
LB Light blue
G Green
LG Light green
W White
Br Brown
Gr Gray
EYG****G Series Circuit Diagram of Electric starting Gasoline Generator Set


Bridge Rectifiers
DC 12V 8.3A
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AC Breaker
Voltage meter
breaker
main coil
excitation coil
magnetic field coil
A V R
Generator block
Diode
Control panel block
DC Winding
Fuel Cut Solenoid
Oil Level Switch
Ignition coil
Engine block
BL Black
R Red
Y Yellow
O orange
Bu Blue
LB Light blue
G Green
LG Light green
W White
Br Brown
Gr Gray
EYG****G Series Circuit Diagram of Manual starting Gasoline Generator Set