

Installation Planning Instructions

Document ID	DMCA00030076-
Date of issue	23 November 2020
Installation	CCG College
Product	Wärtsilä 26
Project ID	SP/04235
Version	a3

© Copyright by Wärtsilä Finland Oy

COPYRIGHT © 2020 by Wärtsilä Finland Oy

All rights reserved. No part of this booklet may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, graphic, photocopying, recording, taping or other information retrieval systems) without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

THIS PUBLICATION IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE AN ACCURATE AND AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO THE SUBJECT-MATTER COVERED AS WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF PRINTING. HOWEVER, THE PUBLICATION DEALS WITH COMPLICATED TECHNICAL MATTERS SUITED ONLY FOR SPECIALISTS IN THE AREA, AND THE DESIGN OF THE SUBJECT-PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO REGULAR IMPROVEMENTS, MODIFICATIONS AND CHANGES. CONSEQUENTLY, THE PUBLISHER AND COPYRIGHT OWNER OF THIS PUBLICATION CAN NOT ACCEPT ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY FOR ANY EVENTUAL ERRORS OR OMISSIONS IN THIS BOOKLET OR FOR DISCREPANCIES ARISING FROM THE FEATURES OF ANY ACTUAL ITEM IN THE RESPECTIVE PRODUCT BEING DIFFERENT FROM THOSE SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION. THE PUBLISHER AND COPYRIGHT OWNER SHALL UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES BE HELD LIABLE FOR ANY FINANCIAL CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR OTHER LOSS, OR ANY OTHER DAMAGE OR INJURY, SUFFERED BY ANY PARTY MAKING USE OF THIS PUBLICATION OR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.

Preface

Wärtsilä as supplier and the yard as contractor need to communicate installation specific information to build an installation that is both reliable and economical in use. During the years this information has evolved into what we today are calling the Installation Planning Instruction (IPI).

Instructions included in this file are installation specific and based on the best of our experience and knowledge. The instructions shall be used as a recommendation with general guidelines. However, project specific deviations can be accepted based on special consideration. Alternative solutions and design should be separately agreed with Wärtsilä.

The level of content maintained in the IPI is based on the assumption that the receiving contractor maintains the workmanship required to design and build high quality ship installations.

The IPI is a living document that is updated according to the proceeding project and as far as technically possible reflect the actual situation. Each updated issue of the IPI is identified by its own unique version number (e.g. "project xx" - a1) which should be referred to in any correspondence or discussion related to the specific projects.

Issuing the first or any new version of IPI is proceeded by our internal quality assurance and approval by the Project Manager. To ensure further development in our common interest we appreciate your comments forwarded to us via the Project Manager.

Wärtsilä, Marine Business

Version History

Version	Date	History
a3	2020-11-23	
a2	2020-06-04	
a1	2019-11-11	

List of Changes

List of updated text in this version

See section		Page
1.5	Information in section "Wärtsilä scope of supply for project CCG College" has been updated.	1-4
6.4.5	Information in section "Dyno cooler (4E08b)" has been added.	6-8
6.4.6	Information in section "1-Circuit radiator(4E08a)" has been updated.	6-8
6.4.7	Information in section "Dyno pump (4P15)" has been updated.	6-8
6.4.8	Information in section "Radiator Circulation Pump (4P15)" has been updated.	6-8
8.4.1	Information in section "Exhaust gas bellows (5H01)" has been updated.	8-6
8.4.3	Information in section "Exhaust gas pipe bellows (5H03)" has been added.	8-6
8.4.4	Information in section "Exhaust gas pipe support" has been added.	8-6
10.8.5	Information in section "Communication box (8N39)" has been added.	10-16

List of updated documents in this version

Document number	Updates	Page
DMTA00019918 - Installation of Wärtsilä 26 generating sets	new	2-17
DAAF472577 - Connection flywheel / flexible coupling	new	2-22
DBAD671345 g Factory acceptance test	revised from f to g	2-39
DBAF092245 a Recommended fuel oil system	revised from - to a	3-9
DBAF154697 a Main equipment list	revised from - to a	3-10
DBAF115744 a Oily water system	revised from - to a	3-15
DBAF115705 a Recommended lubricating oil system	revised from - to a	4-12
DBAF154729 a Main equipment list	revised from - to a	4-13
DBAF326690 a Condensate trap	revised from - to a	4-15
DBAF115729 a Recommended starting air system	revised from - to a	5-5
DBAF154513 a Main equipment list	revised from - to a	5-6
DMCA00070534 - 3F02 - Air filter (starting air inlet), dimensional drawing	new	5-9
DBAF154283 a 3N02 - Starting air compressor , (manual)	revised from - to a	5-11
DMCA00024057 - 1-Circuit radiator (4E08a), manual	new	6-12
DBAF115731 a Recommended cooling water system	revised from - to a	6-40
DBAF155109 a Main equipment list	revised from - to a	6-41
DBAF115735 a Recommended charge air and exhaust gas system	revised from - to a	8-9
DBAF155033 a Main equipment list	revised from - to a	8-10

DAAF054137 - 5H03 - Exhaust gas pipe bellows, dimensional drawing	new	8-19
DMCA00070577 - Dyno transformer	new	10-31
DMCA00026530 a 9N03 - Motor Starter for Pre-lube oil pump	revised from - to a	10-39
DMCA00004817 b Engine modbus list RTU	revised from a to b	10-74
DMCA00070680 - Ethernet connection box	new	10-115
DBAF115752 - Recommended water distribution system	removed	-
tobeadded Connection flywheel / flexible coupling	removed	-
DAAB726284 - 3F02 - Air filter (starting air inlet), dimensional drawing	removed	-
DBAF105332 - Engine room arrangement	removed	-
DMCA00030004 - Installation of Wärtsilä 26 generating sets	removed	-
DBAF154802 - Water distribution system - Main equipment list	removed	-

This page intentionally left blank

Table of contents

1. Project Information	1-1
1.1 Project administration	1-1
1.2 Project technical data	1-1
1.2.1 Ambient conditions	1-1
1.2.2 Fuel oil specification	1-1
1.2.3 Classification	1-2
1.2.4 Electric power supply	1-2
1.2.5 Painting	1-2
1.2.6 Factory acceptance test	1-2
1.3 Documents in this project	1-2
1.3.1 Comments to this document	1-2
1.3.2 Shipyard drawings	1-2
1.4 Arrival inspection	1-3
1.4.1 Responsibilities	1-3
1.4.2 Inspection	1-3
1.4.3 Instructions to be followed in case of loss or damages	1-3
1.5 Wärtsilä scope of supply for project CCG College	1-4
1.6 List of Documents	1-5
2. Generating Set	2-1
2.1 About the generating set	2-1
2.1.1 Definitions	2-1
2.1.2 Recommendations for operation	2-1
2.1.2.1 Starting and stopping	2-1
2.1.2.2 Recommendations for idling and low load operation	2-1
2.1.3 Maximum loading rate	2-2
2.1.4 Maximum load steps	2-3
2.2 Technical information	2-3
2.2.1 Technical specification	2-3
2.2.2 Technical data	2-3
2.3 Recommendations for generator	2-6
2.4 Design of the engine room	2-6
2.4.1 Engine room arrangement	2-6
2.4.1.1 Maintenance space	2-7
2.4.2 Vibrations	2-8
2.4.2.1 External forces and couple	2-8
2.4.2.2 Torque variations	2-8
2.4.3 Noise levels	2-8
2.5 Installation of the generating set	2-10
2.5.1 Lifting the generating set	2-10
2.5.2 Installation procedure	2-11
2.6 Commissioning responsibility matrix	2-11
2.7 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply	2-13
2.7.1 Flexible pipe connections (6H01)	2-13
2.7.2 Spare set of flexible pipe connections (6H01)	2-14
2.7.3 Power transmission	2-14
2.7.4 Packing and transportation	2-14
2.7.5 Technical documentation	2-14
2.8 List of Documents	2-14
3. Fuel Oil System	3-1
3.1 System overview	3-1
3.1.1 Engine internal system	3-1

3.2 System design data	3-1
3.2.1 Fuel oil quality	3-1
3.2.2 Calculation formulas	3-3
3.3 Recommended functions	3-3
3.3.1 MDF separator unit (1N05)	3-4
3.3.1.1 General remarks	3-4
3.3.1.2 Settling of marine diesel fuel	3-4
3.3.1.3 Separator system	3-4
3.3.1.4 Separator feed pump (1P02)	3-4
3.3.1.5 Separator heater (1E01)	3-4
3.3.1.6 Separator (1S01)	3-5
3.3.2 Sludge tank (1T05)	3-5
3.3.3 MDF day tank (1T06)	3-5
3.3.4 MDF Suction strainer (1F07)	3-5
3.3.5 MDF Flow meter (1I03)	3-5
3.3.6 Automatic filter (1F04)	3-5
3.3.7 MDF cooler (1E04)	3-6
3.3.8 Collection leak fuel	3-6
3.3.8.1 Leak fuel tank, clean fuel (1T04)	3-6
3.3.8.2 Leak fuel tank, dirty fuel (1T07)	3-6
3.4 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply	3-6
3.4.1 Fuel cooler (MDF) (1E04)	3-6
3.4.2 Suction strainer (MDF) (1F07)	3-7
3.5 List of Documents	3-7
4. Lubricating Oil and Crankcase Ventilation Systems	4-1
4.1 System overview	4-1
4.1.1 Engine internal system	4-1
4.2 System design data	4-1
4.2.1 Lubricating oil quality	4-1
4.2.1.1 Validated lubricating oils for the engine	4-1
4.2.1.2 Approved lubricating oil for engine turning device	4-7
4.2.1.3 Approved lubricating oils for governor	4-8
4.3 Recommended functions	4-8
4.3.1 Lubricating oil system	4-8
4.3.1.1 Separator unit (2N01)	4-8
4.3.1.2 Renovating oil tank (2T04)	4-9
4.3.1.3 Renovated oil tank (2T05)	4-9
4.3.1.4 New oil tank (2T03)	4-9
4.3.1.5 Stand-by (2P04)	4-9
4.3.1.6 Sludge/waste oil tank (2T06)	4-9
4.3.2 Crankcase ventilation system	4-9
4.4 List of Documents	4-10
5. Compressed Air System	5-1
5.1 System overview	5-1
5.1.1 Engine internal system	5-1
5.2 System design data	5-1
5.2.1 Starting air consumption	5-1
5.3 Recommended functions	5-1
5.3.1 Starting air vessel (3T01)	5-1
5.3.2 Starting air compressor unit (3N02)	5-2
5.3.2.1 Separator (3S01)	5-2
5.4 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply	5-2
5.4.1 Air filter (starting air inlet) (3F02)	5-2
5.4.2 Starting air receiver (3T01)	5-3
5.4.3 Starting air compressor unit (3N02)	5-3
5.5 List of Documents	5-3

6. Cooling Water System	6-1
6.1 System overview	6-1
6.1.1 Engine internal system	6-1
6.2 System design data	6-1
6.2.1 Raw water quality	6-1
6.2.2 Cooling water treatment	6-2
6.2.2.1 Glycol	6-4
6.3 Recommended functions	6-4
6.3.1 Central cooler (4E08)	6-4
6.3.2 Preheating unit (4N01)	6-4
6.3.2.1 Heater, preheating unit (4E05)	6-4
6.3.2.2 Circulating pump, preheating unit (4P04)	6-5
6.3.3 Expansion tank (4T05)	6-5
6.3.4 Drain tank (4T04)	6-6
6.3.5 Air venting and air separator (4S01)	6-6
6.3.6 Orifices	6-6
6.4 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply	6-7
6.4.1 Preheating unit (4N01)	6-7
6.4.2 HT valve(4V01)	6-7
6.4.3 LT valve(4V03)	6-7
6.4.4 Temperature control valve (LT) (4V03)	6-7
6.4.5 Dyno cooler (4E08b)	6-8
6.4.6 1-Circuit radiator(4E08a)	6-8
6.4.7 Dyno pump (4P15)	6-8
6.4.8 Radiator Circulation Pump (4P15)	6-8
6.5 List of Documents	6-9
7. Combustion Air System	7-1
7.1 System overview	7-1
7.2 System design data	7-1
7.2.1 Combustion air quality	7-1
7.3 Recommended functions	7-1
7.3.1 Engine room ventilation	7-1
7.3.2 Combustion air for engines	7-2
7.3.3 Condensation of charge air coolers	7-4
8. Exhaust Gas System	8-1
8.1 System overview	8-1
8.1.1 Engine internal system	8-1
8.2 Recommendations and design data	8-1
8.2.1 Exhaust gas piping	8-1
8.2.2 Sampling port for gaseous emissions	8-2
8.2.3 Supporting	8-2
8.2.4 Back pressure	8-2
8.2.5 Exhaust gas bellows (5H01)	8-3
8.2.6 Selective Catalytic Reduction (11N03)	8-3
8.2.7 Exhaust gas silencer (5R02)	8-3
8.2.8 Exhaust gas boiler	8-3
8.3 Installation instructions	8-3
8.3.1 Exhaust gas bellow (5H01)	8-3
8.4 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply	8-6
8.4.1 Exhaust gas bellows (5H01)	8-6
8.4.2 Exhaust gas silencer with spark arrestor (CSS) (5R02)	8-6
8.4.3 Exhaust gas pipe bellows (5H03)	8-6
8.4.4 Exhaust gas pipe support	8-6
8.5 List of Documents	8-6

9. Piping Arrangements	9-1
9.1 Pipe dimensions	9-1
9.2 Trace heating	9-2
9.3 Pressure class	9-2
9.4 Pipe class	9-3
9.5 Insulation	9-4
9.6 Local gauges	9-4
9.7 Cleaning procedures	9-4
9.7.1 Cleanliness during pipe installation	9-4
9.7.2 Fuel oil pipes	9-5
9.7.3 Lubricating oil pipes	9-5
9.7.4 Pickling	9-5
9.8 Flexible pipe connections	9-5
9.9 Installing flexible pipe connections	9-7
9.9.1 General	9-7
9.9.2 Pipe supporting	9-7
9.9.2.1 Fixed supports	9-7
9.9.2.2 Sliding supports	9-7
9.9.3 Fuel pipes	9-7
9.9.4 Omega pipes	9-8
9.9.5 Pipe support nearby the diesel engine	9-8
9.10 Cleaning and flushing instructions	9-10
9.10.1 Fuel oil pipes	9-10
9.10.2 Lubricating oil pipes	9-11
9.10.2.1 Piping and equipment built on the engine	9-11
9.10.2.2 External lubricating oil system	9-11
9.10.2.3 Type of flushing oil	9-12
10. Automation System	10-1
10.1 System overview	10-1
10.1.1 Internal el & automation system	10-1
10.1.1.1 Local controls & indications	10-2
10.2 Control signals	10-3
10.2.1 Output signals	10-4
10.2.1.1 IS 872 Engine ready for start	10-4
10.2.1.2 IB 726 Remote control indication	10-4
10.2.1.3 IS 181 Speed switch 1 (Engine running)	10-4
10.2.1.4 IS 184 Speed switch 4	10-4
10.2.1.5 IS 875 Start failure indication	10-4
10.2.1.6 OS 7315 Loadreduction request	10-4
10.2.1.7 IS 7323 Shutdown prewarning	10-4
10.2.1.8 IS 7602 Stop / shutdown status 1	10-4
10.2.1.9 OS 7602 Generator breaker open command	10-5
10.2.1.10 NS 881 Engine control system minor alarm	10-5
10.2.1.11 NS 886 Engine control system major failure	10-5
10.2.1.12 IB 7324 Engine shutdown status	10-5
10.2.1.13 NS 885 Common engine alarm	10-5
10.2.1.14 IS 7331 Tripped to speed droop control	10-5
10.2.1.15 OS 441 Pre-lubrication pump control / Pre-heater control	10-5
10.2.1.16 CV 223 Pre-lubrication pump control / Pre-heater control	10-6
10.2.1.17 SI 196 Engine speed	10-6
10.2.1.18 SI 518 TC A speed	10-6
10.2.2 Input signals	10-6
10.2.2.1 OS 7302 Remote start	10-6
10.2.2.2 OS 7304 Remote stop	10-6
10.2.2.3 OS 7312 External start blocking 1	10-6
10.2.2.4 OS 7313 External start blocking 2	10-6
10.2.2.5 OS 163 Speed/load increase	10-6

10.2.2.6 OS 164 Speed/load decrease	10-6
10.2.2.7 OS 7309 External shutdown 1	10-7
10.2.2.8 OS 7310 External shutdown 2	10-7
10.2.2.9 OS 7311 External shutdown 3	10-7
10.2.2.10 OS 7305 External shutdown 4 (Emergency stop)	10-7
10.2.2.11 OS 7308 Remote shutdown reset	10-7
10.2.2.12 GS 798 Generator breaker status	10-7
10.2.2.13 OS 7329 Isochronous loadsharing enable	10-7
10.2.2.14 OS 7327 Emergency loading rate	10-7
10.2.2.15 OS 7321 Engine unload	10-8
10.2.2.16 IT 796 Asymmetric loadsharing bias	10-8
10.2.2.17 OS 160 Analogue synchroniser enable	10-8
10.2.2.18 OT 160 Analogue synchronizer	10-8
10.2.2.19 OS 7326 Fixed speed select	10-8
10.2.2.20 GS 771 Busbar breaker status, before	10-8
10.2.2.21 GS 772 Busbar breaker status, after	10-8
10.2.2.22 OS 7320 Blackout start mode	10-8
10.2.2.23 UT 793 Generator load	10-9
10.3 Bus communication	10-9
10.4 Functional description of start/stop	10-9
10.4.1 Start function	10-9
10.4.2 Stop and shutdown function	10-9
10.5 Speed control functions & loadsharing	10-9
10.5.1 General	10-9
10.5.1.1 Introduction	10-9
10.5.1.2 Dynamics	10-10
10.5.1.3 Limiters	10-10
10.5.1.4 Control modes	10-10
10.5.2 CB open control mode	10-10
10.5.2.1 Engine start	10-10
10.5.2.2 Synchronising of a genset circuit breaker	10-11
10.5.3 Speed droop control and load sharing mode	10-11
10.5.3.1 Description	10-11
10.5.4 Isochronous control and load sharing mode	10-12
10.5.4.1 Description	10-12
10.5.5 True kW control mode	10-14
10.5.5.1 Description	10-14
10.6 Power unit	10-14
10.7 Precautions	10-14
10.8 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply	10-15
10.8.1 Starter for engine pre lubricating oil pump (9N03)	10-15
10.8.2 Starter for radiator fan (9N03)	10-15
10.8.3 Starter for radiator loop pump (9N03)	10-15
10.8.4 Starter for engine turning gear (9N15)	10-15
10.8.5 Communication box (8N39)	10-16
10.8.6 Transformer for dyno	10-16
10.8.7 Dyno Control System	10-16
10.8.8 Dyno loop pump frequency drive	10-16
10.8.9 Power Unit	10-16
10.9 List of Documents	10-16
11. ANNEX	11-1
11.1 Unit conversion tables	11-1
11.1.1 Prefix	11-2
11.2 Abbreviations	11-2
11.3 Collection of drawing symbols used in drawings	11-6

List of Tables

1-1	ISO-F-DMB	1-1
2-1	Generator recommendation documents	2-6
2-2	External forces and couples	2-8
2-3	Torque variation at 100% load	2-8
2-4	Wärtsilä 8L26	2-13
3-1	MDF specifications	3-1
4-1	Fuel standards and lubricating oil requirements.	4-2
4-2	Validated lubricating oils for fuel oil categories A and B.	4-2
4-3	Validated lubricating oils for fuel category C.	4-3
4-4	Validated lubricating oils for fuel category A, B, C and D.	4-6
4-5	Validated lubricating oils for fuel category D.	4-7
4-6	Approved lubricating oils for engine turning device.	4-8
6-1	Raw water specification	6-1
6-2	Validated cooling water additives	6-2
6-3	Dosage instructions	6-2
6-4	Minimum diameter of balance pipe	6-6
9-1	Recommended maximum velocities on pump delivery side for guidance	9-2
9-2	Classes of piping systems as per DNV rules	9-3
9-3	Pipe cleaning	9-4
11-1	Length conversion factors	11-1
11-2	Mass conversion factors	11-1
11-3	Pressure conversion factors	11-1
11-4	Volume conversion factors	11-1
11-5	Power conversion factors	11-1
11-6	Moment of inertia and torque conversion factors	11-1
11-7	Fuel consumption conversion factors	11-1
11-8	Flow conversion factors	11-1
11-9	Temperature conversion factors	11-2
11-10	Density conversion factors	11-2
11-11	The most common prefix multipliers	11-2
11-12	List of symbols (DAAE000806c)	11-6

List of Figures

2-1	In-line engine definitions	2-1
2-2	Maximum recommended load increase rates for engines operating at nominal speed	2-2
2-3	Coordinate system	2-8
2-4	Typical structure borne noise levels	2-9
2-5	Typical surface radiated noise levels	2-9
2-6	Typical exhaust noise levels	2-9
2-7	Typical inlet air noise levels	2-10
2-8	Lifting the generating set	2-10
4-1	Recommended condensate trap design (DAAF369903)	4-10
7-1	Engine room ventilation, air duct connected to the turbocharger.	7-1
7-2	Condensation in charge air coolers	7-4
8-1	Exhaust gas back pressure measurement	8-3
8-2	Overview of exhaust gas pipe installation.	8-4
8-3	Installation tolerances for exhaust gas bellows	8-5
9-1	Flexible hoses	9-6
9-2	Typical supports after bellows.	9-9
9-3	The supports after flexible bellows.	9-9
9-4	Flushing of lubricating oil pipes	9-11
10-1	System overall architecture	10-1
10-2	Local controls and indications	10-3
10-3	Busbar configuration example with busbar breaker status signals.	10-13

List of Documents

DBAA042536 f	Damage report form	1-6
DBAB317120 b	Maintenance during storage	1-7
DAAF472404 a	Pipe connection drawing	2-16
DMTA00019918 -	Installation of Wärtsilä 26 generating sets	2-17
DAAF472577 -	Connection flywheel / flexible coupling	2-22
DBAE170142 b	Global factory acceptance test guideline	2-23
DBAD671345 g	Factory acceptance test	2-39
DBAA748321 a	Flexible pipe connection [DN32/PN25]	2-48
DBAA841528 -	Flexible pipe connection [DN32/PN40]	2-49
W165-0095-6b -	Flexible pipe connection [OD22]	2-50
DAAB761727 c	Flexible pipe connection [DN125/PN16]	2-51
DAAB761717 c	Flexible pipe connection [DN80/PN16]	2-52
W165-0093-9a-HD		
-	Flexible pipe connection [DN40/PN40]	2-53
DAAB761661 b	Flexible pipe connection [DN80/PN16]	2-54
W165-0095-23d -	Flexible pipe connection [OD12]	2-55
W165-0095-25b -	Flexible pipe connection [OD10]	2-56
W165-0095-22a -	Flexible pipe connection [OD8]	2-57
DAAB761664 b	Flexible pipe connection [DN100/PN16]	2-58
W165-0093-5c -	Flexible pipe connection [DN80/PN16]	2-59
DSCA00116475 -	Dynamic Forces	2-60
DSCA00099164 -	Dyno Layout	2-61
DAAF463394 -	Internal fuel oil system	3-8
DBAF092245 a	Recommended fuel oil system	3-9
DBAF154697 a	Main equipment list	3-10
DAAE015263 B	Recommended fuel transfer and separating system	3-14
DBAF115744 a	Oily water system	3-15
DMCA00029251 -	1E04 - Fuel oil cooler	3-16
Z102346 -	1F07 - Suction strainer (MDF)	3-17
DAAF463398 -	Internal lubricating oil system	4-11
DBAF115705 a	Recommended lubricating oil system	4-12
DBAF154729 a	Main equipment list	4-13
DBAF326690 a	Condensate trap	4-15
DAAF463396 -	Internal starting air system	5-4
DBAF115729 a	Recommended starting air system	5-5
DBAF154513 a	Main equipment list	5-6
DMCA00070534 -	3F02 - Air filter (starting air inlet), dimensional drawing	5-9
DMCA00024067 -	3T01 - Starting air receiver	5-10
DBAF154283 a	3N02 - Starting air compressor , (manual)	5-11
DAAF463397 -	Internal cooling water system	6-10
DMCA00024057 -	1-Circuit radiator (4E08a), dimensional drawing	6-11
DMCA00024057 -	1-Circuit radiator (4E08a), manual	6-12
DMCA00029255 -	Dyno cooler (4E08b) Dimensional Drawing	6-24
DMCA00029255 -	Dyno cooler Technical Specification	6-25
DMCA00029257 -	Dyno pump Technical Specification	6-26
DMCA00029259 -	Engine Cooler Dimensional Drawing	6-32
DMCA00029259 -	Engine Cooler Technical Specification	6-33
DMCA00029260 -	Radiator Circulation Pump	6-34
DBAF115731 a	Recommended cooling water system	6-40
DBAF155109 a	Main equipment list	6-41
DMCA00029261 -	HT< valve Dimensional Drawing	6-57
DMCA00029258 -	Water preheating unit	6-58
V60D0343 -	Recommended cooling water circuit deaerator	6-67
04GGS_1	4V03 - Temperature control valve (LT), dimensional drawing	6-68
Technical data_		
04GGS_100V_ma	4V03 - Temperature control valve (LT), additional drawing	6-69
DAAF463395 -	Internal charge air and exhaust gas system	8-8

DBAF115735 a	Recommended charge air and exhaust gas system	8-9
DBAF155033 a	Main equipment list	8-10
DMTA00001210 a	Installation of exhaust gas temperature sensor in the exhaust gas pipe system	8-12
DBAF324631 -	5R02 - Exhaust gas silencer with spark arrestor (CSS), dimensional drawing	8-16
DAAE095060 b	5Z03 - Turbocharger cleaning device, dimensional drawing	8-17
DAAB761886 c	5H01 - Exhaust gas bellows, dimensional drawing	8-18
DAAF054137 -	5H03 - Exhaust gas pipe bellows, dimensional drawing	8-19
DMCA00026873 -	Block- / Interconnection diagram	10-18
DMCA00070577 -	Dyno transformer	10-31
DMCA00026526 -	9N36 - Power Unit	10-32
DMCA00026530 a	9N03 - Motor Starter for Pre-lube oil pump	10-39
DMCA00026709 -	Motor starter for radiator fan	10-46
DMCA00026700 -	Motor starter for radiator loop pump	10-54
DMCA00026553 -	Motor starter for turning gear	10-61
DMCA00004813 a	Engine modbus list TCP/IP	10-67
DMCA00004817 b	Engine modbus list RTU	10-74
DMCA00029237 -	Dyno Wiring Diagram	10-79
DMCA00070680 -	Ethernet connection box	10-115

This page intentionally left blank

1. Project Information

1.1 Project administration

Wärtsilä internal order number: SP/04235

Wärtsilä project name: CCG College

Wärtsilä project organisation:

Project manager: Kalle Kolhi

Mobile: +358 40 7068676

E-mail: kalle.kolhi@wartsila.com

Project engineer: Tommy Back

Mobile: +358 50 3767342

E-mail: tommy.back@wartsila.com

Mechanical design engineer: Claudio Gazzin

Electrical design engineer: Tom Källskog

1.2 Project technical data

1.2.1 Ambient conditions

The equipment is designed for the following conditions:

Maximum ambient air temperature 45 °C

Maximum LT cooling water temperature before engine 38 °C

Maximum sea water temperature 32 °C

Relative humidity 60 %

1.2.2 Fuel oil specification

This installation is designed for MDF operation according to ('ISO8217:2010')(E) with the viscosity of 11.0 cSt at 40°C.

Table 1-1 ISO-F-DMB

Property	Limit	Unit
Density at 15°C, max.	900	kg/m ³
Viscosity at 40°C, max.	11	cSt
Flash point, min	60	°C
Pour point (upper)		
- winter quality, max	0	°C
- summer quality, max	6	°C
Sulphur, max.	2	% mass

Property	Limit	Unit
Carbon residue, max.	0.3	% mass
Ash, max.	0.01	% mass
Total sediment existent, max.	0.1	% mass
Water, max.	0.3	% mass
Acid number, max.	0.5	mg KOH/g

More detailed fuel oil requirements are specified in chapter "*Fuel Oil System*".

1.2.3 Classification

The equipment meets the requirements of DNV GL for unrestricted service at the date of order.

1.2.4 Electric power supply

If not specially mentioned, all electrical equipment delivered with the engine is designed to operate with:

Main voltage (V) 3x600

Frequency (Hz) 60

Control voltage (VDC) 24

1.2.5 Painting

The generating set(s) will be painted with factory standard colour RAL 5019 Capri Blue.

1.2.6 Factory acceptance test

A description of the procedure during factory acceptance test is enclosed in document "*Factory acceptance test*".

1.3 Documents in this project

1.3.1 Comments to this document

Any comments to the material enclosed in this IPI-file have to be sent within one (1) month after receipt, if not stated differently in contract.

1.3.2 Shipyard drawings

The following drawings are subject to review and should be forwarded as soon as available in 2 copies, one of which will be returned with comments:

- Fuel oil piping diagram, including fuel treatment system and piping
- Lubricating oil piping diagram, including separating system
- Cooling water piping diagram, fresh and sea-water
- Starting air piping diagram
- Charge air and exhaust gas piping diagram showing the entire length of the pipes and details of the pipe supports

- Auxiliary engine foundation
- Crankcase vent piping diagram
- Electric power generation system single line diagram (when main switchboard is not Wärtsilä scope of supply)

1.4 Arrival inspection

The purpose of this section is to give instructions and requirements for arrival inspection and for reporting the events of any abnormalities like losses and damages. The Wärtsilä Customer / Buyer or their representative (=receiver) at the shipyard shall inspect the goods/products/material shipped to the shipyard. An early detection of possible abnormalities like damages helps preventing delays to the overall project schedule.

1.4.1 Responsibilities

The receiver at the shipyard is responsible for the inspection of the shipment to ascertain that all items are in good condition and that the shipment is complete without missing items.

The receiver is also responsible for immediate reporting of damages, as described later on, to Wärtsilä Project Manager and informing the transport company and the corresponding insurance company if the transport is not arranged by Wärtsilä.

1.4.2 Inspection

The inspection must be carried out at the earliest opportunity to ensure that damages or material shortages can be specified to avoid delays during installation or commissioning phase of the project.

Before opening the packing cases, special attention shall be taken to ensure that the storage location must be such that it gives protection against rain, dust, direct sunlight, theft, vandalism, etc. The damages or losses due to these reasons are not covered by Wärtsilä.

Material received shall be inspected for:

- transport damages
- water accumulation, moisture
- equivalence with specified types as stated in the packing lists
- quantity (comparison with the packing lists, ordered quantity and the actual contents delivered)

NOTE



When the packing case is opened, take care of adequate and tight closing, because most of packages are protected by shelf acting volatile corrosion inhibitor VCI.

If the goods are stored over three months before usage, condition checking and required actions must be performed according to the product specific instructions (especially engine, turbocharger).

1.4.3 Instructions to be followed in case of loss or damages

In the event of loss or damage the receiver must give immediate notice to their own insurance company if the transport is not arranged by Wärtsilä.

The receiver is requested to fill out the attached Wärtsilä Damage Report form accurately and sends it with enclosures to Wärtsilä Project Manager as soon as the damages or defects are found. Photographs taken of the damages will help in handling claims with the sub suppliers and / or the insurance company.

If the loss or damage is apparent at the time of receiving the delivery, Wärtsilä representative, ship owners, other carriers, forwarding agents, customs and port authorities must be requested to attend a joint survey, asked to certify the loss or damage and held liable in the form of written notice of loss by the receiver.

If the loss or damage was not apparent at the time of receiving the delivery, the receiver fills the Damage Report form within stipulated time.

Sea transport	at the latest 3 days after receipt
Road transport	at the latest 7 days after receipt
Air transport	at the latest 14 days after receipt
Rail transport	at the latest 7 days after receipt

NOTE



The claims made after the time limits mentioned above are not taken into account; all corrections made will be invoiced to the Buyer.

1.5 Wärtsilä scope of supply for project CCG College

Below is the scope of supply listed for this installation. More details about the scope are found in each system chapter.

Description	Qty/Set	
W26B - Wärtsilä 8L26	1	
1E04 - Cooler (MDF)	1	
3F02 - Air filter (starting air inlet)	1	FIG34
3T01 - Starting air receiver	1	500 L / DN38
3N02 - Starting air compressor unit	1	
4N01 - Preheating unit	1	
4V01 - Thermostatic Valve	1	
4V03 - Thermostatic Valve	1	
Temperature control valve (LT)	1	04GGSDBS32EABCA-AA
4E08a - 1-Circuit radiator	1	FBLGC-1000-12-5E8-96DN80S6
4E08b - Dyno Cooler	1	TL10-BFG
4P15 - Water break loop pump	1	
4P15 - Radiator loop pump	1	
5Z03 - Turbocharger cleaning device	1	Dosing unit
5H01 - Exhaust gas bellows	1	Double
5R02 - Exhaust gas silencer with spark arrestor (CSS)	1	MS-CPWAEXG-WSA NS550/ 35 DB(A)
9I05 - Transformer	1	
9N01 - Starter for Radiator fan	5	
9N03 - Starter for engine pre lubricating oil pump	1	

Description	Qty/Set	
9N15 - Starter for engine turning gear	1	
9N05 - Starter for water break loop pump	1	
9N27 - Starter for radiator loop pump	1	
9N36 - Power Unit	1	
6H01 - Flexible pipe connections spare set	1	
6N01 - Common base frame	1	
6H01 - Flexible pipe connections	1	
7C01 - Flexible coupling (flywheel)	1	
7B01 - Flexible coupling fitting materials	1	
0Y01 - Lifting tool set	1	
0Z12 - VCI-coating	1	
0Z11 - Tarpaulin	1	
0J10 - Engine manuals	1	
0J21 - Inventory of Hazardous Materials (IHM)	1	
0J26 - Online Services	1	
Tools set	1	
Spares set	1	
Dyno Omega 3000 S2	1	

1.6 List of Documents

DBAA042536 f	Damage report form	1-6
DBAB317120 b	Maintenance during storage	1-7



Arrival Inspection Damage Report

Wärtsilä

Marine Solutions

Form Doc ID: DBAA042536

General information

Name of installation: (Yard + NB no.)	Project number: (Wärtsilä ID)	
Type of Equipment:	Shipment concerned:	
	Case no(s):	
	Damage Report number:	
Reported by:		

Description of damage

Probable cause

Witness statement and contact information

Use block letters for filling this form

Actions taken

Damage photographed	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Photographs enclosed	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Insurance claim submitted	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Claim enclosed	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Separate report submitted	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Report enclosed	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Inspection performed by:	Date:	Verified by (Wärtsilä) :	Date:
(Signature)		(Signature)	

MAINTENANCE DURING STORAGE

Document ID DBAB317120

Installation

Engine type 4-stroke engines

Engine number

Project

This manual is intended for the personal use of engine operators and should always be at their disposal. The content of this manual shall neither be copied nor communicated to a third person.

[Wärtsilä Finland Oy](#)

Vaasa Factory
Tarhaajantie 2, FIN-65101 Vaasa, Finland
Tel. +358 10 709 0000, Tlx 74251 wva sf
Fax (Service) +358 6 356 7355
Fax (Spare Parts) +358 10 709 1380



© Copyright by Wärtsilä Finland Oy

All rights reserved. No part of this booklet may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, graphic, photocopying, recording, taping or other information retrieval systems) without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

THIS PUBLICATION IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE AN ACCURATE AND AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO THE SUBJECT-MATTER COVERED AS WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF PRINTING. HOWEVER, THE PUBLICATION DEALS WITH COMPLICATED TECHNICAL MATTERS SUITED ONLY FOR SPECIALISTS IN THE AREA, AND THE DESIGN OF THE SUBJECT-PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO REGULAR IMPROVEMENTS, MODIFICATIONS AND CHANGES. CONSEQUENTLY, THE PUBLISHER AND COPYRIGHT OWNER OF THIS PUBLICATION CANNOT ACCEPT ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY FOR ANY EVENTUAL ERRORS OR OMISSIONS IN THIS BOOKLET OR FOR DISCREPANCIES ARISING FROM THE FEATURES OF ANY ACTUAL ITEM IN THE RESPECTIVE PRODUCT BEING DIFFERENT FROM THOSE SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION. THE PUBLISHER AND COPYRIGHT OWNERS SHALL UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES BE HELD LIABLE FOR ANY FINANCIAL CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR OTHER LOSS, OR ANY OTHER DAMAGE OR INJURY, SUFFERED BY ANY PARTY MAKING USE OF THIS PUBLICATION OR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1 - 1
2. Engine storage requirements	2 - 1
2.1. Requirements for storage site	2 - 1
3. Storage period inspections	3 - 1
3.1. Inspecting the engine externally	3 - 1
3.2. Inspecting the engine internally	3 - 1
4. Corrective actions	4 - 1
4.1. Repairing surfaces damaged by rust	4 - 1
4.2. Approved anti-corrosive agents	4 - 2
5. Extending the storage period every 12 months	5 - 1
5.1. Annual inspection	5 - 2
5.2. Rotating the crankshaft and the rotor	5 - 2
5.3. Wärtsilä factory protection renewal	5 - 3
6. Taking the engine into use	6 - 1
7. Keeping a preservation log	7 - 1

Introduction

1. Introduction

V2



Note!

This document is a guideline for requirements to be followed, not a complete work instruction that gives a detailed description on, for example, the measures to be taken, needed oil quantities, recycling possibilities of oils. Therefore competent professionals should be used. Wärtsilä Service is recommended.

Prior to shipment from production factory, engines are corrosion protected according to the Wärtsilä standard program.

Wärtsilä factory protection provides a protection durability of 12 months with no need for maintenance or internal inspections.

The owner of the engine is responsible for storing the engine as well as for inspecting the engine externally at least once a month.

When the 12-month storage period is coming to a close, Wärtsilä must be contacted and certain maintenance procedures performed.

Engine storage requirements

2. Engine storage requirements

2.1. Requirements for storage site

v2

- Store the engines and generating sets as well as possible spare parts and tools primarily in a dry and well-ventilated facility free from dust and dirt. If not stored indoors, the machines must be completely covered by a roof.
- Place the engine and generating set on a flat, horizontal and vibration-free surface. If vibrations can be suspected to exist, take precautions to isolate the machines, for example, by placing rubber blocks under the feet at two-meter intervals.
- Place all corrosion sensitive spare parts and tools possibly delivered along with the engine/generating set at a height of one meter in minimum, due to the impact of relative humidity.
- Check that the storage location provides sufficient space around the machines for performing routine maintenance and headroom to allow the overall protective covers to be both removed and replaced.

A pre-lubricating pump with required filters must be available on site, especially when the storage time is longer than 12 months. The pre-lubricating pump should be movable so that it can be used for several engines when necessary.

Corrective actions

3. Storage period inspections

V1

If it is necessary to store the engine for an extended period of time, the protection and the external condition of the engine must be inspected regularly during storage.

Check the engine externally monthly. If the environmental conditions and storage site requirements are not met, check the engine more frequently.

If abnormalities, such as tears or dislocation of the protective covers, signs of condensation water or rust, are found in the external inspection, check the engine internally.

3.1. Inspecting the engine externally

V1

- 1 Open the tarpaulin and check the engine externally.
- 2 Check the temperature and relative humidity and record the values in the preservation log.
- 3 Check that there are no harmful compounds at the storage site.
- 4 Check the vapor corrosion inhibitor (VCI) covers for condensation. If condensation is considerable, check under the VCI covers. If necessary, check the engine internally, repair any damages caused by rust, and install a new VCI cover.
- 5 Replace the tarpaulin.
- 6 Check that the protective covers are in place and the ropes are properly fastened.
- 7 Inform Wärtsilä about any abnormalities found during the inspection.

Storage period inspections

3.2. Inspecting the engine internally

V2

Check the engine internally, if abnormalities, such as tears or dislocation of the protective covers, signs of condensation water or rust, are found in the external inspection.

**Note!**

Do not let the engine be affected by weather conditions during the inspection.

- 1 Open the crankcase covers of the first and last cylinder, the corresponding covers of the camshaft and cylinder head, and the covers of the hot box.
- 2 Check the rocker arms, valve heads, springs, fuel valves, and push rods.
- 3 Check the shaft, bearings, cams, rollers, and gear wheels in the camshaft space.
- 4 Check the crankshaft, bearing covers, and gear wheels in the crankcase.
- 5 Check the external surfaces of the flexible coupling and the resilient mountings.
- 6 Take appropriate measures to improve the protection of any parts affected by corrosion.
- 7 Renew the VCI chips, VCI capsules and desiccant bags.
- 8 Inform Wärtsilä about any abnormalities found during the inspection.
- 9 Inspection of cooling water system:
 - Thermostat housing on engine
 - End cover opened for multi-duct
 - Cooling water pumps
 - CAC drain plug (see that it is properly sealed when assembly, otherwise there will come air to CW system on high load)

Corrective actions

4. Corrective actions

4.1. Repairing surfaces damaged by rust

V1

If rust is found in the inspections, repair the damaged surfaces.

- 1 Remove all rust and oxidized surfaces.
- 2 Polish and clean the repaired surface.
- 3 Apply anti-corrosive agent approved by Wärtsilä on the repaired surface.

Corrective actions

4.2. Approved anti-corrosive agents

V1

Table 4-1 Anti-corrosive agents for the engine

Component	Anti-corrosive agent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camshaft • Crankshaft • Connecting rods • Cylinder liners • Main bearings • Gear wheels • Valve mechanism 	Shell Ensio DW 2455 An oil-based corrosion inhibitor forming a thin, transparent, grease-like film. Dissolves into most lubricating oils.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpainted surfaces on the cylinder head • Cylinder head screw threads • Hot box (i.e. injection pumps, control shaft, fuel pipes, other unpainted surfaces) 	Tectyl 502 C An oil- and wax-based corrosion inhibitor forming a thick grease-like film. Dissolves into most lubricating and hydraulic oils.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal surfaces of cylinders • Injection valves • Internal surfaces of high-pressure fuel pipes 	Shell Calibration Fluid S An oil-based corrosion inhibitor forming a thin, transparent, grease-like film. Dissolves into most lubricating oils.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpainted external surfaces • Flywheel • Indicator valves 	Tectyl 506 EH A wax-based corrosion inhibitor forming a non-smudging, hard, brown, transparent film.

Table 4-2 Anti-corrosive agents for the generator

Component	Anti-corrosive agent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpainted external surfaces of the generator 	Tectyl 506 EH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaft • Bearing seals 	Refer to the supplier's documentation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bearings 	Refer to the supplier's documentation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaft extension • Coupling halves • Jacking screws 	Refer to the supplier's documentation.

Corrective actions

Table 4-3 Anti-corrosive agents for the turbocharger

Component	Anti-corrosive agent
• Connecting flanges of the turbocharger cleaning system	Tectyl 506 EH
• Bearing surfaces	Refer to the supplier's documentation.
• Oil passages	Refer to the supplier's documentation.
• Thrust faces	

Extending the storage period every 12 months

5. Extending the storage period every 12 months

V3

If the storage period is going to exceed 12 months, contact Wärtsilä at least 30 days before that and settle the following issues:

- Annual inspection.
- Rotation of the crankshaft and the rotor.
- Preservation/ anti-corrosive agents renewal.
- Interval for the external and internal inspections.

Contact Wärtsilä to settle *turbocharger* maintenance separately.

**Note!**

Regardless of the length of the storage period, perform the required external and internal inspections and take the necessary corrective actions.

Extending the storage period every 12 months

5.1. Annual inspection

V1

The annual inspection consists of:

- Inspecting the crank pin.
- Checking the LT and HT pumps for rust and deposits.
- Checking the turbocharger for corrosion.
 - Cleaning and treating the components with protective oil for corrosion inhibition.
 - Sealing all openings.
 - Removing the turbocharger from the engine if instructed by Wärtsilä.
- Protecting the Wärtsilä-supplied generators against corrosion if there have been problems in storing.
 - Treating the shaft and bearing seals with a suitable anticorrosive agent.
 - Filling the bearings with the same protective oil that the manufacturer has used.
 - Improving the protection of unpainted surfaces such as shaft extension, coupling halves and jacking screws.
- Renewing the VCI capsules, VCI chips and desiccant bags and checking that the appropriate warning labels are in place.

5.2. Rotating the crankshaft and the rotor

V2

- 1 Circulate engine oil in the lubricating system for approximately 15 minutes using a pre-lubricating pump with required filters.
- 2 Open the rocker arm covers and check that all parts of the valve mechanism are lubricated.
- 3 Check that the self-lubricating bearings of the generator are filled with oil. If needed, refill the bearings with the protective oil used by the generator manufacturer.



Note!

If the generator is equipped with flood-lubricated bearings instead of self-lubricating bearings, connect and actuate the lubricating system before rotating.

- 4 Check that there are no transportation devices or locking devices attached to the engine or the generator.

Extending the storage period every 12 months

- 5 Turn the flywheel of the engine six to ten times during the procedure.

**Caution!**

Rotating the crankshaft may damage the protective film on the bearing and cylinder liner surfaces. Also, atmospheric air may penetrate the crankcase and combustion chamber. Check the components and re-apply the appropriate anti-corrosive agents if necessary.

5.3.**Wärtsilä factory protection renewal**

V1

After the crankshaft and the rotor have been rotated, Wärtsilä proceeds with the factory protection renewal.

Taking the engine into use

6. Taking the engine into use

V1

- 1 Prepare the engine for transportation at the storage site.
 - a) Drain any oil out of the crankcase.
 - b) Attach the locking device to the generator.
- 2 Transport the engine to the installation site.
- 3 Install the engine.
- 4 Remove all protective covers and VCI products.



Note!

Make sure that the engine remains protected as long as possible.

- 5 Remove the desiccant bags. The desiccant bags are located behind the covers marked with red warning labels.
- 6 Remove the protective oil from unpainted external surfaces.
- 7 Reinstall any equipment removed from the engine during storage.
- 8 Commission the engine.

Keeping a preservation log

7. Keeping a preservation log

V3

The inspection and maintenance work on the engine or generating set should be documented in the preservation log.

The log should contain the following information about the inspection:

- Date and time for each action
- Temperature and relative humidity
- Abnormalities (e.g. tears or dislocation of the protective covers, signs of condensation water or rust) found
- Corrective actions performed
- Maintenance actions performed

The preservation log should be available to the installation and commissioning personnel when the engine or generating set is installed and taken into use after storage.

Preservation log

Date and time	Inspection	Temp.	Rel. humid.	Abnormalities (specify the component)	Corrective actions	Maintenance actions	Remarks

Preservation log								
Date and time	Inspection	Temp.	Rel. humid.	Abnormalities (specify the component)	Corrective actions	Maintenance actions	Remarks	

This page intentionally left blank

2. Generating Set

2.1 About the generating set

The generating set comprises the diesel engine and the generator which are rigidly mounted on a common base frame. The common base frame is a welded steel structure. The complete generating set is installed on resilient mounts on the foundation in the ship.

The main dimensions, locations of pipe connections, location of sensors, space required for maintenance, weight and centre of gravity are shown in enclosed drawings.

2.1.1 Definitions

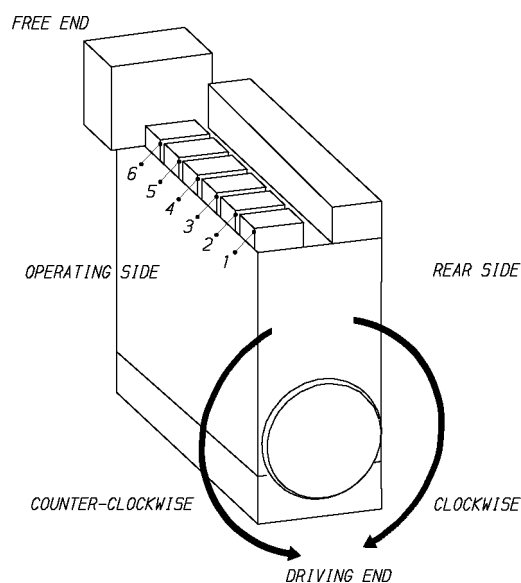


Fig 2-1 In-line engine definitions

2.1.2 Recommendations for operation

2.1.2.1 Starting and stopping

The engine can be started and stopped provided that:

- The engine and the fuel system are pre-heated to operating temperature. The HT-water temperature must be min. 60°C and the lubricating oil temperature min. 40°C.
- The pre-lubricating oil pump is running.

2.1.2.2 Recommendations for idling and low load operation

Absolute idling (unloaded generator):

- Max. 10 minutes, if the engine is to be stopped after the idling. 3-5 minutes idling before stop is recommended.
- Max. 6 hours if the engine is to be loaded after the idling.

Operation below 20% load:

- Max. 100 hours continuous operation. At intervals of 100 operating hours the engine must be loaded to minimum 70% of the rated output.

Operation above 20% load:

- No restrictions.

NOTE

For operation profiles involving prolonged low load operations, please contact Wärtsilä.

2.1.3 Maximum loading rate

Controlled load increase is essential for highly supercharged diesel engines, because the turbocharger needs time to accelerate before it can deliver the required amount of air. A slower loading ramp than the maximum capability of the engine also permits a more even temperature distribution in engine components during transients.

The load increase ramps presented in this document apply to all available outputs.

If the control system has only one load increase ramp, then the ramp for a preheated engine should be used. In case a ramp without knee-point is used, it must not achieve 100% load in shorter time than the ramp in the figure. The HT-water temperature in a preheated engine must be at least 60 °C, preferably 70 °C, and the lubricating oil temperature must be at least 40 °C. The ramp for normal loading applies to engines that have reached normal operating temperature.

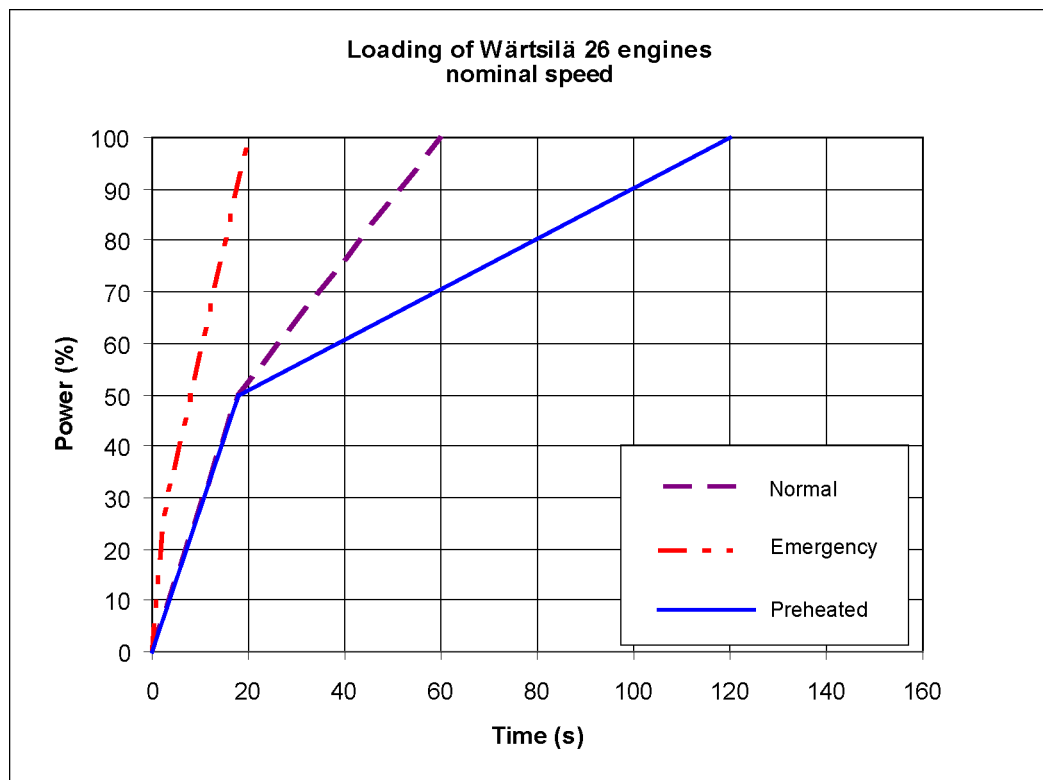


Fig 2-2 Maximum recommended load increase rates for engines operating at nominal speed

The “emergency” curve is close to the maximum capability of the engine and it shall not be used as the normal limit. In dynamic positioning applications maximum loading ramps

corresponding to 20-30 seconds from zero to full load are however normal. If the vessel has also other operating modes, a slower loading ramp is recommended for these operating modes.

Load reductions should also be performed gradually in normal operation. The load should not be reduced from 100% to 0% in less than 15 s. In installations with frequent fast unloading from high load to low load special arrangements may have to be considered. In an emergency situation the full load can be thrown off instantly.

2.1.4 Maximum load steps

The electrical system must be designed so that tripping of breakers can be safely handled. This requires that the engines are protected from load steps exceeding their maximum load acceptance capability. The maximum permissible load step is 30% MCR. The resulting speed drop is less than 10% and the recovery time to within 1% of the steady state speed at the new load level is max. 5 seconds.

The engine must be allowed to recover for at least 7 seconds before applying the following load step, if the load is applied in maximum steps.

In normal operation the load should always be applied gradually according to a ramp or in small increments.

2.2 Technical information

2.2.1 Technical specification

The engine Wärtsilä 8L26 is a 4-stroke, non-reversible, turbocharged and intercooled diesel engine with direct injection of fuel.

Main particulars

Type designation	Wärtsilä 8L26
Number of cylinders	8
Configuration	in-line engine
Max. continuous rating	2200 kW
Max. reverse power	5% of continuous rating
Nominal speed	900 rpm
Direction of rotation	Clockwise
Turbocharger	KBB ST6

2.2.2 Technical data

Wärtsilä 8L26

Engine output	2200	kW
Cylinder configuration	8 L	
Engine speed	900	rpm
Bore	260	mm
Stroke	320	mm
Mean effective pressure	2.55 (25.5)	MPa (bar)

Wärtsilä 8L26

Mean piston speed	9.6	m/s
-------------------	-----	-----

Combustion air system (Note 1)

Flow of air at 100% load	4.95	kg/s
--------------------------	------	------

Temperature at turbocharger intake, max.	45	°C
--	----	----

Air temperature after air cooler	50...60	°C
----------------------------------	---------	----

Exhaust gas system (Note 2)

Exhaust gas flow at 100% load	5.12	kg/s
-------------------------------	------	------

Exhaust gas flow at 85% load	4.4	kg/s
------------------------------	-----	------

Exhaust gas flow at 75% load	4.0	kg/s
------------------------------	-----	------

Exhaust gas flow at 50% load	2.96	kg/s
------------------------------	------	------

Exhaust gas temperature after turbocharger at 100% load	329	°C
---	-----	----

Exhaust gas temperature after turbocharger at 85% load	326	°C
--	-----	----

Exhaust gas temperature after turbocharger at 75% load	337	°C
--	-----	----

Exhaust gas temperature after turbocharger at 50% load	342	°C
--	-----	----

Exhaust gas backpressure, max	3 (0.03)	kPa (bar)
-------------------------------	----------	-----------

Exhaust gas pipe diameter, min	550	mm
--------------------------------	-----	----

Calculated exhaust diameter for 35 m/s	562	mm
--	-----	----

Heat balance (Note 3)

Jacket water	440	kW
--------------	-----	----

Charge air (LT-circuit)	848	kW
-------------------------	-----	----

Lubrication oil	376	kW
-----------------	-----	----

Exhaust gases	0	kW
---------------	---	----

Radiation etc.	120	kW
----------------	-----	----

Fuel system (Note 4)

Pressure before engine driven fuel feed pump, min	30 (0.3)	kPa (bar)
---	----------	-----------

Pressure before injection pumps	700±50 (7±0.5)	kPa (bar)
---------------------------------	----------------	-----------

Viscosity before engine (MDF), min	2.0	cSt
------------------------------------	-----	-----

Max. MDF temperature before engine (TE 101)	45	°C
---	----	----

MDF low-pressure engine driven pump capacity	3.7	m³/h
--	-----	------

Pump capacity (MDF), engine driven	3.7	m³/h
------------------------------------	-----	------

Fuel consumption at 100% load	188.2	g/kWh
-------------------------------	-------	-------

Fuel consumption at 85% load	186.8	g/kWh
------------------------------	-------	-------

Wärtsilä 8L26

Fuel consumption at 75% load	190.6	g/kWh
Fuel consumption 50% load	199.9	g/kWh
Leak fuel quantity (MDF), clean fuel at 100% load	10.3	kg/h

Lubricating oil system

Pressure before engine, nom	450 (4.5)	kPa (bar)
Priming pressure, nom. (PT 201)	80 (0.8)	kPa (bar)
Temperature before engine, nom	68	°C
Temperature after engine, about	78	°C
Pump capacity (main), engine driven	81	m ³ /h
Suction height of engine driven pump, max	4	m
Pump capacity (main), separate	75	m ³ /h
Priming pump capacity	19.0	m ³ /h
Suction height of priming pump, max	3.5	m
Oil volume, nom	1.6	m ³
Filter fineness	30	microns
Filter difference pressure alarm	80 (0.8)	kPa (bar)
Oil consumption at 100% load, approx.	0.5	g/kWh
Crankcase ventilation flow rate at 100% load	1350	l/min
Crankcase ventilation backpressure in external piping, max	0.3	kPa

HT cooling water system

Pressure at engine inlet, after pump, nom (+ static pressure)	360 (3.6)	kPa (bar)
Pressure at engine inlet, after pump, max	500 (5.0)	kPa (bar)
Temperature before engine, about	81	°C
Temperature at the engine outlet, nom	91	°C
Pump capacity, nom	45	m ³ /h
Pressure drop over engine	220 (2.2)	kPa (bar)
Water volume in engine	0.4	m ³
Pressure from expansion tank	70...150 (0.7...1.5)	kPa (bar)
Pressure drop in external system, max	60 (0.6)	kPa (bar)
Delivery head of stand-by pump	0 (0.0)	kPa (bar)

LT cooling water system

Pressure at engine inlet, after pump, nom (+ static pressure)	270 (2.7)	kPa (bar)
Pressure at engine inlet, after pump, max	500 (5.0)	kPa (bar)
Temperature before engine, max	38	°C

Wärtsilä 8L26

Temperature before engine, min	25	°C
Pump capacity, nom	56	m ³ /h
Pressure drop over charge air cooler	0 (0.0)	kPa
Pressure drop over oil cooler	18 (0.2)	kPa (bar)
Pressure drop over central cooler, max	60 (0.6)	kPa (bar)
Pressure from expansion tank	70...150 (0.7...1.5)	kPa (bar)
Delivery head of stand-by pump	0 (0.0)	kPa (bar)

Starting air system (Note 5)

Air pressure, nom	3000 (30)	kPa (bar)
Air consumption per start at 20°C		1.8 Nm ³

Notes:

- Note 1 At ISO 15550 conditions (ambient air temperature 25°C, LT-water 25°C) and 100% load. Flow tolerance 5%.
- Note 2 At ISO 15550 conditions (ambient air temperature 25°C, LT-water 25°C). Flow tolerance 5% and temperature tolerance 20°C.
- Note 3 The heat balances are made for ISO 15550 standard reference conditions. The heat balances include engine driven pumps (two water pumps and one lube oil pump).
- Note 4 According to ISO 15550, lower calorific value 42700 kJ/kg at constant engine speed, with engine driven pumps (two cooling water + one lubricating oil pumps). Tolerance 5%. The fuel consumption at 85 % load is guaranteed and the values at other loads are given for indication only.
- Note 5 At manual starting the consumption may be 2...3 times lower.

2.3 Recommendations for generator

The generator is not supplied by Wärtsilä, please note the enclosed recommendations.

Table 2-1 Generator recommendation documents

Description	Drawing no
Generator feet design, with vibracon	9506ZT733
Directive for designing of shaft end of generator, keeway	9506ZT734
Generator design considering vibrations	4V92F0141
Flexible connection between generator frame and cooler housing	4V92F0152

2.4 Design of the engine room

2.4.1 Engine room arrangement

Sufficient space for operation and maintenance has to be provided around the generating sets. For minimum centreline distance between the generating sets refer to the engine room

arrangement drawing. The required service space around the generating set is stated in the service space drawing. No obstructive structures should be located close to the engine driven pumps nor crankcase or camshaft doors.

2.4.1.1 Maintenance space

Working space around the engine

The required working space around the engine is mainly determined by the dismantling dimensions of engine components, and space requirement of some special tools. It is especially important that no obstructive structures are built next to engine driven pumps, as well as camshaft and crankcase doors.

However, also at locations where no space is required for dismantling of engine parts, a minimum of 1000 mm free space is recommended for maintenance operations everywhere around the engine.

Engine room height and lifting equipment

The required engine room height is determined by the transportation routes for engine parts. If there is sufficient space in transverse and longitudinal direction, there is no need to transport engine parts over the rocker arm covers or over the exhaust pipe and in such case the necessary height is minimized.

2.4.2 Vibrations

Wärtsilä 26B generating sets comply with vibration levels according to ISO 8528-9.

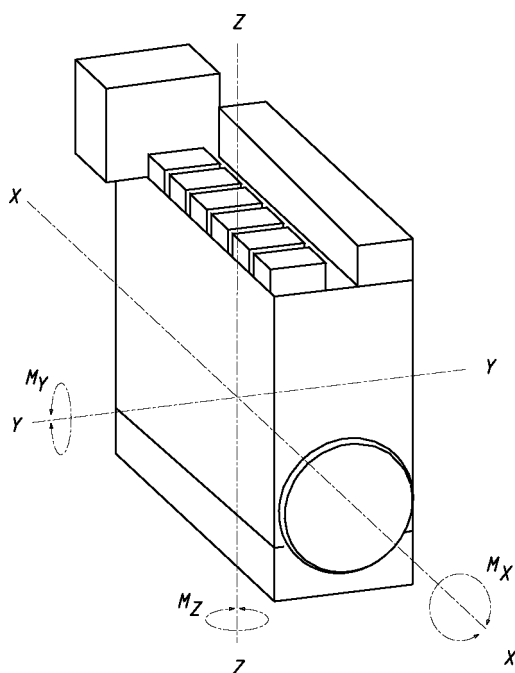


Fig 2-3 Coordinate system

2.4.2.1 External forces and couple

The ship designer should avoid natural frequencies of decks, bulkheads and superstructures close to the excitation frequencies. The double bottom should be stiff enough to avoid resonances especially with the rolling frequencies.

Table 2-2 External forces and couples

Engine	Speed [rpm]	Frequency [hz]	F_Y [kN]	F_Z [kN]	Frequency [hz]	M_Y [kNm]	M_Z [kNm]	Frequency [hz]	M_Y [kNm]	M_Z [kNm]
W 8L26	900	15	5.0	5.0	15	4.5	4.5	30	0.5	-

- = couples are zero or insignificant

2.4.2.2 Torque variations

Table 2-3 Torque variation at 100% load

Engine	Speed [rpm]	Frequency [hz]	M_X [kNm]	Frequency [hz]	M_X [kNm]
W 8L26	900	60	31.4	120	4.7

2.4.3 Noise levels

The airborne noise level of the engine is measured as a sound power level acc. to ISO 9614-2. The diagram is based on measured noise levels. The lower figures represent the lowest levels found in the measurements, while 90 % of the measured values are below the higher figures.

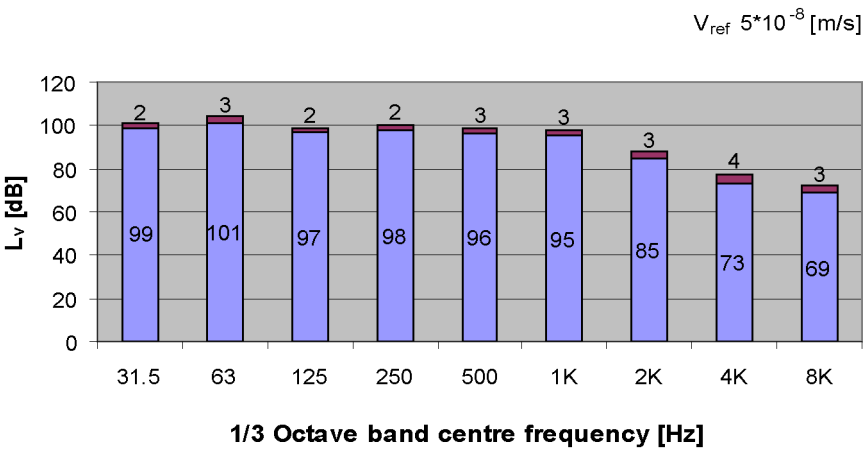


Fig 2-4 Typical structure borne noise levels

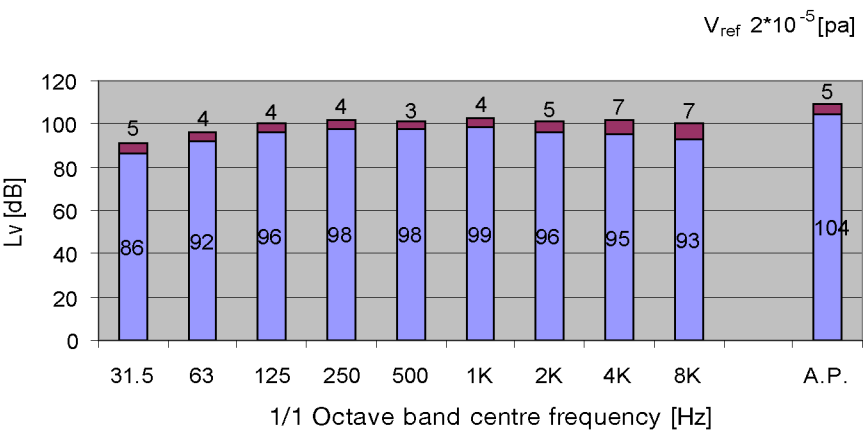


Fig 2-5 Typical surface radiated noise levels

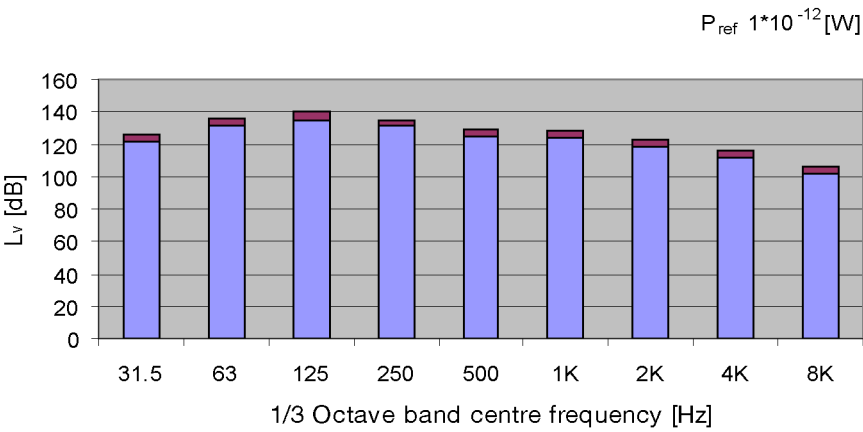


Fig 2-6 Typical exhaust noise levels

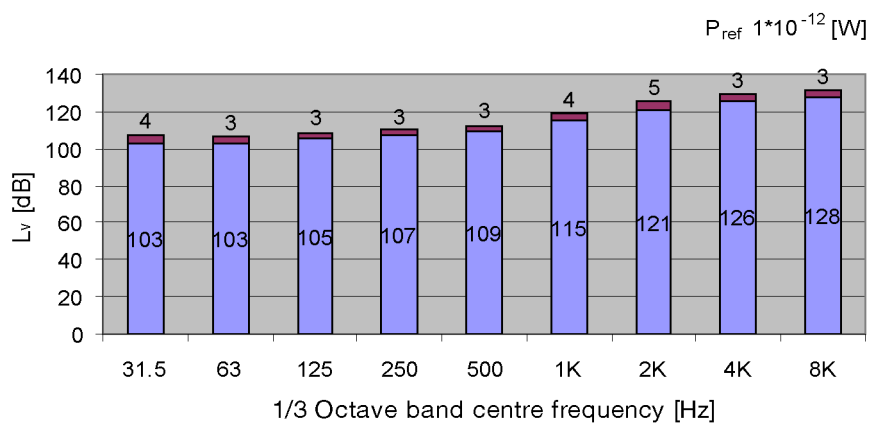


Fig 2-7 Typical inlet air noise levels

2.5 Installation of the generating set

2.5.1 Lifting the generating set

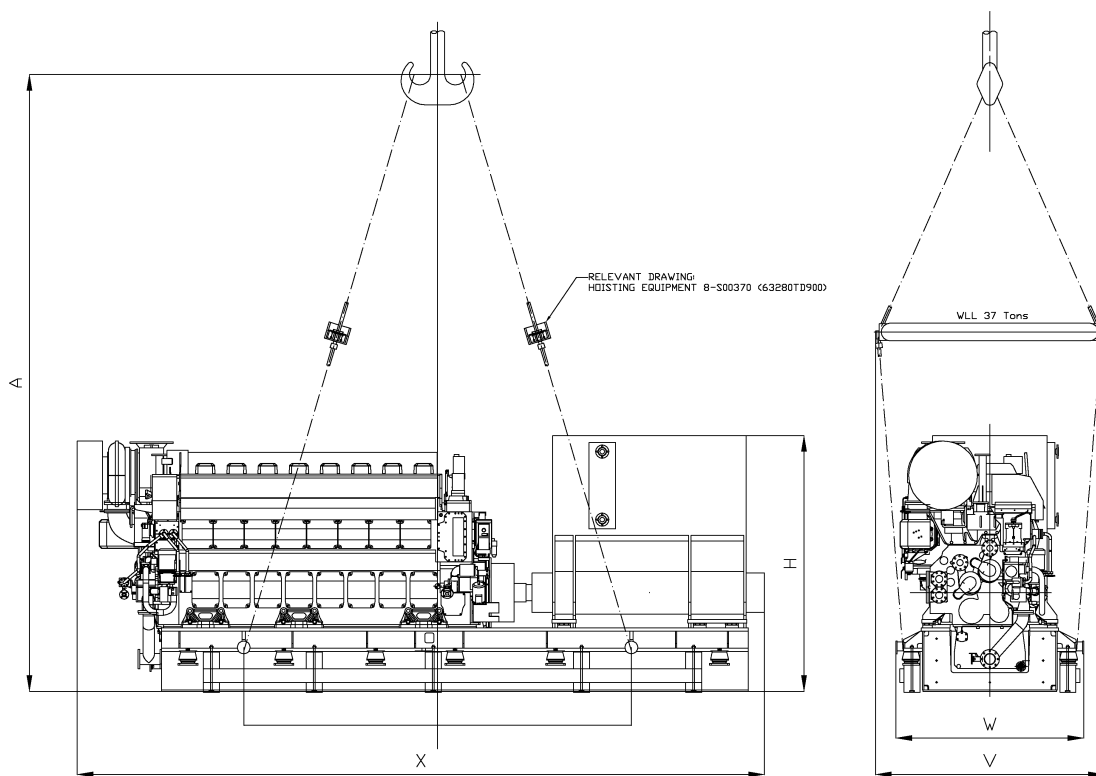


Fig 2-8 Lifting the generating set

Engine	Overall dimensions [mm]					Weights [t]		
	A	X	H	V	W	Genset	Hoisting tool	Transport support
W 8L26	7700	8560	3160	2780	2200	44.3	1.7	0.5

2.5.2 Installation procedure

Documents to help you with the installation of the genset(s) can be found from enclosed drawings.

2.6 Commissioning responsibility matrix

Act. Nr.	Main activities related to Wärtsilä scope of supply	Execution by	Guidance provider	Witnessed by Wärtsilä
A. Pre-Commissioning				
A.1	Installation of the engine	Buyer	IPI	No
A.2	Installation of external pipe systems	Buyer	IPI	No
A.3	Installation of flexible pipe connections and supports	Buyer	IPI	No
A.5	Installation of auxiliaries delivered by Wärtsilä	Buyer	IPI	No
A.6	Removal of all warning stickers and conservation material from engines and engine oil sump	Buyer	IPI	No
A.7	Installation of electrical grounding between engines and hull	Buyer	Buyer	No
A.8	Installation of external cabling to engine & auxiliaries	Buyer	IPI	No
A.9	Installation of interface cabling between Wärtsilä supplied equipment	Buyer	IPI	No
A.10	Alternator megger test	Buyer	Buyer	NO
A.11	Cleaning, flushing, testing and inspection of fuel oil pipe systems, including expansion and day tanks	Buyer	IPI	No
A.12	Cleaning, flushing, testing and inspection of lube oil pipe systems, including sump tank	Buyer	IPI	No
A.13	Cleaning, testing and inspection of compressed air system	Buyer	IPI	No
A.14	Cleaning, testing and inspection of cooling water system	Buyer	IPI	No
A.15	Cleaning, and inspection of combustion air and exhaust gas system	Buyer	IPI	No
A.16	External cable loop checks (ref. A7 and A 8)	Buyer	Buyer	No
A.17	Power supplies available (ref. A7 and A 8)	Buyer	Buyer	No
A.18	Installation readiness check sheets to be sent to Wärtsilä (<i>To be sent to Commissioning coordinator and SP PM before Wärtsilä commissioning work start</i>)	Buyer	Buyer	
B. Commissioning				
B.1	Inspection of resilient mounts installation and filling-in of the related form	Buyer	IPI	Yes
B.2	Inspection of (flexible) pipe connections to engine	Buyer	IPI	Yes
B.3	Inspection of (flexible) connections in exhaust gas system	Buyer	IPI	Yes
B.4	Inspection of (flexible) connections in charge air system	Buyer	IPI	Yes
B.5	Filling of systems (water, oil and fuel), verify cooling water treatment	Buyer	IPI	Yes
B.6	Sampling and analysis of lube oil, fuel oil and cooling water (<i>If reuse of lube oil after flushing</i>)	Buyer	IPI	Yes

Act. Nr.	Main activities related to Wärtsilä scope of supply	Execution by	Guidance provider	Witnessed by Wärtsilä
B.8	Cold alignment of coupling and diesel generating set	Buyer	IPI	Yes
B.9	Cold crankshaft deflection	Buyer / Wärtsilä	IPI	Yes
B.10	Spot check of lube oil, fuel, air and water system cleanness	Buyer	Wärtsilä	Yes
B.11	Signal interface checking between equipments /systems between Wärtsilä and Buyer scope	Buyer / Wärtsilä	Buyer	Yes
B.12	Alarm testing	Buyer	Buyer	Yes
B.13	Powering up and start up of auxiliary equipment	Wärtsilä		Yes
B.14	Prechecking of engine shut down functions	Wärtsilä		Yes
B.15	First start of engine, bearing run (5 min)	Wärtsilä		Yes
B.16	Engine shut down function test	Wärtsilä		Yes
B.17	Phase sequence check of generator	Buyer		Yes
B.18	Loading of engine to verify functionality of all external systems (Scope of supply depending)	Buyer / Wärtsilä	Buyer	Yes
B.19	Verification of flow rates	Buyer / Wärtsilä	Buyer	Yes
B.20	Completion of Commissioning Certificate	Buyer / Wärtsilä	Wärtsilä	Yes
C. Dock & Sea Trials				
C.2	Load acceptance test (Quay Trials)	Buyer / Wärtsilä	Buyer / Wärtsilä	Yes
C.3	Synchronizing & parallel run test and tuning	Buyer / Wärtsilä	Buyer / Wärtsilä	Yes
C.4	Verification of safe loading of engines (e.g. loading ramps, combinator curve, etc.) (Tuning of propulsion plant or PMS)	Buyer / Wärtsilä	Buyer / Wärtsilä	Yes
C.5	Check of crankshaft deflection in hot condition	Buyer / Wärtsilä	IPI	Yes
C.6	Check alignment of coupling in hot condition	Buyer / Wärtsilä	IPI	Yes
C.9	Removal of running-in filters (when applicable)	Wärtsilä		Yes
C.10	50 hrs maintenance (when applicable)	Wärtsilä		Yes

2.7 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply

2.7.1 Flexible pipe connections (6H01)

Table 2-4 Wärtsilä 8L26

Code	Pipe connection	Connection size	Qty/engine	Refer to drawing
101	Fuel inlet	DN32/PN25	1	DBAA748321
102	Fuel outlet	DN32/PN25	1	DBAA748321
103	Leak fuel drain, clean fuel	OD22	1	W165-0095-6b
104	Leak fuel drain, dirty fuel	OD22	2	W165-0095-6b
105	Fuel stand-by pump	DN32/PN40	1	DBAA841528
111	Drain from fuel filter tray	OD22	1	W165-0095-6b
114	Fuel from starting/day tank	DN32/PN40	1	DBAA841528
207	Lube oil to el.driven pump	DN125/PN16	1	DAAB761727
208	Lube oil from el.driven pump	DN80/PN16	1	DAAB761717
213	Lube oil from separator and filling	DN40/PN40	1	W165-0093-9a-HD
214	Lube oil to separator and drain	DN40/PN40	1	W165-0093-9a-HD
221	Lube oil overflow	DN80/PN16	1	DAAB761717
301	Starting air inlet	DN40/PN40	1	W165-0093-9a-HD
401	HT-water inlet	DN80/PN16	1	DAAB761661
402	HT-water outlet	DN80/PN16	1	DAAB761661
404	HT-water air vent	OD12	1	W165-0095-23d
405	HT- water to preheater	DN80/PN16	1	DAAB761661
406	Water from preheater to HT-circuit	DN80/PN16	1	DAAB761661
407	HT-water to stand-by pump	DN80/PN16	1	DAAB761661
408	HT-water from stand-by pump	DN80/PN16	1	DAAB761661
451	LT-water inlet	DN100/PN16	1	DAAB761664
452	LT-water outlet	DN80/PN16	1	DAAB761661
454	Lt-water air vent	OD10	1	W165-0095-25b
456	LT-water to stand-by pump	DN100/PN16	1	DAAB761664
457	LT-water from stand-by pump	DN80/PN16	1	DAAB761661
460	LT-water to waterbrake	DN100/PN16	1	DAAB761664
461	LT-water from waterbrake	DN100/PN16	1	DAAB761664
483	LT-water air vent	OD10	1	W165-0095-25b
607	Condensate after air cooler	OD8	1	W165-0095-22a

Code	Pipe connection	Connection size	Qty/engine	Refer to drawing
701	Crankcase air vent	DN80/PN16	1	W165-0093-5c

2.7.2 Spare set of flexible pipe connections (6H01)

The spare set include one flexible pipe connection of each kind listed in section "[Flexible pipe connections \(6H01\)](#)"

2.7.3 Power transmission

Component	Qty	Installation documents
7C01 - Flexible coupling (flywheel)	1 / engine	
7B01 - Flexible coupling fitting materials	1 set / engine	

2.7.4 Packing and transportation

Component	Qty	Description
0Z11 - Tarpaulin	1 / engine	For protection during transport
0Z12 - VCI-coating	1 / engine	For rust protection of the engine(s).
0Y01 - Lifting tool	1	

2.7.5 Technical documentation


Publication	Language	Media	Qty
Installation Planning Instructions	English	A4 binder	3 / vessel
Engine manuals, Wärtsilä 8L26	English	A4 binder	3
Record Book of Engine Parameters	English	Paper	1 / engine
Classification certificates for equipment subject to class approval	English	Paper	1 / vessel

2.8 List of Documents

DAAF472404 a	Pipe connection drawing	2-16
DMTA00019918 -	Installation of Wärtsilä 26 generating sets	2-17
DAAF472577 -	Connection flywheel / flexible coupling	2-22
DBAE170142 b	Global factory acceptance test guideline	2-23
DBAD671345 g	Factory acceptance test	2-39
DBAA748321 a	Flexible pipe connection [DN32/PN25]	2-48
DBAA841528 -	Flexible pipe connection [DN32/PN40]	2-49
W165-0095-6b -	Flexible pipe connection [OD22]	2-50
DAAB761727 c	Flexible pipe connection [DN125/PN16]	2-51
DAAB761717 c	Flexible pipe connection [DN80/PN16]	2-52
W165-0093-9a-HD		
-	Flexible pipe connection [DN40/PN40]	2-53
DAAB761661 b	Flexible pipe connection [DN80/PN16]	2-54
W165-0095-23d -	Flexible pipe connection [OD12]	2-55

W165-0095-25b -	Flexible pipe connection [OD10]	2-56
W165-0095-22a -	Flexible pipe connection [OD8]	2-57
DAAB761664 b	Flexible pipe connection [DN100/PN16]	2-58
W165-0093-5c -	Flexible pipe connection [DN80/PN16]	2-59
DSCA00116475 -	Dynamic Forces	2-60
DSCA00099164 -	Dyno Layout	2-61



 WÄRTSILÄ		Wärtsilä Italy S.p.a Marine Solutions		INSTALLATION OF W26 DG-SET ON SPRING ELEMENTS				
This document is the property of Wärtsilä Finland Oy and shall not be copied, shown or communicated to a third party without the consent of the owner.								
Subtitle SP/ 04235 CCG COLLEGE -		Product W26	Made	MMA 051	29-11-2019	Page 1 (5)	Document No. DMTA00019918	Rev. -
			Apprvd	MTU009	29-11-2019			
Rev.	Date	Made	Approved	Explanation				

1. [INDEX](#)

1.	INDEX.....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	2
3.	SPRING ELEMENT PACKAGE.....	2
4.	STEEL PLATE FOUNDATION PREPARATION	3
5.	INSTALLATION PROCEDURE.....	4
6.	REPLACE SPRING PACKAGE.....	5

Page	Document No.	Rev.
2 (5)	DMTA00019918	-
Page	Document No.	Rev.

2. INTRODUCTION

This document describes how to install flexible mounted DG-set's with steel springs packages on a steel plate foundation insert over a concrete base.

The DG-set is delivered as a complete set, with both the engine and the water-brake mounted on the common base frame (later CBF).

3. SPRING ELEMENT PACKAGE

Delivery terms and condition are related to installation scope of supply.

Steel spring packages are mounted to the bottom plate of the CBF by means of hexagon head bolts (fastening bolt).

The delivered spring package counts of a rubber layer, a steel spring element, shim plates (2 mm or 5 mm thickness) and two M16 hexagon head bolt sets (bolts/nuts/washers). There are three distance plates for each spring package in the delivery.

If present rubber layers have to be removed during installation phase while the shims are used to level the DG-set and control the spring compression (see figure 1).

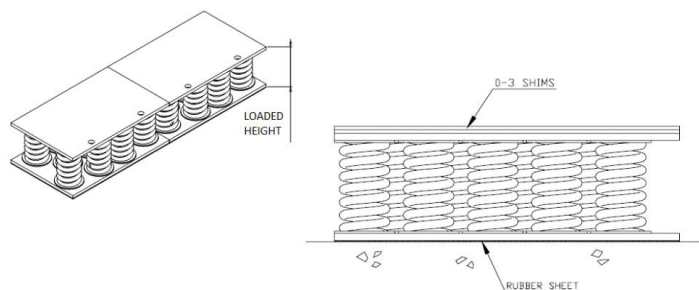
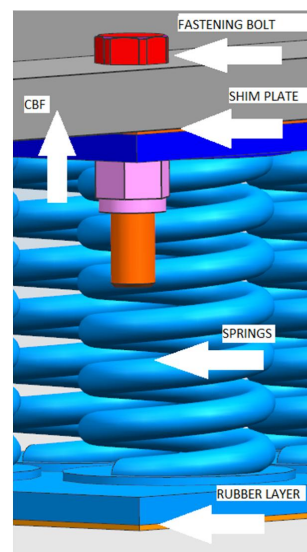


Figure 1. Spring elements



Compression values are in accordance with project specific calculation and shown on order related General Arrangement drawing.

Spring packages amount and location along the DG-set sides can be found in the General Arrangement order related drawing.

Page	Document No.	Rev.
3 (5)	DMTA00019918	-
Page	Document No.	Rev.

4. STEEL PLATE FOUNDATION PREPARATION

The DG-set is installed on spring elements on a steel plate foundation with no side/vertical stoppers.

The steel plate foundation is insert over a concrete base and must be cleaned from dust and oil as well as rusty spots must be removed especially were spring elements will be located.

Mark the locations of the spring elements carefully.

Measure the elevation of the steel plate foundation at the location of the spring packages using theodolite or similar equipment, and record the measurement results.

Make a foundation level map. Mark the highest point of the steel plate foundation with zero and mark the differences at the other positions with negative numbers.

Calculate and put the altitude differences on the map too (see figure 2). Surface level difference between any two points has to be ≤ 8 mm.

The areas underneath the spring elements should be machined to guarantee a horizontal flatness tolerance of 0.1 mm.

The altitude differences of the foundation must be balanced with shims which thickness are 2 mm or 5 mm. The measurement record is used when determining the amount of distance plates required to get the same load level for every steel spring package.

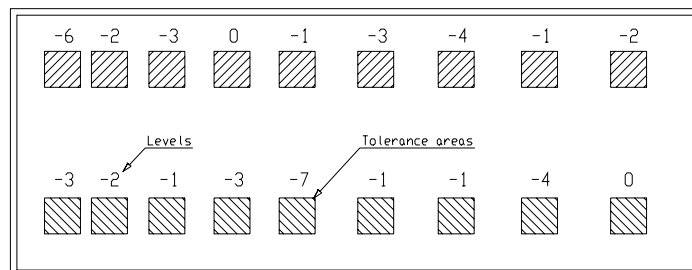


Figure 2. Foundation level map sample

Page	Document No.	Rev.
4 (5)	DMTA00019918	-
Page	Document No.	Rev.

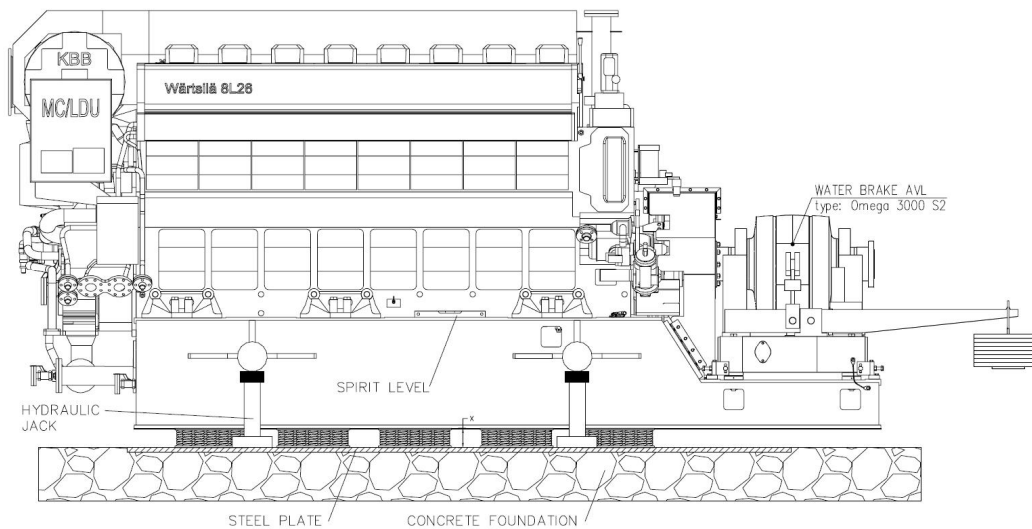


Figure 3. Installation

5. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

1. Check the height of the received steel springs and record the data for reference.
2. Haul the DG-set in the correct position on the steel plate foundation according to the project drawings.
3. Lift up the DG-set using hydraulic jacks and remove the hauling equipment.
4. Level the DG-set by means of a spirit level. Place the spirit level only on the machined surfaces.
5. Measure and record the distance X (see figure 3) between CBF bottom plate and steel plate foundation at each spring package location. The maximum allowed difference in compression between any steel spring packages is 4 mm.
6. Mount the spring packages on the CBF according General Arrangement drawing.
7. Using the measurement record, determine the amount of steel plates (2 mm or 5 mm) to add for each spring package to achieve the above indicated value.
8. Bolt the steel spring packages (and shims if needed) to the CBF tightening them according value indicated in the General Arrangement order related drawing.
9. If present remove rubber layer from the bottom of each spring package.
10. Lower the DG-set and remove the hydraulic jacks.
11. Check all the spring element are evenly compressed measuring the loaded height. The compressed height is indicated in the order related documentation. The maximum permissible difference in compression between

Page	Document No.	Rev.
5 (5)	DMTA00019918	-
Page	Document No.	Rev.

mounts (two extremes of the installation) is 2 mm; however, the difference should be as small as possible.

When the above-mentioned values are not met, the compression of individual mount has to be adjusted by adding steel shims to the element (preferably between the element and the DG-Set). If needed shims can also be machined and the minimum thickness is 0.5 mm and must cover the complete mounting surface of the spring element.

12. Proceed tack welding together steel plate foundation and spring packages (i.e.: tack welding 50/200 – use shorter side centre as reference point for tack welding centre).

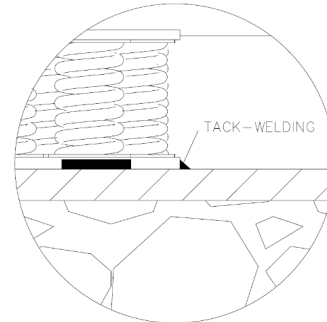


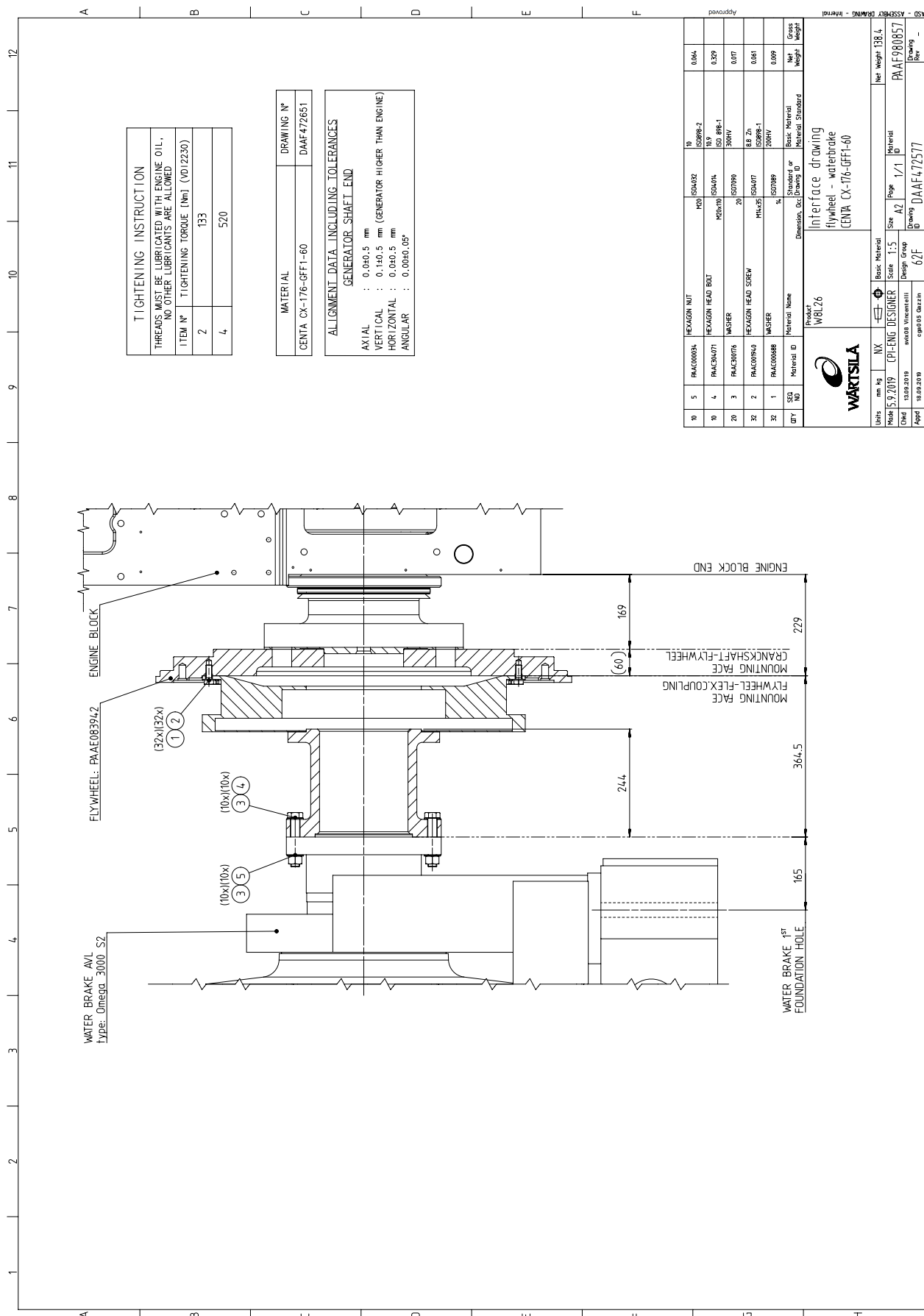
Figure 4: Tack Welding

13. Check compression values of the spring elements and levelling of the DG-set once the welding phase is complete.

6. REPLACE SPRING PACKAGE

Periodically checks for possible damages/ wear and in case of maintenance / replacement of one ore more spring elements proceed according below indications;

- a. Ease the fastening bolts at the spring element to be replaced.
- b. Lift the DG-set by means of hydraulic jack.
- c. Remove tack welding and remove the spring element.
- d. If needed grind the steel plate foundation surface to remove every possible chip still present.
- e. Mount new element and the shims (if present) using the fastening bolts. Do not thight the fastening bolts.
- f. Lower the DG-set so the elements get compressed.
- g. Tightening torque values indicated in the General Arrangement order related drawing.
- h. Remove the hydraulic jacks.
- i. Proceed tack welding together steel plate foundation and spring element packages.
- j. Check compression values of the spring elements and levelling of the DG-set once the welding phase is complete.



**Guideline**

Title:	GLOBAL FACTORY ACCEPTANCE TEST FOR WARTSILA MARINE SOLUTION AND ENERGY SOLUTION ENGINES			Doc.ID:	DBAE170142
<hr/>					
				Revision:	
Author:	Lorenzo Sterni	19.6.2017	Status:	approved	
Checked by:	Harri Kytöharju, Andrea Nobile	26.6.2017	Pages:	1 (16)	
Owner and approver by:	Harri Kytöharju, Andrea Nobile	26.6.2017	Business:	Marine Solutions	
Last modified by:			Company:		
<hr/>					
File Name:					

**GLOBAL FACTORY ACCEPTANCE TEST
FOR WARTSILA MARINE SOLUTION AND ENERGY SOLUTION ENGINES**

<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Revision Description</i>

TABLE OF CONTENT

1.	SCOPE.....	3
2.	REFERENCES	3
3.	ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS.....	3
4.	INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS.....	3
5.	TEST BED LAYOUT AND MEASUREMENTS.....	4
6.1	CALIBRATION OF MEASURING EQUIPMENT.....	4
6.2	BRAKE POWER.....	5
6.2.1	BRAKE POWER WITH GENERATOR.....	5
6.2.2	BRAKE POWER WITH WATER BRAKE.....	5
6.3	SPECIFIC FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION	6
6.3.1	FUEL CONSUMPTION MEASUREMENT WITH WEIGHT TANK.....	6
6.3.2	LIQUID FUEL CONSUMPTION MEASUREMENT WITH FLOW METER.....	7
6.4	GAS CONSUMPTION FOR DF OR GAS ENGINES	8
6.5	PILOT FUEL FOR DF AND PP ENGINES	8
7	BOUNDARY CONDITION MEASUREMENTS	8
8.	ENGINE PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS	9
9.	MEASUREMENT OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION.....	10
9.1	SCALE & FLOW METER OPERATION.....	10
9.2	CLEAN LEAKAGE FUEL	10
10.	FUEL QUALITY	11
10.1	LIQUID FUEL QUALITY	11
10.2	GAS QUALITY	11
10.2.1	GAS BOTTLES	12
10.2.2	GAS PIPELINE.....	12
11	TEST RESULTS AND CALCULATIONS (ISO 15550)	13
11.1	DIESEL ENGINES.....	13
11.2	DF ENGINES IN DIESEL MODE.....	13
11.3	DF ENGINES IN GAS MODE.....	14
11.4	PURE GAS ENGINES	14
11.5	ENGINE DRIVEN PUMPS	16

1. SCOPE

The present document is meant as FAT guideline, valid for all Wartsila delivery centres and Join Ventures for all 4-stroke engines (diesel, dual fuel, gas).

Scope is to define standard activities and technical details related to Factory acceptance tests performed in Test run department.

This guideline have to be integrated by site-specific addendum documentation, wherever there are peculiar procedures per site, engine type and/or Classification society requirement.

2. REFERENCES

- ISO 15550 "Internal combustion engines – Determination and method for the measurement of engine power – General requirements"
- ISO 3046-1 "Reciprocating internal combustion engines – Performance"

3. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- ISO: International Organization for Standardization
- FAT: Factory Acceptance Test

4. INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The test is carried out as an overall check of the manufacturing quality and to establish that the contractual commitments have been fulfilled. The Factory Acceptance Test (FAT) is preceded by the running-in of the engine, carried out internally.

The test is performed in accordance with ISO 15550. The function of built on ancillary systems and the performance of the engine is checked according to ISO 15550. Results are recorded in a test protocol signed by Wärtsilä, customer and third party inspector or representative of a classification society.

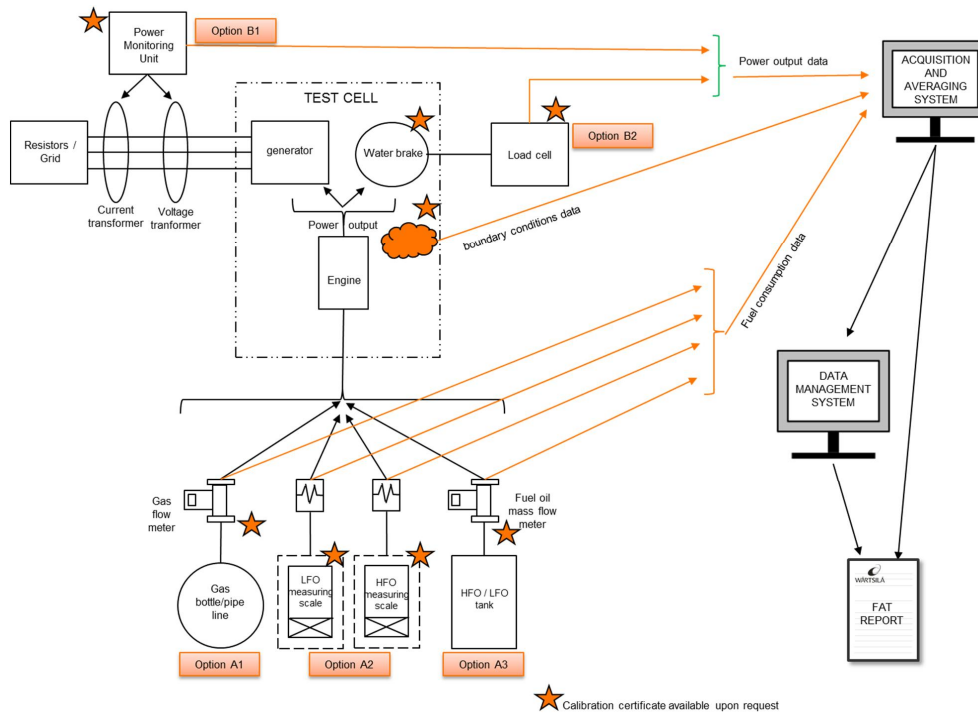
Test run will perform following activities according to site/product specific procedures:

Checks before starting
Checks with running engine
Automation checks
Testing of safeties with running engine
Running in
FAT
Firing pressure measurements
Exhaust-gas temperature after cylinders
Charge air pressure measurements
Functional checks
Special tests
Crankshaft alignment check in hot conditions (when applicable)
Inspection of engine
Finishing
Health and safety during FAT

The above information is available in a separate product specific FAT procedure documents.

5. TEST BED LAYOUT AND MEASUREMENTS

In the following picture it is reported a general layout of main measuring equipment used during FAT.



Fuel oil consumption can be measured both by:

Weight tank (option A2).

Flowmeter (option A3).

Gas consumption is always measured by flowmeter (option A1).

Power output can be measured by:

Power monitoring unit (option B1) in case the engine is connected to a generator (in-house or project specific) against resistors or grid.

Load cell (option B2) in case the engine is connected to a water brake.

All options reported in the layout above and described in the following chapters are equivalent and ensure a high quality product delivered to Customers. Each Delivery Centre and Joint Venture has freedom to select and use the optimized option for the relevant engines produced and tested.

6.1 CALIBRATION OF MEASURING EQUIPMENT

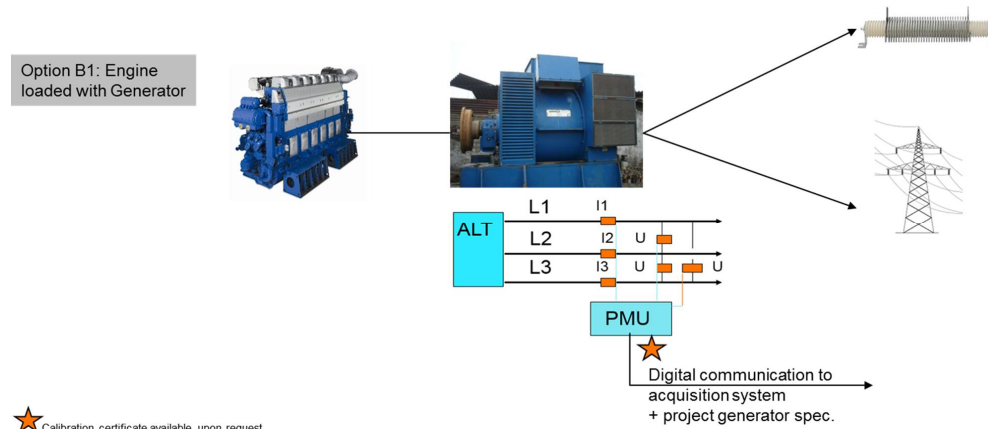
Measuring equipment related to calculation of fuel consumption is calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications and the certificates are available on request.

6.2 BRAKE POWER

The power an engine is producing is measured with alternator or water brake.

6.2.1 BRAKE POWER WITH GENERATOR

The power measurement system contains 3 current transformers and 3 voltage transformers, the PMU (Power Monitoring Unit) measures 3 currents, 3 voltages and provides total power output to the test bed acquisition system.



The measured power also needs to be calculated to shaft power by compensating for the alternator efficiency. Loading system in all facilities is pure resistive (cosine $\phi=1.0$) as resistors or frequency converters are used. If a customer generator is used and the losses for cosine $\phi = 1.0$ is missing, it needs to be requested from supplier.

6.2.2 BRAKE POWER WITH WATER BRAKE

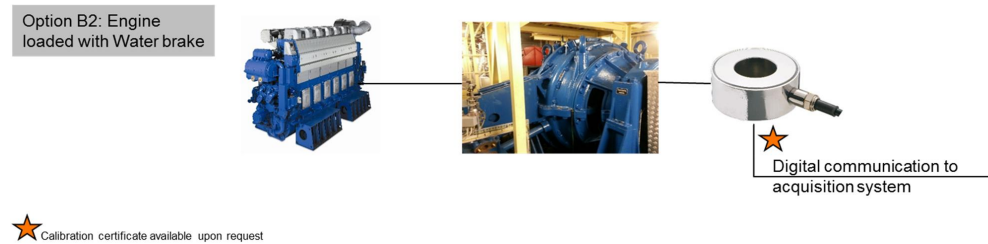
Power output is measured by a load cell connected to water brake. It provides torque data output to test run data acquisition system; is transformed into power output through following formula:

$$P = \frac{(T \cdot n)}{k} [\text{Kw}] \quad \text{where:}$$

T = torque [kN]

n = engine speed [round/min]

k = water brake constant (according to water brake datasheet)



6.3 SPECIFIC FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION

The (liquid) fuel an engine is consuming, can be measured with weight tank or flow meters; choice of the measurement chain depends on site specific needs.

The fuel flow to engine should be 4 - 5 times the maximum consumption of the engine, this to ensure enough flow to all cylinders.

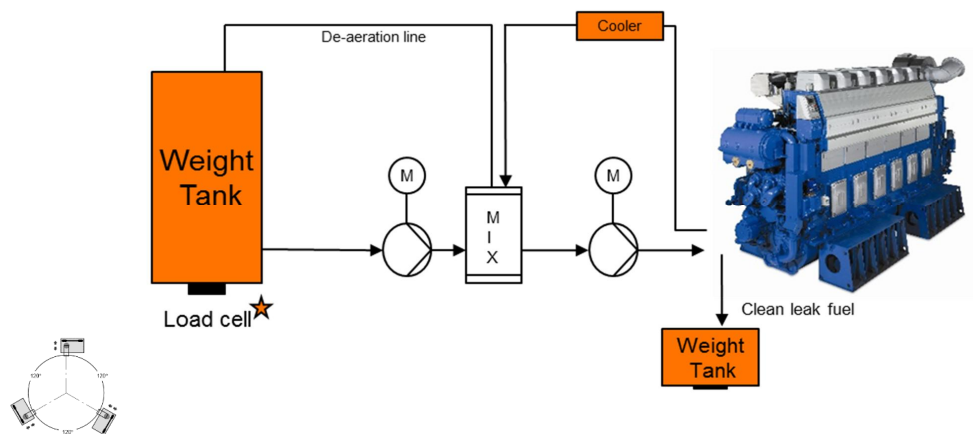
6.3.1 FUEL CONSUMPTION MEASUREMENT WITH WEIGHT TANK

Weight tank volume should be 2 ... 3 times what the biggest engine consumes during the maximum measurement time.

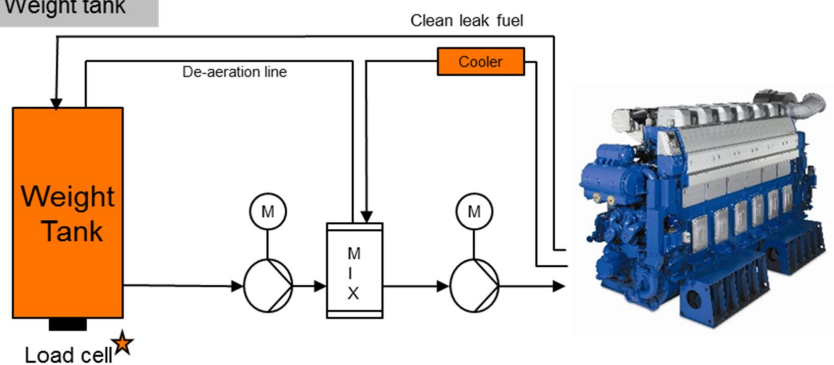
Weight tank should be designed to 1 or 3 sensors. This ensures that centre of gravity will be in the middle of the weight tank.

The communication with the scale electronics should be digital in order to achieve best accuracy.

Option A2-a: Weight tank



Option A2-b: Weight tank



★ Calibration certificate available upon request

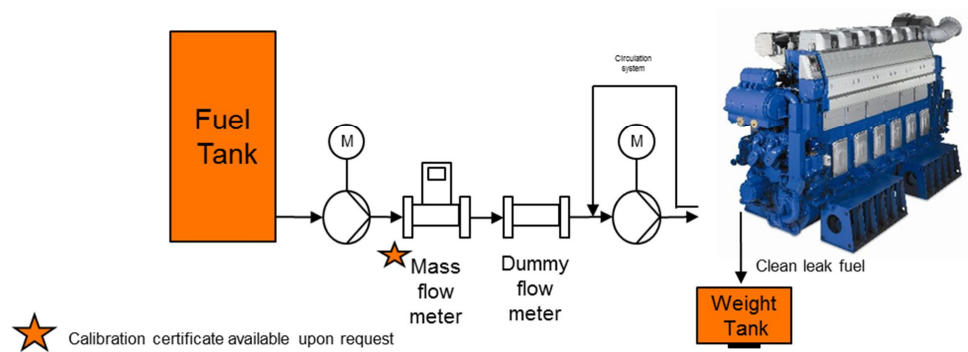
6.3.2 LIQUID FUEL CONSUMPTION MEASUREMENT WITH FLOW METER

If flow meter is used for consumption measurement high accuracy flow meters needs to be used. Mass flow meter is to be used. Note also that a smaller diameter size flow meter is more accurate but is giving a higher delta pressure in the fuel line.

The position where the flow meter is to be installed is after feeder pump and before engine fuel circulation system. The flow meter is to be installed according to supplier's specification.

A Dummy flowmeter can be installed in fuel line in order to allow a further verification of the instrument in use in real working conditions.

Option A3-a: Mass flow meter



6.4 GAS CONSUMPTION FOR DF OR GAS ENGINES

Engine gas consumption is measured by a Flow meter installed in the supply line to the engine. Flow meter has to provide measurement data to test run data acquisition system via digital communication in order to achieve high accuracy level.

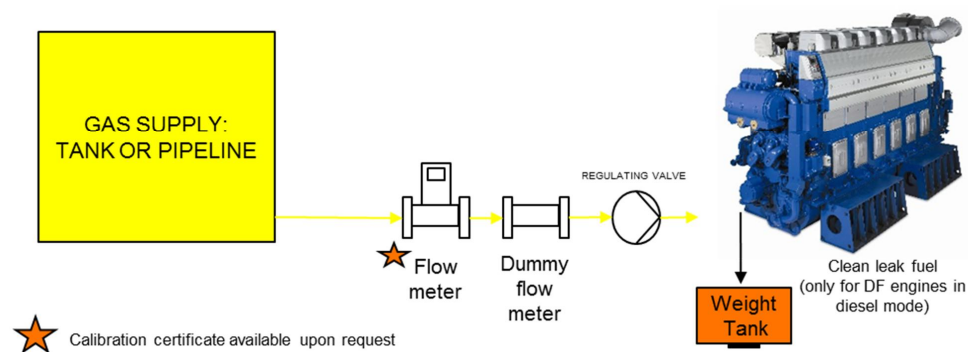
The flow meter has to be installed according to supplier's specification.

If different engine sizes are tested in the same test bed, it can be needed two flow meters for keeping up the accuracy of the flow measurement.

- Small flow meter for smaller engines
- Large flow meter (bigger tube diameter) for larger engines

The reference values (and boundary ambient conditions) for the gas consumption are stated in the contract. Gas analysis on factory supply gas pipeline are provided daily by gas supplier (in case of pipeline) or for every new delivery (in case of gas bottles). The analysis is available at the test run department. There are no corrections for ambient conditions, since the control of the exhaust waste gate is compensating for changing ambient conditions.

Option A1: Flow meter



6.5 PILOT FUEL FOR DF AND PP ENGINES

The pilot fuel consumption is measured with a scale or flow meter.

7 BOUNDARY CONDITION MEASUREMENTS

The following boundary conditions are measured around the engine during FAT:

Barometric pressure

Suction air temperature

Charge air coolant inlet temperature

and used for ISO correction on diesel engines.

8. ENGINE PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

Performance data is recorded at all load points. The record of measurement for each load point start after reaching the steady state condition. According to ISO 15550 for engine group n.4, following parameters are recommended to be measured:

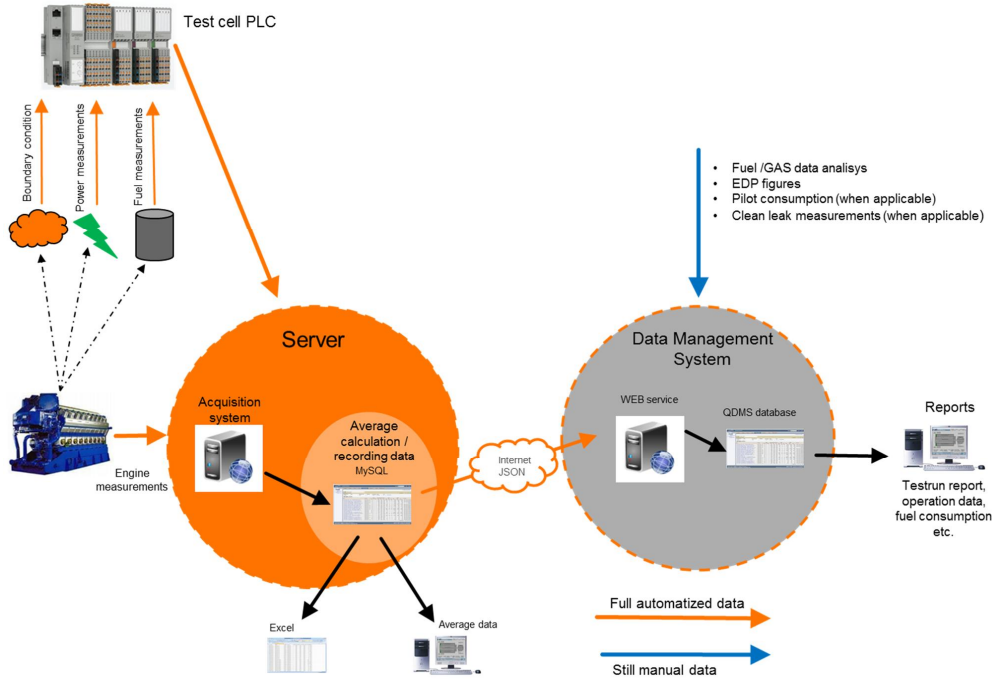
List A – Test Measurements (ISO 15550)

A1	Barometric pressure, humidity and ambient temperature
A2	Engine speed or cycle frequency
A3	Engine brake torque and/or fuel pump or governor
A4	Throttle control rod setting
A5	Fuel consumption
A6	Lubricating oil pressure
A7	Temperature and pressure of exhaust gas leaving the engine
A8	Air inlet pressure and temperature at the engine or pressure charger inlet
A9	Exhaust gas temperature at the turbine inlet
A10	Boost pressure in the air manifold
A11	Turbocharger speed
A12	Coolant mean temperature in and out of the cylinder block
A13	Lubricating oil temperature at the engine inlet and outlet
A14	Boost pressure drop through the charge air cooler
A15	Boost pressure after charge air cooler
A16	Charge air temperature after charge air cooler
A17	Coolant mean temperature at the inlet and outlet of the charge air cooler
A18	Maximum cylinder pressure
A19	Exhaust-gas pressure at the turbine inlet
A20	Exhaust-gas temperature of each cylinder
A21	Individual coolant circuit temperatures and pressures
A22	Lubricating oil pressure in individual circuits
A23	Lubricating oil pressure before and after filters and coolers
A24	Secondary coolant and lubricating oil temperatures in and out of the heat exchangers
A25	Fuel supply pressure and temperature
A26	Compression pressure

The detailed list of performance parameters of every product is recorded according to specific engine-related FAT procedure.

9. MEASUREMENT OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION

When measuring energy consumption and related variables (Engine speed, torque, power, fuel flows, ambient pressure, suction air temperature and LT-water temperature), they all must be measured simultaneously and recorded as minimum 10 minutes average with a minimum 1Hz sampling frequency at guarantee load point. Automated data entry should be used; when not available manual data entry must be verified by a supervisor.



Engine need to be stabilised after load change. Engine must run minimum 15min on steady load before measurement at the guarantee load point.

9.1 SCALE & FLOW METER OPERATION

Fuel measurements to be started after settling time has passed once weight tank has been completely filled. The settling time means the needed time before the scale value is stable.

Measurement time must be minimum 10 minutes for guarantee point and it has to be performed at the same time as the other 10 min measurements of engine power and boundary conditions are made. The measurement time is directly corresponding to measurement quantity.

9.2 CLEAN LEAKAGE FUEL

Clean leakage should be deducted from fuel consumption, hence it is reusable fuel.

- In case clean leak system is connected back to fuel tank then nothing has to be deducted: $M_{leak} = 0$;
- In case clean leak system is separately collected then a measurement has to be carried out with a weight scale and then deducted to fuel consumption $M_{leak} \neq 0$.

10. FUEL QUALITY

10.1 LIQUID FUEL QUALITY

LHV (Lower Heating Value) of the fuel has direct impact on energy consumption results.

There is a schematic picture of different storage tanks and fuel sampling arrangements in figure 10.1 Tank number 1 represents a large storage tank at supplier premises. Number 2 tanks are storage tanks at factory area and tank number 3 is an optional day tank, typically used for heavy fuel. Fuel sampling point is in the pipe line before test cells. Especially on heavy fuel operation the sampling point need to be after fuel separator. It need to be secured, that day tank content represents the tank number 2 fuel quality before taking fuel sample.

In case same supplier and the same large tank nr. 1 is in use, sample before test cells are taken at least every three months and every time the supplier storage tank nr. 1 is refilled.

In case supplier cannot guarantee stable quality from tank 1 or more than one supplier tank is in use or many suppliers are used for one fuel type (e.g. LFO), sample need to be taken every time a new batch arrives to factory area.

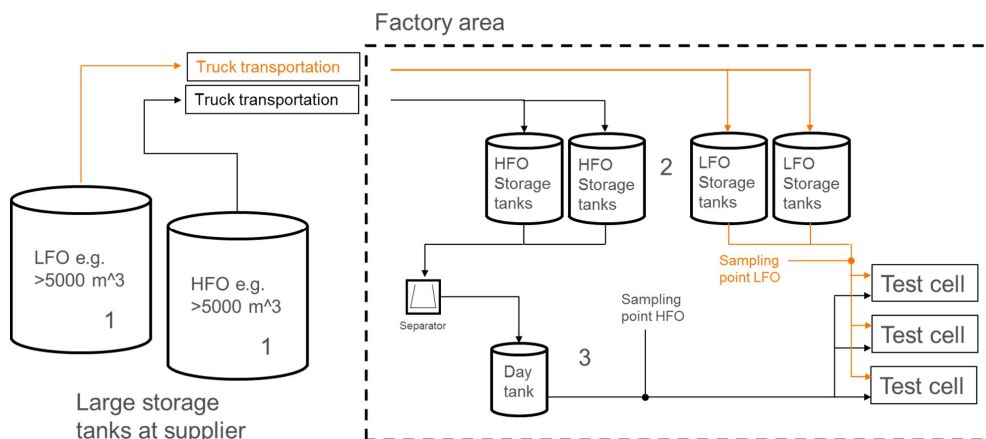


Figure 10.1 Schematic picture of the fuel storage and tank arrangements

10.2 GAS QUALITY

LHV (Lower Heating Value) of the gas has direct impact on energy consumption results. Therefore the gas quality need to be stable to have accurate and correct LHV for the gas that the engine is using.

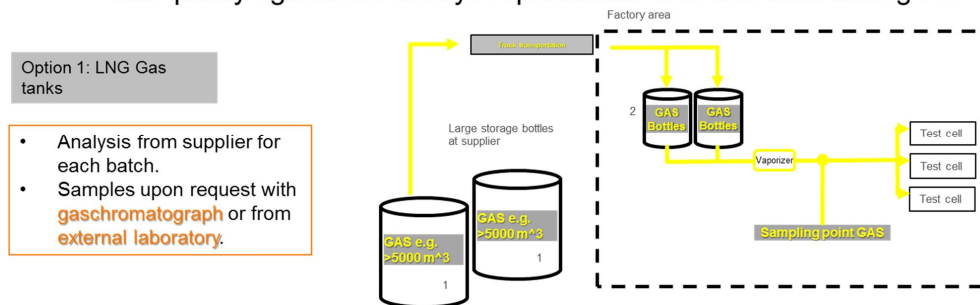
Furthermore, it must be ensured that the gas analyse is representative for the whole duration of the energy consumption measurement. Fluctuating gas composition to be avoided. Gas composition measurements are typically not continuous. Therefore it's necessary to have stable gas composition (LHV) during the consumption measurement.

10.2.1 GAS BOTTLES

The most stable gas quality during a measurement is achieved with a buffer tank, e.g. LNG tank. In this case the composition only changes when the tank is filled and the content left in the tank mixes with the new supply. It's enough to measure gas composition from the tank after each tank filling.

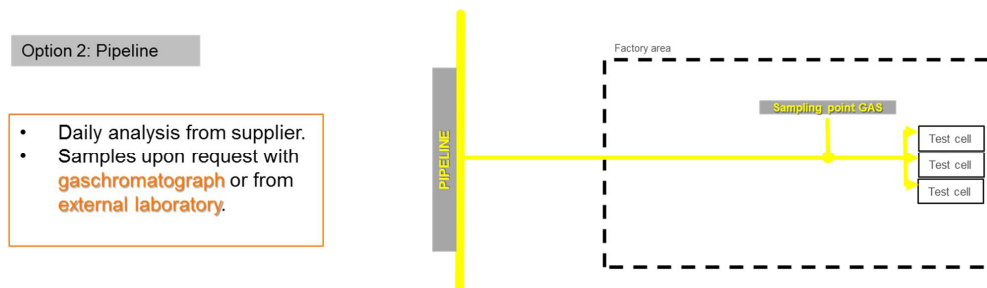
With several buffer tanks (LNG tanks) in the factory area the situation is comparable to figure 9.4.1 for LFO. If the gas supplied to a multi tank system is of various quality the LHV will be different in each tank depending on how they are filled. In this situation it must be ensured that LHV of the correct tank is used for engine efficiency calculation.

Gas quality figures are always representative of fuel used during FAT



10.2.2 GAS PIPELINE

In case of gas supply from a **pipeline** the gas quality is normally stable during the consumption measuring period of 10 minutes. In this case a gas analyse taken during the consumption measurement is representative for the whole measurement period.



11 TEST RESULTS AND CALCULATIONS (ISO 15550)

The reference values (and boundary ambient conditions) for the engine fuel consumption are stated in the contract. The analysis of the fuel sample from the supplier or from external laboratory have to be used.

To correct for ambient conditions during test differing from ISO 15550 standard reference conditions, conversion formula as stated by ISO 3046-1, are used to obtain the specific fuel consumption. See following formula.

11.1 DIESEL ENGINES

Formula used:

$$\alpha = k - 0.7 \cdot (1 - k) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\eta_m} - 1 \right)$$

$$k = \left(\frac{p_y}{p_r} \right)^m \cdot \left(\frac{T_r}{T_y} \right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{T_{cra}}{T_{cy}} \right)^s$$

$$B = \left(\frac{M}{t_{fuel}} - \frac{M_{leak}}{t_{leak}} \right) \cdot 3600 \quad \text{If Fuel scale is used}$$

$$B = F_{in} - \frac{M_{leak} \cdot 3600}{t_{leak}} \quad \text{If Flowmeter is used}$$

$$b_y = \frac{1000 \cdot B}{P_y}$$

$$b_r = \frac{\alpha}{k} \cdot \frac{LHV_{test}}{LHV_{ISO}} \cdot b_y$$

$$BSFC_{FAT} = \frac{(b_r) - EDP}{(1 + Tol)}$$

11.2 DF ENGINES IN DIESEL MODE

Formula used:

$$\alpha = k - 0.7 \cdot (1 - k) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\eta_m} - 1 \right)$$

$$k = \left(\frac{p_y}{p_r} \right)^m \cdot \left(\frac{T_r}{T_y} \right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{T_{cra}}{T_{cy}} \right)^s$$

$$B_{main} = \left(\frac{M}{t_{fuel}} - \frac{M_{leak}}{t_{leak}} \right) \cdot 3600 \quad \text{If Fuel scale is used}$$

$$B_{main} = F_{in} - \frac{M_{leak} \cdot 3600}{t_{leak}} \quad \text{If Flowmeter is used}$$

$$b_{y\ main} = \frac{1000 \cdot B_{main}}{P_y}$$

$$B_{pilot} = \frac{M_{pilot}}{t_{fuel}} \cdot 3600$$

$$b_{r\ main} = \frac{\alpha}{k} \cdot \frac{LHV_{main}}{LHV_{ISO}} \cdot b_{y\ main}$$

$$b_{r\ pilot} = \frac{B_{pilot}}{P_y} \cdot \frac{LHV_{pilot}}{LHV_{ISO}} \cdot 1000$$

$$b_r = b_{r\ main} + b_{r\ pilot}$$

$$BSFC_{FAT} = \frac{b_r - EDP}{(1 + Tol)}$$

11.3 DF ENGINES IN GAS MODE

Formula used:

$$BSEC_{y\ gas} = \frac{B_{gas} \cdot LHV_{gas}}{P_y} \cdot 1000$$

$$B_{pilot} = \frac{M_{pilot}}{t_{fuel}} \cdot 3600$$

If Fuel scale is used

$$BSEC_{y\ pilot} = \frac{B_{pilot} \cdot LHV_{pilot}}{P_y} \cdot 1000$$

$$BSEC_y = BSEC_{y\ gas} + BSEC_{y\ pilot}$$

$$BSEC_{FAT} = \frac{BSEC_y - EDP_{BSEC}}{(1 + Tol)}$$

If Flowmeter is used

B_{pilot} is direct measurement result of the flow meter with possible unit conversion.

11.4 PURE GAS ENGINES

Formula used:

$$BSEC_y = \frac{B_{gas} \cdot LHV_{gas}}{P_y} \cdot 1000$$

B_{gas} is direct measurement result of the flow meter with possible unit conversion.

$$BSEC_{FAT} = \frac{BSEC_y - EDP_{BSEC}}{(1 + Tol)}$$

Symbol	Description	Unit	Symbol	Description	Unit
α	Power adjustment factor	-	M	Measured fuel mass of the engine during test with weight scale	kg
k	Ratio of indicated power	-	M_{leak}	Measured clean leakage fuel mass of the engine	kg
η_m	Mechanical efficiency. Values can be found from Performance Documents and Performance Manuals. Typically [0.9]	-	M_{pilot}	Measured pilot fuel mass during test with weight scale	kg
p_y	Ambient total barometric pressure during test	hPa	t_{fuel}	Time of fuel mass measurement	s
p_r	Standard reference total barometric pressure	hPa	t_{leak}	Time of leakage fuel mass measurement	s
T_r	Standard reference ambient air thermodynamic temperature	K	s	Exponent of the charge air coolant thermodynamic temperature ratio [1]	-
T_y	Ambient air thermodynamic temperature during test	K	F_{in}	Liquid fuel mass flow to engine. Measured with flow meter	kg/h

T_{cra}	Substitute reference charge air coolant thermodynamic temperature	K	b_y	Specific fuel consumption of the main fuel under test ambient conditions	g/kWh
T_{cy}	Ambient charge air coolant thermodynamic temperature during test	K	$b_{y\ main}$	Specific fuel consumption of the main fuel under test ambient conditions	g/kWh
m	Exponent of the dry air pressure ratio or total barometric pressure ratio [0.7]	-	$b_{y\ pilot}$	Specific fuel consumption of the pilot fuel under test ambient conditions	g/kWh
n	Exponent of the ambient air thermodynamic temperature ratio [1.2]	-	b_r	Specific fuel consumption under standard reference conditions	g/kWh
LHV_{test}	Lower heating value of the test fuel	MJ/kg	$b_{r\ main}$	Specific fuel consumption of the main fuel under ISO reference conditions and LHV corrected	g/kWh
LHV_{ISO}	Reference lower heating value of the fuel oil according to ISO 3046 (=42.7MJ/kWh)	MJ/kg	$b_{r\ pilot}$	Specific fuel consumption of the pilot fuel under test ambient conditions, LHV corrected value	g/kWh
LHV_{main}	Lower heating value of the main test fuel	MJ/kg	B_{main}	Liquid main fuel mass flow	kg/h
LHV_{pilot}	Lower heating value of the pilot test fuel	MJ/kg	B_{gas}	Gas mass flow	kg/h
LHV_{gas}	Lower heating value of the test gas fuel	MJ/kg	B	Mass of fuel consumed by the engine per unit of time	kg/h
$BSEC_{y\ gas}$	Brake specific energy consumption of gas fuel under test ambient conditions	kJ/kWh	B_{pilot}	Liquid pilot fuel mass flow	kg/h
$BSEC_{y\ pilot}$	Brake specific energy consumption of pilot fuel under test ambient conditions	kJ/kWh	EDP	Engine driven pump consumption in diesel mode	g/kWh
$BSEC_y$	Brake specific energy consumption of all fuels under test ambient conditions	kJ/kWh	EDP_{BSEC}	Engine driven pump consumption in gas mode	kJ/kWh
$BSEC_{FAT}$	FAT comparison value for BSEC	kJ/kWh	P_y	Brake power under ambient conditions during test	kW
$BSFC_{FAT}$	FAT comparison value for BSFC	g/kWh	Tol	ISO 3046-1:2002 allowed tolerance. Value in this case is 5% (=0.05)	%

11.5 ENGINE DRIVEN PUMPS

Engine driven pump (EDP) specific fuel consumption depends on specific engine configuration i.e. on the number of EDP built on engine according to contract specification and must be taken into account for final fuel consumption calculation.

Marine Solution Engines:

If *EDP* configuration on the engine under test is same as in the Customer delivery project contract specifications *EDP* = 0.

If *EDP* configuration on the engine under test is different from the Customer delivery project contract specifications *EDP* must be set according to project contract.

Energy Solution Engines:

EDP are included as standard, so *EDP* must set to 0 (zero), if not otherwise specified in the contract specifications.

De-rated Engines:

In case of de-rated engine (New output = Z), also EDP consumption changes. Then new EDP consumption need to be interpolated between the existing output points 1 and 2 (Stated in Performance Manual) according to linear interpolation formula below.

$$EDP = \frac{(EDP_2 - EDP_1)}{(P_2 - P_1)} \cdot (P_Z - P_2) + EDP_2$$



Work Instruction

Title:	W26 Main Engines Diesel Electric and Auxiliary Engines - FAT procedure	Doc.ID:	DBAD671345
		Revision:	g
Author:	BRESCCELLI, ALESSANDRO (ABR020); SALVI, SABRINA (SSA030)	Status:	Approved
Approver:	UGHI, ALESSANDRO (AUG001)	Pages:	1 (9)

FACTORY ACCEPTANCE TEST FOR WARTSILA 26 MARINE MAIN ENGINES DIESEL ELECTRIC / AUXILIARY ENGINES

Rev.	Date	Revision Description		
-	02.10.2015	Instruction has been inserted in IDM system with new code DBAD671345. Previous code was DAAE002460 rev-e. All changes done in respect to previous revision are highlighted in grey. Main changes regard: - test set up (6.2) - engine performance parameters (6.3.1) - functional checks (6.3.3) - criteria of acceptability (6.3.2.1, 6.3.1.2, 6.3.1.3) - specific fuel oil consumption (6.3.2.1, 6.3.2.2).		
a	18.02.2016	In the chapter 6.2 "Test set up" it has been specified that measurement of cold alignment of the crankshaft are included in the Test Protocol. The phrase in chapter 6.2.1 related to splash guards has been slightly modified. In chapter 6.3 "Test run" the description of FAT program has been modified and the description of SOLAS verifications has been inserted. In chapter 6.4 it has been specified that hot deflections are measured and included in the Test Protocol.		
b	06.04.2016	Added some notes which covers genset test without alternator. Done some adjustments in chapter 6.3.4 "load application test"		
c	26.07.2016	Some adjustments have been done in following chapters: 6.2.2, 6.3, 6.3.1, 6.3.2.2		
d	30.06.2017	Added reference to Global FAT procedure DBAE170142; adjustments have been done in following chapters: 6.3.1, 6.3.2.1, 6.3.2.2.		
e	06.11.2017	Done some adjustments in chapter 6.3.3		
f	17.01.2019	In chapter 6.3 added the specification that a spot check of SOLAS hot spots is also required: refer to document "Infrared Thermography (IRT) SOLAS measurements - DBAE964935". Document DBAE964935 also inserted among "references" in chapter 3		
g	26.10.2020	No changes in the content, document only moved from legacy M-file vault to production vault; for that reason need to make a new revision		
Name		Brescellii A.	Salvi S.	Doddiss G.
Dept. / Func.		DCT Test Run	DCT Quality QMS	DCT Engine Quality
Role		Issue	Verification	Approval

1. SCOPE

This instruction describes how Factory Acceptance Test (FAT) is performed on W26 Marine Main Engines Diesel Electric and Auxiliary Engines.

2. APPLICATION FIELD

Wärtsilä 26 Marine Main Engines Diesel Electric and Auxiliary Engines

3. REFERENCES

- WI DBAD333952 (B9350) "Engine Painting"
- WI DBAD286405 (B9006) "Engines preservation for shipment or in store"
- ISO 15550 "Internal combustion engines -- Determination and method for the measurement of engine power -- General requirements"
- ISO 3046-1 "Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Performance"
- BS OHSAS 18001:2007 "Occupational Health and Safety Management"
- DBAE170142 "Global Factory Acceptance Test"
- DBAE964935 "Infrared Thermography (IRT) SOLAS measurements"

4. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

- Test Protocol

5. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- DCT: Delivery Centre Trieste
- IDM Integrated Document Management
- ISO International Organization for Standardization
- FAT Factory Acceptance Test
- EXW Ex works
- SFOC Specific fuel oil consumption

6. RESPONSIBILITIES AND WAY OF WORKING

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The test is carried out as an overall check of the manufacturing quality and to establish that the contractual commitments have been fulfilled. The Factory Acceptance Test (FAT) comprises of a running-in part and an official FAT part.

The test is carried out in accordance with ISO 15550. The function of built on ancillary systems and the performance of the engine is checked according to ISO 15550. Results are recorded in a test protocol signed by Wärtsilä, customer (if present) and a representative from a classification society.

At the end of the factory acceptance test, the engine is inspected by the same representatives above mentioned.

After inspection, the engines are preserved against corrosion, cleaned and painted before packing and shipment.

6.2 TEST SETUP

Marine Main Engines Diesel Electric and Auxiliary Engines are tested as generating sets, i.e. mounted on a common base frame together with the generator. The generator is loaded with resistive load banks.

In some cases engines can be tested connected to the water brake or in-house generator.

The generator power cables are connected to the switchboard. In all cases its Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR) is used. The common base frame of the generating set is mounted on the same flexible mounts that will be delivered for installation on board. Necessary pipe connections between the engine and the test bed systems are made using in-house flexible hoses.

The cold alignment of the crankshaft is checked in the generator assembly cell. The measurement record is included in the test protocol.

If the engine is equipped with a mechanical governor and a speed setting motor, the motor is connected to an external speed control unit from which raise and lower commands can be given and the running speed selected. If the engine is fitted with an actuator and electronic governor, the running speed is controlled by a mA-signal from its Digital Control Governor.

If the engine is equipped with Wärtsilä Engine Control System (WECS) or Wärtsilä UNIC automation system, the measurement logics and safety functions are located in the engine mounted control system. If the engine is equipped with Basic Engine Automation System (BEA) the engine mounted sensors are connected to the in-house PLC. In either case all engine mounted measurements are shown in the control room operator station and customer facility display.

Note: the current standard automation system for Wärtsilä 26 Engines is UNIC C2.

6.2.1 Checks before starting

Firing sequence between cylinders within the same crank is checked.

Check that measurements values in operator station are updated and that they are normal for standstill condition. Check that there is no leakage when lubricating oil, fuel oil and cooling water systems have been filled. Check that splash guards on flammable fluid pipe lines are installed according Product Specification.

Check that there is no leakage in starting- and control air systems and that the engine starts rotating when pressing the starting air solenoid valve.

Blow the engine by rotating it with starting air while keeping indication cocks open.

6.2.2 Checks with running engine

Check that there is no leakage in lubricating oil, fuel oil and cooling water systems.

Testing of surge margin: propulsion engines with a turbocharger which is served by cylinder groups with combined power in excess of 2 500 kW shall be tested with regard to surge margins. The below mentioned tests may be waived if successfully tested earlier on an identical configuration of engine and turbocharger.

For 4-stroke engines, the following test shall be performed without indication of surging:

- at rated power, the speed shall be reduced with constant torque (fuel index) down to 90% power
- with 50% power at 80% speed (propeller characteristic for fixed pitch), the speed shall be reduced to 72% while keeping constant torque (fuel index).

Only for DNVGL classed engine: In case of engines driving electrical generators, it shall be verified that the rated electrical power as specified by manufacturer shall be covered by rated power of engine.

6.2.3 Testing of instruments and functions (UNIC_C2/WECS engines)

Check the function of the local control buttons (start, stop and shutdown reset).

Check the function of the remote control buttons (start, stop and shutdown reset).

Verify that the engine and turbo speed are shown on the LCP.

Verify that the backup meters are working and show correct values.

Verify that the waste gate works properly:

- by overriding the charge air pressure sensor (WECS);
- by forcing via software (UNIC_C2).

Verify that the:

- "normal status" LED on the Oil Mist Detector is ready (WECS);
- OMD is showing E05 on the display (UNIC_C2).

Verify the function of turning gear safety switch and air cut off valve.

Verify the function of manual stop lever switch.

6.2.3 Testing of instruments and functions (UNIC_C1/Basic automation engines)

Check the function of the local control buttons (Emergency stop, start, stop and shd. reset).

Verify that the meters are working and show correct values.

Verify that the waste gate works properly by overriding the charge air pressure sensor.

Verify that the engine and turbo speed are shown on the Local Control Panel.

Verify that the OMD is showing E05 on the display.

Verify the function of turning gear safety switch and air cut off valve.

Verify the function of manual stop lever switch.

6.2.4 Testing of safeties with running engine

Check the first lube oil pressure trip (sensor PT201 over and below 600 rpm) (WECS).

Check the backup lube oil pressure trip:

- Sensor PSZ201.1 over 600 rpm, PSZ201.2 below 600 rpm (WECS);
- Sensor PTZ201 (UNIC).

Check the first overspeed trip (1.15 x nominal speed, sensor ST173) by manually increasing the fuel rack.

Check the second overspeed trip:

- by disabling the first overspeed trip and manually increasing the fuel rack (1.18 x nominal speed, sensor ST174) (WECS);
- by disabling the first overspeed trip and manually increasing the fuel rack (1.15 x nominal speed, sensor ST174) (UNIC).

Check the oil mist detector trip (if present).

Check other safeties according Class. Rules (PSZ401, TEZ402, etc.)

Notes:

Analogue sensors and set-points of pressure switches have factory settings and are not recalibrated.

It is a classification society requirement that all shutdown functions and alarm set-points are verified during ship commissioning, regardless of any previous tests.

6.2.5 Calibration of measuring equipment

Measuring equipments related to calculation of fuel consumption are calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications and the certificates are available on request.

6.3 TEST RUN

The test run is started with a running-in phase. The purpose of the running-in is to correct possible manufacturing defects, eliminate leakages and run in smoothly all bearing surfaces and piston rings before the engine is delivered.

The first step of the running in is the bearing run. The engine idles for a few minutes then it is stopped to verify the temperature of the bearings and inspect crankcase.

During the following running in process the engine is loaded in steps up to 110% load, the fuel oil is normally the same used during the official FAT program.

After running-in the test run is followed by the official FAT phase according to the program stated in the contract and to the requirements by the classification society concerned.

A standard program generally includes 25 – 50 – 75 – 85 – (90) – 100 - 110% load points. Normally the duration of load point of 100% is 60 minutes, while at the other load points is 30 minutes. In any case, the durations and the loads are dependent on the requirements by the classification society concerned and particulars requests of the customer stated in the contract. The engine speed shall be in accordance, on the basis of engine application, to class requirements. Depending of the installation either LFO or HFO fuel oil is used during FAT.

A spot check of SOLAS hot spots is also required: refer to document "Infrared Thermography (IRT) SOLAS measurements - DBAE964935".

6.3.1 Engine Performance Parameters

Performance data is recorded at all load points according to ISO 15550 for engine group n.4 (see chapter 8 of the Global FAT Guideline). Some parameters are not recorded/completely recorded: A7, A13, A14, A17, A19, A21, A22, A23, A24, and A26.

6.3.1.1 Firing pressure

The firing pressure of each cylinder is measured by a Kistler pressure indicator. The acceptance criteria at 100% load are:

- The firing pressure is to be within:

See performance data document DBAB179116

- The maximum deviation for any cylinder from the mean value is 6 bar
- The difference in firing pressure between any two cylinders to be within 10 bar

Main reasons for deviations are:

- The fuel injection timing.
- Variations of air receiver pressure.
- Disturbances in injection pump or nozzle function.

Note: *Values might vary on derated engine*

6.3.1.2 Exhaust-gas temperature after cylinders

The exhaust-gas temperature is measured for each cylinder. The acceptance criteria at 100% load are:

- Maximum deviation between cylinders is 85°C (for 8L26 and 16V26 120°C).

The temperature before the turbocharger is:

See performance data document DBAB179116

Note: The priority order for exhaust gas temp / firing pressure that the firing pressure is more important.

Note: Values might vary on derated engine

6.3.1.3 Charge air pressure

The charge air pressure is measured using the engine mounted pressure sensor.

- The readings at 100% load to be within:

See performance data document DBAB179116

Note: Values might vary on derated engine.

All alarm values are typically set according to the operating conditions of the engine, which is optimized for the range 0% - 100% MCR, and not for overload condition (e.g. 110%) MCR, according to IACS M35 and ISO 3046-1:2002.

6.3.2 Test results

List B - Test Results, Parameters to be Calculated (ISO 15550)

B1	Brake power
B2	Specific fuel consumption

6.3.2.1 Brake power

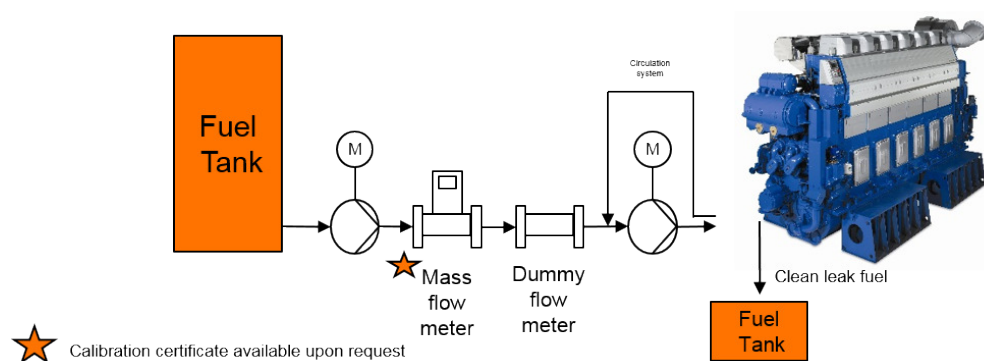
The brake power for the engine is calculated from the measured electrical power and the generator electrical efficiency. The efficiency of the generator is available from the manufacturer's data sheet and is provided by the marine department. The electrical power can be read directly from the operator station. When using water brake power is calculated with formulas of the water brake used (see chapter 6.2 of the Global FAT Guideline).

6.3.2.2 Specific fuel oil consumption

The fuel oil consumption is measured by a Coriolis Mass Flow Measuring System. The unit provides a Modbus signal as input to the test bed control system, which shows the actual value in kg/h and calculate the average consumption on a desired time window.

See chapter 6.3.2 of the Global FAT Guideline for general description of measurement with flow meter.

Option A3-a: Mass flow meter



The acceptance criteria for the engine fuel consumption are stated in the contract.

The fuel oil quality is checked according to "DCT Fuel oil management and Gas procedure DBAE223942".

See chapter 9 of the Global FAT Guideline for description of the consumption measurement process and the paragraph 11.1 and 11.5 for the relevant formulas used.

6.3.3 Functional checks

[ISO 15550] "Functional checks which may additionally be carried out. Selection from list C shall be made by agreement between the manufacturer and customer."

List C - Functional checks, functions to be verified (ISO 15550)	
C1	The correct functioning of the overspeed limiting device in accordance with ISO 3046-6
C2	The correct functioning of the speed governing system in accordance with ISO 3046-4
C3	The ability of all malfunction protection and warning devices to respond correctly to the fault conditions in which they should operate (e.g., low lubricating oil pressure, high lubricating oil temperatures, high coolant temperatures, pressure rise in the crankcase, etc.)
C4	The correct functioning of all automatic pressure and temperature controls
C5	The ability of the starting system to perform prior to and/or after the acceptance test conditions of the engine are reached, subject to agreement between the manufacturer and customer
C6	The correct functioning of the reversing mechanism, built-in reverse reduction gear and couplings
C7	That the temperatures of important components are satisfactory
C8	That the crank web deflection is within the given limits
C9	Stability of the engine on its support
C10	The condition after test of one or more piston and one cylinder assemblies and bearings, chosen randomly for inspection
<p>Note: Points C1, C3 (low lube oil pressure shutdown), C8 and C10 are included in Wärtsilä standard FAT procedures. See section 6.2.4 and 6.5 of this document.</p> <p>Point C2 may only be performed if engine is tested coupled to the project specific generator.</p> <p>Point C6 is not applicable.</p> <p>All other points can be performed only if agreed between manufacturer and customer prior to factory acceptance test date.</p>	

6.3.4 Load Application Test

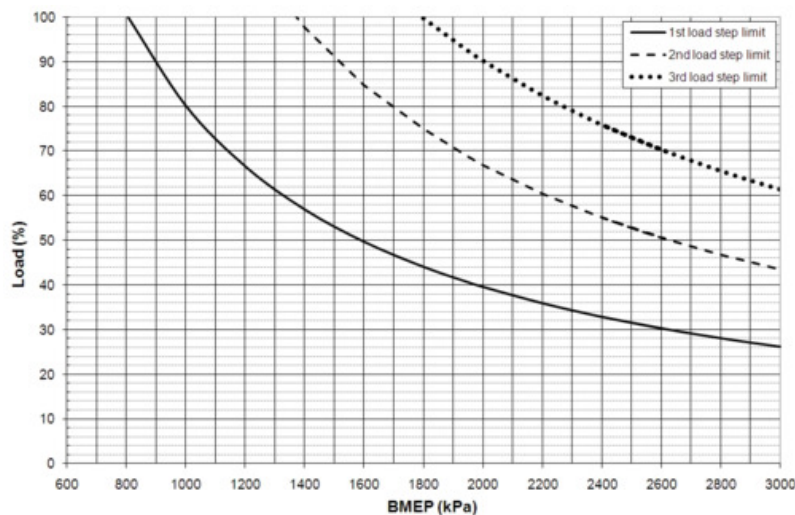
This test could be performed only if the engine are tested with project specific generator, no in case of water brake or in-house generator.

The speed governor and load acceptance of the generating set are tested by making rapid load changes. The load is normally applied in three steps, 0-33-66-100%, or other values, according to the rules of the classification societies. The instantaneous speed drop may not exceed 10 % of rated speed, the recovery time is 5 seconds, which means that the speed must be within 1% of the rated speed after 5 seconds. The minimum load steps recommended by the International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) and by ISO 8528-5 are presented in the figure below.

The individual classification societies may specify different a load application scheme, but three steps can normally be accepted by most classification societies if the load management system onboard will be built accordingly. The customer has to clarify this with the classification society concerned.

Load application tests onboard must be performed with the contracted fuel in order to achieve the same performance as in the factory test run.

The speed governor performance can be followed in the historical trends in the operator station where engine speed and generator output are graphically recorded.



6.3.5 Special tests

Other tests or checks can be done in combination to the factory acceptance test if specifically stated in the contract, i.e. noise-, vibration- or emission measurement.

6.4 CRANKSHAFT ALIGNMENT CHECK IN HOT CONDITION

For engines tested with the in-house generator or water brake, no hot deflection test is done, since the installation is only temporary. For generating sets a hot crankshaft alignment is done when the test run is finished, the control is done to check the straightness of the crankshaft when it is in running (hot) condition and thereby verify correct installation on the common base frame. The measurement record is included in the test protocol. The alignment in hot condition is to be verified after final installation on site.

6.5 INSPECTION OF ENGINE

After the official test run, the customer and the representative of Classification Society are invited to supervise the inspection of the engine. Standard inspections are:

- Opening of one cylinder unit:
 - Cylinder head with valves and injector disassembled;
 - Piston;
 - Big end bearing;
 - Cylinder liner;
- Opening of one main bearing;
- Visual inspection of the crank case and camshaft compartment;

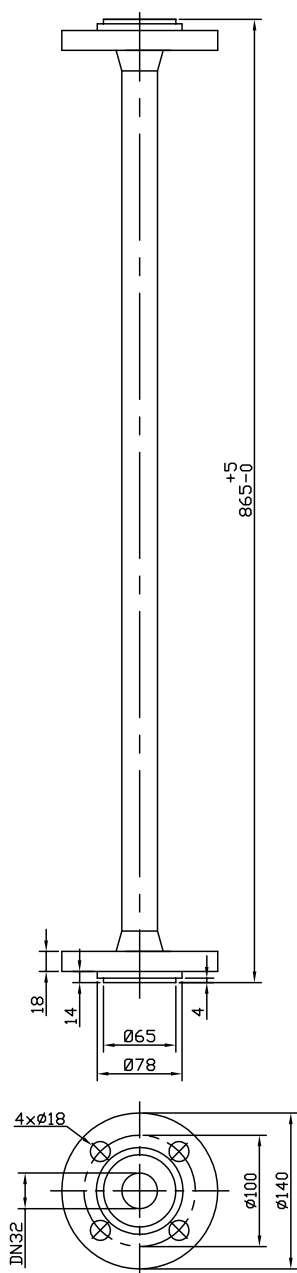
Any special request regarding this inspection should be agreed upon, latest at the time of confirmation of participation in the FAT.

6.6 FINISHING

After the inspection of the engine, there are a number of different items checked before delivery. The instructions WI DBAD333952 (B9350) "Engine Painting" and WI DBAD286405 (B9006) "Engines preservation for shipment or in store" describe the details and other routines after the test run, as well as the internal and external anticorrosion protection treatment of the engine.

6.7 HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING FAT

The tests are made according to the factory internal health and safety instructions and way of working. These are governed by the OHSAS 18001 standard.




LAPPED FLANGES: ISO 7005-1

JOINT FACE: DIN 2513 - Shape V13

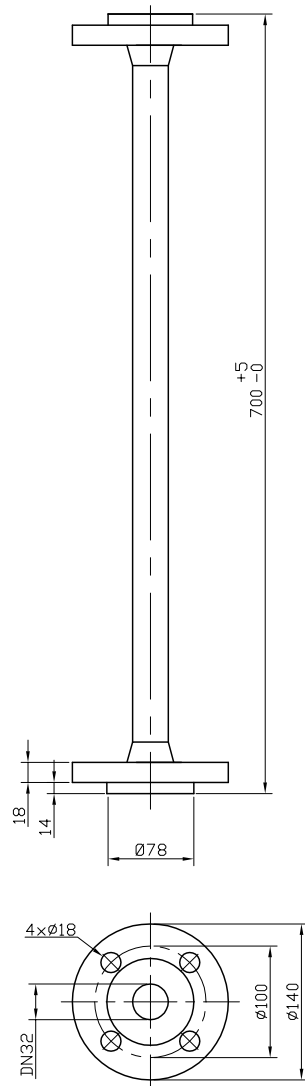
MAX WORKING PRESSURE: 16bar

HOSE TO BE INSTALLED WITH AN ANGLE
BETWEEN 30° AND 90°.

 WÄRTSILÄ			Wärtsilä Finland Oy		FLEXIBLE HOSE FOR FUEL OIL DN32	
			Ship Power			
PRODUCT —			⊙ ▢ ACAD	UNITS mm kg	—	
MADE	14 08 2008	D SJÖHOLM	DESIGN GROUP 35A		MAT.NO.	xx—xx
CHKD	14 08 2008	T.STÅHLBERG			MAT.CLASS.	320—040—020
APPD	14 08 2008	L.BACKLUND	SCALE	SIZE	PAGES	DRG.NO.
			1: 5	A4	-/-	DBAA748321
			REV. a			

This drawing is the property of Wärtsilä Finland Oy and shall not be copied, shown or communicated to a third party without the consent of the owner.

©



LAPPED FLANGES: ISO 7005-1

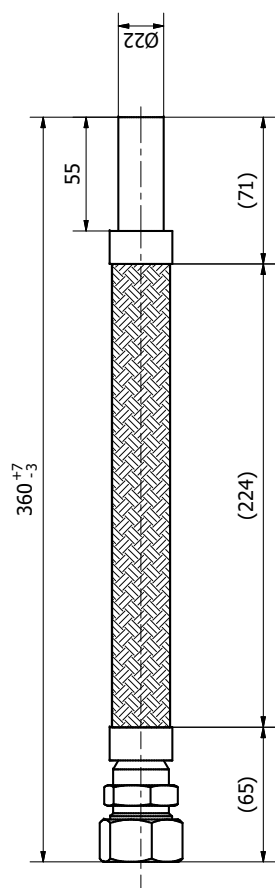
JOINT FACE: DIN 2656

MAX WORKING PRESSURE: 16bar

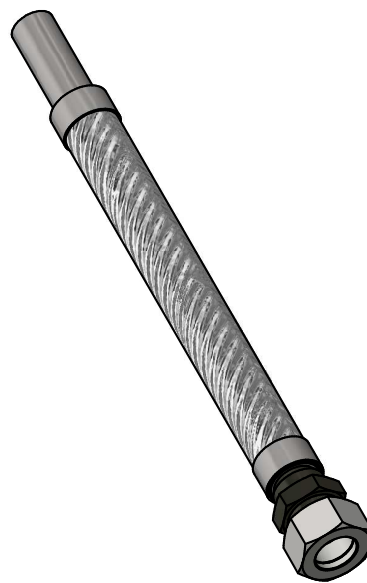
HOSE TO BE INSTALLED WITH AN ANGLE
BETWEEN 30° AND 90°.

			Wärtsilä Finland Oy Ship Power			FLEXIBLE HOSE FOR FUEL OIL DN32		
			-			-		
PRODUCT			☉	ACAD	UNITS	mm	kg	-
MADE	25 11 2008	M. UOTILA	DESIGN GROUP			MAT.NO.		
CHKD	25 11 2008	K. KOLKKA	35A			xx-xx		
APPD	25 11 2008	H. HARJU	SCALE			MAT.CLASS.		
			1: 5			320-040-020		
			SIZE			PAGES	DRG.NO.	REV.
			A4			-/-	DBAA841528	-

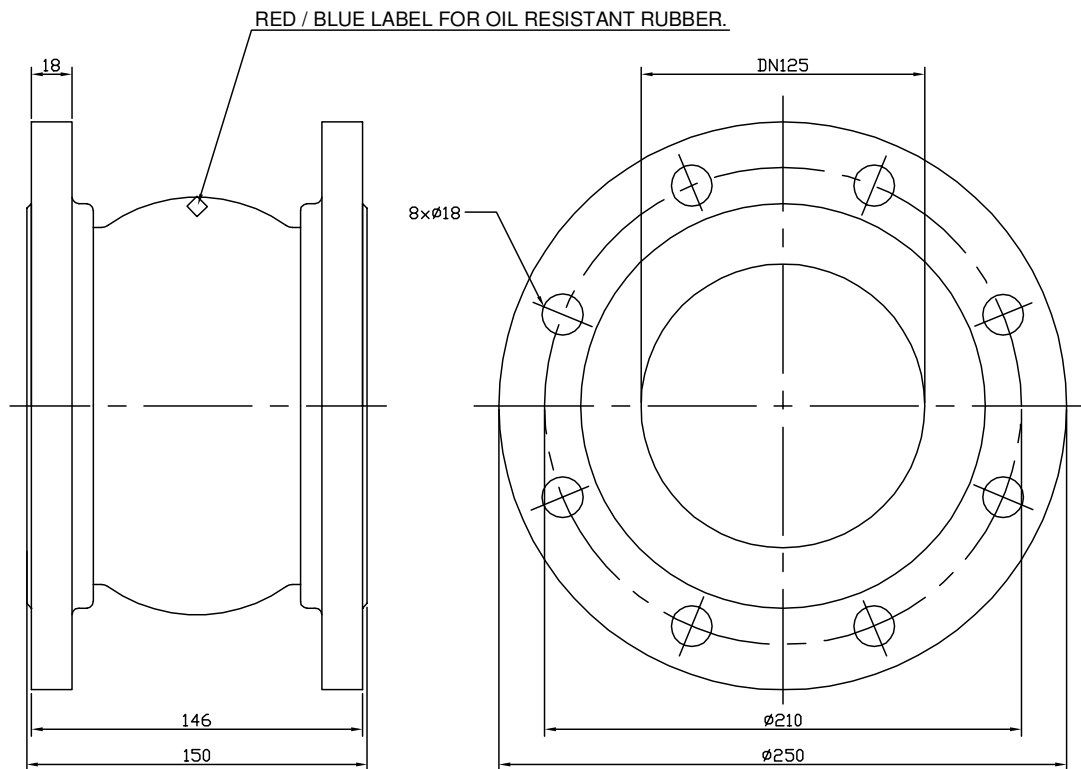
This drawing is the property of Wärtsilä Finland Oy and shall not be copied, shown or communicated to a third party without the consent of the owner.



Max. operating pressure 10 bar
 Max. operating temperature 120° C,
 (for 120° C–300° C MAWP to be reduced by 20%).
 Allowed lateral movement ±13
 Minimum bending radius 195mm
 Connection standard: XL (D) DIN 2353 / pipe end
 Weight approx. 0,5kg





Nimike Code	LSW0095-6	Asiakkaan nimike Customer code	0060B009506
Suunn. Design	—	Subi Scale	1:2
VT Drawn	—	RV Checked	—
Hv. Appr.	—	MV Approved	—
masino		OD22 METAL HOSE	
		Littyi Relate to	V60B0095 rev.Z
		Tiedosto File	Pvm 27.4.2017
		Piir. nro Draw. nr	W165-0095-6b



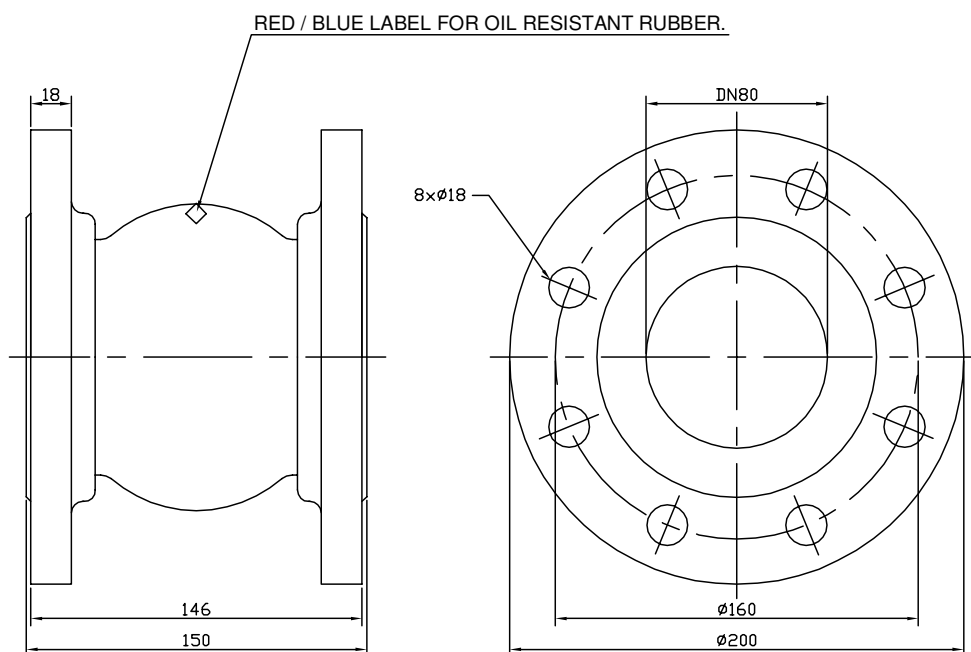
ALLOWED MOVEMENT		
AXIAL mm	LATERAL mm	ANGULAR
- 40 / +10	± 15	± 15°

Weight: 9,1kg

TORQUE: 90Nm

c	09 05 2016	C.Grannas	T.Vesterbacka	-	Lateral movement changed from 10 to 15mm. Torque changed from 15 to 90Nm
b	01 12 2008	M.Storäng	T.Ståhlberg	-	Drawing updated
REV.	DATE	MADE	APPVD.	MEMO NO.	EXPLANATION
				Wärtsilä Finland Oy Marine Solutions	
				FLEXIBLE RUBBER BELLOW FOR LUBE OIL PIPES WITH VACUUM RING DN125	
PRODUCT		 ACAD		UNITS	mm kg
MADE	07 07 2006	M.STORÄNG	DESIGN GROUP		MAT.NO.
CHKD	01 08 2006	T.STÅHLBERG	60B		xx-xx
APPD	07 07 2006	L.BACKLUND	SCALE	SIZE	MAT.CLASS.
			1: 2,5	A4	320-040-010
				PAGES	DRG.NO.
				-/-	DAAB761727
					REV.
					C



This drawing is the property of Wärtsilä Finland Oy and shall not be copied, shown or communicated to a third party without the consent of the owner.



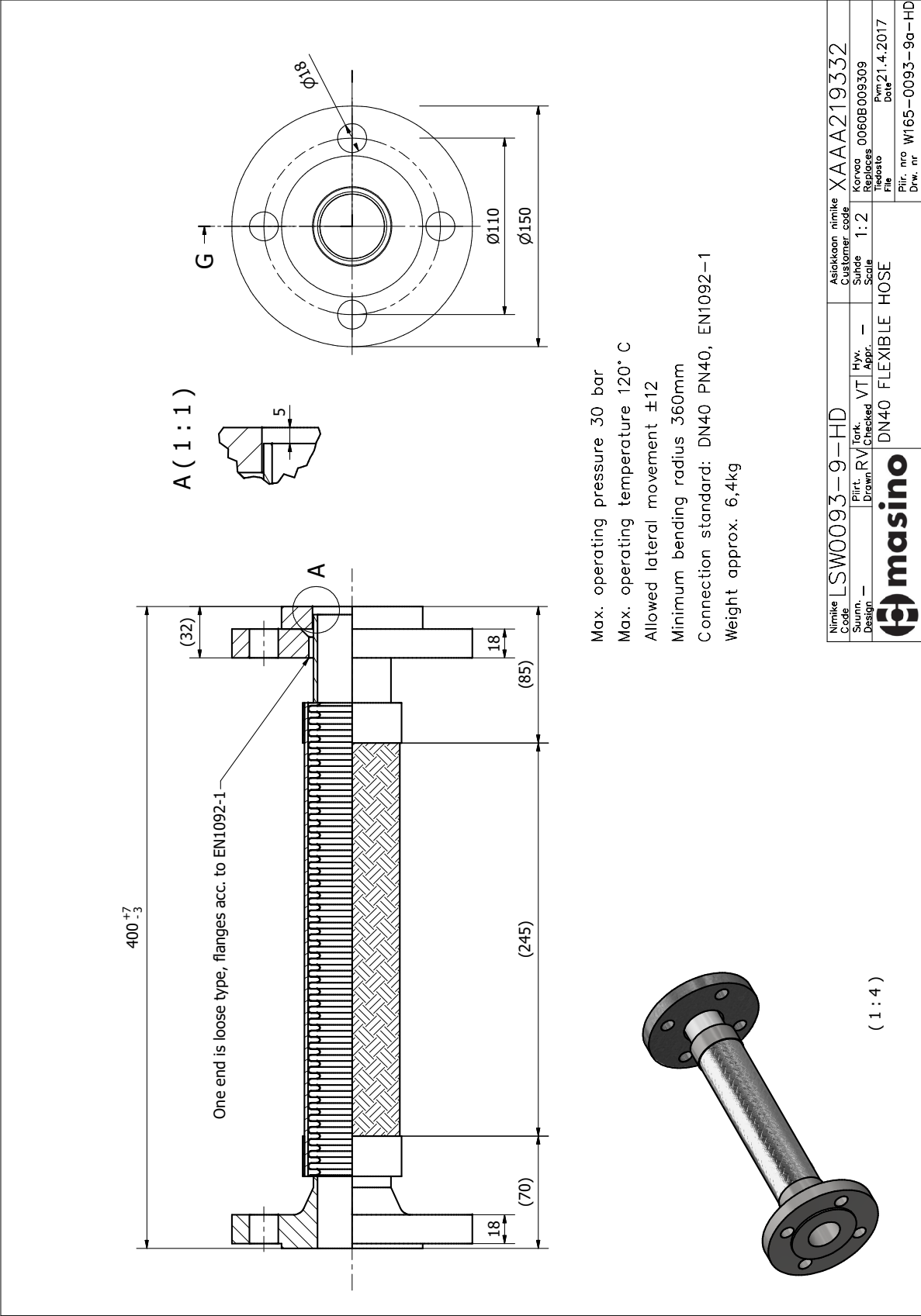
ALLOWED MOVEMENT		
AXIAL mm	LATERAL mm	ANGULAR
- 40 / +10	± 15	± 20°

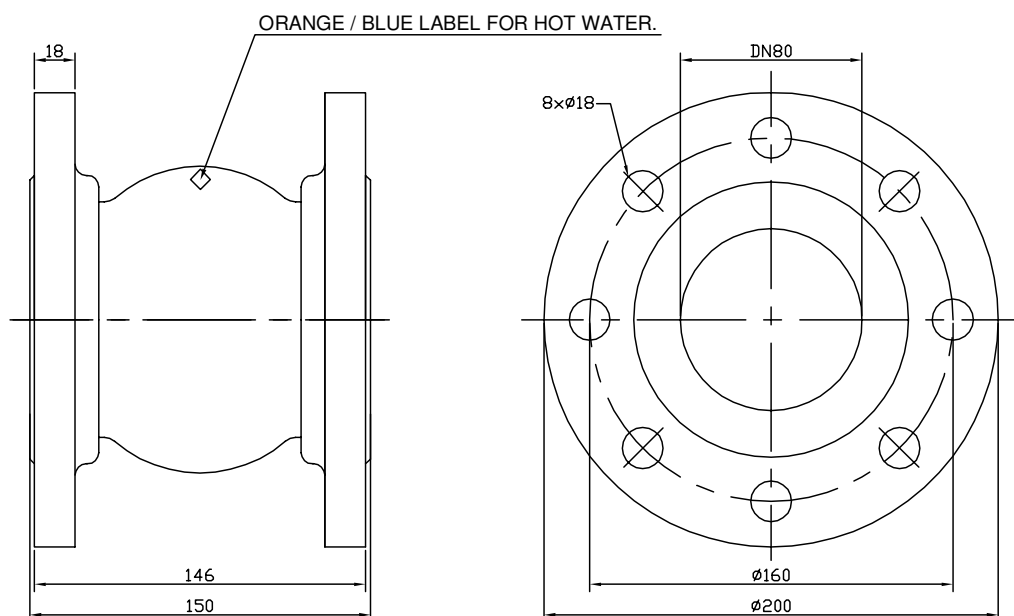
Weight: 5,9kg

TORQUE: 90Nm

c	09 05 2016	C.Grannas	T.Vesterbacka	-	Lateral movement changed from 10 to 15mm. Torque changed from 15 to 90Nm
b	01 12 2008	M.Storäng	T.Ståhlberg	-	Drawing updated
REV.	DATE	MADE	APPVD.	MEMO NO.	EXPLANATION
				Wärtsilä Finland Oy Marine Solutions	
PRODUCT				FLEXIBLE RUBBER BELLOW FOR LUBE OIL PIPES WITH VACUUM RING DN80	
MADE	07 07 2006	M.STORÄNG	DESIGN GROUP	MAT.NO.	MAT.CLASS.
CHKD	01 08 2006	T.STÅHLBERG	60B	xx-xx	320-040-010
APPD	07 07 2006	L.BACKLUND	SCALE	PAGES	DRG.NO.
		1: 2,5		DAAB761717	
		A4		C	

This drawing is the property of Wärtsilä Finland Oy and shall not be copied, shown or communicated to a third party without the consent of the owner.





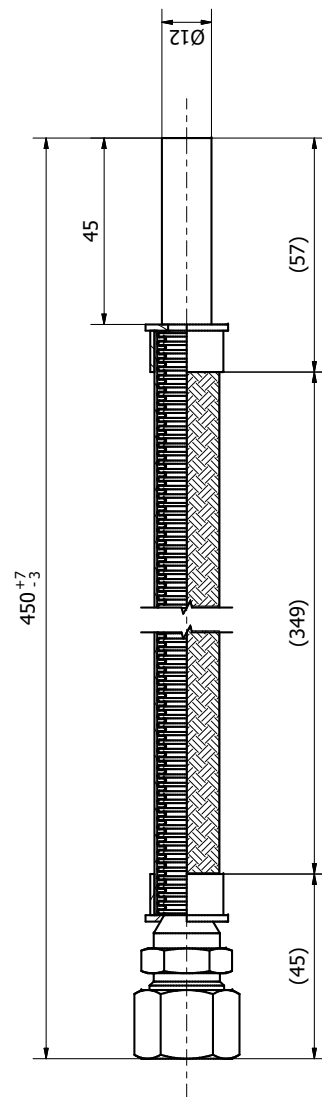
ALLOWED MOVEMENT		
AXIAL mm	LATERAL mm	ANGULAR
- 40 / +10	± 15	± 20°

Weight: 5,9kg

TORQUE: 90Nm


b	27.02.2017	C.Grannas	V.Häggblom	-	Lateral movement changed from 10 to 15mm. Torque changed to 90Nm.
a	17.07.2008	D.Sjöholm	L.Backlund	-	Drawing updated
REV.	DATE	MADE	APPVD.	MEMO NO.	EXPLANATION
		Wärtsilä Finland Oy Marine Solutions		FLEXIBLE RUBBER BELLOW FOR WATER PIPES DN80	
		-		-	
PRODUCT		-	ACAD	UNITS	mm kg -
MADE	07 07 2006	M.STORÅNG	DESIGN GROUP		MAT.NO.WITHOUT VACUUM RING: 006190045. MAT.CLASS. 320-040-010
CHKD	01 08 2006	T.STÅHLBERG	60D		MAT.NO.WITH VACUUM RING: PAAE026974
APPD	07 07 2006	L.BACKLUND	SCALE	SIZE	PAGES
			1: 2,5	A4	DRG.NO. DAAB761661
					REV. b

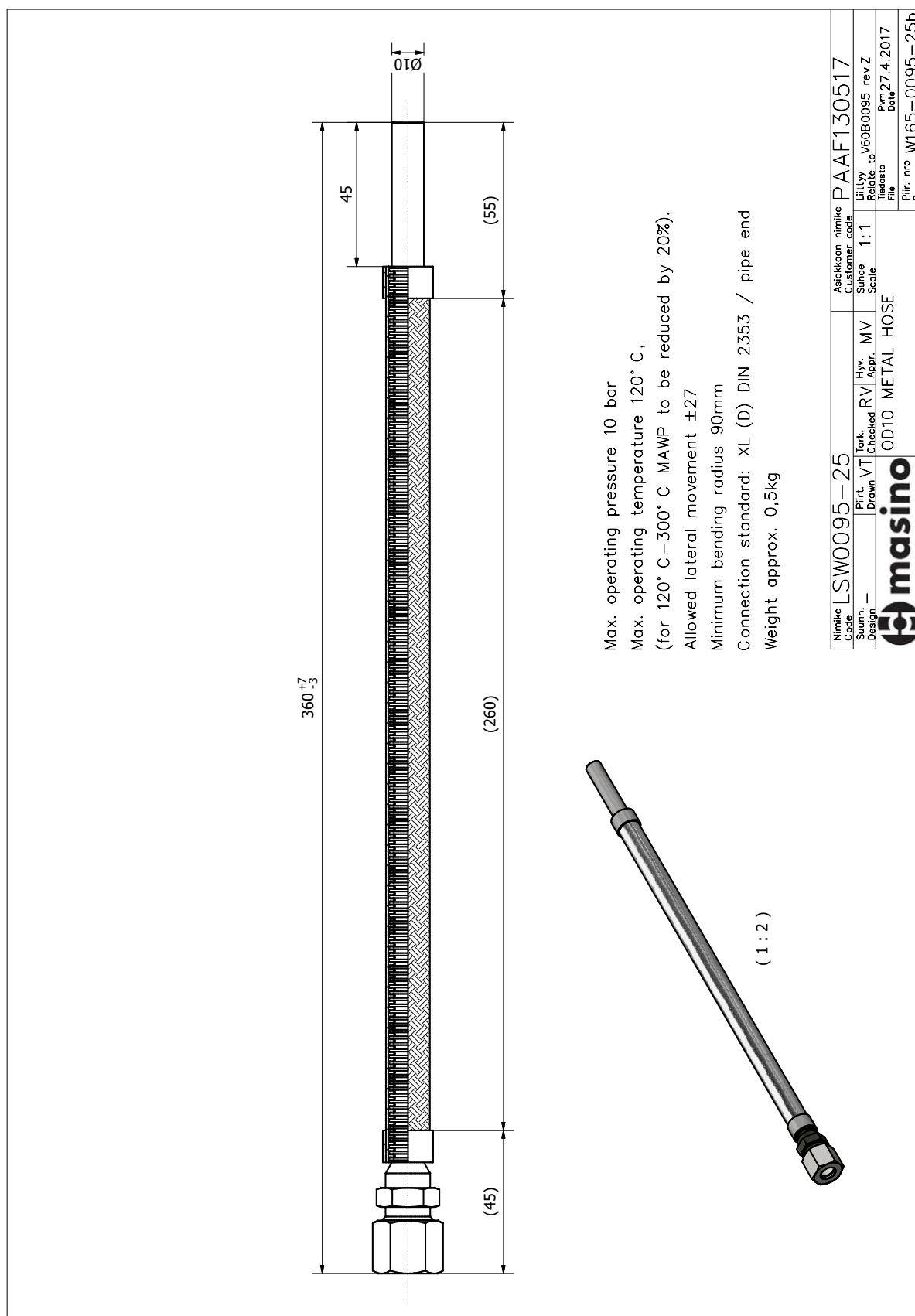
This drawing is the property of Wärtsilä Finland Oy and shall not be copied, shown or communicated to a third party without the consent of the owner.

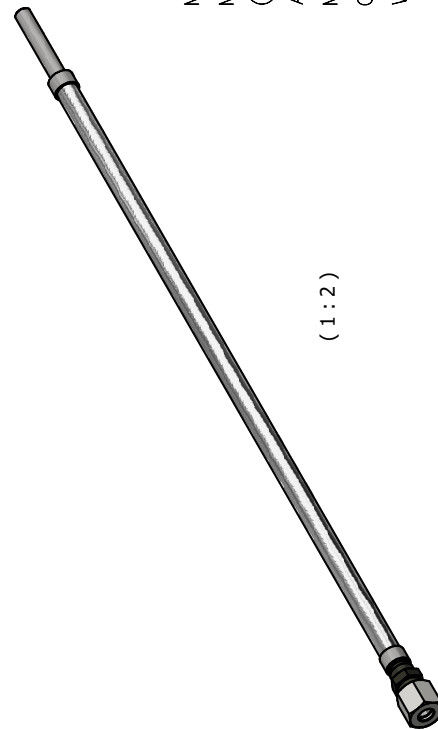


Max. operating pressure 10 bar
 Max. operating temperature 120° C,
 (for 120° C–300° C MAWP to be reduced by 20%).
 Allowed lateral movement ±15
 Minimum bending radius 105mm
 Connection standard: XL (D) DIN 2353 / pipe end
 Weight approx. 0,5kg

 $(1:2)$

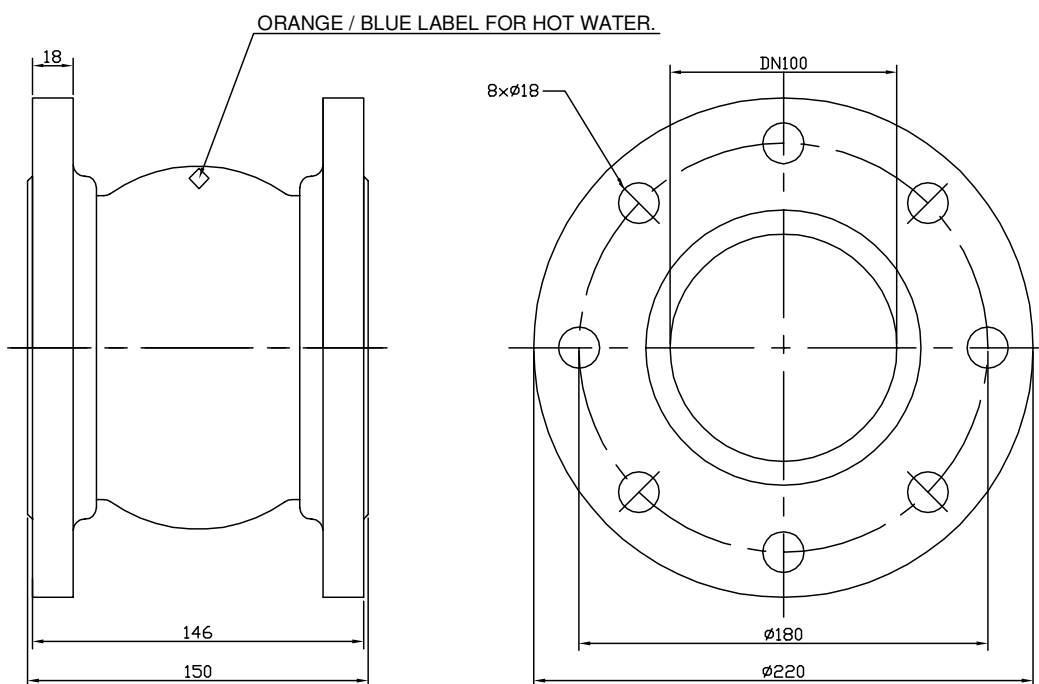
Nimike Code	LSW0095-23		Asiakkaan nimike Customer code	PAAE128955
Suunn. Design	-	Firt. Drawn	Sundte Scale	Reliite to V60B0095 rev.z
		VT	Rv Checked	MV
			Hw Appr.	
		OD12 METAL HOSE		
			Tiedosto Date	Pvm27.4.2017
			Pitir. nro Drw. nr	W165-0095-23d





Max. operating pressure 30 bar
 Max. operating temperature 120° C,
 (for 120° C–300° C MAWP to be reduced by 20%).
 Allowed lateral movement ±14
 Minimum bending radius 90mm
 Connection standard: XL (D) DIN 2353 / pipe end
 Weight approx. 0,5kg


Nimike Code	LSW0095-22			Asiakkaan nimike		PAAE123064
Summ. Design	-	Pirtt. Draun	VT	Tark. Ohjeet	Ry. Appr.	Customer code
				OD8 METAL HOSE		Uility Scale
						Rev. to Tiedosto
						File
						Pvm 27.4.2017
						Plfir. nro Drw. nr
						W165-0095-22a



ALLOWED MOVEMENT		
AXIAL mm	LATERAL mm	ANGULAR
- 40 / +10	± 15	± 15°

Weight: 7,2kg

TORQUE: 90Nm

b	27.02.2017	C.Grannas	V.Hägglom	—	Lateral movement changed from ±10 to ±15mm. Torque changed to 90Nm.	
a	17.07.2008	D.Sjöholm	L.Backlund	—	Drawing updated	
REV.	DATE	MADE	APPVD.	MEMO NO.	EXPLANATION	
			Wärtsilä Finland Oy Marine Solutions		FLEXIBLE RUBBER BELLOW FOR WATER PIPES DN100	
			—			
PRODUCT —			⊙ □ ACAD	UNITS mm kg	—	
MADE	07 07 2006	M.STORÅNG	DESIGN GROUP 60D		MAT.NO. WITHOUT VACUUM RING: 006190046 MAT.NO. WITH VACUUM RING: PAAE026975	
CHKD	01 08 2006	T.STÅHLBERG	SCALE SIZE		PAGES	MAT.CLASS. 320-040-010
APPD	07 07 2006	L.BACKLUND	1: 2.5 A4		DRG.NO.	REV.
					DAAB761664 b	

This drawing is the property of Wärtsilä Finland Oy and shall not be copied, shown or communicated to a third party without the consent of the owner.





Internal			
Doc. Name	Estimated dynamic forces		
Doc. ID	DSCA00116475	Revision	-.1
Doc. Type	Requirement Specification	Pages	1 (1)
Author	Jansson, Krister - Wärtsilä Marine Business	Status	Draft
Reviewed by	-		
Approved by	-		

Estimated dynamic forces

Estimated dynamic force to be consider on each spring pack.

	Engine order 0.5 7.5 Hz	Engine order 1.0 15 Hz
Vertical dynamic force [kN]	2.5	1.3
Radial dynamic force [kN]	1.8	1

* Estimated transmitted force per spring pack

On top of the static vertical force of about 35 kN per spring pack.



This page intentionally left blank

3. Fuel Oil System

3.1 System overview

When running on MDF proper measures have to be taken to ensure that the fuel oil viscosity at the engine inlet does not fall below the minimum limit. Furthermore the inlet temperature shall not exceed 50°C. This may require an external MDF cooler to be installed.

The lay-out of the fuel oil system is shown in drawing "*recommended fuel oil system*". If fuel oil system components are included in our scope of supply they are listed in section "*Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply*".

3.1.1 Engine internal system

The following equipment is built on the engine (Wärtsilä 8L26):

- fuel injection pumps
- injection valves
- engine driven fuel feed pump
- duplex fine filter
- pressure relief valve in the outlet pipe

Clean leak fuel from the injection valves and the injection pumps is drained to atmospheric pressure (Clean leak fuel system). The clean leak fuel can be reconducted to the system without treatment. The quantity of leak fuel is given in the section "*Technical data*". Possible dirty leak fuel, spilled water and oil is separately drained from the hot-box and shall be led to a sludge tank ("Dirty" leak fuel system).

The arrangement of the built-on system is shown in the drawing "*internal fuel system*".

3.2 System design data

3.2.1 Fuel oil quality

NOTE



This installation is designed for the fuel specified in section "*Fuel oil specification*". The limits below are general for MDF operation.

Distillate fuel grades are ISO-F-DMA, DMZ, DMB. These fuel grades are referred to as MDF (Marine Diesel Fuel).

Table 3-1 MDF specifications

Property	Unit	ISO-F-DMA	ISO-F-DMZ	ISO-F-DMB	Test method ref.
Viscosity, before injection pumps, max. 1)	cSt	24	24	24	
Viscosity at 40°C, min.	cSt	2	3	2	
Viscosity at 40°C, max.	cSt	6	6	11	ISO 3104
Density at 15°C, max.	kg/m ³	890	890	900	ISO 3675 or 12185

Property	Unit	ISO-F-DMA	ISO-F-DMZ	ISO-F-DMB	Test method ref.
Cetane index, min.		40	40	35	ISO 4264
Sulphur, max.	% mass	1.5	1.5	2	ISO 8574 or 14596
Flash point, min.	°C	60	60	60	ISO 2719
Hydrogen sulfide, max. ²⁾	mg/kg	2	2	2	IP 570
Acid number, max.	mg KOH/g	0.5	0.5	0.5	ASTM D664
Total sediment by hot filtration, max.	% mass	—	—	0.1 ³⁾	ISO 10307-1
Oxidation stability, max.	g/m ³	25	25	25 ⁴⁾	ISO 12205
Carbon residue: micro method on the 10% volume distillation residue max.	% mass	0.30	0.30	—	ISO 10370
Carbon residue: micro method, max.	% mass	—	—	0.30	ISO 10370
Pour point (upper) , winter quality, max. ⁵⁾	°C	-6	-6	0	ISO 3016
Pour point (upper) , summer quality, max. ⁵⁾	°C	0	0	6	ISO 3016
Appearance	—	Clear and bright ⁶⁾		^{3) 4) 7)}	
Water, max.	% volume	—	—	0.3 ³⁾	ISO 3733
Ash, max.	% mass	0.01	0.01	0.01	ISO 6245
Lubricity, corrected wear scar diameter (wsd 1.4) at 60°C , max. ⁸⁾	µm	520	520	520 ⁷⁾	ISO 12156-1

Remarks:

- 1) Additional properties specified by Wärtsilä, which are not included in the ISO specification.
- 2) The implementation date for compliance with the limit shall be 1 July 2012. Until that the specified value is given for guidance.
- 3) If the sample is not clear and bright, the total sediment by hot filtration and water tests shall be required.
- 4) If the sample is not clear and bright, the test cannot be undertaken and hence the oxidation stability limit shall not apply.
- 5) It shall be ensured that the pour point is suitable for the equipment on board, especially if the ship operates in cold climates.
- 6) If the sample is dyed and not transparent, then the water limit and test method ISO 12937 shall apply.
- 7) If the sample is not clear and bright, the test cannot be undertaken and hence the lubricity limit shall not apply.
- 8) The requirement is applicable to fuels with a sulphur content below 500 mg/kg (0.050 % mass).
- 9) Additional properties specified by the engine manufacturer, which are not included in the ISO 8217:2017(E) standard. The min. fuel temperature has to be always at least 10 °C above fuel's pour point, cloud point and cold filter plugging point.
- 10) Additional note not included in the ISO 8217:2017 (E) standard: Low min. viscosity of 1,400 mm²/s can prevent the use of ISO-F-DMX category fuels in Wärtsilä engines unless a fuel can be cooled down enough to meet the injection viscosity limits.

- 11) There doesn't exist any minimum sulphur content limit for Wärtsilä DF engines and also the use of Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel (ULSD) is allowed provided that the fuel quality fulfils other specified requirements.
- 12) Additional note not included in the ISO 8217:2017 (E) standard: Low flash point (min.43°C) can prevent the use ISO-F-DMX category fuels in Wärtsilä engines in marine applications unless the ship's fuel system is built according to special requirements allowing the use or that the fuel supplier is able to guarantee that flash point of the delivered fuel batch is above 60°C being a requirement of SOLAS and classification societies.

3.2.2 Calculation formulas

The total fuel oil consumption is calculated as follows. This formula shall be used when calculation the consumption for selecting sizes of pumps, valves, separators etc. related to the fuel oil system before the engines.

$$F_E = \left(F_{SH} \times \frac{42.7}{Q_N} \right) \times \frac{P_S}{1000}$$

where:

F_E = Fuel oil consumption for the engine, site fuel [kg/h]

F_{SH} = Fuel oil consumption for the engine at ISO conditions [g/kWh]. See section "Technical data". Add a tolerance of 5%.

Adjust the stated fuel consumption according to the following:

- Add 1 g/kWh since the fuel oil pump is built on the engine

Q_N = Site fuel caloric value [MJ/kg]

P_S = Shaft output for the engine [kW]

Minimum flow requirement for a fuel oil system component or unit is calculated as follows:

$$Q = F_E \times \frac{C_F}{\rho_{FUEL}}$$

where:

Q = Min. required capacity at injection temperature [m³/h] (for one engine)

F_E = Fuel consumption for the engine, site fuel [kg/h]

C_F = Circulation factor = 6:1

ρ_{FUEL} = Fuel oil density at injection temperature [kg/m³]

3.3 Recommended functions

The following functions are not included in Wärtsilä scope of supply. We recommend you to design these functions as follows.

3.3.1 MDF separator unit (1N05)

3.3.1.1 General remarks

The fuel treatment system should comprise a settling tank and separators to supply the engine(s) with sufficiently clean fuel. The recommendations for the design of the separator should be closely followed.

3.3.1.2 Settling of marine diesel fuel

The settling tank (1T10) should normally be dimensioned to ensure fuel supply for min. 24 operating hours when filled to maximum. The tank should be designed to provide the most efficient sludge and water rejecting effect.

The temperature in the settling tank should be between 20...40°C. The min. level in the settling tank should be kept as high as possible. In this way the temperature will not decrease too much when filling up with cold bunker.

3.3.1.3 Separator system

Also marine diesel fuel must be cleaned in an efficient centrifugal separator before entering the day tank as fuel may be contaminated in the storage tanks.

3.3.1.4 Separator feed pump (1P02)

The use of a screw pump is recommended. The pump should be separate from the separator and electrically driven.

The pump should be dimensioned for the actual fuel quality and recommended throughput through the separator.

Design data:

Pressure, max	0.5 MPa (5 bar)
Temperature	40 °C

A suction filter should be fitted to protect the feed pump. The filter can be either a duplex filter with change over valves or two separate simplex filters. Fineness 0.5 mm.

3.3.1.5 Separator heater (1E01)

The preheater is normally dimensioned according to the pump capacity and a given settling tank temperature. The heater surface temperature must not be too high in order to avoid cracking of the fuel. The heating should be thermostatically controlled for maintaining the fuel temperature within $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The recommended preheating temperature for MDF is 20-40°C depending on the viscosity.

The required minimum capacity of the heater is:

$$P = \frac{m \times \Delta t}{1700}$$

where:

P = heater capacity [kW]

m = capacity of the separator feed pump [l/h]

Δt = temperature rise in heater [°C]

3.3.1.6 Separator (1S01)

The fuel oil separator should be sized according to the recommendations of the separator maker. The lower the flow rate, the better the efficiency. The required service throughput of the separator is:

$$Q_{LFOS} = \frac{F_E}{\rho_{FUEL}} \times \left(1 + \frac{C_S}{100}\right)$$

where:

Q_{LFOS} = Required capacity at 15°C [m³/h] (for one engine)

F_E = Fuel consumption for the engine, site fuel [kg/h]

ρ_{FUEL} = Density of the fuel at 15°C [kg/m³]

C_S = Separator safety factor, e.g. 15%.

3.3.2 Sludge tank (1T05)

The sludge tank shall be placed below the separators as close as possible. The sludge pipe shall be continuously falling without any horizontal parts.

The principal lay-out of the transfer and separating system is shown in drawing "*recommended transfer and separating system*".

3.3.3 MDF day tank (1T06)

Two marine diesel fuel day tanks should normally be dimensioned to ensure fuel supply for 8 operating hours each when filled to maximum. The design of the tanks should be such that water and dirt particles do not collect in the suction pipe. The day tanks must be placed at a sufficient height for positive head at the engine inlet.

An overflow pipe should be installed from the day tank to the settling tank. The overflow pipe should be connected to the lower part of the day tank to recirculate water that may get into the fuel after the separators.

3.3.4 MDF Suction strainer (1F07)

A suction strainer with a fineness of 0.5 mm should be installed for protecting the feed pumps.

3.3.5 MDF Flow meter (1I03)

If a totalizer fuel consumption meter is accepted, it can be installed in the feed line to the day tank.

In case of continuous engine fuel consumption indication is required, it can be arranged either using two flow meters per engine (one in the feed line, the second in the return line) or by installing only one flow meter between the day tank and a fuel return tank. The flow meter in the feed line to the engine shall be installed after the suction strainer.

3.3.6 Automatic filter (1F04)

It is recommended to select an automatic filter with a manually cleaned filter in the bypass line. The coarser by-pass filter is only intended for temporary use, while the automatic filter is maintained.

Design data

Fuel viscosity

According to fuel specification

Design data

Design temperature	50°C
Design flow	Equal to feed pump capacity
Design pressure	1.6 MPa (16 bar)
Maximum permitted pressure drop for normal filters at 14 cSt:	
For clean filter	20 kPa (0.2 bar)
Alarm limit	80 kPa (0.8 bar)

3.3.7 MDF cooler (1E04)

The fuel viscosity may not drop below the minimum value stated in *Technical data*. When operating on MDF, the practical consequence is that the fuel oil inlet temperature must be kept below 45...50°C. Very light fuel grades may require even lower temperature.

The MDF cooler is to be installed in the return line after the engine(s). LT-water is normally used as cooling medium.

Design data:

Heat to be dissipated	2 kW/cyl
Max. pressure drop, fuel oil	80 kPa (0.8 bar)
Max. pressure drop, water	60 kPa (0.6 bar)
Margin (heat rate, fouling)	min. 15%
Design temperature	50°C

3.3.8 Collection leak fuel

3.3.8.1 Leak fuel tank, clean fuel (1T04)

Clean leak fuel draining from the injection equipment can, if desired, be re-used without repeated treatment. The fuel should then be drained to a separate leak fuel tank and, from there, be pumped to the day tank. Alternatively, the clean leak fuel tank can be drained to another tank for clean fuel, e.g. the bunker tank, the overflow tank etc. The pipes from the engine to the drain tank should be arranged continuously sloping.

3.3.8.2 Leak fuel tank, dirty fuel (1T07)

Any leakage of fuel oil or water at the engine top is collected into the dirty leak fuel system. Normally no leakage occurs during operation.

3.4 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply

3.4.1 Fuel cooler (MDF) (1E04)

Quantity	1
Type	KS10-BCV-413B L1100
Fuel flow, max. (m³/h)	5.00
Pressure drop, LT water, max. (kPa)	9.00

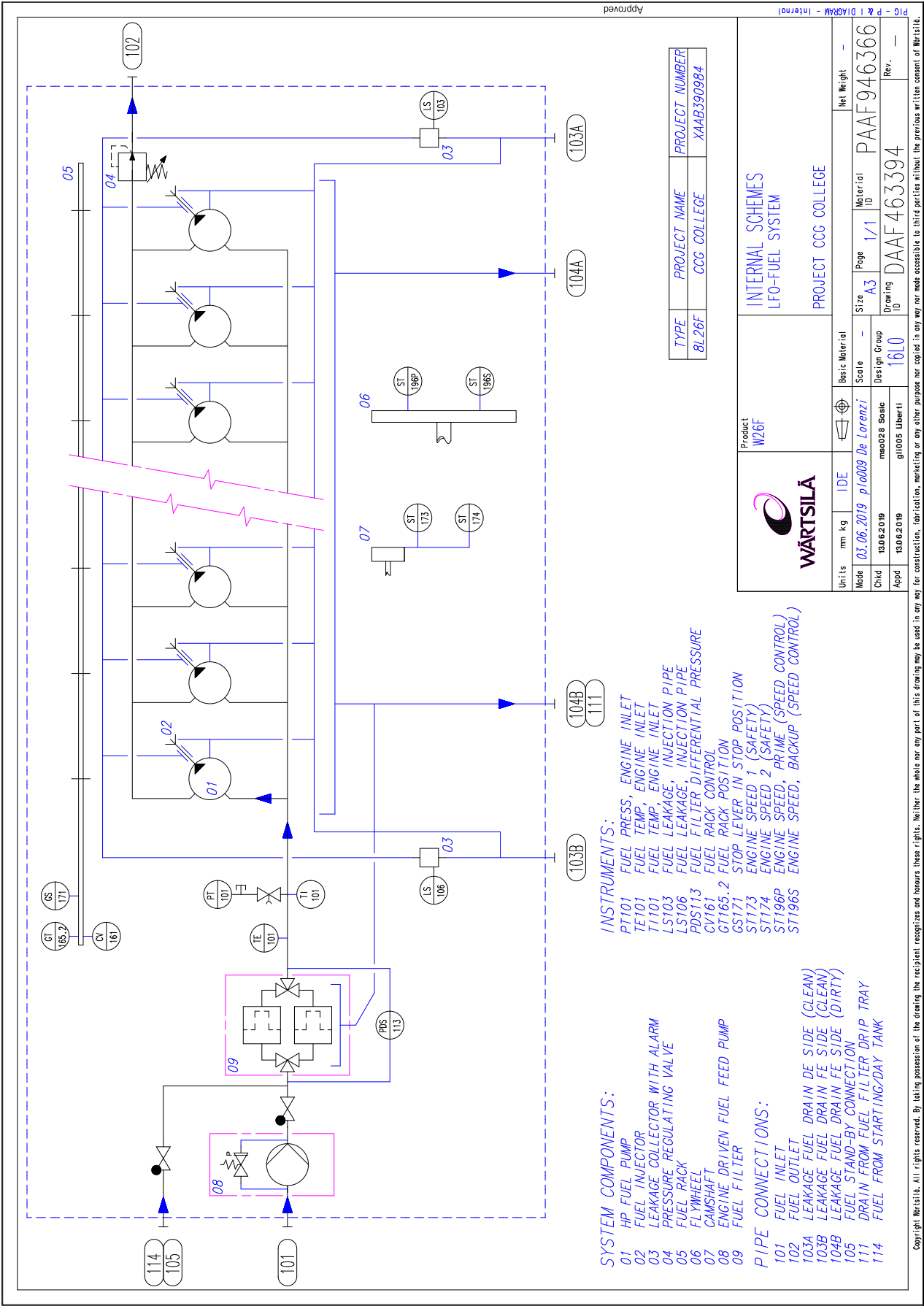
Pressure drop, fuel, max. (kPa)	8.00
Heat load (kW)	22.5
Outlet temperature, fuel max. (°C)	45
Inlet temperature, fuel max. (°C)	55
Inlet temperature, LT water max. (°C)	38
Cooling media	FW
Dimensional drawing	KS10-0164

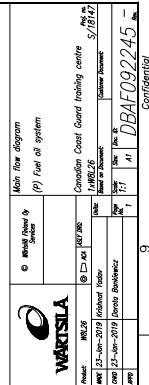
3.4.2 Suction strainer (MDF) (1F07)

Quantity	1
Type	2.04.5
Fuel flow, max. (m³/h)	4.5
Connection (DN)	40
Fineness, absolute (micron)	320
Dimensional drawing	Z102346

3.5 List of Documents

DAAF463394 -	Internal fuel oil system	3-8
DBAF092245 a	Recommended fuel oil system	3-9
DBAF154697 a	Main equipment list	3-10
DAAE015263 B	Recommended fuel transfer and separating system	3-14
DBAF115744 a	Oily water system	3-15
DMCA00029251 -	1E04 - Fuel oil cooler	3-16
Z102346 -	1F07 - Suction strainer (MDF)	3-17






[illegible]

Fuel Oil, LFO: Maximum allowed temperature: 80°C/ 176°F, Maximum allowed pressure: 10 bar(g)/ 145 psi(g), Test pressure: 12 bar(g)/ 174 psi(g), ASTM A179, ASTM A106, ASTM A53

Equipment coded 90_ is for engine one.


 WÄRTSILÄ	Project Name	System / Name	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre	(P) Fuel oil system	Confidential	Zulfikar Bamne	20-Sep-2019	DBAF154697
	Project Number	Description	Approved by:	Date	Revision	
	P18147	Device list	Krister Jansson	20-Sep-2019	-	

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal


Tag Customer tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O.flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
PBF900-B001	FLEXI HOSE FUEL INLET TO ENGINE	V			DN32/ 1 1/4"						WFI -	IPI
PBF900-B002	MDF FILTER (SUCTION STRAINER FOR) FUEL INLET TO ENGINE	E									WFI -	IPI
PBF900-B003	FLEXI HOSE FUEL INLET TO ENGINE	V			DN32/ 1 1/4"						WFI -	IPI
PBF900-V001	BALL VALVE OUTLET FROM LFO DAY TANK	V		CARBON STEEL	DN32/ 1 1/4"						CUST. -	
PBF900-V002	BALL VALVE INLET LFO DAY TANK	V		CARBON STEEL	DN32/ 1 1/4"						CUST. -	
PBF900-V003	QUICK CLOSING VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN32/ 1 1/4"						CUST. -	
PBF900-Z001	STEEL PIPE FO TO ENGINE	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	DN 32/ 1 1/4"						CUST. -	
PBF900-Z002	STEEL PIPE LFO STARTING TANK OUTLET TO EXISTING LFO DAY TANK	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	DN 32/ 1 1/4"						CUST. -	
PBF900-Z003	STEEL PIPE LFO STARTING TANK OUTLET	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	DN 32/ 1 1/4"						CUST. -	
PBF900-Z004	STEEL PIPE FUEL OUTLET FROM FO FILTER TO ENGINE	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	DN 32/ 1 1/4"						CUST. -	
PCC900-B001	FLEXI HOSE FUEL OUTLET FROM ENGINE	V			DN32/ 1 1/4"						WFI -	IPI

 WÄRTSILÄ	Project Name Canadian Coast Guard training centre	System / Name (P) Fuel oil system	Classification Confidential	Made By Zulfikar Bamne	Date 20-Sep-2019	Document ID DBAF154697	Page 2/4
	Project Number P/18147	Description Device list	Ref. Doc. No. DBAF092245	Approved by: Krister Jansson	Date 20-Sep-2019	Revision -	


DEVICE LIST

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal
Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O.flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
PCC900-B001	FLEXI HOSE FUEL OUTLET FROM ENGINE	V			DN32/ 1 1/4"						WFI	IPI
PCC900-B002	HEAT EXCHANGER FUEL OIL COOLER	E									WFI	IPI
PCC900-P001	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY FUEL OUTLET FROM ENGINE TO FO COOLER PCC900-B002	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
PCC900-P002	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY FUEL OUTLET FROM FO COOLER PCC900-B002 TO STARTING TAK	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
PCC900-T001	THERMOMETER FUEL OUTLET FROM ENGINE TO FO COOLER PCC900-B002	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
PCC900-T002	THERMOMETER FUEL OUTLET FROM FO COOLER PCC900-B002 TO STARTING TAK	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
PCC900-V001	BALL VALVE FUEL INLET TO FO COOLER	V		CARBON STEEL	DN32/ 1 1/4"						CUST.	
PCC900-V002	BALL VALVE FUEL OUTLET FROM FO COOLER PCC900-B002 TO STARTING TAK	V		CARBON STEEL	DN32/ 1 1/4"						CUST.	
PCC900-V003	BALL VALVE FO COOLER PCC900-B002 BYPASS	V		CARBON STEEL	DN32/ 1 1/4"						CUST.	
PCC900-Z001	STEEL PIPE FUEL OUTLET FROM ENGINE TO FO COOLER PCC900-B002	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A 106 Gr.B	DN 32/ 1 1/4"						CUST.	
PCC900-Z002	STEEL PIPE FUEL OUTLET FROM FO COOLER PCC900-B002 TO STARTING TAK	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A 106 Gr.B	DN 32/ 1 1/4"						CUST.	

	Project Name	System / Name	Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre	(P) Fuel oil system	Confidential	Zulfikar Bamne	20-Sep-2019	DBAF154697	3/4
	Project Number	Description	Ref.Doc.No.	Approved by:	Date	Revision	
	P/18147	Device list	DBAF092245	Krister Jansson	20-Sep-2019	-	

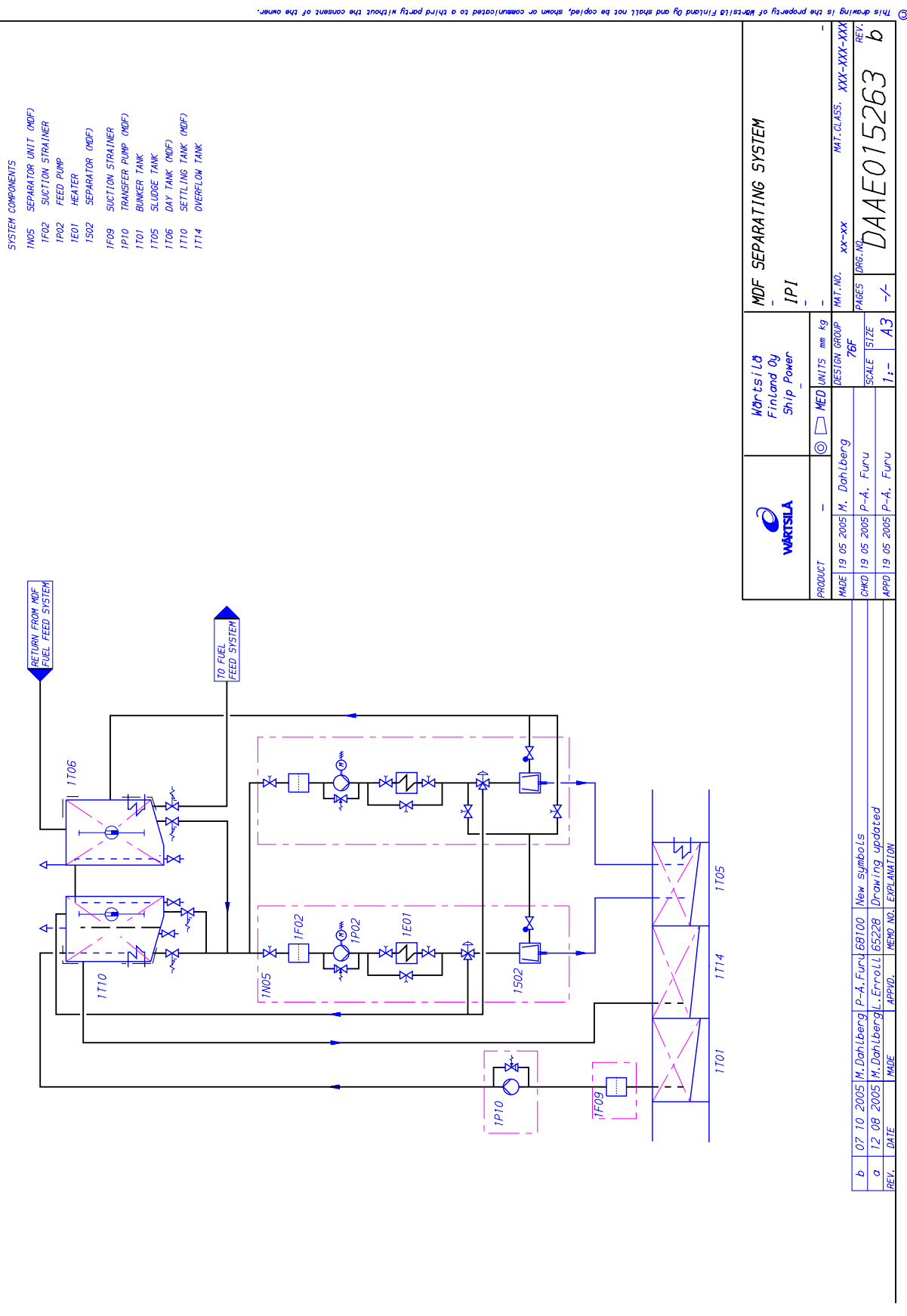
DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

 WÄRTSILÄ	Project Name	System / Name	Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre	(P) Fuel oil system	Confidential	Zulfikar Bamne	20-Sep-2019	DBAF-154697	4/4
	Project Number P18147	Description Device list	Ref.Doc.No. DBAF092245	Approved by: Krister Jansson	Date 20-Sep-2019	Revision -	

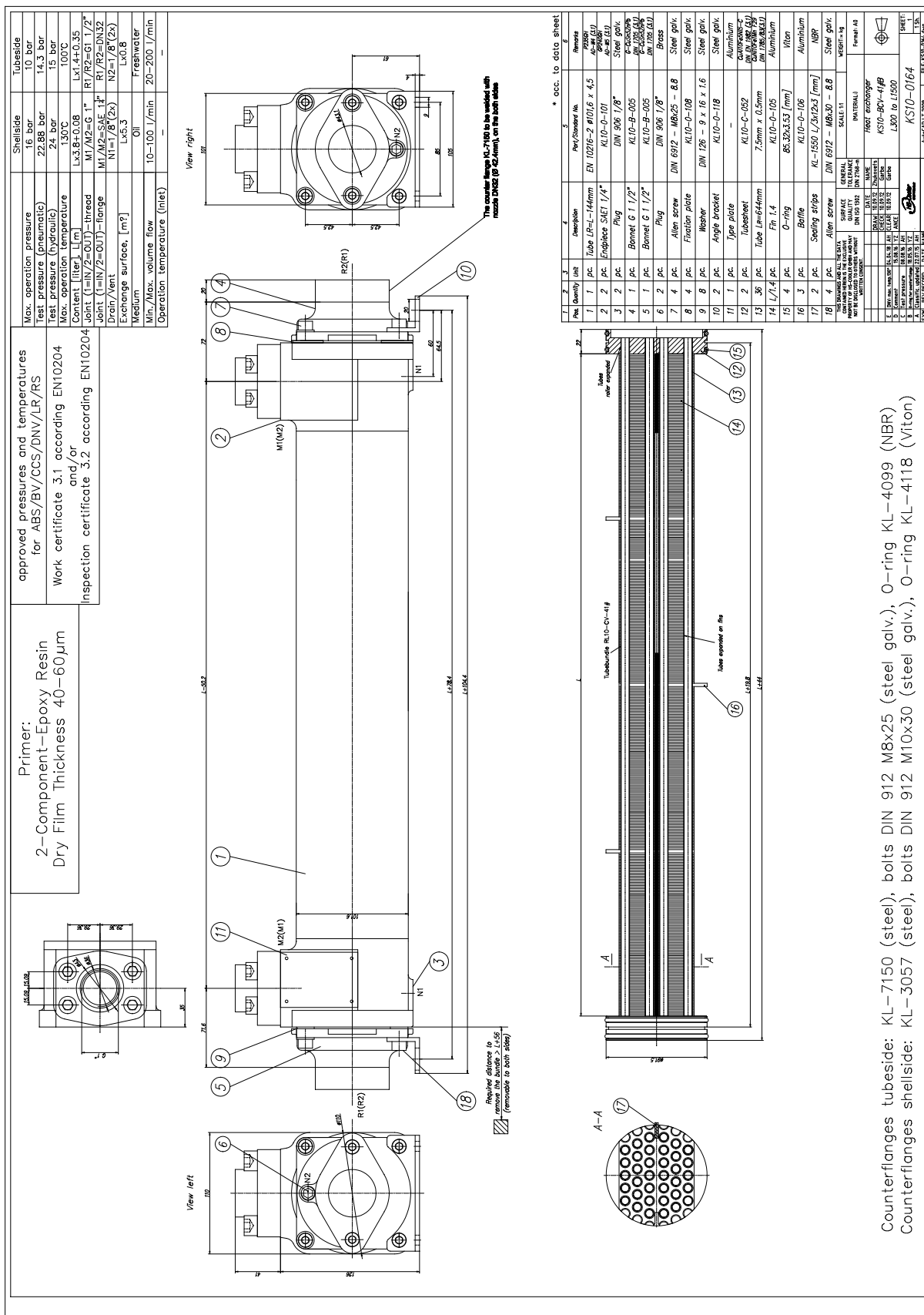
DAAE015263 B - Recommended fuel transfer and separating system

3-14

DMCA00030076

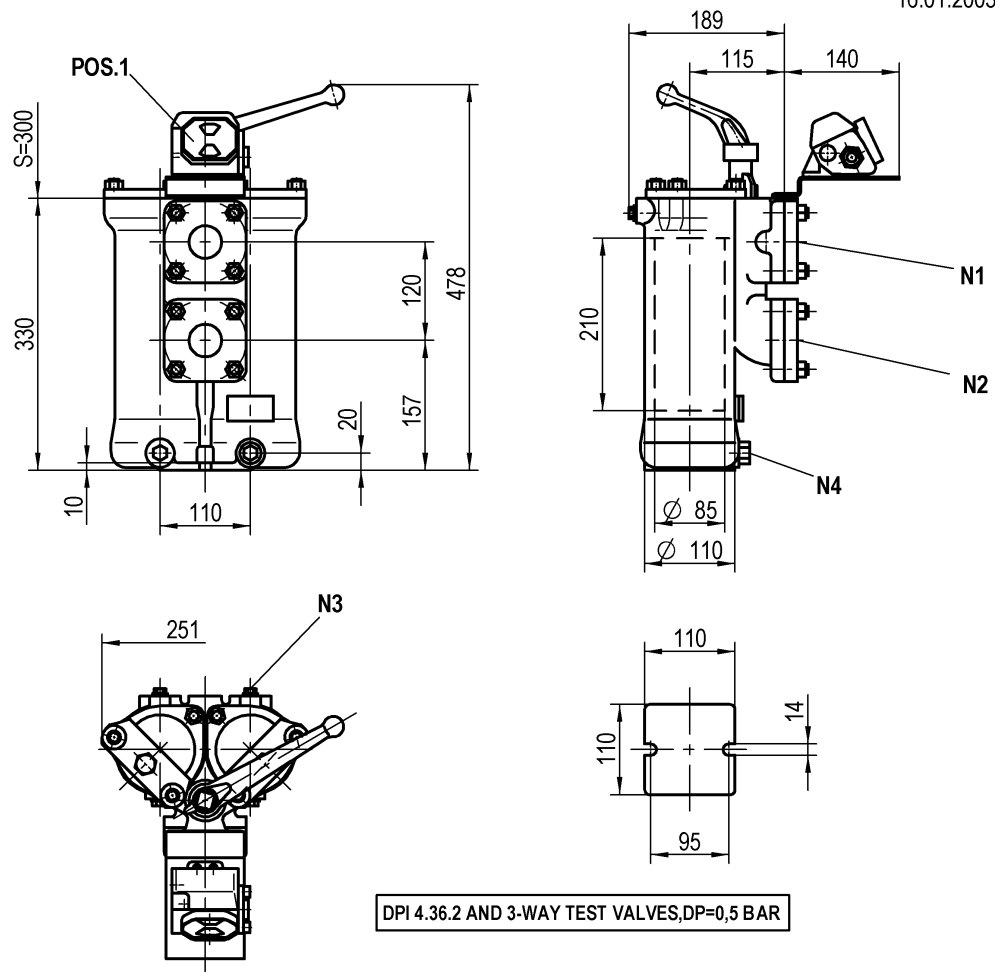








Z102346
TYP2.04.5
16.01.2003



N1 FILTEREINTRITT DN40
FILTER INLET
ENTRÉE DE FILTRE

S SIEBAUSBAU
DISMOUNTING OF THE FILTERELEMENT
DÉMONTAGE DU PANIER

VOLUMEN 2x2 dm³
VOLUME
VOLUME

N2 FILTERAUSTRITT DN40
FILTER OUTLET
SORTIE DU FILTRE

GEHÄUSE GEGOSSEN, EN-GJS-400-15
HOUSING CASTED, EN-GJS-400-15
CORPS MOULÉ, EN-GJS-400-15

LEERGEWICHT 29 kg
EMPTY WEIGHT
POIDS NET

N3 ENTLÜFTUNG G1/4
AIR ESCAPE
DÉSAÉRATION

ALLGEMEINTOLERANZEN DIN ISO 2768-V
TOLERANCE DIN ISO 2768-V
TOLÉRANCE DIN ISO 2768-V

POS.1 DIFFERENZDRUCKANZEIGER
DIFF. PRESSURE INDICATOR
INDICATEUR DE DIFF. DE PRESSION

N4 ENTLEERUNG G3/8
DRAIN
VIDANGE

BETRIEBSÜBERDRUCK: 16 BAR BEI 150°C
WORKING PRESSURE: 16 BAR AT 150°C
PRESSION DE SERVICE: 16 BAR À 150°C

MIT KORBSIEBEINSATZ
WITH BASKET ELEMENT
AVEC PANIERS À CORBEILLE

SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

ÄNDERUNGEN VORBEHALTEN

MODIFICATIONS RÉSERVÉES

DUPLEX FILTER

DOPPELFILTER 2.04.5.110.210 DN40

FILTRE DOUBLE

This page intentionally left blank

4. Lubricating Oil and Crankcase Ventilation Systems

4.1 System overview

Each engine should have a lubricating oil system of its own. The lubricating oil must not be mixed between different systems.

The lay-out of the lubricating oil system is shown in drawing "*recommended lubricating oil system*". If lubricating oil system components are included in our scope of supply they are listed in section "*Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply*".

Oil vapours formed in the crankcase of the engine have to be ventilated out of the engine room via the crankcase ventilation system. The outlet is to be equipped with a condensate trap.

4.1.1 Engine internal system

The following equipment is built on the engine (Wärtsilä 8L26):

- engine driven lubricating oil pump
- stand-by connection for the engine driven lubricating oil pump
- electric motor driven prelubricating pump
- lubricating oil cooler
- thermostat valve
- automatic filter
- centrifugal filter
- pressure control valve
- wet sump

The prelubricating oil pump is used for:

- filling of the lubricating oil system before starting
- continuous prelubrication of a stopped engine in a multi-engine installation always when one of the engines is running

The arrangement of the built-on system is shown in the drawing "*internal lubricating oil system*".

4.2 System design data

4.2.1 Lubricating oil quality

NOTE



Contact Wärtsilä before using a non-validated lubricating oil. Lubricating oils that are not validated have to be tested according to our procedures. Should non-validated lubricating oils be used during the engine warranty period, and there exist no agreement with the engine manufacturer about testing, the engine guarantee does not hold.

4.2.1.1 Validated lubricating oils for the engine

The lubricating oil viscosity class is SAE 40 (ISO VG 150), minimum viscosity index is 95. The required lubricating oil alkalinity is tied to the fuel specified for the engine, see table below.

Table 4-1 Fuel standards and lubricating oil requirements.

Cat-egory	Fuel standard		BN	S content [% mass]
A	ASTM D 975-17 BS MA 100: 1996 CIMAC 2003 ISO 8217: 2017(E)	GRADE NO. 1-D, 2-D, 4-D DMX, DMA, DMB DX, DA, DB ISO-F-DMX -> DMB, DFA -> DFB	10...30	< 0.4
B	ASTM D 975-17 BS MA 100: 1996 CIMAC 2003 ISO 8217: 2017(E)	GRADE NO. 1-D, 2-D, 4-D DMX, DMA, DMB DX, DA, DB ISO-F-DMX -> DMB, DFA -> DFB	15...30	0.4...1,5
C	ASTM D 975-17 ASTM D 396-17 BS MA 100: 1996 CIMAC 2003 ISO 8217: 2017(E)	GRADE NO. 4-D GRADE NO. 5-6 DMC, RMA10-RMK55 DC, A30-K700 RMA 10-RMK 700	30...55	≤ 3.5 or statutory requirements
D	ISO 8217: 2017(E)	RMA 10 - RMK 700	20	≤ 0.1

In case a low sulphur (S max. 0.2 % mass) MDF is used, it's recommended to use a lubricating oil with BN of 10...15.

It is recommended to use in the first place BN 50...55 lubricants when operating on HFO. This recommendation is valid especially for engines having wet lubricating oil sump and using HFO with sulphur content above 2.0 % mass. BN 40 lubricants can be used when operating on HFO as well if experience shows that the lubricating oil BN equilibrium remains at an acceptable level.

In HFO operation BN 30 lubricants are recommended to be used only in special cases, such as installations equipped with an SCR catalyst. Lower BN products eventually have a positive influence on cleanliness of the SCR catalyst.

With BN 30 oils lubricating oil change intervals may be rather short, but lower total operating costs may be achieved because of better availability provided that the maintenance intervals of the SCR catalyst can be increased.

If both MDF and HFO are used periodically as fuel, lubricating oil quality has to be chosen according to instructions being valid for HFO operation, i.e. BN 30 is the minimum. Optimum BN in this kind of operation depends on the length of operating periods on both fuel qualities as well as of sulphur content of fuels in question. Thus in particular cases BN 40 or even higher BN lubricating oils should be used.

The intervals between lubricating oil changes may be extended by adding oil daily to keep the oil level constantly close to the maximum level

Validated lubricating oils for fuel oil categories A and B

If MDF oil is used as fuel, lubricating oils with a BN of 10...20 are recommended to be used. Lubricating oils having fresh oil BN below 15 can be used only if fuel sulphur content is below 0.4 % mass. Also BN 30 lubricating oils stated later in this chapter can be used on MDF operation, though not preferred in the first place.

Table 4-2 Validated lubricating oils for fuel oil categories A and B.

Supplier	Brand name	Viscosity	BN
BP	Energol HPDX 40	SAE 40	12
	Energol IC-HFX 204	SAE 40	20

Supplier	Brand name	Viscosity	BN
Castrol	HLX 40	SAE 40	12
	MHP 154	SAE 40	15
	Seamax Extra 40	SAE 40	15
	TLX Plus 204	SAE 40	20
Chevron (Texaco + Caltex)	Delo 1000 Marine 40	SAE 40	12
	Taro 12 XD 40	SAE 40	12
	Taro 20 DP 40	SAE 40	20
	Taro 20 DP 40X	SAE 40	20
ExxonMobil	Delvac 1640	SAE 40	12
	Mobilgard ADL 40	SAE 40	12
	Mobilgard 412	SAE 40	15
	Mobilgard 1 SHC	SAE 40	15
Conqord Oil	Q8 Marine D 1000 SAE 40	SAE 40	12
ENI S.p.A.	Cladium 140 S	SAE 40	14
Indian Oil Corporation	Servo Marine 1040	SAE 40	10
	Servo Marine 2040	SAE 40	20
Petrobras	Marbrax CCD-410-AP	SAE 40	12
	Marbrax CCD-415	SAE 40	15
	Marbrax CCD-420	SAE 40	20
Shell	Gadinia Oil 40	SAE 40	12
Statoil	MarWay 1040	SAE 40	10.6
Total / Lubmarine	Disola M 4015	SAE 40	14
	Disola M 4020	SAE 40	20

Validated lubricating oils for fuel category C

Validated system oils - fuel category C, recommended in the first place when operating on HFO in order to reach full service intervals. BN 50...55 lubricating oils are preferred in the first place.

Table 4-3 Validated lubricating oils for fuel category C.

Supplier	Brand name	Viscosity	BN
ADNOC Distribution	Voyager Marine 440	SAE 40	40
	Voyager Marine 450	SAE 40	50
	Voyager Marine 455	SAE 40	55
	Voyager Mallah 440	SAE 40	40
	Voyager Mallah 450	SAE 40	50
	Voyager Mallah 455	SAE 40	55
Aegean Marine Petroleum S.A.	Alfamar 440	SAE 40	40
	Alfamar 450	SAE 40	50
	Alfamar 455	SAE 40	55
	Alfamar GII 440	SAE 40	40
	Alfamar GII 450	SAE 40	50
	Alfamar GII 455	SAE 40	55
Avin Oil S.A.	Avin Argo S 40 SAE 40	SAE 40	40
	Avin Argo S 50 SAE 40	SAE 40	50
	Avin Argo S 55 SAE 40	SAE 40	55

Supplier	Brand name	Viscosity	BN
Castrol	TLX Plus 404	SAE 40	40
	TLX Plus 504	SAE 40	50
	TLX Plus 554	SAE 40	55
	TLX Xtra 404	SAE 40	40
	TLX Xtra 504	SAE 40	50
	TLX Xtra 554	SAE 40	55
Cepsa	Troncoil 4040 PLUS	SAE 40	40
	Troncoil 4050 PLUS	SAE 40	50
	Larus 4040	SAE 40	40
	Larus 5040	SAE 40	50
Chevron (Texaco + Caltex)	Taro 40 XL 40	SAE 40	40
	Taro 50 XL 40	SAE 40	50
	Taro 40 XL 40X	SAE 40	40
	Taro 50 XL 40X	SAE 40	50
CCPC Corporation	Marilube Oil W 404	SAE 40	40
	Marilube Oil W 504	SAE 40	50
ENI S.p.A.	Cladium 400 S SAE 40	SAE 40	40
	Cladium 500 S SAE 40	SAE 40	50
	Cladium 550 S SAE 40	SAE 40	55
ENOC	Strata MSD 440	SAE 40	40
	Strata MSD 450	SAE 40	50
	Strata MSD 455	SAE 40	55
	Strata MSDO 440	SAE 40	40
	Strata MSDO 450	SAE 40	50
	Strata MSDO 455	SAE 40	55
	EPPCO Bahri MSD 440	SAE 40	40
	EPPCO Bahri MSD 450	SAE 40	50
	EPPCO Bahri MSD 455	SAE 40	55
ExxonMobil	Mobilgard M440	SAE 40	40
	Mobilgard M50	SAE 40	50
Fuchs Petrolub SE	Titan PSW 40 SAE 40	SAE 40	40
	Titan PSW 55 SAE 40	SAE 40	55
Gulf Oil International	Gulfgem Supreme 440	SAE 40	40
	Gulfgem Supreme 455	SAE 40	55
	Gulfgem Supreme Plus 440	SAE 40	40
	Gulfgem Supreme Plus 455	SAE 40	55
Gulf Oil Marine / Sealub Alliance	GulfSea Power 4040	SAE 40	40
	GulfSea Power 4055	SAE 40	55
	GulfSea Power II 4040	SAE 40	40
	GulfSea Power II 4055	SAE 40	55
Indian Oil Corporation	Servo Marine K-4040	SAE 40	40
	Servo Marine K-5040	SAE 40	50
	Servo Marine K-5540	SAE 40	55
Irving Blending & Packaging	Irving Marine MTX 4040	SAE 40	40
	Irving Marine MTX 5040	SAE 40	50
JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy Corporation	Marine T404	SAE 40	40
	Marine T504	SAE 40	50
Kuwait Petroleum	Q8 Mozart TM 40 SAE 40	SAE 40	40
	Q8 Mozart TM 55 SAE 40	SAE 40	55
LPC S.A.	Cyclon Poseidon HT 4040	SAE 40	40
	Cyclon Poseidon HT 4050	SAE 40	50
	Cyclon Poseidon HT 4055	SAE 40	55

Supplier	Brand name	Viscosity	BN
Lukoil	Navigo TPEO 40/40	SAE 40	40
	Navigo TPEO 50/40	SAE 40	50
	Navigo TPEO 55/40	SAE 40	55
Morris Lubricants	Aquamor 140MD	SAE 40	40
	Aquamor 150MD	SAE 40	50
Motor Oil (Hellas)	Emo Argo S 40 SAE 40	SAE 40	40
	Emo Argo S 50 SAE 40	SAE 40	50
	Emo Argo S 55 SAE 40	SAE 40	55
Pertamina	Martron 440	SAE 40	40
	Martron 450	SAE 40	50
	Medripal 440	SAE 40	40
	Medripal 450	SAE 40	50
	Salyx 440	SAE 40	40
	Salyx 450	SAE 40	50
Petrobras	Marbrax CCD-440	SAE 40	40
	Marbrax CCD-450	SAE 40	50
Petro Gulf Oil Manufacturing LLC	Marine TPEO 4040	SAE 40	40
	Marine TPEO 4050	SAE 40	50
	Marine TPEO 4055	SAE 40	55
Petromin Corporation	Petromin Petropower Plus 3-40	SAE 40	40
		SAE 40	50
	Petromin Petropower Plus 4-40	SAE 40	55
		SAE 40	40
	Petromin Petropower Plus 5-40	SAE 40	55
		SAE 40	40
	Petromin Petropower 3-40	SAE 40	55
	Petromin Petropower 4-40		
Petron	Petromar XC 4040	SAE 40	40
	Petromar XC 5540	SAE 40	55
	Petromar HF 4040	SAE 40	40
	Petromar HF 5040	SAE 40	50
	Petromar HF 5540	SAE 40	55
Petronas Lubricants International	Disrol 400 SAE 40	SAE 40	40
	Disrol 500 SAE 40	SAE 40	50
	MAEO 4040	SAE 40	40
	MAEO 4050	SAE 40	50
Repsol YPF	Neptuno W NT 4000 SAE 40	SAE 40	40
	Neptuno W NT 5500 SAE 40	SAE 40	55
Shell	Argina S4 40	SAE 40	40
	Argina S4 X 40	SAE 40	50
	Argina S5 40	SAE 40	55
Sinopec	TPEO 4040	SAE 40	40
	TPEO 4050	SAE 40	50
SK Lubricants	Supermar 40TP40	SAE 40	40
	Supermar 50TP40	SAE 40	50
Total / Lubmarine	Aurelia TI 4040	SAE 40	40
	Aurelia TI 4055	SAE 40	55
Valvoline	HFO 4040	SAE 40	40
	HFO 4050	SAE 40	50
	HFO 4055	SAE 40	55

Validated lubricating oils for fuel categories A, B, C and D

Validated system oils - fuel oil categories A, B, C and D. In HFO installations BN 30 lubricants have eventually a positive influence on cleanliness of the SCR catalyst. However, due to low lubricating oil consumption, with BN 30 oils lubricating oil change intervals will be shorter than with higher BN lubricating oils.

Table 4-4 Validated lubricating oils for fuel category A, B, C and D.

Supplier	Brand name	Viscosity	BN
ADNOC Distribution	Voyager Marine 430	SAE 40	30
	Voyager Mallah 430	SAE 40	30
Aegean Marine Petroleum S.A.	Alfamar 430	SAE 40	30
	Alfamar GII 430	SAE 40	30
Avin Oil S.A.	Avin Argo S 30 SAE 40	SAE 40	30
Castrol	TLX Plus 304	SAE 40	30
	TLX Xtra 304	SAE 40	30
Cepsa	Troncoil 3040 PLUS	SAE 40	30
	Larus 3040	SAE 40	30
Chevron (Texaco + Caltex)	Taro 30 DP 40	SAE 40	30
	Taro 30 DP 40X	SAE 40	30
CPC Corporation	Marilube Oil W 304	SAE 40	30
ENI S.p.A.	Cladium 300 S SAE 40	SAE 40	30
ENOC	Strata MSD 430	SAE 40	30
	Strata MSDO 430	SAE 40	30
	EPPCO Bahri MSD 430	SAE 40	30
ExxonMobil	Mobilgard M430	SAE 40	30
Fuchs Petrolub SE	Titan PSW 30 SAE 40	SAE 40	30
Gulf Oil International	Gulfgen Supreme 430	SAE 40	30
	Gulfgen Supreme Plus 430	SAE 40	30
Gulf Oil Marine / Sealub Alliance	GulfSea Power 4030	SAE 40	30
	GulfSea Power II 4030	SAE 40	30
Indian Oil Corporation	Servo Marine K-3040	SAE 40	30
Irving Blending & Packaging	Irving Marine MTX 3040	SAE 40	30
JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy Corporation	Marine T304	SAE 40	30
Kuwait Petroleum	Q8 Mozart TM 30 SAE 40	SAE 40	30
LPC S.A.	Cyclon Poseidon HT 4030	SAE 40	30
Lukoil	Navigo TPEO 30/40	SAE 40	30
Morris Lubricants	Aquamor 130MD	SAE 40	30
Motor Oil (Hellas)	Emo Argo S 30 SAE 40	SAE 40	30
Pertamina	Martron 430	SAE 40	30
	Medripal 430	SAE 40	30
	Salyx 430	SAE 40	30
Petrobras	Marbrax CCD-430	SAE 40	30
Petro Gulf Oil Manufacturing LLC	Marine TPEO 4030	SAE 40	30

Supplier	Brand name	Viscosity	BN
Petromin Corporation	Petromin Petropower Plus 2-40	SAE 40	30
	Petromin Petropower 2-40	SAE 40	30
	Petromin Petroshield 2-40	SAE 40	30
Petron	Petromar XC 3040	SAE 40	30
	Petromar HF 3040	SAE 40	30
Petronas International Lubricants	Disrol 300 SAE 40	SAE 40	30
Shell	Argina S3 40	SAE 40	30
Sinopec	TPEO 4030	SAE 40	30
SK Lubricants	Supermar 30TP40	SAE 40	30
Total / Lubmarine	Aurelia TI 4030	SAE 40	30
Valvoline	HFO 4030	SAE 40	30

Validated lubricating oils for fuel category D

Validated SAE 40 lubricating oils - fuel category D. Lubricating oils with BN 20 are allowed to be used when operating engines on max. 0,10 % m/m sulphur fuels (ULSFO) which are categorized as residual fuels. Such fuels were introduced to cope with the tightened SO_x emission legislation being valid on the specific SECA areas.

Table 4-5 Validated lubricating oils for fuel category D.

Supplier	Brand name	Viscosity	BN
Castrol	TLX Plus 204	SAE 40	20
	TLX Xtra 204	SAE 40	20
Chevron (Texaco + Caltex)	Taro 20 DP 40	SAE 40	20
	Taro 20 DP 40X	SAE 40	20
ExxonMobil	Mobilgard M 420	SAE 40	20
Gulf Oil Marine / Sealub Alliance	GulfSea Power MDO 4020	SAE 40	20
Irving Blending & Packaging	Irving Marine MTX 2040	SAE 40	20
Lukoil	Navigo TPEO 20/40	SAE 40	20
Petrobras	Marbrax CCD-420	SAE 40	20
Shell	Argina S2 40	SAE 40	20
Total / Lubmarine	Aurelia TI 4020	SAE 40	20

4.2.1.2 Approved lubricating oil for engine turning device

It is recommended to use EP-gear oils, viscosity 414 - 506 cSt at 40°C (ISO VG 460) as lubricating oils for the turning device.

Table 4-6 Approved lubricating oils for engine turning device.

Supplier	Brand name	Viscosity (cSt at 40°C)	Viscosity (cSt at 100°C)	Viscosity index (VI)
BP	Energol GR-XP 460	460	30.5	95
Castrol	Alpha SP 460	460	30.5	95
Chevron (Texaco + Caltex + FAMM)	Meropa 460	460	31.6	100
ENI S.p.A	Blasia 320	300	23.0	95
ExxonMobil	Mobilgear 600 XP 460	460	30.6	96
	Mobilgear 634	437	27.8	96
Shell	Omala Oil 460	460	30.8	97
Total / Lubmarine	Carter EP 460 / Epona Z 460	470	30.3	93

4.2.1.3 Approved lubricating oils for governor

An oil of viscosity class SAE 30 or SAE 40 is suitable and usually the same oil can be used as in the engine. Turbocharger oil can also be used in the governor. In low ambient conditions it may be necessary to use a multigrade oil (e.g. SAE 5W-40) to get a good control during start-up.

4.3 Recommended functions

The following functions are not included in Wärtsilä scope of supply. We recommend you to follow these guidelines.

4.3.1 Lubricating oil system

For engines with wet sump, the lubricating oil may be filled into the engine using a hose or an oil can, through the crankcase cover or through the separator pipe. The system should be arranged so that it is possible to measure the filled oil volume.

4.3.1.1 Separator unit (2N01)

Auxiliary engines operating on a fuel having a viscosity of max. 380 cSt/50°C may have a common separator for intermittent separation. In installations with four or more auxiliary engines two separators shall be installed. The separators shall be dimensioned for continuous operation.

Design data:

Separating temperature 90...95 °C

Capacity according to the formula below:

$$Q = \frac{1.36 \times P \times n}{t}$$

where:

Q = actual flow through the separator [l/h]

P = total engine output [kW]

where:

n = number of through-flows of the oil volume/day (4 for engines operated on MDF)

t = Separating time/day [h]

23h for separators with total discharge, 24h for separators with partial discharge

Separator pump (2P03)

The separator pump may be directly driven by the separator or separately driven by an electric motor. The flow shall be adapted to achieve the above mentioned optimal flow.

Separator heater (2E02)

The preheater may be a steam or an electric heater. The surface temperature of the heater coils must not exceed 150 °C in order to avoid coking of the oil.

For auxiliary engines with oil separation on a stopped engine, the heater shall be dimensioned large enough to allow separation at the optimal rate without heat supply from the diesel engine.

4.3.1.2 Renovating oil tank (2T04)

For engines with wet sump the oil sump content can be drained to this tank prior to separation.

4.3.1.3 Renovated oil tank (2T05)

This tank contains renovated oil ready to be used as a replacement of the oil drained for separation.

4.3.1.4 New oil tank (2T03)

For engines with wet sump the lubricating oil may be filled into the engine using the separator pipe or the filling connection on the engine. The system shall be arranged so that it is possible to measure the filled oil volume.

4.3.1.5 Stand-by (2P04)

The lubricating oil stand-by pump is normally of screw type and should be provided with an overflow valve

Design data:

Capacity	see <i>Technical data</i>
Design pressure	1.0 MPa (10 bar)
Max. pressure (safety valve)	800 kPa (8 bar)
Design temperature	100°C
Viscosity for dimensioning the electric motor	500 cSt

4.3.1.6 Sludge/waste oil tank (2T06)

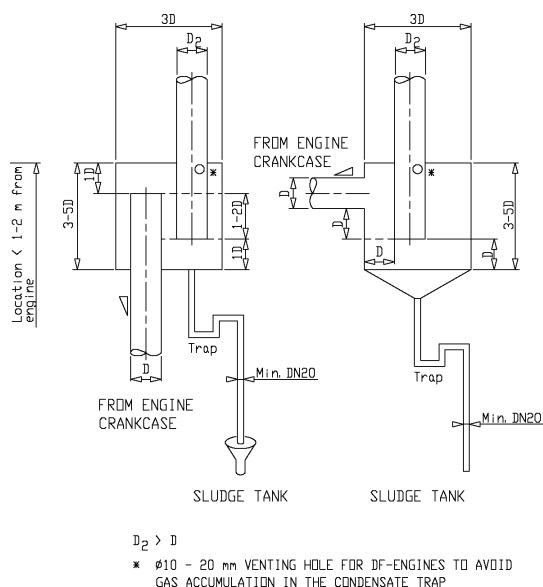
The sludge/waste oil tank can be used for the storage of used lubricating oil, in addition to the sludge coming from the LO separator unit.

4.3.2 Crankcase ventilation system

The purpose of the crankcase ventilation system is to evacuate gases from the crankcase in order to keep the pressure in the crankcase within acceptable limits. As indicated in drawing

"Recommended lubricating oil system" each engine must have its own crankcase ventilation pipe into open air. The connection between engine and pipe is to be made flexible. The ventilation pipe may not be combined with pipes from other engines or from oil tanks.

A condensate trap shall be fitted on the ventilation pipe within 1...2 m from the engine.



The size of the ventilation pipe (D2) out from the condensate trap should be bigger than the ventilation pipe (D) coming from the engine.

For more information about ventilation pipe (D) size, see the lubricating oil system drawing.

The max back-pressure must be considered when selecting the ventilation pipe size.

The ventilation pipe should be led out of the engine room in such a way that the risk of water condensation in the pipe is minimized.

Design data:

Flow	see section "Technical data"
Back-pressure, max.	see section "Technical data"
Temperature	80°C

Fig 4-1 Recommended condensate trap design (DAAF369903)

4.4

List of Documents

DAAF463398 -	Internal lubricating oil system	4-11
DBAF115705 a	Recommended lubricating oil system	4-12
DBAF154729 a	Main equipment list	4-13
DBAF326690 a	Condensate trap	4-15






[illegible]

Lube Oil System: Maximum allowed temperature: 85°C/ 185°F. Maximum allowed pressure: 6 bar(g)/ 87 psi(g). Test pressure: 12 bar(g)/ 174 psi(g). ASTM A179, ASTM A106, ASTM A53


Refer dwg no:
Equipment coded 90__ is for engine one.

 WÄRTSILÄ	Project Name	System / Name	Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre	(Q) Lube oil system	Confidential	Zulfikar Bamne	20-Sep-2019	DBAF154729	1/2
	Project Number	Description	Ref.Doc.No.	Approved by:	Date	Revision	
	P/18147	Device list	DBAF115705	Krister Jansson	20-Sep-2019	-	

DEVICE LIST

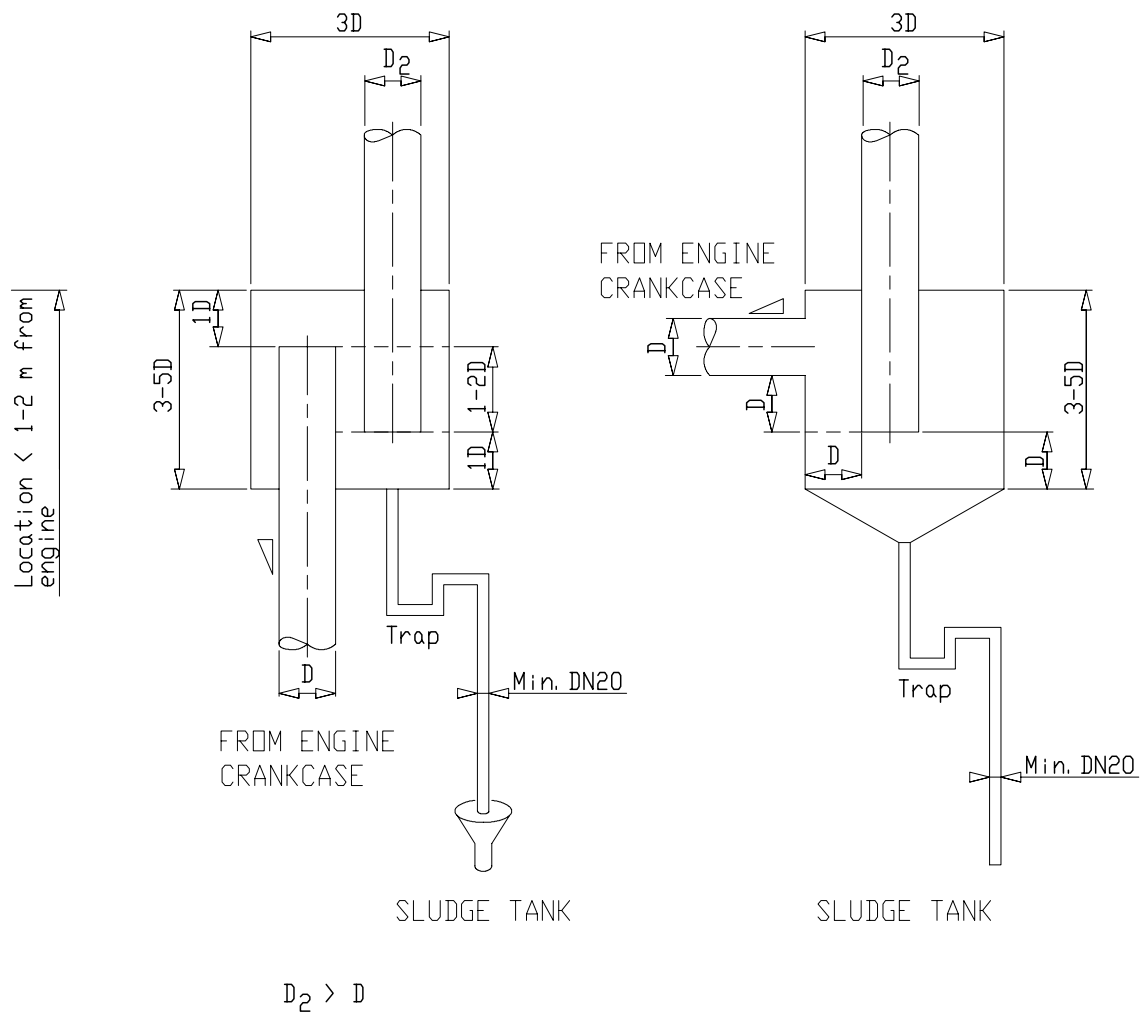
DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal
Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O.flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
QBB900-B001	FLEXI HOSE LO TO ENGINE	V			DN 40/ 1 1/2"						WFI	IPI
QBB900-B002	FLEXI HOSE LUBE OIL RETURN FROM ENGINE	V			DN 40/ 1 1/2"						WFI	IPI
QBF900-B001	FLEXI HOSE CRANK CASE VENT FROM ENGINE	V			DN 80/ 3"						WFI	IPI
QBF900-B002	CONDENSATE TRAP CONDENSATE TRAP	E			DN 80/ 3" / DN100/ 4"						CUST.	DESIGN T=80C. CRANKCASE FLOW VENTILATION AT 100% LOAD=1350 L/MIN CRANKCASE VENTILATION BACK- PRESSURE MAX=0.3 KPa
QBF900-V001	BALL VALVE CONDENSATE TRAP DRAIN	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 25/1"						CUST.	
QBF900-Z001	STEEL PIPE CRANK CASE VENT FROM ENGINE	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 GR B	DN80/ 3"						CUST.	
QBF900-Z002	STEEL PIPE CONDENSATE TRAP DRAIN	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	DN25/ 1"						CUST.	

	Project Name	System / Name	Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre	(Q) Lube oil system	Confidential	Zulfikar Bamne	20-Sep-2019	DBAF154729	2/2
Project Number	Description	Ref.Doc.No.	Approved by:	Date	Revision		
P/18147	Device list	DBAF115705	Krister Jansson	20-Sep-2019	-		

REV.	DATE	MADE	APPVD.	MEMO NO.	EXPLANATION
A	10 02 2014	J. Björkman	V. Kallioniemi	-	Bilge changed to sludge tank
B	23 09 2015	M. Dahlberg	K. Kojola	CN-A027790	Dimensions added

CRANKCASE VENT



		Wärtsilä Finland Oy Ship Power		Kampikammion tuuletus - CRANKCASE VENTILATION -	
PRODUCT	-	© ACA	UNITS mm kg	-	-
MADE	16 06 2006	TRM / Rosenholm	DESIGN GROUP 76E	MAT. NO. xx-xx	MAT. CLASS. XXX-XXX-XXX
CHKD	16 06 2006	HD / Dahl	SCALE	PAGES	DRG. NO.
APPD	16 06 2006	KOR / Rönback	1:1	A4	-/-
				DAAE032780	
				B	

This drawing is the property of Wärtsilä Finland Oy and shall not be copied, shown or communicated to a third party without the consent of the owner.

This page intentionally left blank

5. Compressed Air System

5.1 System overview

Compressed air is used to start engines and to provide actuating energy for safety and control devices. Compressed air is used onboard also for other purposes with different pressures. The use of starting air supply for these other purposes is limited in the classification regulations.

To ensure the functionality of the components in the compressed air system, the compressed air has to be free from solid particles and oil.

The design of the starting air system is partly determined by the rules of the classification societies. Most classification societies require the total capacity to be divided over two roughly equally sized starting air receivers and starting air compressors. The rule requirements of some classification societies are not precise for multiple engine installations.

The lay-out of the compressed air system is shown in the drawing "*recommended starting air system*". If compressed air system components are included in our scope of supply they are listed in section "*Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply*".

5.1.1 Engine internal system

All engines, independent of cylinder number, are started by means of compressed air with a maximum pressure of 3 MPa (30 bar). The start is performed by direct injection of air into the cylinders through the starting air valves in the cylinder heads. The master starting valve, built on the engine, can be operated both manually and electrically. All engines have built-on non-return valves and flame arresters. As a precaution the engine can not be started when the turning gear is engaged.

The components built on the engine are shown in the drawing "*internal starting air system*".

5.2 System design data

5.2.1 Starting air consumption

The starting air consumption stated in technical data is for a successful start. During a remote start the main starting valve is kept open until the engine starts, or until the max. time for the starting attempt has elapsed. A failed remote start can consume 2...3 times the air volume stated in technical data. If the ship has a class notation for unattended machinery spaces, then the starts may have to be demonstrated as remote starts, usually so that only the last starting attempt is successful.

This must be checked, by the ship builder, with the classification society.

5.3 Recommended functions

The following functions are not included in Wärtsilä scope of supply. We recommend you to design these functions as follows.

5.3.1 Starting air vessel (3T01)

The starting air receiver should be dimensioned for a nominal pressure of 3 MPa (30 bar).

The starting air receivers are to be equipped with at least a manual valve for condensate drainage. If the air receivers are mounted horizontally, there must be an inclination of 3...5° towards drain valve to ensure efficient draining

The following formula shall be used to calculate the total air volume:

$$V_{AIR} = \frac{Q_{ST,i} \times n_{ST}}{\Delta p}$$

where:

V_{AIR} = Total air volume required [m³]

n_{ST} = Number of starts [pcs]

Δp = Allowed pressure difference [bar], max start pressure (30 bar) - min air pressure (18 bar).

$Q_{ST,i}$ = Consumption for one start for engine i [Nm³]

The number of starts is specified in the classification societies rules.

5.3.2 Starting air compressor unit (3N02)

The recommended size of the starting air compressor is calculated according to the following formula:

$$Q_C = \frac{V_{SAV} \times n_{SAV} \times p_N}{n_C \times t}$$

where:

Q_C = Recommended capacity [m³/h]

V_{SAV} = Starting air vessel volume [m³]

n_{SAV} = Number of starting air vessels of equal size [pcs]

n_C = Number of starting air compressors [pcs]

p_N = Nominal pressure [bar]

t = Time for filling from atmospheric pressure to nominal pressure [h]

At least two starting air compressors must be installed. It is recommended that the compressors are capable of filling the starting air receiver from minimum to maximum pressure in 15...30 minutes. For exact determination of the minimum capacity, the rules of the classification societies must be followed.

5.3.2.1 Separator (3S01)

An oil and water separator should always be installed in the pipe between the compressor and the air vessel. Depending on the operating conditions of the installation, an oil and water separator may be needed in the pipe between the air vessel and engine. The starting air pipes should always be drawn with slope and be arranged with manual or automatic draining at the lowest points.

5.4 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply

5.4.1 Air filter (starting air inlet) (3F02)

Quantity 1

Type FIG34

Air flow, max. (Nm³) 2.4

Working pressure, max. (kPa)	3000
Connection (DN)	50
Filter mesh (µm)	40
Dimensional drawing	DAAB726284

5.4.2 Starting air receiver (3T01)

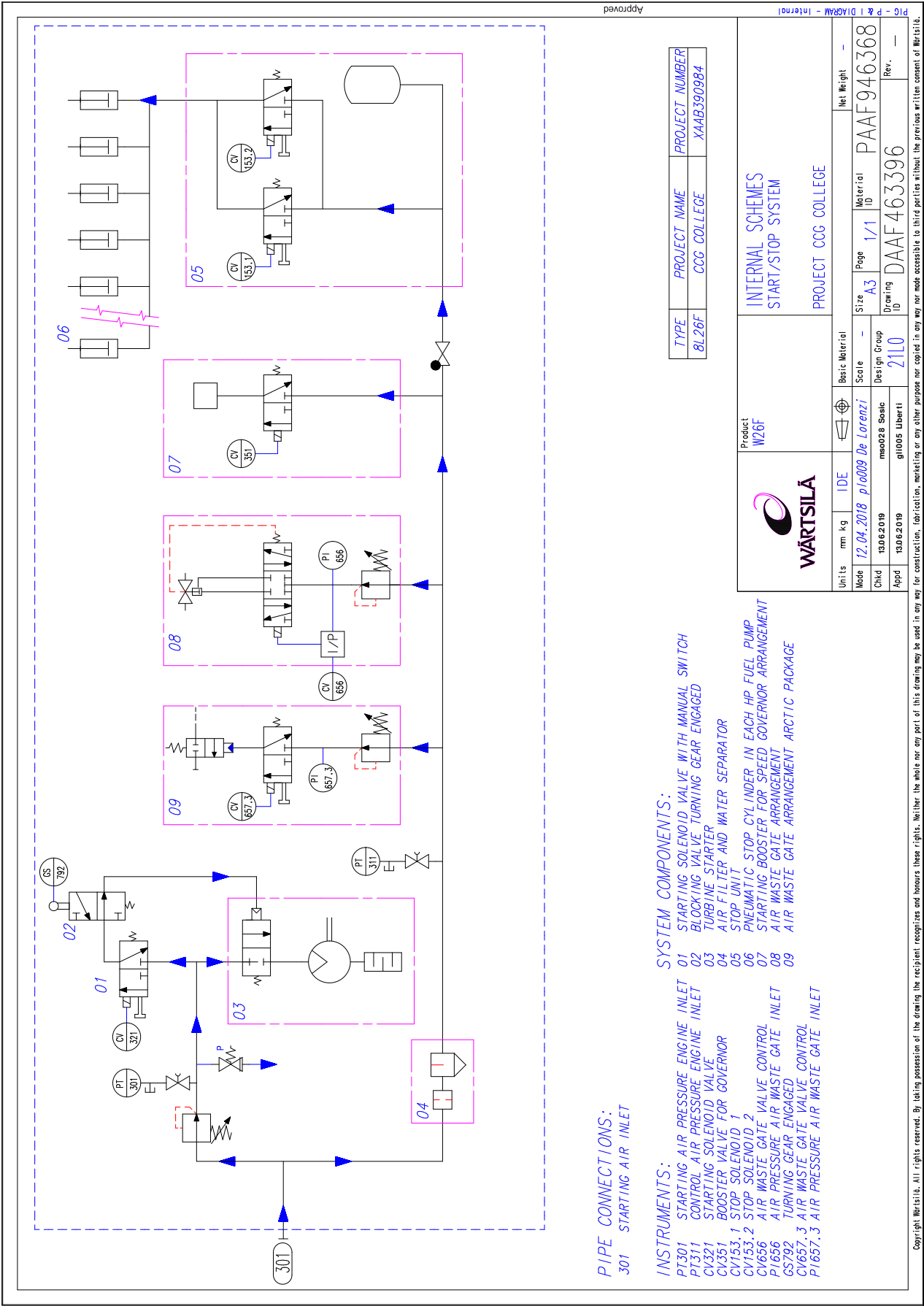
Quantity	1
Type	500 L / DN38
Tag number	TSB901
Working pressure (bar)	30
Design pressure (bar)	33
Connection (DN)	38
Dimensional drawing	Db_30200

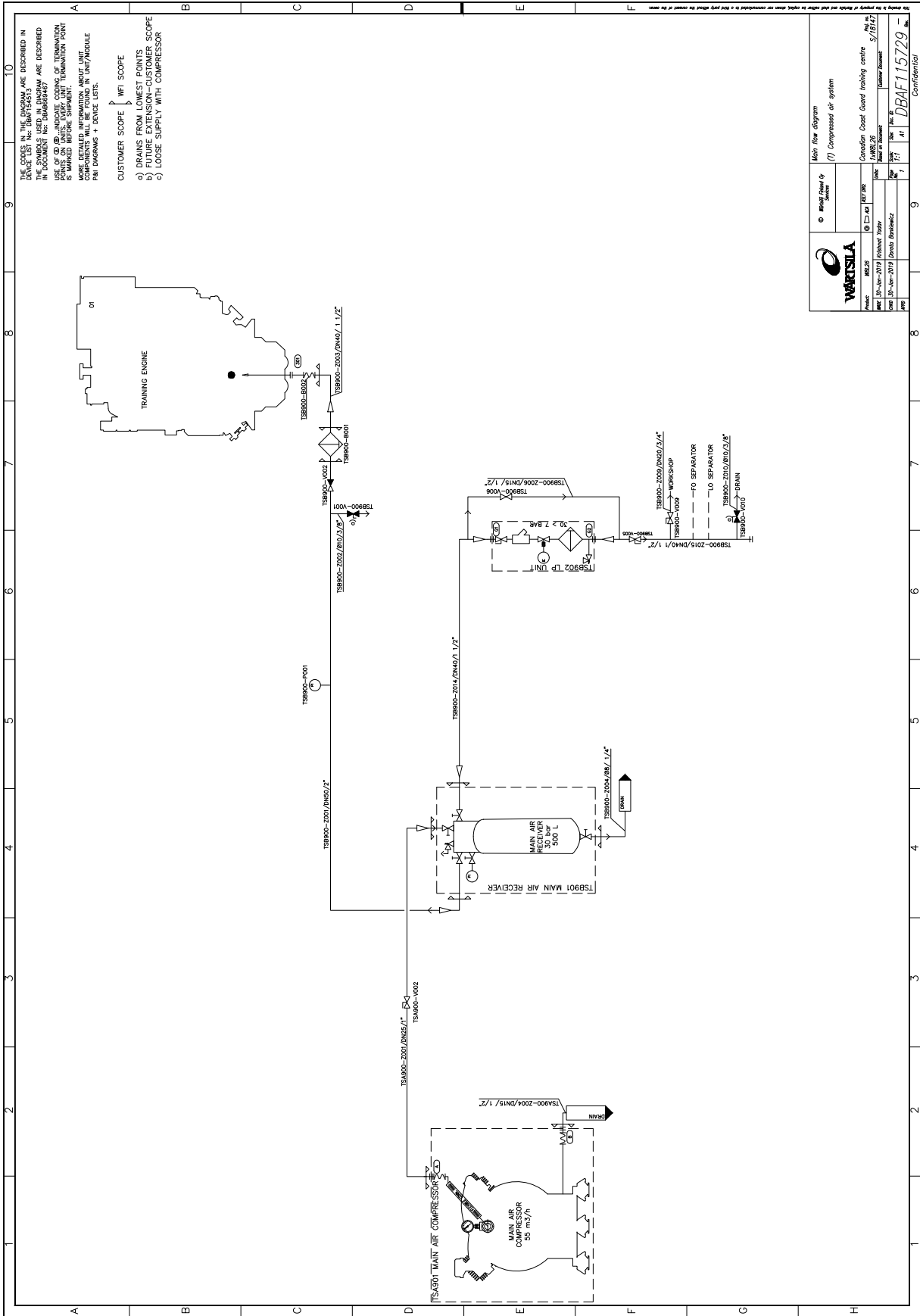
5.4.3 Starting air compressor unit (3N02)

Quantity	1
Tag number	TSA901
Flow (m³/h)	55
Working pressure (bar)	30
Electric motor power (kW)	18.5
Frequency (Hz)	60
Speed (rpm)	1750
Dimensional drawing	Q212085_5

5.5 List of Documents

DAAF463396 -	Internal starting air system	5-4
DBAF115729 a	Recommended starting air system	5-5
DBAF154513 a	Main equipment list	5-6
DMCA00070534 -	3F02 - Air filter (starting air inlet), dimensional drawing	5-9
DMCA00024067 -	3T01 - Starting air receiver	5-10
DBAF154283 a	3N02 - Starting air compressor , (manual)	5-11






[illegible]

Starting Air System: Maximum allowed temperature: 60°C/ 140°F. Maximum allowed pressure: 33 bar(g) / 479 psi(g). Test pressure: 49 bar(g) / 708 psi(g). ASTM A179, ASTM A106

Working Air System: Maximum allowed temperature: 60°C/ 140°F. Maximum allowed pressure: 8 bar(g) / 116 psi(g). Test pressure: 12 bar(g) / 159 psi(g). ASTM A179, ASTM A106


Equipment coded 90 is for engine one.

 WÄRTSILÄ	Project Name	System / Name	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre	(T) Compressed air system	Zulfiyar Bamne	27-Sep-2019	DBAF-154513	1/3
	Project Number	Description	Approved by:	Date	Revision	
	P18147	Device list	Krister Jansson	27-Sep-2019	-	

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperatureDN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal


Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O.flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
TSB900-V002	Ball Valve SA OUTLET FROM TSA901 COMPRESSOR STEEL PIPE	V		CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	DN 25/ 1"						CUST.	
TSB900-Z001	SA OUTLET FROM TSA901 COMPRESSOR STEEL PIPE	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	1"						CUST.	
TSB900-Z004	SA OUTLET FROM TSA901 COMPRESSOR STEEL PIPE	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	1/2"						CUST.	
TSB900-B001	TSA901 DRAIN FILTER SA TO ENGINE	E			DN 50/2"						WFI	IPI
TSB900-B002	FLEXI HOSE SA TO ENGINE	V			DN40/ 1 1/2"						WFI	IPI
TSB900-P001	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY SA TO ENGINE	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
TSB900-V001	BALL VALVE DRAIN	V		CARBON STEEL	Ø10/3/8"						CUST.	
TSB900-V002	SDNR GLOBE VALVE SA TO ENGINE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 50/2"						CUST.	
TSB900-V005	BALL VALVE WORKING AIR FOR CONSUMERS	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 40 / 1 1/2"						CUST.	
TSB900-V006	BALL VALVE TSB 902 BYPASS VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 15 1/2"						CUST.	
TSB900-V008	BALL VALVE WORKSHOP	V		CARBON STEEL	DN20/ 3/4"						CUST.	

	Project Name Canadian Coast Guard training centre	System / Name (T) Compressed air system	Classification Confidential	Made By Zulfikar Bamne	Date 27-Sep-2019	Document ID DBAF154513	Page 2/3
	Project Number P/18147	Description Device list	Ref.Doc.No. DBAF115729	Approved by: Krister Jansson	Date 27-Sep-2019	Revision -	

DEVICE LIST

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal
Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

Tag Customer tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O.flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
TSB900-V010	BALL VALVE WORKSHOP	V		CARBON STEEL	Ø10/ 3/8"						CUST.	
TSB900-Z001	STEEL PIPE SA TO ENGINE	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B"	2"						CUST.	
TSB900-Z002	STEEL PIPE DRAIN	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A179"	3/8"						CUST.	
TSB900-Z003	STEEL PIPE SA TO ENGINE	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B"	1 1/2"						CUST.	
TSB900-Z004	STEEL PIPE TSB901 DRAIN	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A179"	1/2"						CUST.	
TSB900-Z006	STEEL PIPE TSB902 BYPASS VALVE	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A179"	1/2"						CUST.	
TSB900-Z009	STEEL PIPE WORKSHOP	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A179"	3/4"						CUST.	
TSB900-Z010	STEEL PIPE DRAIN	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A179"	3/8"						CUST.	
TSB900-Z014	STEEL PIPE WORKING AIR FOR CONSUMERS	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B"	1 1/2"						CUST.	
TSB900-Z015	STEEL PIPE WORKING AIR FOR CONSUMERS	L		CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B"	1 1/2"						CUST.	

 WÄRTSILÄ	Project Name Canadian Coast Guard training centre	System / Name (T) Compressed air system	Classification Confidential	Made By Zulfikar Bamne	Date 27-Sep-2019	Document ID DBAF154513	Page 3/3
	Project Number P/18147	Description Device list	Ref.Doc.No. DBAF15729	Approved by: Krister Jansson	Date 27-Sep-2019	Revision -	

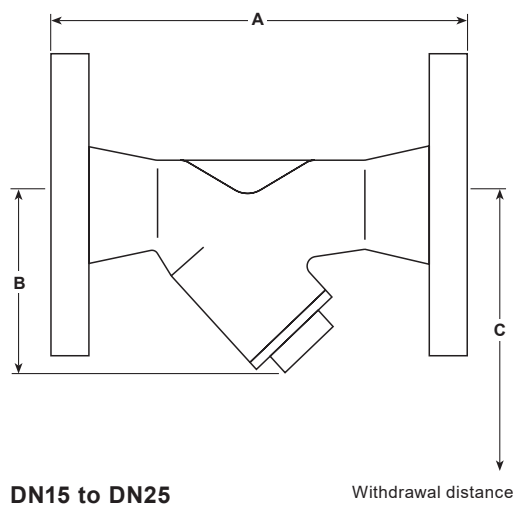
K_v values

Size	DN15	DN20	DN25	DN32	DN40	DN50	DN65	DN80	DN100	DN125	DN150	DN200
Perforations 0.8, 1.6 and 3 mm	5	8	13	22	29	46	72	103	155	237	340	588
Mesh 40 and 100	5	8	13	22	29	46	72	103	155	237	340	588
Mesh 200	4	6	10	17	23	37	58	83	124	186	268	464

For conversion:
C_v (UK) = K_v x 0.963
C_v (US) = K_v x 1.156

Dimensions/weights (approximate) in mm and kg

Size	ASME 150 A	ASME 300 A	JIS/KS 20 A	B	C	Screening area cm ²	Weight
DN15	120	127	126	70	110	27	2.1
DN20	144	150	150	80	130	43	2.9
DN25	154	160	159	95	150	73	3.8
DN32	180	180	178	130	235	135	6.5
DN40	200	208	202	146	260	164	9.0
DN50	230	240	232	180	320	251	10.5
DN65	290	289	278	200	325	327	17.5
DN80	310	311	297	205	330	361	24.0
DN100	351	351	333	255	405	545	30.0
DN125	401	401	383	315	510	843	49.0
DN150	473	478	461	345	560	1 117	68.0
DN200	593	600	577	440	710	1 909	128.0





Sperre Compressors



Technical documentation

CUSTOMER: WÄRTSILÄ FINLAND OY - SERVICES
CUSTOMER P.O.: 4504770760 S/18147.M
HULL/POWERPLANT: CCG College
SPERRE ORDER NO.: 541151

<u>No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>COLOUR</u>
A.	STARTING AIR COMPRESSORS Z-CONTROLLER	1 x HL2/105A	RAL 7040 RAL 7035



-	22.10.2020	Issued for approval	KKG	BMN
Rev No.	Issued date	Description	Prep.By	Checked By.

Doc. no.:541151
Revision: -

Originator: KKG
Date: 22.10.20

©Sperre Industri AS
www.sperre.com
Tel. +47 70 16 11 00

Ellingsøyvegen 740
N-6057 Ellingsøy
Norway

Installation Guidelines



For Sperre compressors

Compressor installation

All deliveries of compressor installations are accompanied by documentation of the installation's dimensions and mounting points, (ref General arrangement drawing).

To achieve problem-free operation, it is important that the base-plate is sufficiently rigid and free from vibrations caused by other machinery. The base of the compressor must lie flat on the base-plate. All our units must always be installed in a dry location with a ventilated room.

Always use approved nuts and bolts with at least (8.8) quality or higher when securing the isolators and tighten to the correct/standard torque for the bolt/nut size.

The compressor installation must not be closely surrounded by other equipment, which could inhibit maintenance performances. The recommended maintenance space on all sides is 600 mm.

Hose/piping installation

All hoses are delivered loose and can easily be connected to the in/outlet positions Marked with their respective labels.

Below is a correct and incorrect illustration in how to install flexible hoses to avoid mechanical straining (ref fig.1).

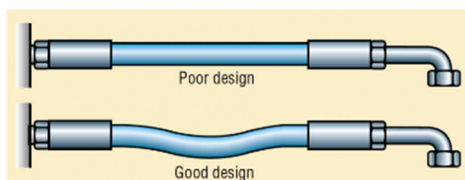


Fig.1 Flexible hose installation.

Electrical equipment

Controller/starter panels are normally loose supplied, and installation is performed by the yard/customer. Our documentation contains all necessary electrical diagrams and drawings confirming size and installation method.

The pressure transmitter PT11 (1/2" BSPP male connector) is loose supplied. To insure the correct start/stop pressure is obtained we always recommend in installing the pressure transmitter directly to the air receiver. All wiring from the pressure transmitter is performed by the yard and needs to be connected to our controller/starter panel, (ref electrical drawings).

All X-range compressors are delivered with a signal cable with pre-wired transmitters for low/high air pressure, oil level/pressure and temperature transmitters within the compressor covers. This cable is a "plug & play" type and is connected to the controller/starter panel with a pre-fixed connector, so no additional installation is needed, (Ref fig.2).

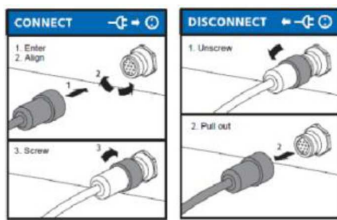


Fig.2 X-14 cable.

Document no.: DM1057
Revision: A

Originator: TOP
Date: 15.05.19

©Sperre Industri AS
www.sperre.com
Tel. +47 70 16 11 00

Ellingsøyvegen 740
N-6057 Ellingsøy
Norway

Sperre Compressors



Technical documentation

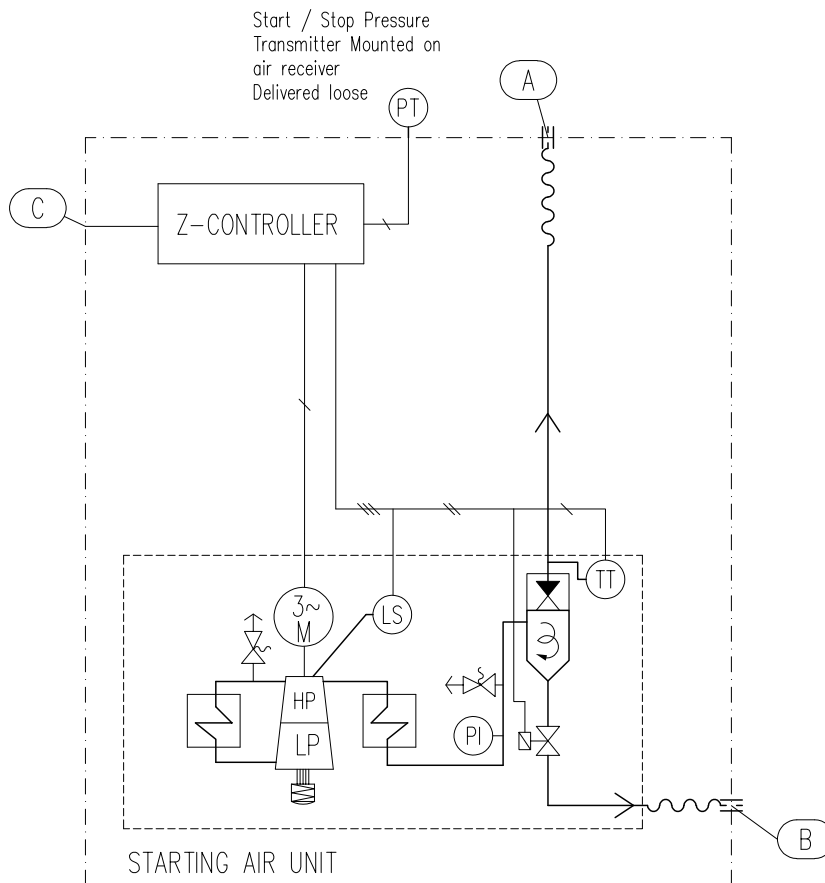
STARTING AIR COMPRESSORS**1 x HL2/105A**

No.	Description	Item no.	Doc. no.
A1	General arrangement		G02-0366
A2	Installation diagram	HL2/77A-90A-105A-P&ID	
A3	Compressor data sheet		DM1211
A4	El. motor data sheet	8922W13110M0	
A5	Control cabinet data sheet		Z52110210
A6	Control cabinet part list		Z52110210
A7	Wiring diagrams		Z52110210
A8	Terminal diagram		
A9	Dimension drawing, Z-Controller		65000
A10	Vibration Isolator	8458	
A11	Part list – Internal instruments		DM1014
A12	Flexible hoses	4597/4595	DM1013
A13	Recommended oil list		DM1019

Doc. no.:541151
Revision: -Originator: KKG
Date: 22.10.20©Sperre Industri AS
www.sperre.com
Tel. +47 70 16 11 00Ellingsøyvegen 740
N-6057 Ellingsøy
Norway



(LS)	OIL LEVEL SWITCH	SAFETY VALVE	AIR COOLER
(PT)	PRESSURE TRANSMITTER	NON-RETURN VALVE	OIL & WATER SEPARATOR
(PI)	PRESSURE GAUGE	SOLENOID VALVE	FLEX.HOSE
(TT)	TEMPERATURE TRANSMITTER	AIR SUCTION FILTER	
(LP)	LOW PRESSURE CYLINDER	(HP)	HIGH PRESSURE CYLINDER



Note:
External Connections According to Order Confirmation

CONNECTIONS			
	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION	FLANGE CONNECTION
A	STARTING AIR TO AIR RECEIVER	1" BSP	DN25/PN40
B	DRAIN OUTLET	1/2" BSP	DN15/PN40
C	POWER SUPPLY		

Cad system: AutoCad	Scale: —	Format: A4	Rev.index No. Date
Drawn 04.01.19	TOP		
Approved			
SPERRE Sperre Industri AS N-6057 Ellingsøy, Norway			

P & ID Diagram
Air-cooled Air Compressor
Type HL2/77A, HL2/90A, HL2/105A
Working Pressure 11 – 40 bar

Former dwg.:	Drawing no.	Revision
New dwg.:	HL2/77A-90A-105A-P&ID	A

This drawing is the property of Sperre Industri AS and can not be made public, copied or otherwise used without our written consent.

Datasheet



Compressor HL2/105A – 30 barg – 1750 rpm

Charging capacity at 1750 RPM	55 m ³ /h
Power requirements 1750 RPM	14 kW
Heat dissipation 1750 RPM	10836 kCal/h
Weight complete (standard motor)	328 kg
Dimensions	1200 x 650 x 780 mm (L x W x H)
Oil volume	4 litres
Lubrication system	Splash
Oil type	Fully synthetic, ISO 68 or 100, Reciprocating piston compressors
All compressors tested and delivered with	Mobil Rarus 827



Design

No. of cylinders / Cylinder arrangement	2 / 90°V
No. of compression stages	2
Cooling	Air cooled
Valve LP / Valve HP	1 Plate valve /1 Reed valve

Operation parameters

Delivery pressure	30 bar
Safety valve LP/ HP	9 barg/ 31.5 barg
Max. ambient temp. compressor	55°C
Max. ambient temp. controller	55°C
Max. ambient temp. electric motor	45°C (above on request)
Normal working pressure LP	2-4 bar
Normal temperature outlet air	Approx. 15-30 °C above ambient
Safety valves set point, H.P.	5% above stage pressure
Transmitter temp outlet	Alarm 85°C, shutdown 90°C
Maximum speed	1800 RPM
Rotation	Counter-clockwise (looking at the drive end)
Max noise levels	84 dBA
Max vibration levels	40 mm/s-RMS

Mechanical components

Non return valve air outlet	Integrated
Oil & water separator HP	Integrated
Safety valve LP / HP	Integrated
Oil level sight glass	Integrated
Air suction filter	Integrated
Inter- and after-cooler	Integrated
Oil level switch	Integrated
Temperature transmitter	Integrated
Vibration isolators, 3 pc.	Loose
Flexible tube, Air outlet	Loose
Flexible tube, Drain /unloading	Loose

When compressor mounted on air receiver	
Vibration isolators, 4 pc.	Integrated

Document no.: DM1211
Revision: B

Originator: TOP
Date: 10.08.18

©Sperre Industri AS
www.sperre.com
Tel. +47 70 16 11 00

Ellingsøyvegen 740
N-6057 Ellingsøy
Norway

DATA SHEET**Three Phase Induction Motor - Squirrel Cage**

Customer :

Product line : W22 - IE3 Premium Efficiency

Frame	: 160M	Locked rotor time	: 13 s (hot) 23 s (cold)
Output	: 15 kW	Temperature rise ⁴	: 75 K
Poles	: 4	Duty cycle	: S1
Frequency	: 60 Hz	Ambient temperature	: -20 °C to +45 °C
Rated voltage	: 600 V	Altitude	: 1000 m.a.s.l
Rated current	: 18.8 A	Degree of protection	: IP55
L. R. Amperes	: 170 A	Cooling method	: IC411 - TEFC
LRC (p.u.)	: 9.0	Mounting	: B3T
No load current	: 7.85 A	Direct of rotation ¹	: Both
Rated speed	: 1775 rpm	Noise level ²	: 64.0 dB(A)
Slip	: 1.39 %	Starting method	: Direct On Line
Rated torque	: 8.23 kgfm	Approx. weight ³	: 133 kg
Locked rotor torque	: 320 %	Design	: N
Pull up torque	: 270 %		
Breakdown torque	: 340 %		
Insulation class	: F		
Service factor	: 1.25		
Moment of inertia (J)	: 0.1471 kgm ²		

Output	Start	50%	75%	100%	Load type	: Parabolic torque
Efficiency (%)	-	91.6	93.2	93.4	Load torque	: 8.23 kgfm
Power factor	0.49	0.64	0.75	0.82	Load inertia (J=GD ² /4)	: 0.1471 kgm ²

	Drive end	Non drive end	Foundation loads
Bearing type	6309-ZZ-C3	6209-ZZ-C3	Maximum traction
Lubrication interval	-	-	: 374 kgf
Lubricant amount	-	-	Maximum compression
Lubricant type	MOBIL POLYREX EM		: 507 kgf

Notes:

Standards	Specification	: IEC 60034-1	Vibration	: IEC 60034-14
	Tests	: IEC 60034-2	Tolerance	: IEC 60034-1
	Noise	: IEC 60034-9		

This revision replaces and cancels the previous one, which must be eliminated.

- (1) When viewed from the drive end.
 (2) Measured at 1m and with tolerance of +3dB(A).
 (3) Approximate weight subject to changes after manufacturing process.
 (4) At the rated point.

These are average values based on tests with sinusoidal power supply, subject to the tolerances stipulated in IEC 60034-1.

Rev.	Summary of changes		Performed	Checked	Date
Performed by	georgiana				026313/2020
Checked by				Page	Revision
Date	31/01/2020			1/1	0

This document is exclusive property of WEG S/A. Reprinting is not allowed without written authorization.

Datasheet

Cabinet Z52110210



Manufacturer data

Manufacturer	Sperre Industri AS
Compressor Type	Piston compressor
Part Nr	Z52110210

Supply

Main Voltage	600-690 V
Frequency	50-60 Hz
Current	16-24 A

Technical Data

Protection	IP54 (equivalent to Nema 3S)
Size	H500/ W400/ D250 [mm]
Weight	33 kg
Color	RAL 7035
Max Ambient Temp	45°C
Additional function	Short circuit protection



Item no: Z52110210

Originator: CG
Date: 2020-10-22

Sperre Industri AS
www.sperre.com
tel. +47 70 16 11 00

Ellingsøyvegen 740
N-6057 Ellingsøy
Norway

Partlist



Cabinet type: Z52110210

Voltage: 600-690
Current: 16-24A
Frequency: 50-60 Hz

Ref	Description	PartNr
A1	Sperre Control Unit	67031-A
S7	Emergency start switch	67051
S0	Emergency stop button	67040
S0	Emergency stop cover	67045
	Door stopper	2490191
K1	Contactoer 40A 230V	66240
K1	AuxBlock on contactor	66730
F1	Thermal relay 16-24A	66314
P1	Amperemeter 0-50A	8050-02
T1	Current transformer 50/5A	805-050
T2	Transformer 220VA 46/230/24	67132-UL
Q1	Aux Contact	66185
Q1	Extended rotary handle S/M	66170
F20/F21	Fuse holder	68290
F20/F21	Fuse 690V 2A gG	68272
Q30	Circuit breaker 1P 2A	68300-102-UL
Q31	Circuit breaker 1P 0,5A	68300-1005-UL
Q1	50A Circuit breaker	66071

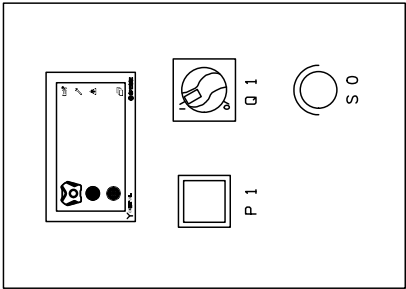
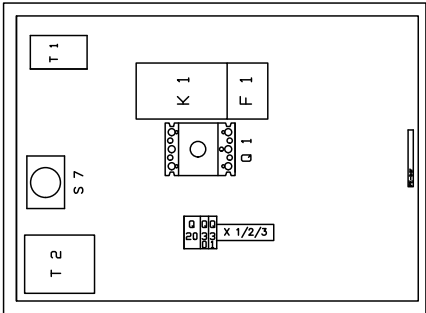
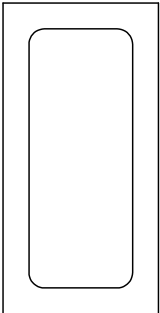




Item no: Z52110210

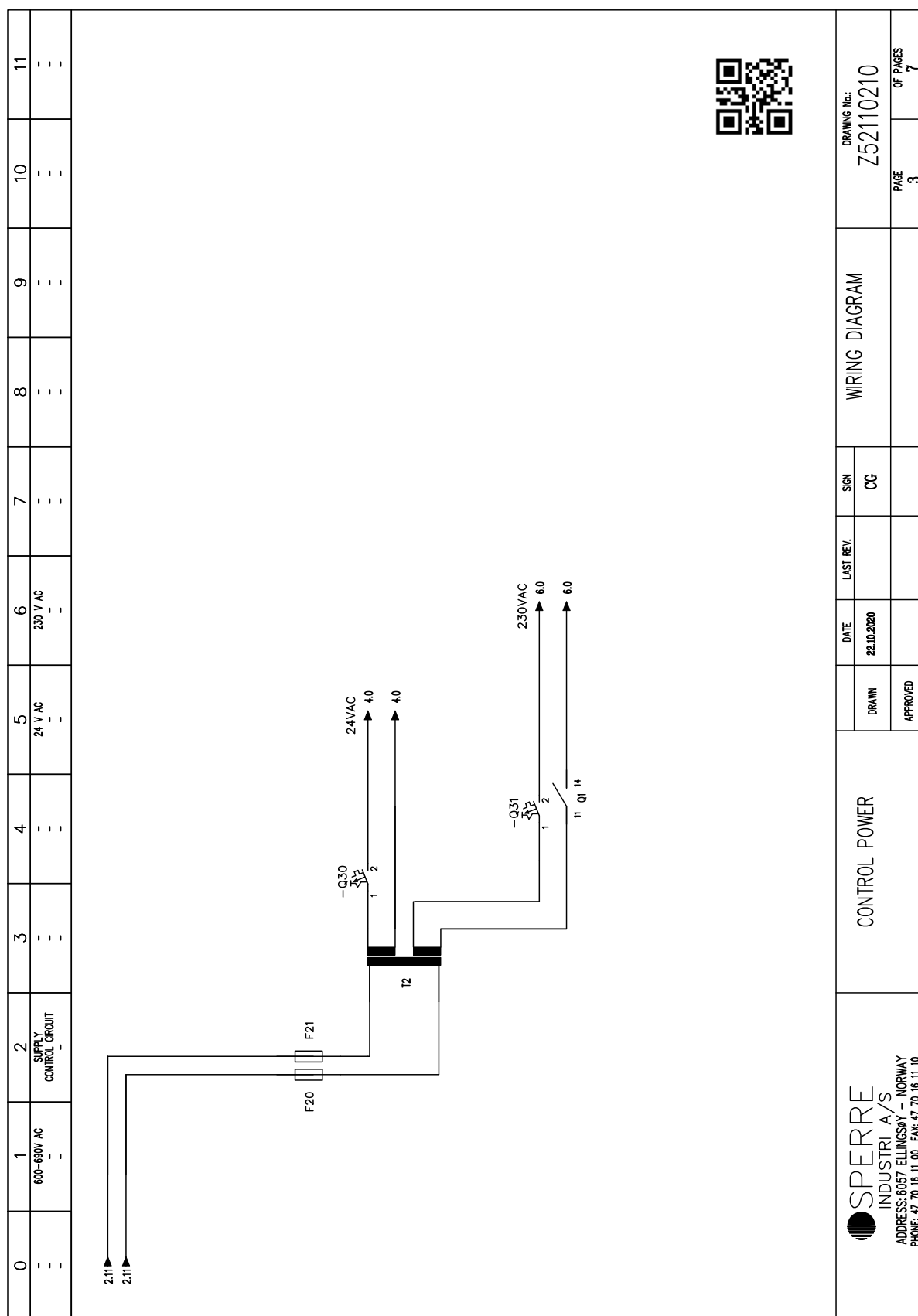
Originator: CG
Date: 2020-10-22

Sperre Industri AS
www.sperre.com
tel. +47 70 16 11 00


Ellingsøyvegen 740
N-6057 Ellingsøy
Norway

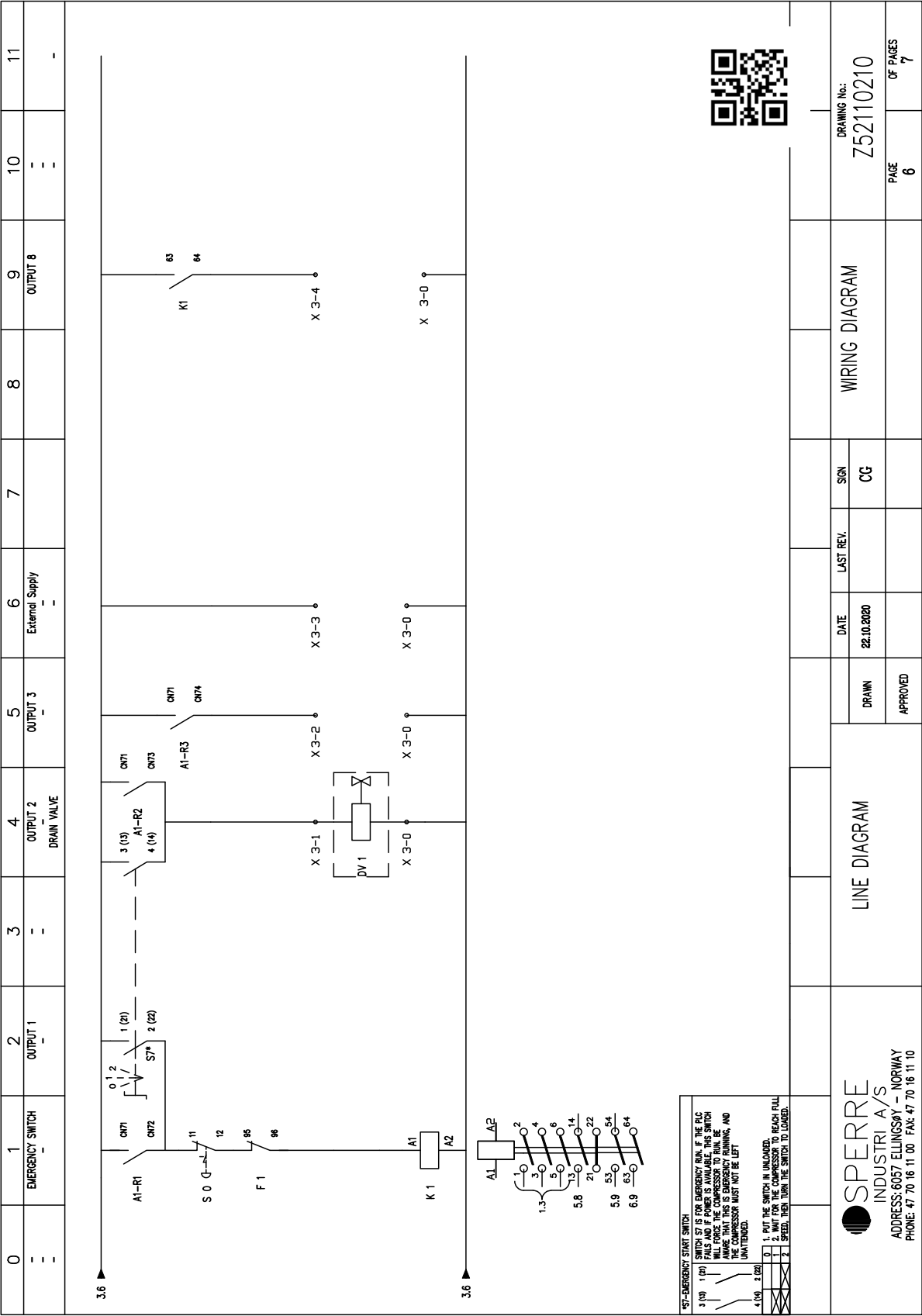
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div></div></div>											
 INDUSTRI A/S ADDRESS: 6057 ELLINGSØY – NORWAY PHONE: 47 70 16 11 00 FAX: 47 70 16 11 10			CABINET LAYOUT			DRAWN	DATE	LAST REV.	SIGN	WIRING DIAGRAM	DRAWING No: Z52110210
						APPROVED	22.10.2020		CG		PAGE 1
										OF PAGES 7	

[illegible]





0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11																								
	ANALOG INPUT 1	ANALOG INPUT 2	ANALOG INPUT 3	ANALOG INPUT 4	ANALOG INPUT 5	ANALOG INPUT 6	-	REMOTE SIGNAL RUNNING	REMOTE SIGNAL RUNNING	OUTPUT R4	OUTPUT R5																								
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																								
<div><div>X 2-1⁹ X 2-2⁹ X 2-3⁹ X 2-4⁹ X 2-5⁹ X 2-6⁹ X 2-7⁹ X 2-8⁹ X 2-9⁹ X 2-10⁹ X 2-11⁹ X 2-12⁹</div><table><tr><td>CN8-1</td><td>CN8-2</td><td>CN8-3</td><td>CN8-4</td><td>CN8-5</td><td>CN8-6</td><td>CN8-1</td><td>CN8-2</td></tr><tr><td>INPUT 1</td><td>INPUT 2</td><td>INPUT 3</td><td>INPUT 4</td><td>INPUT 5</td><td>INPUT 6</td><td>INPUT 1</td><td>INPUT 2</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">CN8</td><td colspan="4">CN9</td></tr></table><div>-A1 ANALOGUE INPUTS</div></div>												CN8-1	CN8-2	CN8-3	CN8-4	CN8-5	CN8-6	CN8-1	CN8-2	INPUT 1	INPUT 2	INPUT 3	INPUT 4	INPUT 5	INPUT 6	INPUT 1	INPUT 2	CN8				CN9			
CN8-1	CN8-2	CN8-3	CN8-4	CN8-5	CN8-6	CN8-1	CN8-2																												
INPUT 1	INPUT 2	INPUT 3	INPUT 4	INPUT 5	INPUT 6	INPUT 1	INPUT 2																												
CN8				CN9																															
<div><div>X 4-2⁹ X 4-4⁹ X 4-5⁹ X 4-6⁹ X 4-7⁹ X 4-8⁹</div><div>K 1 13 14 53 54</div><div>X 4-1⁶ X 4-3⁶ X 4-5⁶ X 4-7⁶ X 4-8⁶</div></div>																																			
<div><div>X 4-10⁹ X 4-12⁹ X 4-14⁹</div><div>A1-R6 CN8-3 CN8-4 A1-R7 CN8-5 CN8-6 A1-R8 CN8-7 CN8-8</div><div>X 4-9⁶ X 4-11⁶ X 4-13⁶</div></div>																																			
<div><div>OUTPUT R6</div><div>OUTPUT R7</div><div>OUTPUT R8</div><div>-</div><div>-</div><div>-</div></div>																																			
<div><div></div></div>																																			
ANALOGUE INPUTS RELAY OUTPUTS							WIRING DIAGRAM		DRAWING No.: Z52110210																										
SPERRE INDUSTRI A/S ADDRESS: 6057 ELLINGSØY - NORWAY PHONE: 47 70 16 11 00 FAX: 47 70 16 11 10							DATE 22.10.2020		LAST REV.		SIGN CG																								
APPROVED									PAGE 5		OF PAGES 7																								



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Level switch
LS 13

Pressure transmitter
PT 11

Temp. transmitter
TT 14

Drain Valve
DV 1

230V Output

Digital Input
X1

0	A1 D1
1	A1 D2
2	A1 D3

Analog Input
X2

1	A1 A1
2	A1 A2
3	A1 A3
4	A1 A4
5	A1 A5
6	A1 A6

Wet Contacts
X3

0	A1 R2
1	A1 R3

Dry Contacts
X4

1	Running (Close-Running)
2	A1 D04
3	A1 D05
4	A1 D06
5	A1 D07
6	A1 D08
7	Alarm Shutdown (Open-Alarm & Shutdown)



ADDRESS: 6057 ELLINGSØY – NORWAY
PHONE: 47 70 16 11 00 FAX: 47 70 16 11 10

TERMINAL DIAGRAM

IO CONFIG CODE

104000-1230000-12000008-0

SIGN

CG

LAST REV.

DATE

01.04.2019

DRAWN

APPROVED

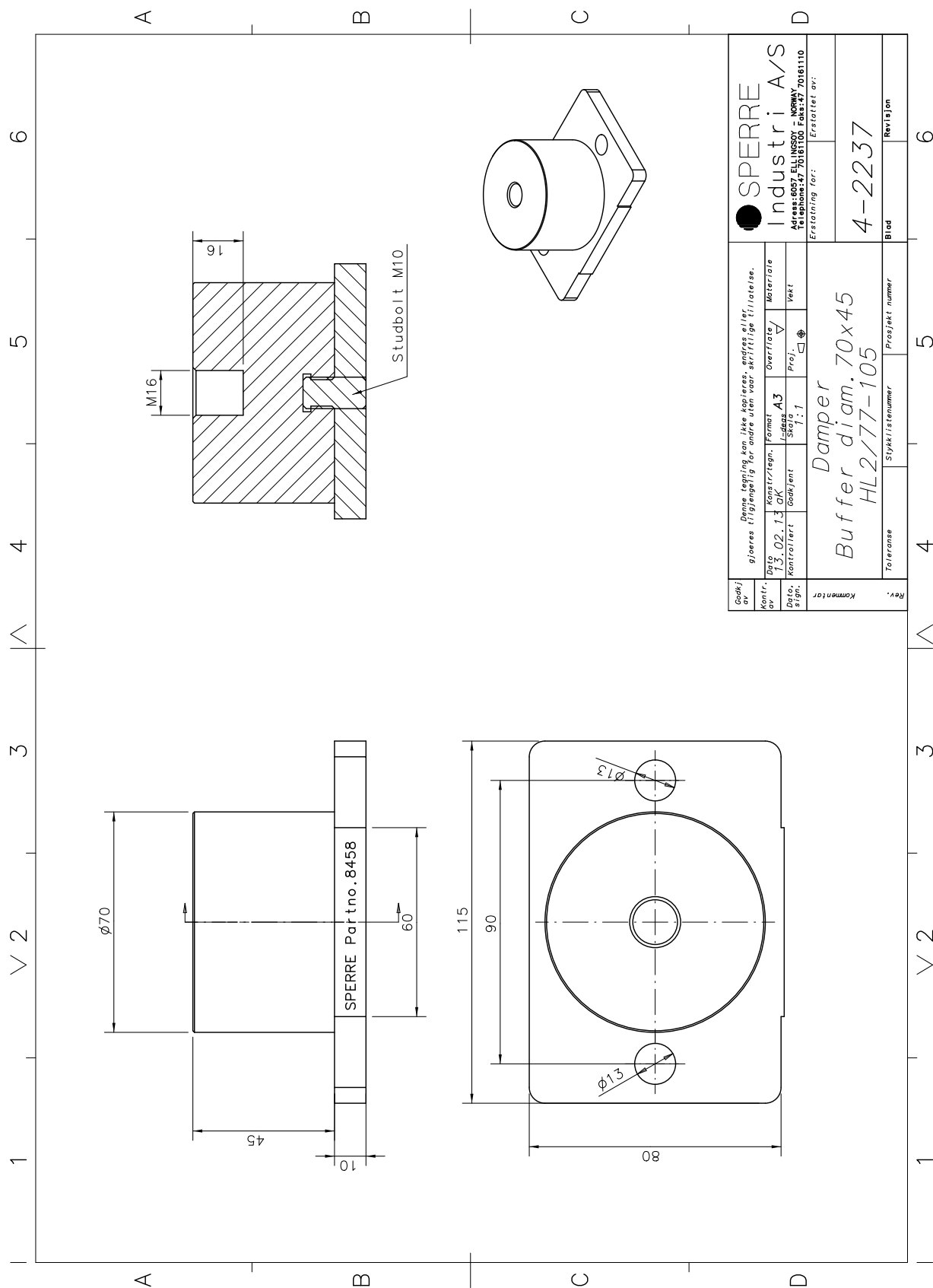
OF PAGES

7

PAGE

7

DMCA00030076



Technical description



Part list Internal Instruments, Classic models HL2/77-90-105A

<u>Part</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Part no.</u>	<u>Part/kit no. with gasket</u>
 TT14	Temperature Transmitter HP Alarm & Shut down	64140	56481
 LS15	Oil Level Switch Shut down	4356	4356
 DV1/DV2	Drain Valve, HP/LP	64212	3578
 DV1* / DV2*	*Coil for valves 220V 50/60 Hz	64310	64310
 PT11	Pressure Transmitter Loose supplied for Air receiver	64130	56551
	Safety Valves High pressure (31,5 bar) Low Pressure (9 bar)	4420 4421	4420 4421

Document no.: DM1014
Revision: D

Originator: TOP
Date: 20.09.19

©Sperre Industri AS
www.sperre.com
Tel. +47 70 16 11 00

Ellingsøyvegen 740
N-6057 Ellingsøy
Norway

Datasheet

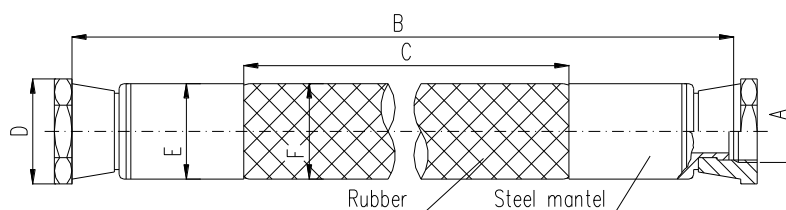
Flexible hoses



(1)



(2)



A (inch)	B (mm)	C (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	Opening of the spanner (mm)	Minimum bending radius (mm)	Sperre part no. (1)	Sperre part no. w/ one end flange (2) PN40
½"	600	500	ø31	ø25	ø22	27	180	4595	4666 (DN15)
¾"	600	470	ø38	ø33	ø29	33	240	4596	4667 (DN20)
1"	800	670	ø43	ø38	ø38	38	300	4597	4668 (DN25)
1 ¼"	800	600	ø57	ø50	ø50	50	420	4598	4669 (DN32)
1 ½"	800	600	ø70	ø57	ø54	60	500	4599	4687 (DN40)
2"	800	580	ø80	ø70	ø66	70	635	4601	

Hose construction :



Tube : Oil resistant synthetic rubber
Reinforcement : Two high tensile steel wire braids
Cover : Abrasion and weather resistant synthetic rubber
Temperatur range : - 40°C to + 100°C
Flexible hoses acc. to SAE 100 R2
Max. working press. 80 to 400 bar (Size dependent)

Document no.: DM1013
Revision: B

Originator:
Date:

TOP
08.06.18

©Sperre Industri AS
www.sperre.com
Tel. +47 70 16 11 00

Ellingsøyvegen 740
N-6057 Ellingsøy
Norway

Datasheet



Oil types & recommendations for Sperre Piston Compressors

Only fully synthetic ISO Viscosity Grade 68-100 piston compressor oils are to be used in **X-range and Classic A type** compressors.

All compressors are tested and delivered with Mobil Rarus 827.

Our air compressors are mechanically not a challenge to lubricates and most synthetic oils can be used without problems.

High temperatures create formations of carbon deposits in the air coolers and valves that can result in problems if the oil is not of good quality.

Compressors are working in different environments around the world with temperature differences exceeding 50 degrees Celsius leaving us with the following advice. Always use a high quality fully synthetic oil with ISO grade 68-100 as listed Below.

Technical department
Sperre Industri AS
industri@sperre.com

SYNTHETIC OIL

SHELL CORENA S4P 100
MOBIL RARUS 827
BP ENERSYN RX 100
CASTROL AIRCOL SN 100
COSMO RECIPRO SX 100
DAPHNE MARINE COMPR. 100
ESSO / EXXON ZERICE S 100
CHEVRON CETUS DE 100
NIPPON OIL CO. FAIRCOL SA 100
STATOIL FRIDGEWAY S 100
CORENA S4 P100
TOTAL LUBMARINE BARELF CH 100
AGIP DICREA ESX 100
GULFSEA DE COMPRESSOR OIL 100
LUKOIL NAVISYN DE 100
LUKOIL RENOLIN SE 100

Document no.: DM1019 Originator: TOP
Revision: C Date: 03.08.2020

©Sperre Industri AS Ellingsøyvegen 740
www.sperre.com N-6057 Ellingsøy
Tel. +47 70 16 11 00 Norway

This page intentionally left blank

6. Cooling Water System

6.1 System overview

Only treated fresh water containing approved corrosion inhibitors may be circulated through the engines. It is important that water of acceptable quality and approved corrosion inhibitors are used directly when the system is filled after completed installation.

The lay-out of the cooling water system is shown in the drawing "*recommended cooling water system*". If cooling water components are included in our scope of supply they are listed in section "*Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply*".

6.1.1 Engine internal system

The cooling water system consists of a high temperature (HT) and a low temperature (LT) circuit, both cooled by treated fresh water. The HT-circuit is cooling the jackets and cylinder heads and the LT-circuit is cooling the charge air and lubricating oil.

The following equipment is built on the engine (Wärtsilä 8L26):

- engine driven HT circulating pump with non-return valve
- stand-by pump connection for the HT engine driven circulating pump
- HT thermostatic valve of self actuating type for controlling the outlet temperature from the engine
- charge air cooler
- engine driven LT circulating pump with non-return valve
- stand-by pump connection for the LT engine driven circulating pump

The arrangement of the built-on system is shown in the drawing "*internal system*".

6.2 System design data

6.2.1 Raw water quality

Raw water quality to be used in the closed cooling water circuits of engines has to meet the following specification.

Table 6-1 Raw water specification

Property	Unit	Limits for chemical use	Test method ref.
pH ¹⁾	-	6.5...8.5	ASTM D 1287 or D 1293
Hardness	°dH	max. 10	ASTM D 1126
Chlorides ¹⁾	mg/l	max. 80	ASTM D 512 or D 4327
Sulphates	mg/l	max. 150	ASTM D 516 or D 4327

Use of raw water produced with an evaporator as well as a good quality tap water will normally ensure that an acceptable raw water quality requirement is fulfilled, but e.g. sea water and rain water are unsuitable raw water qualities.

¹⁾ If a Reverse Osmosis (RO) process is used, min. limit for pH is 6.0 based on the RO process operational principle. The use of water originating from RO process further presumes that a max. content of 80 mg/l for chloride content is achieved.

6.2.2 Cooling water treatment

Table 6-2 Validated cooling water additives

Manufacturer	Additive name	Additive type
Alm International S.A.	Diaprosim RD11 (RD11M)	Sodium nitrite + borate
S.A. Artec N.V.	Havoline XLI	Organic Acid Technology
Drew Marine	Liquidewt Maxigard	Sodium nitrite + borate Sodium nitrite + borate
Chevron (Texaco + Caltex)	Havoline XLI XL Corrosion Inhibitor Concentrate	Organic Acid Technology Organic Acid Technology
GE Water and Process	CorrShield NT 4293 CorrShield NT 4200	Sodium nitrite + borate Sodium nitrite + borate
Korves Oy	Pekar J	Organic Acid Technology
Kuwait Petroleum (Danmark) AS	Q8 Corrosion Inhibitor Long-Life	Organic Acid Technology
Marine Care B.V.	Caretreat 2 Diesel	Sodium nitrite + borate
Maritech AB	Marisol CW	Sodium nitrite + borate
Nalco Chemical Company	TRAC102 TRAC118	Sodium nitrite + borate Sodium nitrite + borate
Solenis	Drewgard 4109	Sodium nitrite + borate
Total	WT Supra	Organic Acid Technology
Vecom Marine Alliance B.V.	Cool Treat NCLT	Sodium nitrite + borate
Wilhelmsen Chemicals AS	Dieselguard NB Rocor NB liquid Cooltreat AL Engine Water Treatment 9-108 Nalfleet 2000	Sodium nitrite + borate Sodium nitrite + borate Organic Acid Technology Sodium nitrite + borate Sodium nitrite + borate

In order to prevent corrosion in the cooling water system, the instructions of right dosage and concentration of active corrosion inhibitors should always be followed. The information can be found in the table below.

Table 6-3 Dosage instructions

Product designation	Dosage per 1 m ³ of system capacity		Concentration of active corrosion inhibitor
Diaprosim RD11 (RD11M)	5	kg	1250 ppm as NO ₂
XL Corrosion Inhibitor Concentrate	50...100	litres	1.8...3.7 Brix° of active compounds measured with a supplier's refractometer
Drewgard 4109	16...30	litres	640...1200 ppm as NO ₂

Product designation	Dosage per 1 m ³ of system capacity		Concentration of active corrosion inhibitor
Liquidewt	8...12	litres	470...700 ppm as NO ₂
Maxigard	16...30	litres	640...1200 ppm as NO ₂
Havoline XLI	50...100	litres	1.8...3.7 Brix° of active compounds measured with a supplier's refractometer
Corrshield NT 4293	10	litres	670...1000 ppm as NO ₂
CorrShield NT 4200	10	litres	670...1000 ppm as NO ₂
Pekar J	20	litres	30 ppm as Mo
Q8 Corrosion Inhibitor Long-Life	50...100	litres	1.8...3.7 Brix° of active compounds measured with a supplier's refractometer
Caretreat 2 Diesel	6...10	litres	1500...2500 ppm as NO ₂
Marisol CW	6...9	litres	1000...1500 ppm as NO ₂
TRAC102	32...48	litres	1000...1500 ppm as NO ₂
TRAC118	2.25...3.4	litres	670...1000 ppm as NO ₂
WT Supra	50...100	litres	1.8...3.7 Brix° of active compounds measured with a supplier's refractometer
Cool Treat NCLT	6...10	litres	1500...2500 ppm as NO ₂
Dieselguard NB	2.0...4.8	kg	1000...2400 ppm as NO ₂
Rocor NB Liquid	9.5...24	litres	1000...2400 ppm as NO ₂
Cooltreat AL	50...100	litres	1.8...3.7 Brix° of active compounds measured with a supplier's refractometer
Engine Water Treatment 9-108	2.25...3.4	litres	670...1000 ppm as NO ₂
Nalfleet 2000	32...48	litres	1000...1500 ppm as NO ₂

- Note 1 For many products the recommended minimum and maximum limits are listed in the table above. Since the amount of active corrosion inhibitors, especially nitrites, is decreasing during the service of engines, the engine manufacturer recommends to start the dosage from the upper level of indicated range.
- Note 2 The nitrite content of nitrite-based cooling water additives tends to decrease in use. The risk of local corrosion increases substantially when nitrite content goes below the recommended limit.
- Note 3 Cooling water additive manufacturers can indicate the required nitrite content measured either as sodium nitrite, NaNO₂ or as nitrite, NO₂. 1 mg/l as NO₂ equals to 1.5 mg/l as NaNO₂.
- Note 4 Nitrite based cooling water additives are not offering a good protection against corrosion for aluminium and its alloys and thus the use of such products can't recommended for cooling systems containing those construction materials.
- Note 5 Different cooling water additives shall not be mixed with each other, but if it is desired to start to use another cooling water additive, the one being used shall be drained from the system before filling another product. If the cooling water system is dirty, it shall be flushed with good quality water or if needed use additional chemicals to remove possible deposits, like grease, oil, rust, etc. Though many cooling water additives are chemically compatible with each other, these can contain e.g. polymers which can loosen existing deposits from the cooling water system. When the loose deposits become suspended in the cooling water, they can attach to engine component surfaces, e.g. cylinder head and will then cause detrimental effects in terms of heat transfer decline, clogging of small diameter water channels and deposit formation leading to local overheating and corrosion.

6.2.2.1 Glycol

Use of glycol in the cooling water is not recommended unless it is absolutely necessary. Starting from 20% glycol the engine is to be de-rated 0.23 % per 1% glycol in the water. Max. 50% glycol is permitted.

Corrosion inhibitors shall be used regardless of glycol in the cooling water.

6.3 Recommended functions

The following functions are not included in Wärtsilä scope of supply. We recommend you to design these functions as follows.

6.3.1 Central cooler (4E08)

The fresh water cooler can be of either tube or plate type. Due to the smaller dimensions the plate cooler is normally used. The fresh water cooler can be common for several engines, also one independent cooler per engine is used.

Design data:

Heat to be dissipated/engine	see "Technical data" and drawing "Recommended cooling water system"
Fresh water flow/engine	see "Technical data" and drawing "Recommended cooling water system"
Pressure drop on the FW side, max.	60 kPa (0.6 bar)
FW temp. after cooler, max	38 °C
Sea water flow	acc. to makers standard, normally 1.2...1.5 x FW flow
Pressure drop on the SW side, norm	80...140 kPa (0.8...1.4 bar)
Margin for fouling and safety, min	15%

6.3.2 Preheating unit (4N01)

Engines started and stopped on heavy fuel and all engines on which high load will be applied immediately after start (stand-by generating sets) have to be preheated as close to the actual operating temperature as possible, or minimum 60°C. Preheating is however, recommended for all engines, also engines running on MDF only.

The energy required for heating of the HT-cooling water in the main and auxiliary engines can be taken from a running engine or a separate source. In both cases a separate circulating pump should be used to ensure the circulation. If the cooling water systems of the main and auxiliary engines are separated from each other in other respects, the energy is recommended to be transmitted through heat exchangers.

For installations with several engines in a common system where at least one engine is running all the time, the preheater unit can be chosen for heating up one engine. The heat from a running engine can be used and therefore the power consumption of the heater will be less than the nominal capacity.

If all engines are stopped and have to be ready for start, e.g. if shaft generator, the preheating capacity has to be dimensioned for all engines in stand-by.

6.3.2.1 Heater, preheating unit (4E05)

Steam, electrical or thermal oil heaters can be used.

Design data:

Preheating temperature, min	60°C
Required heating power to warm up engine from 20°C to 60°C in 10...15 hours	3 kW/cyl
Capacity to keep hot engine warm	1.5 kW/cyl
Engine coefficient	0.75 kW
Capacity needed for heating up engine to min. preheating temperature:	

$$P = \frac{(T_1 - T_0)(m_{\text{eng}} \times 0.14 + V_{\text{LO}} \times 0.48 + V_{\text{FW}} \times 1.16)}{t} + k_{\text{eng}} \times n_{\text{cyl}}$$

where:

P =	Preheater output [kW]
T ₁ =	Min. preheating temperature [°C]
T ₀ =	Ambient temperature [°C]
m _{eng} =	Engine weight [ton]
V _{LO} =	Lubricating oil volume [m³]
V _{FW} =	HT water volume [m³]
t =	Preheating time [h]
k _{eng} =	Engine coefficient [kW]
n _{cyl} =	Number of cylinders

The formula above should not be used for P < 2.5 kW/cyl.

6.3.2.2 Circulating pump, preheating unit (4P04)

Design data:

Capacity	0.45 m³/h per cyl
Delivery pressure	80...100 kPa (0.8...1.0 bar)

6.3.3 Expansion tank (4T05)

The expansion tank compensates for thermal expansion of the coolant, serves for venting of the circuits and provides a sufficient static pressure for the circulating pumps.

Design data:

Pressure from the expansion tank at pump inlet	70 - 150 kPa (0.7...1.5 bar)
Volume	min. 10% of the system

Concerning the water volume in the engine, see *Technical data*.

The expansion tank should be equipped with an inspection hatch, a level gauge, a low level alarm and necessary means for dosing of cooling water additives.

The vent pipes should enter in the top of the tank and continue below the water level. The vent pipes must be drawn separately to the tank (see section [Air venting and air separator \(4S01\)](#)) and the pipes should be provided with labels at the expansion tank.

The balance pipe down from the expansion tank must be dimensioned for a flow velocity not exceeding 1.0...1.5 m/s in order to ensure the required pressure at the pump inlet with engines running. The flow through the pipe depends on the number of vent pipes to the tank and the size of the orifices in the vent pipes. The table below can be used for guidance

Table 6-4 Minimum diameter of balance pipe

Nominal pipe size	Max. flow velocity (m/s)	Max. number of vent pipes with ø5 mm orifice
DN 32	1.1	3
DN 40	1.2	6
DN 50	1.3	10
DN 65	1.4	17
DN 80	1.5	28

6.3.4 Drain tank (4T04)

It is recommended to provide a drain tank to which the engines and coolers can be drained for maintenance so that the water and cooling water treatment can be collected and reused. For the water volume in the engine, see the section for Technical data (HT-circuit).

Most of the cooling water in the engine can be recovered from the HT-circuit, whereas the amount of water on the LT side is small.

Condense water drain pipes from several engines shall not be connected before drain tank because of risk to get reverse flow into a stopped engine.

6.3.5 Air venting and air separator (4S01)

Air may be entrained in the system after an overhaul, or a leak may continuously add air or gas into the system. The engine is equipped with vent pipes to evacuate air from the cooling water circuits. The vent pipes should be drawn separately to the expansion tank from each connection on the engine.

Vent pipes to the expansion tank are to be installed at all high points in the piping system, where air or gas can accumulate. The vent pipes must be continuously rising.

As indicated in drawing "Recommended cooling water system", it is strongly recommended to install efficient air separators in addition to the vent pipes from the engine to ensure fast evacuation of entrained air.

6.3.6 Orifices

An orifice must be mounted in each cooling water circuit branch to be able to correctly balance the flow. An orifice shall also be installed in each venting pipe directed to the expansion tank.

When a thermostatic valve is used to bypass a cooler, an orifice should be mounted in the bypass line so that the valve "sees" equal back pressures in the cooler and the bypass line.

6.4 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply

6.4.1 Preheating unit (4N01)

Quantity	1
Type	KVE 30kW
Pressure, max. (kPa)	100
Temperature Max (°C)	95
Dimensional drawing	33968_KVE8-30

6.4.2 HT valve(4V01)

Quantity	1
Tag number	VCL900-V06
Type	33BOCB17501-00-AZA
Model	Amot/ Mechanical
Flow, max. (m³/h)	46.0
Pressure, max. (kPa)	600.0
Pressure drop (kPa)	50.0
Connection (DN)	10
Dimensional drawing	B/SK3189/1

6.4.3 LT valve(4V03)

Quantity	1
Tag number	VCL900-V02
Type	33BOCB09001-00-AZA
Model	Amot / Mechanical
Flow, max. (m³/h)	46.0
Pressure, max. (kPa)	600.0
Pressure drop (kPa)	50.0
Connection (DN)	10
Dimensional drawing	B/SK3189/1

6.4.4 Temperature control valve (LT) (4V03)

Quantity	1
Type	04GGSDBS32EABCA-AA
Model	Electrical
Flow, max. (m³/h)	113.0

Pressure, max. (kPa)	1000.0
Pressure drop (kPa)	30.0
Connection (DN)	100
Dimensional drawing	04GGS_1
Additional drawing	Technical data_04GGS_100V_mA

6.4.5 Dyno cooler (4E08b)

Quantity	1
Dimensional drawing	TL10-BFG

6.4.6 1-Circuit radiator(4E08a)

Quantity	3
Type	FBLGC-1000-12-5E8-96DN80S6
Capacity (kW)	1400
Pressure drop (bar)	0.65
Air Inlet Temperature (°C)	30.0
Air Massflow (kg/s)	84
Max working pressure (bar)	6
Test Pressure (bar)	9
Connection (DN)	80
Dimensional drawing	190201THI1

6.4.7 Dyno pump (4P15)

Quantity	1
Type	3GBP 132 260-BFK
Voltage	600
Frequency	60
Rated output (kW)	5.5
Flow (m³/h)	67
Impeller diameter (mm)	285

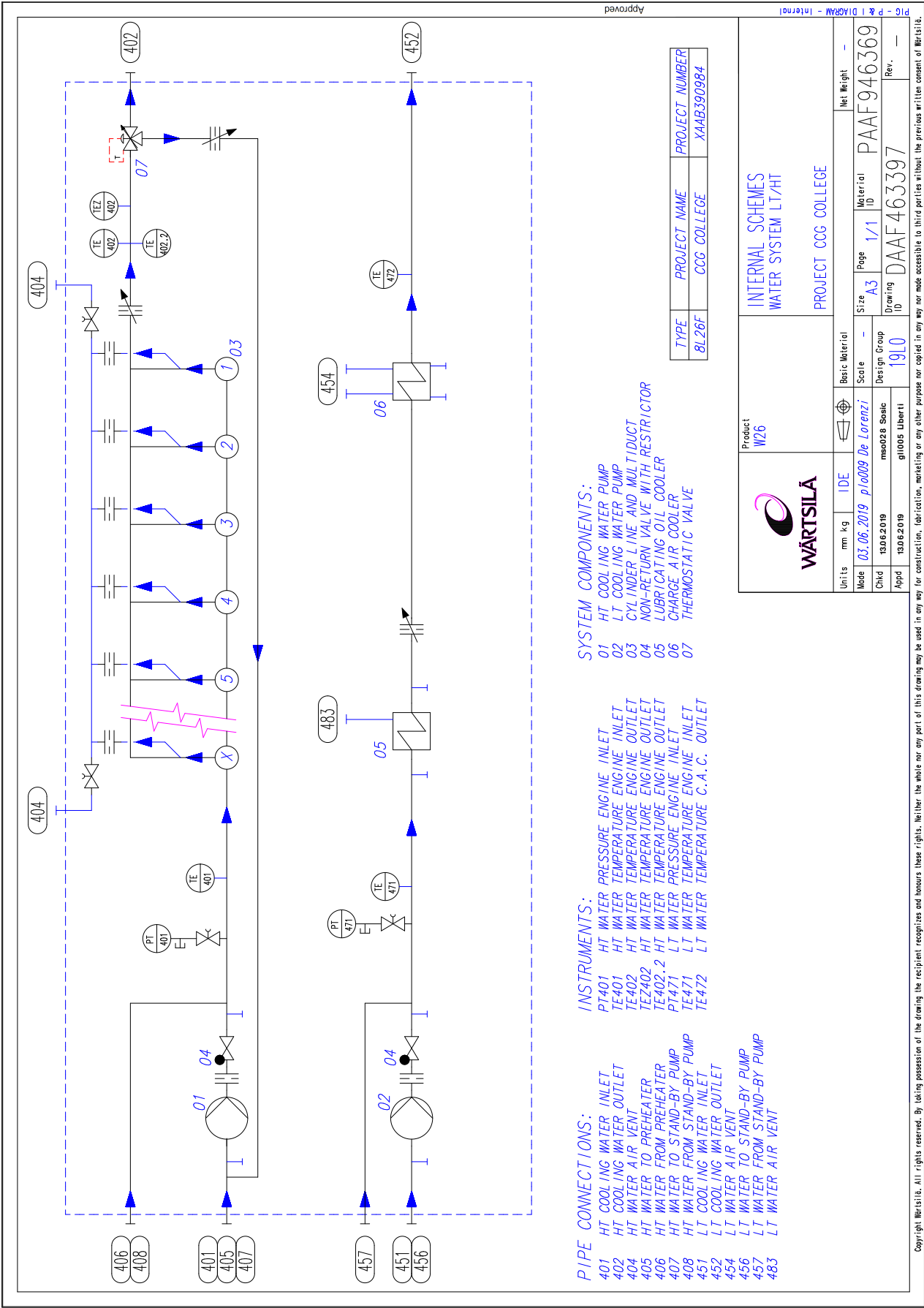
6.4.8 Radiator Circulation Pump (4P15)

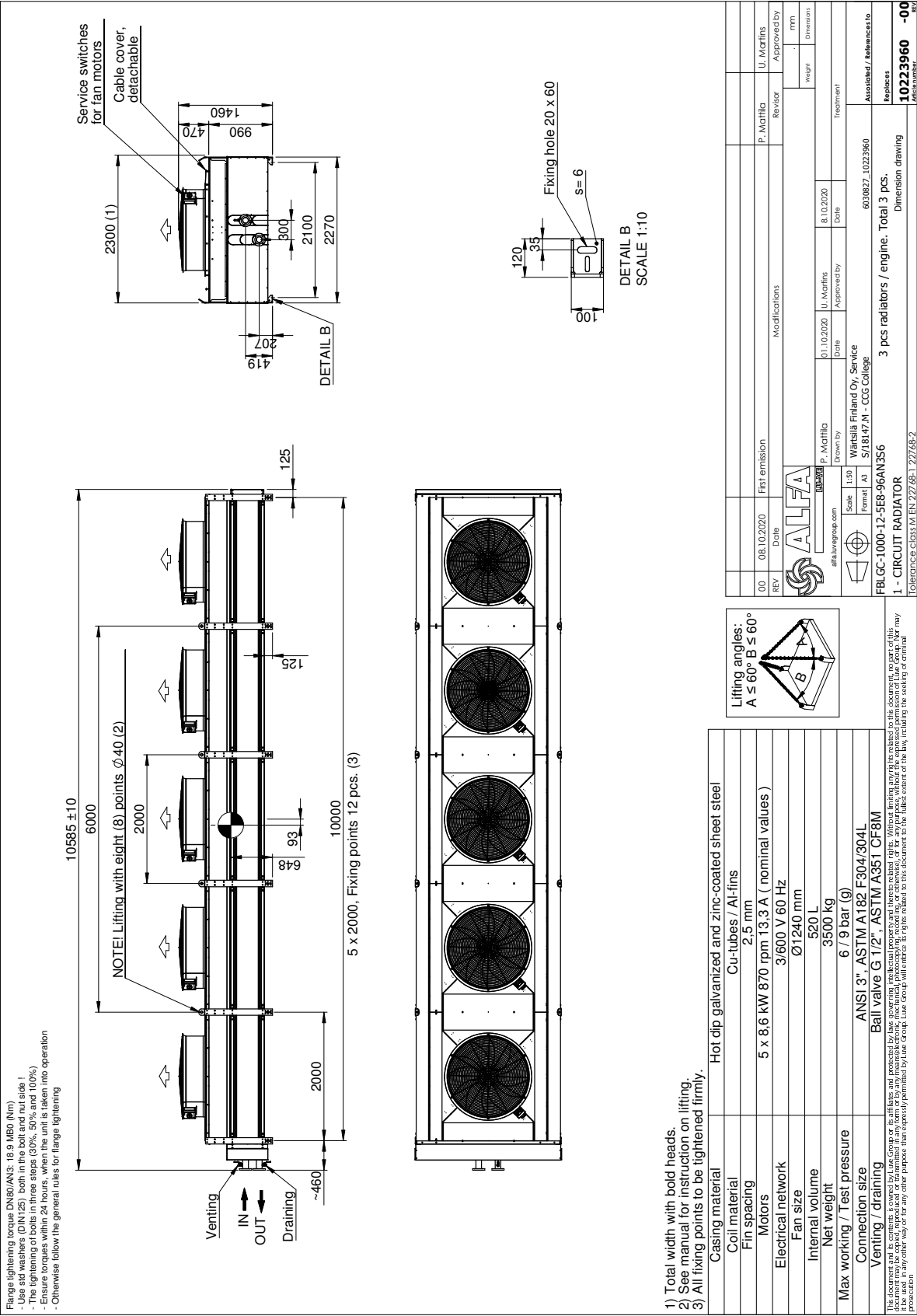
Quantity	1
Type	3GBP 182 410-BEK
Voltage	600

Frequency	60
Rated output (kW)	18.5
Flow (m³/h)	140
Impeller diameter (mm)	240

6.5 List of Documents

DAAF463397 -	Internal cooling water system	6-10
DMCA00024057 -	1-Circuit radiator (4E08a), dimensional drawing	6-11
DMCA00024057 -	1-Circuit radiator (4E08a), manual	6-12
DMCA00029255 -	Dyno cooler (4E08b) Dimensional Drawing	6-24
DMCA00029255 -	Dyno cooler Technical Specification	6-25
DMCA00029257 -	Dyno pump Technical Specification	6-26
DMCA00029259 -	Engine Cooler Dimensional Drawing	6-32
DMCA00029259 -	Engine Cooler Technical Specification	6-33
DMCA00029260 -	Radiator Circulation Pump	6-34
DBAF115731 a	Recommended cooling water system	6-40
DBAF155109 a	Main equipment list	6-41
DMCA00029261 -	HT< valve Dimensional Drawing	6-57
DMCA00029258 -	Water preheating unit	6-58
V60D0343 -	Recommended cooling water circuit deaerator	6-67
04GGS_1	4V03 - Temperature control valve (LT), dimensional drawing	6-68
Technical data_		
04GGS_100V_mA	4V03 - Temperature control valve (LT), additional drawing	6-69





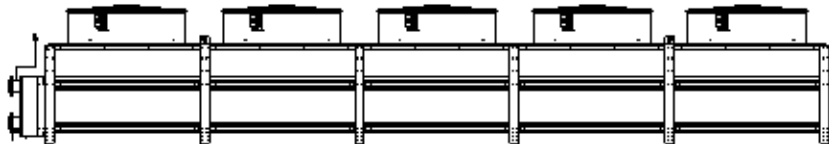
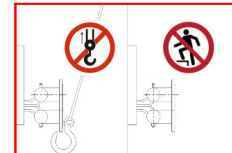
D. Installation Instructions

FBL

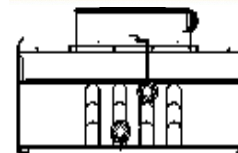
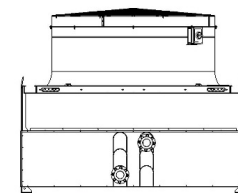
1. General

Before starting installation see "Residual risks" in this instruction manual.

During installation, appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) shall be worn.
The customer is responsible for the use of the most suitable PPE.
Installation shall be carried out by qualified personnel.



- Check possible transport damages before installation. The supplier is not responsible for the costs caused by broken equipment as a result of faulty handling or transport damage.
- Check dimensions from dimension drawing.
- Install radiators so that tubes of the heat transfer section are in horizontal position.
- Use all fixing points. If base or concrete is not even (max 2 mm variation between fixing points next to each other), use filling under leg.
- Oval shaped fixing holes in the short legs allow heat expansion (look at the dimension drawing). Use fixing that allows movement to lengthwise direction.
- Trouble free operation of radiators demands good air venting in the system.
- Drain the water circulated radiators or use non- freezing liquid in the temperatures under 0°C.
- Standard model radiators do not feature gravity draining.



2. Transport and Storage

- Transport the radiators in a horizontal position (without legs).
- Use support under every leg or every leg fixing beam when storing at site (max 10 mm variation between legs next to each other).
- Long storage may cause damage to motor bearings. Look at the chapter D 3.c

NOTE!

Long storage may cause damage to motor bearings. Look at the chapter D 3.c

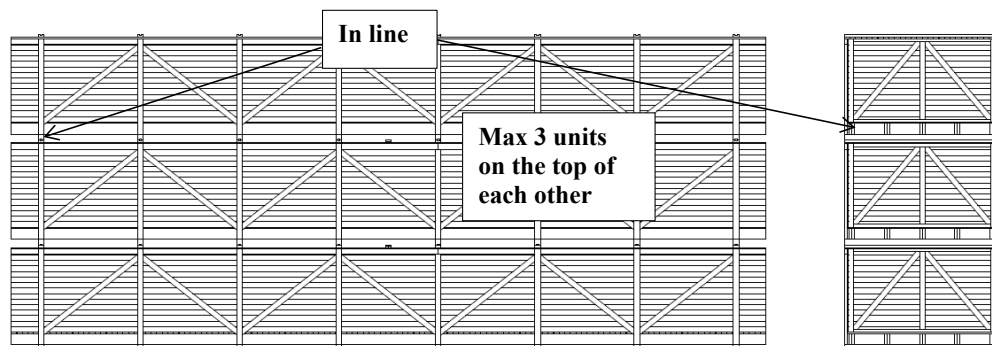
D. Installation Instructions

FBL

Long-term storage of radiators:

a) In seaworthy packages

A seaworthy package protects best the radiator during long-term storage. If possible, keep the packages in dry room with even temperature. If the radiator is kept outdoors take care that there is no snow etc. on the package to avoid impressions, water-logging or decay, and to prevent water running into the package. Also take care that the vent holes of the package are clean to enable inside moisture evaporation. If there is moisture between the radiator and the plastic cover, some white rust will form on the hot dip galvanized surfaces. Often this is an aesthetical harm only.



	<p>WARNING!</p> <p>To avoid falling of a seaworthy package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Max 3 unit on top of each other. • The packages must be placed in line. • Store packages always in flat straight area.

More detailed instructions about seaworthy packing handling are in the separate instruction included to delivery list (Appendix 1).



D. Installation Instructions

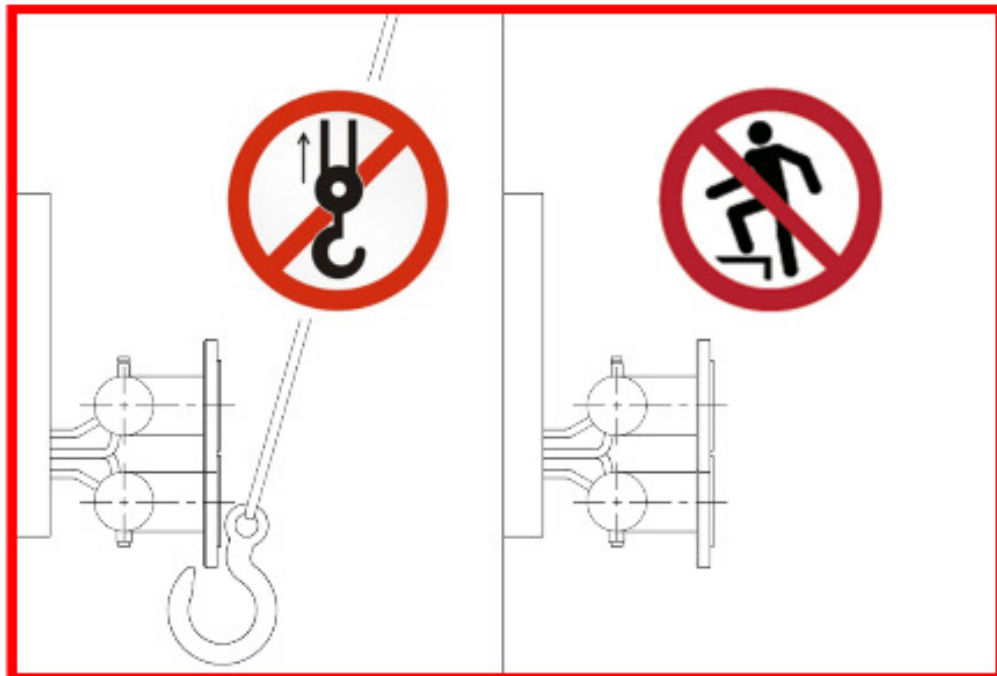
FBL

b) Unpacked

The units shall be stored in dry spaces with even temperature.
If units are stored in humid outdoor spaces, where water may condensate inside their fan motors, it can cause corrosion and damages of fan motors (functional problem). In humid conditions, where the unit will not keep dry, some "white rust" can exist on the unit surface (visual harm).

During long term storage in humid outdoor space, to protect fan motors, they must be driven for at least 3-4 hours once a month or a continuous low voltage must be lead into the fan motors to keep their surface temperature higher than the air dew point temperature.

	<p>WARNING! Before lifting please check from the transport documents or from the product nameplate the unit weight and make sure that the lifting device, crane or truck are appropriate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Attach belts or hooks, only to the equipment is equipped with2. Be sure that the belts or slings with hooks will lift the equipment in balanced way <p>Do not stay under the unit being hanged!</p> <div data-bbox="421 1041 762 1104"></div>
--	---



Rev-04



- 12 -



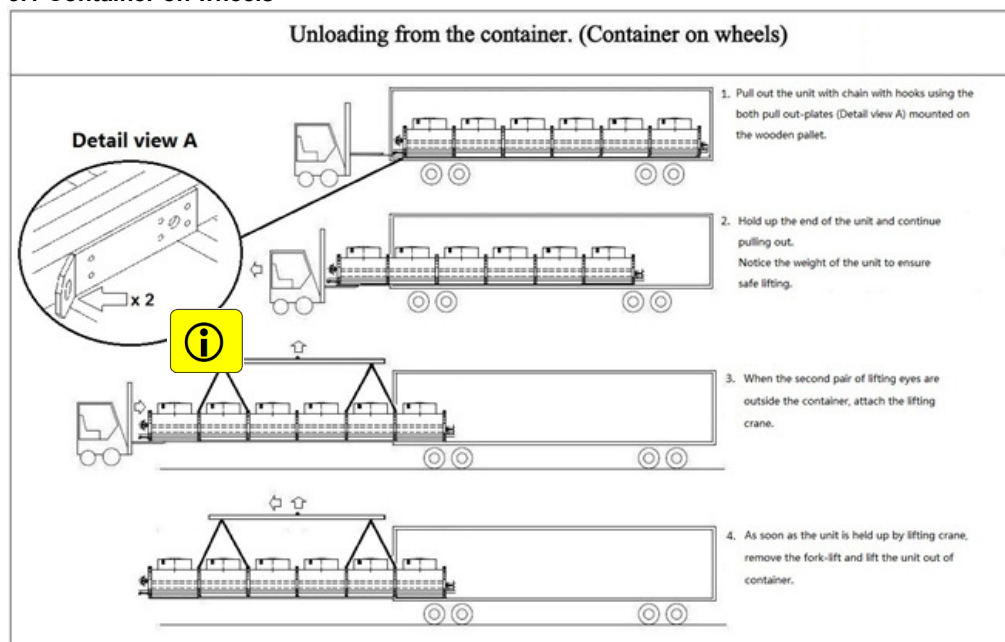
D. Installation Instructions

FBL

3. Unloading from the container

	<p>WARNING! Before lifting please check from the transport documents or from the product nameplate the unit weight and make sure that the lifting device, crane or truck are appropriate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attach belts or hooks, only to the equipment is equipped with 2. Be sure that the belts or slings with hooks will lift the equipment in balanced way <p>Do not stay under the unit being hanged!</p> 
---	---

3.1 Container on wheels



1. Open the container and double check. Damages should be claimed immediately to the transportation company in writing in the Delivery Note before being signed. Please check also that nothing is missing. In case of damages, please take photos.
2. Pull out radiator with a fork-lift. Please note: attach cargo straps to the wooden pallet under the radiator.

Rev-04

- 13 -

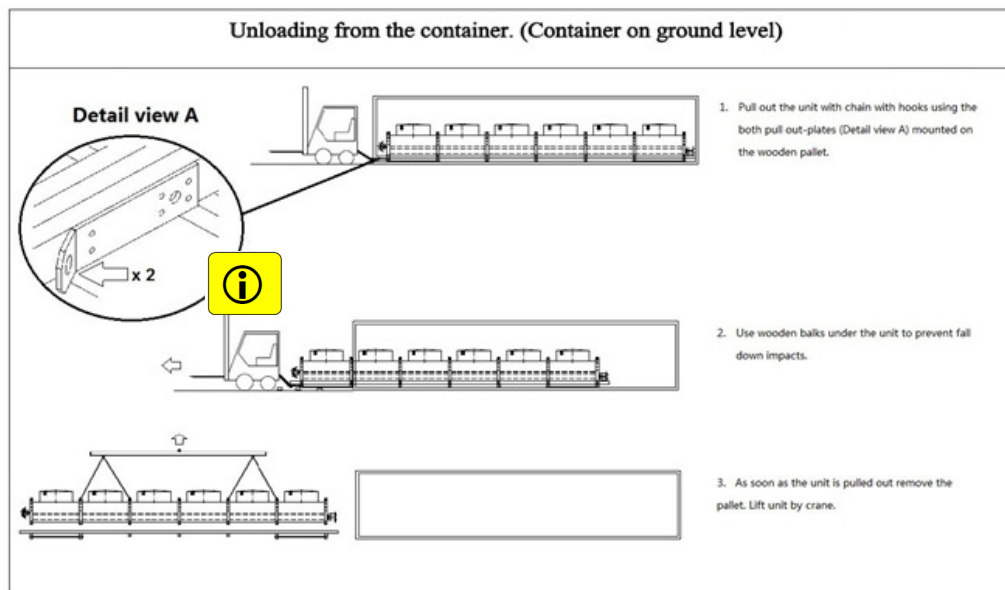


D. Installation Instructions

FBL

3. Hold up the end of the radiator and continue pulling out. Please pay attention to the weight of the radiator to ensure safe lifting procedure.
4. When the second pair of lifting points is outside the container, attach the crane.
5. As soon as the unit is held up by crane, remove the fork-lift and lift out the radiator.

3.2 Container on ground level





1. Open the container and double check. Damages should be claimed immediately to the transportation company in writing in the Delivery Note before being signed. Please check also that nothing is missing. In case of damages, please take photos.
2. Pull out radiator with a fork-lift. Please note: attach cargo straps to the wooden pallet under the radiator.
3. Use wooden support bunks under the unit to prevent fall down impacts.
4. As soon as the unit is pulled out remove the palette and lift the unit by crane.

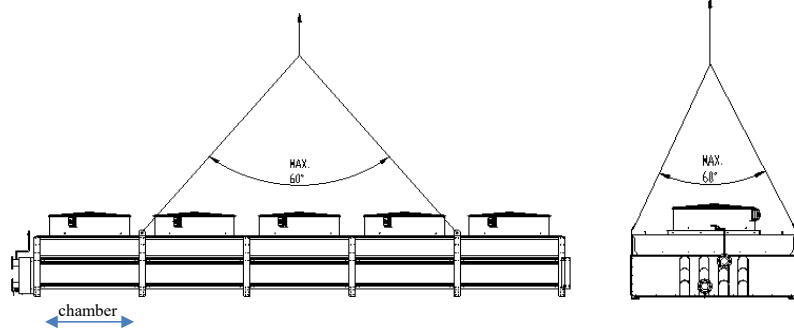
D. Installation Instructions

FBL

4. Lifting

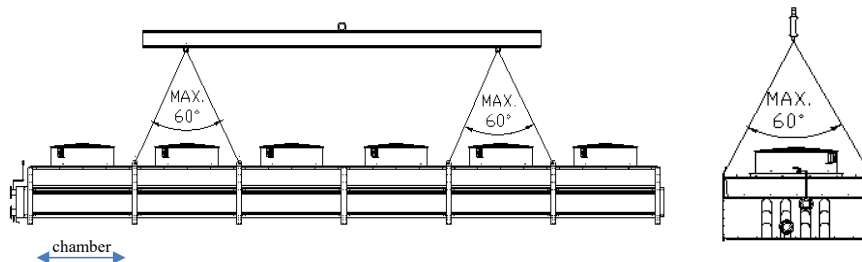
	<p>WARNING! Before lifting please check from the transport documents or from the product nameplate the unit weight and make sure that the lifting device, crane or truck are appropriate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attach belts or hooks, only to the equipment is equipped with 2. Be sure that the belts or slings with hooks will lift the equipment in balanced way <p>Do not stay under the unit being hanged!</p> <div data-bbox="459 779 799 842">  </div>
---	--

4.1 Radiators with 1.2 m fans \leq 4 chambers (with 4 lifting points)



- Use lifting lugs for lifting the radiators. Use a lifting device long enough and a beam so that lifting angles are not exceeded. The minimum length of a lifting chain, when no lifting beam is used= distance of lifting points. See order specific dimensional drawing for details.

4.2 Radiators with 1.2 m fans $>$ 5 chambers (with 8 lifting points)



- Use lifting lugs for lifting the radiators. Use a lifting device long enough and a beam so that lifting angles are not exceeded. The minimum length of a lifting chain, when no lifting beam is used= distance of lifting points. See order specific dimensional drawing for details.

Rev-04

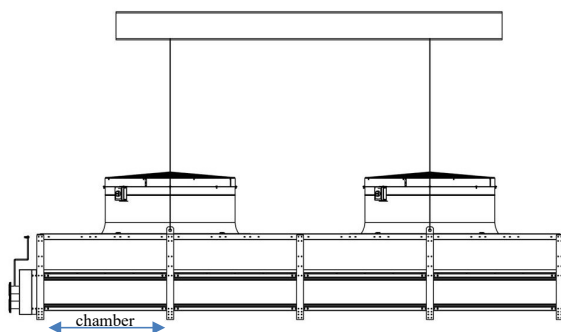
- 15 -



D. Installation Instructions

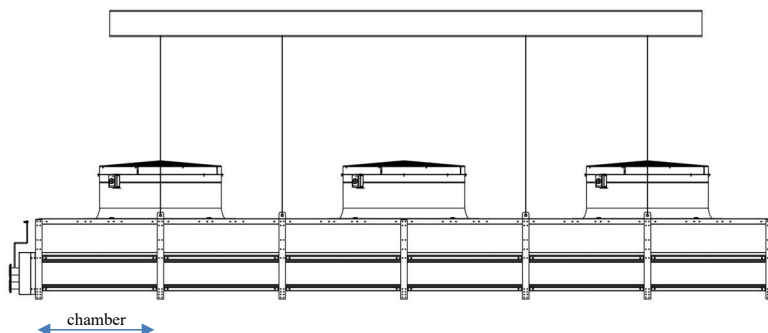
FBL

4.3 Radiators with 1,8 m fans, max number of chamber ≤ 4 (with 4 lifting points)



- Use lifting lugs for lifting the radiators. Use a lifting device long enough. Use straight beams for lifting. If the amount of lifting lugs exceeds 4, follow 4.4 guideline. See order specific dimensional drawing for details.

4.4 Radiators with 1,8 m fans, max number of chamber > 4 (with 8 lifting points)









- Use lifting lugs for lifting the radiators. Use a lifting device long enough. Use straight beams for lifting. See order specific dimensional drawing for details.

D. Installation Instructions

FBL

5. Pipe Connections

	WARNING! In operation the heat transfer section and pipe temperatures exceed 45°C. Contact may cause burns. Use hand protection. 
	WARNING! Breaks in pressure pipes or components may cause injuries. Do not exceed the unit design pressure. Only perform maintenance work on pressurized parts when the unit is empty. 
	WARNING! Fluid recovery and filling of the units may be performed by an authorized contractor only. Follow fluid suppliers instructions to prevent injuries and damages to environment and property. 

Mount external tube lines so that their weight or heat expansion or vibration will not strain the tubes of the heat transfer section. Ensure allowable external moments and forces for inlet and outlet connections. You can use flexible couplings to ensure this. Alfa LU-VE can offer flexible joint solution See chapter: Expansion Joints (optional).



6. Tightening Torques

Size	Torque (Nm)
M6	9.5
M8	20.0
M10	30.0
M12	50.0
M16	120

The recommended torque for tightening the bolts is presented in the table D.1. All bolts used are grade 8.8 according to ISO 898-1. Do not use other type of bolts. For motors and related components follow torques presented in the separate motor manual. **For bolts fastening impeller to motor shaft the max 50 Nm torque must use!**

Table D.1 Tightening torques for bolts grade 8.8 (ISO 898-1)

7. Electric Connections

	WARNING! The electric connections may be performed by an authorized electrician only. 
---	---

- Motors are wired to service switches, which can be locked.

D. Installation Instructions

FBL

- If separately specified, motors can be wired to a junction box at the radiator end.
- Connections to service switch with and without anticondensate heaters are shown in figures D.8 and D.9 below (standard units with 1.2 m and 1.8 m fans).

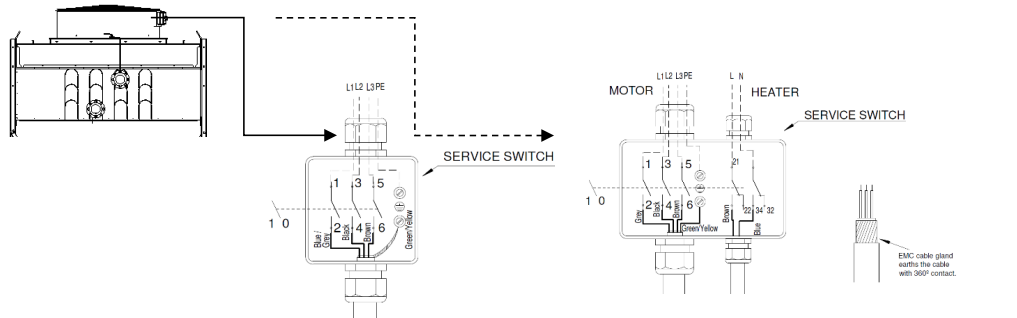


Figure D.8: Service switch (SW) cable connections with 1.2 m fans Fans' inner connection works as follows: When phases L1, L2 and L3 are connected to SW (junction box), the airflow direction is same as shown in the dimension drawing. Normal fan rotating direction is **counter clockwise**.

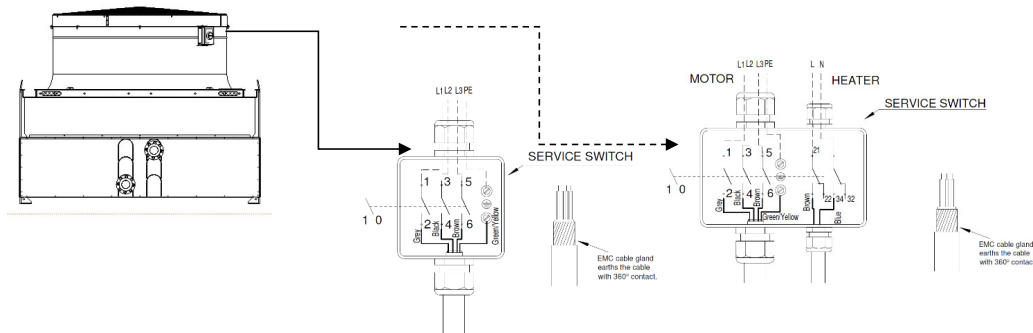


Figure D.9: Service switch (SW) cable connections with 1.8 m fans Fans' inner connection works as follows: When phases L1, L2 and L3 are connected to SW (junction box), the airflow direction is same as shown in the dimension drawing. Normal fan rotating direction is **clockwise**.

When using frequency converter with the fan motors, make sure that the recommended cable lengths are not exceeded and the fan motors are sufficiently protected.

8. Grounding

Radiator is grounded by the earth wires of motors. It's possible to earth the unit also through the leg.



Rev-04

- 18 -



D. Installation Instructions

FBL

9. Checking

The equipment has been pressure-tested and the motors test-run at factory.

- Check possible transport damages before installation.
- Check that the fans start properly and their rotation direction is correct.
- Check that the airflow direction is in accordance with dimension drawing.
- Pressure test the tube connections. Use non-freezing liquid in temperatures under 0°C.

NOTE!

Ensure that possible installed fan transportation fixing belts and weather covers are removed before the first startup.

It is possible that the whole system (a radiator, a base and fixing flexibility) has natural frequency somewhere in operational speed range. If you use frequency converter for fan speed control, it is recommended to check critical frequencies and possible vibration peaks before start up. These frequencies can be avoided by using frequency by-pass.

10. Mounting Legs and Handrails (optional)

See separate instructions for installing FBL Mounting legs and Handrails.

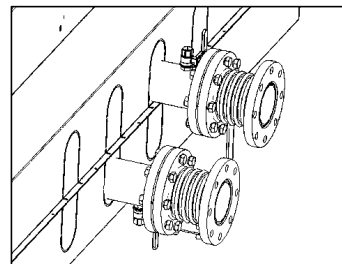
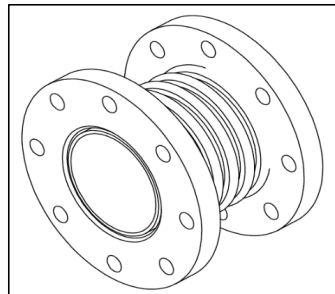
11. Expansion Joints (optional)

Benefits of using stainless steel expansion joints:

- Reduce harmful loads from piping to flange connection / manifolds of coolers
- Compensate heat expansion movements
- Reduce possible vibrations of piping
- Gives flexibility and more tolerances for installation
- Wider temperature range up to +125 °C
- Excellent corrosion resistance in different climates

Size	Item Id.	Size	Item Id.
DN65	9460080147	ANSI 2½"	9460080145
DN80	9460080148	ANSI 3"	9460080146
DN100	9460080149	ANSI 4"	9460065882
DN125	9460080143	ANSI 5"	9460065883

Table D.2 Available expansion joint sizes



D. Installation Instructions

FBL

12. Cover plates between radiators (optional)



WARNING!

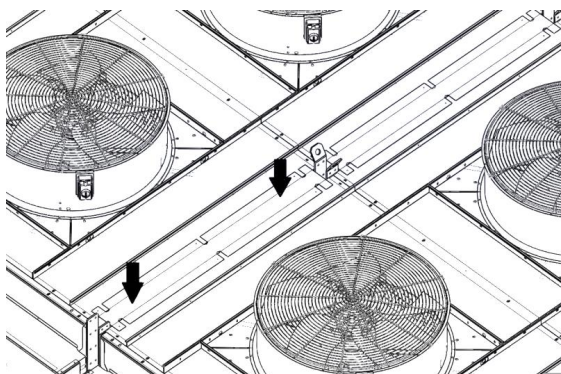
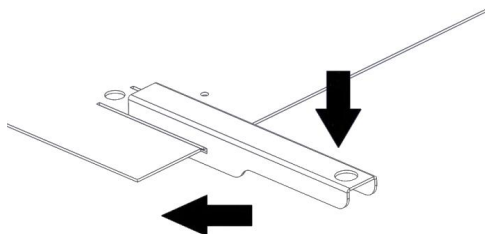
Sharp edges, use protection glasses, safety gloves, shoes and clothes!



NOTE!

If cover plates are painted, handle painted plates with care without scratching the painted surfaces!

- If multiple unit delivery includes cover plates, follow these instructions to cover gap between the radiators. Delivery includes a bend tool and drilling screws for cover plates.
- Before mounting cover plates bend the edges as shown in the picture left below with bending tool.
- Picture right above shows how cover plates between radiators are mounted. Mount with 6 drilling screw / cover plate.



Rev-04



- 20 -



D. Installation Instructions

FBL

13. Cable covers (optional)

	<p>WARNING! Sharp edges, use protection glasses, safety gloves, shoes and clothes!</p> <div data-bbox="459 589 719 651">  </div>
---	--

NOTE!

Painted cable cover plates are not mounted; handle painted plates with care without scratching the painted surfaces!

Radiator cable covers are already mounted on their places between deck plate bendings, as shown in the below.

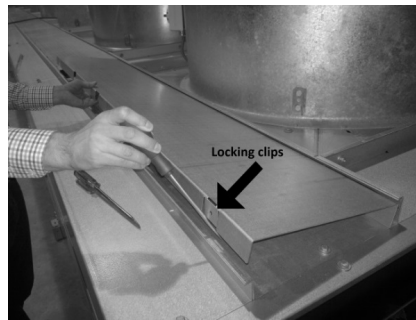


Figure:

For units with 1.2 m fans: Before wiring the radiator, cable cover plates need to be removed. Loosen the locking bend using 2 screwdrivers as shown on the left picture. When mounting the cable covers, make sure the cover plate is under the edge of deck plate. Make sure the cable cover bending clips around the rivets.

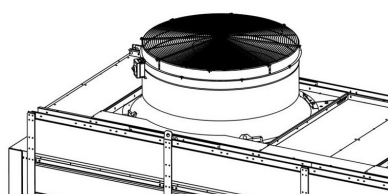
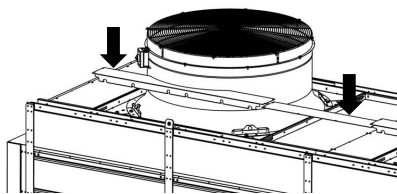


Figure: For units with 1.8 m fans: Before wiring the radiator, cable cover plates need to be removed. Open M8 hex-screws with tool. Remove cable covers. Install cables through plastic cable glands installed to casing and screw cover plates again to its positions.

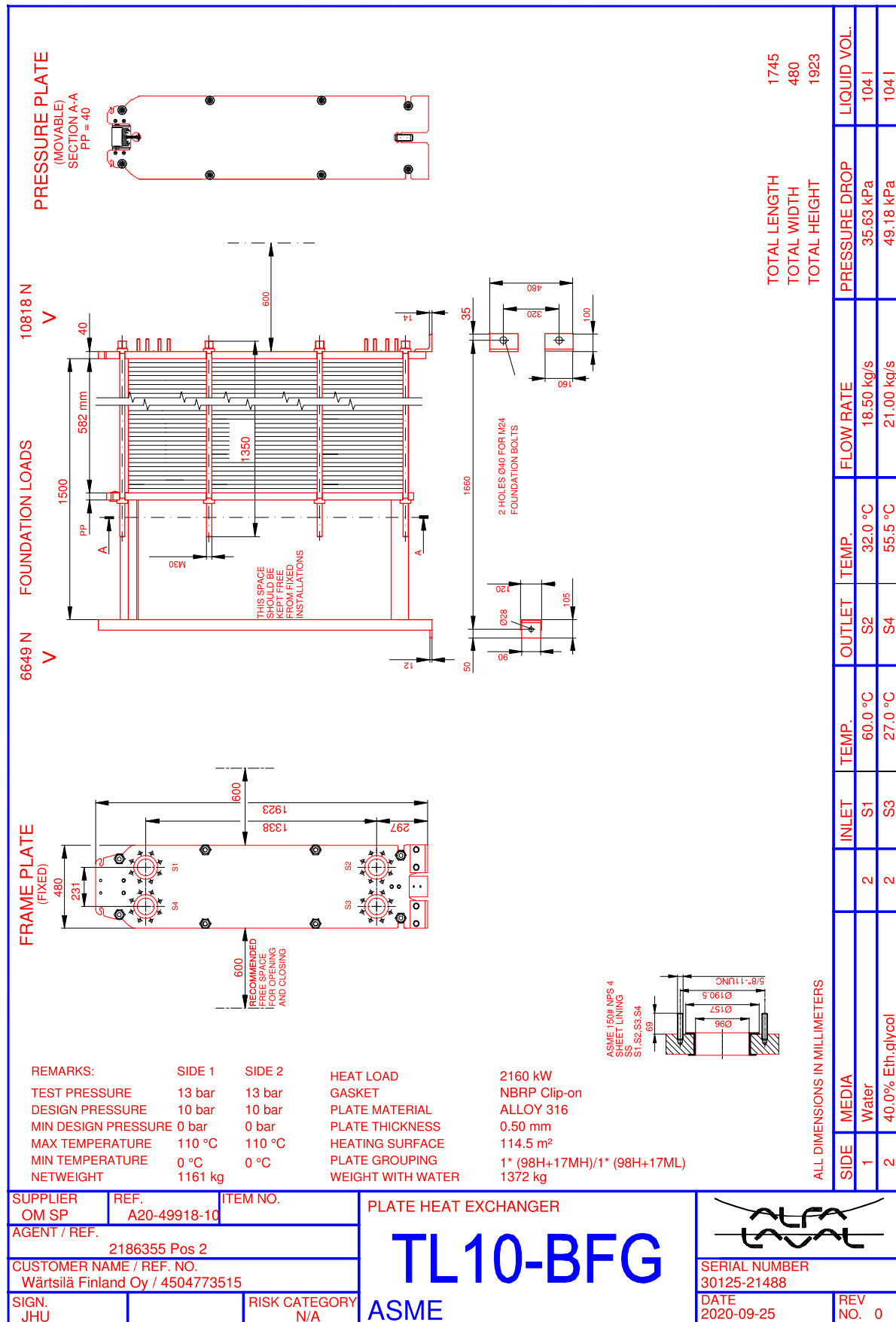


Plate Heat Exchanger



Technical specification

Customer : Wärtsilä Finland Oy
Model : TL10-BFG
Project :
Item : CAN - VCL900-B010

Date : 22-10-2019

		Hot side	Cold side
Fluid		Water	40.0% Eth.glycol
Density	kg/m ³	988.3	1049
Specific heat capacity	kJ/(kg*K)	4.17	3.61
Thermal conductivity	W/(m*K)	0.638	0.451
Viscosity inlet	cP	0.466	2.41
Viscosity outlet	cP	0.767	1.20
Mass flow rate	kg/s	18.50	21.00
Inlet temperature	°C	60.0	27.0
Outlet temperature	°C	32.0	55.5
Pressure drop	kPa	36.4	49.8
Heat Exchanged	kW	2160	
L.M.T.D.	K	4.7	
O.H.T.C clean conditions	W/(m ² *K)	4564	
O.H.T.C service	W/(m ² *K)	3803	
Heat transfer area	m ²	120.0	
Effective duty margin	%	20.0	
Relative directions of fluids		Countercurrent	
Nozzle orientation		S1 -> S2	S4 <- S3
Connections S1, S2, S3, S4:		Flange ASME B16.5 150# NPS 4, lining SS	
No. of plates		242	
Plate material/ Thickness		ALLOY 316 0.50 mm	
Sealing material		NBRP Clip-on	NBRP Clip-on
Pressure vessel code		PED, Category 0	
Fluid danger group		No Danger	No Danger
Has risky vapour pressure		No	No
Design pressure	bar	6.0	6.0
Test pressure	bar	8.6	8.6
Design temperature	°C	110.0	110.0
Overall length x width x height	mm	1745 x 480 x 1923	
Liquid volume	dm ³	108.60	109.50
Net weight, empty / operating/ Flooded	kg	1190 / 1410 / 1410	
Packed weight	kg	1224	
Type of package		SKID BASE LYING	
volume	m ³	2.6	
length x width x height	mm	2100 x 635 x 1950	

The performance of the equipment is conditioned by the process media and process parameters being consistent with the provided customer data.

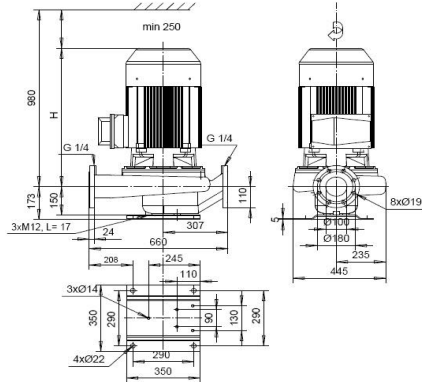
Data, specifications, and other kind of information of technological nature set out in this document and submitted by Alfa Laval to you (Proprietary Information) are intellectual proprietary rights of Alfa Laval. The Proprietary Information shall remain the exclusive property of Alfa Laval and shall only be used for the purpose of evaluating Alfa Laval's quotation. The Proprietary Information may not, without the written consent of Alfa Laval, be used or copied, reproduced, transmitted or communicated or disclosed in any other way to a third party.



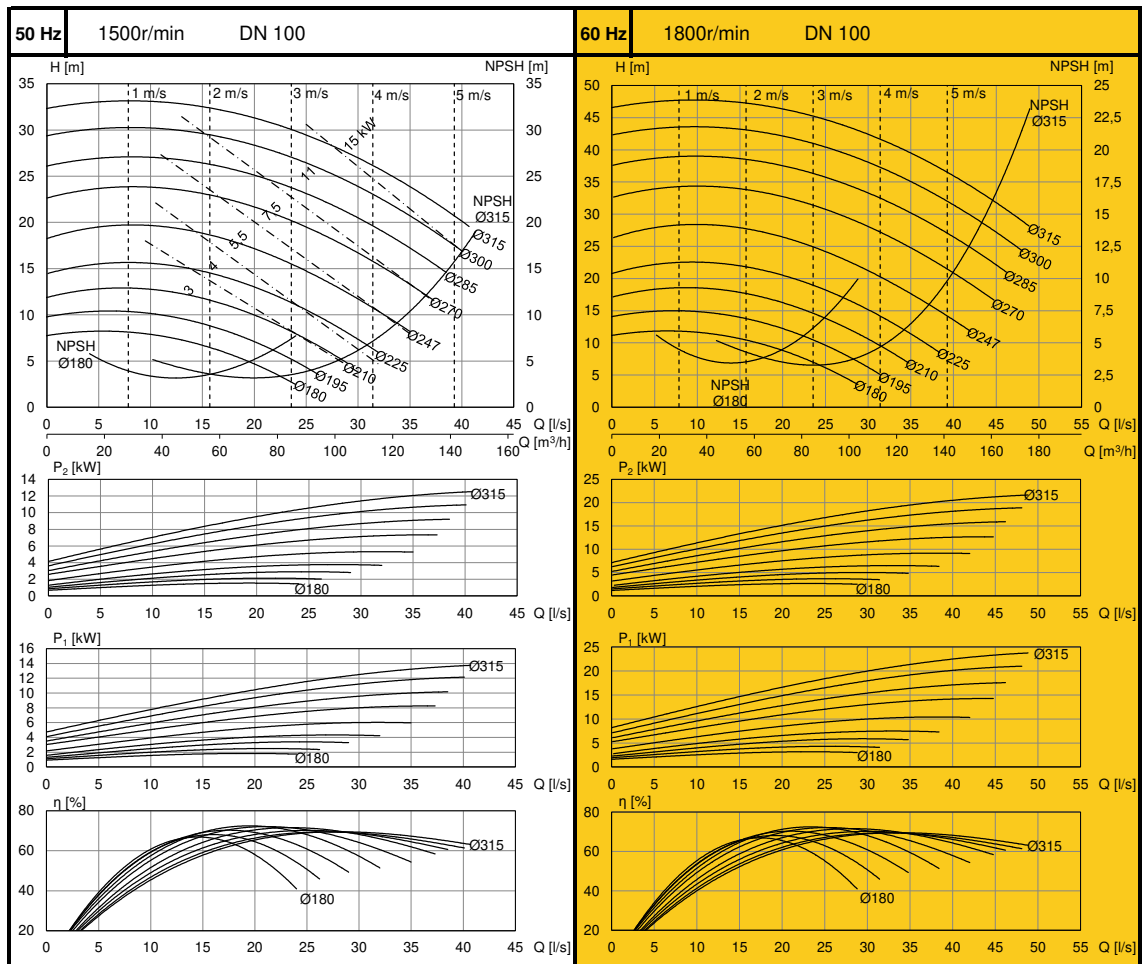
SIL-100-S-4

SILH-100-S-4

SILP-100-S-4



ZH05	Motor 400V	P_{2N} [kW]	I_N [A]	[kg]	H [mm]
	KH-112 E2 F31	3	6,25	140	440
	KH-132 C2 F31	4	8,13	165	510
	KH-132 E2 F31	5,5	10,95	175	510
	KP-134 H2 F31	7,5	14,58	203	610
	KP-166 G2 F31	11	22,51	260	700
ZH09	Motor 380-480V(460-480V)	P_{2N} [kW]	I_N [A]	[kg]	H [mm]
	KH-112 E2 F31	3 (3,6)	6,15 (6,25)	140	440
	KH-132 C2 F31	4 (4,8)	8,17 (8,30)	165	510
	KH-132 E2 F31	5,5 (6,6)	11,00 (11,15)	175	510
	KP-134 H2 F31	7,5 (9)	14,23 (15,21)	203	610
	KP-166 G2 F31	11 (13)	22,32 (22,78)	260	700
	KP-166 G2 F31	15 (18)	28,06 (29,43)	265	700
	KP-187 K2 BF31	18,5 (22)	34,2 (34,7)	330	780
	KP-187 K2 BF32	22 (26)	39,4 (40,3)	335	780




Subject to change without prior notice

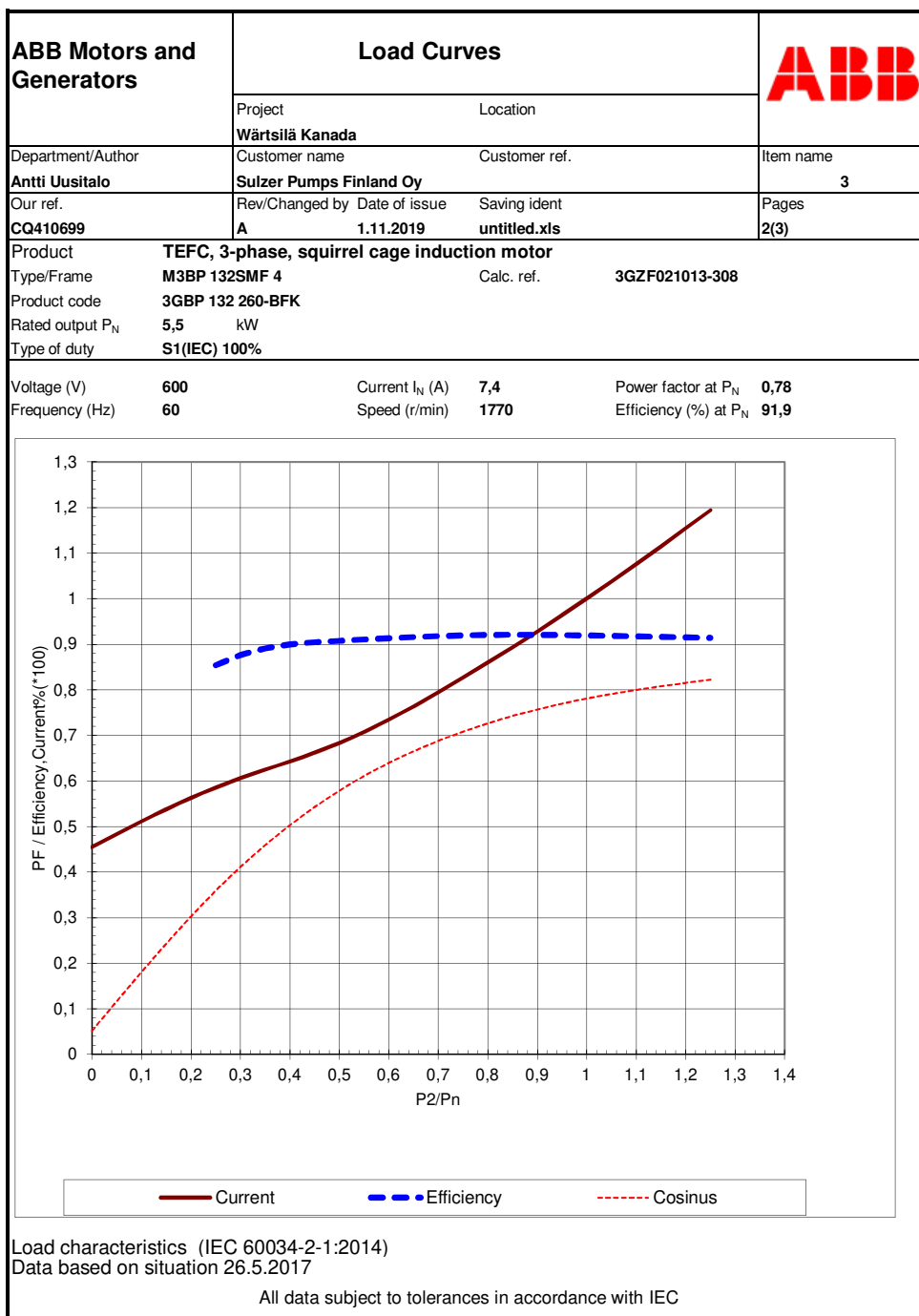
22.11.2015

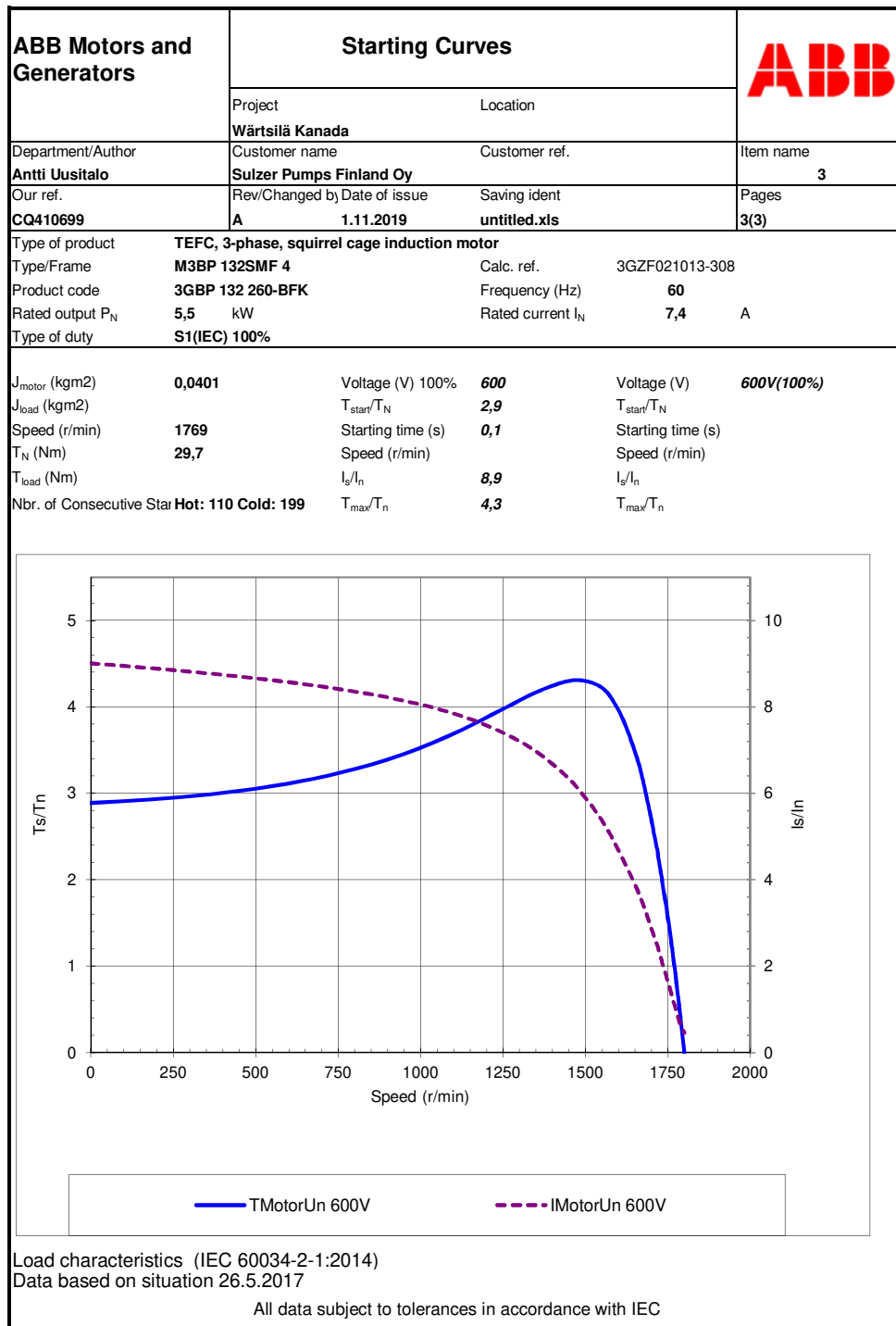
SIL Inline Single Stage Centrifugal Pumps

Products and operation fulfill versatile international standards and directives

	Standard	Description
Legislation	Directive 2006/42/EC	Machinery directive
	Directive 93/68/EEC	CE Marking
	Directive 2009/125/ EU Regulation 547/2012 prEN16480	Eco-design requirements for water pumps Implementing eco-design requirements for water pumps Pumps – Minimum required efficiency of rotodynamic water pumps
Product safety	EN 809:1998 + A1:2009	Pumps and pump units for liquids - Common safety requirements
	EN ISO 12100-2010	Safety of machinery - General principles for design. Risk assessment and risk reduction.
Quality system	EN ISO 9001:2008	Quality management systems. Requirements.
Environmental system	EN ISO 14001:2004	Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use
Design	EN ISO 5199:2002	Technical specifications for centrifugal pumps - Class II

ABB Motors and Generators		Technical Data Sheet - DOL			
		Project Wärtsilä Kanada	Location		
Department/Author Antti Uusitalo		Customer name Sulzer Pumps Finland Oy	Customer ref.	Item name 3	
Our ref. CQ410699		Rev/Changed by A	Date of issue 1.11.2019	Saving ident untitled.xls	Pages 1(3)
No.	Definition	Data	Unit	Remarks	
1	Product	TEFC, 3-phase, squirrel cage induction motor			
2	Product code	3GBP 132 260-BFK		Calc. ref.	3GZF021013-308
3	Type/Frame	M3BP 132SMF 4			
4	Mounting	IM3011, V1(flange)			
5	Rated output P_N	5,5	kW		
6	Service factor	1			
7	Type of duty	S1(IEC) 100%			
8	Rated voltage U_N	600	VY	$\pm 5\%$ (IEC 60034-1)	
9	Rated frequency f_N	60	Hz	$\pm 2\%$ (IEC 60034-1)	
10	Rated speed n_N	1770	r/min		
11	Rated current I_N	7,4	A		
12	No-load current	3,4	A		
13	Starting current I_s/I_N	8,9		Meet IEC 60034-12, $N_1(H)$ at 60 Hz)	
14	Nominal torque T_N	29,7	Nm		
15	Locked rotor torque T_s/T_N	2,9			
16	Maximum torque T_{max}/T_N	4,3			
17	Minimum torque T_{min}/T_N	2,2			
18	Speed at minimum torque	0	r/min		
Load characteristics (IEC 60034-2-1:2014)		Load %	Current A	Efficiency %	Power factor
19	PLL determined from residual loss	100	7,4	91,9 / IE3	0,78
20		75	6,1	91,9	0,71
21		50	5,0	90,8	0,58
22		Start	66		0,41
23	Maximum starting time from hot	6	s		
24	Maximum starting time from cold	10	s		
25	Insulation class / Temperature class	F / B			
26	Ambient temperature	40	°C		
27	Altitude	1000	m.a.s.l.		
28	Enclosure	IP55			
29	Cooling system	IC411 self ventilated			
30	Bearing DE/NDE	6208-2Z/C3 - 6208-2Z/C3			
31	Type of Grease				
32	Sound pressure level (LP dB(A) 1m)	70	dB(A)	at load	
33	Moment of inertia $J = \frac{1}{4} GD^2$	0,0401	kg-m2		
34	Balancing				
35	Vibration class				
36	Position of terminal box	Top			
37	Terminal box entries; no, dimens.				
38	Number of power terminals				
39	Direction of rotation	CW or CCW			
40	Weight of rotor	21	kg		
41	Total weight of motor	81	kg		
42	Dimension drawing no.				
43	Winding insulation	Special			
44		Stamped from: 575 V - 60 Hz			
45					
Ex-motors					
46					
47					
48					
Option Variant Codes / Definition					
49	+066 Modified for non-standard mounting position				
50	+405 Special winding insulation for frequency converter supply. Calc. ref. in datasheet is for std.				
51	+002 Restamping voltage, frequency and output, continuous duty				
52					
Remarks:					
Data based on situation 26.5.2017					
All data subject to tolerances in accordance with IEC					
Guaranteed values on request					





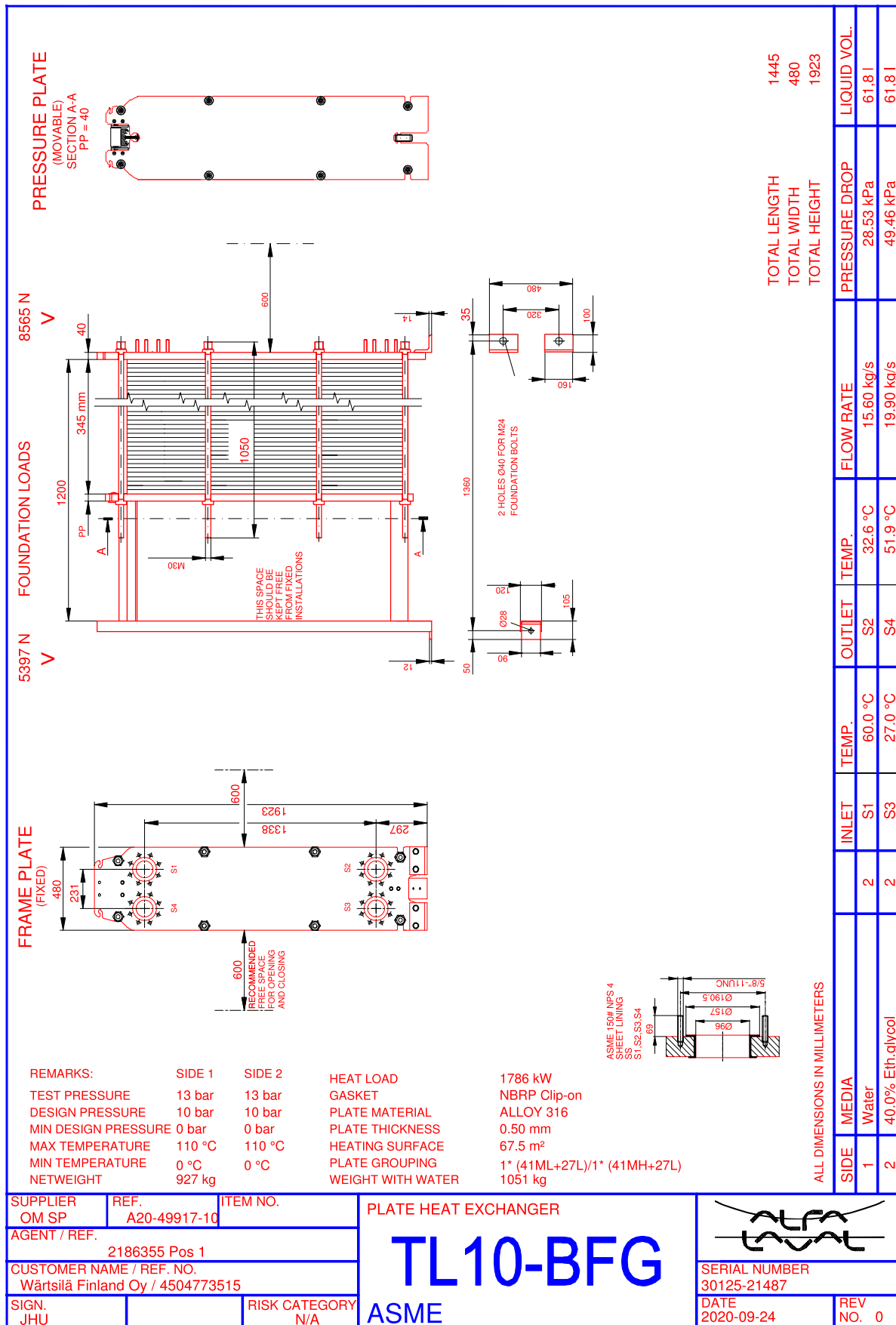


Plate Heat Exchanger



Technical specification

Customer : Wärtsilä Finland Oy
Model : TL10-BFG
Project :
Item : CAN - VCL900-B009

Date : 22-10-2019

		Hot side	Cold side
Fluid		Water	40.0% Eth.glycol
Density	kg/m ³	988.8	1050
Specific heat capacity	kJ/(kg*K)	4.17	3.60
Thermal conductivity	W/(m*K)	0.636	0.451
Viscosity inlet	cP	0.465	2.41
Viscosity outlet	cP	0.758	1.30
Mass flow rate	kg/s	15.60	19.90
Inlet temperature	°C	60.0	27.0
Outlet temperature	°C	32.6	51.9
Pressure drop	kPa	28.5	49.5
Heat Exchanged	kW	1786	
L.M.T.D.	K	6.8	
O.H.T.C clean conditions	W/(m ² *K)	4501	
O.H.T.C service	W/(m ² *K)	3914	
Heat transfer area	m ²	67.5	
Effective duty margin	%	15.0	
Relative directions of fluids		Countercurrent	
Nozzle orientation		S1 -> S2	S4 <- S3
Connections S1, S2, S3, S4:		Flange ASME B16.5 150# NPS 4, lining SS	
No. of plates		137	
Plate material/ Thickness		ALLOY 316 0.50 mm	
Sealing material		NBRP Clip-on	NBRP Clip-on
Pressure vessel code		PED, Category 0	
Fluid danger group		No Danger	No Danger
Has risky vapour pressure		No	No
Design pressure	bar	6.0	6.0
Test pressure	bar	8.6	8.6
Design temperature	°C	110.0	110.0
Overall length x width x height	mm	1445 x 480 x 1923	
Liquid volume	dm ³	61.80	61.80
Net weight, empty / operating/ Flooded	kg	927 / 1050 / 1050	
Packed weight	kg	965	
Type of package		SKID BASE LYING	
volume	m ³	2.2	
length x width x height	mm	2100 x 635 x 1650	

The performance of the equipment is conditioned by the process media and process parameters being consistent with the provided customer data.
Data, specifications, and other kind of information of technological nature set out in this document and submitted by Alfa Laval to you (Proprietary Information) are intellectual proprietary rights of Alfa Laval. The Proprietary Information shall remain the exclusive property of Alfa Laval and shall only be used for the purpose of evaluating Alfa Laval's quotation. The Proprietary Information may not, without the written consent of Alfa Laval, be used or copied, reproduced, transmitted or communicated or disclosed in any other way to a third party.



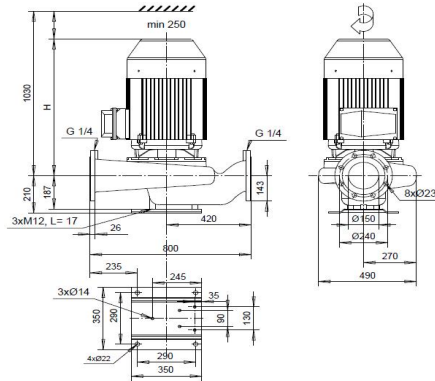
SIL-150-B-4

SILH-150-B-4

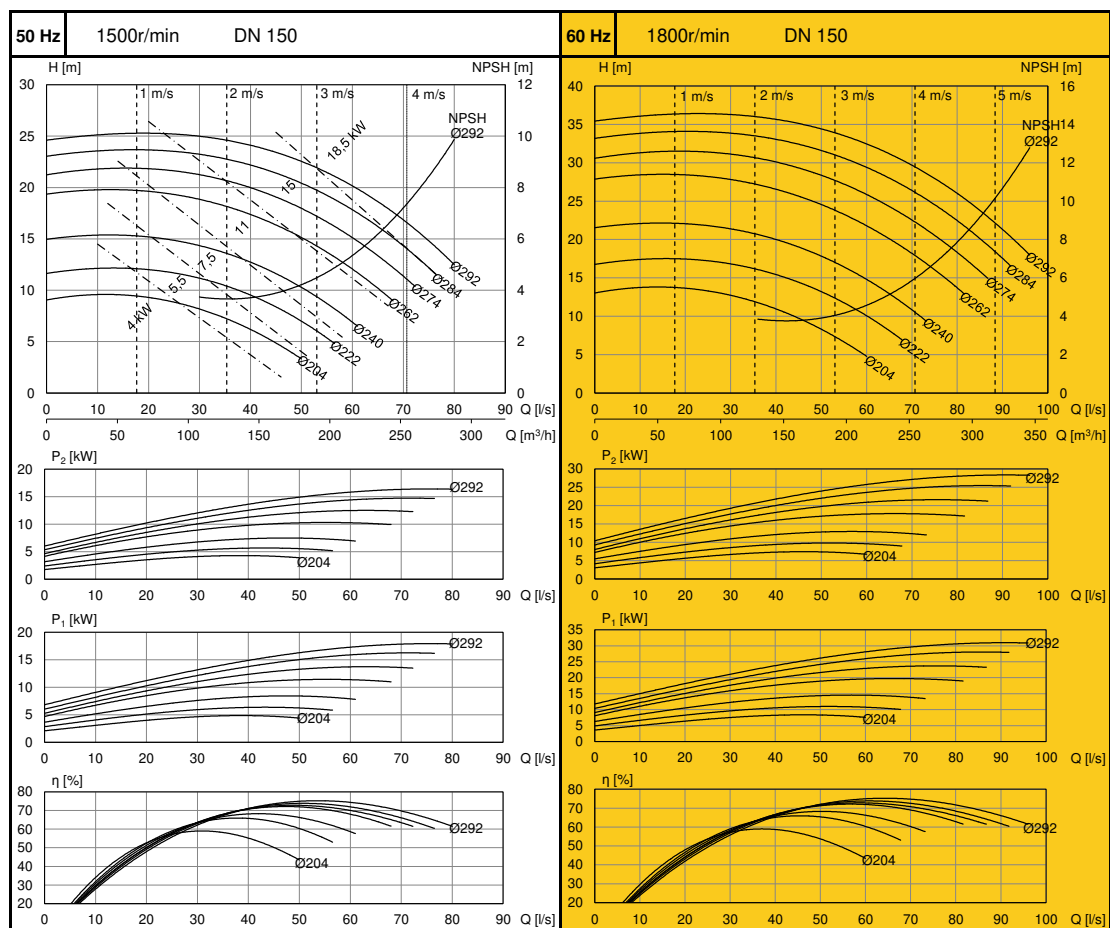
SILS-150-B-4

SILX-150-B-4

SILM-150-B-4




Motor 400V		P_{2N} [kW]	I_N [A]	[kg]	H [mm]
ZH09	KH-132 C2 F31	4	8,13	177	500
	KH-132 E2 F31	5,5	10,95	184	500
	KP-134 H2 F31	7,5	14,58	214	600
	KP-166 G2 F31	11	22,51	270	690
	KP-166 G2 F31	15	28,86	275	690
	KP-187 K2 BF31	18,5	34,40	335	770
Motor 380-400V(460-480V)		P_{2N} [kW]	I_N [A]	[kg]	H [mm]
ZH09	KH-132 G2 F31	4 (4,8)	8,17 (8,30)	177	500
	KH-132 E2 F31	5,5 (6,6)	11,00 (11,15)	184	500
	KP-134 H2 F31	7,5 (9)	14,23 (15,21)	214	600
	KP-166 G2 F31	11 (13)	22,32 (22,78)	270	690
	KP-166 G2 F31	15 (18)	28,06 (29,43)	275	690
	KP-187 K2 BF31	18,5 (22)	34,20 (34,70)	335	770
	KP-187 K2 BF32	22 (26)	39,40 (40,30)	340	770
	KP-205 K2 F32	30 (36)	54,20 (56,50)	400	780

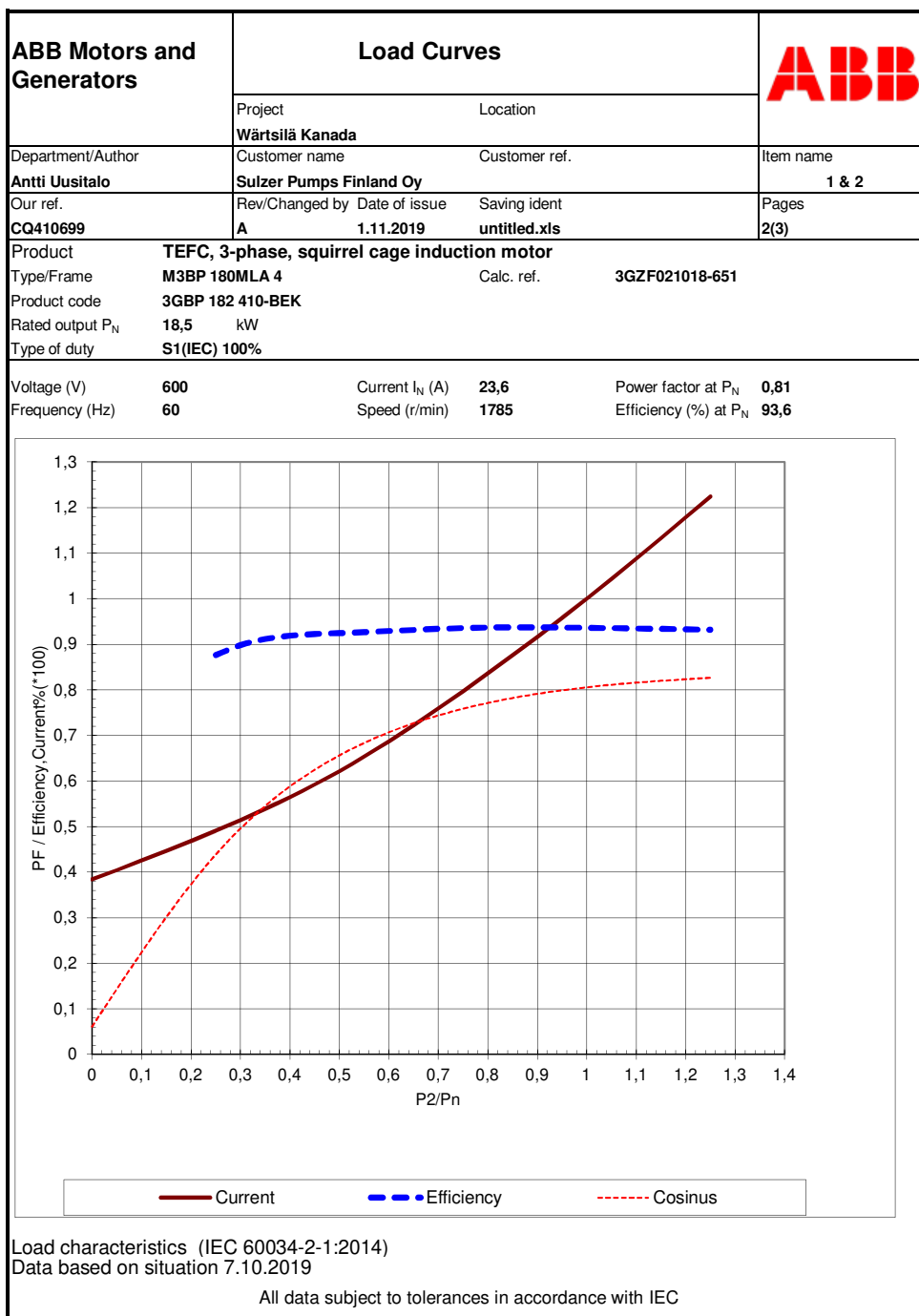


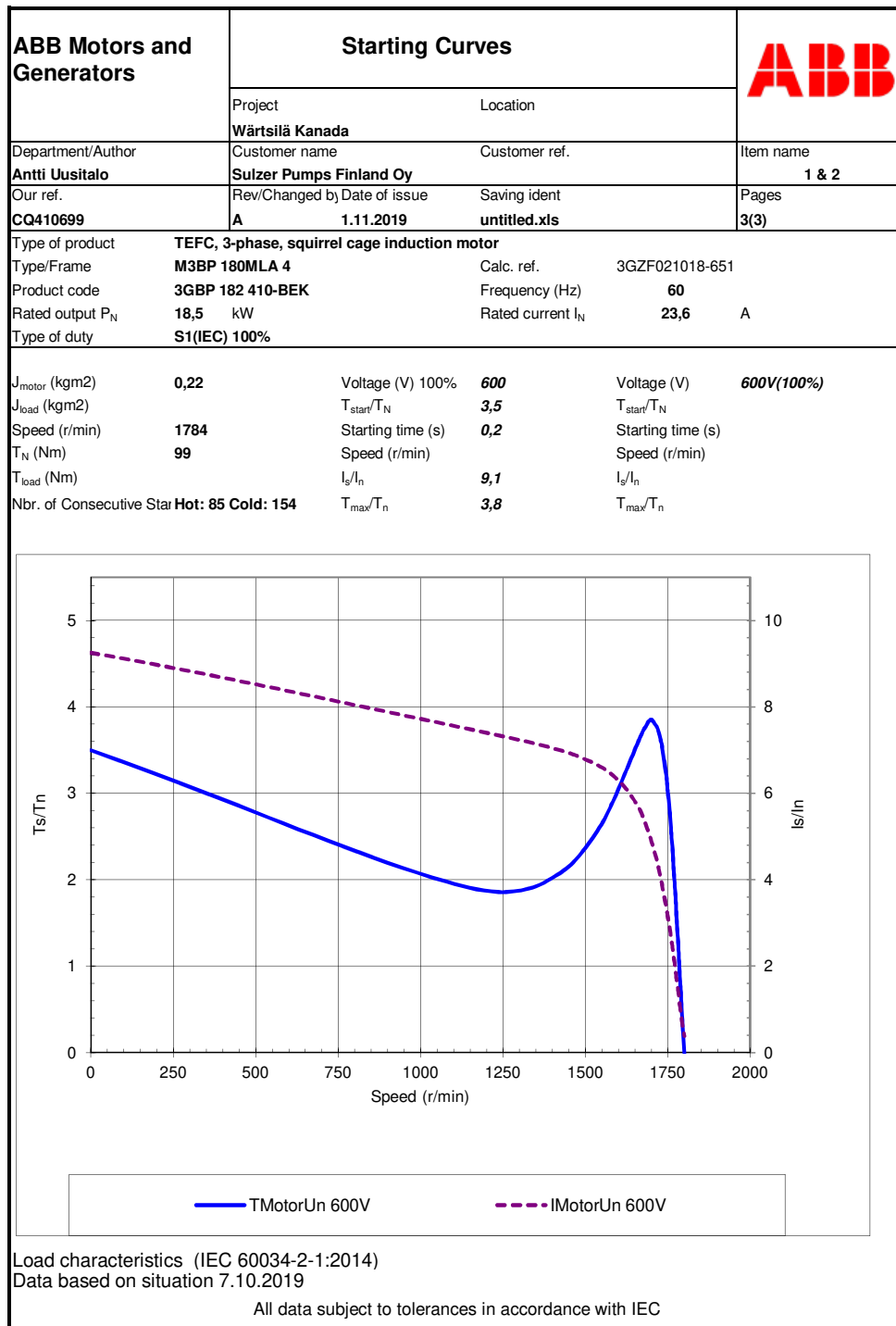
SIL Inline Single Stage Centrifugal Pumps

Products and operation fulfill versatile international standards and directives

	Standard	Description
Legislation	Directive 2006/42/EC	Machinery directive
	Directive 93/68/EEC	CE Marking
	Directive 2009/125/ EU Regulation 547/2012 prEN16480	Eco-design requirements for water pumps Implementing eco-design requirements for water pumps Pumps – Minimum required efficiency of rotodynamic water pumps
Product safety	EN 809:1998 + A1:2009	Pumps and pump units for liquids - Common safety requirements
	EN ISO 12100-2010	Safety of machinery - General principles for design. Risk assessment and risk reduction.
Quality system	EN ISO 9001:2008	Quality management systems. Requirements.
Environmental system	EN ISO 14001:2004	Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use
Design	EN ISO 5199:2002	Technical specifications for centrifugal pumps - Class II

ABB Motors and Generators		Technical Data Sheet - DOL				
		Project Wärtsilä Kanada		Location		
Department/Author Antti Uusitalo		Customer name Sulzer Pumps Finland Oy		Customer ref.		Item name 1 & 2
Our ref. CQ410699		Rev/Changed by A	Date of issue 1.11.2019	Saving ident untitled.xls	Pages 1(3)	
No.	Definition	Data	Unit	Remarks		
1	Product	TEFC, 3-phase, squirrel cage induction motor				
2	Product code	3GBP 182 410-BEK Calc. ref. 3GZF021018-651				
3	Type/Frame	M3BP 180MLA 4				
4	Mounting	IM3011, V1(flange)				
5	Rated output P_N	18,5	kW			
6	Service factor	1				
7	Type of duty	S1(IEC) 100%				
8	Rated voltage U_N	600	VD	$\pm 5\%$ (IEC 60034-1)		
9	Rated frequency f_N	60	Hz	$\pm 2\%$ (IEC 60034-1)		
10	Rated speed n_N	1785	r/min			
11	Rated current I_N	23,6	A			
12	No-load current	9,1	A			
13	Starting current I_s/I_N	9,1		Meet IEC 60034-12, NE,(HE at 60 Hz)		
14	Nominal torque T_N	99	Nm			
15	Locked rotor torque T_s/T_N	3,5				
16	Maximum torque T_{max}/T_N	3,8				
17	Minimum torque T_{min}/T_N	1,9				
18	Speed at minimum torque	1170	r/min			
Load characteristics (IEC 60034-2-1:2014)		Load %	Current A	Efficiency %	Power factor	
19	PLL determined from residual loss	100	23,6	93,6 / IE3	0,81	
20		75	18,8	93,6	0,76	
21		50	14,7	92,4	0,66	
22		Start	215		0,37	
23	Maximum starting time from hot	9	s			
24	Maximum starting time from cold	15	s			
25	Insulation class / Temperature class	F / B				
26	Ambient temperature	40				
27	Altitude	1000 m.a.s.l.				
28	Enclosure	IP55				
29	Cooling system	IC411 self ventilated				
30	Bearing DE/NDE	6310/C3 - 6209/C3				
31	Type of Grease					
32	Sound pressure level (LP dB(A) 1m)	68	dB(A)	at load		
33	Moment of inertia $J = \frac{1}{4} GD^2$	0,219	kg-m ²			
34	Balancing					
35	Vibration class					
36	Position of terminal box	Top				
37	Terminal box entries; no, dimens.					
38	Number of power terminals					
39	Direction of rotation	CW or CCW				
40	Weight of rotor	58	kg			
41	Total weight of motor	235	kg			
42	Dimension drawing no.					
43	Winding insulation	Special				
44		Stamped from: 575 V - 60 Hz				
45						
Ex-motors						
46						
47						
48						
Option Variant Codes / Definition						
49	+066 Modified for non-standard mounting position					
50	+405 Special winding insulation for frequency converter supply, Calc. ref. in datasheet is for std.					
51	+002 Restamping voltage, frequency and output, continuous duty					
52						
Remarks:						
Data based on situation 7.10.2019						
All data subject to tolerances in accordance with IEC						
Guaranteed values on request						







[illegible]

Cooling System: Maximum allowed temperature: 110°C/ 230°F, Maximum allowed pressure: 6 bar(g)/ 87 psig), Test pressure: ASME B31.3

Coding: The coding system is explained in Power Plants grouping & coding of processes & signals document no: 4V75L0112




DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O.flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
VBA900-B001	STRAINER	P			DN 100 / 4"						CUST. a	
VBA900-D001	WATER INLET TO PUMP VBA900-D002											
VBA900-D002	CENTRIFUGAL PUMP ASSEMBLY	E		PUMP + MOTOR	DN40 / 1 1/2"						CUST. -	2800 rpm, 1.8 kW
VBA900-D001	MWT OUTLET TO PUMP VBA900-D002						66.6 m3/h				WFI -	Shaft power: 9.5 kW, Hydraulic power: 5.7 kW
VBA900-F001	CENTRIFUGAL PUMP ASSEMBLY	E			DN100/ DN100							
VBA900-F001	WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010				G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-P001	WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010				G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-P001	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY	I			G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-P001	MWT OUTLET TO PUMP VBA900-D001											
VBA900-P002	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY	I			G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-P002	WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010				G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-P003	WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010				G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-P003	PRESSURE SWITCH	I			G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-P004	WATER INLET TO DYNAMOMETER VCG901				G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-P004	PRESSURE TRANSMITTER	I			G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-P005	WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010				G 1/2"						CUST. a	
VBA900-P005	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY	I			G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-P006	WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010				G 1/2"						CUST. a	
VBA900-P006	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY	I			G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-T001	WATER OUTLET FROM HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010				G 1/2"						CUST. a	
VBA900-T001	THERMOMETER	I			G 1/2"						CUST. -	
VBA900-T001	WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010				G 1/2"						CUST. a	


	Project Name	System / Name	Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre	(V) Cooling water system	Confidential	Arbeyaz Shaikh	22-Oct-2020	DBAF155109	2/16
	Project Number P/18147	Description Device list	Ref. Doc. No. DBAF15731	Approved by: Kristen Jansson	Date 23-Oct-2020	Revision a	

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
VBA900-V002	WATER OUTLET FROM HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010 BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN40/1 1/2"						CUST. a	
VBA900-V003	MWT OUTLET TO PUMP VBA900-D001 NON-RETURN VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 40/1 1/2"						CUST.	
VBA900-V004	PUMP VBA900-D001 OUTLET BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN40/1 1/2"						CUST.	
VBA900-V005	PUMP VBA900-D001 OUTLET TO MWT BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN40/1 1/2"						CUST.	
VBA900-V006	PUMP VBA900-D001 OUTLET TO EXPANSION VESSEL VBA901 NON-RETURN VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 40/1 1/2"						CUST.	
VBA900-V007	TO/FROM WATER FROM ENGINE TO MWT BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN40/1 1/2"						CUST.	
VBA900-V008	TO/FROM WATER FROM ENGINE TO MWT BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN25/1"						CUST.	
VBA900-V009	MAINTENANCE WATER TANK DRAIN BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100/4"						CUST.	
VBA900-V010	WATER INLET TO PUMP VBA900-D002 BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN15/1/2"						CUST.	
VBA900-V011	CHEMICAL DOSING TO MWT VBA901 NON-RETURN VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 15/1/2"						CUST.	
VBA900-V012	CHEMICAL DOSING TO MWT VBA901	V		CARBON STEEL							CUST.	


	Project Name	System / Name	Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre Project Number P/18147	(V) Cooling water system Description Device list	Confidential Ref.Doc.No. DBAF115731	Arbeyaz Shaikh Approved by: Krister Jansson	22-Oct-2020 Date 23-Oct-2020	DBAF155109 Revision a	3/16

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag Customer	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O. flow O. pres.	Nom. t Oper. t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat. Remarks Additional Remarks
VBA900-V011	NON-RETURN VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VBA900-V012	WATER OUTLET FROM PUMP BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VBA900-V013	WATER OUTLET FROM PUMP BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VBA900-V015	WATER OUTLET FROM HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010 BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VBA900-V016	DYNAMOMETER WATER OUTLET TO MWT VBA902 BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VBA900-V017	WATER OUTLET FROM MWT VBA902 BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VBA900-V018	WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010 BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VBA900-V019	WATER INLET TO DYNAMOMETER VCG901 ORIFICE	P		CARBON STEEL	DN 50 / 2"						CUST. a	
VBA900-V020	VBA900-D002 CIRCULATION BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 50 / 2"						CUST. a	
VBA900-Z001	STEEL PIPE	L		CARBON STEEL	1"						CUST.	
VBA900-Z002	MAINTENANCE WATER TANK DRAIN	L		ASTM A179	1 1/2"						CUST.	
	MWT OUTLET TO PUMP VBA900-D001			ASTM A106 Gr. B							CUST.	


	Project Name	System / Name	Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre	(V) Cooling water system	Confidential	Arbeyaz Shaikh	22-Oct-2020	DBAF155109	4/16
	Project Number	Description	Ref. Doc. No.	Approved by:	Date	Revision	
	P/18147	Device list	DBAF115731	Krister Jansson	23-Oct-2020	a	

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
VBA900-Z003	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL	1 1/2"						CUST.	
	PUMP VBA900-D001 OUTLET TO EXPANSION VESSEL VBA901			ASTM A106 Gr.B								
VBA900-Z004	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL	1 1/2"						CUST.	
	PUMP VBA900-D001 OUTLET TO MWT			ASTM A106 Gr.B								
VBA900-Z005	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL	1/2"						CUST.	
	CHEMICAL DOSING TO MWT			ASTM A179								
VBA901												
VBA900-Z006	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL	1 1/2"						CUST.	
	TO/FROM WATER FROM ENGINE TO MWT			ASTM A106 Gr.B								
VBA900-Z007	STEEL PIPE	L		, ASTM A53 Gr.B	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	Pipe surface temp. =60°C (=140°F), Protective insulation needed.
	WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010			ASTM A53 Gr.B								
VBA900-Z008	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
	WATER OUTLET FROM HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010			ASTM A53 Gr.B								
VBA900-Z010	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	Pipe surface temp. =60°C (=140°F), Protective insulation needed.
	DYNAMOMETER WATER OUTLET TO MWT VBA902			ASTM A53 Gr.B								
VBA900-Z012	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	Pipe surface temp. =60°C (=140°F), Protective insulation needed.
	WATER INLET TO PUMP VBA900- D002			ASTM A53 GR B								
VBA900-Z013	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL	DN 50 / 2"						CUST.	Pipe surface temp. =60°C (=140°F), Protective insulation needed.
	VBA900-D002 CIRCULATION LINE			ASTM A106 Gr.B							a	
VCL900-B001	FLEXI HOSE	V			DN80/ 3"						WFI	
	HT WATER OUTLET											IPI
VCL900-B002	FLEXI HOSE	V			DN80/ 3"						WFI	
	LT WATER INLET TO ENGINE											IPI


	Project Name	System / Name	Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre Project Number P/18147	(V) Cooling water system Description Device list	Confidential Ref.Doc.No. DBAF115731	Arbeyaz Shaikh Approved by: Kristen Jansson	22-Oct-2020 Date 23-Oct-2020	DBAF155109 Revision a	5/16

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O. flow O. pres.	Nom. t Oper. t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat. Remarks Additional Remarks
VCL900-B003	FLEXI HOSE HT WATER INLET TO ENGINE	V			DN80/ 3"						WFI	
VCL900-B004	FLEXI HOSE PREHEATING WATER TO ENGINE	V			DN80/ 3"						WFI	
VCL900-B006	FLEXI HOSE LT WATER OUTLET FROM ENGINE	V			DN80/ 3"						WFI	
VCL900-B007	DEAERATOR WATER DEAREATOR	E			DN80/ 3"						CUST.	
VCL900-B008	DEAERATOR WATER DEAREATOR	E			DN80/ 3"						CUST.	
VCL900-B009	HEAT EXCHANGER	E									WFI	
VCL900-B010	HEAT EXCHANGER	E									WFI	
VCL900-D001	PUMP ASSEMBLY RADIATOR OUTLET, LT WATER INLET TO VCL900-B009	E		PUMP + MOTOR			140 m3/h				WFI	
VCL900-P001	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY RADIATOR INLET	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-P002	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY LT WATER FROM RADIATORS	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-P003	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY HT WATER FROM PREHEATER TO ENGINE	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	


	Project Name Canadian Coast Guard training centre	System / Name (V) Cooling water system	Classification Confidential	Made By Arbeyaz Shaikh	Date 22-Oct-2020	Document ID DBAF155109	Page 6/16
	Project Number P/18147	Description Device list	Ref. Doc. No. DBAF15731	Approved by: Kristen Jansson	Date 23-Oct-2020	Revision a	

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
VCL900-P007	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY LT WATER TO FO COOLER	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-P008	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY LT WATER FROM FO COOLER	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-P009	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY LT WATER AFTER HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B009	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-P010	MANOMETER ASSEMBLY LT/HT WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B009	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-T001	TEMPERATURE SENSOR ASSEMBLY RADIATOR OUTLET	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-T002	TEMPERATURE SENSOR ASSEMBLY RADIATOR INLET	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-T003	THERMOMETER LT WATER AFTER HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-T004	THERMOMETER LT WATER AFTER RADIATOR	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-T005	THERMOMETER LT WATER TO FO COOLER	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-T006	THERMOMETER LT WATER FROM FO COOLER	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-T007	THERMOMETER LT WATER AFTER HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B009	I			G 1/2"						CUST.	


	Project Name Canadian Coast Guard training centre	System / Name (V) Cooling water system	Classification Confidential	Made By Arbeyaz Shaikh	Date 22-Oct-2020	Document ID DBAF155109	Page 7/16
	Project Number P/18147	Description Device list	Ref.Doc.No. DBAF115731	Approved by: Kristen Jansson	Date 23-Oct-2020	Revision a	

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O.flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
VCL900-T008	WATER OUTLET FROM HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B009	I			G1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-T009	WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B009	I			G1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-V001	LT WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B009	V		CARBON STEEL	DN80/ 3"						CUST.	With hand lever
VCL900-V002	TEMPERATURE CONTROL VALVE	V			DN80/ 3"		56 m3/h				WFI	Set point 32°C (90°F)
VCL900-V003	LT THERMOSTATIC VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN80/ 3"						CUST.	With hand lever
VCL900-V004	WATER INLET TO PREHEATER	V		CARBON STEEL	DN50/ 2"						CUST.	
VCL900-V005	WATER TO/FROM ENGINE TO MWT	V		CARBON STEEL	DN40/ 1 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-V006	TEMPERATURE CONTROL VALVE	V			DN80/3"		45 m3/h				WFI	Set point 81°C (178°F)
VCL900-V007	HT THERMOSTATIC VALVE	P			DN80/ 3"						CUST.	
VCL900-V008	WATER TO LT THERMOSTATIC VALVE VCL900-V002	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 80/ 3"						CUST.	
VCL900-V009	LT/HT WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B009	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 150/ 6"						CUST.	
VCL900-V010	WATER OUTLET FROM HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B009	V										

	Project Name Canadian Coast Guard training centre	System / Name (V) Cooling water system	Classification Confidential	Made By Arbeyaz Shaikh	Date 22-Oct-2020	Document ID DBAF155109	Page 8/16
	Project Number P/18147	Description Device list	Ref.Doc.No. DBAF115731	Approved by: Krister Jansson	Date 23-Oct-2020	Revision a	

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag Customer	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
VCL900-V010	BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 80 / 3"						CUST.	
VCL900-V011	LT WATER OUTLET FROM HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B009 BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-V012	WATER INLET TO VCL900-B009 NON-RETURN VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-V013	VCL900-D001 PUMP OUTLET BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-V014	WATER INLET TO VCL900-B009 / VCL900-B010 BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 65 / 2 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-V015	LT WATER TO FO COOLER BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 65 / 2 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-V016	LT WATER FROM FO COOLER BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 65 / 2 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-V017	LT WATER FO COOLER BYPASS GLOBE VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 80 / 3"						CUST.	With hand lever
VCL900-V018	VCA902 RADIATOR OUTLET GLOBE VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 80 / 3"						CUST.	With hand lever
VCL900-V019	VCA902 RADIATOR INLET BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 40 / 1 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-V020	RADIATOR CIRCUIT EMPTYING CONNECTION BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 40 / 1 1/2"						CUST.	
	RADIATOR CIRCUIT FILLING CONNECTION	V		CARBON STEEL							CUST.	



Project Name
Canadian Coast Guard training centre

Project Number
P/18147

System / Name
(V) Cooling water system

Description
Device list

Classification
Confidential

Ref.Doc.No.
DBAF115731

Made By
Arbeyaz Shaikh

Approved by:
Kristen Jansson

Date
22-Oct-2020

Date
23-Oct-2020

Document ID
DBAF155109

Revision
a


Page
9/16

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O. flow O. pres.	Nom. t Oper. t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat. Remarks Additional Remarks
VCL900-V021	ORIFICE	P			DN80 / 3"						CUST.	
VCL900-V022	WATER TO LT THERMOSTATIC VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 150 / 6"						CUST.	
VCL900-V023	RADIATOR OUTLET. WATER INLET TO PUMP VCL900-D001	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-V024	WATER OUTLET FROM HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010	V		CARBON STEEL	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-V025	WATER INLET TO HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B010	V		CARBON STEEL	DN80/3"						CUST.	
VCL900-V026	NON-RETURN VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN80/3"						CUST.	
VCL900-V027	VCL900-B009 HEAT EXCHANGER OUTLET	V		CARBON STEEL	DN80 / 3"						CUST.	With hand lever
VCL900-V028	GLOBE VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN80 / 3"						CUST.	
VCL900-V029	VCA903 RADIATOR INLET	V		CARBON STEEL	DN80 / 3"						CUST.	
VCL900-V030	GLOBE VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN80 / 3"						CUST.	With hand lever
VCL900-V031	VCA903 RADIATOR OUTLET	V		CARBON STEEL	DN100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-V032	ORIFICE	P		CARBON STEEL	DN100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-V033	LT WATER BY-PASS	V		CARBON STEEL	DN100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-V034	3 WAY VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-V035	LT WATER OUTLET FROM ENGINE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN50 / 2"						CUST.	
VCL900-V036	WATER OUTLET FROM PREHEATER VDA011	V		CARBON STEEL	DN65 / 2 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-V037	MANUAL CONTROL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN65 / 2 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-V038	LT WATER FROM FO COOLER	V		CARBON STEEL	DN65 / 2 1/2"						CUST.	


	Project Name	System / Name	Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre	(V) Cooling water system	Confidential	Arbeyaz Shaikh	22-Oct-2020	DBAF155109	10/16
Project Number	Description	Ref. Doc. No.	Approved by:	Date	Revision		
P/18147	Device list	DBAF115731	Krister Jansson	23-Oct-2020	a		

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
VCL900-Z001	STEEL PIPE LT WATER TO ENGINE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z002	STEEL PIPE LT COOLING WATER OUTLET FROM ENGINE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z003	STEEL PIPE HT COOLING WATER OUTLET FROM ENGINE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	Pipe surface temp. =60°C (=140°F). Protective insulation needed.
VCL900-Z004	STEEL PIPE LT/HT WATER TO LT THERMOSTATIC VALVE VCL900-	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z005	STEEL PIPE LT WATER TO FO COOLER	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	DN65/ 2 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z006	STEEL PIPE TO/FROM WATER FROM ENGINE TO MWT	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	1 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z007	STEEL PIPE HT WATER INLET TO ENGINE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	Pipe surface temp. =60°C (=140°F). Protective insulation needed.
VCL900-Z008	STEEL PIPE HT WATER TO LT VALVE VCL900-	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z009	STEEL PIPE WATER INLET TO PREHEATER	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z010	STEEL PIPE HT WATER FROM PREHEATER TO ENGINE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z011	STEEL PIPE HT WATER FROM PREHEATER TO ENGINE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	DN 50 / 2"						CUST.	Pipe surface temp. =60°C (=140°F). Protective insulation needed.

 WÄRTSILÄ	Project Name Canadian Coast Guard training centre	System / Name (V) Cooling water system	Classification Confidential	Made By Arbeyaz Shaikh	Date 22-Oct-2020	Document ID DBAF155109	Page 11/16
	Project Number P/18147	Description Device list	Ref.Doc.No. DBAF115731	Approved by: Kristen Jansson	Date 23-Oct-2020	Revision a	

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O.flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
VCL900-Z012	STEEL PIPE WATER INLET TO PREHEATER	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	2"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z013	STEEL PIPE WATER INLET TO VCL900-B009	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z014	STEEL PIPE LT WATER OUTLET FROM RADIATORS	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	DN 150 / 6"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z015	STEEL PIPE RADIATOR CIRCUIT EMPTYING CONNECTION	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	1 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z016	STEEL PIPE RADIATOR CIRCUIT FILLING CONNECTION	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	1 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z017	STEEL PIPE LT WATER FROM FO COOLER	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	DN65 2 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z018	STEEL PIPE LT WATER FO COOLER BYPASS	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	DN65 2 1/2"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z019	STEEL PIPE VCA901 RADIATOR OUTLET	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z020	STEEL PIPE VCA901 RADIATOR INLET	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z021	STEEL PIPE WATER INLET TO RADIATORS	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	DN 150 / 6"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z022	STEEL PIPE LT WATER OUTLET FROM HEAT EXCHANGER VCL900-B009	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	


	Project Name Canadian Coast Guard training centre	System / Name (V) Cooling water system	Classification Confidential	Made By Arbeyaz Shaikh	Date 22-Oct-2020	Document ID DBAF155109	Page 12/16
	Project Number P/18147	Description Device list	Ref.Doc.No. DBAF115731	Approved by: Krister Jansson	Date 23-Oct-2020	Revision a	

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
VCL900-Z023	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z024	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z025	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z026	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	3"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z027	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z028	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z029	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A53 Gr.B	DN 100 / 4"						CUST.	
VCL900-Z030	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL	3"						CUST.	
VEA900-B001	LT COOLING WATER OUTLET FROM ENGINE FLEXI HOSE	V			Ø12 / 3/8"						WFI	
VEA900-B002	HT WATER AIR VENT	V			Ø10 / 3/8"						WFI	
VEA900-B003	HT WATER AIR VENT	V			Ø12 / 3/8"						WFI	


	Project Name	System / Name	Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre Project Number P/18147	(V) Cooling water system Description Device list	Confidential Ref.Doc.No. DBAF115731	Arbeyaz Shaikh Approved by: Krisler Jansson	22-Oct-2020 Date 23-Oct-2020	DBAF155109 Revision a	13/16

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O. flow O. pres.	Nom. t Oper. t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat. Remarks Additional Remarks
VEA900-B004	FLEXI HOSE LT WATER AIR VENT	V			Ø10/ 3/8"						WFI	
VEA900-B005	AIR AND DIRT SEPARATOR	E			DN 40 / 1 1/2"						CUST. a	
VEA900-V001	ORIFICE LT WATER AIR VENT	P		CARBON STEEL	Ø10/ 3/8"						CUST.	
VEA900-V002	ORIFICE HT WATER AIR VENT	P		CARBON STEEL	Ø12/ 3/8"						CUST.	
VEA900-V003	ORIFICE HT WATER AIR VENT	P		CARBON STEEL	Ø25/ 1"						CUST.	
VEA900-V004	ORIFICE LT WATER AIR VENT	P		CARBON STEEL	Ø25/ 1"						CUST.	
VEA900-V005	BALL VALVE EXPANSION VESSEL VEA901 OUTLET TO MWT	V		CARBON STEEL	DN40/ 1 1/2"						CUST.	
VEA900-V006	BALL VALVE VEA902 EXPANSION VESSEL INLET	V		CARBON STEEL	DN15/ 1/2"						CUST.	
VEA900-V007	BALL VALVE VEA902 EXPANSION VESSEL INLET	V		CARBON STEEL	DN25/ 1"						CUST.	
VEA900-V008	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE VEA902 INLET PSV	V		CARBON STEEL	G 1/2"						CUST.	
VEA900-V009	ORIFICE HT WATER AIR VENT	P		CARBON STEEL	Ø12/ 3/8"						CUST. a	


	Project Name Canadian Coast Guard training centre	System / Name (V) Cooling water system	Classification Confidential	Made By Arbeyaz Shaikh	Date 22-Oct-2020	Document ID DBAF155109	Page 14/16
	Project Number P/18147	Description Device list	Ref. Doc. No. DBAF115731	Approved by: Krister Jansson	Date 23-Oct-2020	Revision a	

DEVICE LIST

Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

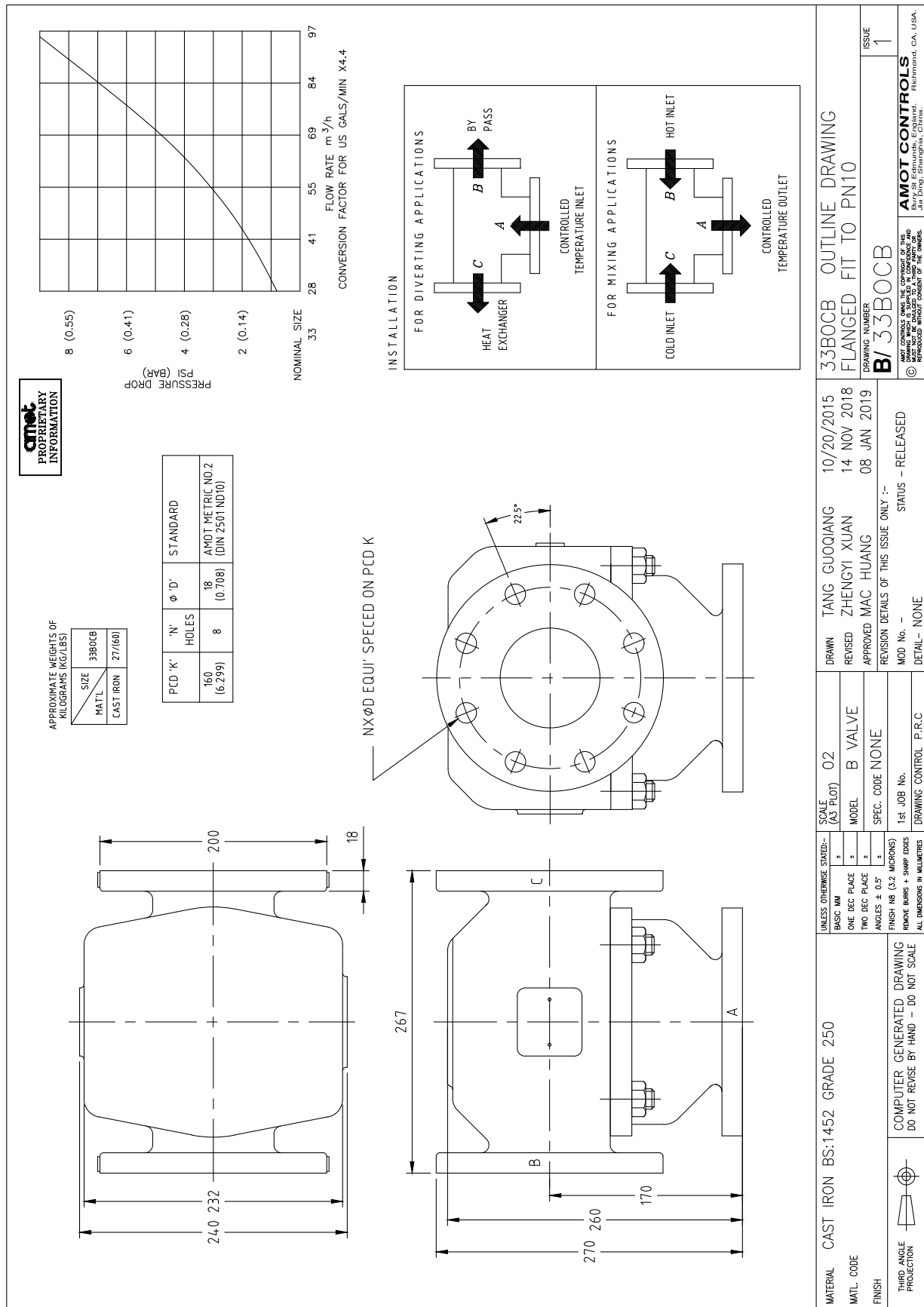
DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

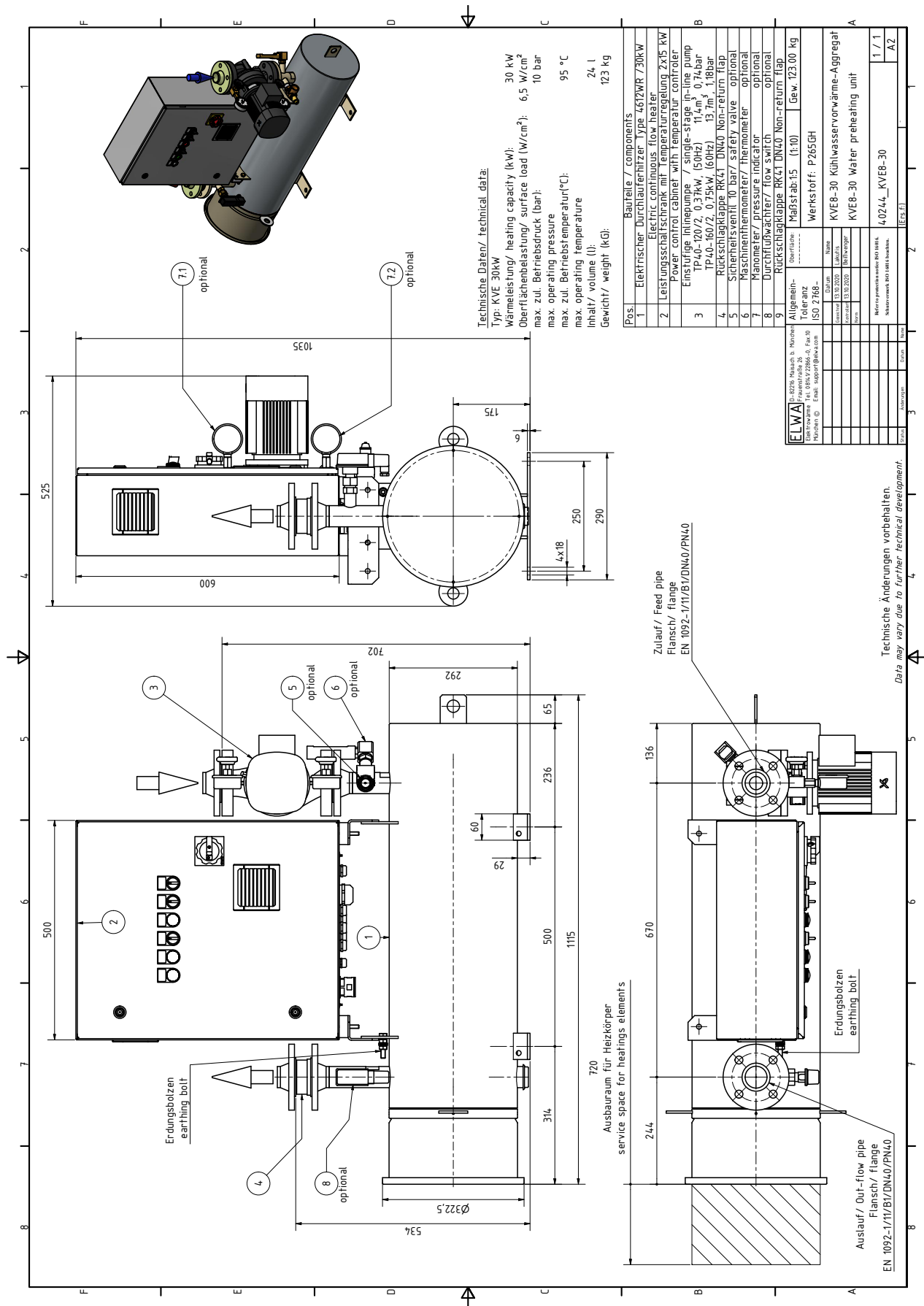
Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O. flow O. pres.	Nom. t Oper. t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat. Remarks Additional Remarks
VEA900-V010	ORIFICE	P		CARBON STEEL	Ø10/ 3/8"						CUST. a	
VEA900-V011	LT WATER AIR VENT											
VEA900-V012	BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN15/ 1/2"						CUST. a	
VEA900-V013	VEA901 EXPANSION VESSEL INLET											
VEA900-V014	BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN40 / 1 1/2"						CUST. a	
VEA900-V015	VEA901 EXPANSION VESSEL INLET											
VEA900-V016	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	G 1/2"						CUST. a	
VEA900-V017	VEA901 INLET PSV											
VEA900-V018	BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN40 / 1 1/2"						CUST. a	
VEA900-V019	INLET TO DEAERATOR											
VEA900-V020	BALL VALVE	V		CARBON STEEL	DN40 / 1 1/2"						CUST. a	
VEA900-V021	OTLET TO DEAERATOR											
VEA900-Z001	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	DN 40 / 1 1/2"						CUST. -	
VEA900-Z002	LT WATER TO ENGINE HEADER VENT TO VEA901											
VEA900-Z003	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	3/8"						CUST. -	Pipe surface temp. =60°C (=140°F). Protective insulation needed.
VEA900-Z004	LT WATER AIR VENT											
VEA900-Z005	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	3/8"						CUST. -	
VEA900-Z006	HT WATER AIR VENT											
VEA900-Z007	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	1"						CUST. -	
VEA900-Z008	HT WATER AIR VENT											
VEA900-Z009	STEEL PIPE	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	Ø25 / 1"						CUST. -	
VEA900-Z010	LT WATER AIR VENT											

	Project Name	System / Name	Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page
	Canadian Coast Guard training centre	(V) Cooling water system	Confidential	Arbeyaz Shaikh	22-Oct-2020	DBAF155109	15/16
Project Number		Description	Ref. Doc. No.	Approved by:	Date	Revision	
P/18147		Device list	DBAF115731	Kristen Jansson	23-Oct-2020	a	

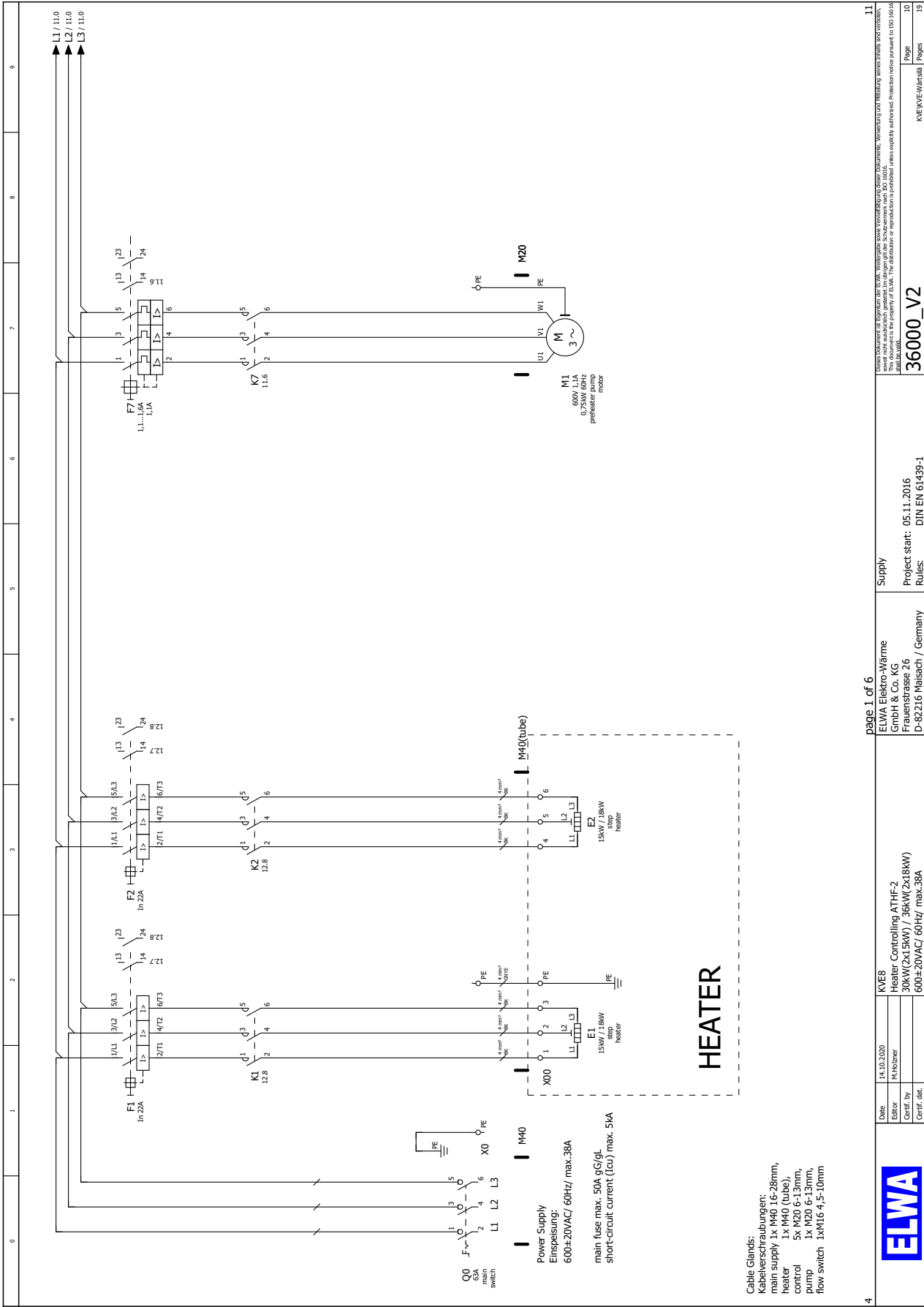
Nom. t = Nominal temperature
Oper. t = Operating temperature

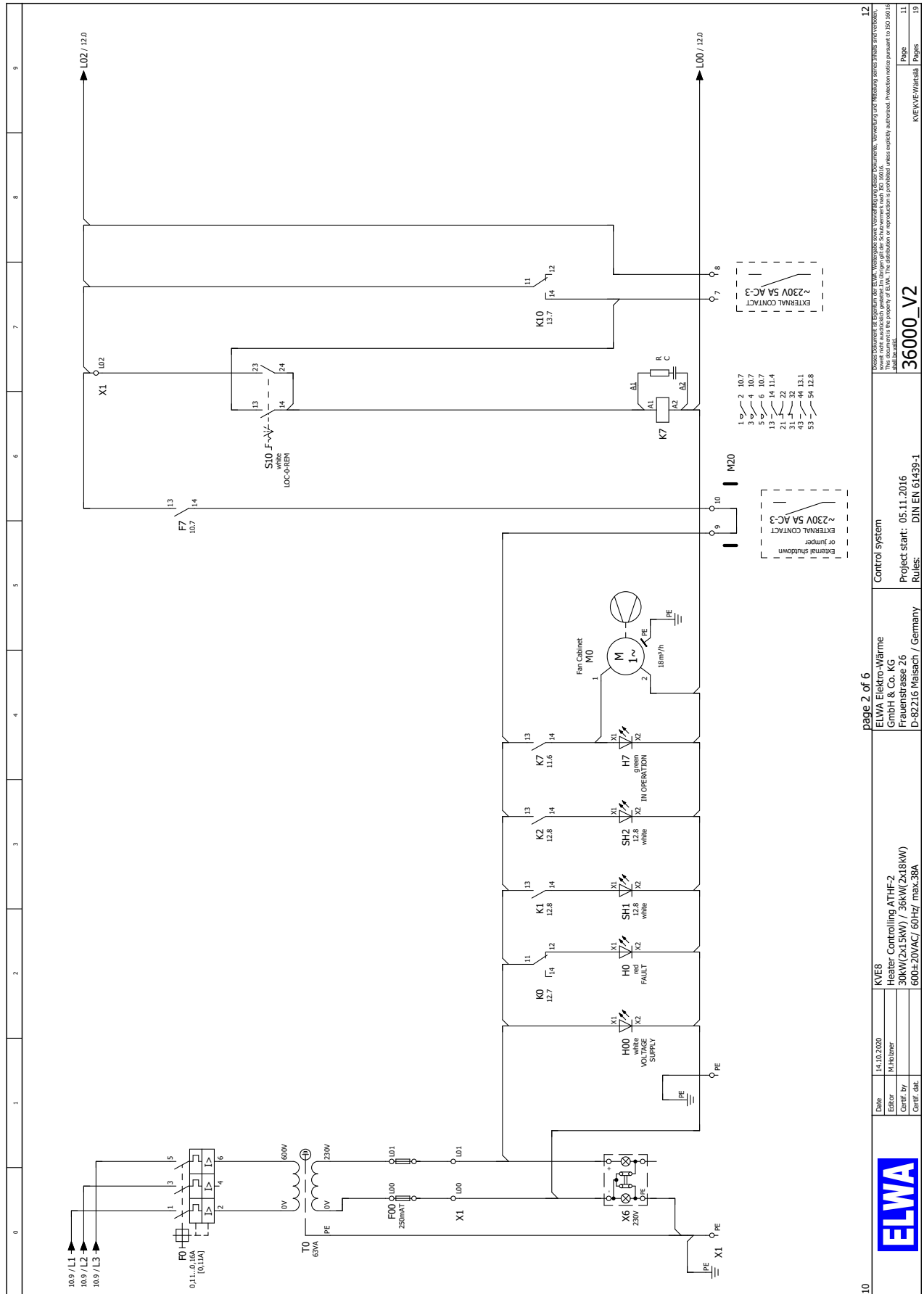
Tag	Device name Description	C	Drawing No. Material No.	Model Number / Type Manufacturer	Size PN	Enclosure Standard	O.flow O.pres.	Nom.t Oper.t	Range PED	Power Voltage	Scope Rev.	Mat.Remarks Additional Remarks
VEA900-Z006	STEEL PIPE VEA902 INLET	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	DN 25 / 1"						CUST.	
VEA900-Z007	STEEL PIPE EXPANSION VESSEL VEA901 DRAIN TO MWT	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A106 Gr.B	1 1/2"						CUST.	
VEA900-Z009	STEEL PIPE HT WATER AIR VENT	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	3/8"						CUST. a	
VEA900-Z010	STEEL PIPE LT WATER AIR VENT	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	3/8"						CUST. a	Pipe surface temp. -60°C (=140°F). Protective insulation needed.
VEA900-Z011	STEEL PIPE OTLET TO DEAEATOR	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	DN 40 / 1 1/2"						CUST. a	
VEA900-Z012	STEEL PIPE INLET TO DEAEATOR	L		, CARBON STEEL ASTM A179	DN 40 / 1 1/2"						CUST. a	
Project Name			System / Name			Classification	Made By	Date	Document ID	Page		
Canadian Coast Guard training centre			(V) Cooling water system			Confidential	Arbeyaz Shaikh	22-Oct-2020	DBAF155109	16/16		
Project Number			Description			Ref.Doc.No.	Approved by:	Date	Revision			
P/H8147			Device list			DBAF115731	Kristen Jansson	23-Oct-2020	a			

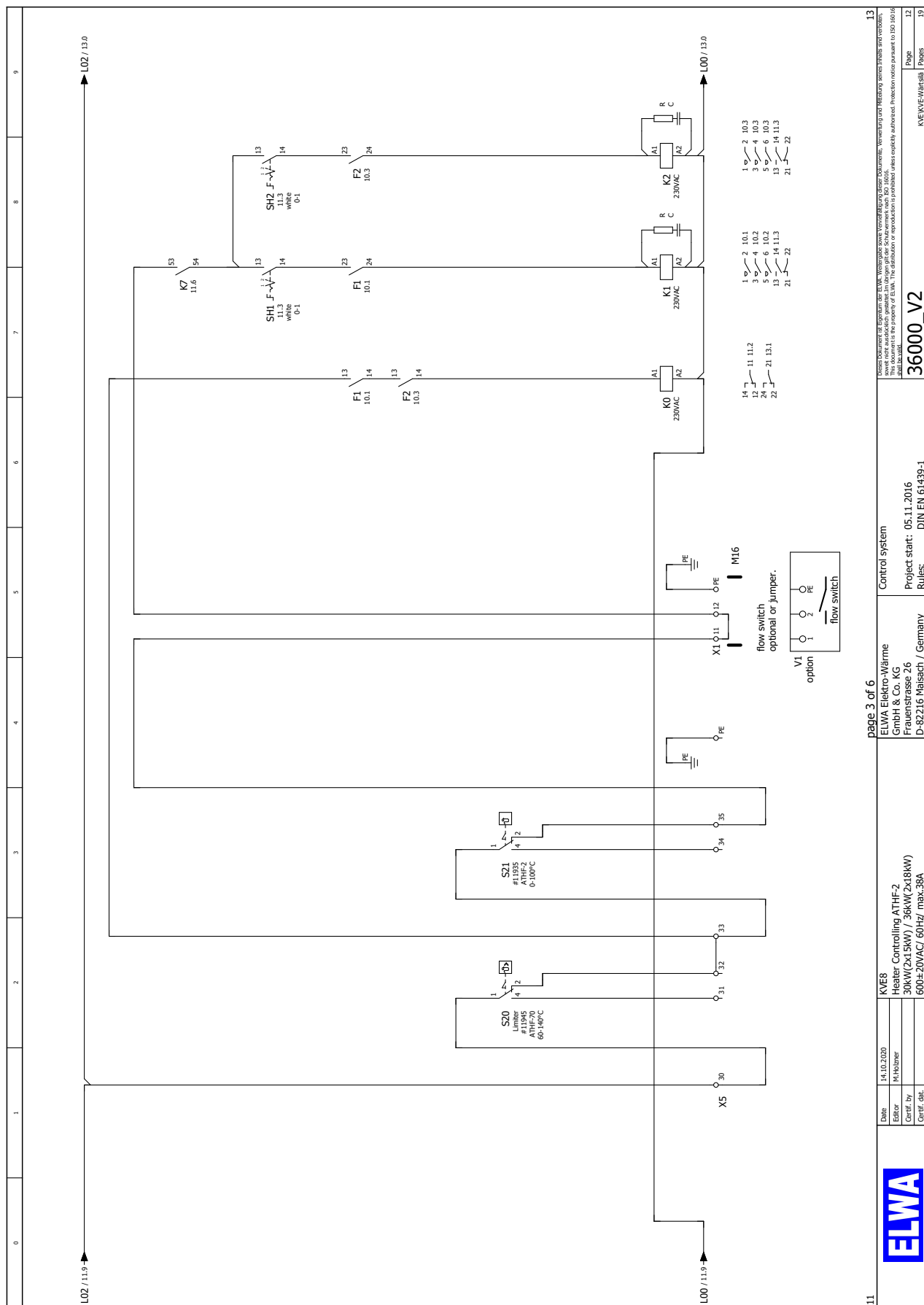


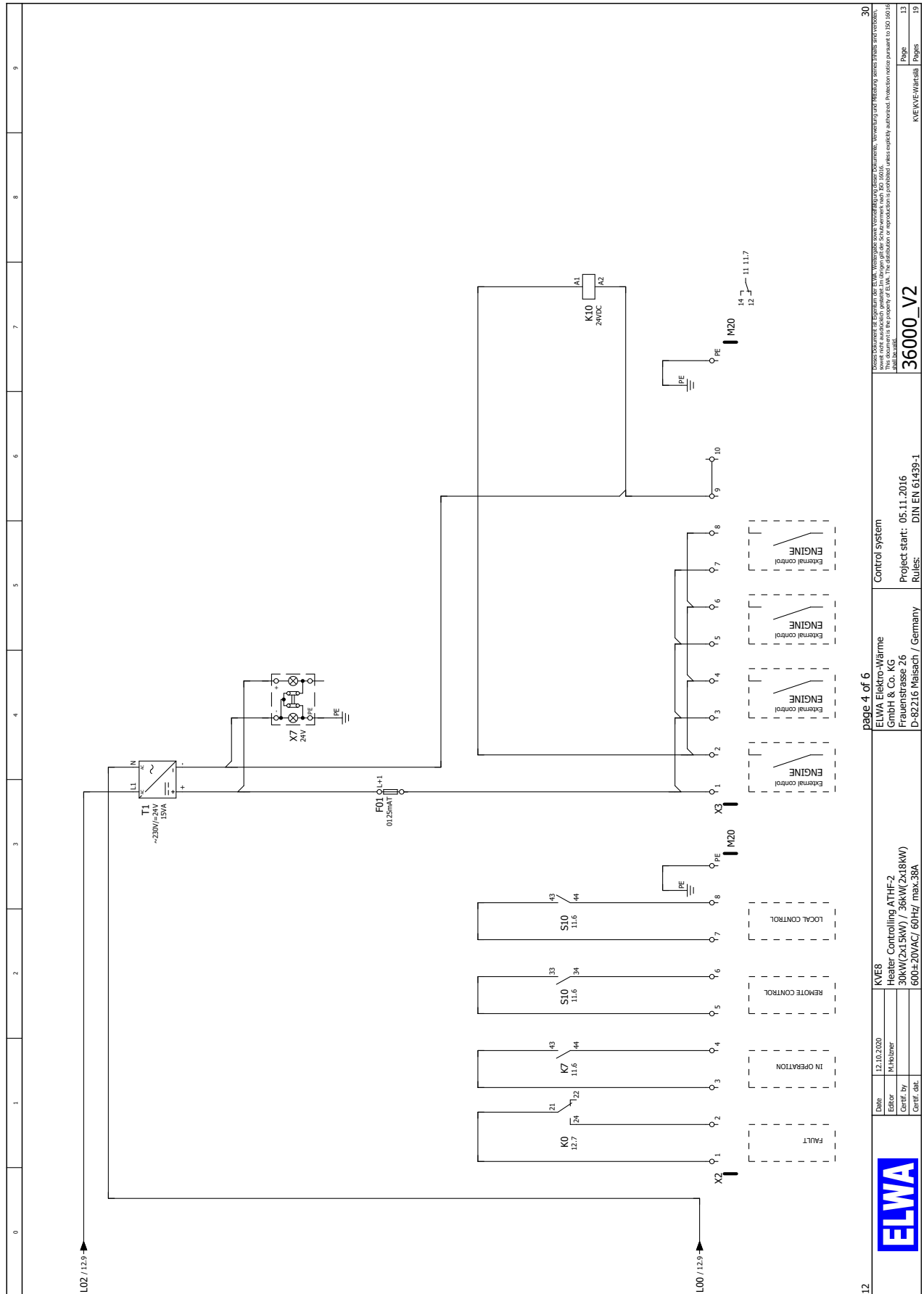


1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10																								
VERDRAHTUNGSHINWEISE																																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Federzugklemmen bis 4mm² mit Aderendhülsen- Schraubklemmen generell mit Aderendhülsen- Twin-Aderendhülsen sind zu vermeiden- Leistungsverdrahtung nicht in Kabelkanal- vorgeschriebenes Drehmoment der geschraubten Klemmstellen berücksichtigen																																	
VERDRAHTUNGS-FARBEN																																	
<table><tr><td>Leistung</td><td>L1,L2,L3</td><td>schwarz</td></tr><tr><td>Schutzleiter</td><td>PE / PEN</td><td>gelb-grün</td></tr><tr><td>Steuerspannung</td><td>230V AC</td><td>rot</td></tr><tr><td>Steuerspannung</td><td>0V AC</td><td>rot</td></tr><tr><td>Steuerspannung</td><td>24V AC</td><td>dunkelblau</td></tr><tr><td>Steuerspannung</td><td>24V DCplus</td><td>dunkelblau</td></tr><tr><td>Steuerspannung</td><td>24V DCminus</td><td>dunkelblau</td></tr><tr><td>Fremdspannungen</td><td>allgemein</td><td>braun</td></tr></table>										Leistung	L1,L2,L3	schwarz	Schutzleiter	PE / PEN	gelb-grün	Steuerspannung	230V AC	rot	Steuerspannung	0V AC	rot	Steuerspannung	24V AC	dunkelblau	Steuerspannung	24V DCplus	dunkelblau	Steuerspannung	24V DCminus	dunkelblau	Fremdspannungen	allgemein	braun
Leistung	L1,L2,L3	schwarz																															
Schutzleiter	PE / PEN	gelb-grün																															
Steuerspannung	230V AC	rot																															
Steuerspannung	0V AC	rot																															
Steuerspannung	24V AC	dunkelblau																															
Steuerspannung	24V DCplus	dunkelblau																															
Steuerspannung	24V DCminus	dunkelblau																															
Fremdspannungen	allgemein	braun																															
<div><div><div>ELWA</div></div><div><table><tr><td>Date</td><td>07.10.2020</td><td>KVE8</td><td>Verdrahtungshinweise</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Editor</td><td>M.Hübner</td><td>ELWA Elektro-Wärme GmbH & Co. KG</td><td>Project start: 05.11.2016</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Certif. by</td><td></td><td>Frauenstrasse 26</td><td>Rules: DIN EN 61439-1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Certif. date</td><td></td><td>D-82216 Maisach / Germany</td><td></td><td>19</td></tr></table></div></div>										Date	07.10.2020	KVE8	Verdrahtungshinweise	2	Editor	M.Hübner	ELWA Elektro-Wärme GmbH & Co. KG	Project start: 05.11.2016		Certif. by		Frauenstrasse 26	Rules: DIN EN 61439-1	1	Certif. date		D-82216 Maisach / Germany		19				
Date	07.10.2020	KVE8	Verdrahtungshinweise	2																													
Editor	M.Hübner	ELWA Elektro-Wärme GmbH & Co. KG	Project start: 05.11.2016																														
Certif. by		Frauenstrasse 26	Rules: DIN EN 61439-1	1																													
Certif. date		D-82216 Maisach / Germany		19																													

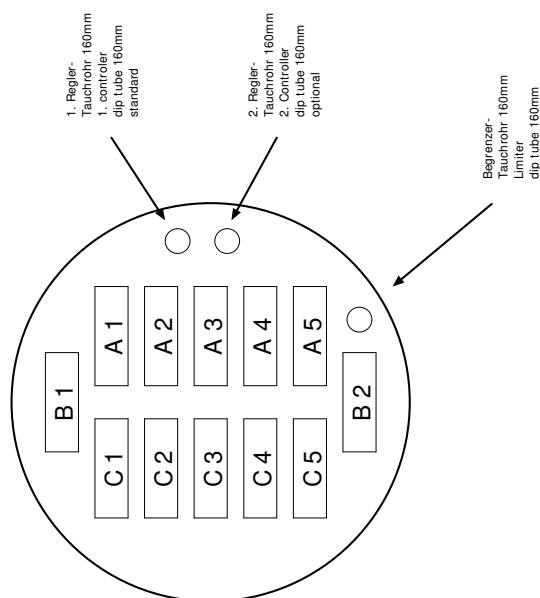








12 Heizkörper 12 Heating Elements



Date: 08.07.2015
Editor: M. Heiner
Certified by: M. Heiner
Certified date: 08.07.2015

Wiring Diagram Heater 4612 WRI12 old C 10452-01
12 Heating Elements
2x15kW, 2x18kW, 2x22.5kW, 2x24kW
Elements Wiring Y

ELWA Elektrowärme München
Frauenstrasse 26
D-82216 Maisach / Germany

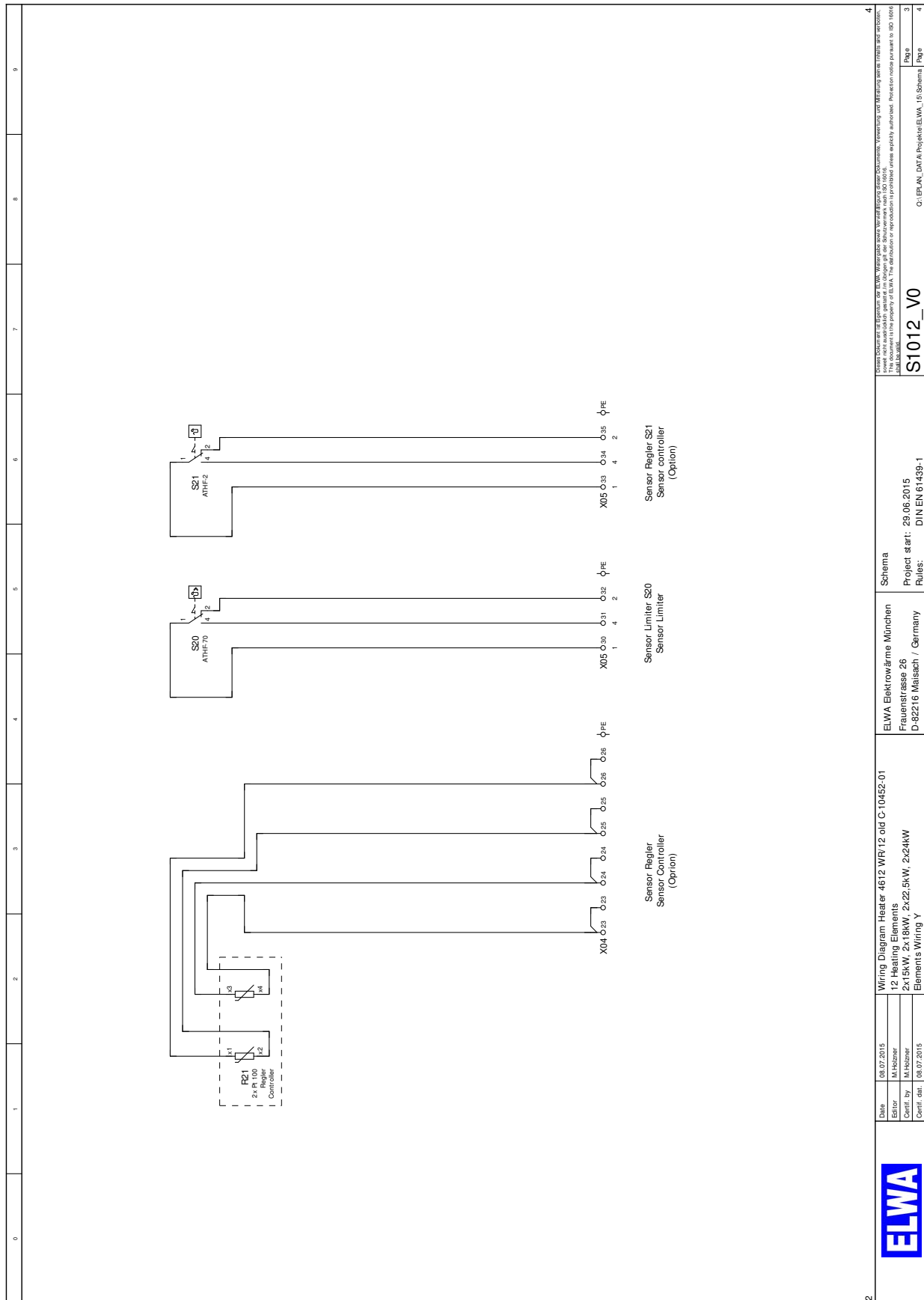
Lage
Project start: 29.06.2015
Rules: DIN EN 61439-1

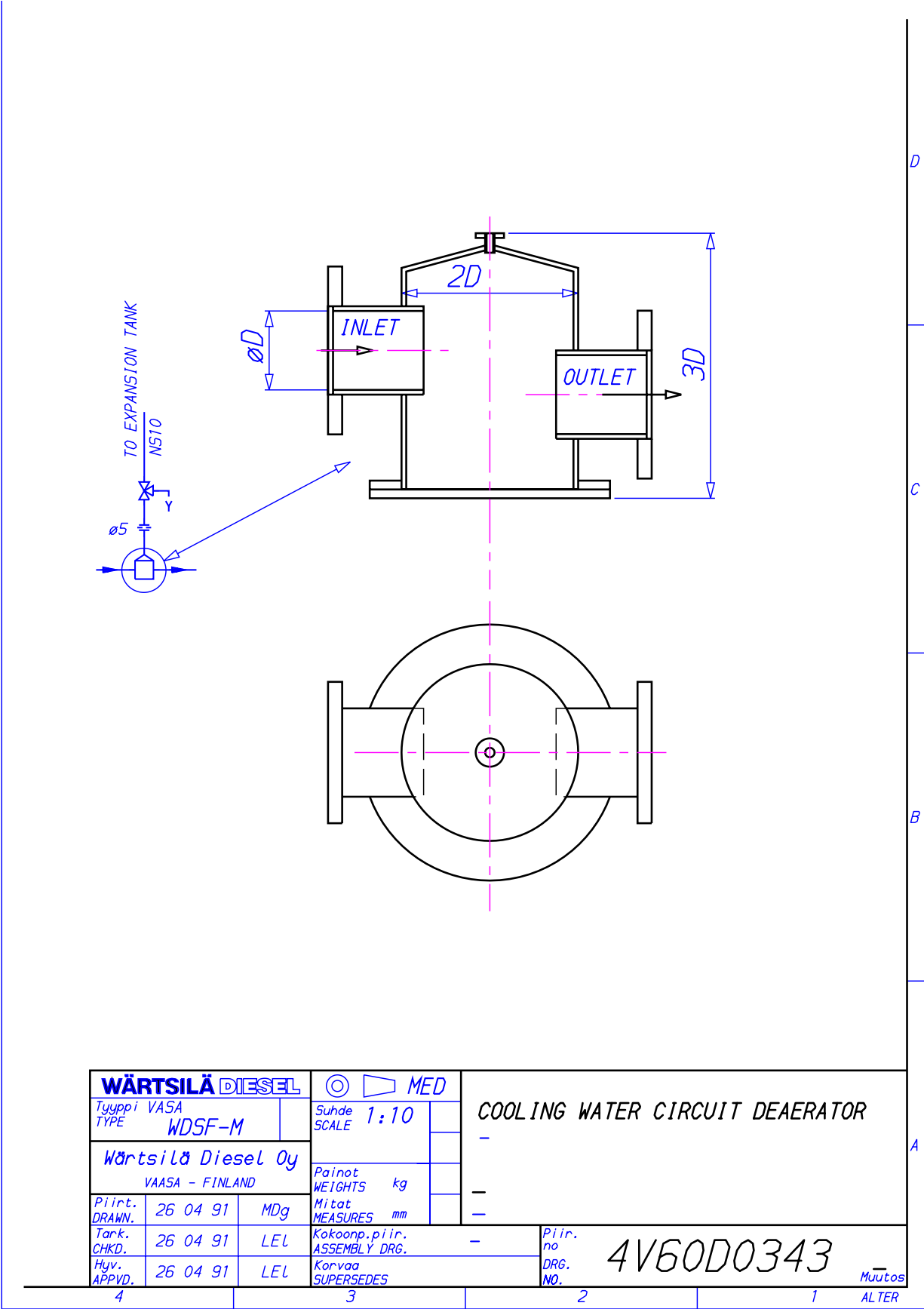
S1012_V0

Page 1
Page 4

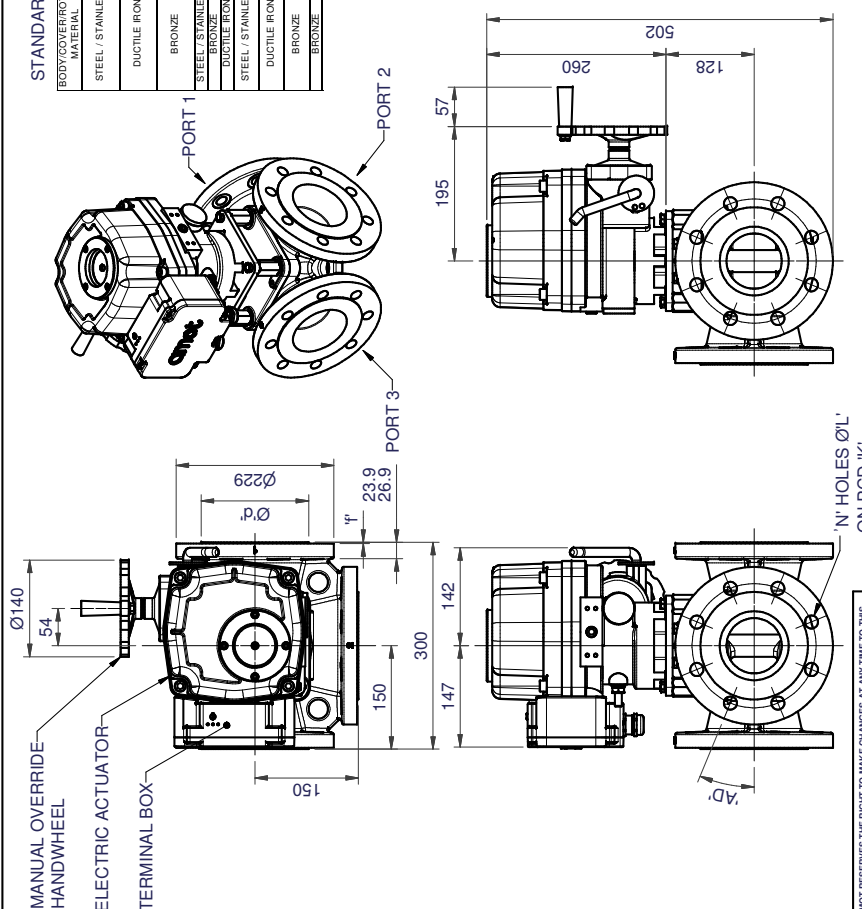
Unless otherwise stated, all dimensions are in millimeters. The document is the property of ELWA. The distribution or reproduction of this document is prohibited without explicit authorization. The document is the property of ELWA. The distribution or reproduction of this document is prohibited without explicit authorization.









BODY/CORROSION COVER	FLANGE STANDARD	FLANGE RATING	RIBBED / FLAT FACE	PGD K'	DIAM L' HOLES	ANGULAR DEVIATION ΔD	RAISED FACE DIAM L'	BASED FACE DEPTH L'
STEEL / STAINLESS STEEL	EN 1092-1	PN16	RIBBED	170	18	4	45	148
		PN10	RIBBED	160	18	6	22.5	158
	EN 1092-2	PN16	RIBBED	180	18	8	22.5	158
		PN10	RIBBED	170	18	8	22.5	158
DUCTILE IRON	EN 1092-1	PN16	RIBBED	170	18	4	45	148
		PN10	RIBBED	160	18	6	22.5	158
	EN 1092-2	PN16	RIBBED	180	18	8	22.5	158
		PN10	RIBBED	170	18	8	22.5	158
BRONZE	EN 1092-3	PN16	FLAT	170	18	4	45	N/A
		PN10	FLAT	160	18	6	22.5	N/A
	ASME B16.4	CLASS 150	RIBBED	180	18	8	22.5	N/A
		CLASS 50	FLAT	160	18	8	22.5	N/A
DUCTILE IRON	ASME B16.4	CLASS 150	FLAT	190.5	18.05	8	22.5	N/A
		CLASS 50	FLAT	170.5	18.05	8	22.5	N/A
	ASME B16.4	CLASS 150	RIBBED	180	18	8	22.5	N/A
		CLASS 50	RIBBED	170	18	8	22.5	N/A
STEEL / STAINLESS STEEL	JIS B 2220	CLASS 10K	RIBBED	165	19	6	22.5	151
		CLASS 10K	RIBBED	175	19	6	22.5	151
	JIS B 2230	CLASS 10K	FLAT	165	19	8	22.5	N/A
		CLASS 10K	FLAT	175	19	8	22.5	N/A
DUCTILE IRON	JIS B 2240	CLASS 10K	FLAT	175	19	8	22.5	N/A
		CLASS 10K	FLAT	175	19	8	22.5	N/A
	JIS B 2240	CLASS 150	FLAT	165.7	14.3	8	22.5	N/A
		CLASS 150	FLAT	165.7	14.3	8	22.5	N/A
BRONZE	ML-PFR-2004E	CLASS 10K	FLAT	165.7	14.3	8	22.5	N/A
		CLASS 10K	FLAT	165.7	14.3	8	22.5	N/A
	ML-PFR-2004E	CLASS 150	FLAT	165.7	14.3	8	22.5	N/A
		CLASS 150	FLAT	165.7	14.3	8	22.5	N/A




NOTES

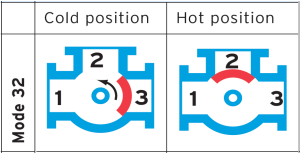
1. PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS:
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| BORE SIZE | - DN100 (4") |
| ACTION | - ELECTRIC |
| TOTAL APPROX WEIGHT | - WITH DUCTILE IRON BODY ASSY - 56kg
- WITH BRONZE BODY ASSY - 65kg
- WITH STEEL BODY ASSY - 58kg
- WITH STAINLESS STEEL BODY ASSY - 60kg |
- SEE ABOVE TABLE FOR STANDARD RANGE OF FLANGE TYPES
2. ACTUATOR MOUNTED WITH CONDUIT ENTRIES POSITIONED ABOVE PORT CLOSED IN COLD CONDITION
3. FOR PNEUMATICALLY OPERATED VALVES, SEE SHEETS 2 & 3.

<div>COMPUTER GENERATED DRAWING</div> <div>DO NOT REVERSE BY HAND.</div> <div>DO NOT SCALE</div> <div>THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION</div> <div>PROPER INDUSTRIES INC OWNS THE COPYRIGHT OF THIS DRAWING WHICH IS SUPPLIED IN CONFIDENCE AND MUST NOT BE LOANED TO THIRD PARTY OR REPRODUCED WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT OF THE OWNERS.</div>		MATERIAL	DRAWN BY	10/12/2009	 Buy Si Edmunds, UK; Richmond, California, USA & Shanghai, China
		FINISH	REVISED	27/01/2010	
		MASS (kg) =	APPROVED	Varney, Graeme	
		TOLERANCES (mm) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED:- BASIC ± ONE DEC PLACE ± ANGLES ± 0.5° TWO DEC PLACES ±	REVISION DETAILS FOR THIS ISSUE ONLY:- MOD No. STATUS FIRST ISSUE Released		
		UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE:- ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES FINISH IN (3.2 MICRONS)	SPEC. CODE	DRAWING CONTROL - U.K.	
		SIZE (DRAWING NUMBER) A3/04GGS		ISSUE SHT 1 OF 2 1	

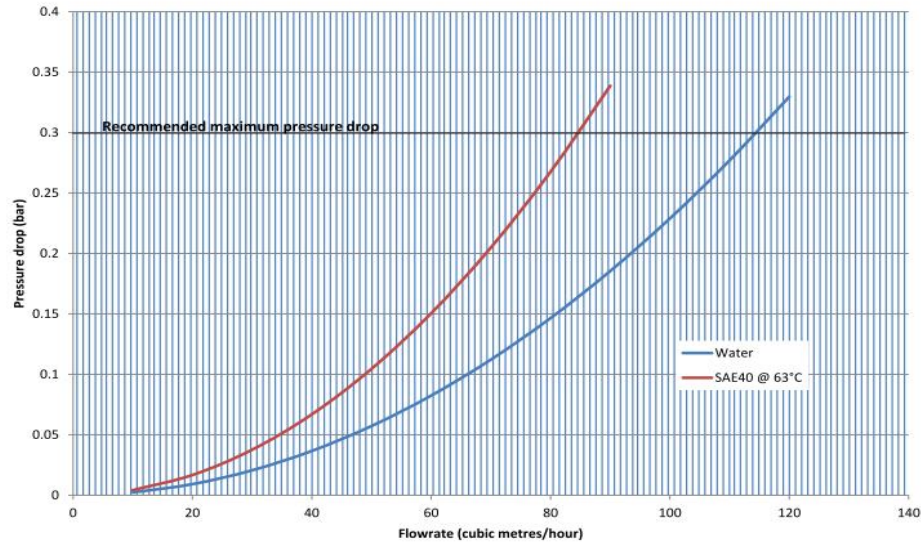
Temperature Control Valve (AMOT)

Technical Specification

Size and Model	DN100	
Maximum flow	113 m³/h @ 0,3 bar	
Body	Ductile iron	
Flanges	PN10, EN1092	
Rotor	Standard	
Operating mode	Turning anticlockwise from cold position	
Actuator	Electric	
Actuator power supply	100 - 120 VAC 50/60 Hz	
Actuator control input	4 - 20 mA	
Actuator feedback	Position retransmit	
Special option	Standard product	
Kv	209	m³/h, & bar & SG
Cv	242	US gal / min & PSI & SG
Weight	56 kg	



Valve Flowrate Selection Type 04GGS



This page intentionally left blank

7. Combustion Air System

7.1 System overview

The combustion air is delivered to the engine through a dedicated duct which is connected to the air intake with a flexible connection piece. To protect the turbocharger a filter must be built into the air duct. For the required amount of combustion air, see the section for "*Technical data*".

7.2 System design data

7.2.1 Combustion air quality

During normal operating conditions the air temperature at the turbocharger inlet should be kept between 15°C and 35°C. Max. 45°C is allowed.

7.3 Recommended functions

7.3.1 Engine room ventilation

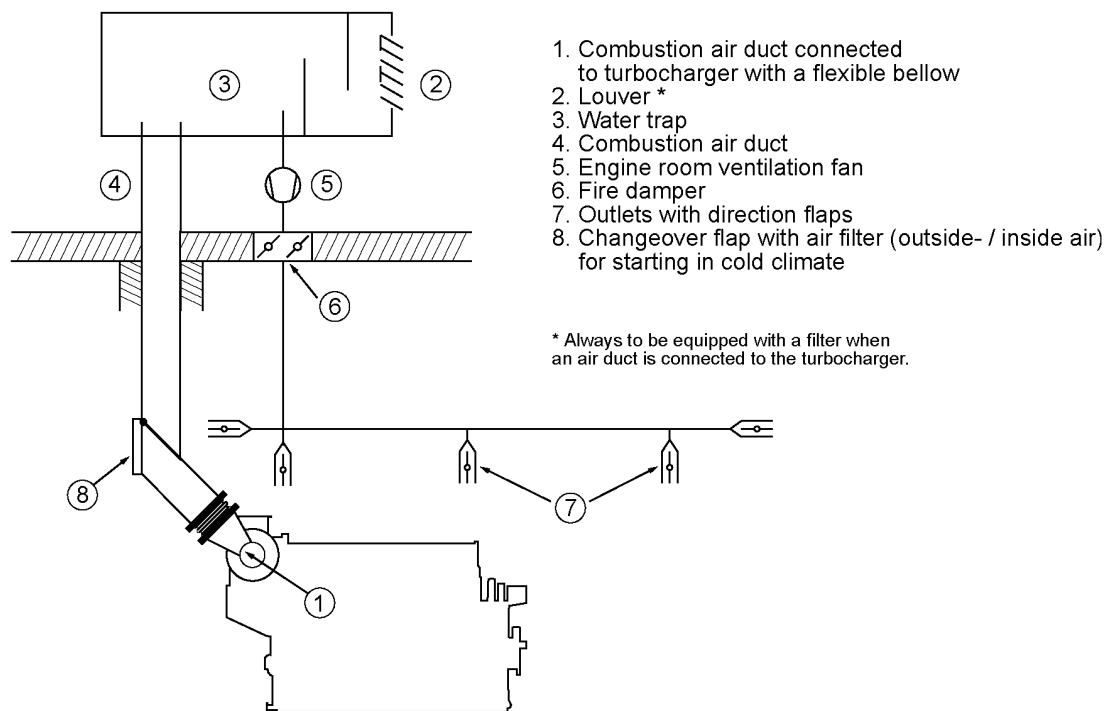


Fig 7-1 Engine room ventilation, air duct connected to the turbocharger.

To maintain acceptable operating conditions for the engines and to ensure trouble free operation of all equipment, attention shall be paid to the engine room ventilation and the supply of combustion air. The air intakes to the engine room must be located in a way that water spray, rain water, dust and exhaust gases cannot enter the ventilation ducts and the engine room. The dimensioning of blowers and extractors should ensure that an over pressure of about 5 mmWC is maintained in the engine room in all running conditions.

For the minimum requirements concerning the engine room ventilation and more details, see applicable standards, such as ISO 8861.

The amount of air required for ventilation is calculated from the total heat emission Φ to evacuate. To determine Φ , all heat sources shall be considered, e.g.:

- main and auxiliary diesel engines
- exhaust gas piping
- generators
- electric appliances and lighting
- boilers
- steam and condensate piping
- tanks
- other auxiliary equipment

It is recommended to consider an outside air temperature of not less than 35°C and a temperature rise of 11°C for the ventilation air.

The amount of air required for ventilation is then calculated from the formula:

$$q_v = \frac{\Phi}{\rho \times c \times \Delta T}$$

where:

q_v = Amount of ventilation air [m³/s]

Φ = total heat emission to be evacuated [kW]

ρ = density of ventilation air 1.13 kg/m³

c = Specific heat capacity of the ventilation air 1.01 kJ/kgK

ΔT = Temperature rise in engine room [°C]

The engine room ventilation has to be provided by separate ventilation fans. These fans should preferably have two-speed electric motors (or variable speed). Thus flexible operation is possible, e.g. in port the capacity can be reduced during overhaul of the main engine when it is not preheated (and therefore not heating the room). The ventilation air is to be equally distributed in the engine room considering air flows from points of delivery towards the exits. This is usually done so that the funnel serves as an exit for the majority of the air. To avoid stagnant air, extractors can be used. It is good practice to provide areas with significant heat sources, such as separator rooms with their own air supply and extractors.

For very cold conditions a preheater in the system should be considered. Suitable media could be thermal oil or water/glycol to avoid the risk for freezing. If steam is specified as a heating system for the ship the preheater should be in a secondary circuit.

7.3.2 Combustion air for engines

The combustion air shall be supplied by separate combustion air fans, with a capacity slightly higher than the maximum air consumption. For the required amount of combustion air, see the section "*Technical data*". The combustion air mass flow stated in technical data is defined for an ambient air temperature of 25°C. Calculate with an air density corresponding to 30°C or more when translating the mass flow into volume flow. The expression below can be used to calculate the volume flow.

$$q_c = \frac{m'}{\rho}$$

where:

q_c = combustion air volume flow [m³/s]

m' = combustion air mass flow [kg/s]

ρ = air density 1.15 kg/m³

The fans should preferably have a two-speed electric motors (or variable speed) for enhanced flexibility. In multi-engine installations each main engine should preferably have its own combustion air fan. Thus the air flow can be adapted to the number of engines in operation.

The combustion air should be delivered through a dedicated duct close to the turbocharger, directed towards the turbocharger air intake connected to the turbocharger with a flexible connection piece. To protect the turbocharger a filter must be built into the air duct. The permissible pressure drop in the duct is max. 1.5 kPa. The outlet of the duct should be equipped with a flap for controlling the direction and amount of air. Also other combustion air consumers like other engines, gas turbines and boilers shall be served by dedicated combustion air ducts.

In special cases the duct can be connected directly to the turbocharger, with a stepless change-over flap to take the air from the engine room or from outside depending on engine load.

NOTE



During sudden load decrease or emergency stops, the turbocharger compressor may stall. This means a temporary change in direction of flow of combustion air. The change of direction can result in a overpressure up to 0.5 bar. This phenomena is referred to as “turbocharger surging” and can be recognized by a sound bang.

With these arrangements the normally required minimum air temperature to the main engine, see section "*Recommendations for operation*", can typically be maintained. For lower temperatures special provisions are necessary.

7.3.3 Condensation of charge air coolers

Condensed water from the charge air coolers is normally drained to the bilge. The condensation can be estimated according to the example below.

Example, according to the diagram:

At an ambient air temperature of 35°C and a relative humidity of 80%, the content of water in the air is 0.029 kg water/ kg dry air. If the air manifold pressure (receiver pressure) under these conditions is 2.5 bar (= 3.5 bar absolute), the dew point will be 55°C. If the air temperature in the air manifold is only 45°C, the air can only contain 0.018 kg/kg. The difference, 0.011 kg/kg (0.029 - 0.018) will appear as condensed water.

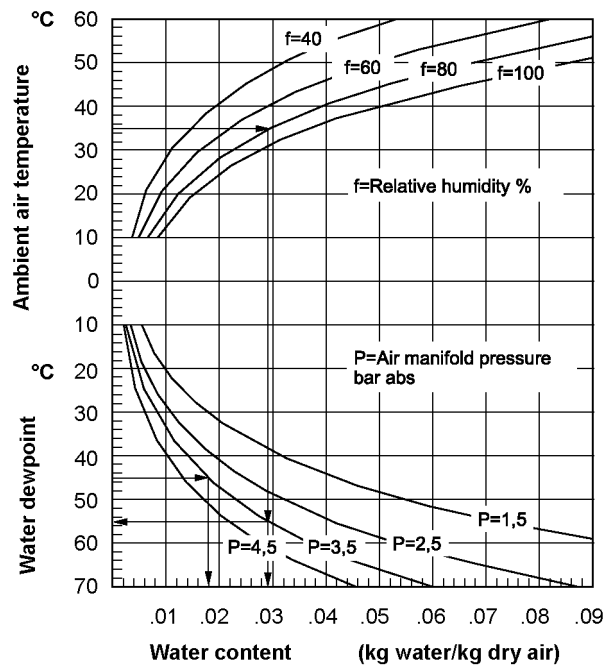


Fig 7-2 Condensation in charge air coolers

8. Exhaust Gas System

8.1 System overview

Each engine should have its own exhaust pipe into open air.

8.1.1 Engine internal system

The equipment built on the engine is shown in the drawing "*internal charge air & exhaust gas system*".

8.2 Recommendations and design data

8.2.1 Exhaust gas piping

The piping should be as short and straight as possible. Pipe bends and expansions should be smooth to minimize the back pressure, the max. back pressure is stated in section "*Technical data*". The diameter of the exhaust pipe should be increased directly after the bellows on the turbocharger. Pipe bends should be made with the largest possible bending radius; the bending radius should not be smaller than $1.5 \times D$.

The recommended flow velocity in the pipe is maximum 35...40 m/s at full output. If there are many resistance factors in the piping, or the pipe is very long, then the flow velocity needs to be lower. The exhaust gas mass flow given in the section for Technical data can be translated to velocity using the formula:

$$v = \frac{4 \times m'}{1.3 \times \left(\frac{273}{273 + T} \right) \times \pi \times D^2}$$

where:

v = gas velocity [m/s]

m' = exhaust gas mass flow [kg/s]

T = exhaust gas temperature [°C]

D = exhaust gas pipe diameter [m]

Each exhaust pipe should be provided with a connection for measurement of the back pressure. The connection must be accessible outside the insulation. The recommended location of the connection is close to the engine, but not closer than 3...5 pipe diameters from the transition to larger pipe diameter after the bellows on the turbocharger. Neither should the connection be closer than 3...4 pipe diameters after a 90 degree pipe bend. In cases where the recommended location is impossible, make the connection as close as possible to the recommended location. The connection should be installed while the exhaust gas outlet on the turbocharger is protected with a cover.

The exhaust gas pipe should be provided with water separating pockets and drainage.

The exhaust pipe must be insulated with insulation material approved for concerned operation conditions, minimum thickness 30 mm considering the shape of engine mounted insulation. Insulation has to be continuous and protected by a covering plate or similar to keep the insulation intact.

Closest to the turbocharger the insulation should consist of a hook on padding to facilitate maintenance. It is especially important to prevent the airstream to the turbocharger from detaching insulation, which will clog the filters.

After the insulation work has been finished, it has to be verified that it fulfils SOLAS-regulations. Surface temperatures must be below 220°C on whole engine operating range.

8.2.2 Sampling port for gaseous emissions

If exhaust gas emissions are to be analyzed the sampling probes shall be fitted at least 10 pipe diameters after the last exhaust gas aftertreatment device. If no exhaust gas aftertreatment device is used, the probes should be at least 0,5 meters or 3 pipe diameters (whichever is greater) upstream of the exit of the exhaust gas system. It is recommended to have a 0,5" sampling port with a threaded plug sticking out from the insulation (with threads on the outside of the pipe).

8.2.3 Supporting

It is very important that the exhaust pipe is properly fixed to a support rigid in all directions directly after the bellows on the turbocharger. The bellows on the turbocharger may not be used to absorb thermal expansion from the exhaust pipe. The first fixing point must direct the thermal expansion away from the engine and be located max. 3 diameters (bellows) away from the bellows on the turbocharger. There should be a fixing point on both sides of the pipe at the support. Absolutely rigid mounting between the pipe and the support is recommended at the first fixing point after the turbocharger. Resilient mounts can be accepted for resiliently mounted engines with long bellows, provided that the mounts are self-captive; maximum deflection at total failure being less than 2 mm radial and 4 mm axial with regards to the bellows. The natural frequencies of the mounting should be on a safe distance from the running speed, the firing frequency of the engine and the blade passing frequency of the propeller. The resilient mounts can be rubber mounts of conical type, or high damping stainless steel wire pads. Adequate thermal insulation must be provided to protect rubber mounts from high temperatures. When using resilient mounting, the alignment of the exhaust bellows must be checked on a regular basis and corrected when necessary.

After the first fixing point resilient mounts are recommended. The mounting supports should be positioned at stiffened locations within the ship's structure, e.g. decklevels, framewebs or specially constructed supports.

The supporting must allow thermal expansion and ship's structural deflections.

8.2.4 Back pressure

The back pressure in the system must be calculated by the shipyard based on the actual piping design and the resistance of the components in the exhaust system. The exhaust gas mass flow and temperature given in section "*Technical data*" may be used for the calculation.

The back pressure must be measured by the shipyard during the sea trial. The measurement can be done according to the following arrangement.

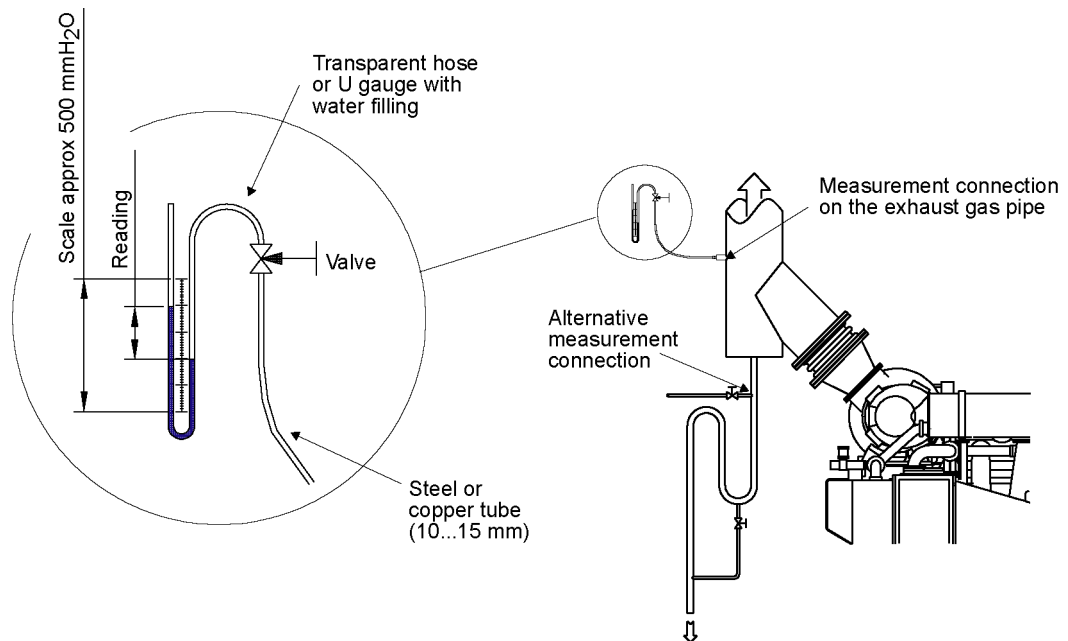


Fig 8-1 Exhaust gas back pressure measurement

8.2.5 Exhaust gas bellows (5H01)

Bellows must be used in the exhaust gas piping where thermal expansion or ship's structural deflections have to be segregated. The flexible exhaust gas bellows mounted directly on the turbocharger outlet serves to minimise the external forces on the turbocharger and thus prevent vibrations and possible damage. All exhaust gas bellows must be of an approved type.

8.2.6 Selective Catalytic Reduction (11N03)

If SCR's will be installed, the exhaust gas piping must be straight at least 3...5 meters in front of the SCR. If both an exhaust gas boiler and a SCR unit will be installed, then the exhaust gas boiler shall be installed after the SCR. Arrangements must be made so that when cleaning the exhaust gas boiler with water, the cleaning water cannot spill down into the SCR.

8.2.7 Exhaust gas silencer (5R02)

Yard/designer should take into account that unfavorable layout of the exhaust system (length of straight parts in the exhaust system) might cause amplification of the exhaust noise between engine outlet and the silencer. Hence the attenuation of the silencer does not give any absolute guarantee for the noise level after the silencer.

8.2.8 Exhaust gas boiler

If exhaust gas boilers will be installed, each engine should have a separate exhaust gas boiler. Alternatively, a common boiler with separate gas sections for each engine is acceptable.

For dimensioning the boiler, the exhaust gas quantities and temperatures given in section "Technical data" may be used.

8.3 Installation instructions

8.3.1 Exhaust gas bellow (5H01)

The exhaust gas bellow shall be installed directly on the turbocharger outlet, to compensate for thermal expansion and prevent damages to the turbocharger due to vibrations.

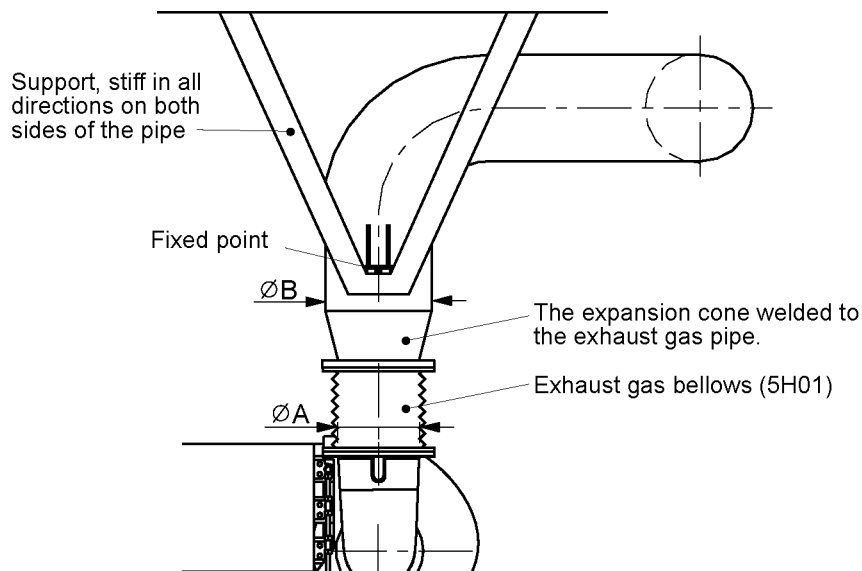


Fig 8-2 Overview of exhaust gas pipe installation.

Dimension A in the figure above is stated in the engine drawing.

Installation procedure:

- 1 The engine or generating set should be installed in its final position before any external pipes are connected.
- 2 Remove the protection cover from the exhaust gas outlet on the turbocharger. Be very careful while there is no cover. Dirt or foreign object may absolutely not drop into the turbocharger.
- 3 In order to achieve the correct installation length for the bellows a new cover with approximately the same thickness as the gasket has to be prepared. This cover will be used between the turbocharger and the bellows while welding and cutting is being performed on the exhaust pipe.
- 4 Check the flow direction of the bellows from the dimensional drawing and install it on the turbocharger with the recently prepared protection cover between the flanges. Fasten the bellows temporarily with at least four screws. Tighten the screws sufficiently to ensure that the flanges are pulled together properly.

NOTE



Do not remove the supports between the flanges of the bellows until all parts have been installed and the exhaust gas pipe is rigidly fixed.

- 5 Manufacture an adapter piece (expansion cone) that will fit both the flange on the flexible bellows and the exhaust pipe diameter. The minimum recommended diameter of the exhaust pipe is always larger than the diameter of the flexible bellows. The pipe expansion must be made as a cone with a diffuser angle not larger than 30° (max. 15° between centerline and wall).
- 6 Weld the flange that connects to the bellows to the expansion cone.
- 7 Trim or extend the exhaust pipe so that the expansion cone fits between the bellows and the exhaust pipe (gap between parts should not be larger than suitable for welding).
- 8 Install the expansion cone on the bellow, using the correct gasket between the flanges. Connect the flanges temporarily with a number of screws. Use a sufficient number of screws to ensure that the flanges are pulled together properly. If the exhaust gas outlet of the turbocharger is in a tilted or horizontal position, then

temporary supporting of the expansion cone and the bellows is needed during the installation.

- 9 Align the exhaust gas pipe to the expansion cone. Do not force the expansion cone in any direction.

NOTE



The exhaust gas outlet of a resiliently mounted engine will usually be displaced due to the torque reaction as the engine load increases. In some cases it is necessary to compensate for the torque reaction by installing the exhaust gas pipe with an initial lateral offset. Thus, if the engine is resiliently mounted, please refer to the alignment instructions of the engine.

In the case of a flexibly mounted generating set, which has a common base frame, there is no lateral displacement due to the torque reaction.

- 10 Anchor the exhaust gas pipe to the ship structure as close as possible to the flange of the expansion cone. The supports must be made very rigid in order to prevent vibration and movement of the exhaust gas pipe.
- 11 Weld the expansion cone to the exhaust gas pipe.
- 12 Remove the temporary supports between the flanges of the flexible bellow.
- 13 Remove the flexible bellows. Keep the protection cover over the turbocharger outlet all the time.
- 14 Clean the exhaust gas pipe from slag and particles developed during the welding. Again, remember to keep the entry into the turbocharger covered.
- 15 Remove the protection cover and install the bellows with the appropriate gaskets.
- 16 Lubricate the threads of all screws with heat resistant grease and tighten in a diagonal sequence.

Refer to the drawing "exhaust gas bellows" drawing for dimensions and flow direction.

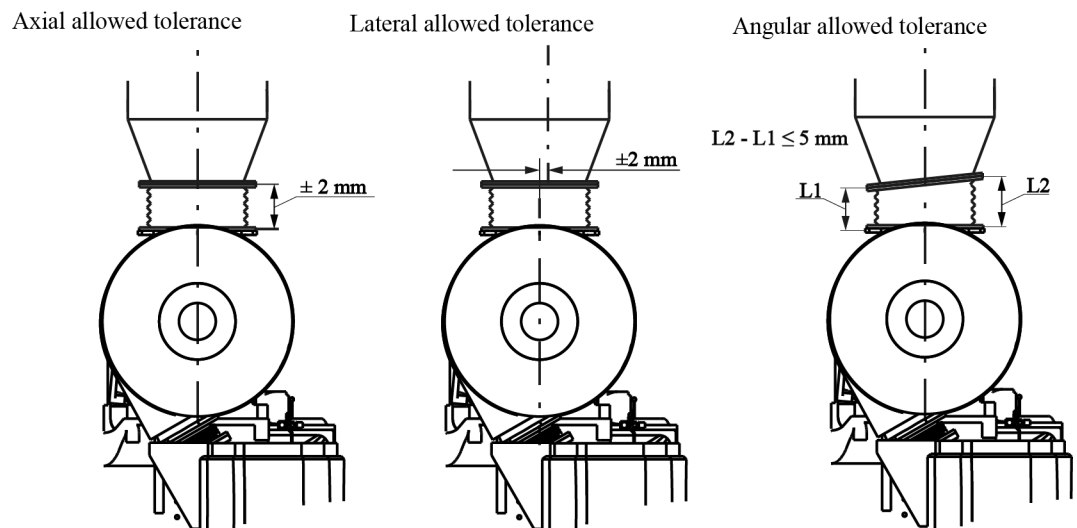


Fig 8-3 Installation tolerances for exhaust gas bellows

8.4 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply

8.4.1 Exhaust gas bellows (5H01)

Quantity	1
Type	Single
Lenght, installation (mm)	280.0
Connection (DN)	350
Counter flanges	Without
Dimensional drawing	DAAB761886

8.4.2 Exhaust gas silencer with spark arrestor (CSS) (5R02)

Quantity	1
Type	MS-CPWAEXG-WSA NS550/ 35 DB(A)
Connection (DN)	NS550
Attenuation (dB(A))	35
Mounting bracket	With
Dimensional drawing	3ES12541
Installation instruction	4ES0061
Engine type	W26, W32

8.4.3 Exhaust gas pipe bellows (5H03)

Quantity	1
Type	Double
Lenght, installation (mm)	560.0
Connection (DN)	550
Dimensional drawing	DAAF054137

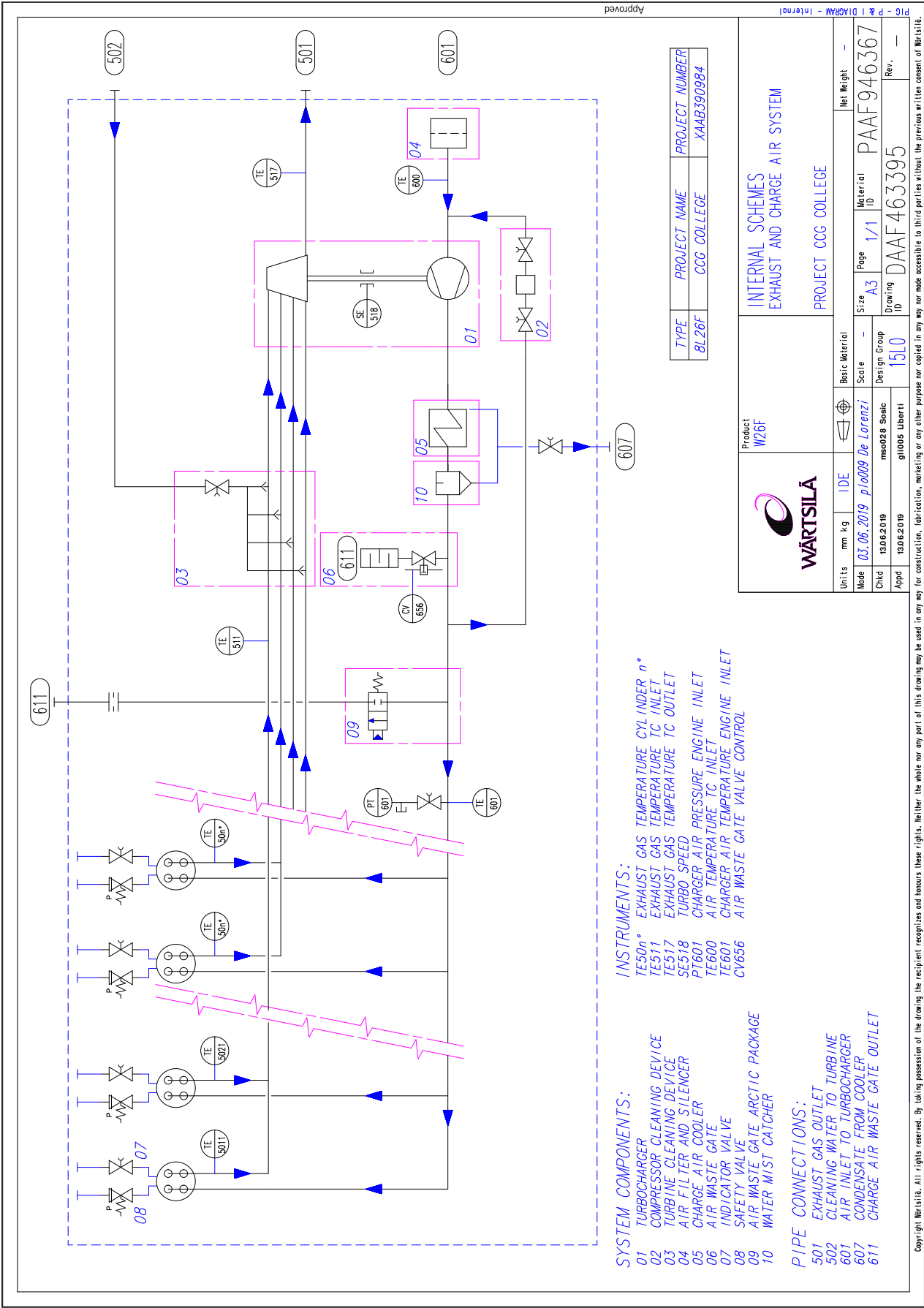
8.4.4 Exhaust gas pipe support

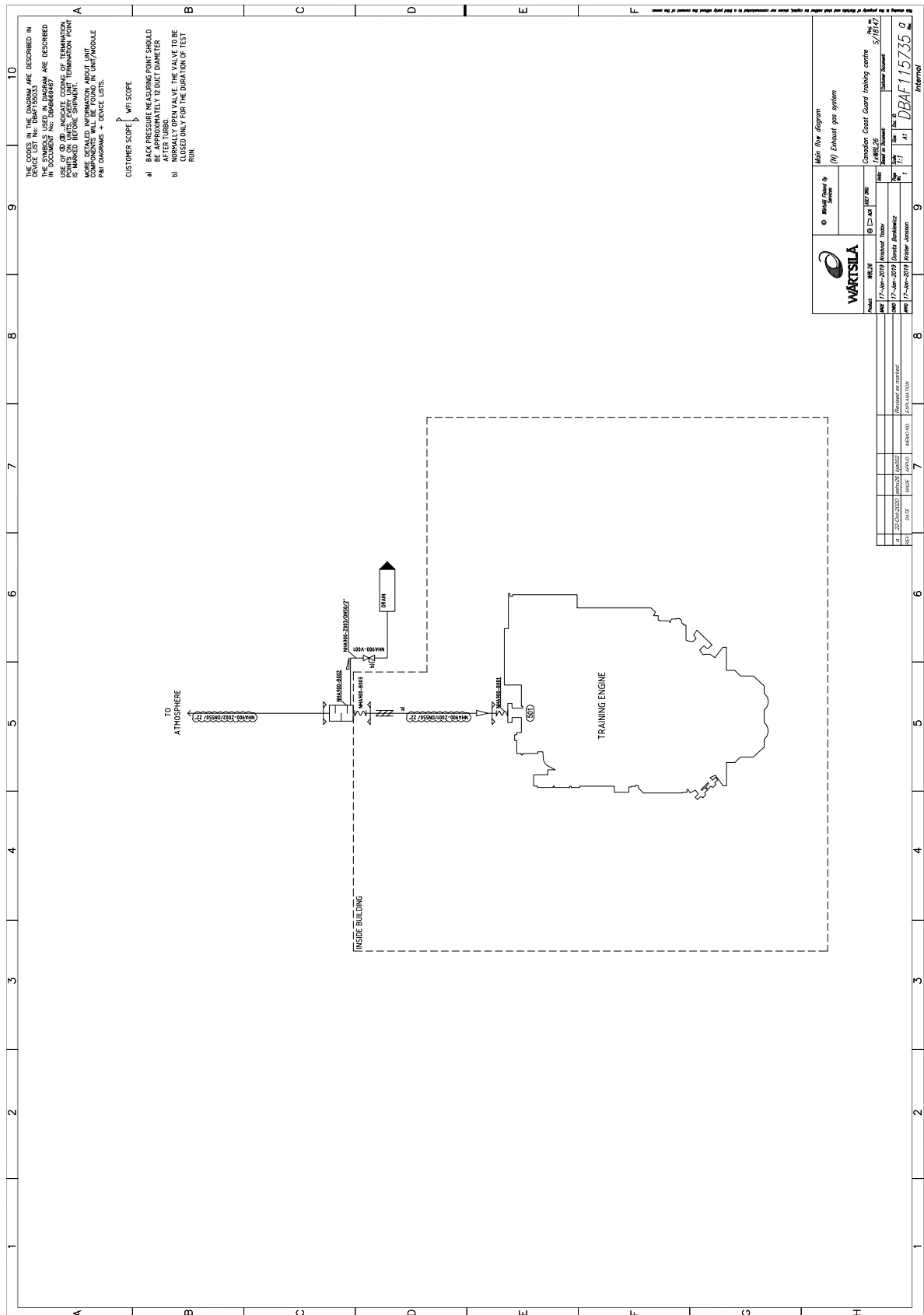
Quantity	2
Type	DN550 Horizontal supports for exhaust pipe

8.5 List of Documents

DAAF463395 -	Internal charge air and exhaust gas system	8-8
DBAF115735 a	Recommended charge air and exhaust gas system	8-9
DBAF155033 a	Main equipment list	8-10
DMTA00001210 a	Installation of exhaust gas temperature sensor in the exhaust gas pipe system	8-12

DBAF324631 -	5R02 - Exhaust gas silencer with spark arrestor (CSS), dimensional drawing	8-16
DAAE095060 b	5Z03 - Turbocharger cleaning device, dimensional drawing	8-17
DAAB761886 c	5H01 - Exhaust gas bellows, dimensional drawing	8-18
DAAF054137 -	5H03 - Exhaust gas pipe bellows, dimensional drawing	8-19





[illegible]


DN = Diameter Nominal
PN = Pressure Nominal

[illegible]

8. Exhaust Gas System

DMTA00001210 a - Installation of exhaust gas temperature sensor in the exhaust gas pipe system

Installation Planning Instructions

 WÄRTSILÄ		© Wärtsilä Finland Oy Marine Solutions		Installation of exhaust gas temperature sensor in the exhaust gas pipe system					
This document is the property of Wärtsilä Finland Oy and shall not be copied, shown or communicated to a third party without the consent of the owner.									
Subtitle		Product		Made	D Klemets	9.1.2019	Page	Document No.	Rev.
		-		Apprvd	T Södö	18.2.2019	1 (4)	DMTA00001210	A
Rev.	Date	Made	Approved	Explanation					
A	27.8.2019	dkl004	mtu009	Document converted to multfile (word + pdf)					

Introduction

This installation instruction is applicable for Wärtsilä engines equipped with exhaust gas temperature sensors that shall be installed in the exhaust gas pipe system after the turbo charger outlet. Depending on the engine design there are two different temperature sensor configurations:

- one sensor, TE517
- two sensors, TE517, TE527 or TE537

The sensor(s) are pre-wired at the factory and are temporarily located close to the turbo charger during the delivery of the engine. The length of the included cable is project specific. For additional information see separate instructions in the project specific documentation.

The engine will only pass commission checking if cable and sensor(s) are installed according to instructions.



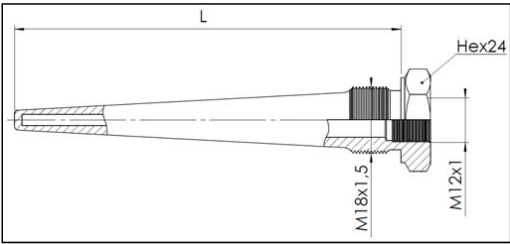
Picture 1. Example of a pre-wired sensor including the cable temporarily located close to the turbo charger

Page	Document No.	Rev.
2 (4)	DMTA00001210	A

Installation of the sensor at the site

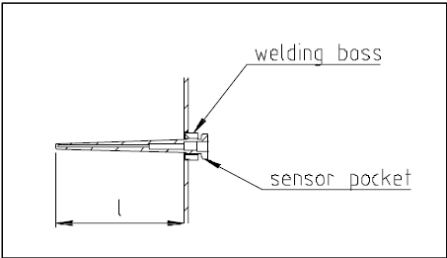
The sensor(s) should be installed at the same time as the exhaust gas pipe and exhaust gas bellows (5H01) are installed at the site.

The sensor is installed inside a M18x1.5 pocket at the factory. Grease, Loctite LB 8009, should be applied to the pocket threads and sensor threads before installation. Grease is to be applied to the threads only. Fastening torque for the pocket max 90 Nm and for the sensor max 15 Nm.



Picture 2. Sensor pocket included in the delivery

The cable is routed outside of the insulation and sensor and pocket installed in a M18x1.5 boss welded to the exhaust gas pipe. The welding boss is provided by the customer. The sensor pocket should be inserted as deep as possible into the exhaust gas pipe without any additional distance piece between the sensor pocket and welding boss. Maximized length "l" is shown in picture 3.



Picture 3. Welding boss and installed sensor pocket

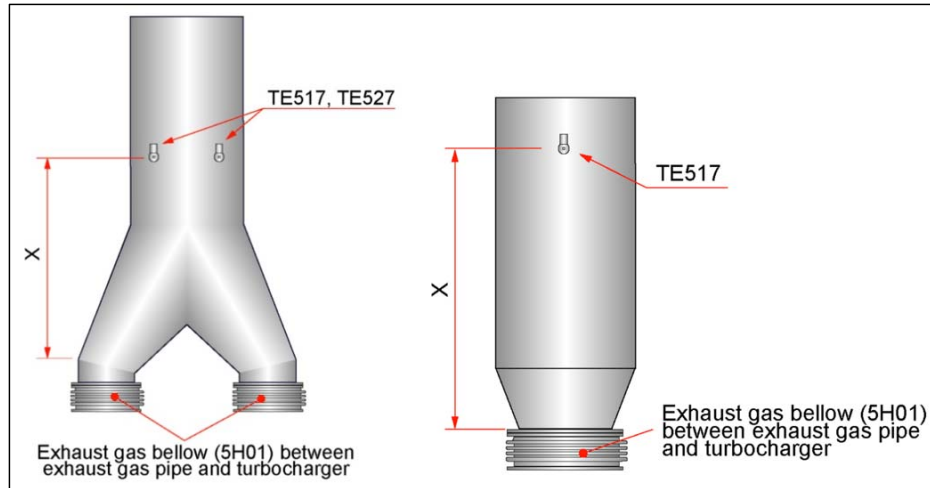
8. Exhaust Gas System

DMTA00001210 a - Installation of exhaust gas temperature sensor in the exhaust gas pipe system

Installation Planning Instructions

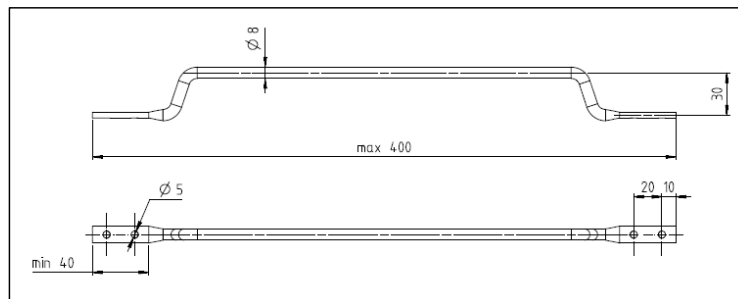
Page	Document No.	Rev.
3 (4)	DMTA00001210	A

The sensor(s) shall be located according to recommended distance ("X" picture 4) in the project specific documentation.



Picture 4. Exhaust gas temperature sensor location example

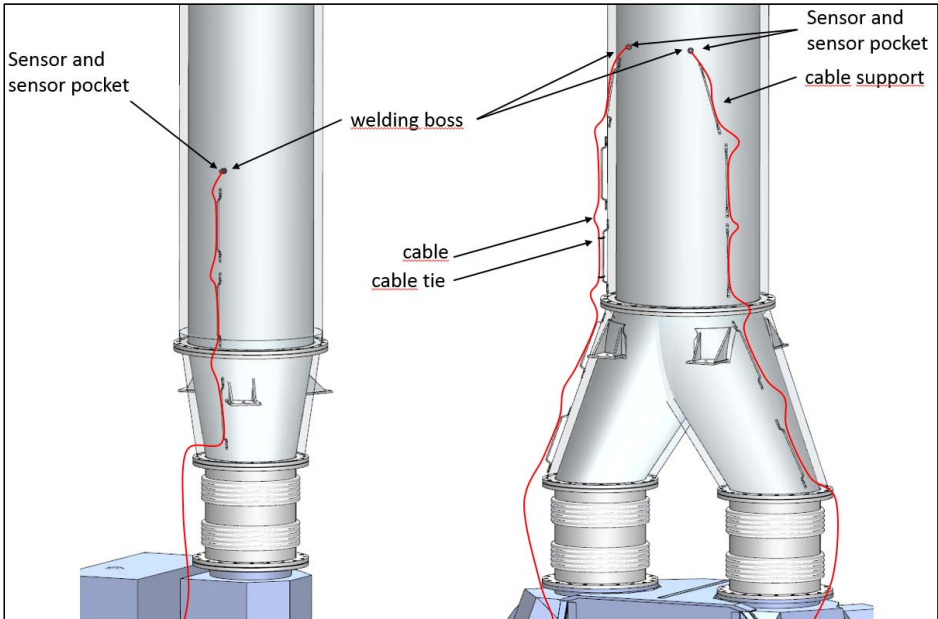
The cable should be installed using supports made of metal, e.g. flat bars, steel pipes bent and flattened or similar. The supports are fastened to the insulation cover steel plates with steel rivets and the cable is firmly fastened to the supports with metal cable ties.



Picture 5. Example of cable support

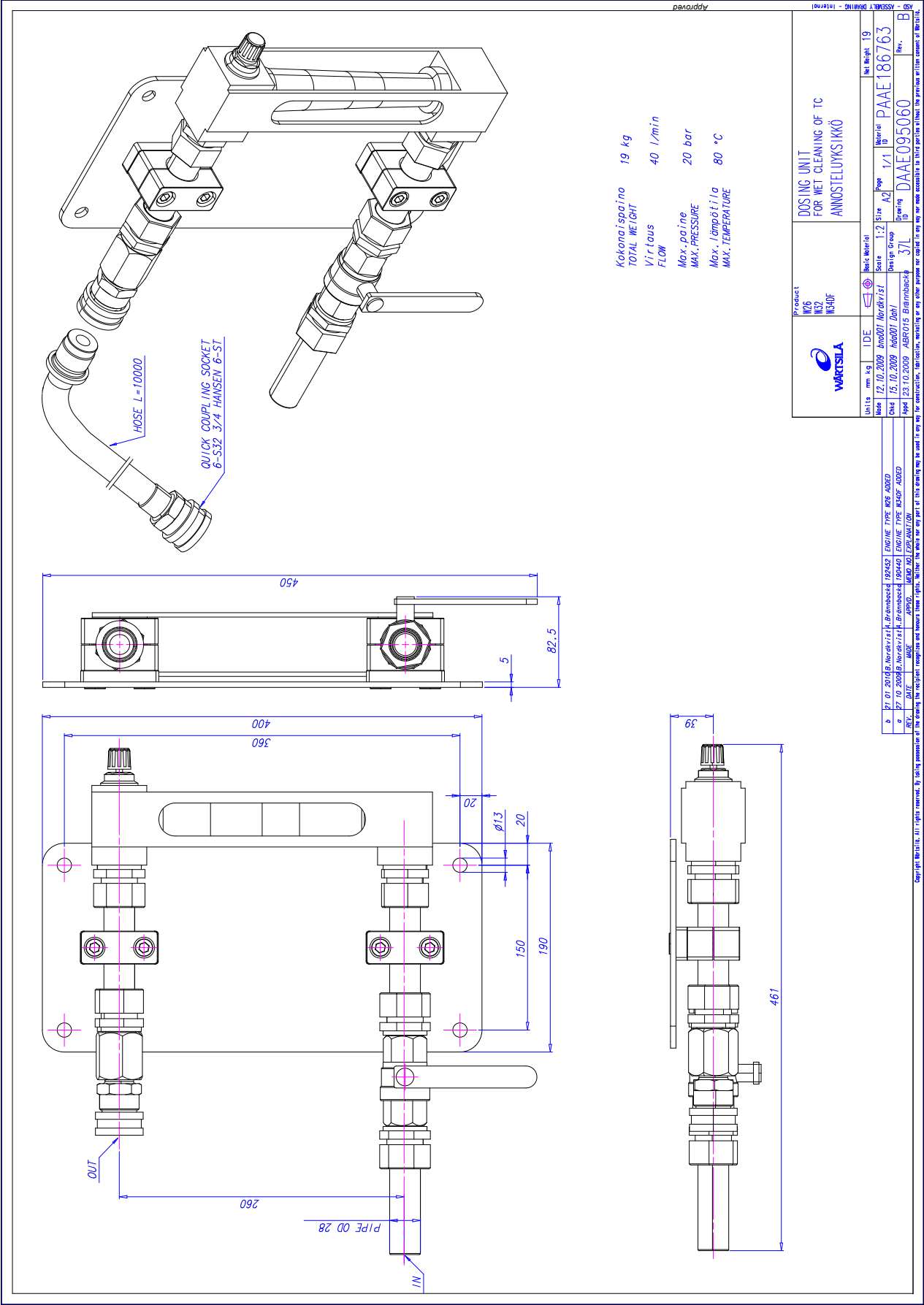
Page	Document No.	Rev.
4 (4)	DMTA00001210	A

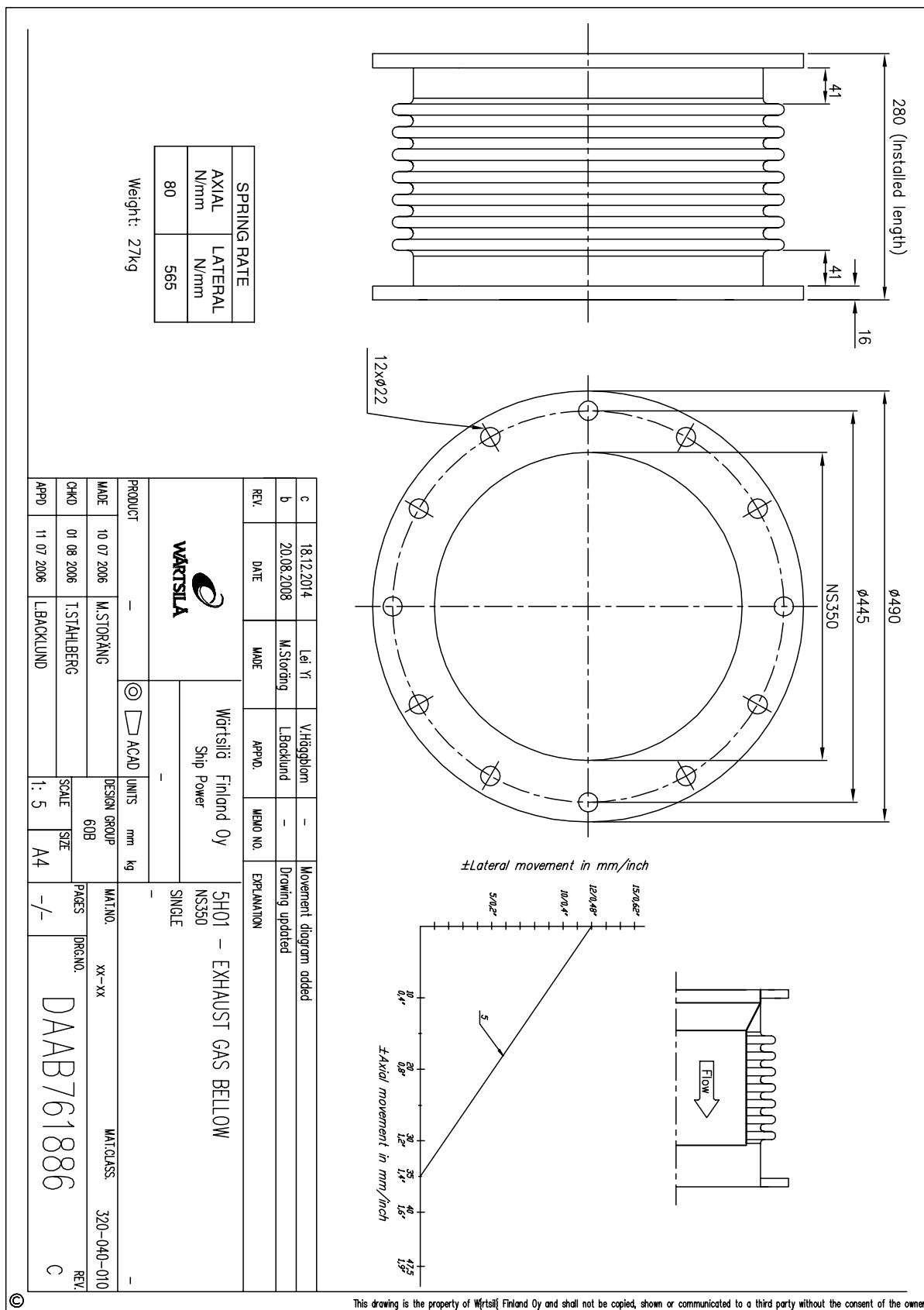
The edge of the first support above the flexible bellows should be located approximately 50mm from the edge of the bellows flange. Note to reserve some extra cable length over the exhaust gas bellows to overcome movements between the engine and the exhaust gas pipe.



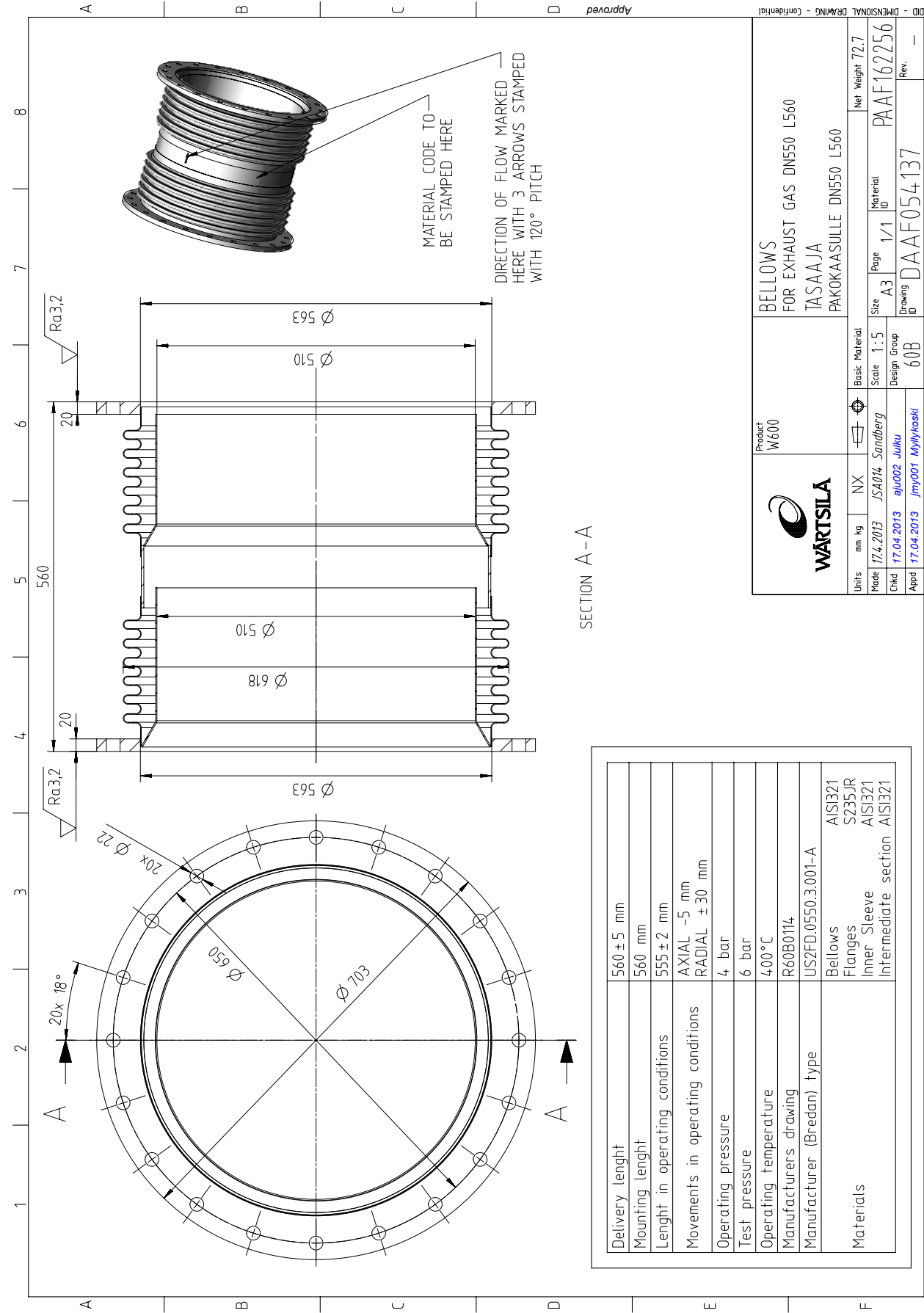
Picture 6. Example of installed sensor supports and cable routing







This drawing is the property of Wärtsilä Finland Oy and shall not be copied, shown or communicated to a third party without the consent of the owner.



This page intentionally left blank

9. Piping Arrangements

Fuel, lubricating oil, fresh water and compressed air piping is usually made in seamless carbon steel (DIN 2448) and seamless precision tubes in carbon or stainless steel (DIN 2391), exhaust gas piping in welded pipes of corten or carbon steel (DIN 2458). Sea-water piping should be in Cunifer or hot dip galvanized steel.

NOTE



The pipes in the freshwater side of the cooling water system must not be galvanized!

Attention must be paid to fire risk aspects. Fuel supply and return lines shall be designed so that they can be fitted without tension. Flexible hoses must have an approval from the classification society. If flexible hoses are used in the compressed air system, a purge valve shall be fitted in front of the hose(s).

It is recommended to make a fitting order plan prior to construction.

The following aspects shall be taken into consideration:

- Pockets shall be avoided. When not possible, drain plugs and air vents shall be installed
- Leak fuel drain pipes shall have continuous slope
- Vent pipes shall be continuously rising
- Flanged connections shall be used, cutting ring joints for precision tubes

Maintenance access and dismounting space of valves, coolers and other devices shall be taken into consideration. Flange connections and other joints shall be located so that dismounting of the equipment can be made with reasonable effort.

9.1 Pipe dimensions

When selecting the pipe dimensions, take into account:

- The pipe material and its resistance to corrosion/erosion.
- Allowed pressure loss in the circuit vs delivery head of the pump.
- Required net positive suction head (NPSH) for pumps (suction lines).
- In small pipe sizes the max acceptable velocity is usually somewhat lower than in large pipes of equal length.
- The flow velocity should not be below 1 m/s in sea water piping due to increased risk of fouling and pitting.
- In open circuits the velocity in the suction pipe is typically about 2/3 of the velocity in the delivery pipe.

Table 9-1 Recommended maximum velocities on pump delivery side for guidance

Piping	Pipe material	Max velocity [m/s]
Fuel oil piping (MDF and HFO)	Black steel	1.0
Lubricating oil piping	Black steel	1.5
Fresh water piping	Black steel	2.5
Sea water piping	Galvanized steel	2.5
	Aluminum brass	2.5
	10/90 copper-nickel-iron	3.0
	70/30 copper-nickel	4.5
	Rubber lined pipes	4.5

NOTE

The diameter of gas fuel piping depends only on the allowed pressure loss in the piping, which has to be calculated project specifically.

Compressed air pipe sizing has to be calculated project specifically. The pipe sizes may be chosen on the basis of air velocity or pressure drop. In each pipeline case it is advised to check the pipe sizes using both methods, this to ensure that the alternative limits are not being exceeded.

Pipeline sizing on air velocity: For dry air, practical experience shows that reasonable velocities are 25...30 m/s, but these should be regarded as the maximum above which noise and erosion will take place, particularly if air is not dry. Even these velocities can be high in terms of their effect on pressure drop. In longer supply lines, it is often necessary to restrict velocities to 15 m/s to limit the pressure drop.

Pipeline sizing on pressure drop: As a rule of thumb the pressure drop from the starting air vessel to the inlet of the engine should be max. 0.1 MPa (1 bar) when the bottle pressure is 3 MPa (30 bar).

It is essential that the instrument air pressure, feeding to some critical control instrumentation, is not allowed to fall below the nominal pressure stated in chapter "*Compressed air system*" due to pressure drop in the pipeline.

9.2 Trace heating

The following pipes shall be equipped with trace heating (steam, thermal oil or electrical). It shall be possible to shut off the trace heating.

- All heavy fuel pipes
- All leak fuel and filter flushing pipes carrying heavy fuel

9.3 Pressure class

The pressure class of the piping should be higher than or equal to the design pressure, which should be higher than or equal to the highest operating (working) pressure. The highest operating (working) pressure is equal to the setting of the safety valve in a system.

The pressure in the system can:

- Originate from a positive displacement pump

- Be a combination of the static pressure and the pressure on the highest point of the pump curve for a centrifugal pump
- Rise in an isolated system if the liquid is heated

Within this publication there are tables attached to drawings, which specify pressure classes of connections. The pressure class of a connection can be higher than the pressure class required for the pipe.

Example 1:

The fuel pressure before the engine should be 0.7 MPa (7 bar). The safety filter in dirty condition may cause a pressure loss of 0.1 MPa (1.0 bar). The viscosimeter, automatic filter, preheater and piping may cause a pressure loss of 0.25 MPa (2.5 bar). Consequently the discharge pressure of the circulating pumps may rise to 1.05 MPa (10.5 bar), and the safety valve of the pump shall thus be adjusted e.g. to 1.2 MPa (12 bar).

- A design pressure of not less than 1.2 MPa (12 bar) has to be selected.
- The nearest pipe class to be selected is PN16.
- Piping test pressure is normally 1.5 x the design pressure = 1.8 MPa (18 bar).

Example 2:

The pressure on the suction side of the cooling water pump is 0.1 MPa (1 bar). The delivery head of the pump is 0.3 MPa (3 bar), leading to a discharge pressure of 0.4 MPa (4 bar). The highest point of the pump curve (at or near zero flow) is 0.1 MPa (1 bar) higher than the nominal point, and consequently the discharge pressure may rise to 0.5 MPa (5 bar) (with closed or throttled valves).

- Consequently a design pressure of not less than 0.5 MPa (5 bar) shall be selected.
- The nearest pipe class to be selected is PN6.
- Piping test pressure is normally 1.5 x the design pressure = 0.75 MPa (7.5 bar).

Standard pressure classes are PN4, PN6, PN10, PN16, PN25, PN40, etc.

9.4 Pipe class

Classification societies categorize piping systems in different classes (DNV) or groups (ABS) depending on pressure, temperature and media. The pipe class can determine:

- Type of connections to be used
- Heat treatment
- Welding procedure
- Test method

Systems with high design pressures and temperatures and hazardous media belong to class I (or group I), others to II or III as applicable. Quality requirements are highest on class I.

Examples of classes of piping systems as per DNV rules are presented in the table below.

Table 9-2 Classes of piping systems as per DNV rules

Media	Class I		Class II		Class III	
	MPa (bar)	°C	MPa (bar)	°C	MPa (bar)	°C
Steam	> 1.6 (16)	or > 300	< 1.6 (16)	and < 300	< 0.7 (7)	and < 170
Flammable fluid	> 1.6 (16)	or > 150	< 1.6 (16)	and < 150	< 0.7 (7)	and < 60
Other media	> 4 (40)	or > 300	< 4 (40)	and < 300	< 1.6 (16)	and < 200

9.5 Insulation

The following pipes shall be insulated:

- All trace heated pipes
- Exhaust gas pipes
- Exposed parts of pipes with temperature > 60°C

Insulation is also recommended for:

- Pipes between engine or system oil tank and lubricating oil separator
- Pipes between engine and jacket water preheater

9.6 Local gauges

Local thermometers should be installed wherever a new temperature occurs, i.e. before and after heat exchangers, etc.

Pressure gauges should be installed on the suction and discharge side of each pump.

9.7 Cleaning procedures

Instructions shall be given at an early stage to manufacturers and fitters how different piping systems shall be treated, cleaned and protected.

9.7.1 Cleanliness during pipe installation

All piping must be verified to be clean before lifting it onboard for installation. During the construction time uncompleted piping systems shall be maintained clean. Open pipe ends should be temporarily closed. Possible debris shall be removed with a suitable method. All tanks must be inspected and found clean before filling up with fuel, oil or water.

Piping cleaning methods are summarised in table below:

Table 9-3 Pipe cleaning

System	Methods
Fuel oil	A,B,C,D,F
Lubricating oil	A,B,C,D,F
Starting air	A,B,C
Cooling water	A,B,C
Exhaust gas	A,B,C
Charge air	A,B,C

¹⁾ In case of carbon steel pipes

Methods applied during prefabrication of pipe spools

A = Washing with alkaline solution in hot water at 80°C for degreasing (only if pipes have been greased)

B = Removal of rust and scale with steel brush (not required for seamless precision tubes)

D = Pickling (not required for seamless precision tubes)

Methods applied after installation onboard

C = Purging with compressed air

F = Flushing

9.7.2 Fuel oil pipes

Before start up of the engines, all the external piping between the day tanks and the engines must be flushed in order to remove any foreign particles such as welding slag.

Disconnect all the fuel pipes at the engine inlet and outlet . Install a temporary pipe or hose to connect the supply line to the return line, bypassing the engine. The pump used for flushing should have high enough capacity to ensure highly turbulent flow, minimum same as the max nominal flow. Heaters, automatic filters and the viscosimeter should be bypassed to prevent damage caused by debris in the piping. The automatic fuel filter must not be used as flushing filter.

The pump used should be protected by a suction strainer. During this time the welds in the fuel piping should be gently knocked at with a hammer to release slag and the filter inspected and carefully cleaned at regular intervals.

The cleanliness should be minimum ISO 4406 © 20/18/15, or NAS 1638 code 9. A measurement certificate shows required cleanliness has been reached there is still risk that impurities may occur after a time of operation.

Note! The engine must not be connected during flushing.

9.7.3 Lubricating oil pipes

Flushing of the piping and equipment built on the engine is not required and flushing oil shall not be pumped through the engine oil system (which is flushed and clean from the factory).

It is however acceptable to circulate the flushing oil via the engine sump if this is advantageous. Cleanliness of the oil sump shall be verified after completed flushing and is acceptable when the cleanliness has reached a level in accordance with ISO 4406 © 21/19/15, or NAS 1638 code 10. All pipes connected to the engine, the engine wet sump or to the external engine wise oil tank shall be flushed. Oil used for filling shall have a cleanliness of ISO 4406 © 21/19/15, or NAS 1638 code 10.

Note! The engine must not be connected during flushing

9.7.4 Pickling

Prefabricated pipe spools are pickled before installation onboard.

Pipes are pickled in an acid solution of 10% hydrochloric acid and 10% formaline inhibitor for 4-5 hours, rinsed with hot water and blown dry with compressed air.

After acid treatment the pipes are treated with a neutralizing solution of 10% caustic soda and 50 grams of trisodiumphosphate per litre of water for 20 minutes at 40...50°C, rinsed with hot water and blown dry with compressed air.

Great cleanliness shall be approved in all work phases after completed pickling.

9.8 Flexible pipe connections

All external pipes must be precisely aligned to the fitting or the flange of the engine to minimize causing external forces to the engine connection.

Adding adapter pieces to the connection between the flexible pipe and engine, which are not approved by Wärtsilä are forbidden. Observe that the pipe clamp for the pipe outside the flexible connection must be very rigid and welded to the steel structure of the foundation to prevent vibrations and external forces to the connection, which could damage the flexible

connections and transmit noise. The support must be close to the flexible connection. Most problems with bursting of the flexible connection originate from poor clamping.

Proper installation of pipe connections between engines and ship's piping to be ensured.

- Flexible pipe connections must not be twisted
- Installation length of flexible pipe connections must be correct
- Minimum bending radius must be respected
- Piping must be concentrically aligned
- When specified, the flow direction must be observed
- Mating flanges shall be clean from rust, burrs and anticorrosion coatings
- If not otherwise instructed, bolts are to be tightened crosswise in several stages
- Painting of flexible elements is not allowed
- Rubber bellows must be kept clean from oil and fuel
- The piping must be rigidly supported close to the flexible piping connections.

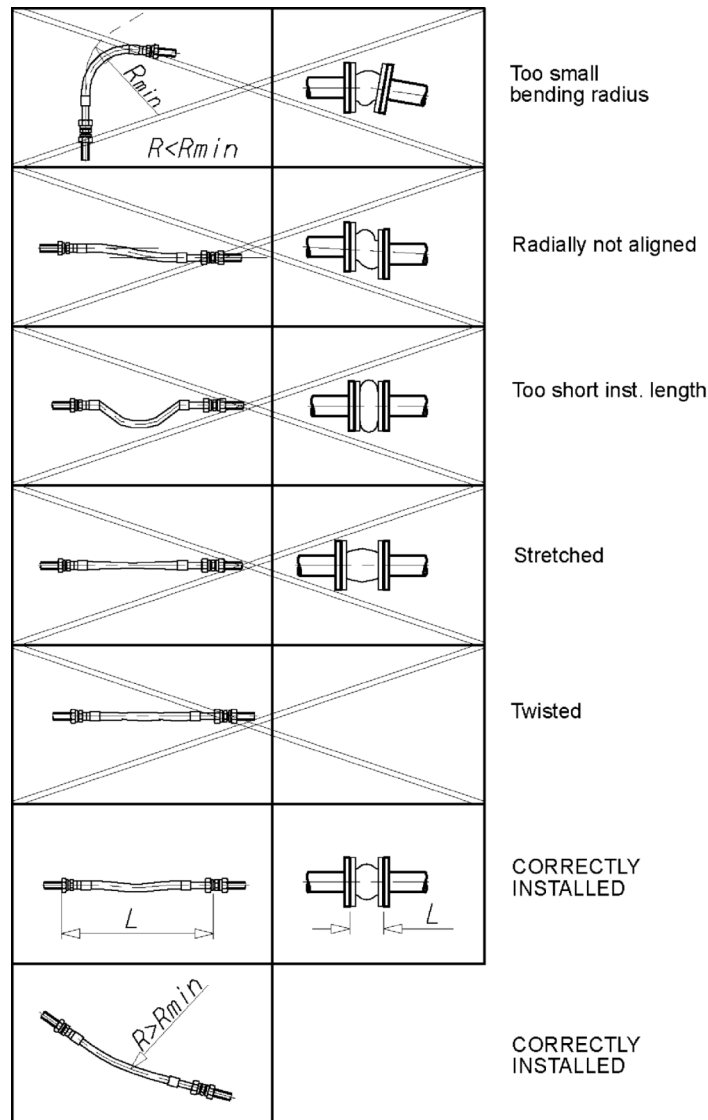


Fig 9-1 Flexible hoses

NOTE

Pressurized flexible connections carrying flammable fluids or compressed air have to be type approved.

9.9 Installing flexible pipe connections

9.9.1 General

The generating set shall be installed in its final position before any external pipe is connected to the engine.

Different types of loads that should be observed when designing pipes and pipe supports are: pressure inside pipe, own weight and fluid weight, thermal expansion, pressure shocks, vibrations, fluid flow rate and external forces.

9.9.2 Pipe supporting

Never weld supports directly to the pipe. Supports shall be located so that different pipe loads do not cause too high tension to equipment or flexible bellows.

9.9.2.1 Fixed supports

Fixed supports are used:

- Nearby equipment connections to protect equipment and flexible bellows from high tensions. Maximum distance between unit/component flange to the support is 3xDN size.
- To direct thermal expansion in directions where it can be received.
- To receive different forces acting on the pipeline.

9.9.2.2 Sliding supports

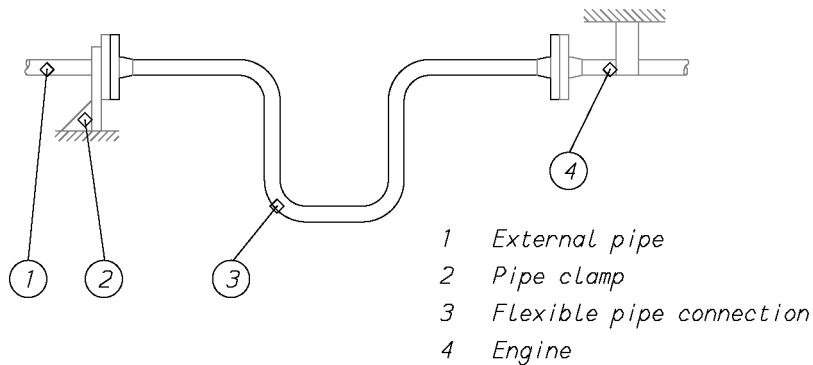
Sliding supports are used:

- Sliding supports should be located to protect the pipeline, equipment and flexible bellows from high tensions coming from thermal expansion.
- To allow thermal expansion in directions where it can be received.
- To receive different forces acting on the pipeline.

9.9.3 Fuel pipes

Fuel pipes are exposed to fluctuating pressure disturbances from the injection pumps. These pressure pulses must be taken into account when pipe supporting for fuel pipes are designed. Fuel pipes should be rigidly supported not only nearby the engine, but also far away from the engine in the external fuel system. The distance between supports should be positioned with the shortest value mentioned in the section below.

9.9.4 Omega pipes



Installation procedure

1. The generating set (or engine) should be installed in its final position before any external pipes are connected.
2. Fasten the flexible pipe connection to the connection on the engine according to the following procedure:
 - 2.1 If there is a counter flange, remove it.
 - 2.2 Fasten the flexible pipe connection to the engine side with a gasket between the flanges.
 - 2.3 Oil the threads of the screws and nuts, tighten first all screws until finger tight.
 - 2.4 Tighten screws in a crosswise sequence using a socket wrench. Increase the tightening torque gradually until the final torque is achieved.
3. Connect the free end of the flexible pipe connection to the external pipe.
 - 3.1 The flange of the external pipe should be in line with the flange of the engine. No twisting, compression or elongation of the flexible pipe connection is allowed, i.e. it should fit in between the flanges in a straight position without reshaping. Align the external pipe and weld the counter flange to the pipe.
 - 3.2 Bolt the flexible pipe connection to the flange of the external pipe as described in item 2.
4. Anchor the external pipe to the steel structure of the ship close to the flange. Observe that the pipe clamping must be very rigid in order to prevent vibration and movement of the flexible pipe connection. Most problems with bursting of the flexible connection originate from poor clamping.
5. The flexible pipe connection must be protected from external mechanical damage.

NOTE



The curved part of the pipe should always be installed downwards. It may be installed upwards only when protected, stepping on an omega pipe instantly makes the connection leak.

9.9.5 Pipe support nearby the diesel engine

The first three supports on the same pipeline next to the diesel engine are definitively exposed to vibration that comes from the engine oscillation. Therefore it is very important that they are positioned and fastened carefully and rigidly so that no resonant vibration can occur in any direction. Pipe supports should be made of steel, supports made of plastic or similar materials are not allowed. Rigid supporting of pipes will also prevent vibration and movement of the flexible pipe connection.

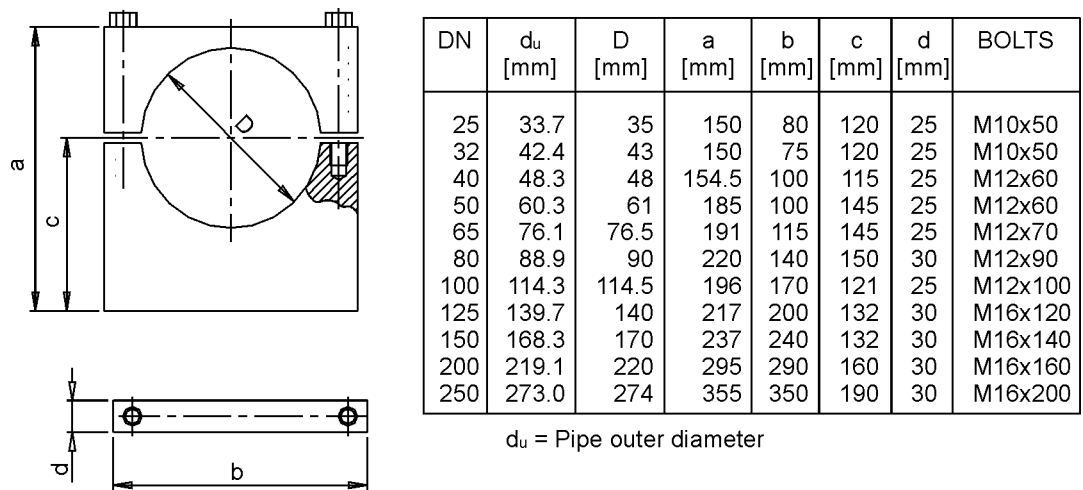


Fig 9-2 Typical supports after bellows.

The first support after flexible bellows should be positioned as close as possible to the bellows. If the first support is too far away from the bellows then the bellows lifetime will be shortened considerably, the pipe is also exposed to increased forces that may injure the pipeline.

The second support should be positioned about 0.3...0.5 meter from the first support, the reason why it should be so close to the first support is that this will reduce the vibrations of the pipe end.

The third support can be positioned about 0.8...1.1 meter from the second support. Pipe supports further in the pipeline can be placed with the same distance from each other.

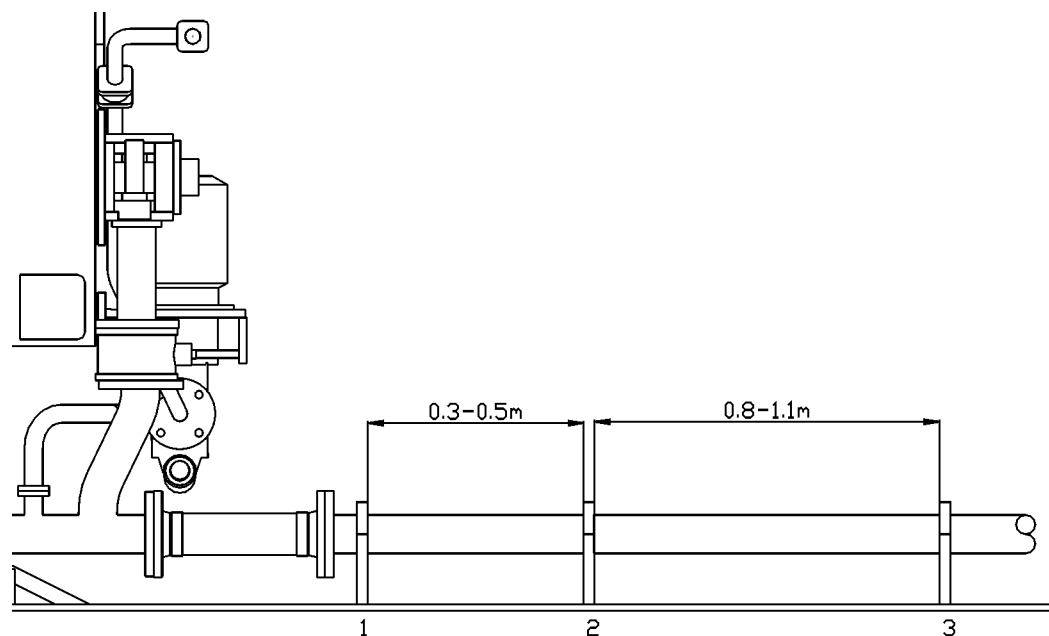


Fig 9-3 The supports after flexible bellows.

9.10 Cleaning and flushing instructions

Refer to section "[Cleaning procedures](#)" for cleaning methods.

9.10.1 Fuel oil pipes

Before start up of the engines the external piping between the day tanks and the engines must be flushed in order to remove any foreign particles such as welding slag.

The possibility to install a temporary flushing oil filter shall be considered in the piping design.

Disconnect the fuel pipes at the engine inlet and outlet (connections 101 and 102). Install a temporary pipe or hose to connect the supply line to the return line, bypassing the engine.

The piping should be flushed through a flushing filter with mesh size 34 microns or finer.

The inserts of the filters should be removed. Heaters, automatic filters and the viscosimeter should be bypassed to prevent damage caused by debris in the piping. The automatic fuel filter must not be used as flushing filter.

The pump used should be protected by a suction strainer. The recommended flushing time is min. 6 hours. During this time the welds in the fuel piping should be gently knocked at with a hammer to release slag and the filter inspected and carefully cleaned at regular intervals.

9.10.2 Lubricating oil pipes

9.10.2.1 Piping and equipment built on the engine

Flushing of the piping and equipment built on the engine is not required and flushing oil shall not be pumped through the engine oil system (which is flushed and clean from the factory). It is however acceptable to circulate the flushing oil via the engine sump if this is advantageous. Cleanliness of the oil sump shall be verified after completed flushing.

9.10.2.2 External lubricating oil system

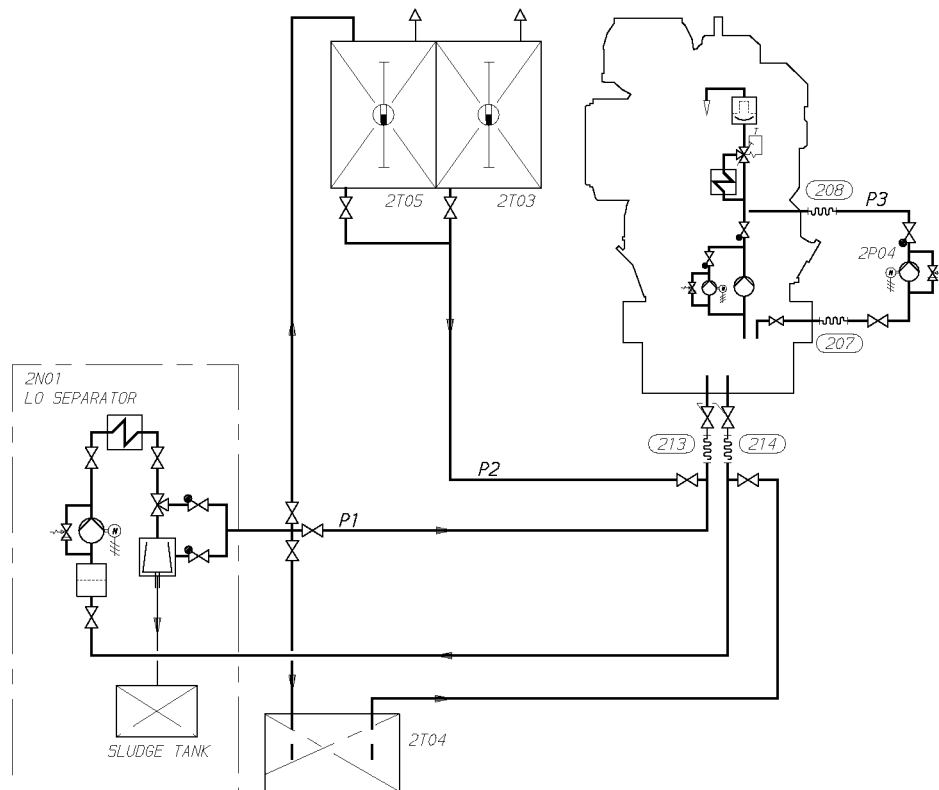


Fig 9-4 Flushing of lubricating oil pipes

The external oil tanks, new oil tank (2T03), renovating oil tank (2T04) and renovated oil tank (2T05) shall be verified to be clean before bunkering oil.

Especially pipes leading from the separator unit (2N01) directly to the engine (P1 and P2) shall be ensured to be clean for instance by disconnecting from engine and blowing with compressed air.

The external piping shall be cleaned by running the separator unit for not less than 24 hours. All branches of the separator piping to be used.

If an electric motor driven stand-by pump (2P04) is installed off the engine this pipe branch (P3) shall be flushed running the pump circulating engine oil through a temporary external oil filter (recommended mesh 34 microns) returning the oil to the oil sump through a crankcase door. The pump shall be protected by a suction strainer (2F06).

Whenever possible the separator unit shall be in operation during the flushing to remove dirt. The separator unit is to be left running also after the flushing procedure, this to ensure that any remaining contaminants are removed.

9.10.2.3 Type of flushing oil

Viscosity

In order for the flushing oil to be able to remove dirt and transport it with the flow, ideal viscosity is 10...50 cSt. The correct viscosity can be achieved by heating engine oil to about 65°C or by using a separate flushing oil which has an ideal viscosity in ambient temperature.

Flushing with engine oil

The ideal is to use engine oil for flushing. This requires however that the separator unit is in operation to heat the oil. Engine oil used for flushing can be reused as engine oil provided that no debris or other contamination is present in the oil at the end of flushing.

Flushing with low viscosity flushing oil

If no separator heating is available during the flushing procedure it is possible to use a low viscosity flushing oil instead of engine oil. In such a case the low viscosity flushing oil must be disposed of after completed flushing. Great care must be taken to drain all flushing oil from pockets and bottom of tanks so that flushing oil remaining in the system will not compromise the viscosity of the actual engine oil.

Lubricating oil sample

To check the cleanliness a LO sample shall be taken by the shipyard after the flushing is completed. The properties to be analyzed are Viscosity, BN, AN, Insolubles, Fe and Particle Count.

Commissioning procedures shall in the meantime be continued without interruption unless the commissioning engineer believes the oil is contaminated.

10. Automation System

10.1 System overview

The engine automation system consist of control of the running parameters, monitoring of the sensors and automatic safety operations.

10.1.1 Internal el & automation system

The engine is equipped with a distributed, built-on engine management system. It is an embedded system which handles all strategic functionality such as engine start, stop, speed control and engine safety.

The system is totally distributed in terms of physical modules. The modules communicate with each other over an inter-module communication bus based on the CAN protocol. CAN is a communication bus specifically developed for compact local networks, where high speed data transfer and safety are of very high importance. The CAN-bus is physically doubled on the engine, resulting in redundant communication in case of a failure of the primary bus communication. In the same manner the power supply distribution is doubled on the engine. *Figure 10-1* shows the overall architecture of the system built on the engine.

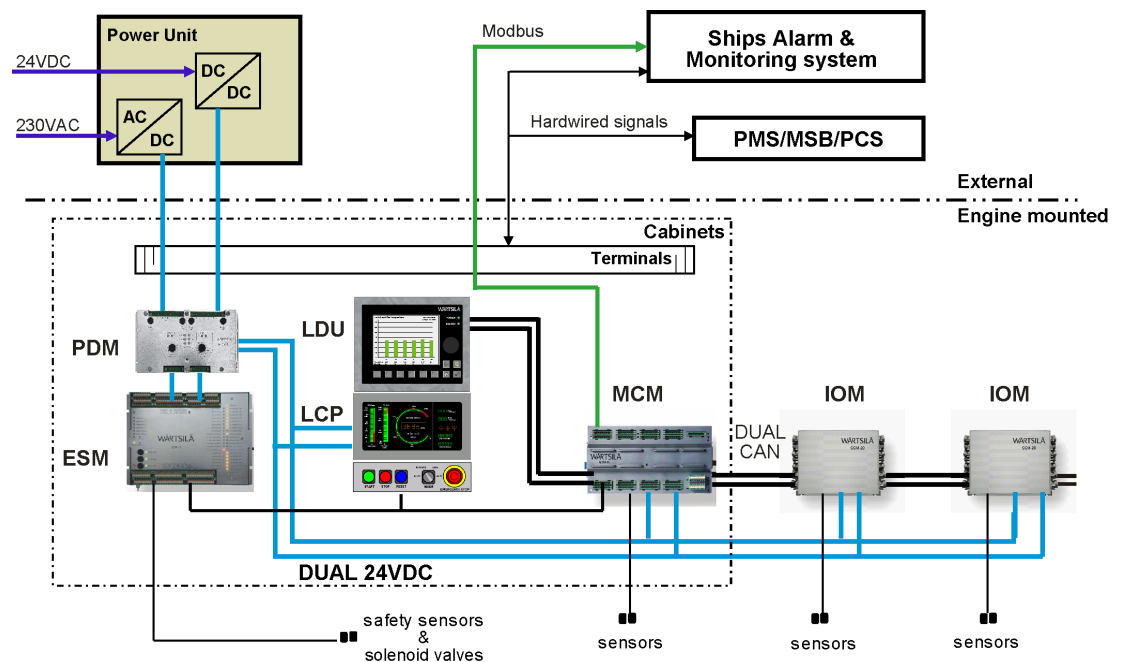


Fig 10-1 System overall architecture

Short explanation of the modules used in the system:

- MCM** Main Control Module. Handles all strategic control functions (such as start/stop sequencing and speed/load control) of the engine.
- IOM** Input/Output Module handles measurements and limited control functions in a specific area on the engine.
- ESM** Engine Safety Module. Handles fundamental engine safety, and is the interface to the engine's shutdown devices and backup instruments.

LCP	Local Control Panel is equipped with push buttons and switches for local engine control, as well as indication of running hours and safety-critical operating parameters.
LDU	Local Display Unit offers a set of menus for retrieval and graphical display of operating data, calculated data and event history.
PDM	Power Distribution Module handles fusing, power distribution, earth fault monitoring and EMC filtration in the system. It provides two fully redundant 24 VDC supplies to all modules, sensors and control devices.

The system comprises the following major control/monitoring categories:

- Engine start- & stop management.
 - starting of the engine
 - stopping of the engine
 - start blocking
 - automatic shutdown of the engine
 - load reduction request
 - local control through local command buttons
- Speed and load control.
- Measuring engine speed and turbocharger speed.
- Measuring and signal processing of monitoring- and safety sensors.
- Readout of engine measurements on a local graphical display.
- Hardwired interface signals with external systems (e.g. with power management system, main switchboard and propulsion control system).
- Modbus communication with ships alarm & monitoring system.
- System diagnostics.

The system ingress protection class is IP54.

The main connection box contains terminal strips for external interface connections. The yard cables shall enter the connection box through cable glands and be connected to terminals.

10.1.1.1 Local controls & indications

The following operational functions are available in the LCP:

- Local start (HS721).
- Local stop (HS722).
- Local emergency stop (HS723).
- Local shutdown reset (HS725).
- Local mode selector switch (HS724) with the following positions:
 - Local: Engine start and stop can be done only at the local control panel.
 - Remote: Engine can be started and stopped only remotely.
 - Blow: In this position it is possible to perform a “blow” (an engine rotation check with indicator valves open and disabled fuel injection) by the start button.
 - Blocked: Normal start of the engine is not possible.

The following backup indications are available in the LCP:

- Engine speed.

- Turbocharger speed.
- Running hour counter.
- Lubricating oil pressure.
- HT cooling water temperature.

The graphical Local Display Unit shows on a set of menus all measurements and calculations and provides various engine status indications as well as an event history.

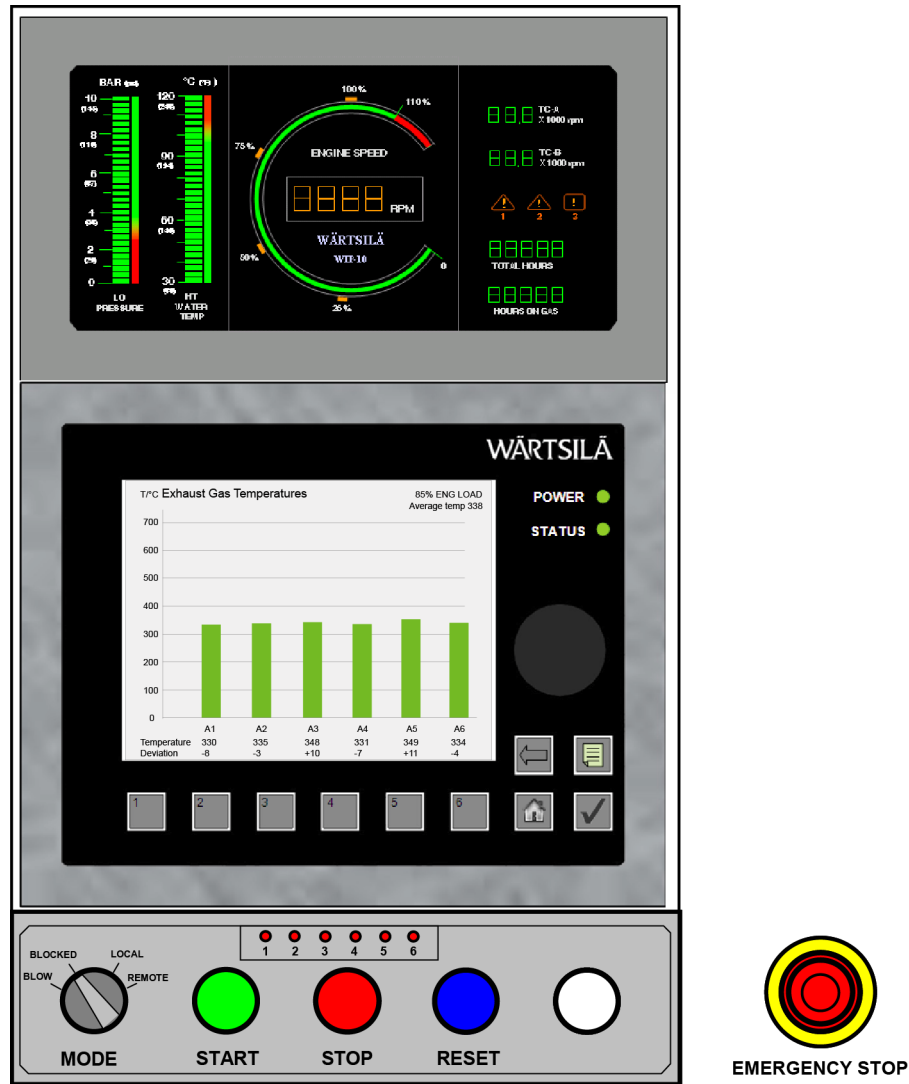


Fig 10-2 Local controls and indications

10.2 Control signals

The following chapter provides information of the signals between the engine with its related engine automation and other systems onboard the ship. The signals listed below may be in excess of what is needed for this installation. For more exact recommendation of typical use and routing of the signals and yard cabling see drawing “Block/Interconnection diagram” included in this chapter.

Digital input signals are powered from the engine (24 VDC), i.e. a potential free contact is required in the external system.

Digital output signals are, unless otherwise specified below, potential free opto relay output signals with contact rating of 24 VDC / 0.2 A.

Analogue input signals have, unless otherwise specified below, an input load of 200 Ohm.

10.2.1 Output signals

10.2.1.1 IS 872 Engine ready for start

The signal is closed when the engine is ready for start and no internal or external start blockings are active.

10.2.1.2 IB 726 Remote control indication

This is a potential free contact from the local/remote operation mode selection switch, closed contact = remote mode. In local mode all starting and stopping can only be done locally at the engine. In remote mode all starting and stopping can only be done from the remote control system.

10.2.1.3 IS 181 Speed switch 1 (Engine running)

The signal is closed when the engine is above 40% of rated speed.

10.2.1.4 IS 184 Speed switch 4

The signal is closed when the engine is above 95% of rated speed plus a delay of 2 seconds. The signal can be used e.g. to turn on the generator excitation via the Automatic Voltage Regulator or to initiate the synchronization of the generator breaker.

10.2.1.5 IS 875 Start failure indication

The signal is activated (closed contact) if the engine has not reached firing speed in abt. 20 sec. after the start signal has been activated. The output is automatically reset after the engine has come to standstill.

This will set the engine "ready for start" again, and allow the power management system to initiate a new start attempt.

However, in case of a start failure, if there is another generating set in standby ready for start, it is recommended to initiate a start on that generating set rather than a second start attempt on the one with a failed start.

10.2.1.6 OS 7315 Loadreduction request

The signal is activated (closed contact) when a process value (e.g. temperature or pressure) is outside acceptable limits for normal operation. The power management system should reduce the load on this generating set and allow the other generating sets to take on more load or alternatively reduce the total load on the network. It is also recommended to start a standby generating set when this signal is activated. Once the new generating set is on line and the load has been ramped up, the failing generating set can be unloaded, disconnected and stopped.

10.2.1.7 IS 7323 Shutdown prewarning

The signal is activated (closed contact) when a shutdown limit has been exceeded but 3 seconds prior to the execution of the engine shutdown.

The signal is typically used for tripping non-essential consumers in case the load step would exceed the acceptance limit of the remaining generating sets.

10.2.1.8 IS 7602 Stop / shutdown status 1

The signal is closed when the engine is being stopped (locally or remote) or shutdown by the safety system and remains on as long as the stop signal is active. I.e. in case of normal stop,

until the stop timer has expired and the engine has come to complete standstill and in case of shutdown until the engine has come to complete standstill, the shutdown cause is cleared and manually reset.

The signal is typically used for opening the generator main breaker in the MSB.

10.2.1.9 OS 7602 Generator breaker open command

The signal is closed when the engine, after having received an “unload command”, has been unloaded to a predefined level (abt 5% load). Unloading is initiated by input signal [OS 7321 Engine unload](#).

10.2.1.10 NS 881 Engine control system minor alarm

The signal is activated when there is an internal fault in the engine control system. At a healthy condition the contact is closed.

The signal is activated by:

- Failure in any of the electronic modules
- Failure in Engine Safety Module
- Failure in local control panel
- Loss of one redundant power supply
- Loss of one redundant CAN communication bus

10.2.1.11 NS 886 Engine control system major failure

The signal is activated (open contact) when there is serious fault in the control system.

When the major failure signal is activated, the engine will be shut down.

10.2.1.12 IB 7324 Engine shutdown status

The graphical Local Display Unit shows on a set of menus all measurements and calculations and provides various engine status indications as well as an event history.

The signal is activated (closed contact) when a shutdown function is activated. The signal can be used as a common shutdown indication. (Individual shutdown reasons are identified via the modbus link and locally on the LDU.)

10.2.1.13 NS 885 Common engine alarm

The signal is activated (open contact) when there is an abnormal process value (e.g. temperature or pressure). The individual alarm reason is transmitted over the modbus link. This hardwired signal can be used as a backup in case the modbus communication fails. To avoid duplicate alarm indication it is recommended that this signal is disabled while the modbus communication is healthy.

10.2.1.14 IS 7331 Tripped to speed droop control

The signal is activated (open contact) when an engine, due to a failure in the isochronous loadsharing, automatically switch to speed droop mode.

10.2.1.15 OS 441 Pre-lubrication pump control / Pre-heater control

This signal is closed when the engine speed is below 40% speed, which is the limit below which the pre-lubricating pump and cooling water pre-heater pump shall continuously run. This output can ONLY be used for DC control voltage. I.e. this is typically connected to the ships automation system as reference signal in case the motor starters are controlled from the ships automation system.

10.2.1.16 CV 223 Pre-lubrication pump control / Pre-heater control

This signal is closed when the engine speed is below 40% speed, which is the limit below which the pre-lubricating pump and cooling water pre-heater pump shall continuously run. This output can ONLY be used for AC control voltage. I.e. this is typically connected directly to the control circuit of the motor starter. The contact rating is 255 VAC / 0.6 A. However, in order to keep a safe voltage level in the main cabinet on the engine, the control voltage of the motor starter is required to be 24 VAC.

For further details of wiring see drawing "*prelubricating pump starter*".

10.2.1.17 SI 196 Engine speed

This is a galvanically isolated analogue output signal. The signal type is 4-20 mA and max external load is 500 Ω .

Range 0 – 1200 rpm.

10.2.1.18 SI 518 TC A speed

This is a galvanically isolated analogue output signal. The signal type is 4-20 mA and max external load is 500 Ω .

Range 0 – 75000 rpm.

10.2.2 Input signals

10.2.2.1 OS 7302 Remote start

Activating this input (closed contact) will activate the engine starting sequence, if no start blockings are active and the local/remote switch is in remote mode. The input should be activated for about 1 second.

10.2.2.2 OS 7304 Remote stop

Activating this input (closed contact) will activate the engine stop sequence if the local/remote selector switch is in remote. The input should be activated for about 1 second.

10.2.2.3 OS 7312 External start blocking 1

Opening the contact to this input will block the starting of the engine. This input is typically used for start blocking signals from the ships control system or switchboard.

10.2.2.4 OS 7313 External start blocking 2

Opening the contact to this input will block the starting of the engine. This input is typically used for start blocking signals from the ships control system or switchboard.

10.2.2.5 OS 163 Speed/load increase

Activating this input (closed contact) will increase the speed reference of the generating set. The speed increase rate is 0.05 Hz/sec when the input is active. This input is typically connected to power management systems, load-sharing systems, switchboards or synchronizers.

10.2.2.6 OS 164 Speed/load decrease

Activating this input (closed contact) will decrease the speed reference of the generating set. The speed decrease rate is 0.05 Hz/sec when the input is active. This input is typically connected to power management systems, load-sharing systems, switchboards or synchronizers.

10.2.2.7 OS 7309 External shutdown 1

This shutdown input is activated by a closed contact. The external contact should be equipped with a 22 kΩ resistor for wire break monitoring. There is a shutdown delay as explained under output signal [IS 7323 Shutdown prewarning](#).

10.2.2.8 OS 7310 External shutdown 2

This shutdown input is activated by a closed contact. The external contact should be equipped with a 22 kΩ resistor for wire break monitoring. Any signal that requires a fast shutdown of the generating set should be connected to this input. Such signal could be e.g. generator protection. This shutdown does not include the delay explained under output signal [IS 7323 Shutdown prewarning](#).

10.2.2.9 OS 7311 External shutdown 3

This shutdown input is activated by a closed contact. The external contact should be equipped with a 22 kΩ resistor for wire break monitoring. There is a shutdown delay as explained under output signal [IS 7323 Shutdown prewarning](#). The signal is typically used in case shutdown from the ships automation system is needed.

10.2.2.10 OS 7305 External shutdown 4 (Emergency stop)

This shutdown input is activated by a closed contact. The external contact should be equipped with a 22 kΩ resistor for wire break monitoring. This signal is typically used for e.g. emergency stop buttons or ships emergency shutdown (ESD) system.

10.2.2.11 OS 7308 Remote shutdown reset

Activating this input (closed contact) will reset a shutdown and enable re-start of the engine. A shutdown can be reset only if the engine has come to full stop and the shutdown is not active anymore. Before re-start the reason for the shutdown must be carefully checked and corrected.

10.2.2.12 GS 798 Generator breaker status

This input shall be activated (closed contact) when the generator breaker is closed. The signal is used to optimize the engine dynamic response and is part of the isochronous load sharing logic.

10.2.2.13 OS 7329 Isochronous loadsharing enable

Activating this input will enable isochronous loadsharing. The input is typically connected to the power management system or ships automation system, where the operating mode selection is done.

10.2.2.14 OS 7327 Emergency loading rate

When a generator is connected to the switchboard, if isochronous loadsharing is enabled, the load will be ramped up according to a predefined normal loading ramp in order to share the load equally with the other engines. If OS7327 is closed the load will be ramped up according another predefined faster ramp. It is not desirable to use the emergency loading ramp as part of a normal operation, but only if the situation so requires (e.g. if required when connecting multiple engines in sequence for recovery from a temporary blackout). In the same way OS7327 can be used for selecting a faster unloading ramp.

10.2.2.15 OS 7321 Engine unload

Activating this input will cause the engine to unload to a predefined load level. This shall be done prior to opening the generator breaker. See also output [OS 7602 Generator breaker open command](#).

10.2.2.16 IT 796 Asymmetric loadsharing bias

The asymmetric loadsharing bias input provides means for the power management system or operator to offset the load of an engine being part of an isochronous loadsharing system.

The signal range of the IT796 asymmetric load sharing bias input is 4-20 mA. If the input is used, a value of 4 mA results in equal load sharing with the other engines. A value of 20 mA means no load on this engine (= relative load on this engine is 100% less than the relative system load.)

10.2.2.17 OS 160 Analogue synchroniser enable

Activating this input (closed contact), the engine speed reference will be ramped according to input OT 160 Analogue synchroniser.

10.2.2.18 OT 160 Analogue synchronizer

This is an analog input with signal range -5...+5 VDC, which can be used for generator breaker synchronizing as an alternative to the traditional increase/decrease speed control. When input [OS 160 Analogue synchroniser enable](#) is closed, the engine speed reference will be ramped according to input OT 160 Analogue synchroniser. See further details in the section "*Speed control / CB Open control / Synchronising of a genset circuit breaker*".

10.2.2.19 OS 7326 Fixed speed select

Activating this input will cause the engine speed to ramp to a pre-defined speed (which for a generating set normally is the same as rated speed). Thereafter the speed can be adjusted by the [OS 163 Speed/load increase](#) and [OS 164 Speed/load decrease](#) inputs. In isochronous loadsharing mode, selecting fixed speed on one engine will switch the other engines running in parallel on the same busbar to follow the speed reference of this engine. This is typically used for synchronizing bus-tie breakers.

10.2.2.20 GS 771 Busbar breaker status, before

This input shall be activated (closed contact) when a certain busbar breaker (tie-breaker) is closed. See further details in section "*Isochronous control and loadsharing*".

10.2.2.21 GS 772 Busbar breaker status, after

This input shall be activated (closed contact) when a certain busbar breaker (tie-breaker) is closed.

See further details in section "*Isochronous control and loadsharing*".

10.2.2.22 OS 7320 Blackout start mode

Activating this input (closed contact) will override startblock functions which are "by default" activated in case of a blackout. E.g. the prelubricating oil pressure which is naturally lost when the prelubricating pump stops at a blackout. A closed contact will allow starting within 30 minutes after loss of prelubricating oil pressure. This shall be seen as re-starting after blackout and the start sequence is initiated by the normal start command ([OS 7302 Remote start](#)).

If blackout start is required, provisions for securing fuel supply and starting air in blackout situations must be made. Starting after an extended blackout period normally requires manual intervention for start-up of emergency generating sets for restoring the power.

10.2.2.23 UT 793 Generator load

This is an analogue 4-20 mA input signal. The signal shall be unfiltered and galvanically isolated external to the engine. Total signal processing time shall be **less than** 150 ms and accuracy within $\pm 1\%$. The signal shall be from a kW transducer, which is typically part of the main switchboard.

The range of the signal 4-20 mA = ?? - ?? kW (typically -15%...130% engine load) shall be informed to Wärtsilä during the project stage, prior to FAT of the engine.

10.3 Bus communication

The main interface with the ships alarm & monitoring system is a bus communication through which all measured values, alarm- and status indications are transmitted. For details, see drawing "*Modbus list*".

10.4 Functional description of start/stop

10.4.1 Start function

The engine is equipped with a pneumatic starting motor, which drives the engine through a gear rim on the flywheel.

The engine can be started locally by the start button HS721, or remotely if applicable for the installation e.g. from the power management system. A generating set reaches the nominal speed typically in abt. 20 seconds after issuing the start command.

For functions causing start blocking, see drawing "*Modbus list*".

10.4.2 Stop and shutdown function

A normal stop can be initiated locally by button HS722, or remotely if applicable for the installation. At normal stop the stop sequence is active by a timer function until the engine has come to standstill. Thereafter the system automatically returns to "ready for start" mode in case no start block functions are active, i.e. there is no need for manually resetting a normal stop.

The safety of the engine is mainly handled by the Engine Safety Module (ESM). The ESM performs sensor failure detection on the shutdown sensors and solenoids. A safety shutdown must be manually reset (either locally by shutdown reset button HS725, or remotely if applicable). Reset is possible only when the engine has come to full stop and the shutdown is not active anymore. Before re-start the reason for the shutdown must be carefully checked and corrected.

At a stop or shutdown the actuator/governor is driving the fuel rack control shaft to zero position. Additionally, pneumatic cylinders on each fuel injection pump are forcing the fuelracks to zero position by means of compressed air, thereby disabling the fuel injection.

For functions causing safety shutdown, see drawing "*Modbus list*".

10.5 Speed control functions & loadsharing

10.5.1 General

10.5.1.1 Introduction

This instruction describes the functionality of the UNIC speed controller. The controller is a software module in the Main Control Module.

In the speed control algorithm the speed reference is compared with the measured engine speed. The difference between these signals constitutes the input to a PID-controller. The regulation output of the MCM controller will accordingly change, to sustain the reference level. This output will set the position request of the fuel actuator, i.e. control the diesel fuel rack position. In case of common rail engines or dual fuel engines the fuel injection duration is controlled. Two speed sensors are simultaneously used by the controller, and if one of them fails, an alarm is raised and the engine continues operation without interruption.

10.5.1.2 Dynamics

The PID-controller uses different sets of dynamic parameters for operation under acceleration, under no-load conditions and under loading conditions, to obtain optimal stability at all times. The PID settings are speed dependent for start acceleration and for open breaker conditions, and load/speed dependent when the engine is loaded.

10.5.1.3 Limiters

Three fuel limiters are available.

- A start fuel limiter is active during the engine start. The start fuel limiter is speed dependent, and the limiter works in combination with a speed reference ramp, used at engine start. The acceleration ramp is set for an optimal acceleration rate.
- A charge air pressure limiter is used to reduce overfuelling and black smoke at load steps at low engine load levels.
- A load dependent fuel limiter is used to set an envelope of the max. fuelling at various engine loads. This feature will improve the engine's load acceptance, but is also used as a limiter for the engine max. load output.

10.5.1.4 Control modes

The speed controller has different sub-control modes, which in brief are described below:

- **CB open control mode**, active during engine start and in run mode until the generator breaker has been closed. Start fuel limiter set to be used in this mode. Binary/analogue inputs are enabled for synchronisation purpose.
- **Speed droop control and load sharing mode**, active after closure of the generator breaker. The load sharing based on a built-in droop curve, which means that the engine speed will decrease proportionally to the load. Control of the speed reference from the power management system is necessary.
- **Isochronous control and load sharing mode**, active after closure of the generator breaker when isochronous load sharing has been selected. The load sharing is provided over LS-CAN and the engine speed remains unaffected by a droop slope at all load levels without speed reference adjustments from the power management system.
- **True kW control mode**, active after closure of the generator breaker when kW control has been selected.

These control modes will be further described in the following paragraphs.

For more exact recommendation of typical use- and routing of signals and yard cabling see drawing "*Block/interconnection diagram*" included in this chapter.

10.5.2 CB open control mode

10.5.2.1 Engine start

When an engine is started the speed is ramped up to rated speed and the control operates in CB open control mode.

While a ramping is active, the *OS 163 speed/load increase*, *OS 164 speed/load decrease* & *OT 160 analogue synchroniser* inputs are disabled, thus not able to affect the speed reference.

10.5.2.2 Synchronising of a genset circuit breaker

- Synchronising using increase/decrease commands: For the entire duration that the *OS 163 speed/load increase* and *OS 164 speed/load decrease* inputs remains true, the speed reference is biased up- or down according to the pre-set ramp rate.
- Synchronising using analogue synchroniser signal
The analogue synchronisation functionality provides means to synchronise a genset circuit breaker, as an alternative to increase/decrease pulses which are normally used for synchronisation. When the input *OS 160 analogue synchroniser enable* input is closed the engine speed reference is biased according to the *OT 160 analogue synchronizer* input. The range of this input is -5 - 5 VDC, where a value of 0 VDC corresponds to the target speed reference. The resulting analogue synch value, positive or negative, is added to the target speed reference. Thereafter the speed reference is ramped to the result according to analog synch speed ramp rate.

10.5.3 Speed droop control and load sharing mode

10.5.3.1 Description

When the engine is operated in this mode, load sharing with other engines is provided with the use of speed droop. Droop control is a basic load sharing method, by which parallel running engines share their load by decreasing their internal speed reference proportionally to an increase engine load. The speed control is adjusted to 4% speed droop

In systems with speed droop as the primary load sharing method it is necessary to actively transfer load to a recently connected generator from parallel generators in order to achieve even load on all generators. Before disconnecting a generator it must be correspondingly unloaded. Loading and unloading is normally performed automatically by a power management system. The power management system commonly also corrects the frequency to eliminate the speed droop offset, which is proportional to the system load. The power management system performs load balancing and frequency correction by adjusting the speed references of the individual engines. (*OS 163 speed/load increase* and *OS 164 speed/load decrease*).

The controlling system (power management system) should not perform adjustments with shorter intervals than the controlled system (generating sets) responds. In order to achieve smooth load sharing it is important to implement suitable dead bands in the control.

If the power management system performs continuous load balancing and frequency correction, it should include the following features:

- Pulse length and time between pulses shall be adjustable. If the same control system also handles automatic synchronization, then pulse length, time between pulses and dead band shall be separately adjustable for synchronisation.
- The time between pulses shall be sufficiently long. After a correction it can take up to 30 seconds before the actual adjustment has reached 95% of the set point change. The control system should therefore wait at least 10 seconds before giving a new pulse.
- The control system should preferably determine the length of the pulse based on the size of the desired correction and then wait for 30 seconds or more before performing a new correction.
- A control dead band should be implemented, allowing for an uneven load of min $\pm 2\%$ of nominal power and a frequency drift of min $\pm 1\%$.
- The corrections should not be based on instantly sampled values. The corrections should be based on the average value over several seconds. 10 seconds is a suitable time span.

Automatic unloading

Input *OS 7321 engine unload* provides an alternative instead of using the *OS 164 speed/load decrease* command for unloading an engine before opening the generator breaker.

When input *OS 7321 engine unload* becomes true, the speed reference will ramp down according to a predefined rate. Activation of the *OS 163 speed/load increase* and *OS 164 speed/load decrease* binary inputs cannot affect the speed reference during this ramping, with the exception if *OS 7321 engine unload* is de-activated before the unloading ramping is finished. When reaching the unload trip level, the *OS 7602 generator breaker open command* output will activate. The engine then transfers to CB open control mode when *GS 798 generator breaker* CB status becomes false.

10.5.4 Isochronous control and load sharing mode

10.5.4.1 Description

An engine operating in isochronous mode, will regulate the speed to the speed reference, regardless of the load level of the system.

Load sharing in isochronous mode is provided with communication over a loadsharing CAN bus, LS-CAN, which is interconnected between all engines. Each engine monitors the relative load of the other engines connected to the system, and calculates a relative system load. The unit compares its own relative load with the relative system load, and biases its internal speed reference, until the two loads are equal.

The relative load is calculated based on the *UT 793 generator load* input.

Isochronous control activation

The system transfers to this mode from CB open control mode, speed droop control and load sharing mode or true kW control mode, provided that *OS 7329 isochronous control enable* is true, and *GS 798 generator breaker status* is true and that the LS-CAN communication is healthy.

Uploading in isochronous load sharing mode

Always when a new engine is added to the load sharing network it is softly uploaded. In order to provide this a load sharing ramp is used.

If the *OS 7327 emergency loading rate* input is true, the ramp rate is emergency uploading ramp rate.

Unloading in isochronous load sharing mode

Unloading of an engine running in isochronous control and load sharing mode is achieved by setting the input *OS 7321 Engine unload* to true. When the input is activated the unloading is performed by ramping the load sharing ramp similarly to the uploading case. If the *OS 7327 emergency loading rate* input is true, the ramp rate is emergency unloading ramp rate.

If, during unloading of the engine the *OS 7321 Engine unload*, is again set false, the unloading of the engine will be interrupted and the load will again be ramped back to load sharing.

When the relative engine load reaches the unload trip level, the binary output *OS 7602 generator breaker open command* will be set true. The engine then transfers to CB open control mode when *GS 798 generator breaker* CB status becomes false.

Asymmetric load sharing bias

The asymmetric loadsharing bias input provides means for the power management system or operator to offset the load of an engine being part of an isochronous loadsharing system.

The signal range of the *IT 796 asymmetric load sharing bias* input is 4-20 mA. A value of 4 mA results in equal load sharing with the other engines. A value of 20 mA means no load on this engine (= relative load on this engine is 100% less than the relative system load.)

Busbar logic

The plant can consist of a number of separated busbars which are connected together through busbar breakers (tie breakers), see example in the figure as follows. Each engine has two inputs for status feedback from tie breakers. The physical locations of these busbar breakers are arranged such that the same breaker is defined as “GS 772 busbar breaker status, after” for one engine and “GS 771 busbar breaker status, before” for the next engine. If binary input GS772 and GS771 for two adjoining engines are both true, these engines are tied together and share their load in isochronous control and load sharing mode, as soon as this condition goes true.

The status for all busbar breakers is sent over the LS-CAN. If two adjoining engines have busbar status from the same breaker which is in conflict with each other, or in case of failure of the LS-CAN, the engines will trip to speed droop control and load sharing mode.

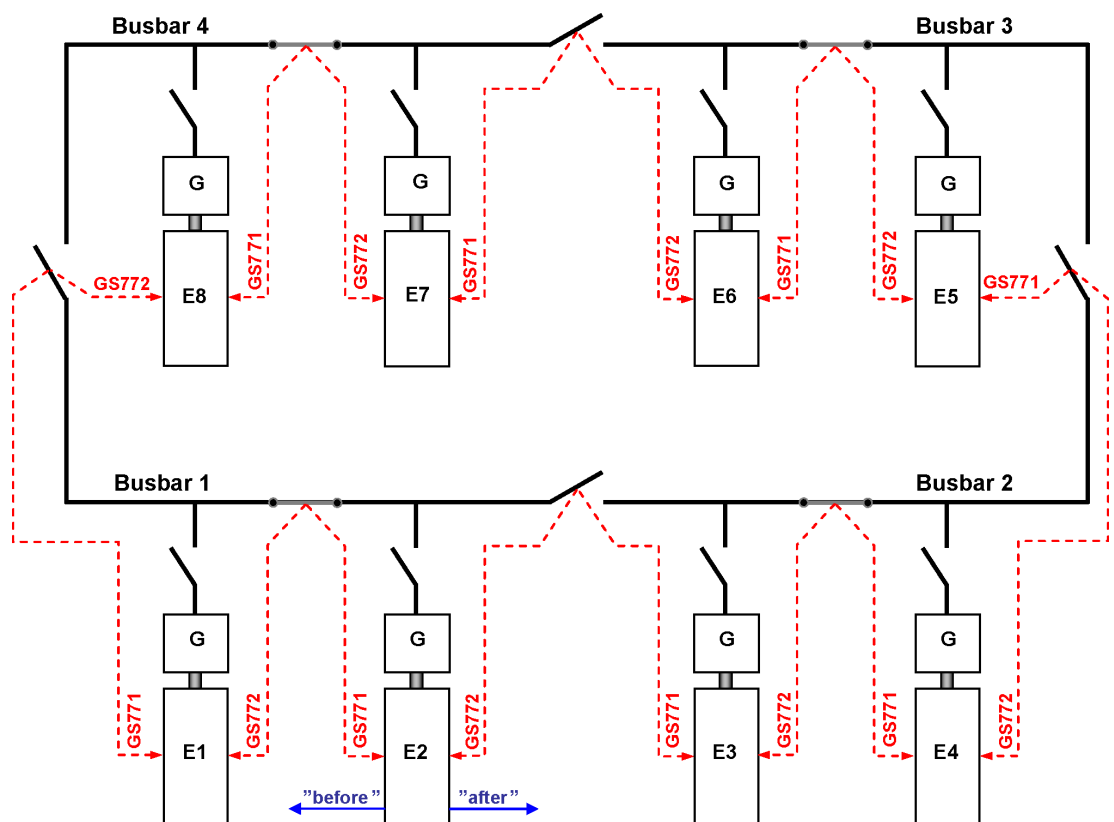


Fig 10-3 Busbar configuration example with busbar breaker status signals.

Tie-breaker synchronisation

If a tie-breaker between two busbars is open, selecting *OS 7326 fixed speed select* on one engine in any busbar, will switch all the other engines on that busbar to follow the speed reference of that engine. Synchronisation of the busbars can now be performed by *OS163 speed/load increase* and *OS164 speed/load decrease* binary inputs.

The speed reference as determined by the fixed speed engine will always remain valid until the *OS 7326 fixed speed select* has been set false.

If *OS 7326 fixed speed select* is true on more than one engine, the highest speed reference wins in this case.

At closing of a busbar breaker between two adjoining busbars (islands), the busbar defined as after the other one ramps itself to equalise its load with the other busbar.

10.5.5 True kW control mode

True kW control mode is normally not used in marine applications, but may be of interest in certain applications, e.g. for parallel running with significantly larger generating sets. The description is therefore included here for information purpose. If desired to use, please inform Wärtsilä concerning reasons as well as modes of operation.

10.5.5.1 Description

In this mode, the control loop is a true load control loop, where the engine speed is only used for safety purpose.

This mode is enabled by the input *OS7328 kW control enable*. The load is ramped up/down according to the externally given reference *OT795 kW reference* as soon as the engine is connected to the power distribution network, i.e. when this mode becomes active. (note that OS163 speed/load increase and OS164 speed/load decrease both must be active in order to enable OT795 kW reference).

When entering this mode from CB open control mode, the load reference is initially set to kW base load in order to avoid risk of reverse power of the genset. The load reference is always limited to kW base load level, when ramped down.

When entering this mode from speed droop control mode or isochronous control and load sharing, the initial load reference will be the *UT793 generator load*. From this load level the load will thereafter be ramped towards *OT795 kW reference* according to a predefined rate.

If input *OS 7321 engine unload* is activated, the load reference is ramped down to the unload trip level and when reaching this level, the *OS 7602 generator breaker open command* output will activate and CB open control mode will be entered. If *OS 7321 engine unload* is de-activated and the unload ramping is still unfinished, the load reference is again ramped to the *OT795 kW reference*.

If the bus frequency (speed) is not within a pre-defined speed window or if the *UT 793 generator load* signal fails, the control mode will automatically trip to droop mode.

When the engine operates in true kW mode, the internal speed reference is continuously calculated and updated to match equal load level in speed droop control and load sharing mode.

10.6 Power unit

For each engine a power supply cabinet is delivered for providing the 24 VDC power supply required by the engine and for providing isolation from other DC systems on board.

The cabinet is designed for bulkhead mounting, protection degree IP44, max ambient temp 50 °C.

The power unit is designed for two incoming power supplies, of which at least one is to be supplied from a UPS.

For further information see drawings “Power Unit” and “Block/Interconnection diagram” included in this chapter.

10.7 Precautions

The automation system contains circuit boards that are sensitive both to damage by electrostatic discharge (ESD) and mechanical damage. Therefore, the following precautions can significantly reduce the risk of system failure or malfunction:

- Protect all modules against moisture and uncleanness by using moisture proof covering during storing at yard/site. If exposed to humidity during these stages, the components must be carefully dried. Otherwise wiring connections may become unreliable.
- Avoid ESD to modules by not touching circuit boards and module connectors without ESD protection.
- Locate the communication cables between engine and control panels as far away as possible, at least 300 mm, from power and high voltage cables. If this is not possible, pull the communication cables in grounded steel conduits.
- Make sure the engine is well grounded, not connected to external systems and that the power is switched off before installation work is done near the engine. This is especially important during electrical welding in the engine room.
- When welding ensure that welding earth is close to the welding point.
- Power-on of the automation system must not be done until a Wärtsilä Service Engineer has checked and approved the cabling/connections.
- Cabling/connections should be done according to Wärtsilä project specific drawings. Important is to use shields and cable-pairs accordingly.
- Keep cabinets and modules closed at all time, as far as practically possible. If opened for some reason, avoid touching circuit boards and connector pins.
- Avoid using RF-equipment near modules when covers are open or there are unconnected connectors or wires.

WARNING

Arc welding on or close to the engine must be avoided if cables are connected to the automation system.

10.8 Component data, Wärtsilä scope of supply

10.8.1 Starter for engine pre lubricating oil pump (9N03)

Quantity 1

10.8.2 Starter for radiator fan (9N03)

Quantity 1

Drawing DMCA00026709

10.8.3 Starter for radiator loop pump (9N03)

Quantity 1

Drawing DMCA00026700

10.8.4 Starter for engine turning gear (9N15)

Quantity 1

10.8.5 Communication box (8N39)

Quantity 1
 Dimensional drawing DAE200179

10.8.6 Transformer for dyno

Quantity 1
 Type 3PUK 7kVA 600V//400-480V Dyn11 IP23
 Primary (V) 600
 Secondary (V) 460
 Rating (kVA) 7

10.8.7 Dyno Control System

Quantity 1
 Type AVL Omega 3000 S2

10.8.8 Dyno loop pump frequency drive

Quantity 1
 Type VACON0100-3L-0011-6+EMC4+LS60+FBIE
 Motor Power High Overload 5.5
 [kW]
 Continuous Current IH [A] 9
 Motor Power Low Overload 7.5
 [kW]
 Continuous Current IL [A] 11
 Dimensions WxHxD [mm] 144x419x214
 Weight [kg] 10
 Frame MR05
 Voltage [V] 6 - 525 - 600

10.8.9 Power Unit

Quantity 1
 Drawing DMCA00026526

10.9 List of Documents

DMCA00026873 -	Block- / Interconnection diagram	10-18
DMCA00070577 -	Dyno transformer	10-31
DMCA00026526 -	9N36 - Power Unit	10-32

DMCA00026530 a	9N03 - Motor Starter for Pre-lube oil pump	10-39
DMCA00026709 -	Motor starter for radiator fan	10-46
DMCA00026700 -	Motor starter for radiator loop pump	10-54
DMCA00026553 -	Motor starter for turning gear	10-61
DMCA00004813 a	Engine modbus list TCP/IP	10-67
DMCA00004817 b	Engine modbus list RTU	10-74
DMCA00029237 -	Dyno Wiring Diagram	10-79
DMCA00070680 -	Ethernet connection box	10-115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A							
B							
C							
D							
E							
F							

INDEX: BLOCK / INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM
(REV = LAST REVISED)

PAGE	DESCRIPTION	REV.
1.	INDEX PAGE	-
2.	OVERVIEW DIAGRAM	-
3.	POWER UNIT	-
4.	IAS	-
5.	PRELUBE PUMP STARTER	-
6.	TURNING GEAR STARTER, COMPRESSOR	-
7.	PREHEATING UNIT, LT VALVE	-
8.	WATER BRAKE LOOP PUMP	-
9.	RADIATOR LOOP PUMP	-
10.	RADIATOR FANS	-
11.	RADIATOR FANS	-
12.	RADIATOR FANS	-
13.	WATER BRAKE	-

COPYRIGHT Wartsila - This drawing is the property of Wartsila and shall neither be copied, shown nor communicated to a third party without the consent of the owner.

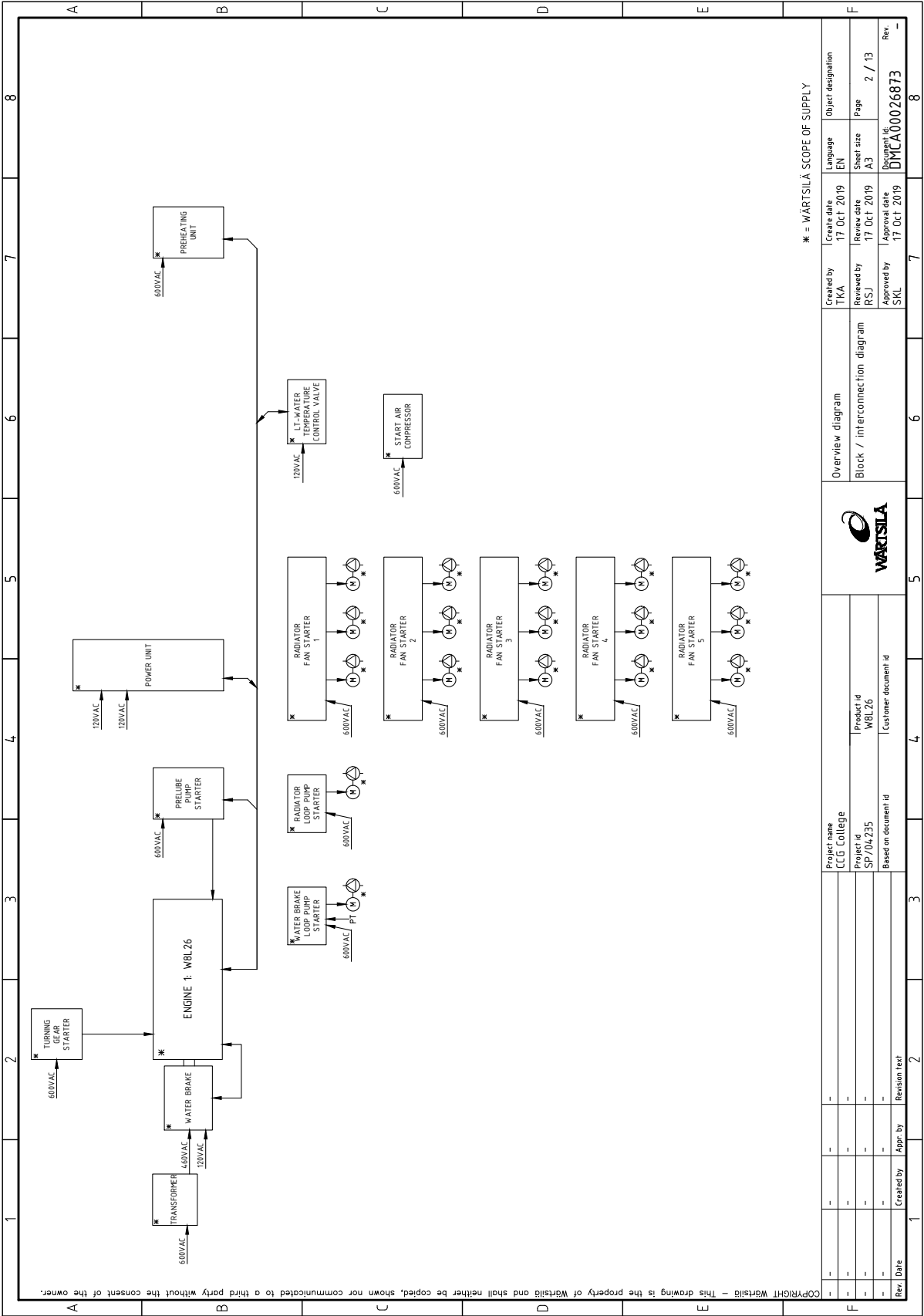
CONTACT SYMBOL DESCRIPTION

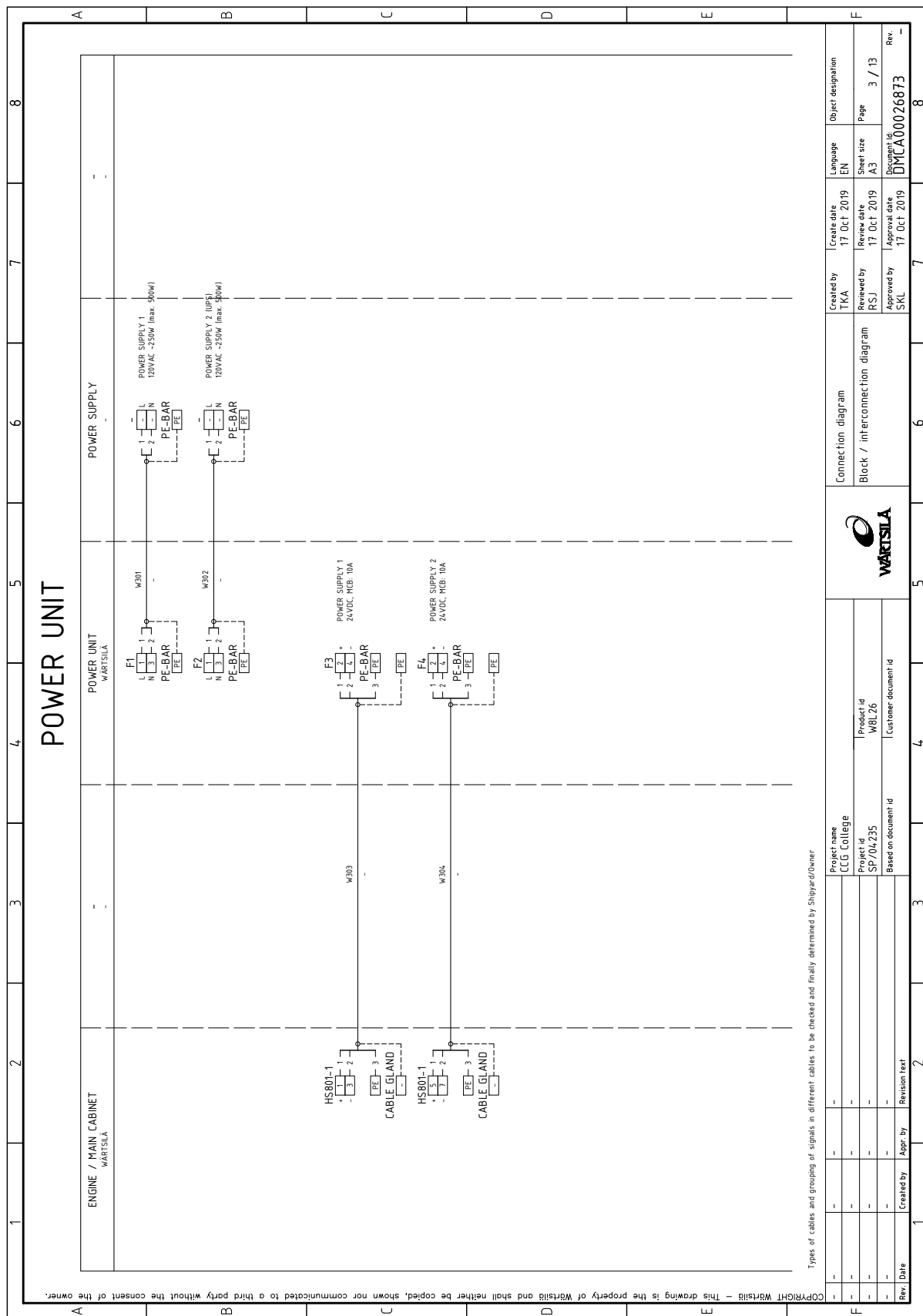
MECHANICAL CONTACT
NO POLARITY

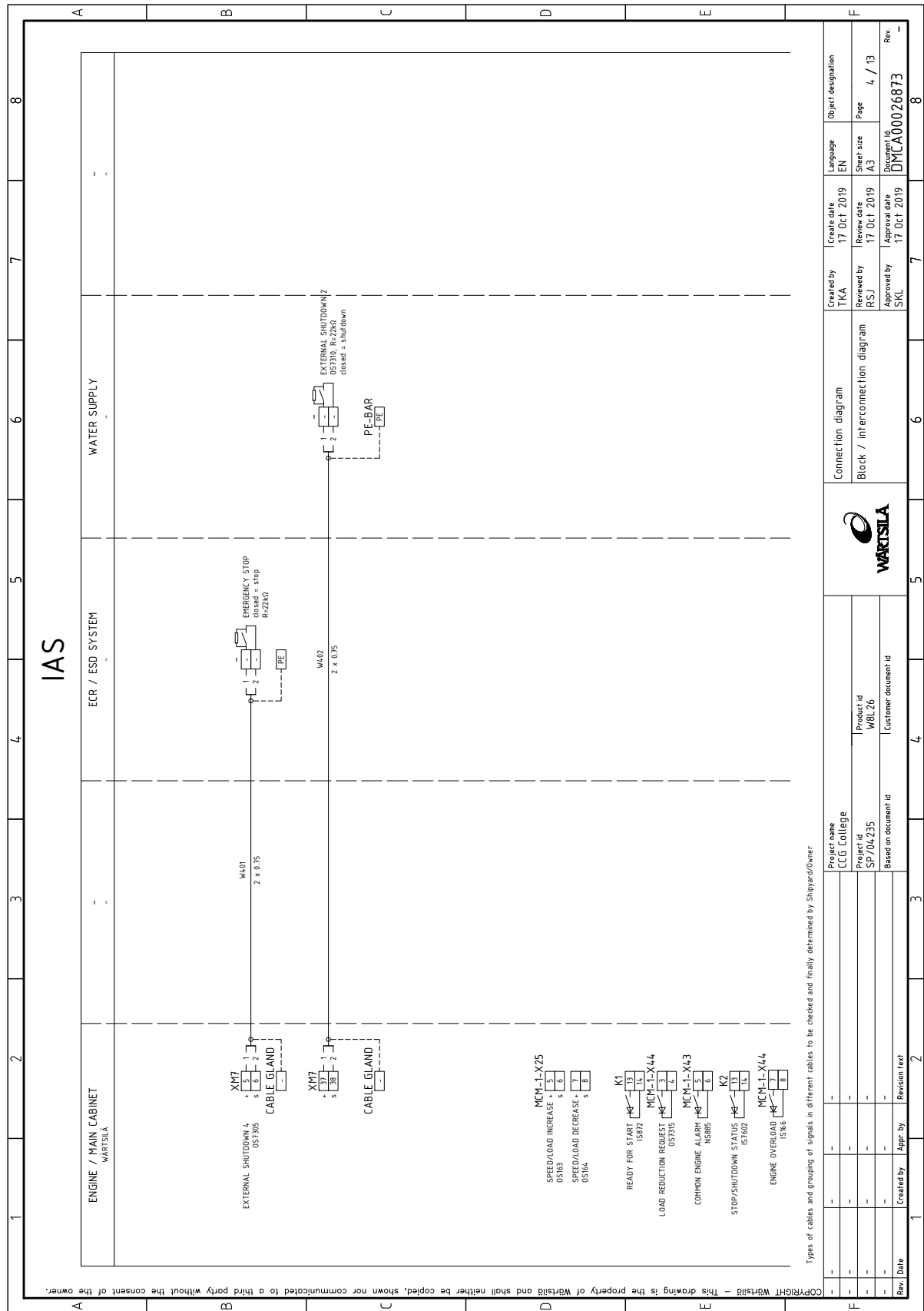
SOLID STATE RELAY CONTACT
NO POLARITY

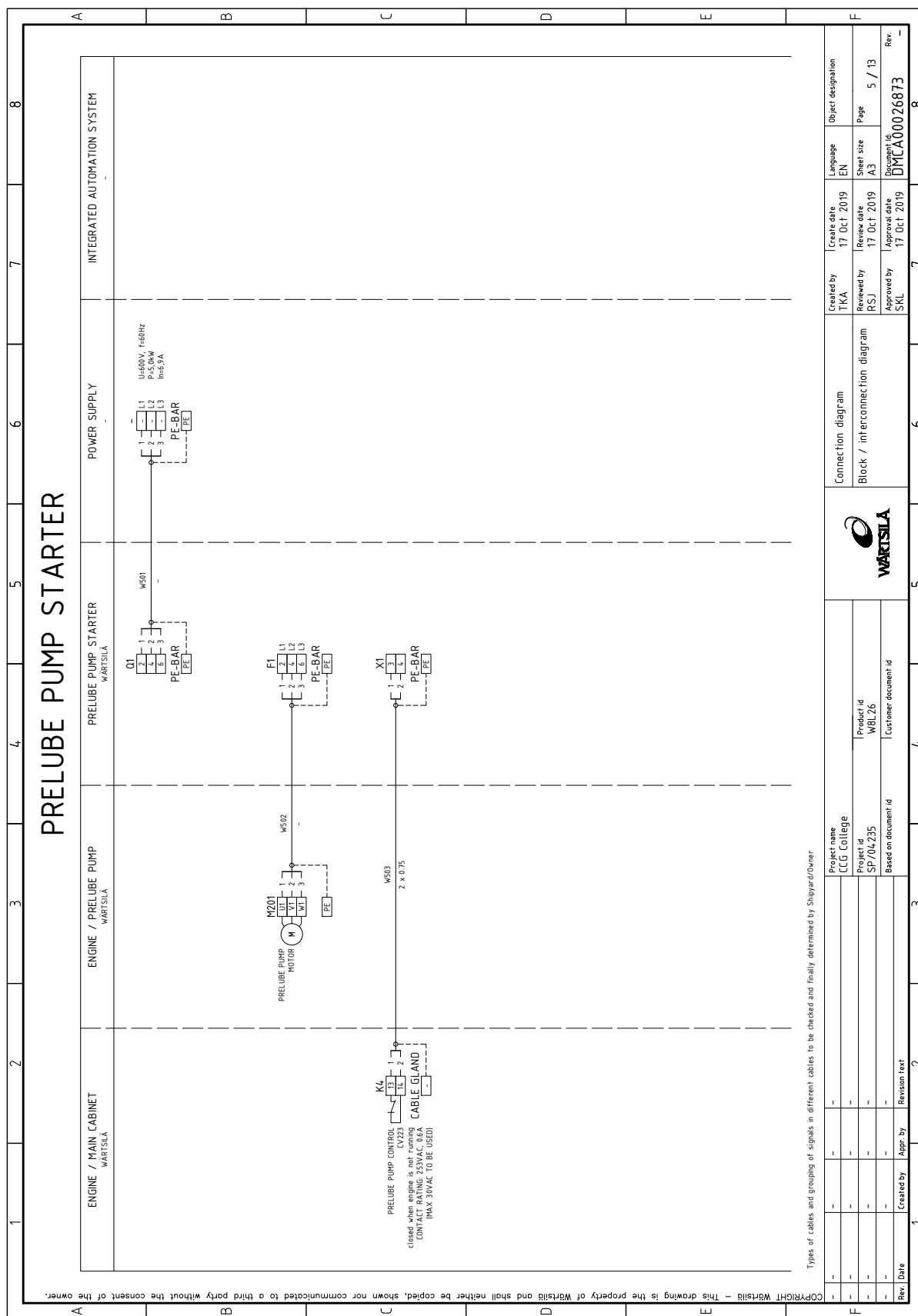
SOLID STATE RELAY CONTACT
POLARITY

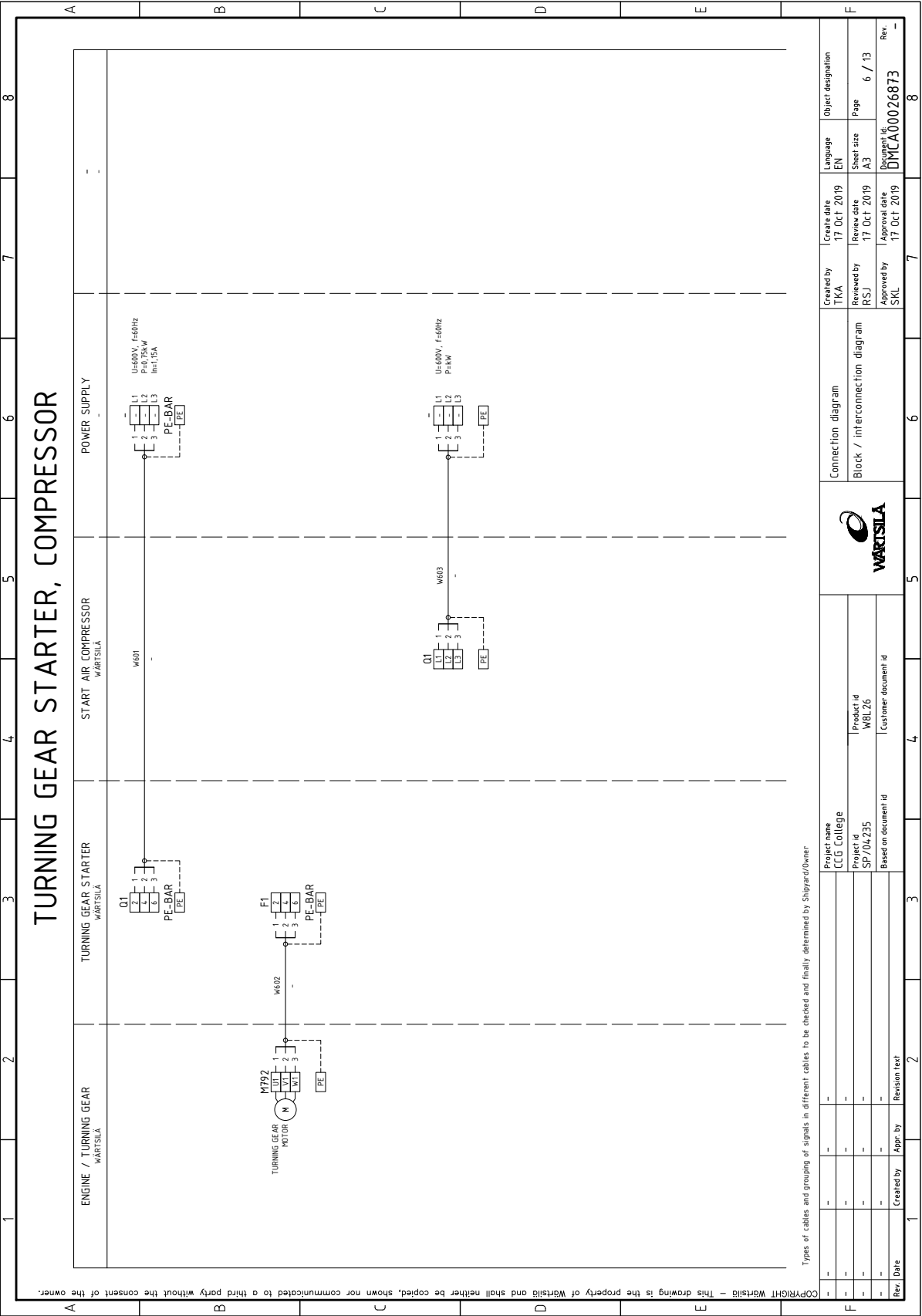
Created by	TKA	Create date	17 Oct 2019	Language	EN	Object designation	
Reviewed by	RSJ	Review date	17 Oct 2019	Sheet size	A3	Page	1 / 13
Approved by	SKL	Approval date	17 Oct 2019	Document id	DMCA00026873		
Rev.							-

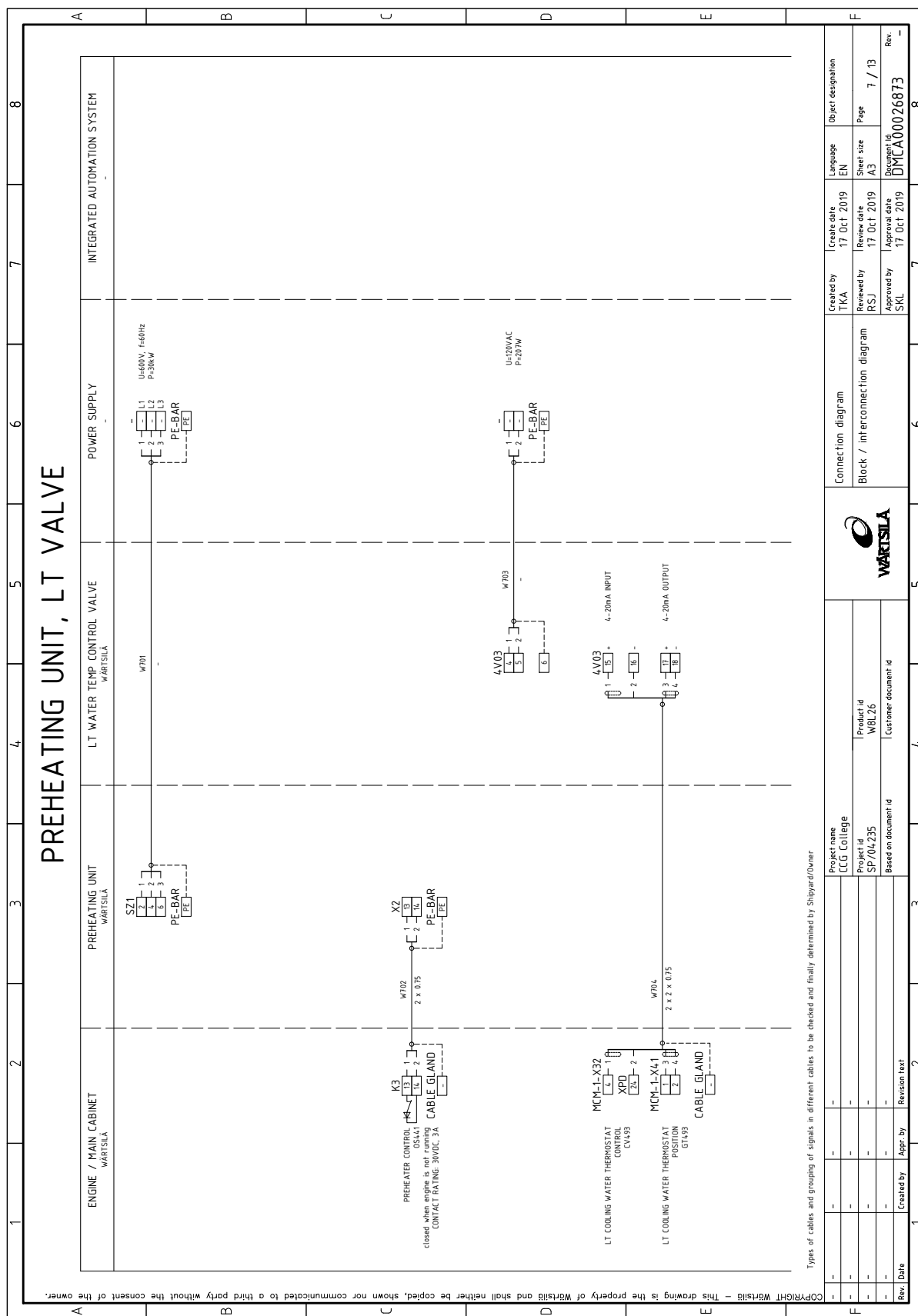


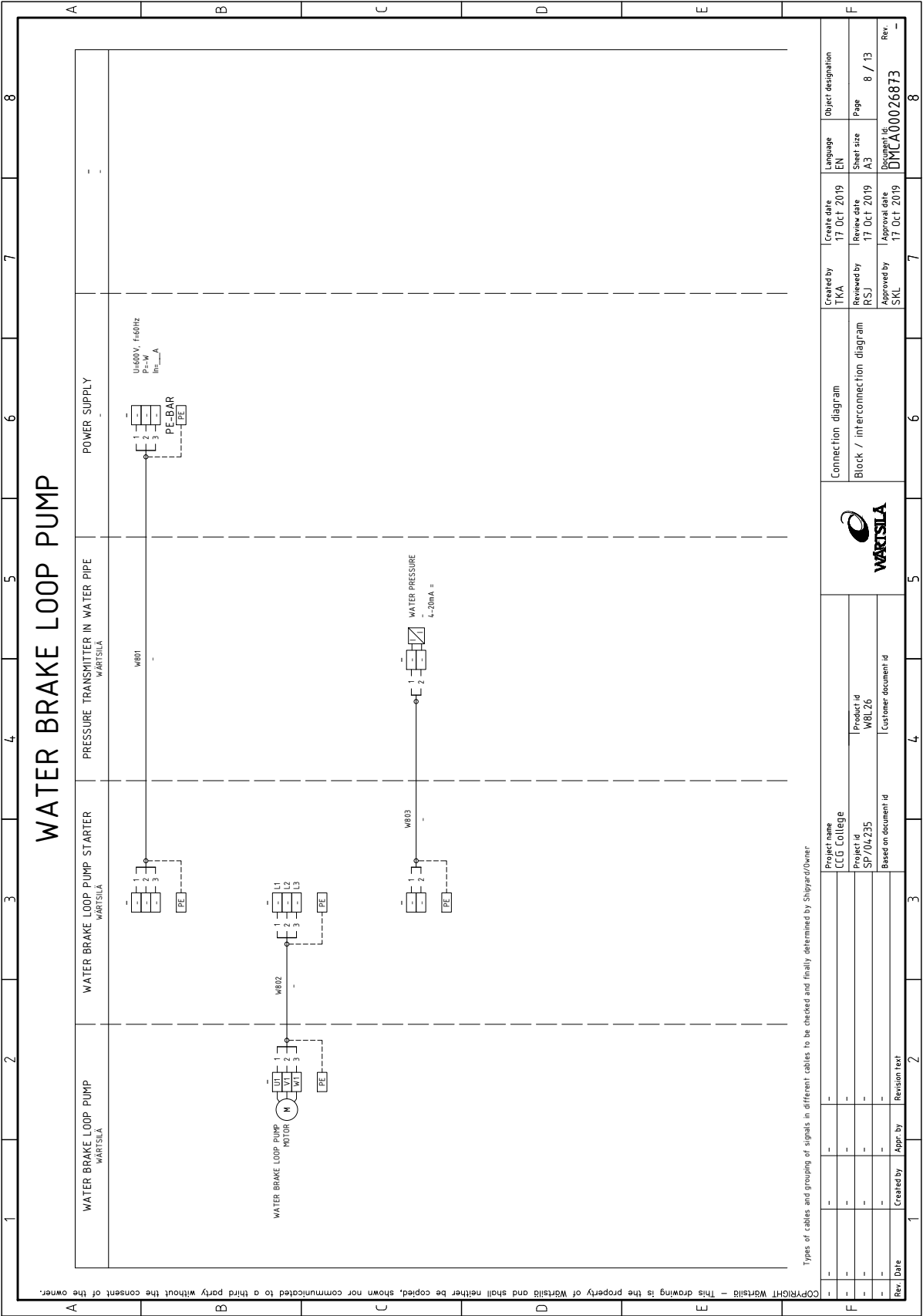


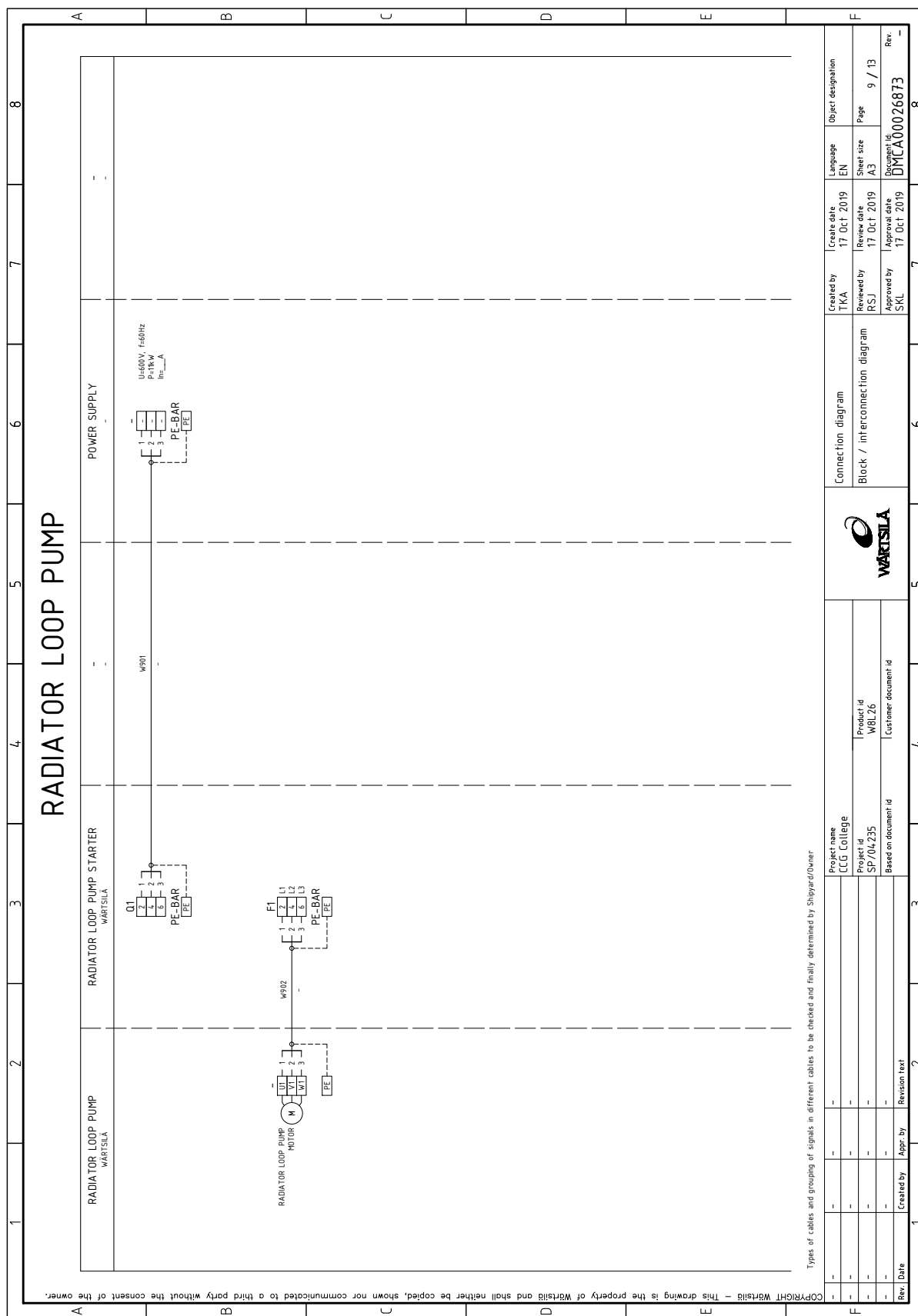


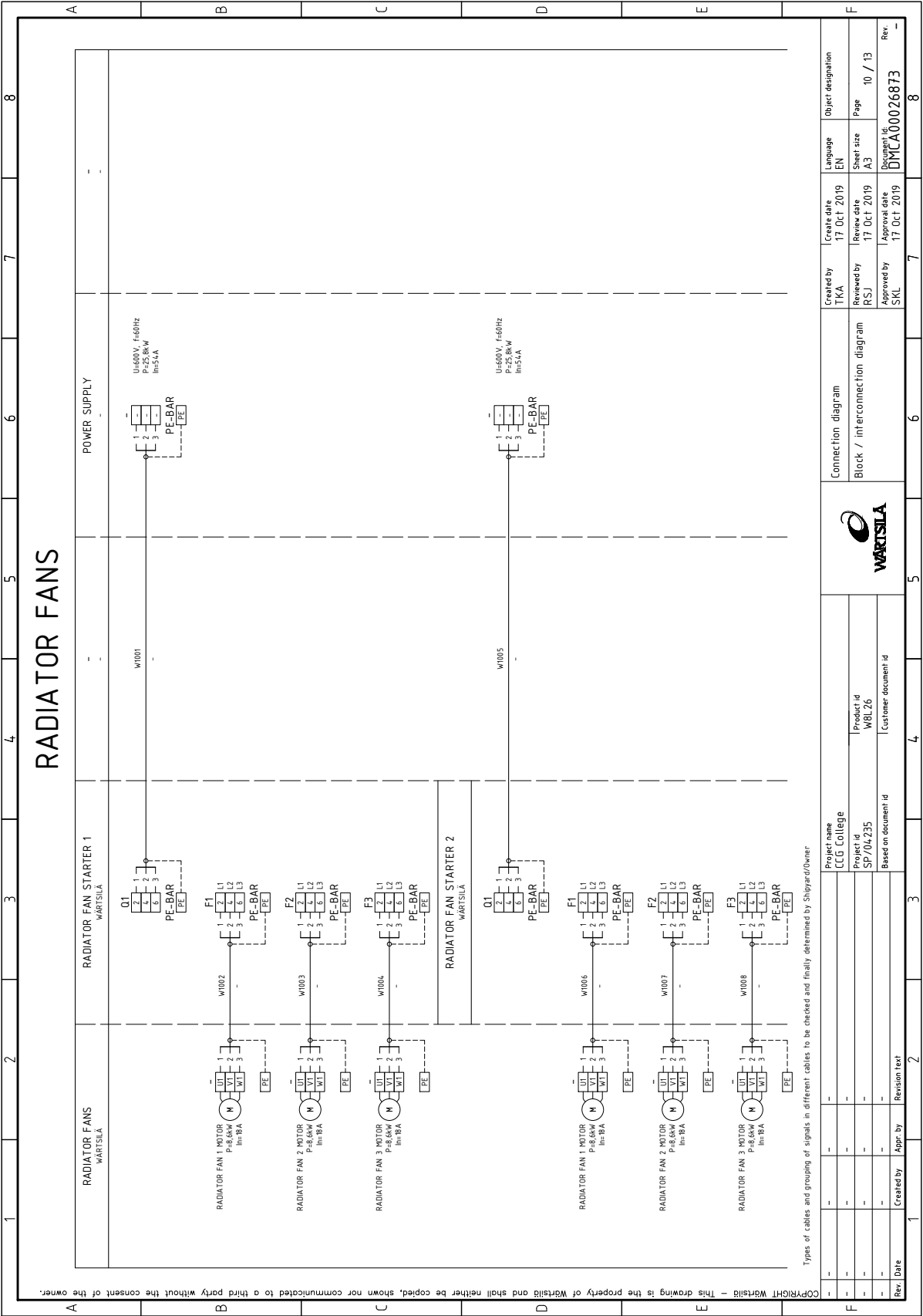


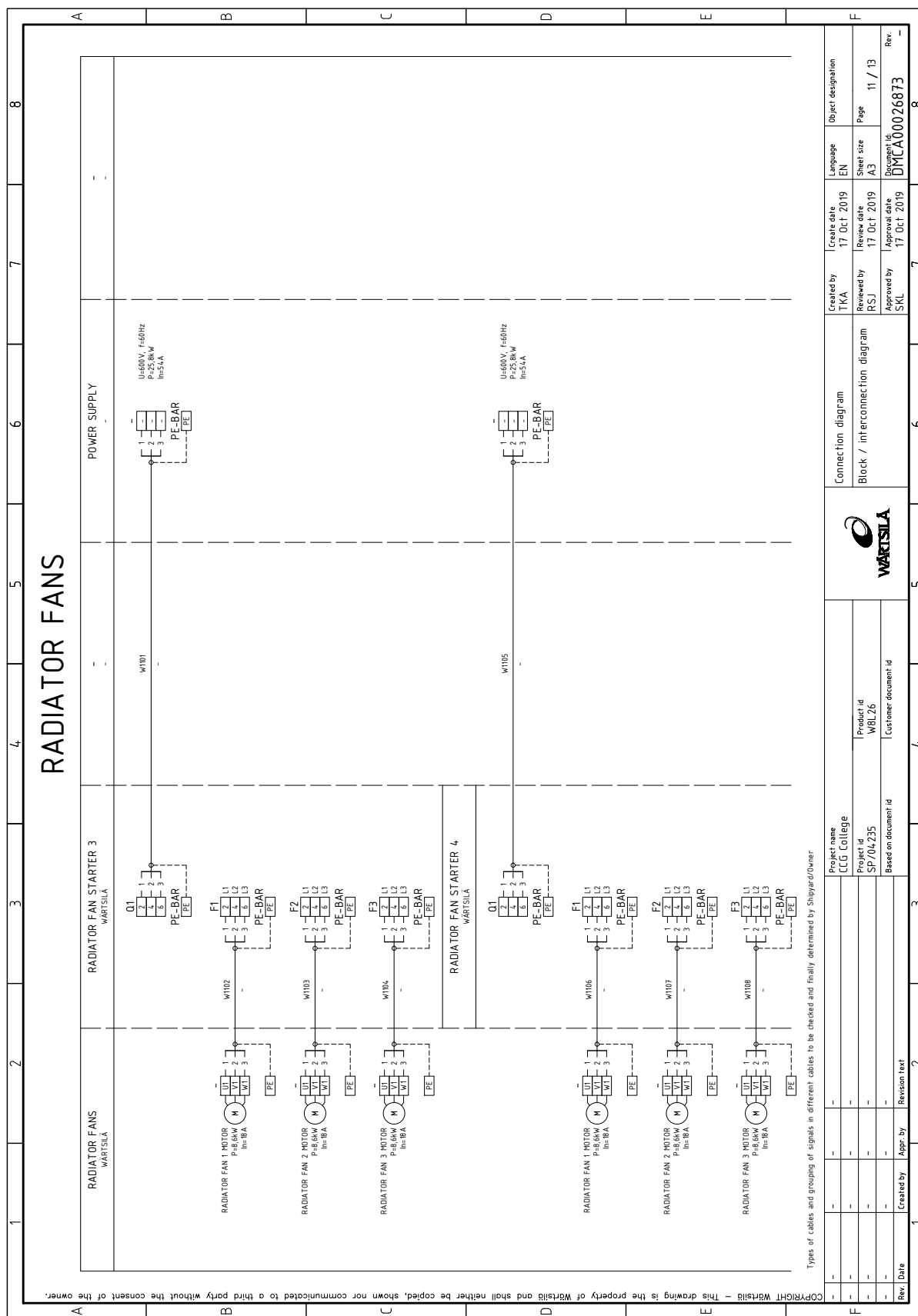


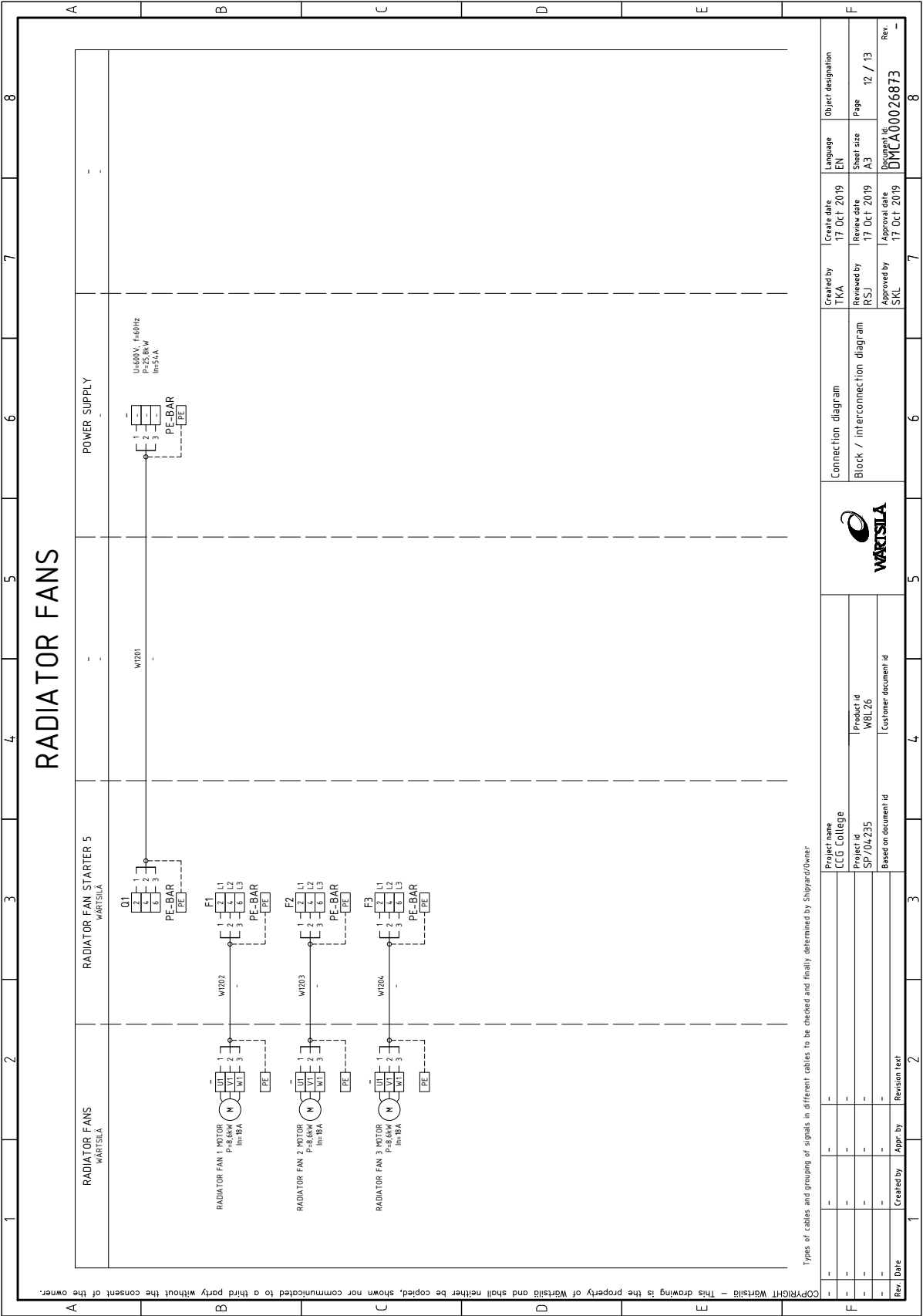


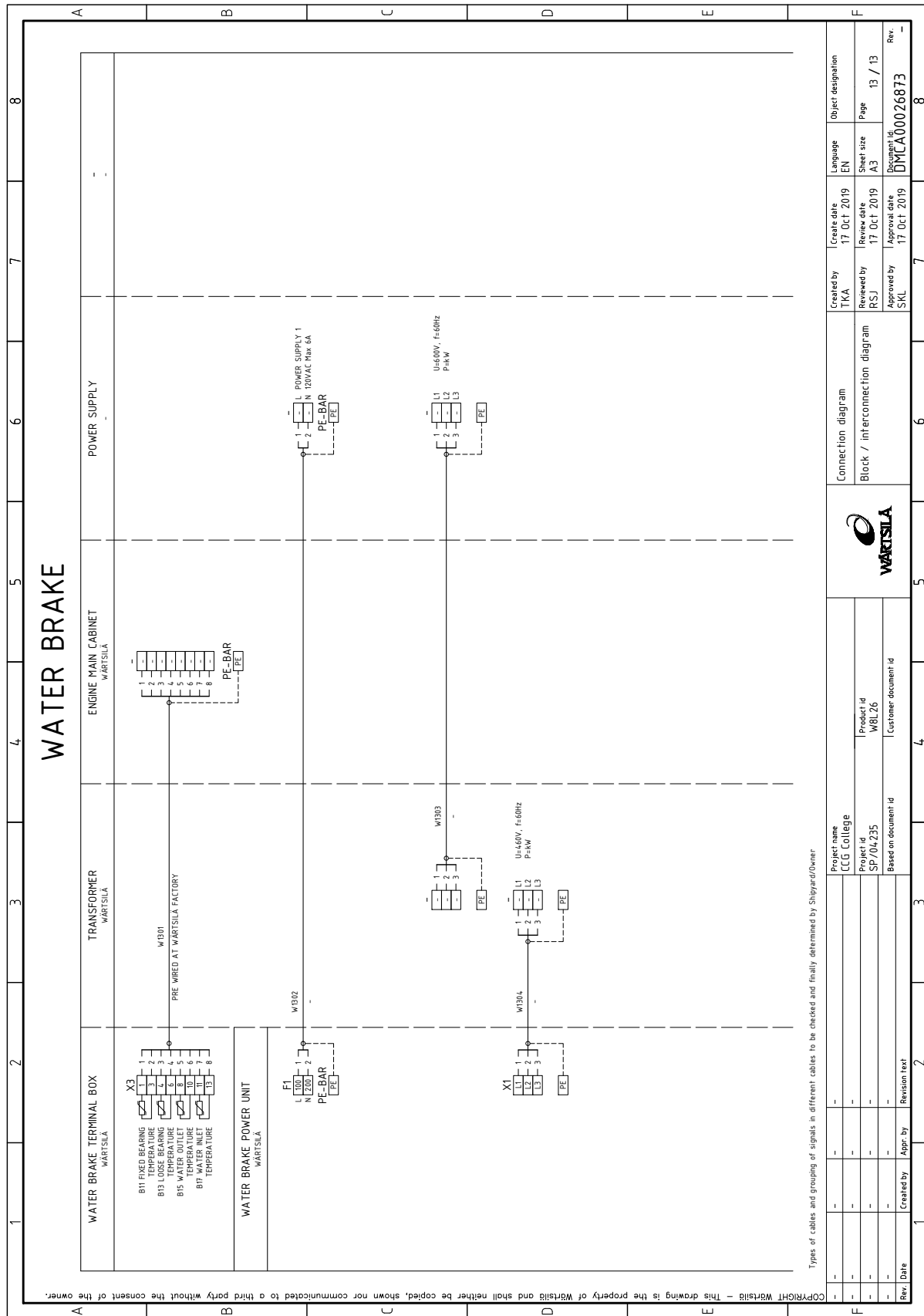


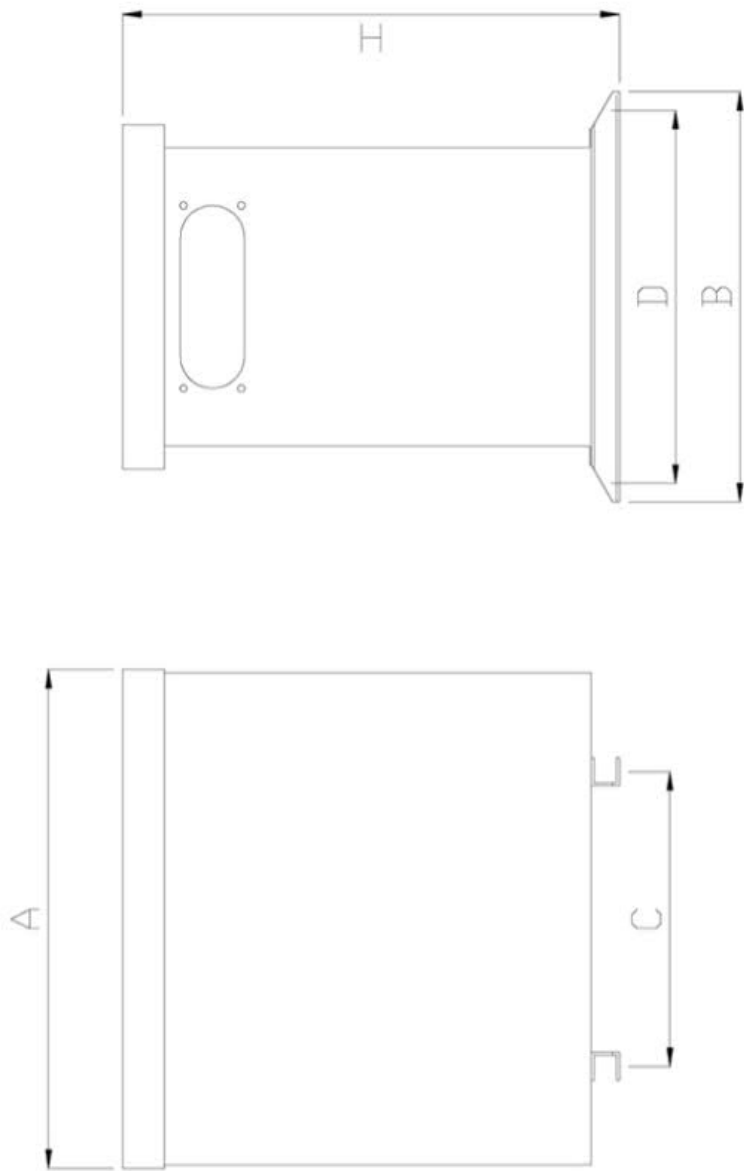













S [kVA]	Enclosure	A [mm]	B [mm]	C [mm]	D [mm]	H [mm]	Ø [mm]	m [kg]
1,0	3PUK23 114-150	410	380	173	340	390	12x18	26
1,6	3PUK23 114-150	410	380	173	340	390	12x18	30
2,0	3PUK23 114-150	410	380	173	340	390	12x18	32
2,5	3PUK23 114-150	410	380	190	340	390	12x18	32
3,0	3PUK23 114-150	410	380	190	340	390	12x18	42
4,0	3PUK23 114-150	410	380	220	340	390	12x18	42
5,0	3PUK23 114-150	410	380	220	340	390	12x18	52
6,0	3PUK23 114-150	410	380	220	340	390	12x18	60
6,3	3PUK23 180-210	535	440	264	400	535	12x18	65
8,0	3PUK23 180-210	535	440	264	400	535	12x18	78

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Hyliläntä 15
 33730 Tampere, Finland
 Tel: +358 10 526 5000
 www.ARNON.fi

Customer

Project description

Job number

WÄRTSILÄ

DMCA00026526 POWER UNIT

3014255 (DAE200171)

AC Input: 120V
Frequency: 60Hz
DC Input: -
Degree of protection: NEMA 4
FLA: 2x10A
Largest motor: -
SCCR: -

Created on

Edit date

20.10.2020

11.11.2020

by (short name)

MHe

Number of pages: 7

Revision

Date

User

Checked

Approved

11.11.2020

MHe

WÄRTSILÄ

DMCA00026526 POWER UNIT

DAE200171

3014255 (DAE200171)

Page

Page

Page

Page

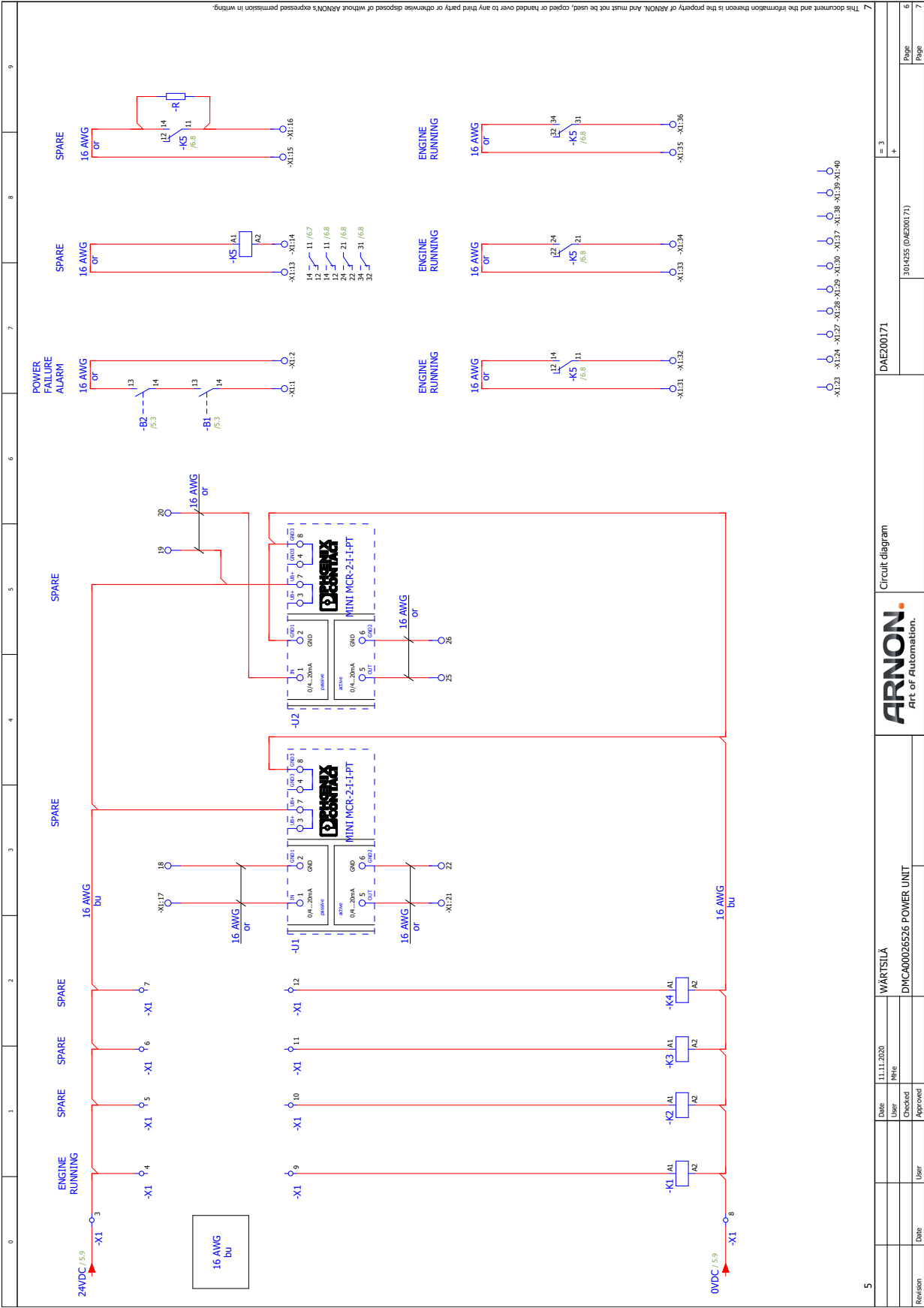
This document and the information thereon is the property of ARNON. And must not be used, copied or handed over to any third party or otherwise disposed of without ARNON's expressed permission in writing.

Table of contents

Sheet	Page description	Date	REV.
1	Summarized parts list : PXC.1206599 - PXC.0402006		
2	Summarized parts list : VEK.MF605S2K0LF - PXC.3210567		
2	Table of contents : /1 - =LAYOUT DIM/4		
1	Title page / cover sheet		
3	Layout		-
4	Layout		-
5	Circuit diagram		-
6	Circuit diagram		-
7	Parts list : PXC.1206599 - PXC.3210567		
8	Summarized parts list : PXC.1206599 - PXC.0402006		
9	Summarized parts list : VEK.MF605S2K0LF - PXC.3210567		
3	Layout		-
4	Layout		-

10-34



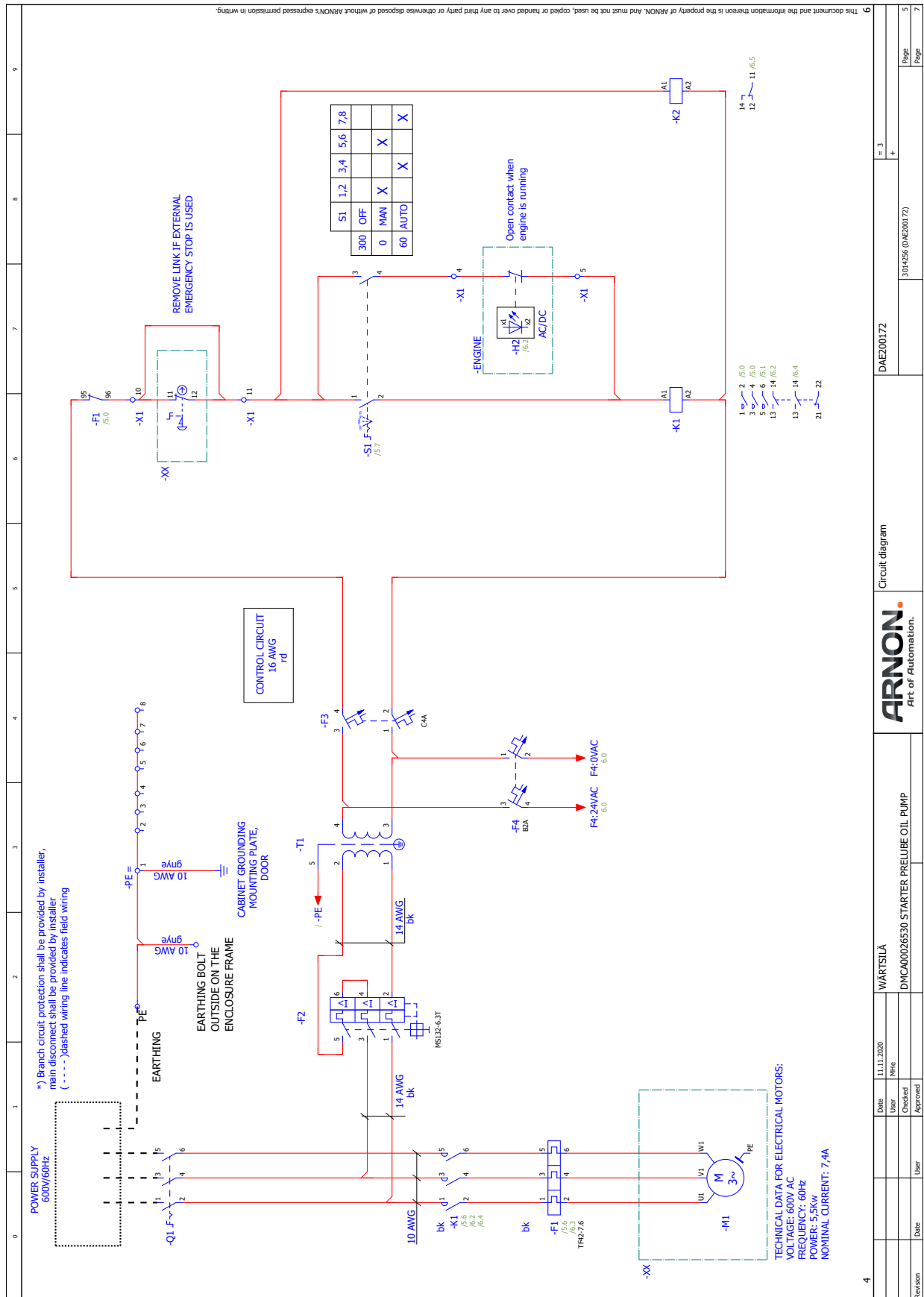


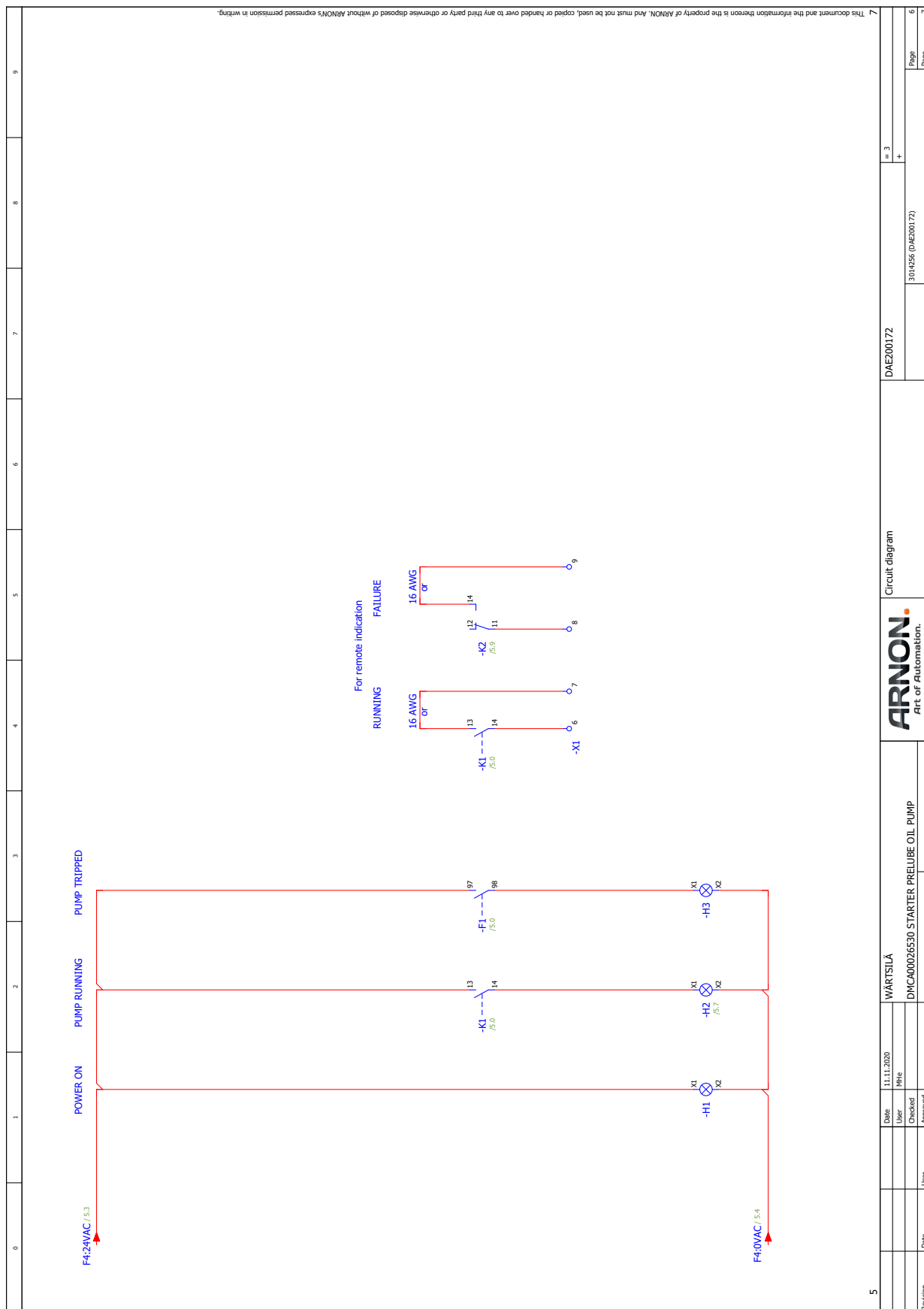
10-38 DMCA00030076

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<div><div>ARNON.</div><div>Hylliäinkatu 15 33730 Tampere, Finland Tel: +358 10 526 5000 www.ARNON.fi</div></div>									
<div><div><div>Customer</div><div>Project description</div><div>Job number</div></div><div><div>WÄRTSILÄ</div><div>DMCA00026530 STARTER PRELUBE OIL PUMP</div><div>3014256 (DAE200172)</div></div><div><div>AC Input: 600V</div><div>Frequency: 60Hz</div><div>DC Input: -</div><div>Degree of protection: NEMA 12</div><div>FLA: 6,9A</div><div>Largest motor: 5kW</div><div>SCCR: 3kA</div></div></div>									
<div><div><div>Created on</div><div>19.10.2020</div></div><div><div>Edit date</div><div>11.11.2020</div></div><div><div>by (short name)</div><div>MHe</div></div><div><div>Number of pages: 7</div></div></div>									
<div><div><div>Revision</div><div>Date</div><div>User</div><div>11.11.2020</div><div>MHe</div></div><div><div>WÄRTSILÄ</div><div>DMCA00026530 STARTER PRELUBE OIL PUMP</div></div><div><div>ARNON.</div><div>Art of Automation.</div></div><div><div>Title page / cover sheet</div><div>DATE200172</div><div>3014256 (DAE200172)</div><div>Page</div><div>1</div></div><div><div>Page</div><div>3</div></div></div>									

[illegible]

</






5	DACE200172		3	3
	Circuit diagram		304256 (DACE200172)	+
	ARNON. Art of Automation.			
	WARTSILÄ			
	DMCA00026530 STARTER PRELUDE OIL PUMP			
	Date	11.11.2020		
	User	MHe		
	Checked			
	Approved			
Revision	Date	User		
			Page	6
			Page	7

[illegible]


0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



ARNON.
 Hylilänkatu 15
 33730 Tampere, Finland
 Tel: +358 10 526 5000
 www.ARNON.fi

Customer	WÄRTSILÄ	AC Input: 600V Frequency: 60Hz DC Input: - Degree of protection: NEMA 12 FLA: 54A Largest motor: 8.6kW SCCR: 3kA
Project description	DMCA00026709 MOTOR STARTER RADIATOR FAN	
Job number	3014259 (DAE200175)	

Created on	20.10.2020	by (short name)	MHe	Number of pages: 8
Edit date	11.11.2020			

Revision		Date	User	 Title page / cover sheet		DAE200175	3014259 (DAE200175)	8

This document and the information thereon is the property of ARNON. And must not be used, copied or handed over to any third party or otherwise disposed of without ARNON's expressed permission in writing.

10-47

Panel built to UL508A

COMPONENTS MOUNTED FOR ENCLOSURE:

- cUL, cULus, CSA-listed/ recognized environmental rating better or equal than enclosure
- Plastic materials flammability according UL94-V0

LIST OF LABELS:

- L1 MOTOR FAN STARTER
- Q1 MAIN SWITCH
- R1 RESET FAN 1
- R2 RESET FAN 2
- R3 RESET FAN 3
- H1 POWER ON (WHITE)
- H2 FAN 1 RUNNING (GREEN)
- H3 FAN 1 TRIPPED (RED)
- H4 FAN 2 RUNNING (GREEN)
- H5 FAN 2 TRIPPED (RED)
- H6 FAN 3 RUNNING (GREEN)
- H7 FAN 3 TRIPPED (RED)
- S1 POWER

INTERNAL WIRES

Power circuit: AWG 8 UL Style Certified or Recognized

Temperature range -25 To +90C

Nominal voltage 600V

Flammability UL-VW1

Tinned copper wires

INTERNAL WIRES

Control circuit: AWG 16 UL Style Certified or Recognized

Temperature range -25 To +90C

Nominal voltage 600V

Flammability UL-VW1

Tinned copper wires

SIZE OF GROUNDING / BONDING CONDUCTOR

Minimum AWG 10

COLOR CODINGS ACCORDING UL508A

Technical drawing of a motor starter radiator fan enclosure. The drawing includes a front view and a side view. The front view shows the enclosure with a main switch, motor starter radiator fan, and three fans (FAN 1, FAN 2, FAN 3) with their respective status indicators (RUNNING, TRIPPED). The side view shows the enclosure's profile with dimensions. The drawing also includes a list of labels, internal wiring specifications, and grounding/bonding conductor requirements.

FRONT VIEW

SIDE VIEW

ENCLOSURE TYPE RATING: IP66 / NEMA4

RITTAL COMPACT ENCLOSURE MODEL NO. AX 1038.000 (RAL 7035)

ESTIMATED WEIGHT: 32kg / 71lbs

2

Date	11.11.2020	WARTSILA
User	Vha	
Checked		
Approved		
Date		
User		

DMCA00026709 MOTOR STARTER RADIATOR FAN

Layout

DAE200175

= 3

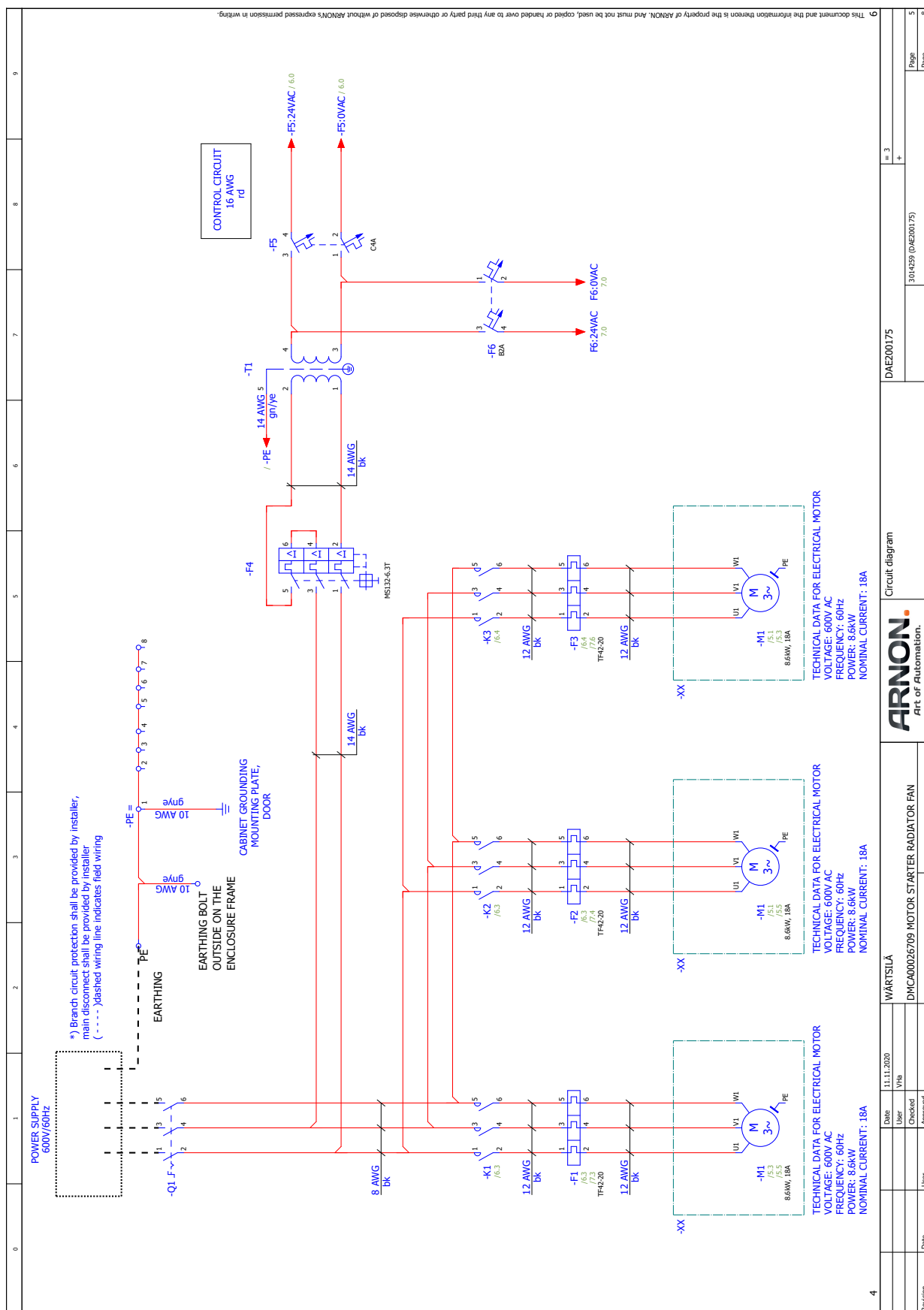
Page 3

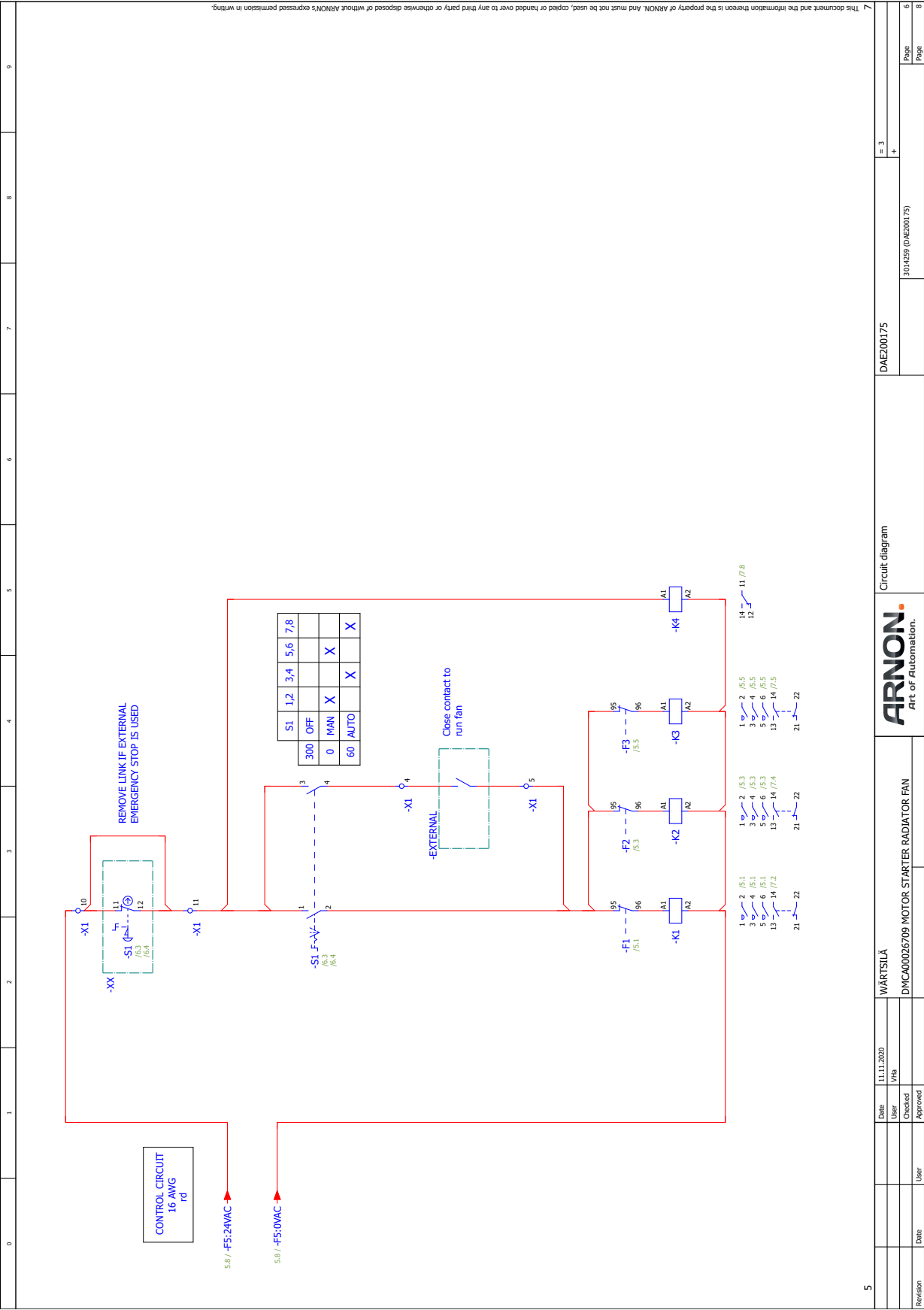
3014359 (DAE200175)

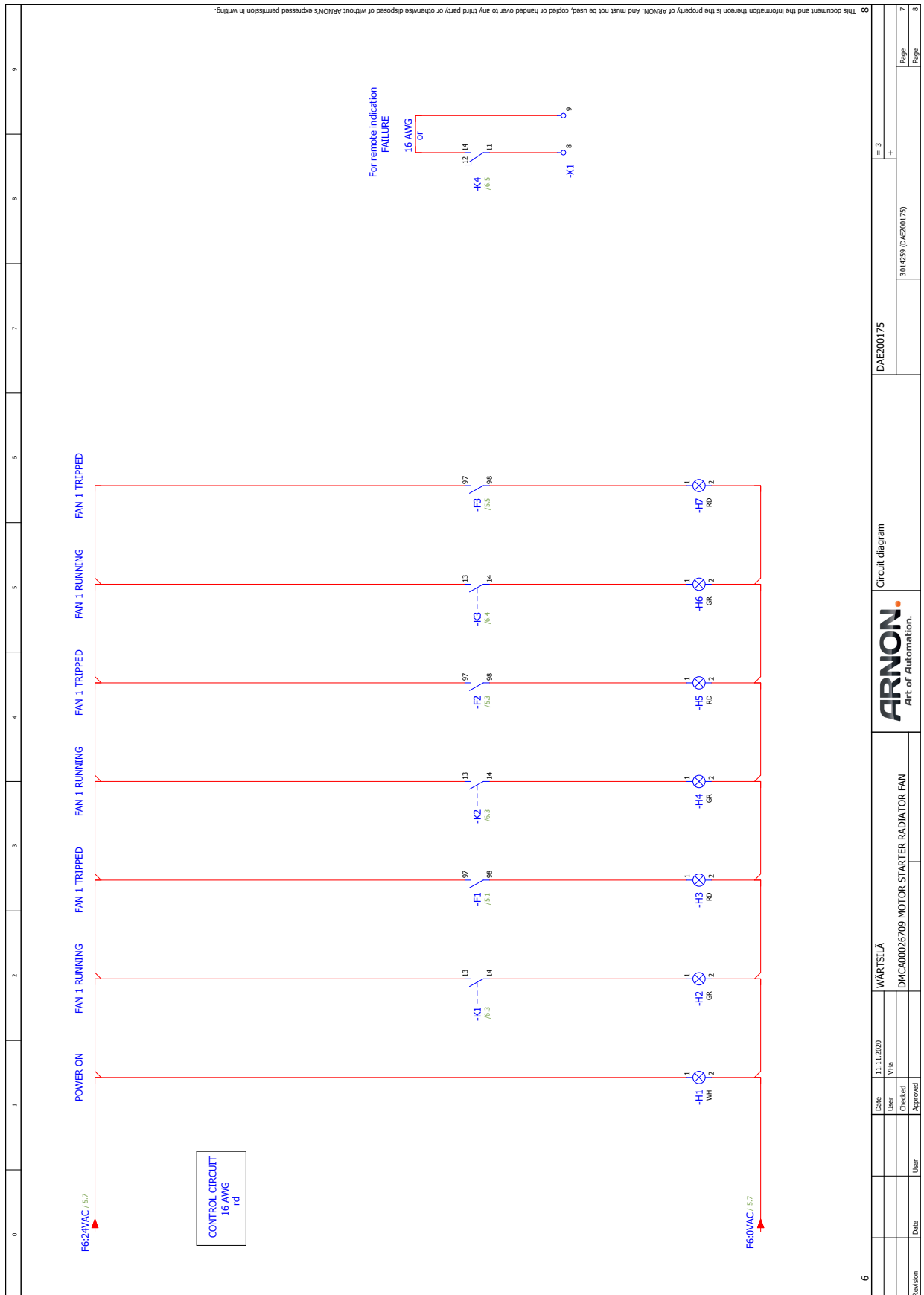
Page 6

This document and the information thereon is the property of ARNON. And must not be used, copied or handed over to any third party or otherwise disposed of without ARNON's expressed permission in writing.

[illegible]



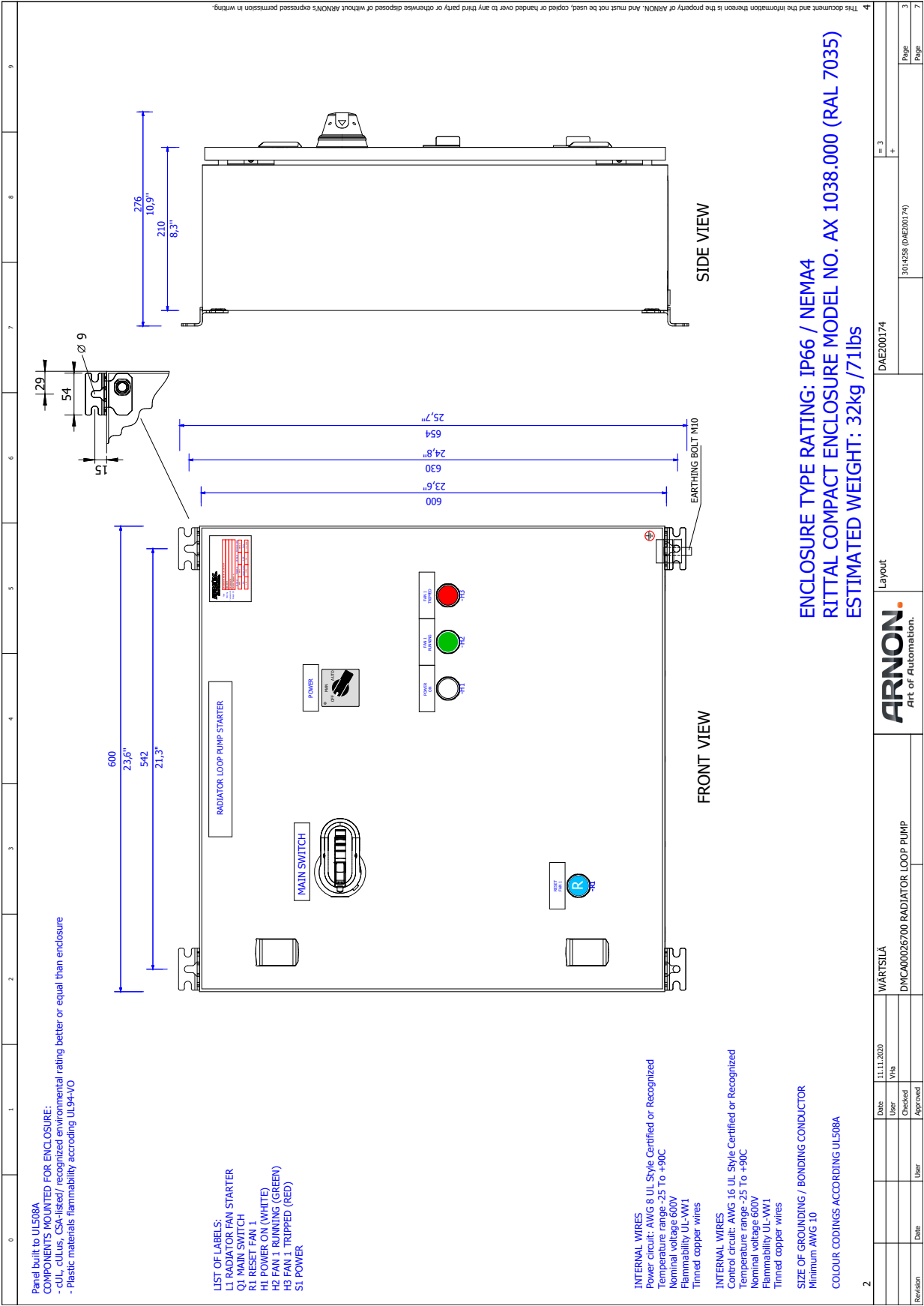


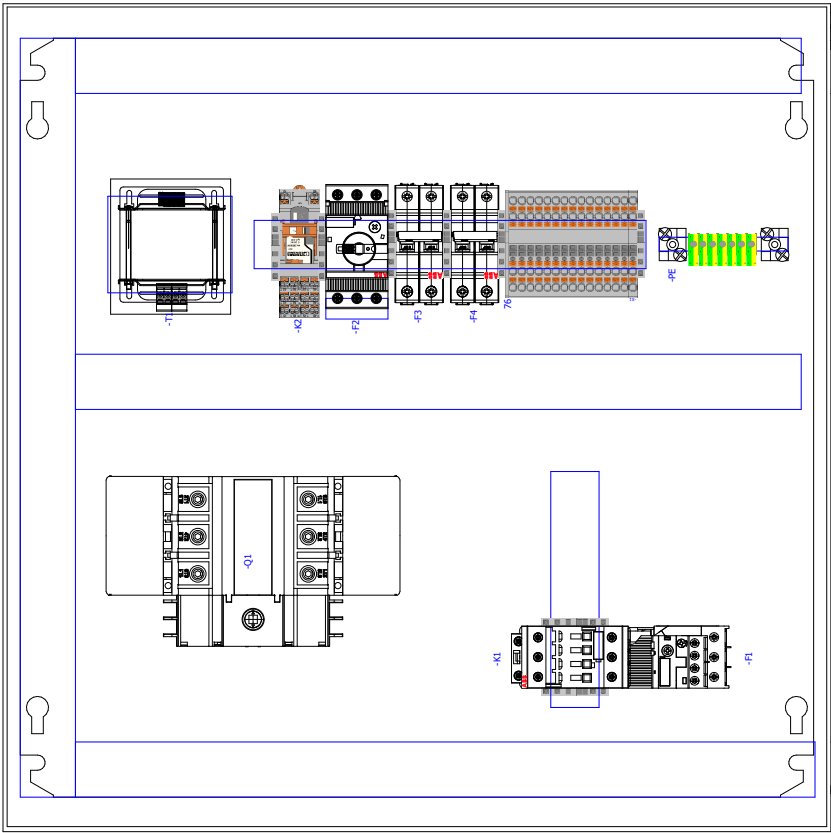


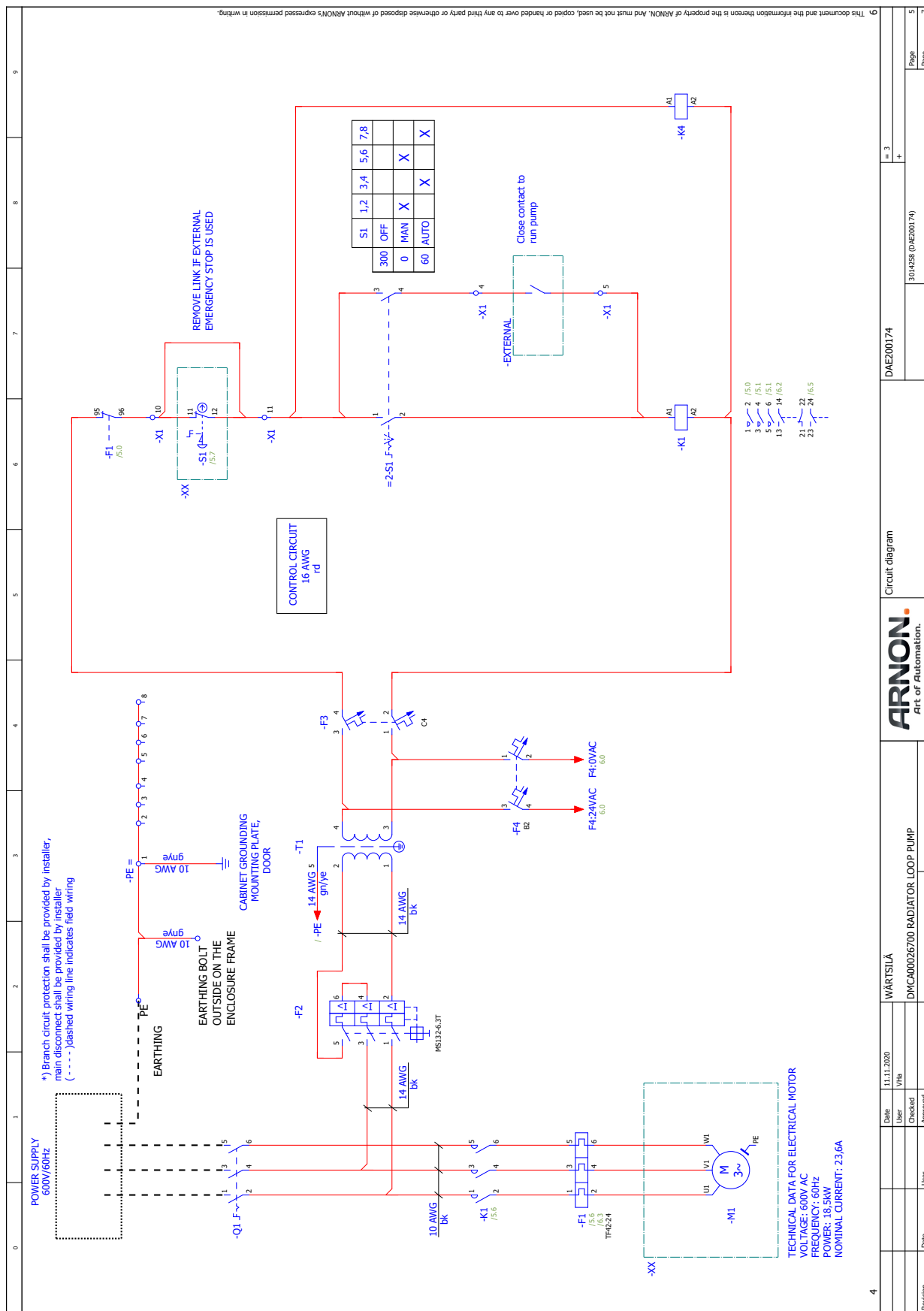
DMCA00030076

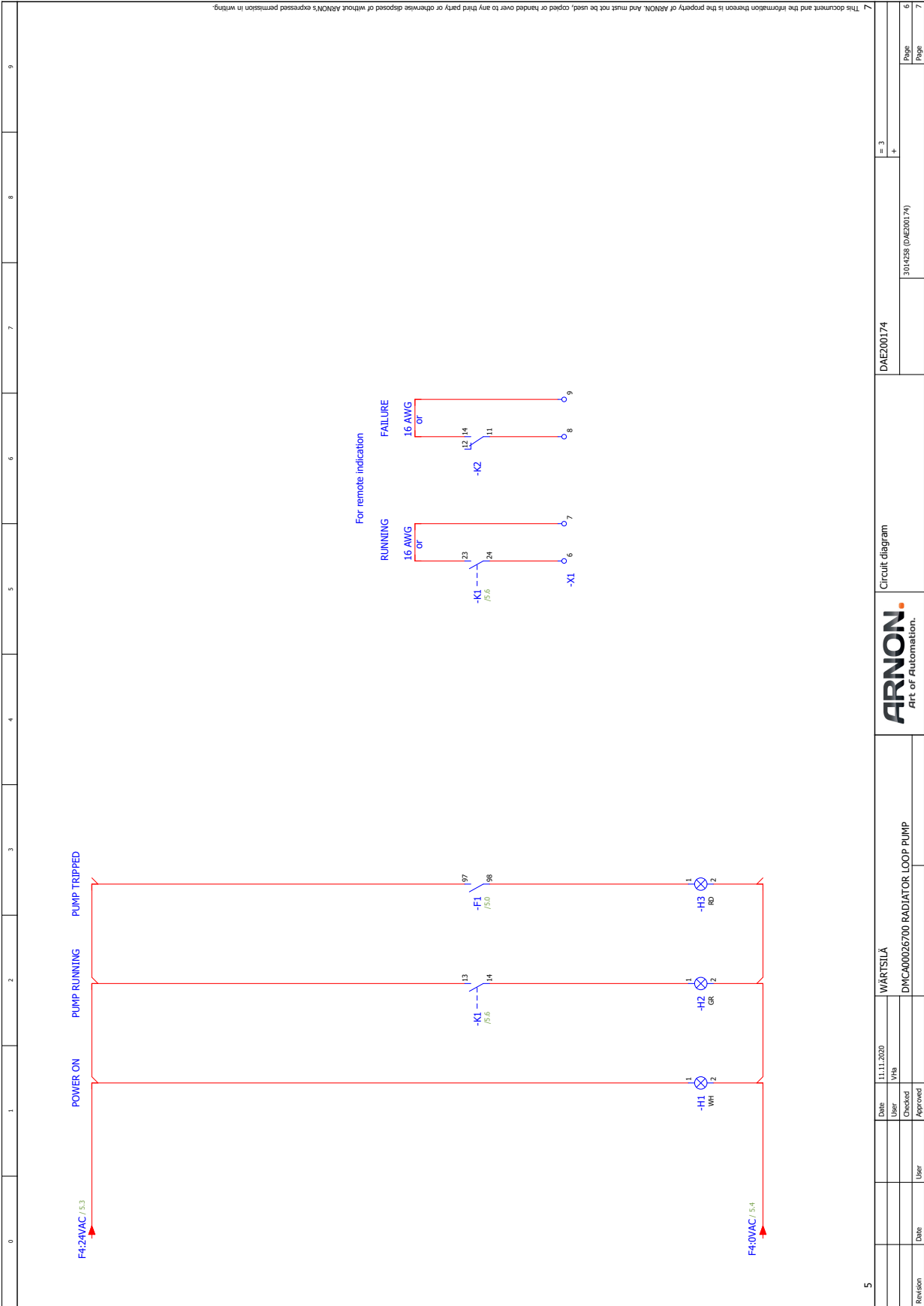
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<div><div>ARNON.</div><div>Hylliäinkatu 15 33730 Tampere, Finland Tel: +358 10 526 5000 www.ARNON.fi</div></div>									
<div><div><div>Customer</div><div>Project description</div><div>Job number</div></div><div><div>WÄRTSILÄ</div><div>DMCA00026700 RADIATOR LOOP PUMP</div><div>3014258 (DAE200174)</div></div><div><div>AC Input: 600V</div><div>Frequency: 60Hz</div><div>DC Input: -</div><div>Degree of protection: NEMA 12</div><div>FLA: 18A</div><div>Largest motor: 11kW</div><div>SCCR: 3kA</div></div></div>									
<div><div><div>Created on</div><div>20.10.2020</div></div><div><div>Edit date</div><div>11.11.2020</div></div><div><div>by (short name)</div><div>MHe</div></div><div><div>Number of pages:</div><div>7</div></div></div>									
<div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div>Date</div><div>11.11.2020</div></div><div><div>User</div><div>MHe</div></div><div><div>Checked</div><div></div></div><div><div>Approved</div><div></div></div></div><div><div>WÄRTSILÄ</div><div>DMCA00026700 RADIATOR LOOP PUMP</div></div></div></div>									
<div><div><div>ARNON.</div><div>Art of Automation.</div></div><div><div>Title page / cover sheet</div><div>DAE200174</div></div><div><div>3014258 (DAE200174)</div><div>Page</div></div><div><div>3</div><div>+</div><div>Page</div></div></div>									

10-55









5	WARTSILA			Circuit diagram			DAE200174	= 3			+ 6		
Revision	Date	User	11.11.2020	YHa	Checked	Approved	3014358 (DAE200174)	Page	6	Page	7	Page	7

10-60

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<div><div>ARNON.</div><div>Hylliäinkatu 15 33730 Tampere, Finland Tel: +358 10 526 5000 www.ARNON.fi</div></div>									
<div><div><div>Customer</div><div>Project description</div><div>Job number</div></div><div><div>WÄRTSILÄ</div><div>DBAE907803 MOTOR STARTER TURNING GEAR</div><div>3014257 (DAE200173)</div></div><div><div>AC Input: 600V</div><div>Frequency: 60Hz</div><div>DC Input: -</div><div>Degree of protection: NEMA 12</div><div>FLA: 6,9A</div><div>Largest motor: 5kW</div><div>SCCR: 3kA</div></div></div>									
<div><div><div>Created on</div><div>03.11.2020</div></div><div><div>Edit date</div><div>11.11.2020</div></div><div><div>by (short name)</div><div>MHe</div></div><div><div>Number of pages: 7</div></div></div>									
<div><div>Revision</div><div>Date</div><div>User</div><div>11.11.2020</div><div>MHe</div><div>Checked</div><div>Approved</div><div>WÄRTSILÄ</div><div>DBAE907803 MOTOR STARTER TURNING GEAR</div><div>ARNON. Art of Automation.</div><div>Title page / cover sheet</div><div>DAE200173</div><div>3014257 (DAE200173)</div><div>Page</div><div>1</div><div>Page</div><div>6</div></div>									

This document and the information thereon is the property of ARNON. And must not be used, copied or handed over to any third party or otherwise disposed of without ARNON's expressed permission in writing.

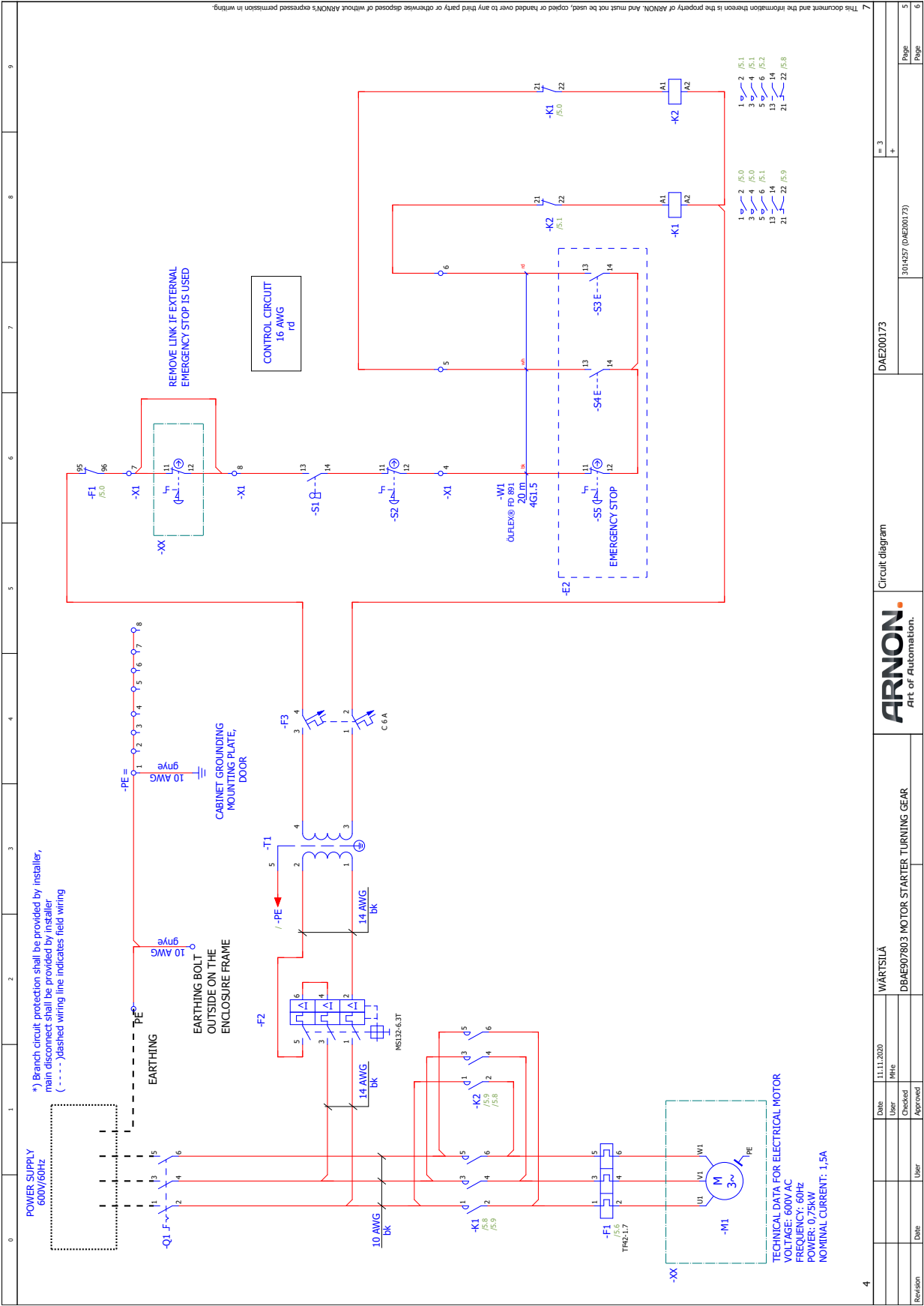
[illegible]

10-63

The diagram illustrates the internal layout of a motor starter assembly. Key components and their labels include:

- T1**: Thermal relay, located on the left side.
- Q1**: Circuit breaker, located in the center.
- F1**: Fuse, located below the circuit breaker.
- X1, X2**: Terminal blocks, located on the left side.
- F2, F3, F4**: Terminal blocks, located on the right side.


Dimensions and part numbers are indicated throughout the drawing, such as CD-HF 40X60, CD-HF 25X60, and CD-HF 25X60. The drawing is oriented horizontally on the page.



Parts list

Device tag	Quantity	Designation	Type number	Supplier	Part number
	1	Compact enclosure AX, WHD: 600x380x210 mm, sheet steel, with mounting plate	AX.1039000		RT.1039000
	1	AX Rail for interior installation, for D: 210 mm,	AX.2393210		RT.2393210
	4	Wall mounting bracket	AX.2598020	RT	RT.2598020
	1	Door stay for AX	AX.2519010	RT	RT.2519010
	6	Connection terminal block	ANG 4 GNGE	PAC	PAC.0421029
	1	Cable duct	CD-HF 40x60	PAC	PAC.3240249
-4	1	Neutral busbar	NLS-CJ 3/10 SN 2000MM	PAC	PAC.0402006
-5	1	Support bracket	AB/SS	PAC	PAC.0404428, Var. 2
-6	1	Support bracket	AB/SS	PAC	PAC.0404428, Var. 2
-CABINET	1	S2 Wiring plan pocket, plastic, DIN A4, portrait	SZ.2514000	RT	RT.2514000
-E2	1	Pendant station XAC-A, pistol grip - 2 push buttons 1 Emergency stop	XAC-A2.174	SE	SE.XAC-A2.174
-F1	1	TH42-L7 Thermal Overload Relay	TH42-L7	ABB	ABB.154/271201R1028
-F2	1	DM2 Single Mounting Kit for TH42	DM2	ABB	ABB.154/271202R1001
-F3	1	MS132-6, 3T Circuit-breaker for primary transformer protection	MS132-6, 3T	ABB	ABB.154/494000R1099
-X1	1	MEASURE Circuit Breaker - S200 - 2P - C - 6 A	S202-C6	ABB	ABB.154/494000R1099
-X2	1	AF16-30-10-11 24-60V/50/60Hz 20-60VDC Contactor	AF16-30-10-11	ABB	ABB.158/1770R101110
-X3	1	CA4-01 Auxiliary Contact Block	CA4-01	ABB	ABB.158/1770R101110
-PE	3	AF16-30-10-11 24-60V/50/60Hz 20-60VDC Contactor	AF16-30-10-11	PAC	PAC.0423027
-PE	5	Connection terminal block	ANG 4 GNGE	PAC	PAC.0421029
-PE	2	Connection terminal block	NLS-CJ 3/10 SN 1000MM	PAC	PAC.0402174
-PE	2	Support bracket	AB/SS	PAC	PAC.0404428
-Q1	2	OT16603P switch-disconnector	OT16603P	ABB	ABB.OT16603P
-Q1	2	OTS16603L3 Terminal shroud	OTS16603L3	ABB	ABB.15CA14014H01001
-R1	1	KPR1-101L Modular Reset Pushbutton	KPR1-101L	ABB	ABB.15FA61650R0846
-R1	1	KA1-80H6 SHAFT for KPR1-101L Modular Reset Pushbutton	KA1-80H6	ABB	ABB.15FA611280R1001
-S1	1	M2SSK1-101 Selector Switch	M2SSK1-101	ABB	ABB.15FA61165R1001
-S1	1	MCBH-00 Contact block holder	MCBH-00	ABB	ABB.15FA61165R1001
-S1	1	MCB-10 Contact block	MCB-10	ABB	ABB.15FA615950R1071
-S2	1	EMERGENCY STOP C5HT-10R-11	C5HT-10R-11	ABB	ITR.600V/24V 50-60Hz, 160VA
-T1	1	Transformer 600V/24V 50-60Hz, 160VA	600V/24V 50-60Hz, 160VA	ABB	ITR.600V/24V 50-60Hz, 160VA
-U2	1	DIN rail perforated	NS 3515 2N PERF 2000MM	PAC	PAC.1206599
-W1	1	Cable gland, M20x1,5 (7 - 13mm)	SHINTOP MS-M20X1,5 BRASS	Lapp	Lapp.53112020
-W1	1	Locknut for M20 cable gland, brass	SHINDUCHT SM-M20X1,5 BRASS	Lapp	Lapp.52103020
-X	7	End clamp	CLIPFIX 35-5 V0	PAC	PAC.3032350
-X1	1	End cover	D-PTB 2.5	PAC	PAC.3211034
-X1	7	Double-level terminal block	PTTB 2.5	PAC	PAC.3210567
-X1	1	End clamp	CLIPFIX 35-5 V0	PAC	PAC.3032350
-X2	1	Connection terminal block	ANG 4 GNGE	PAC	PAC.0421029
-W1	1	ÖLFLEX® FD 891	10263H	LAPP	LAPP.10263H

5		Date 11.11.2020	WÄRTSILÄ	Parts list : RT.1039000 - PAC.0421029	DAE200173	= LAYOUT DIM/1
		User MHe				
		Checked				
		Approved				
Revision	Date	User			304257 (DAE200173)	Page
						6

		Modbus TCP/IP List for W8L26F UNIC C2 - CCG COLLEGE				Generated with: WCT 2.2	
Made	MLA026	Date	Product	WBS Element	Engine number	Document	Revision
Checked	MLA026	13.03.2019	W8L26 F	ISP/02879	XAAB390984	DMCA00004813	a
Approved	MLA026						

Modbus/TCP communication info

Commands in use:	3, 16, 101
Communication mode:	TCP
TCP Port:	502
Modbus Slave number:	5
Error value in case Sensor failure:	-32765
Error value in case not updated:	-32767

Instructions

Function code:	PV=Process Value, SF=Signal/Sensor Failure, STB=Start Blocked, ALM=Alarm, LR=Load Reduction, SHD=Shut Down, EMG=Emergency Stop
----------------	--

Revision	Checked	Description	Rev	Date
Made	MLA026	Removed Alternator signals.	a	23.7.2019
MLA026				

Modbus/TCP Address	Bit/Function	Direction: Output	Description	ISO code	Range, min	Range, max	Unit	Set Point data	Scale	Bus data	Remark
41001	4 ALM HIGH		ALM, High FO leakage, clean primary, A bank	LS03A	0	1		-1	-	0/1	
41002	0 ALM		ALM, FO filter press diff sw	PDST13	0	1		-1	-	0/1	
41003	2 STB		SBL, Stop lever in stop position	GS171	0	1		-1	-	0/1	
41003	3 SHD HIGH		SHD, High Stop lever in stop position	GS171	0	1		-1	-	0/1	
41004	2 SF		SF, Engine speed, primary	ST196P	0	1		-	-	0/1	
41004	3 SF		SF, Engine speed, secondary	ST196S	0	1		-	-	0/1	
41004	6 EMG HIGH		E-EMG, High Overspeed shutdown 1 status	IS1741	0	1		-1	-	0/1	
41051	PV		FO press, engine inlet	PT101	0.00	16.00		bar	-	0 - 1600	
41052	0 SF		SF, FO press, engine inlet	PT101	0	1		-	-	0/1	TCP-only
41052	1 ALM LOW		ALM, Low FO press, engine inlet	PT101	0	1		-5.5	-	0/1	
41054	PV		FO temp, engine inlet	TE101	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	
41055	0 SF		SF, FO temp, engine inlet	TE101	0	1		-	-	0/1	TCP-only
41055	2 ALM HIGH		ALM, High FO temp, engine inlet	TE101	0	1		-> 50.0 1	-	0/1	
41181	0 SF		SF, Fuel rack control	CV161	0	1		-	-	0/1	TCP-only
41195	PV		Fuel rack position	GT165 2	0	40		mm	1	0 - 40	
41196	0 SF		SF, Fuel rack position	GT165 2	0	1		-	-	0/1	TCP-only
41219	PV		Engine speed	STY196	0.0	1200.0		rpm	1	0 - 1200	
41220	6 SF EMG		E-EMG SF, Engine speed	STY196	0	1		-1	-	0/1	
41231	PV		Torsional vibration level, peak	WY196 2	0	2		deg	0.01	0 - 200	
41232	2 ALM HIGH		ALM, High Torsional vibration level, peak	WY196 2	0	1		-8	-	0/1	
41339	PV		Engine load, relative BMEP	GTY1624	0.0	120.0		%	0.1	0 - 1200	
41340	2 ALM HIGH		ALM, High Engine load, relative BMEP	GTY1624	0	1		-> 102.0	-	0/1	
41341	1 LR HIGH		LR, High Engine load, relative BMEP	GTY1624	0	1		-> 111.0	-	0/1	
Modbus/TCP Address	Bit/Function	Direction: Output	Description	ISO code	Range, min	Range, max	Unit	Set Point data	Scale	Bus data	Remark
42001	1 SHD 9)		SHD, LO press shutdown status	IS2011	0	1		-1	-	0/1	
42001	3 ALM LOW		ALM, Low LO level, wet sump	LS204	0	1		-1	-	0/1	
42001	11 ALM		ALM, LO press shutdown status	IS2011	0	1		-1	-	0/1	
42051	PV		LO press, engine inlet	PT201	0.00	10.00		bar	0.01	0 - 1000	
42052	0 SF		SF, LO press, engine inlet	PT201	0	1		-	-	0/1	TCP-only
42052	1 ALM LOW		ALM, Low LO press, engine inlet	PT201	0	1		-VSP 10)	-	0/1	
42053	0 LR LOW		LR, Low LO press, engine inlet	PT201	0	1		-< 2.50	-	0/1	
42053	6 STB LOW		STB, Low LO press, engine inlet	PT201	0	1		-< 0.50	-	0/1	
42054	PV		LO temp, engine inlet	TE201	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	
42055	0 SF		SF, LO temp, engine inlet	TE201	0	1		-	-	0/1	TCP-only
42055	2 ALM HIGH		ALM, High LO temp, engine inlet	TE201	0	1		-> 75.0	-	0/1	
42055	5 SHD HIGH		SHD, High LO temp, engine inlet	TE201	0	1		-> 85.0	-	0/1	
42056	1 LR HIGH		LR, High LO temp, engine inlet	TE201	0	1		-> 80.0	-	0/1	
42063	PV		LO press, filter inlet	PT241	0.00	10.00		bar	0.01	0 - 1000	
42064	0 SF		SF, LO press, filter inlet	PT241	0	1		-	-	0/1	TCP-only
42066	PV		LO filter press diff	PDY243	0.00	2.00		bar	0.01	0 - 200	
42067	0 SF		SF, LO filter press diff	PDY243	0	1		-	-	0/1	TCP-only
42067	2 ALM HIGH		ALM, High LO filter press diff	PDY243	0	1		-> 1.00	-	0/1	
42069	PV		LO press, TC A inlet	PT271	0.00	10.00		bar	0.01	0 - 1000	
42070	0 SF		SF, LO press, TC A inlet	PT271	0	1		-	-	0/1	TCP-only
42070	1 ALM LOW		ALM, Low LO press, TC A inlet	PT271	0	1		-< 1.30	-	0/1	
42072	PV		LO temp, TC A outlet	TE272	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	
42073	0 SF		SF, LO temp, TC A outlet	TE272	0	1		-	-	0/1	TCP-only
42073	2 ALM HIGH		ALM, High LO temp, TC A outlet	TE272	0	1		-> 120.0	-	0/1	
42097	0 SF		SF, Ctri oil press at VC valve A-bank	PT291 A	0	1		-	-	0/1	TCP-only

Modbus/TCP												
Address	Bit	Function	Description	ISO code	Range, min	Range, max	Unit	Set Point data	Scale	Bus data	Remark	
42097	1	ALM LOW	ALM, Low Ctrl oil press aft VIC valve A-bank	PT291A		0	1	- 3	-	0/1	-	
42098	1	LR HIGH	LR, High Ctrl oil press aft VIC valve A-bank	PT291A		0	1	- 4	-	0/1	-	
Modbus/TCP												
Direction: Output												
43051	0	PV	Starting air press, engine inlet	PT301	0.00	16.00	bar		0.01	0 - 1600	-	
43052	0	SF	SF, Starting air press, engine inlet	PT301		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
43053	1	ALM LOW	ALM, Low Starting air press, engine inlet	PT301		0	1	- < 7.00	-	0/1	-	
43054	0	PV	Control air press	PT311	0.00	40.00	bar		0.01	0 - 4000	-	
43055	0	SF	SF, Control air press	PT311		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
43056	1	ALM LOW	ALM, Low Control air press	PT311		0	1	- < 16.00	-	0/1	-	
Modbus/TCP												
Direction: Output												
44001	0	SHD 9	SHD, HT water temp shutdown status	IS4011		0	1		-	0/1	Remark	
44001	5	ALM	ALM, HT water temp shutdown status	IS4011		0	1		-	0/1	-	
44051	0	PV	HT water press, jacket inlet	PT401	0.00	6.00	bar		0.01	0 - 600	-	
44052	0	SF	SF, HT water press, jacket inlet	PT401		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
44053	1	ALM LOW	ALM, Low HT water press, jacket inlet	PT401		0	1	- VSP 5	-	0/1	-	
44053	0	LR LOW	LR, Low HT water press, jacket inlet	PT401		0	1	- VSP 6	-	0/1	-	
44054	0	PV	HT water temp, jacket inlet	TE401	0.0	160.0	C		0.1	0 - 1600	-	
44055	0	SF	SF, HT water temp, jacket inlet	TE401		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
44055	1	ALM LOW	ALM, Low HT water temp, jacket inlet	TE401		0	1	- < 60.0	-	0/1	-	
44057	0	PV	HT water temp, jacket outlet A-bank	TE402	0.0	160.0	C		0.1	0 - 1600	-	
44058	0	SF	SF, HT water temp, jacket outlet A-bank	TE402		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
44058	2	ALM HIGH	ALM, High HT water temp, jacket outlet A-bank	TE402		0	1	- > 105.0	-	0/1	-	
44072	0	PV	LT water press, LT CAC inlet	PT471	0.00	6.00	bar		0.01	0 - 600	-	
44073	0	SF	SF, LT water press, LT CAC inlet	PT471		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
44073	1	ALM LOW	ALM, Low LT water press, LT CAC inlet	PT471		0	1	- VSP 5	-	0/1	-	
44078	0	PV	LT water temp, LT CAC inlet	TE471	0.0	160.0	C		0.1	0 - 1600	-	
44079	0	SF	SF, LT water temp, LT CAC inlet	TE471		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
44079	2	ALM HIGH	ALM, High LT water temp, LT CAC inlet	TE471		0	1	- > 50.0	-	0/1	-	
44081	0	PV	LT water temp, LT CAC outlet	TE472	0.0	160.0	C		0.1	0 - 1600	-	
44082	0	SF	SF, LT water temp, LT CAC outlet	TE472		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
44087	0	PV	LT cooling water thermostat control	CV493		0	100.0	%	0.1	0 - 1000	-	
44088	0	SF	SF, LT cooling water thermostat control	CV493		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
44090	0	PV	LT cooling water thermostat pos.	GT493		0	100.0	%	0.1	0 - 1000	-	
44091	0	SF	SF, LT cooling water thermostat pos.	GT493		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
44093	0	PV	HT water temp, engine outlet	TE402 2	0.0	160.0	C		0.1	0 - 1600	-	
44094	0	SF	SF, HT water temp, engine outlet	TE402 2		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
44095	1	LR HIGH	LR, High HT water temp, engine outlet	TE402 2		0	1	- > 108.0	-	0/1	-	
Modbus/TCP												
Direction: Output												
45051	0	PV	Engine exh gas avg temp	TY500		0.0	750.0	C	0.1	0 - 7500	Remark	
45054	0	PV	Exh gas temp, cyl 01A	TE501 1A		0.0	750.0	C	0.1	0 - 7500	-	
45055	0	SF	SF, Exh gas temp, cyl 01A	TE501 1A		0	1		-	0/1	TCP-only	
45055	2	ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp, cyl 01A	TE501 1A		0	1	- > 580.0	-	0/1	-	
45056	1	LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp, cyl 01A	TE501 1A		0	1	- > 595.0	-	0/1	-	
45060	0	PV	Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 01A 7	TY501 7A	-200.0	200.0	C		0.1	-2000 - 2000	-	
45061	2	ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 01A	TY501 7A		0	1	- 490/±50	-	0/1	-	
45062	1	LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 01A	TY501 7A		0	1	- ±110/±60	-	0/1	-	
45066	0	PV	Exh gas temp, cyl 02A	TE502 1A		0.0	750.0	C	0.1	0 - 7500	-	

45067	0 SF	SF, Exh gas temp, cyl 02A	TE5021A	0	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
45067	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp, cyl 02A	TE5021A	0	1	-	> 580.0	0/1	-
45068	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp, cyl 02A	TE5021A	0	1	-	> 595.0	0/1	-
45072	PV	Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 02A 7)	TY5027A	-200.0	200.0	0.1	C	0.1	-2000 - 2000
45073	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 02A	TY5027A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45074	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 02A	TY5027A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45078	PV	Exh gas temp, cyl 03A	TE5031A	0.0	750.0	0.1	C	0.1	-
45079	0 SF	SF, Exh gas temp, cyl 03A	TE5031A	0	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
45079	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp, cyl 03A	TE5031A	0	1	-	> 580.0	0/1	-
45080	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp, cyl 03A	TE5031A	0	1	-	> 595.0	0/1	-
45084	PV	Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 03A 7)	TY5037A	-200.0	200.0	0.1	C	0.1	-2000 - 2000
45085	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 03A	TY5037A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45086	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 03A	TY5037A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45090	PV	Exh gas temp, cyl 04A	TE5041A	0.0	750.0	0.1	C	0.1	-
45091	0 SF	SF, Exh gas temp, cyl 04A	TE5041A	0	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
45091	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp, cyl 04A	TE5041A	0	1	-	> 580.0	0/1	-
45092	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp, cyl 04A	TE5041A	0	1	-	> 595.0	0/1	-
45096	PV	Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 04A 7)	TY5047A	-200.0	200.0	0.1	C	0.1	-2000 - 2000
45097	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 04A	TY5047A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45098	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 04A	TY5047A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45102	PV	Exh gas temp, cyl 05A	TE5051A	0.0	750.0	0.1	C	0.1	-
45103	0 SF	SF, Exh gas temp, cyl 05A	TE5051A	0	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
45103	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp, cyl 05A	TE5051A	0	1	-	> 580.0	0/1	-
45104	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp, cyl 05A	TE5051A	0	1	-	> 595.0	0/1	-
45108	PV	Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 05A 7)	TY5057A	-200.0	200.0	0.1	C	0.1	-2000 - 2000
45109	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 05A	TY5057A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45110	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 05A	TY5057A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45114	PV	Exh gas temp, cyl 06A	TE5061A	0.0	750.0	0.1	C	0.1	-
45115	0 SF	SF, Exh gas temp, cyl 06A	TE5061A	0	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
45115	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp, cyl 06A	TE5061A	0	1	-	> 580.0	0/1	-
45116	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp, cyl 06A	TE5061A	0	1	-	> 595.0	0/1	-
45120	PV	Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 06A 7)	TY5067A	-200.0	200.0	0.1	C	0.1	-2000 - 2000
45121	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 06A	TY5067A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45122	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 06A	TY5067A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45126	PV	Exh gas temp, cyl 07A	TE5071A	0.0	750.0	0.1	C	0.1	-
45127	0 SF	SF, Exh gas temp, cyl 07A	TE5071A	0	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
45127	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp, cyl 07A	TE5071A	0	1	-	> 580.0	0/1	-
45128	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp, cyl 07A	TE5071A	0	1	-	> 595.0	0/1	-
45132	PV	Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 07A 7)	TY5077A	-200.0	200.0	0.1	C	0.1	-2000 - 2000
45133	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 07A	TY5077A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45134	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 07A	TY5077A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45138	PV	Exh gas temp, cyl 08A	TE5081A	0.0	750.0	0.1	C	0.1	-
45139	0 SF	SF, Exh gas temp, cyl 08A	TE5081A	0	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
45139	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp, cyl 08A	TE5081A	0	1	-	> 580.0	0/1	-
45140	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp, cyl 08A	TE5081A	0	1	-	> 595.0	0/1	-
45144	PV	Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 08A 7)	TY5087A	-200.0	200.0	0.1	C	0.1	-2000 - 2000
45145	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 08A	TY5087A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45146	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp deviation, cyl 08A	TY5087A	0	1	-	> 590/±50	0/1	-
45174	PV	Exh gas temp TC A inlet	TE511	0.0	750.0	0.1	C	0.1	-
45175	0 SF	SF, Exh gas temp TC A inlet	TE511	0	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
45175	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp TC A inlet	TE511	0	1	-	> 590.0	0/1	-
45176	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Exh gas temp TC A inlet	TE511	0	1	-	> 640.0	0/1	-
45177	PV	Exh gas temp TC A outlet	TE517	0.0	750.0	0.1	C	0.1	-

45178	0 SF	SF, Exh gas temp TC A outlet	0	1	-	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
45178	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Exh gas temp TC A outlet	0	1	-	-	> 490.0	0/1	-
45180	PV	TC A speed	0	5000	rpm	-	-	0 - 5000	-
45181	0 SF	SF, TC A speed	0	1	-	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
45181	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High TC A speed	0	1	-	-	> 32551	0/1	-
45182	1 LR HIGH	LR, High TC A speed	0	1	-	-	> 32880 11)	0/1	-
Modbus/TCP									
Direction: Output									
46051	PV	Air temp, TC inlet	-50.0	100.0	°C	-	-	-500 - 1000	-
46052	0 SF	SF, Air temp, TC inlet	0	1	-	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
46052	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Air temp, TC inlet	0	1	-	-	> 45	0/1	-
46054	PV	CA press, engine inlet	0.00	6.00	bar	-	-	0 - 600	-
46055	0 SF	SF, CA press, engine inlet	0	1	-	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
46055	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High CA press, engine inlet	0	1	-	-	> 3.70	0/1	-
46055	15 SF LR	LR SF, CA press, engine inlet	0	1	-	-	-	0/1	-
46056	1 LR HIGH	LR, High CA press, engine inlet	0	1	-	-	> 3.85	0/1	-
46057	PV	CA temp, engine inlet	0.0	160.0	°C	-	-	0 - 1600	-
46058	0 SF	SF, CA temp, engine inlet	0	1	-	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
46058	1 ALM LOW	ALM, Low CA temp, engine inlet	0	1	-	-	< 25.0	0/1	-
46058	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High CA temp, engine inlet	0	1	-	-	> 70.0	0/1	-
46059	1 LR HIGH	LR, High CA temp, engine inlet	0	1	-	-	> 75.0	0/1	-
46132	PV	Air WG control	0	100	%	-	-	0 - 100	-
46133	0 SF	SF, Air WG control	0	1	-	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
Modbus/TCP									
Direction: Output									
47001	1 ALM	ALM, OMD failure	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47001	3 ALM	ALM, OMD alarm	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47001	8 LR	LR, OMD alarm	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47001	9 SHD 9)	SHD, OMD shutdown	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47001	12 ALM	ALM, OMD shutdown	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47001	13 STATUS 2)	Local control indication	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47001	15 STATUS 2)	Waiting for reset	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47002	0 STATUS 2)	Remote control indication	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47003	4 EMG	E-EMG, Engine external shutdown 4 status	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47003	10 SHD 9)	SHD, Ext Sd2 from Switchboard shutdown	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47003	13 STB	SBL, Ext Sb1 from switchboard	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47004	0 STATUS 2)	Load reduction request/indication	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47004	3 STATUS 2)	Blackout start mode	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47005	2 STATUS 2)	Engine blow	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47005	4 STATUS	Generator cooling water leakage 1	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47005	5 ALM	ALM, Generator cooling water leakage 1	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47006	6 STB	STB, High Turning gear engaged	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47007	6 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Turning gear engaged	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47007	10 ALM	ALM, PDM system supply earth fault	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47007	12 ALM	ALM, PDM system supply failure	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47007	15 ALM HIGH	ALM, High ESM failure	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47008	3 STB	SBL, Engine blocked	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47008	4 ALM	ALM, System control supply failure	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47009	14 ALM	ALM, Ext Sd2 from Switchboard shutdown	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47010	9 STATUS	Generator oil filter clogging, DE	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-
47010	10 ALM	ALM, Generator oil filter clogging, DE	0	1	-	-	= 1	0/1	-

Modbus/TCP Address	Bit Function	Direction: Output	ISO code	Range, min	Range, max	Unit	Set Point data	Scale	Bus data	Remark
47010	11 STATUS	Generator oil filter clogging, NDE	IS7624		0	1	-	-	0/1	-
47010	12 ALM	ALM, Generator oil filter clogging, NDE	IS7624		0	1	-	-	0/1	-
47011	0 STATUS 2)	Stop / shutdown status 1	IS7602		0	1	-	-	0/1	-
47054	PV	Main bearing 00 temp	TE700	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	-
47055	Q SF	SF, Main bearing 00 temp	TE700	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
47055	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Main bearing 00 temp	TE700	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47055	5 SHD HIGH	SHD, High Main bearing 00 temp	TE700	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47056	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Main bearing 00 temp	TE700	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47078	PV	Main bearing 01 temp	TE701	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	-
47079	Q SF	SF, Main bearing 01 temp	TE701	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
47079	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Main bearing 01 temp	TE701	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47079	5 SHD HIGH	SHD, High Main bearing 01 temp	TE701	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47080	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Main bearing 01 temp	TE701	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47099	PV	Main bearing 02 temp	TE702	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	-
47100	Q SF	SF, Main bearing 02 temp	TE702	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
47100	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Main bearing 02 temp	TE702	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47100	5 SHD HIGH	SHD, High Main bearing 02 temp	TE702	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47101	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Main bearing 02 temp	TE702	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47120	PV	Main bearing 03 temp	TE703	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	-
47121	Q SF	SF, Main bearing 03 temp	TE703	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
47121	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Main bearing 03 temp	TE703	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47121	5 SHD HIGH	SHD, High Main bearing 03 temp	TE703	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47122	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Main bearing 03 temp	TE703	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47141	PV	Main bearing 04 temp	TE704	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	-
47142	Q SF	SF, Main bearing 04 temp	TE704	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
47142	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Main bearing 04 temp	TE704	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47142	5 SHD HIGH	SHD, High Main bearing 04 temp	TE704	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47143	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Main bearing 04 temp	TE704	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47162	PV	Main bearing 05 temp	TE705	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	-
47163	Q SF	SF, Main bearing 05 temp	TE705	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
47163	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Main bearing 05 temp	TE705	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47163	5 SHD HIGH	SHD, High Main bearing 05 temp	TE705	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47164	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Main bearing 05 temp	TE705	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47183	PV	Main bearing 06 temp	TE706	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	-
47184	Q SF	SF, Main bearing 06 temp	TE706	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
47184	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Main bearing 06 temp	TE706	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47184	5 SHD HIGH	SHD, High Main bearing 06 temp	TE706	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47185	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Main bearing 06 temp	TE706	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47204	PV	Main bearing 07 temp	TE707	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	-
47205	Q SF	SF, Main bearing 07 temp	TE707	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
47205	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Main bearing 07 temp	TE707	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47205	5 SHD HIGH	SHD, High Main bearing 07 temp	TE707	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47206	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Main bearing 07 temp	TE707	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47225	PV	Main bearing 08 temp	TE708	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	-
47226	Q SF	SF, Main bearing 08 temp	TE708	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
47226	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Main bearing 08 temp	TE708	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47226	5 SHD HIGH	SHD, High Main bearing 08 temp	TE708	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47227	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Main bearing 08 temp	TE708	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47246	PV	Main bearing 09 temp	TE709	0.0	160.0		C	0.1	0 - 1600	-
47247	Q SF	SF, Main bearing 09 temp	TE709	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	TCP-only
47247	2 ALM HIGH	ALM, High Main bearing 09 temp	TE709	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47247	5 SHD HIGH	SHD, High Main bearing 09 temp	TE709	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
47248	1 LR HIGH	LR, High Main bearing 09 temp	TE709	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
48003	13 STATUS 2)	Engine status, start mode	IS871	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
48003	14 STATUS 2)	Engine ready for start	IS872	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
48003	15 STATUS 2)	Start failure indication	IS875	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
48004	0 STATUS 2)	Engine status, stop mode	IS878	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
48004	1 STATUS 2)	Engine status, shutdown mode	IS879	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
48004	2 STATUS 2)	Engine start block active	IS880	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
48004	5 STATUS 2)	Engine status, run mode	IS883	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-
48004	11 STATUS 2)	Engine status, emergency stop mode	IS889	0	1	1	-	-	0/1	-

48007	2 ALM	ALM. WIP failure	NS869	0	1	-	1	-	0/1
48008	15 ALM	ALM. CAN failure in system	NS8100	0	1	-	1	-	0/1
48049	2 ALM	ALM. Control system high temperature	NS803	0	1	-	1	-	0/1
48052	2 ALM HIGH	ALM. High internal temp MCM 1	TE802-1	0	1	-	> 85.0	-	0/1
48094	2 ALM HIGH	ALM. High internal temp IOM A1	TE804-1	0	1	-	> 85.0	-	0/1
48121	2 ALM HIGH	ALM. High internal temp IOM DE	TE804-9	0	1	-	> 85.0	-	0/1
48124	2 ALM HIGH	ALM. High internal temp IOM FE	TE804-10	0	1	-	> 85.0	-	0/1
48105	PV	Modbus counter	KY870	1	1000	-	1	-	1 - 1000

Notes:

- 1) High temperature alarm if TE101 > 50°C used on engines not operating at all on HFO. Otherwise, TE101 dependent set points, low and high temperature alarms to be generated in external alarm system.
- 2) Status information, not to be treated as an alarm.
- 3) PT291A/B ALM activated if PT291A/B < 0.8 bar and CV381 = ON.
- 4) PT291A/B LR activated if PT291A/B > 0.8 bar and CV381 = OFF. Delay 10s when VIC setpoint changes, 1s during steady state operation.
- 5) Variable set point: 2 bar at nominal speed, 1 bar at 50% speed and at all RPMs below 50% speed. Linear between speeds 50% to 100%. Assumed static pressure 1 bar.
- 6) Variable set point: 1.6 bar at nominal speed, 0.8 bar at 50% speed and at all RPMs below 50% speed. Linear between speeds 50% to 100%. Assumed static pressure 1 bar.
- 7) TY507A=(sum TE501A/cyl)-TE501A). For alarm limits see also Chart 1.
- 8) Activated if STY196 > 300 rpm and WY196. 2 > 1.05 deg.
- 9) Shutdown mode becomes active when IS7602 also becomes active (additional Shutdown prewarning delay configured in ESM).
- 10) Variable set point: 2.7 bar at engine speed 450-600 rpm, 3.0 bar at engine speed 601-1000 rpm
- 11) Immediate LR (0.1s delay) if SE518 > LR SP; delayed LR (300s delay) if ALM SP < SE518 < LR SP

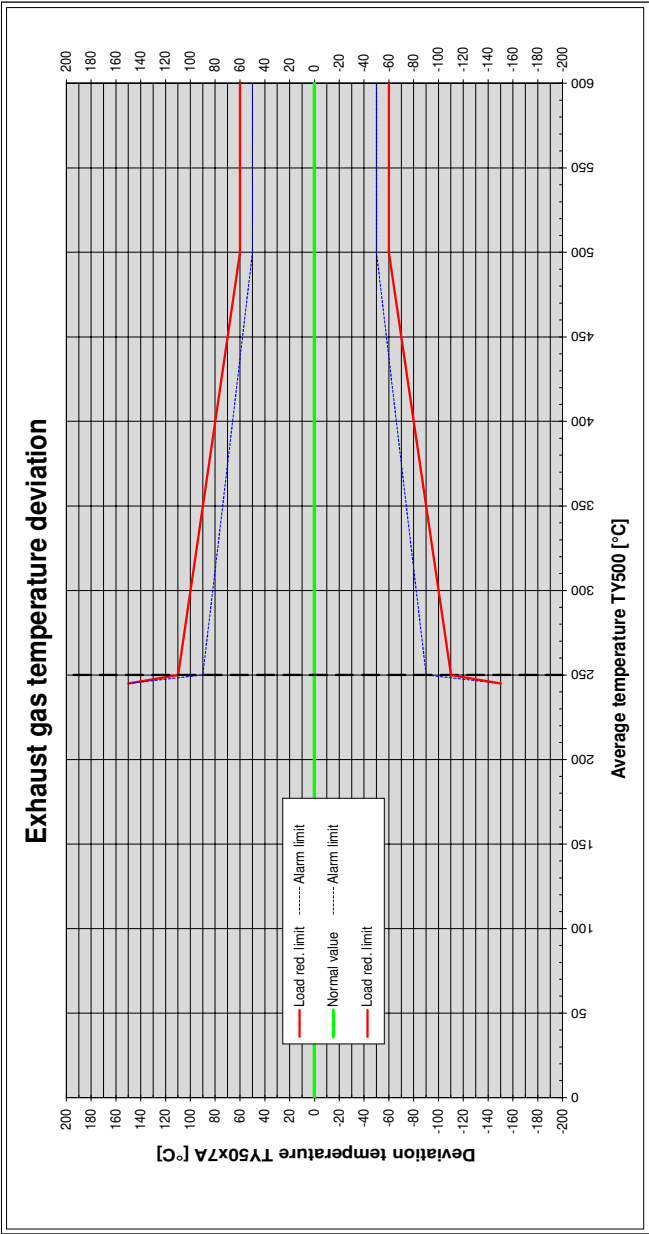


Chart 1

Modbus communication link	
Communication speed: 19200 bits/s	
Communication mode: RTU	
Data bits: 8	
Parity: NONE	
Stop bits: 1	
Commands in use: 02 (Input status), 03 (Holding register)	
Poling delay: 200 ms (recommended)	
Physical interface: RS-485 2-wire	

Title		Explanation	
Code		Sensor code	
Name		Signal name	
BL		Alarm is blocked in stop mode	
Type		Signal type	
Range / Unit		Signal range and unit	
Set point - Alarm		Set point for alarm condition	
Set point - L red		Set point for load reduction request condition	
Set point - Stop		Set point for stop / shutdown condition	
Alarm cond.		Condition for alarm / stop / load reduction activation	
Modbus addresses - Anal.		On analog addresses (40xxx) integer value multiplied by Scale is shown	
Modbus addresses - Alarm		On alarm addresses (10xxx) 0 = normal and 1 = alarm ON	
Modbus addresses - L red		On load reduction addresses (12xxx) 0 = normal and 1 = load reduction request ON	
Modbus addresses - Stop		On stop addresses (11xxx) 0 = normal and 1 = stop ON	
Scale		Division factor	
Error values		32767 = value not update (not configured) and -32765 = sensor failure	

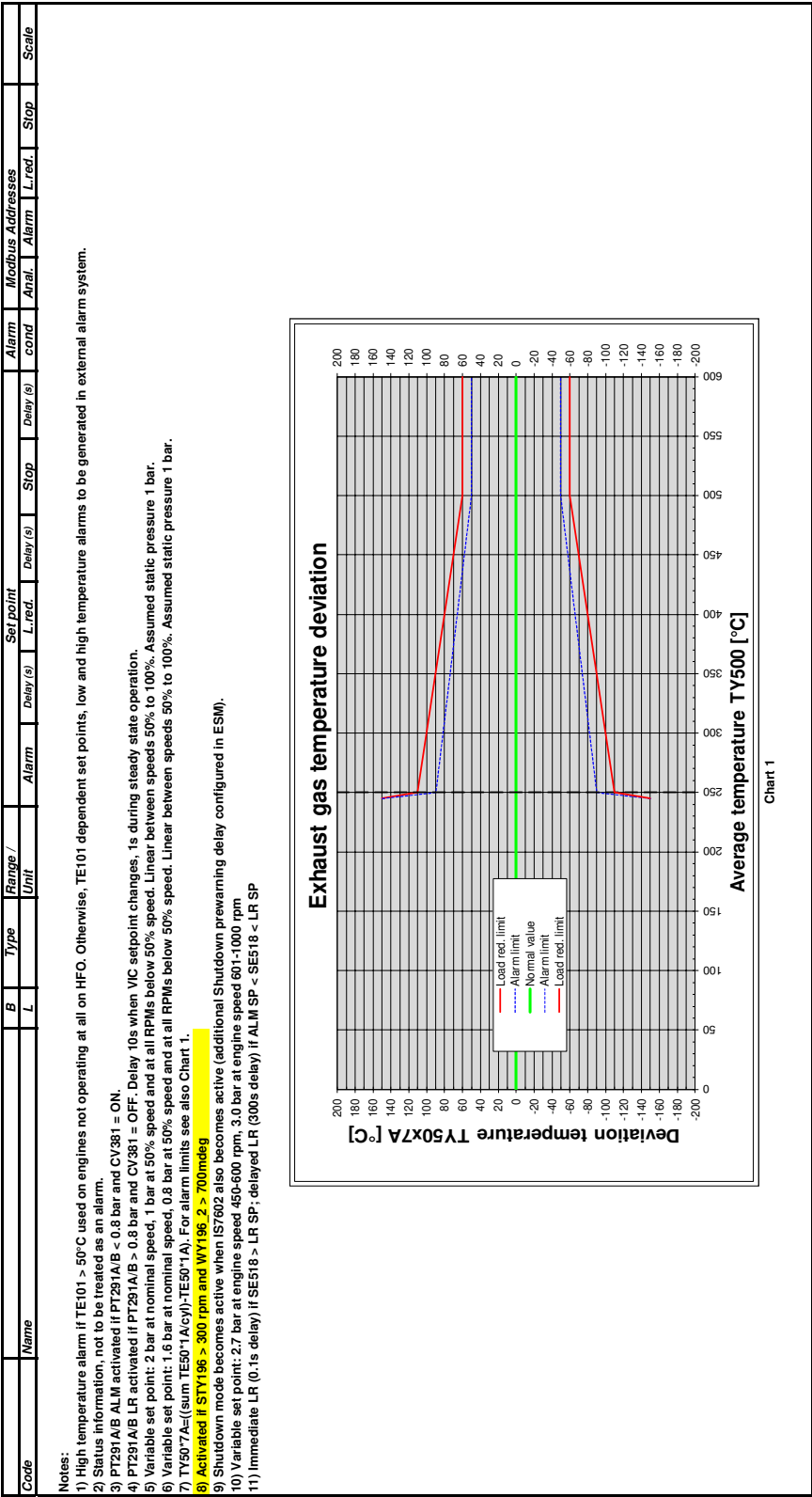
b	14.11.2019	GGK02	MLA026	Added water break signals - Updated WY196_2 ALM, Removed TE402-2 and added TEZ402-1, Removed IS7311, Removed OS7312
a	23.7.2019	MLA026	MLA026	Removed Alternator signals.
-	13.3.2019	MLA026	MLA026	First release, copy of DBAEB42348 rev.-
Rev.	Date	Made	Checked	
		WARTSILA		
		Wärtsilä Italia		
		MODBUS SERIAL LIST FOR W8L26 F UNIC C2		
		CCG College		

ENGINE NUMBER	
XAAE30984	
MODBUS SLAVE ID	
1	
Proj.no	
SP04235	
Product	
W26 L-ENGINE UNIC C2	
Made: Massimo Lazari	
Approved: Massimo Lazari	
D-message	
Date	
13.3.2019	
Alias	
MLA026	
Pages	
5	
Document No	
DMCA00004817	
Rev.	
B	

		Name		B		Type		Range / Unit		Alarm		Set point		Delay (s)		Stop		Modbus Addresses		Scale	
		L		L		L		Unit				L	Red.	L	Stop	Anal.	Alarm	L	Red.	Stop	Scale
Fuel oil																					
	PT101		Fuel oil pressure, inlet	X	4-20 mA		0 - 16 bar			< 5.5	3					low	40001	10001			100
	TE101		Fuel oil temp., inlet		PT100		0 - 160 °C			1)	5					5	40002	10002			10
	LS103A		Fuel oil leakage, injection pipes		NC-switch		0/1			1	5					open		10003			1
	PD113		FO filter press diff sw		NC-switch		0/1			> 1.5 bar	5					open		10008			1
Lub. oil																					
	PT1201		Lub. oil pressure, inlet	X	4-20 mA		0 - 10 bar			VSP 10)	5		< 2.5	5		low	40006	10006	12006		100
	TE201		Lub. oil temp., inlet		PT100		0 - 160 °C			> 75	5		> 80	5		5	40007	10007	12007	11007	10
	LS204		Lub. oil level, wet sump		NC-switch		0/1			1	20					closed		10008			1
	PT241		Lub. oil pressure, filter inlet		4-20 mA		0 - 10 bar										40014				100
	PDY243		Lub. oil filter differential pressure		calculated		0 - 2 bar			> 1	5					high	40009	10009			100
	PT1271		Lub. oil pressure at turbocharger		4-20 mA		0 - 10 bar			< 1.30	10					low	40010	10010			100
	PT291A		CR1 oil press aft VIC valve	X	4-20 mA		0 - 10 bar			3)	5		4)	1 - 10				10025	12025		100
	TE272		Lub. oil temp. at turbo charger outlet		PT100		0 - 160 °C			> 120	10					high	40011	10011			10
Starting air																					
	PT301		Starting air pressure		4-20 mA		0 - 16 bar			< 7	15					low	40016	10016			100
	PT311		Control air pressure		4-20 mA		0 - 40 bar			< 16	5					low	40017	10017			100
Cooling water																					
	PT401		HT-water pressure, jacket inlet	X	4-20 mA		0 - 6 bar			VSP 5)	5		VSP 6)	5		low	40019	10019	12019		100
	TE401		HT-water temp, jacket inlet	X	PT100		0 - 160 °C			< 60	5					low	40020	10020			10
	TE402		HT-water temp, jacket outlet		PT100		0 - 160 °C			> 105	5					high	40021	10021			10
	TEZ402-1		HT water temp, jacket outlet A-bank	X	PT100		0 - 160 °C			> 108	5		> 108			high			12022		10
	PT471		LT-water pressure, inlet	X	4-20 mA		0 - 6 bar			VSP 5)	5					low	40023	10023			100
	TE471		LT-water temp, inlet		PT100		0 - 160 °C			> 50	30					high	40024	10024			10
	TE472		LT water temp. LT CAC outlet	X	PT100		0 - 160 °C									high	40026				10
	CN493		LT cooling water thermostat control		4-20 mA		0 - 100%										40018				10
	GI 493		LT cooling water thermostat position		4-20 mA		0 - 100%										40027				10
Exhaust gas																					
	TE511		Exhaust gas temp. TC inlet 1		NIc/NI		0 - 750 °C			> 590	10		> 640	20		high	40028	10028	12028		10
	TE517		Exhaust gas temp. TC outlet		NIc/NI		0 - 750 °C			> 490	30					high	40029	10029			10
	TE5011A		Exhaust gas temp. cylinder 1		NIc/NI		0 - 750 °C			> 580	10		> 595	10		high	40030	10030	12030		10
	TE5021A		Exhaust gas temp. cylinder 2		NIc/NI		0 - 750 °C			> 580	10		> 595	10		high	40031	10031	12031		10
	TE5031A		Exhaust gas temp. cylinder 3		NIc/NI		0 - 750 °C			> 580	10		> 595	10		high	40032	10032	12032		10
	TE5041A		Exhaust gas temp. cylinder 4		NIc/NI		0 - 750 °C			> 580	10		> 595	10		high	40033	10033	12033		10
	TE5051A		Exhaust gas temp. cylinder 5		NIc/NI		0 - 750 °C			> 580	10		> 595	10		high	40034	10034	12034		10
	TE5061A		Exhaust gas temp. cylinder 6		NIc/NI		0 - 750 °C			> 580	10		> 595	10		high	40035	10035	12035		10
	TE5071A		Exhaust gas temp. cylinder 7		NIc/NI		0 - 750 °C			> 580	10		> 595	10		high	40036	10036	12036		10
	TE5081A		Exhaust gas temp. cylinder 8		NIc/NI		0 - 750 °C			> 580	10		> 595	10		high	40037	10037	12037		10
	TE5091A		Exhaust gas temp. cylinder 9		NIc/NI		0 - 750 °C			> 580	10		> 595	10		high	40038	10038	12038		10
	TE5017A 7)		Exhaust gas temperature average		calculated		0 - 750 °C									high	40039				10
	TY5017A 7)	X	Exhaust gas temp. deviation 01A		calculated		-200 - 200 °C			+90/+50	10		+110/+60	20		high	40040	10040	12040		10
	TY5027A 7)	X	Exhaust gas temp. deviation 02A		calculated		-200 - 200 °C			+90/+50	10		+110/+60	20		high	40041	10041	12041		10
	TY5037A 7)	X	Exhaust gas temp. deviation 03A		calculated		-200 - 200 °C			+90/+50	10		+110/+60	20		high	40042	10042	12042		10
	TY5047A 7)	X	Exhaust gas temp. deviation 04A		calculated		-200 - 200 °C			+90/+50	10		+110/+60	20		high	40043	10043	12043		10
	TY5057A 7)	X	Exhaust gas temp. deviation 05A		calculated		-200 - 200 °C			+90/+50	10		+110/+60	20		high	40044	10044	12044		10
	TY5067A 7)	X	Exhaust gas temp. deviation 06A		calculated		-200 - 200 °C			+90/+50	10		+110/+60	20		high	40045	10045	12045		10

Code	Name	B	Type	Range / Unit	Alarm	Delay (s)	Set point L.red.	Delay (s)	Stop	Delay (s)	Alarm cond	Modbus Addresses Anal.	Alarm L.red.	Stop	Scale
TY6077A 7)	Exhaust gas temp. deviation 07A	X	calculated	-200 - 200 °C	+30/-50	10	+110/-60	20			high	40046	12046		10
TY6087A 7)	Exhaust gas temp. deviation 08A	X	calculated	-200 - 200 °C	+30/-50	10	+110/-60	20			high	40047	12047		10
Charge air															
PT601	Charge air pressure, inlet, sensor failure load reduction		calculated	0/1			= 1	1			active		12049		1
PT601	Charge air pressure, inlet		4-20 mA	0 - 6 bar	> 3.7	5	> 3.85	5			high	40050	12050		100
TE601	Charge air temperature, inlet	X	PT100	0 - 160 °C	> 70	5	> 75	5			high	40051	12051		10
TE601	Charge air temperature, inlet	X	PT100	0 - 160 °C	< 25	5					low	10052			1
TE600	Air temp., TC inlet		PT100	-50 - 100 °C	> 45	5					high	40054	10054		10
Crankcase															
TE700	Main bearing temp. 0		NiCr/Ni	0 - 160 °C	> 110	5	> 120	1			high	40057	12057	11057	10
TE701	Main bearing temp. 1		NiCr/Ni	0 - 160 °C	> 110	5	> 120	1			high	40058	12058	11058	10
TE702	Main bearing temp. 2		NiCr/Ni	0 - 160 °C	> 110	5	> 120	1			high	40059	12059	11059	10
TE703	Main bearing temp. 3		NiCr/Ni	0 - 160 °C	> 110	5	> 120	1			high	40060	12060	11060	10
TE704	Main bearing temp. 4		NiCr/Ni	0 - 160 °C	> 110	5	> 120	1			high	40061	12061	11061	10
TE705	Main bearing temp. 5		NiCr/Ni	0 - 160 °C	> 110	5	> 120	1			high	40062	12062	11062	10
TE706	Main bearing temp. 6		NiCr/Ni	0 - 160 °C	> 110	5	> 120	1			high	40063	12063	11063	10
TE707	Main bearing temp. 7		NiCr/Ni	0 - 160 °C	> 110	5	> 120	1			high	40064	12064	11064	10
TE708	Main bearing temp. 8		NiCr/Ni	0 - 160 °C	> 110	5	> 120	1			high	40065	12065	11065	10
TE709	Main bearing temp. 9		NiCr/Ni	0 - 160 °C	> 110	5	> 120	1			high	40066	12066	11066	10
NS700	Oil mist detector failure		NO-switch	0/1	1	3					high	10069			1
QS700	Oil mist detector alarm & load reduction	X	NO-switch	0/1	1	1					high	10070	12070		1
Miscellaneous															
NS8100	CAN failure in system		calculated	0/1	1	3					high		10164		1
NS803	Control system high temperature		calculated	0/1	1	0					high		10165		1
GS792	Turning gear engaged	X	NC-switch	0/1	1	0.1					high		10072		1
GS171	Stop lever in stop position	X	NO-switch	0/1					1	0.1 closed				11073	1
GT165 2	Fuel rack position		4-20 mA	0 - 40 mm							high	40074			1
SE518	Turbo charger speed		Mg 0-1000Hz	0 - 50000 rpm	> 32551	5	> 32880	VSP 11)			high	40075	10075	12075	0.1
RY870	Modbus counter		calculated	1 - 1000							high	40076			1
STY196	Engine speed		calculated	0 - 1200 rpm							high	40077			1
ST196P	Engine speed sensor failure primary	X	calculated	0/1	1	3					high	10078			1
ST196S	Engine speed sensor failure secondary	X	calculated	0/1	1	3					high	10079			1
WY196 2	Torsional vibration level, peak	X	calculated	0 - 2 deg	8)	10					high	40080	10080		100
GTY1624	Engine load, relative BMEP		calculated	0 - 120 %	> 102	10	> 111	10			high	40219	10219	12219	10
UT793	Engine load feedback	X	4-20 mA	-330 - 2850kW							high	40220			1
Engine status															
IS871	Engine status, start mode		SW-function	0/1	1						active		10100		1
IS872 2)	Engine ready for start		SW-function	0/1	1						active		10081		1
IS880 2)	Engine start block active		SW-function	0/1	1						active		10082		1
IB724 2)	Local control mode		switch	0/1	1						active		10083		1
IB725 2)	Waiting for reset		SW-function	0/1	1						active		10101		1
IB726 2)	Remote control indication		SW-function	0/1	1						active		10102		1
IS7/5	Start failure		SW-function	0/1	1						active		10084		1

Code	Name	B	Type	Range / Unit	Alarm			Set point			Delay (s)			Stop			Modbus Addresses			Scale			
					Alarm	Delay (s)	L. red.	Alarm	Delay (s)	L. red.	Stop	Delay (s)	Stop	Anal.	Alarm	L. red.	Stop						
Status of start blockings 2)																							
IS878.2)	Engine status, stop mode		SW-function	0/1		1											active		10103	1			
IS879	Engine status, shutdown mode		SW-function	0/1		1											active		10104	1			
IS883	Engine status, run mode		SW-function	0/1		1											active		10105	1			
IS889	Engine status, emergency stop mode		SW-function	0/1		1											active		10106	1			
OS7315.2)			SW-function	0/1		1											active		10085	1			
IS7602.2)	Load reduction request		SW-function	0/1		1											active		10086	1			
OS7320.2)	Stop/shutdown		switch	0/1		1											active		10088	1			
OS7343.2)	Blackout start mode		switch	0/1		1											active		10088	1			
OS7344.2)			switch	0/1		1											active		10089	1			
Status of start blockings 2)																							
OS223/PT201	Engine not pre-lubricated		switch	0/1	< 0.5 bar	0											active		10090	1			
GS792	Turning gear engaged		switch	0/1		1	0										active		10091	1			
GS171	Stop lever in stop position		switch	0/1		1	0										active		10092	1			
OS7344	Local selector in blocked position		switch	0/1		1	0										active		10093	1			
IS7311	Ext S43 from Waterbrake SBL		switch	0/1		1	0										active		10098	1			
Status of shutdowns																							
STY196	Engine speed sensor failure emergency		switch	0/1													1	0.1	active		11109		
IS4011.9)	HT temp shutdown status from ESM (TEZ402)		switch	0/1		1	0.1										> 110 °C	0.1	active		11110		
IS1741	Overspeed shutdown status from ESM		switch	0/1													> 115 %	0.1	active		11111		
IS2011.9)	Lube oil press shutdown status from ESM (PTZ201)		switch	0/1		1	0.1										< 2 bar	0.1	active		11112		
OS701.9)	OMD shutdown		switch	0/1		1	0.1										1	0.1	active		11113		
IS7311.9)	Ext S43 from Waterbrake		switch	0/1		1	0										1	0	active		11118		
IS7305	Emergency stop from ESM		switch	0/1													1	0.1	closed		11119		
Automation system																							
TE802-1	Temperature in, MCM-1		PT100	0 - 160 °C	> 85	5											high		10121		1		
TE804-9	Temperature in, IOM-DE		PT100	0 - 160 °C	> 85	5											high		10123		1		
TE804-10	Temperature in, IOM-FE		PT100	0 - 160 °C	> 85	5											high		10124		1		
TE804-1	Temperature in, IOM-A1		PT100	0 - 160 °C	> 85	5											high		10126		1		
Extra codes																							
EC General 05	B11 water break - Fixed bearing temp.		PT100	0 - 160 °C	> 55	5											> 60	1	high	40145	10145	11145	10
EC General 06	B13 water break - Loose bearing temp.		PT100	0 - 160 °C	> 55	5											> 60	1	high	40146	10146	11146	10
EC General 07	B15 water break - Water Outlet		PT100	0 - 160 °C	> 55	5											> 60	1	high	40147	10147	11147	10
EC General 08	B17 water break - Water Inlet		PT100	0 - 160 °C	> 30	5											> 60	1	high	40148	10148	11148	10
Others																							
CV656	Air WG control		Control valve	0 - 100%																40130		1	
NS7799-1	PDM System supply earth fault		SW-function	0/1		1	0.1											active		10138		1	
NS718	ESM alarm		SW-function	0/1		1	0.1											active		10138		1	
NS7800-1	PDM system supply failure		SW-function	0/1		1	0.1											active		10140		1	
NS869	WIP failure		SW-function	0/1		1	3											active		10141		1	
NB7801	System control supply failure		SW-function	0/1		1	0.1											active		10166		1	

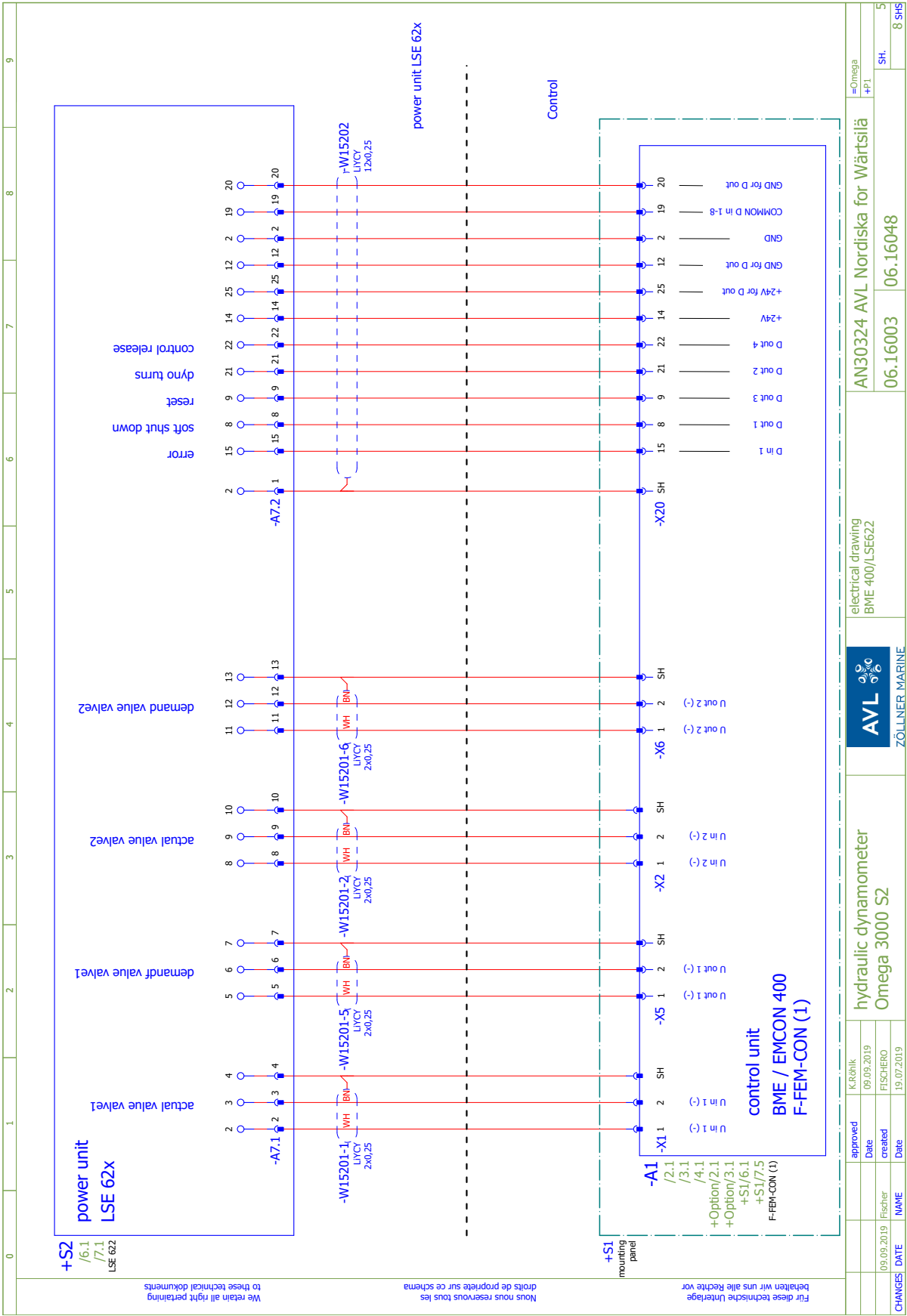
















Labeling-set for OMEGA'S

from BME to LSE

from BME to HLB

	BME side	dyno side	sensor side	language	LSE side	BME side
SPEED	-X17 F-FEM-CON1 -W15977	-X17 XK2 -W15977	B3 speed pickup GEL 248	english	VALVES	-X1 F-FEM-CON1 -W15201-1
Drehzahl	-X17 F-FEM-CON1 -W15977	-X17 XK2 -W15977	B3 Drehzahl- nehmer GEL 248	deutsch		-X5 F-FEM-CON1 -W15201-5
FORCE	-X17 F-FEM-CON1 -W15249	-X17 XK2 -W15249	B2 Load cell DKE	english		-X2 F-FEM-CON1 -W15201-2
Drehmoment	-X17 F-FEM-CON1 -W15249	-X17 XK2 -W15249	B2 Load cell DKE	deutsch		-X6 F-FEM-CON1 -W15201-6
ALARMS	-X19 F-FEM-CON1 -W15175	-X19 XK2 -W15175	-S5 PLS	english	-A7.2 LSE 622 -W15202	-X20 F-FEM-CON1 -W15202
Alarme	-X19 F-FEM-CON1 -W15175	-X19 XK2 -W15175	-S5 TGS	deutsch		



have to cut it for cabeling layout

We retain all right pertaining
to these technical documents

Nous nous reservons tous les
droits de propreté sur ce schéma

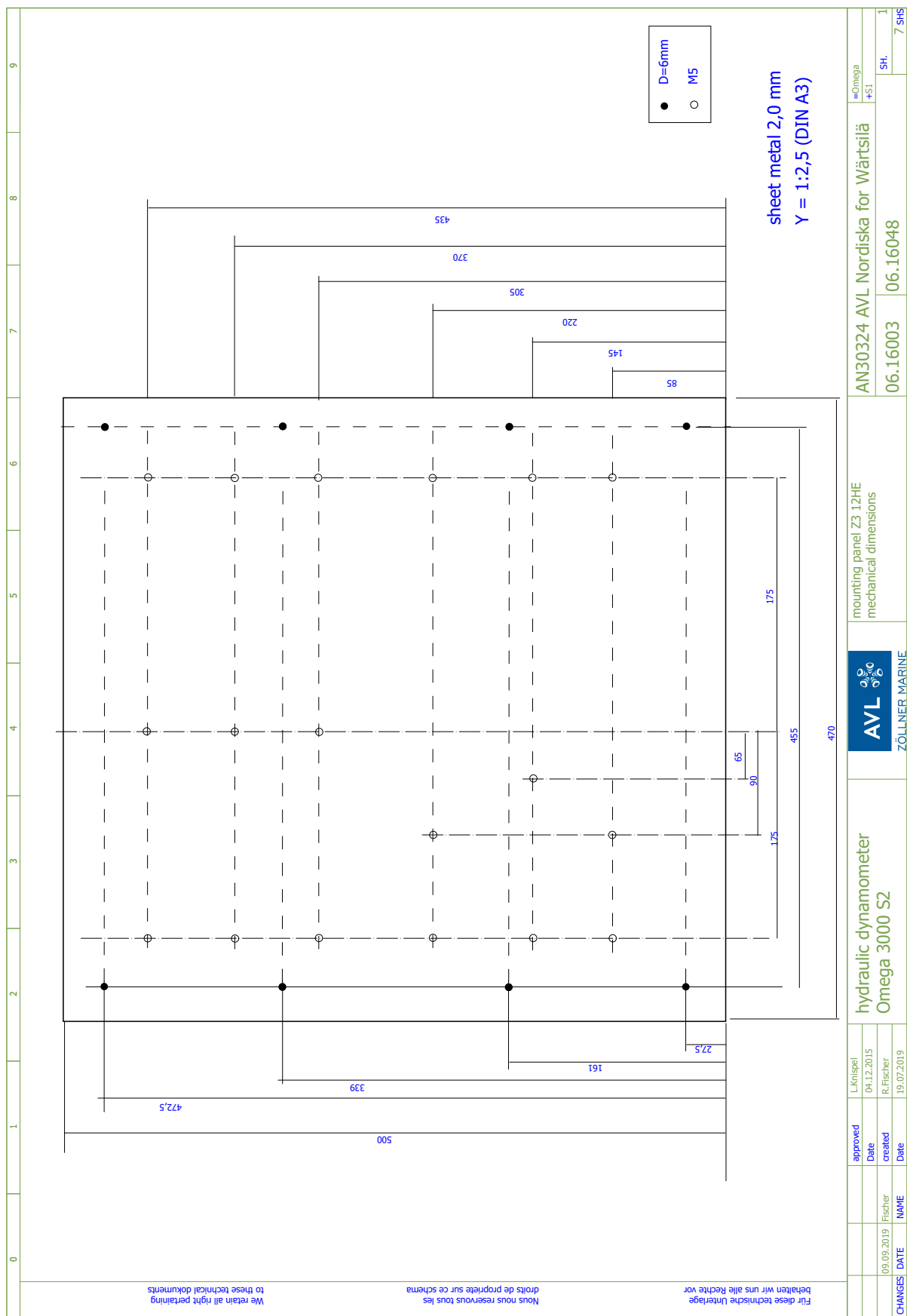
Für diese technische Unterlage
behalten wir uns alle Rechte vor

	approved Date	K.Röhlik 09.09.2019		set of labeling OMEGA	AN30324 AVL Nordiska for Wätsjö	=Omega +P1
	created Date	FISCHERO 19.07.2019			06.16003 06.16048	SH. 8 SHS
CHANGES	DATE	NAME				

hydraulic dynamometer
Omega 3000 S2



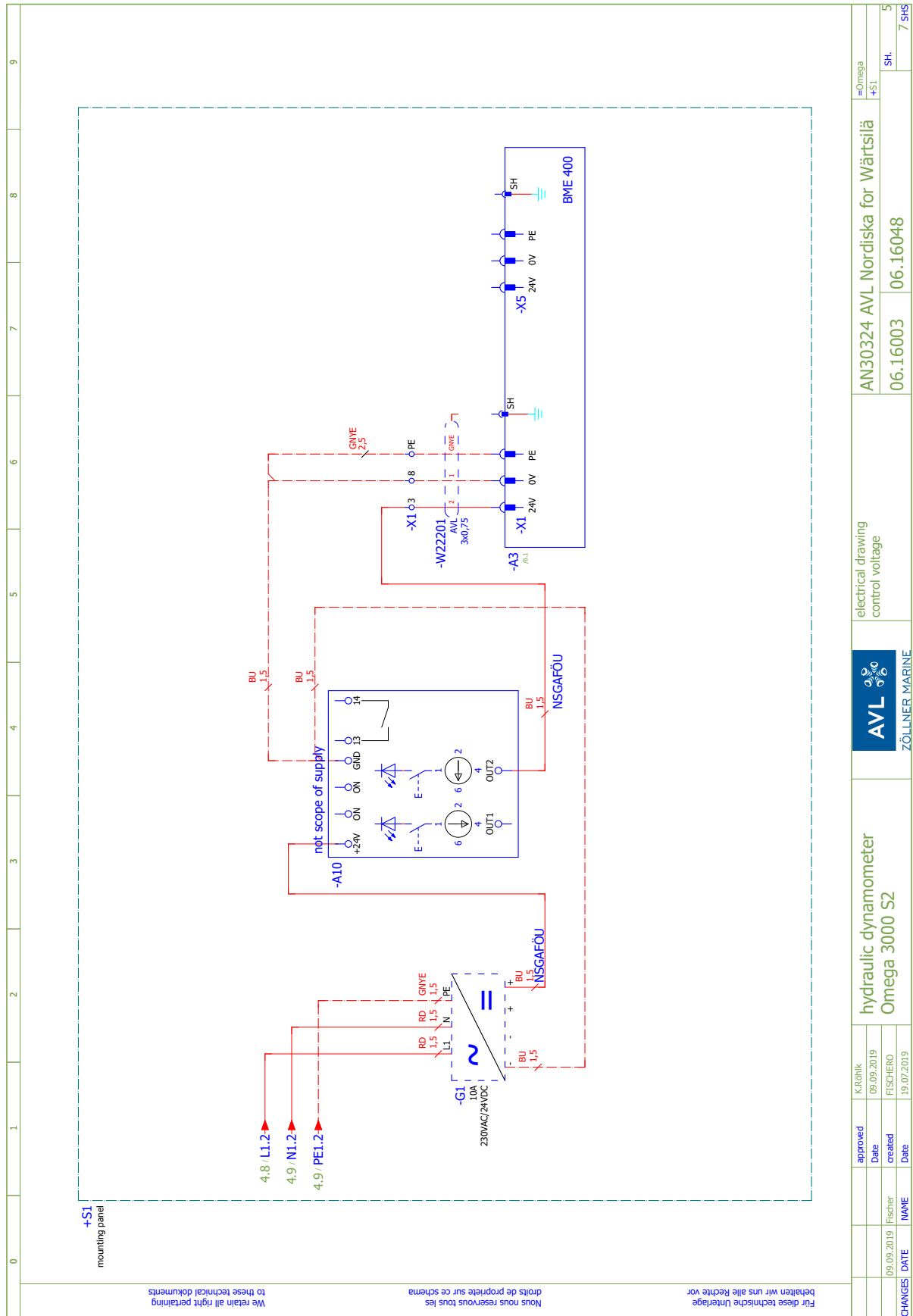
ZÖLLNER MARINE

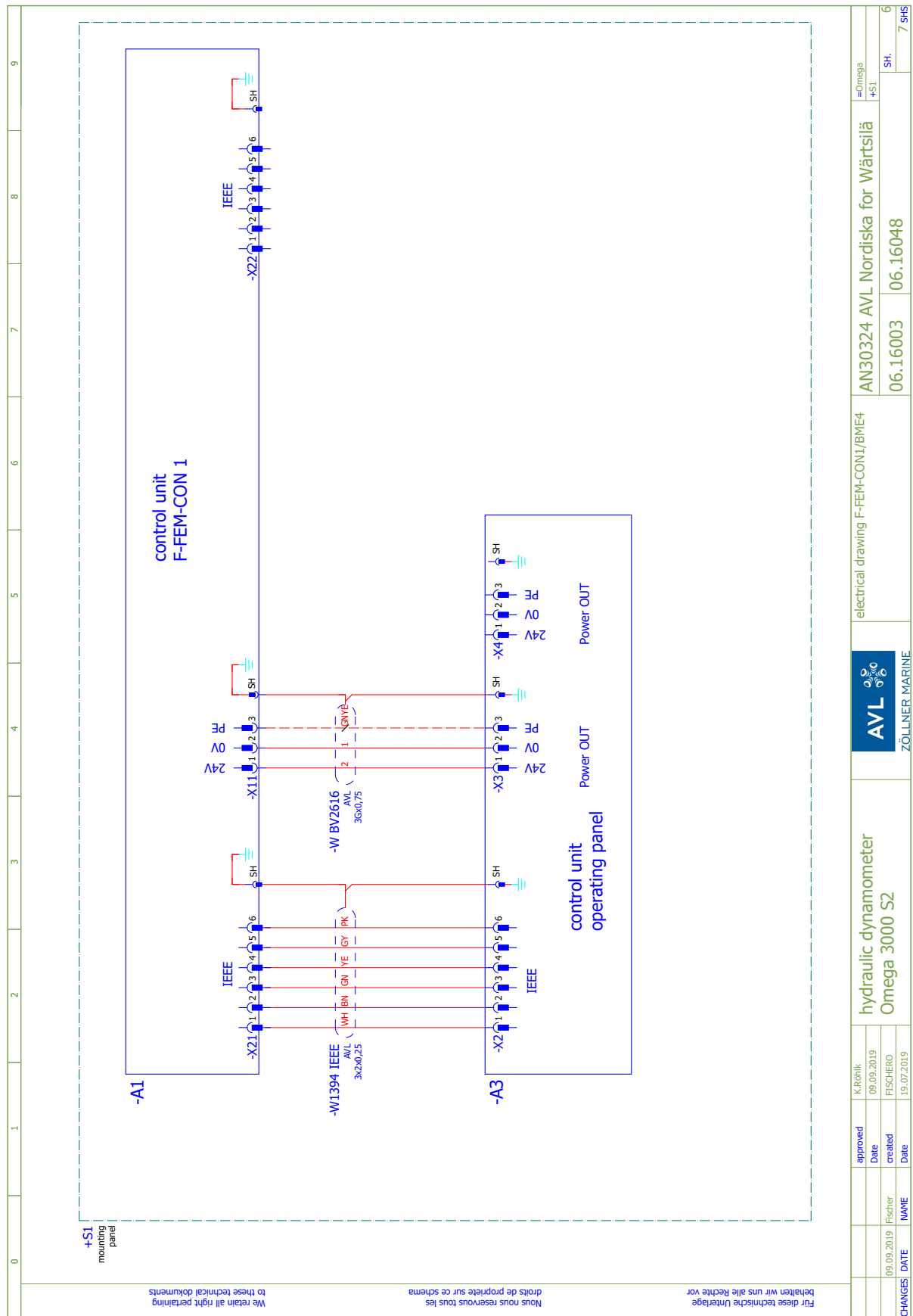


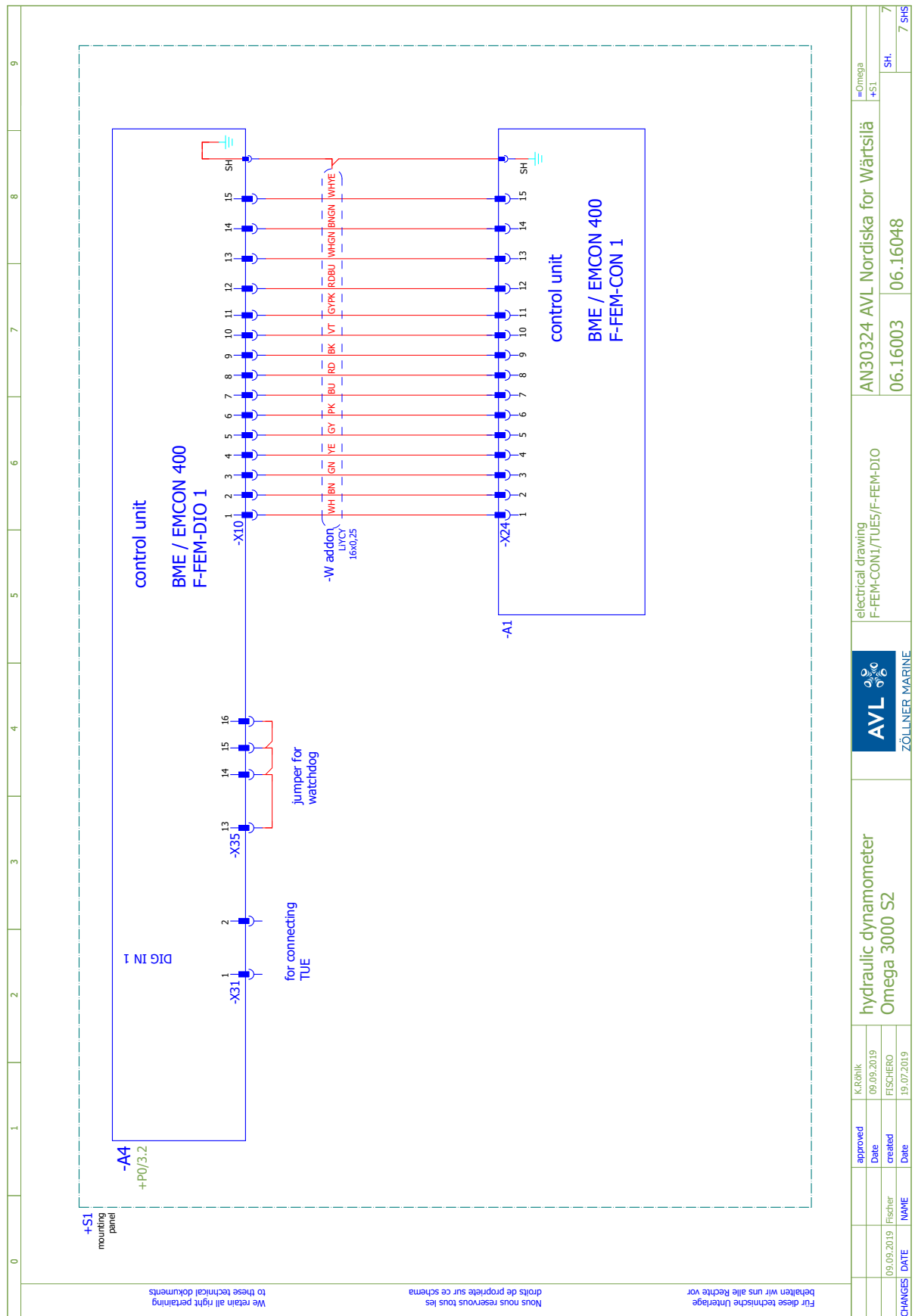
DMCA00030076


DMCA00030076










0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<div><div></div><div><div><div>Speckenbeker Weg 143 24113 Kiel +49 431 88702 – 0</div><div>ZÖLLNER MARINE GmbH</div></div></div></div>									
<div><div><div>project :</div><div>hydraulic dynamometer Omega 3000 S2 AN30324 AVL Nordiska for Wärtsilä</div></div><div><div>commission :</div><div></div></div><div><div>serial number :</div><div>FN 6134</div></div><div><div>manufacturer (cie) :</div><div>AVL ZÖLLNER Marine GMBH</div></div><div><div>Edited:</div><div>FISCHERO</div></div><div><div>date:</div><div>09.09.2019</div><div>number of pages : 36</div></div></div>									
<div><div><div><div><div>approved Date</div><div>13.01.2014</div></div><div><div>created Date</div><div>19.07.2019</div></div></div><div><div><div>09.09.2019</div><div>Fischer</div><div>NAME</div></div><div><div>CHANGES</div><div>DATE</div></div></div><div><div><div>13.01.2014</div><div>FISCHERO</div><div>DATE</div></div><div><div>19.07.2019</div><div></div><div>DATE</div></div></div></div><div><div><div>hydraulic dynamometer Omega 3000 S2</div><div><div><div>AVL</div><div></div></div></div></div><div><div>Title page/cover sheet</div><div>AN30324 AVL Nordiska for Wärtsilä</div></div><div><div><div>SH.</div><div>11 SHS</div></div><div><div>06.16048</div></div></div></div></div>									

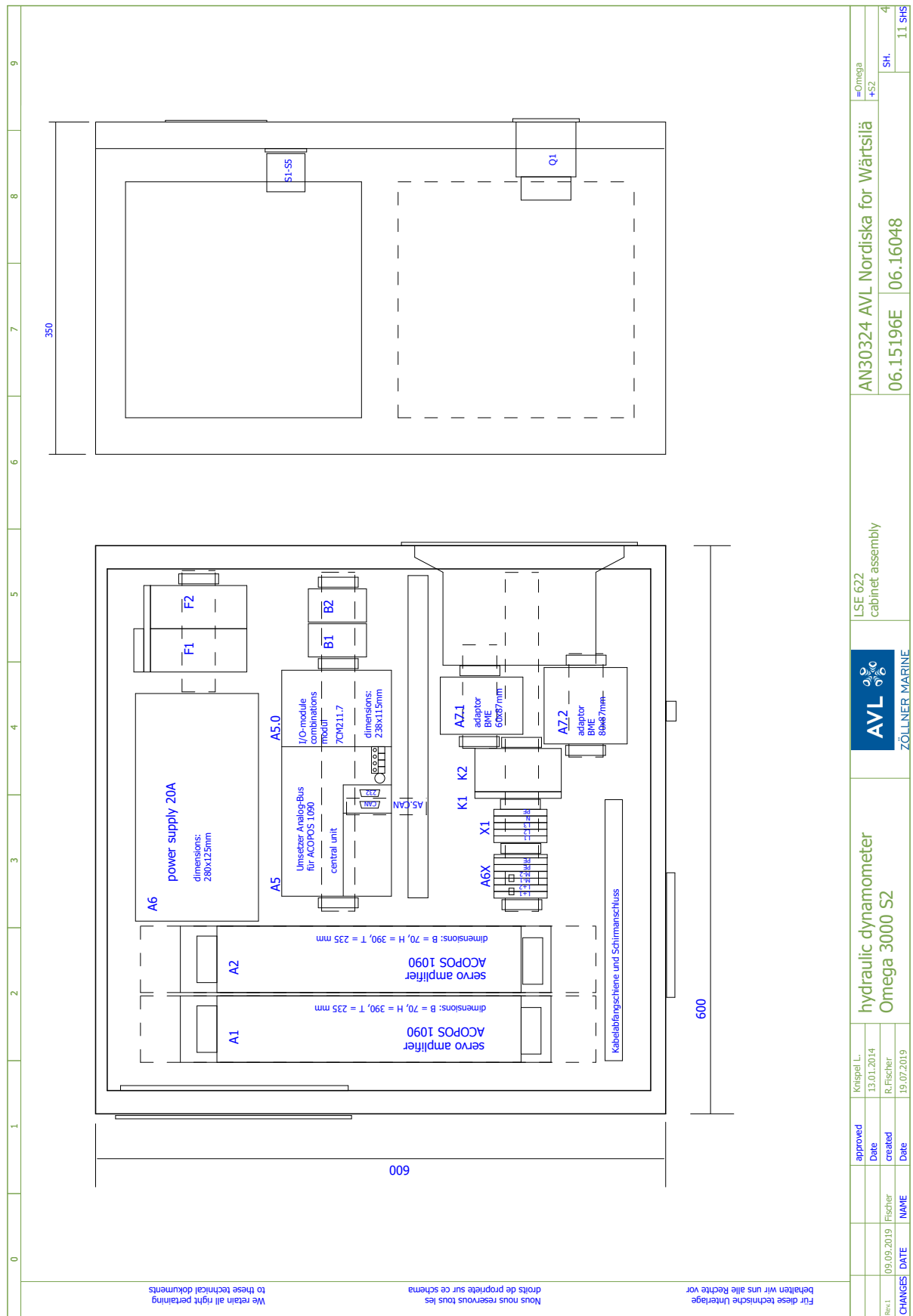
We retain all right pertaining
to these technical documents

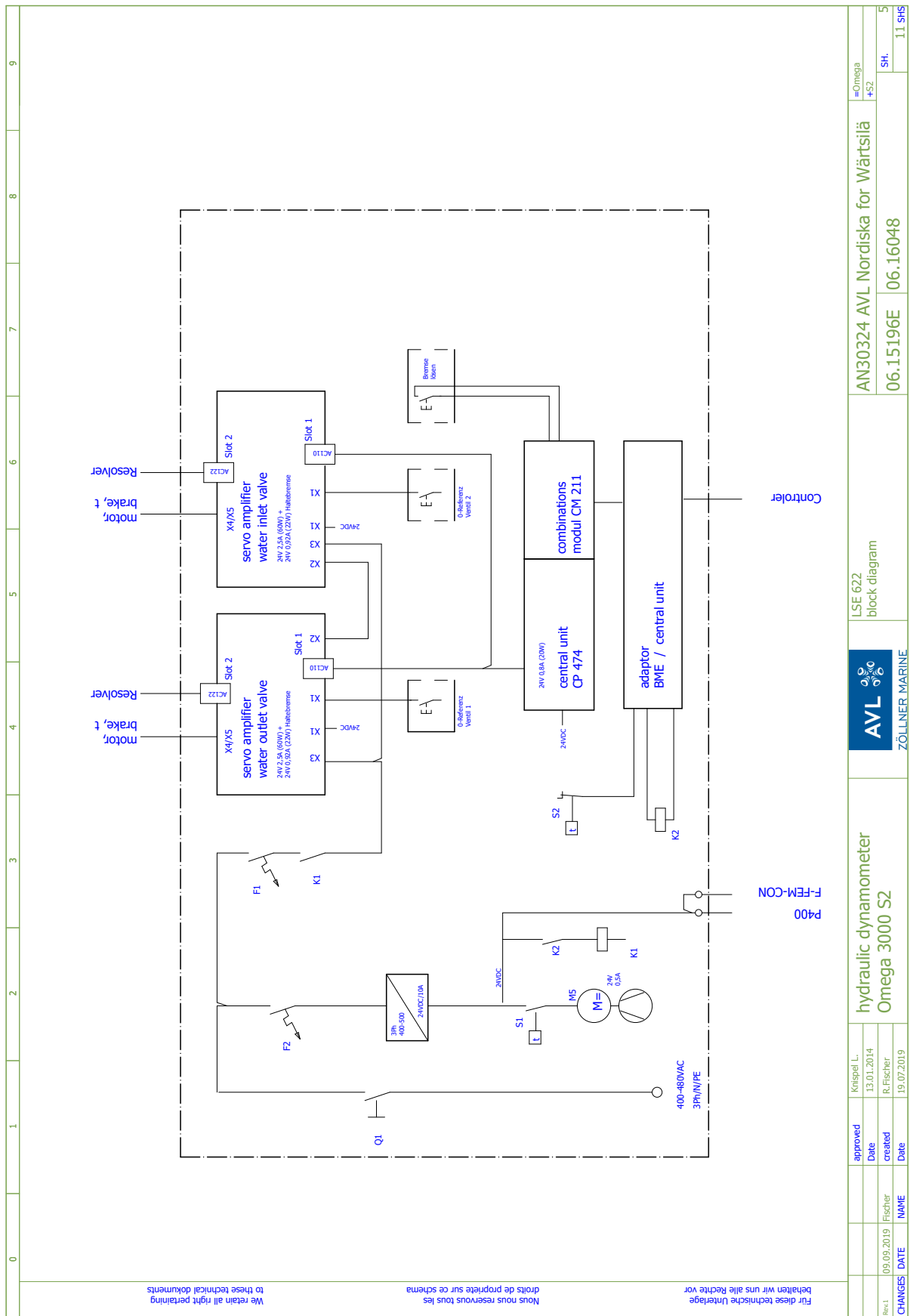
Nous nous reservons tous les
droits de propriété sur ce schéma

Für diese technische Unterlage
behalten wir uns alle Rechte vor

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Für diese technische Unterlage behalten wir uns alle Rechte vor										
Nous nous réservons tous les droits de propriété sur ce schéma										
We retain all right pertaining to these technical documents										
<p>cabinets:</p> <p>protection class: IP 54</p> <p>ambient temperature: 0 to 45°C</p> <p>inside temperature: 5 - 45°C</p> <p>color: RAL 7035</p> <p>cable conduit: from upper with cable bushings</p> <p>feed in: switch box valve controlling with main switch and motor overload switch 400-480VAC 3Ph/PE netform: TT or TN (starpoint earthed) in unearthd IT network configuration have to use current transformer the secondary star point have to connect to earthing equipment conductor of ACCOPOS</p> <p>connectors: electric supply on terminal control conection on sub min D 25pin/ female connection dynamometer direct to the servoamplifier</p> <p>length of cable: AC power cable 5,0 m LSE 62. - BME 4 15,0 m dyno - servoamplifier 15,0 m</p>										
	approved Date		Krispel L. 13.01.2014		hydraulic dynamometer Omega 3000 S2		 ZÖLLNER MARINE		specification of LSE 622	
	09.09.2019		Fischer		R.Fischer		AN30324 AVL Nordiska for Wärtsiä		=Omega +S2	
CHANGES	DATE	NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE	NAME
Rev.1	09.09.2019	Fischer	19.07.2019	R.Fischer	13.01.2014	Krispel L.	13.01.2014	06.15196E	06.16048	SH. 2
									11 SHS	

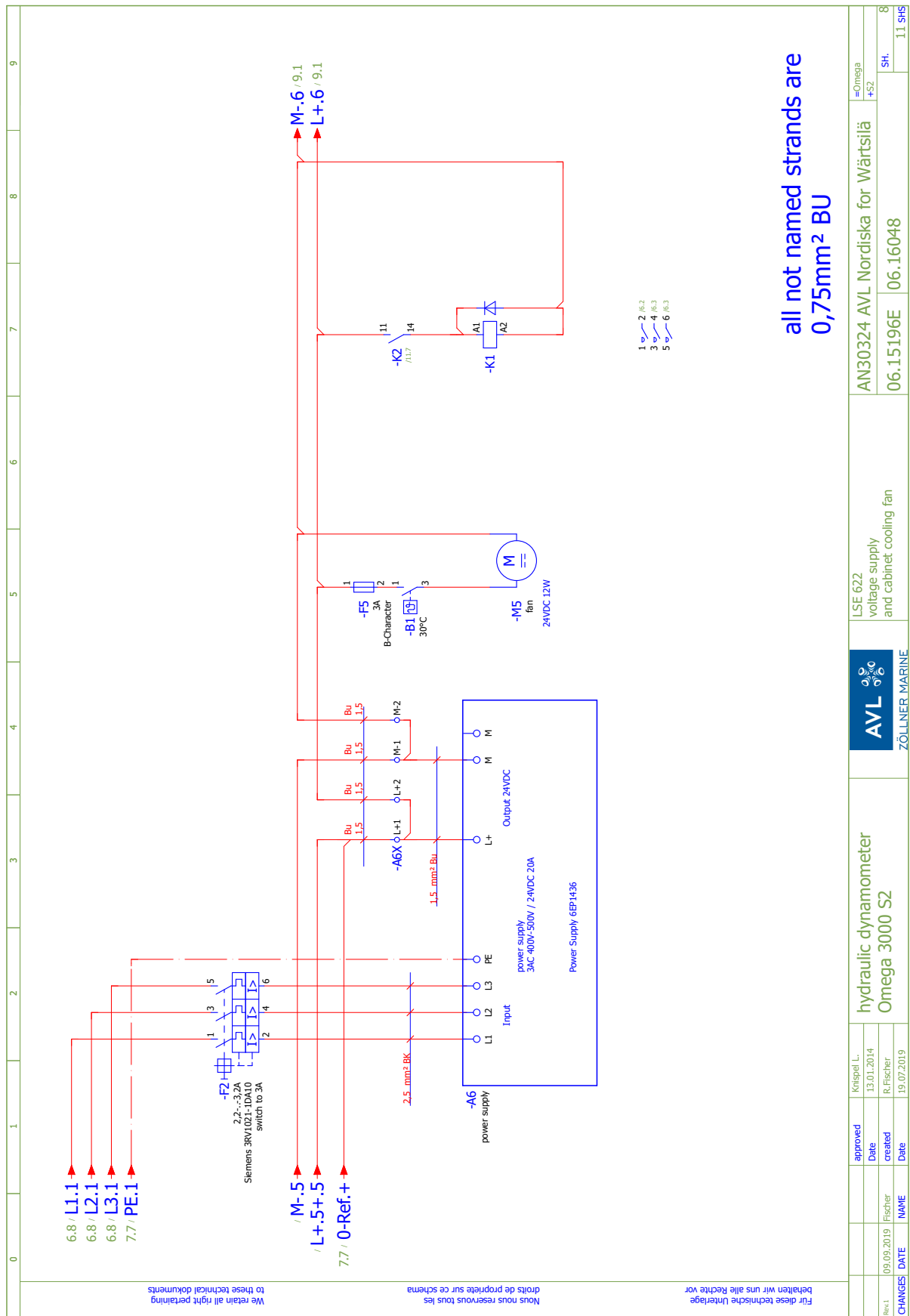




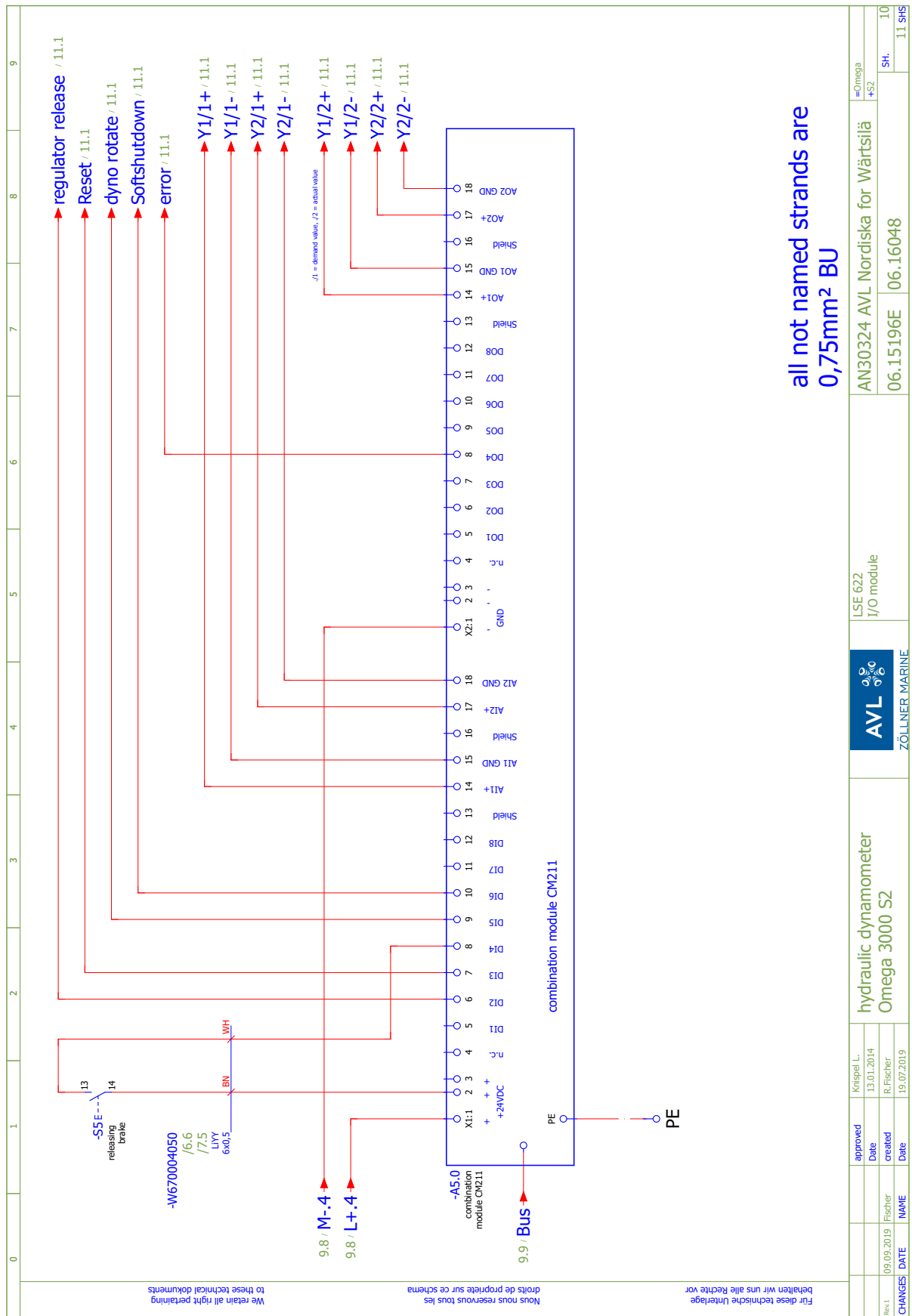













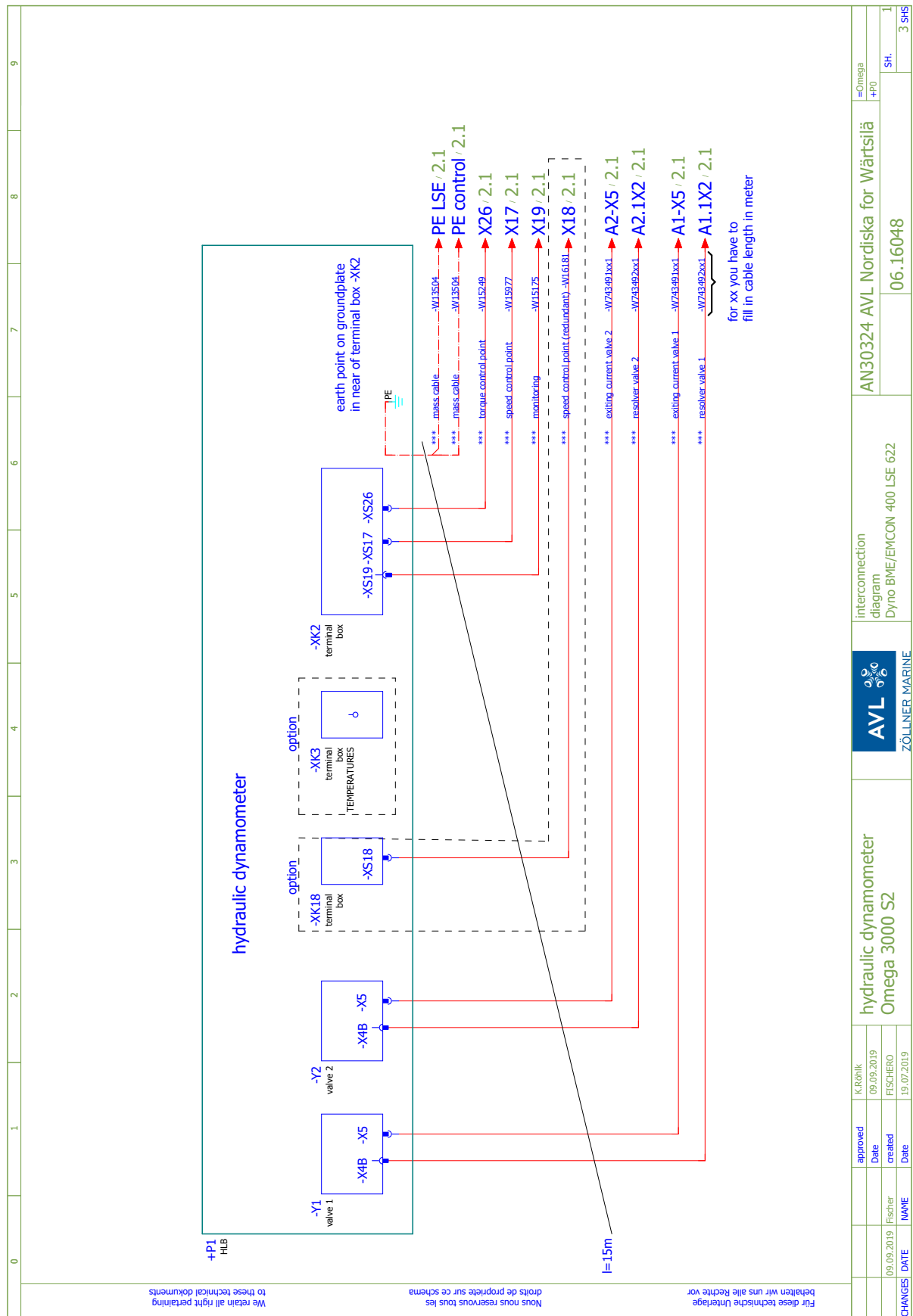


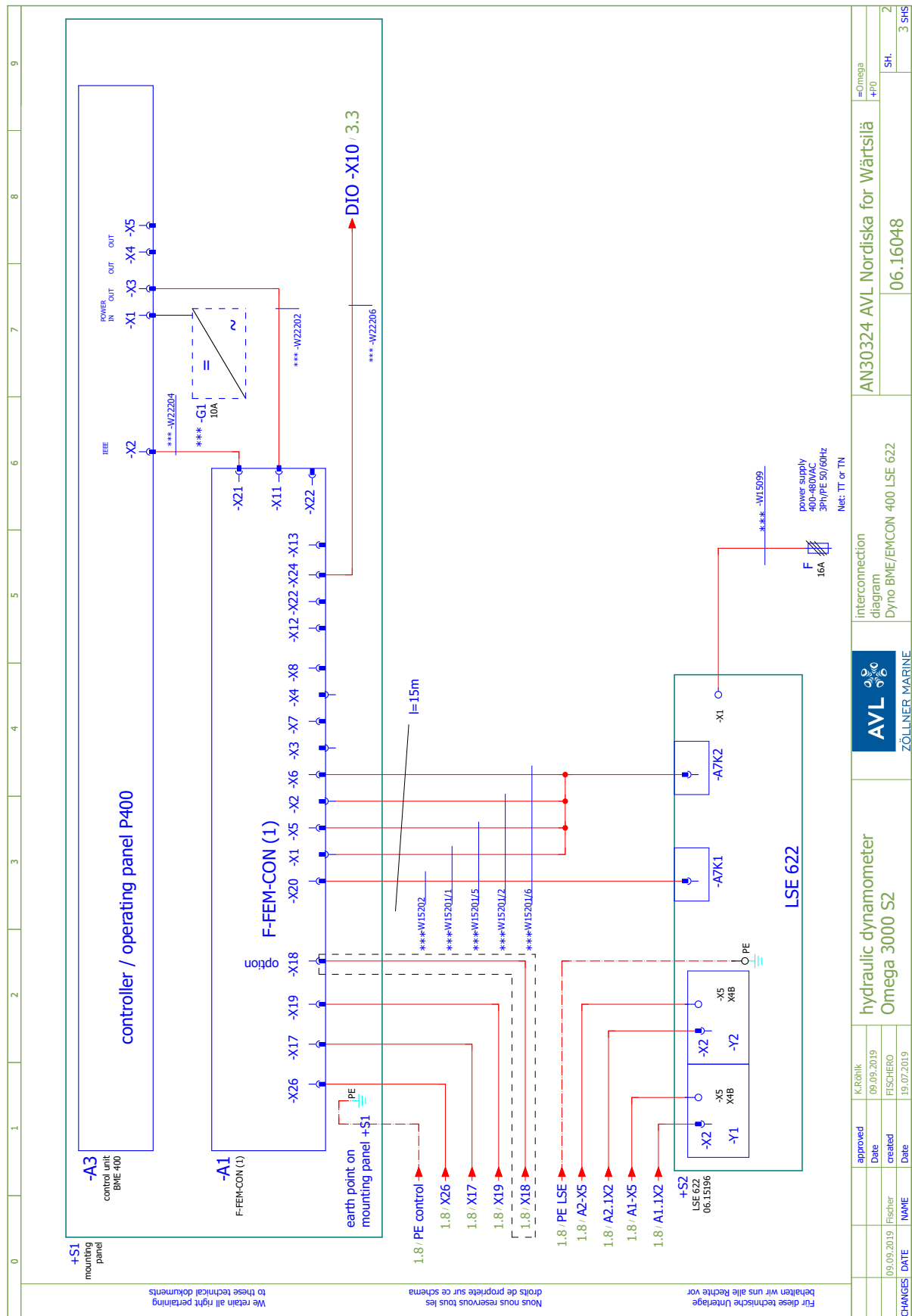
10-105

10-106

table of contents									
column X: automatically generated page was manually reworked									
WUP0007D 24.02.1994									
We retain all right pertaining to these technical documents									
Nous nous reservons tous les droits de propriété sur ce schéma									
Für diese technische Unterlage behalten wir uns alle Rechte vor									
D- / U.-Art	attachment	installation place	page	page naming		page add on	date	editor	X
	DOKU	Deckblatt	1	Title page/cover sheet			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	DOKU	Deckblatt	2	structure of documentation			09.09.2019	R.Fischer	
	DOKU	Inhalt	1				09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	DOKU	Inhalt	2				09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	P0	1	interconnection diagram Dyno BME/EMCON 400 LSE 622			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	P0	2	interconnection diagram Dyno BME/EMCON 400 LSE 622			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	P0	3	interconnection diagram Dyno BME/EMCON 400 LSE 622			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	P1	1	hydraulic-dynamometer -assembly-			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	P1	2	electrical drawing speed pickup GEL 248			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	P1	3	electrical drawing loadcell			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	P1	4	electrical drawing monitoring			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	P1	5	electrical drawing BME 400/LSE622			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	P1	6	electrical drawing valve 1 (WOV)			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	P1	7	electrical drawing valve 2 (WIV)			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	P1	8	set of labeling OMEGA			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	S1	1	mounting panel Z3 12HE mechanical dimensions			09.09.2019	R.Fischer	
	Omega	S1	2	mounting panel Z3 12HE mounting of assembly aid			09.09.2019	R.Fischer	
	Omega	S1	3	mounting panel Z3 12HE mounting			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	S1	4	power supply			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	S1	5	electrical drawing control voltage			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	S1	6	electrical drawing F-FEM-CON1/BME4			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	S1	7	electrical drawing F-FEM-CON1/TUE5/F-FEM-DIO			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	S2	1	Title page/cover sheet			09.09.2019	FISCHERO	
	Omega	S2	2	specification of LSE 622			09.09.2019	R.Fischer	
	Omega	S2	3	LSE 622 cabinet assembly			09.09.2019	R.Fischer	
	Omega	S2	4	LSE 622 cabinet assembly			09.09.2019	R.Fischer	
	Omega	S2	5	LSE 622 block diagram			09.09.2019	R.Fischer	
	Omega	S2	6	LSE 622 servo amplifier valve 1			09.09.2019	R.Fischer	
	Omega	S2	7	LSE 622 servo amplifier valve 2			09.09.2019	R.Fischer	
	Omega	S2	8	LSE 622 voltage supply and cabinet cooling fan			09.09.2019	R.Fischer	
hydraulic dynamometer Omega 3000 S2				AVL  ZÖLLNER MARINE		AN30324 AVL Nordiska for Wärtsilä		=DOKU +Inhalt	
09.09.2019		Fischer		FISCHERO		SH. 1		2 SHS	
CHANGES		DATE		NAME		DATE			

[illegible]







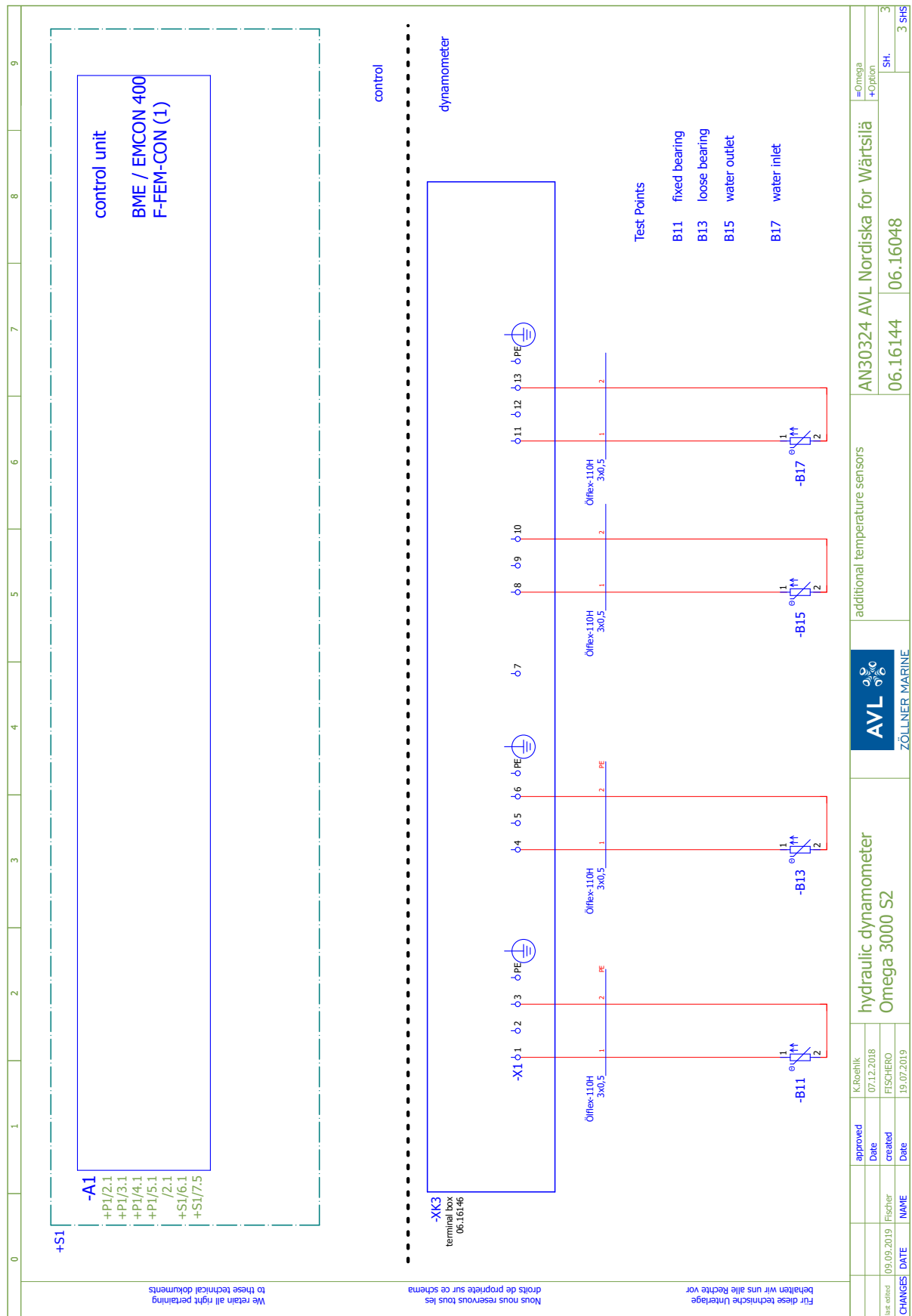
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<div><div></div><div><div>Speckenbeker Weg 143 24113 Kiel +49 431 88702 – 0</div><div>ZÖLLNER MARINE GmbH</div></div></div>									
<div><div>project : hydraulic dynamometer Omega 3000 S2 commission : AN30324 AVL Nordiska for Wärtsilä</div><div>serial number : FN 6134</div><div>manufacturer (cie) : AVL ZÖLLNER Marine GMBH</div><div>Edited: FISCHERO date: 09.09.2019 number of pages : 36</div></div>									
<div><div><div><div><div></div><div>approved Date</div></div><div><div>09.09.2019</div><div>Fischer</div></div></div><div><div><div>K.Röhlik</div><div>29.08.2019</div></div><div><div>FISCHERO</div><div>19.07.2019</div></div></div></div><div><div>hydraulic dynamometer Omega 3000 S2</div><div><div><div>AVL</div><div></div></div><div>ZÖLLNER MARINE</div></div></div><div><div>Title page/cover sheet</div><div>AN30324 AVL Nordiska for Wärtsilä</div><div><div>SH.</div><div>06.16048</div></div></div><div><div>CHANGES</div><div>DATE</div><div>NAME</div><div>DATE</div><div>DATE</div><div>DATE</div></div><div><div>1</div><div>3 SHS</div></div></div>									

We retain all right pertaining
to these technical documents

Nous nous reservons tous les
droits de propriété sur ce schéma

Für diese technische Unterlage
behalten wir uns alle Rechte vor



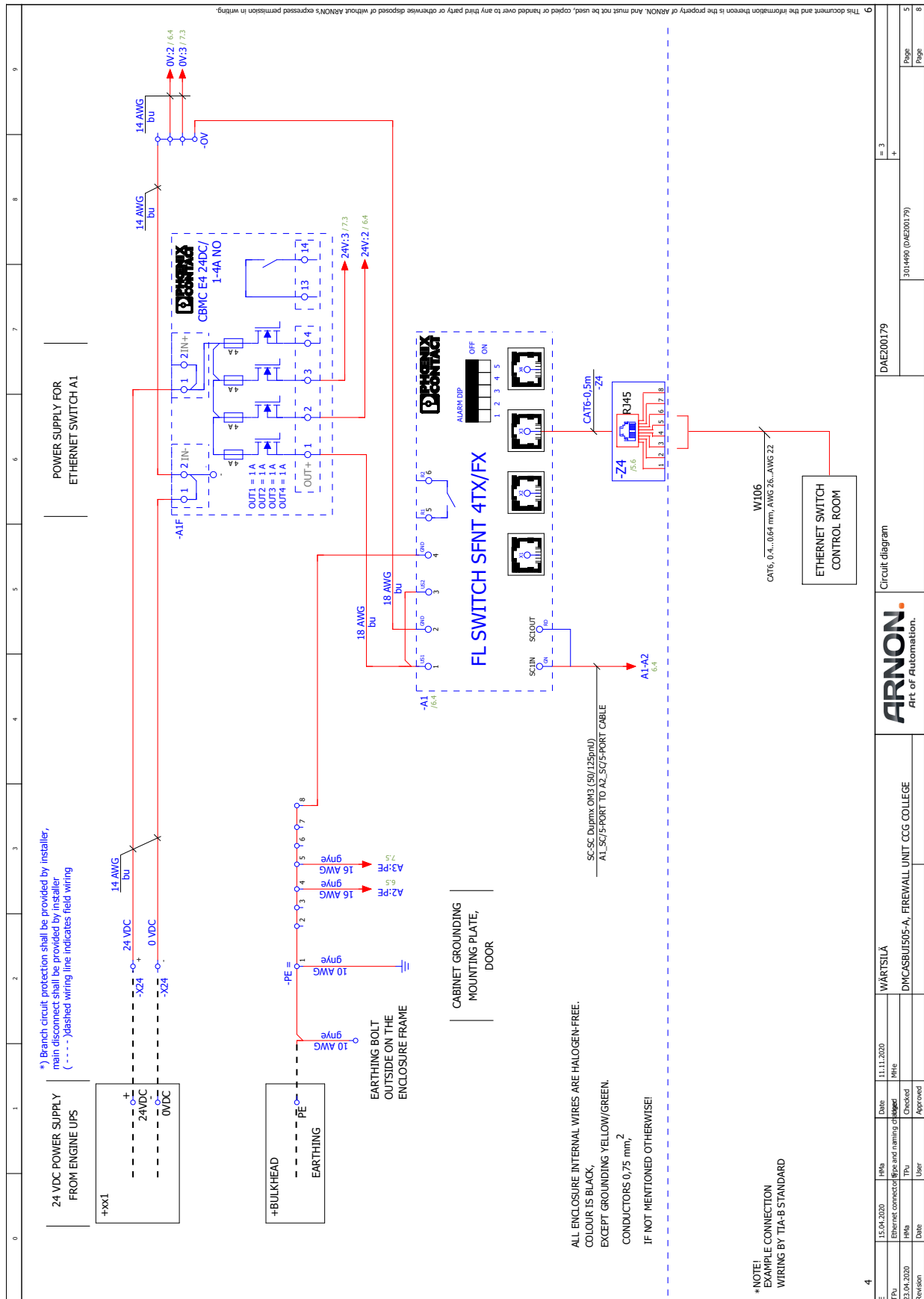


0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<div><div>ARNON.</div><div>Hylliäinkatu 15 33730 Tampere, Finland Tel: +358 10 526 5000 www.ARNON.fi</div></div>									
<div><div><div>Customer</div><div>Project description</div><div>Job number</div></div><div><div>WÄRTSILÄ</div><div>DMCASBUI505-A, FIREWALL UNIT CCG COLLEGE</div><div>3014490 (DAE200179)</div></div><div><div>AC Input: -</div><div>Frequency: -</div><div>DC Input: 24VDC</div><div>Degree of protection: NEMA 4</div><div>FLA: -</div><div>Largest motor: -</div><div>SCCR: -</div></div></div>									
<div><div><div>Created on</div><div>27.10.2020</div></div><div><div>Edit date</div><div>11.11.2020</div></div><div><div>by (short name)</div><div>MHe</div></div><div><div>Number of pages: 8</div></div></div>									
<div><div><div>Revision</div><div>Date</div><div>User</div><div>Checked</div><div>Approved</div></div><div><div>11.11.2020</div><div>MHe</div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div>WÄRTSILÄ</div><div>DMCASBUI505-A, FIREWALL UNIT CCG COLLEGE</div></div><div><div>ARNON.</div><div>Art of Automation.</div></div><div><div>Title page / cover sheet</div><div>DATE200179</div><div>3014490 (DAE200179)</div><div>Page 1</div><div>Page 8</div></div><div><div>1</div><div>2</div><div>3</div><div>4</div><div>5</div><div>6</div><div>7</div><div>8</div><div>9</div></div></div>									

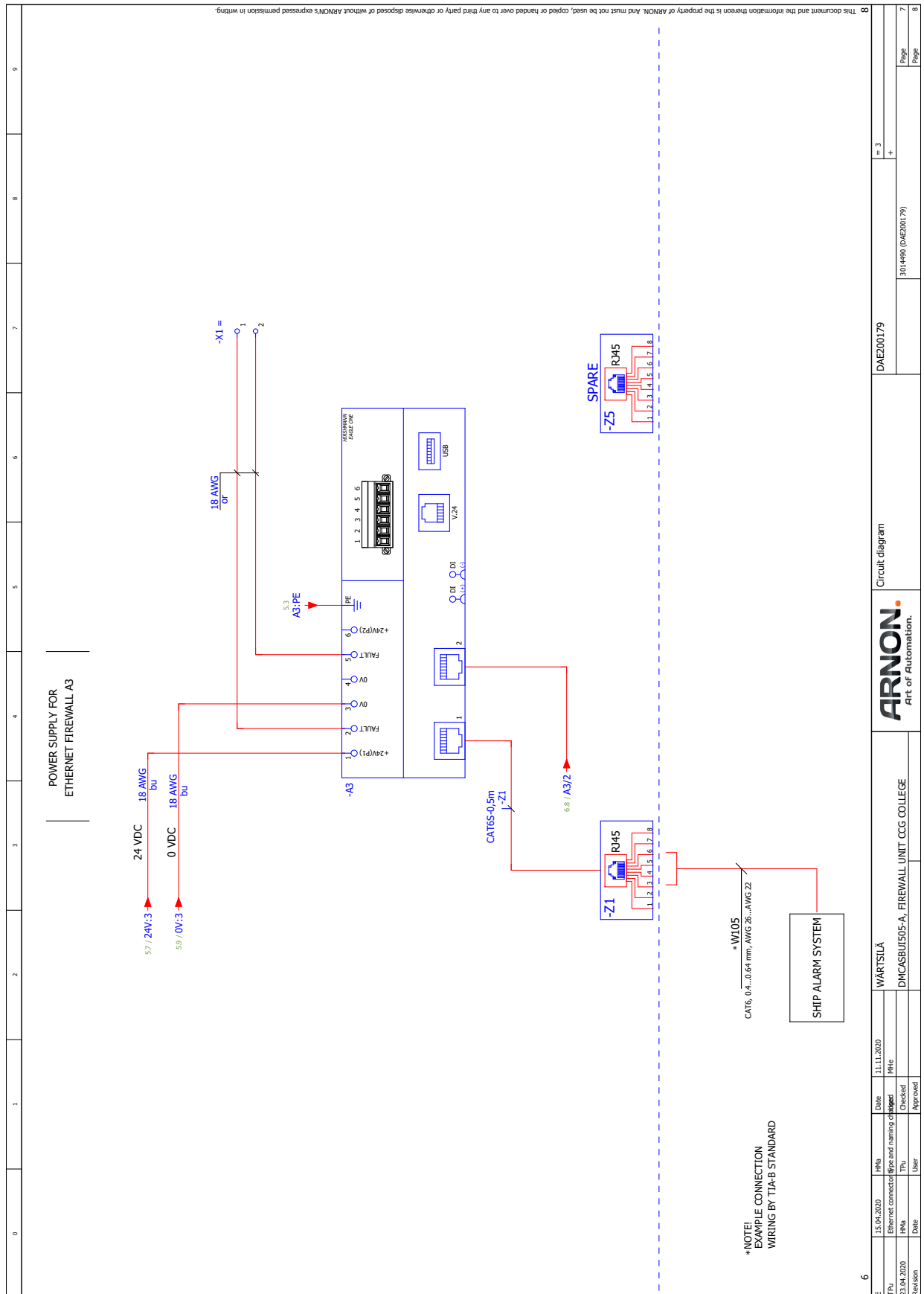
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Table of contents									
Sheet		Page description					Date	REV.	
1	Summarized parts list : RT.2393210 - PXC.3209549								
2	Summarized parts list : PXC.3030488 - PXC.1417274								
1	Title page / cover sheet								
2	Table of contents : /1 - =3/10								
3	Layout							JoM	
4	Layout							JoM	
5	Circuit diagram							JoM	
6	Circuit diagram							JoM	
7	Circuit diagram							JoM	
8	Parts list : RT.2393210 - PXC.1417274								
9	Summarized parts list : RT.2393210 - PXC.3209549								
10	Summarized parts list : PXC.3030488 - PXC.1417274								

10-117









10-122 DMCA00030076

11. ANNEX

11.1 Unit conversion tables

The tables below will help you to convert units used in this product guide to other units. Where the conversion factor is not accurate a suitable number of decimals have been used.

Table 11-1 Length conversion factors

Convert from	To	Multiply by
mm	in	0.0394
mm	ft	0.00328

Table 11-2 Mass conversion factors

Convert from	To	Multiply by
kg	lb	2.205
kg	oz	35.274

Table 11-3 Pressure conversion factors

Convert from	To	Multiply by
kPa	psi (lbf/in ²)	0.145
kPa	lbf/ft ²	20.885
kPa	inch H ₂ O	4.015
kPa	foot H ₂ O	0.335
kPa	mm H ₂ O	101.972
kPa	bar	0.01

Table 11-4 Volume conversion factors

Convert from	To	Multiply by
m ³	in ³	61023.744
m ³	ft ³	35.315
m ³	Imperial gallon	219.969
m ³	US gallon	264.172
m ³	l (litre)	1000

Table 11-5 Power conversion factors

Convert from	To	Multiply by
kW	hp (metric)	1.360
kW	US hp	1.341

Table 11-6 Moment of inertia and torque conversion factors

Convert from	To	Multiply by
kgm ²	lbft ²	23.730
kNm	lbf ft	737.562

Table 11-7 Fuel consumption conversion factors

Convert from	To	Multiply by
g/kWh	g/hph	0.736
g/kWh	lb/hph	0.00162

Table 11-8 Flow conversion factors

Convert from	To	Multiply by
m ³ /h (liquid)	US gallon/min	4.403
m ³ /h (gas)	ft ³ /min	0.586

Table 11-9 Temperature conversion factors

Convert from	To	Calculate
°C	F	$F = 9/5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} + 32$
°C	K	$K = C + 273.15$

Table 11-10 Density conversion factors

Convert from	To	Multiply by
kg/m ³	lb/US gallon	0.00834
kg/m ³	lb/Imperial gallon	0.01002
kg/m ³	lb/ft ³	0.0624

11.1.1 Prefix

Table 11-11 The most common prefix multipliers

Name	Symbol	Factor
tera	T	10 ¹²
giga	G	10 ⁹
mega	M	10 ⁶
kilo	k	10 ³
milli	m	10 ⁻³
micro	μ	10 ⁻⁶
nano	n	10 ⁻⁹

11.2 Abbreviations

NOTE



The abbreviation list below are common abbreviations used in Wärstilä Cooperation documentation.

Not all abbreviations listed here will be found in your document.

Abbreviations	Explanations
A	
ABB	ASEA Brown Boveri
ABP	Air By-Pass ventilation
AC	Aftercooler
ASD	Anti-surge device
AWG	Air Wastegate
B	
BDC	Bottom Dead Centre
BFO	Bunker fuel oil

Abbreviations	Explanations
BN	Base Number
BMEP	Break Mean Effective Pressure
BSEC	Brake Specific Energy Consumption
BWT	Ballast Water Treatment
C	
CAC	Charge Air Cooler
CASS	Combustion Air Saturation System
CBF	Common base frame
CBM	Condition Based Operation and Maintenance
CCAI	Calculated Carbon Aromaticity Index
CCW	Counter Clockwise rotating
CD	Compressor drive
CPP	Controllable pitch propeller
CR	Common Rail
CRO	Crude Oil
CS	Constant speed
CSR	Continuos Service Rating
cSt	centi-Stoke (kinematic viscosity)
CW	Clockwise rotating
D	
DDS	Document Delivery Schedule
DE	Driving End or Diesel Electric
DF	Dual-Fuel
DWI	Direct Water Injection
E	
EAS	Extension Alarm System
ECA	Emission Control Area
ECR	Engine Control Room
EIAPP	Engine International Air Pollution Prevention
ESD	Emergency Shutdown
EWG	Exhaust Gas Wastegate
F	
FCV	Flow Control Valve
FE	Free End
FO	Fuel Oil
FPP	Fixed Pitch Propeller
FTC	Field Termination Cabinet







Abbreviations	Explanations
FWE	Flywheel End
G	
GD	Gas Diesel
GVU	Gas valve unit
GW	Glycol water
H	
HAM	Humid Air Motor
HC	Hot Combustion
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HMI	Human Machine Interface
HT	High Temperature
HP	High Pressure
I	
IC	Intercooler
IHM	Inventory of Hazardous Material
IM	Installation Manual
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
I/O	Input/Output
IPI	Installation Planning Instructions
ISO	International Standard Organisation
L	
LBF	Liquid Bio Fuel
LCP	Local Control Panel
LD	Location Driving end (turbocharger)
LF	Location Free end (turbocharger)
LFO	Light Fuel Oil
LI	Level Indicator
LN	Low Nox
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LO	Lubricating Oil
LOC	Lubricating Oil Cooler
LOM	Lubricating Oil Module
LP	Low Pressure
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LT	Low Temperature
N	
NA	Napier turbocharger



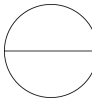

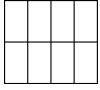
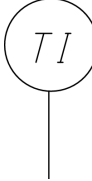


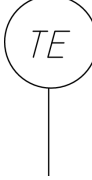


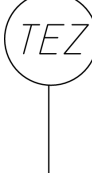
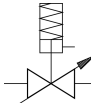





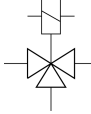
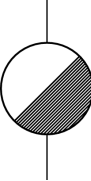

Abbreviations	Explanations
NECA	NOx Emission Control Area
NG	Natural Gas
M	Maximum allowable relief valve setting
MARVS	
MCR	Maximum Continuous Rating
MDF	Marine Diesel Fuel
MDO	Marine Diesel Oil
MGE	Main gas evaporator
MGO	Marine Gas Oil
MN	Methane Number
O	
ORI	Orimulsion
P	
Pa	Pascal
PBE	Pressure build-up evaporator
PG	Product Guide
PI	Pressure Indicator
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
PM	Performance Manual
PMS	Power Management System
POPRV	Pilot operated pressure relief valve
ppm	parts per million
PRV	Pressure relief valve
PTI	Power take-in
PTO	Power take-off
R	
RO	Reverse Osmosis
S	SOx Emission Control Area
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SD	System Description
SECA	
SFOC	Specific Fuel Oil Consumption
SG	Spark-ignited Gas
SLOC	Specific Lubricating Oil Consumption
SOI	Start of Injection
SPEX	Single Pipe Exhaust System
SSV	Start-up and Safety Valve

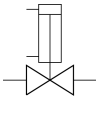
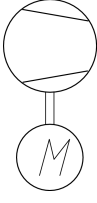
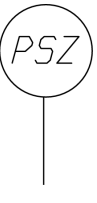
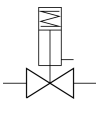

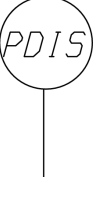

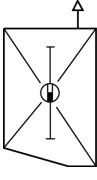


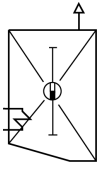

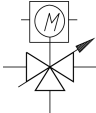
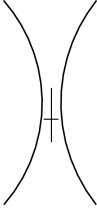
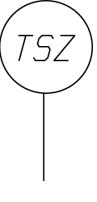


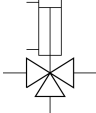
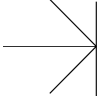
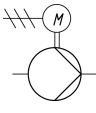

Abbreviations	Explanations
STID	Steam Injection
T	
TBO	Time Between Overhauls
TC	Turbocharger
TCS	Tank connection space
TDC	Top Dead Centre
TI	Temperature Indicator
TP	Twin Pump
TRV	Thermal relief valve
TS	Two-Stage turbocharging
TVC	Torsional Vibration Calculation
U	
UNIC	Wärtsilä Unified Controls
V	
VEC	Variable Exhaust valve Closing
VIC	Variable Inlet valve Closing
VIT	Variable Injection Timing
VS	Variable Speed
VTG	Variable Turbine Geometry
W	
WISE	Wärtsilä Integrated Automation System
WOIS	Wärtsilä Operator's Interface System.






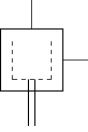

11.3 Collection of drawing symbols used in drawings

Table 11-12 List of symbols (DAAE000806c)

Symbol	Name	Symbol	Name	Symbol	Name
	Valve, general valve		Flow meter		Local Instrument
	Manually operated valve		Viscosimeter		Local panel

Symbol	Name	Symbol	Name	Symbol	Name
	Non-return valve (Flow from left to right)		Receiver, pulse damper		Signal to control board
	Spring-loaded overflow valve, straight, angle		Flame arrester		Temperature indicator
	Spring-loaded safety shut-off valve		Flexible hose		Temperature sensor
	Pressure control valve (Spring loaded)		Insulted pipe		Temperature sensor shutdown
	Pressure control valve (Remote pressure sensing)		Insulated and heated pipe		Pressure indicator
	Pneumatically actuated valve (Diaphragm actuator)		Deaerator		Pressure switch
	Solenoid actuated valve		Self-operating release valve (for example steam trap or air vent)		Pressure transmitter

Symbol	Name	Symbol	Name	Symbol	Name
	Pneumatically actuated valve (Cylinder actuator)		Electrically driven compressor		Pressure switch shutdown
	Pneumatically actuated valve (Spring loaded cylinder actuator)		Settling compressor		Differential pressure indicator and alarm
	Three-way valve		Tank		Level switch
	Self contained thermostatic valve		Tank with heating		Flow switch
	Three-way valve with electric motor actuator		Orifice		Temperature switch
	Quick-closing valve		Adjustable restrictor		
	Three-way valve with double-acting actuator		Quick-coupling		
	Electrically driven pump		Automatic filter with bypass filter		

Symbol	Name	Symbol	Name	Symbol	Name
	Turbochager		Heat exchanger		
	Filter		Separator (Centri-fuge)		
	Strainer		Centrifugal filter		
	Automatic filter				

Wärtsilä is a global leader in smart technologies and complete lifecycle solutions for the marine and energy markets. By emphasising sustainable innovation, total efficiency and data analytics, Wärtsilä maximises the environmental and economic performance of the vessels and power plants of its customers. Wärtsilä is listed on the NASDAQ OMX Helsinki, Finland.

See also www.wartsila.com

WÄRTSILÄ® is a registered trademark. © 2020 Wärtsilä Corporation.

Find contact information
for all Wärtsilä offices worldwide
www.wartsila.com/contact

