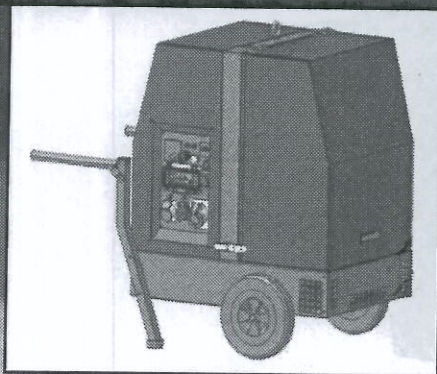




# SD 6000 E-2 UK



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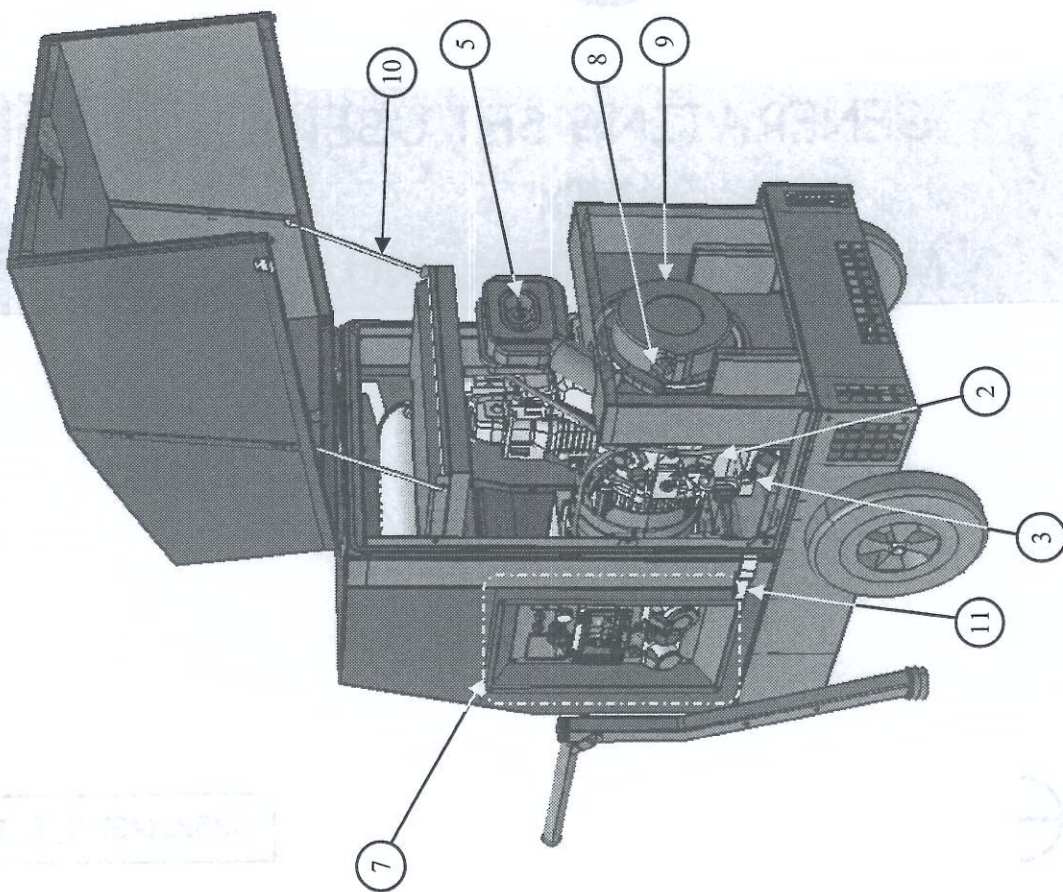
## GENERATING SET USER AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL



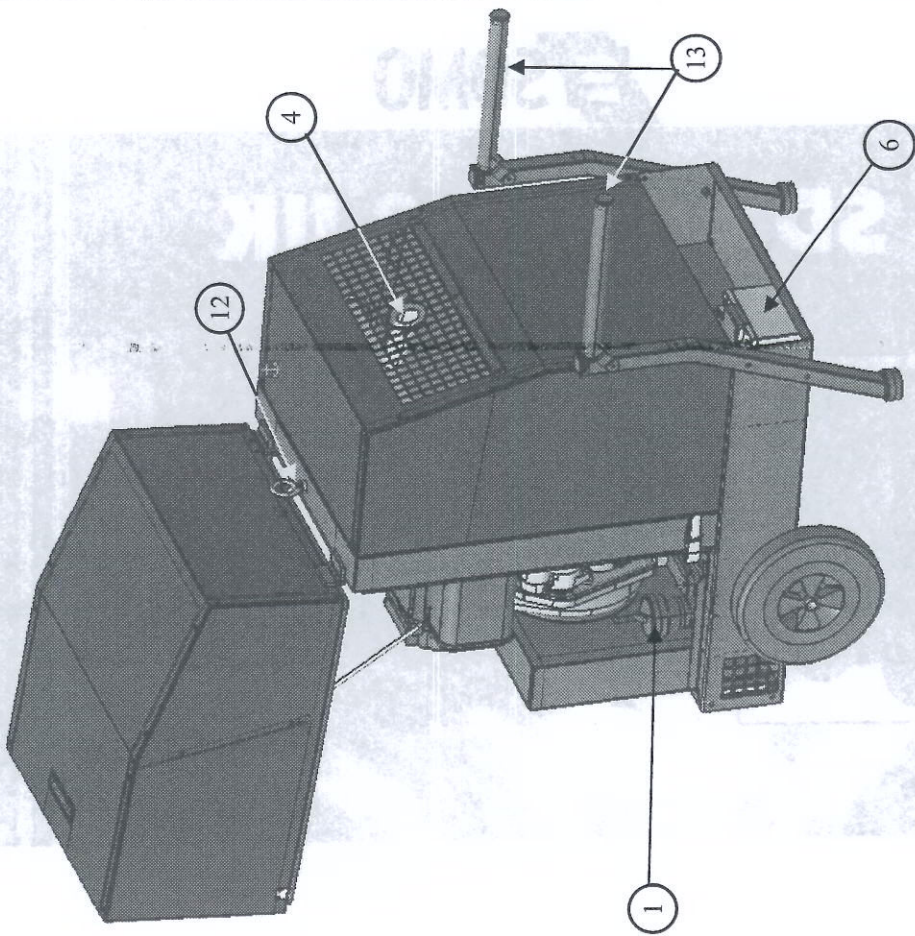
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## 1. Preface

### 1.1. Recommendations

Thank you for buying one of our generating sets. We recommend that you read this manual carefully and follow the safety and maintenance advice and user instructions for your generating set very closely.

The information contained in this manual is taken from technical data available at the time of print. In the intention of permanently improving the quality of our products, this information may be amended without warning.

### 1.2. Pictograms and plates on the generating sets and what they mean

		<b>ER P31-02A</b>  Warning: the generating set is supplied without oil. Always check the oil level before starting the generating set.
Danger	Warning: risk of electric shock	
Earth	Danger, risk of burns	



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2

3

1 - Important: refer to the documentation accompanying the generating set.

2 - Warning: emission of toxic exhaust gases. Do not use in a confined or poorly ventilated area.

3 - Stop the motor before filling with fuel.

A = Generating set model  
B = Generating set output  
C = Voltage  
D = Amperage  
E = Current frequency  
F = Power factor

MADE IN FRANCE		<b>SD 6000 E (A)</b>		
C'E	LWA 99dB (H)	kW : (B)	Volt : (C)	Amp : (D)
		Hz : (E)	Cos Phi : (F)	IP : (G)
		Masse (Weight) : (I)	ISO 8528 - 8 Classe (J)	
N° : 10/2004 - -- 001 (K)				

G = Protection rating  
H = Generating set noise output  
I = Generating set earth  
J = Reference Standard  
K = Serial number

Example of an identification plate




### 1.3. Instructions and safety regulations

	Do not run the generating set without having put back the protective covers and closed the access doors. Never take the protective covers off or open the access doors if the generating set is running.
Danger	




### 1.3.1 Warnings

You are likely to encounter several warning symbols in this manual.

 <b>Danger</b>	<p>This symbol indicates a definite risk to the health and life of people. Not following this instruction may seriously affect the health of people or prove fatal.</p>
 <b>Warning</b>	<p>This symbol draws attention to the potential risk to the health and life of people. Not following this instruction may seriously affect the health of people or prove fatal.</p>
 <b>Warning</b>	<p>This symbol indicates a dangerous situation if the warning is not heeded. Not following this instruction could result in non-serious injury or damage.</p>

### 1.3.2 General advice

One of the fundamental safety considerations is observation of the interval between maintenance procedures (see maintenance schedule). Furthermore, never attempt to carry out repairs or maintenance procedures without the necessary experience and/or tools. When you take delivery of your generating set, check that it is complete and not damaged in any way. A generating set should be handled gently, avoiding sudden movements, and the place where it is to be stored or used should be carefully prepared beforehand.

 <b>Warning</b>	<p>Before use, it is essential that you know how to stop the generating set immediately and that you thoroughly understand all the controls and operations.</p>
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Never let other people use the generating set without giving them all necessary instructions beforehand.

Never let children touch the generating set, even when it is not in operation. Do not operate the generating set near animals (as it could cause them to panic).

Never start the motor without an air filter or exhaust.


Never invert the positive and negative battery terminals (if fitted) when connecting them. Such an inversion can lead to severe damage to the electrical equipment.

Never cover the generating set with any type of material while it is in operation or just after it has been turned off. Wait until the motor is cold.

Never coat the generating set with oil in an attempt to protect it from corrosion. Some preservative oils are flammable. Also, some are dangerous to inhale.

In all cases, respect the local regulations currently in place concerning the use of generating sets.

### 1.3.3 Safety guidelines to prevent electrocution

 <b>Danger</b>	<p>While they are in operation, generating sets produce electric current.          Connect the generating set to earth each time you use it, in order to prevent electrocution.</p>
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Never touch stripped cables or disconnected connectors. Never handle a generating set with wet hands or feet. Never expose the equipment to liquid splashes or rainfall, and do not place it on wet ground. Always keep the electrical cables and the connections in good condition.


Do not use equipment in a poor state of repair which could lead to electrocution or damage to the equipment.

Use a differential protection device between the generating set and the appliances if the cable or cables used are more than 1 metre in length. This device must be positioned at a maximum distance of 1 metre from the generating set electrical sockets. Use flexible, durable cables, with rubber sheathing, conforming to the IEC 60245-4 standard or equivalent cables. Do not connect the generating set to other power sources, such as the mains. In specific cases where there is provision for a reserve connection to existing electrical networks, this must only be carried out by a qualified electrician, who should take the operating differences of the equipment into account, according to whether the public distribution network or generating set is being used.


Special circuit breakers designed for use with generating sets are used to prevent electrocution. If these circuit breakers need to be replaced, circuit breakers with identical nominal ratings and specifications must be used.



### 1.3.4 Safety guidelines to prevent fire


	Keep all inflammable materials (e.g.: petrol, oil, fabric etc.) out of the way when the generating set is in operation. The motor should not be operated in areas containing explosive products. There is a risk of sparks forming where all electrical and mechanical components are not shielded. Never cover the generating set with any materials while it is operating or just after it has been switched off (wait for the motor cool down).
Danger	

### 1.3.5 Safety guidelines for exhaust gases

	Exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide, which is a highly toxic substance. This substance can cause death if it is present in excessive concentrations in the air inhaled.
Danger	For this reason, always use the generating set in a well ventilated area, where gases will not be able to accumulate.


Good ventilation is required for your generating set to work properly. Without this, the motor would very quickly run at too high a temperature, which could lead to accidents or damage to the equipment and to surrounding items. However, if it is necessary to operate it inside a building, adequate ventilation must be provided, so that people and animals are not affected. It is imperative that exhaust gases are discharged outside.

### 1.3.6 Filling with fuel

	The fuel is highly flammable and its vapours are combustible.
Danger	Smoking, using a naked flame or producing sparks are forbidden while the fuel tank is being filled. Filling should be carried out with the motor turned off. All traces of fuel should be wiped off with a clean cloth.


Always place the generating set on a flat, level and horizontal surface to avoid fuel spillage from the tank onto the motor. Storage and handling of petroleum products must be carried out in accordance with the law. Close the fuel tap (if fitted) each time the tank has been filled. Fill the tank using a funnel, taking care not to spill any fuel. Then screw the petrol cap back on to the fuel tank as soon as filling is complete. Never top up fuel when the generating set is in operation or hot.

### 1.3.7 Safety guidelines against burns

	Never touch the motor or the silencer while the generating set is in operation, or when it has just stopped.
Warning	

Hot oil burns, avoid contact with the skin. Check that the system is no longer pressurised before carrying out any procedures. Never start or run the motor when the oil filler cap is off as oil may splash out.

### 1.3.8 Safety guidelines for handling batteries


	Never place the battery close to a flame or fire
Danger	Use only insulated tools Never use sulphuric acid or acid water to top up the electrolyte level.

### 1.3.9 Protecting the environment

Never drain or discard used oil onto the ground, but put it into a designated container. As far as possible, try to avoid sound reverberating through walls and buildings, as the noise will be amplified. If the exhaust silencer of your generating set is not fitted with a spark arrester and you need to use it in wooded, bushy or uncultivated areas, be extremely careful and make sure that sparks do not cause a fire (clear vegetation from a fairly large area where you wish to place your generating set).



### 1.3.10 Danger of moving parts

 Warning	Never go near a moving part that is in operation if you have loose clothing or long hair that is not enclosed in a protective hair net. Do not try to stop, slow down or impede a moving part when it is in operation.
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### 1.3.11 Capacity of the generating set (overload)

Never exceed the rated load of the generating set (in Amps and/or Watts) when it is running continuously.

Before connecting and operating the generating set, calculate the electrical power required by the electric appliances (in Watts). This electrical power rating is usually found on the manufacturer's plate on bulbs, electrical appliances, motors etc. The sum total of power required by these appliances should not exceed the nominal power rating of the generating set.

### 1.3.12 Operating conditions

The stated outputs of the generating sets are obtained under the reference conditions outlined in ISO 8528-1(2005):

- ✓ Total barometric pressure: 100 Kpa
- ✓ Air ambient temperature: 25°C (298K)
- ✓ Relative humidity: 30%

Generating set performance is reduced by approximately 4% for every additional 10° C and/or approximately 1% for every additional 100m in altitude.

## 2. General description







### 2.1. Description of the generating set

Fuel tank plug (no. 1, diag. A)	Starter battery (no. 6, diag. A)	Clamps (no.11, diag. A)
Oil filler plug (no. 2, diag. A)	Control panel (no.7, diag A)	Lifting ring (no 12, diag. A)
Oil drain plug (no. 3, diag. A)	Starting handle (no. 8, diag. A)	Carrying handle (no.13, diag. A)
Exhaust silencer (no. 4, diag. A)	Starter-rewinder (no. 9, diag. A)	
Air filter (no. 5, diag. A)	Support stay (no.10, diag. A)	

### 2.2. Description of control panel


"Emergency stop" push button (no.1, diag. B)	Plug preheating LED (no. 11, fig. B) (not used)
Working hours counter (no. 2, diag. B)	Engine temperature fault LED (no.12, diag. B)
Control unit light (no. 3, fig. B)	Battery or charging alternator fault (no. 13, diag. B)
Remote control connector (no. 4, diag. B)	Oil pressure fault LED (no. 14, diag. B)
Earth connection (no. 5, diag. B)	Non-starting fault LED (no. 15, diag. B)
Sockets (no. 6, diag. B)	Overspeed fault LED (no. 16, fig. B) (not used)
Thermal circuit breaker (no.7, fig. B)	Control unit and diesel pump feed fuse (no. 17, fig. B)
Main thermal circuit breaker (no. 8, fig. B) (not used)	Working hours counter and fan feed fuse (no. 18, fig. B)
Starter key (no 9, diag. B)	Current transformer switch (no. 19, fig A)
"START" starter button (no 10, diag. B)	

## 2.3. Alarms and faults

Location on diagrams	Pictograms	Fault/alarm types	Meaning of faults	Colour of the LED
no.11, diag. B		Plug preheating	Plug preheating sequence	Red
no.12, diag. B		Engine temperature fault	Abnormal engine temperature (causes the engine to stop as a general fault)	Red
no.13, diag. B		Battery or charging alternator fault	Problem with the alternator charge output or weak battery	Red
no.14, diag. B		Oil pressure fault or low oil level	Incorrect oil pressure or low oil level (causes the engine to stop as a general fault)	Red
no.15, diag. B		Non-starting fault	3 consecutive unsuccessful starting attempts.	Red
no.16, diag. B		Overspeed fault	Excessive rotational speed of the generating set (causes the engine to stop as a general fault)	Red

## 3. Preparation before starting

### 3.1. Checking the oil level


	Always check the engine oil level before starting.
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Checking and topping up should be carried out with the generating set on a horizontal surface.

- ❶ Open the engine cover by undoing the clamps (rep.11, fig. A) either side and position the support stay (no. 10, diag. A) to keep the cover open.
- ❷ Remove the dipstick/plug (rep.1, fig.C) by unscrewing it, and wipe the dipstick.
- ❸ Insert the dipstick into the filler neck but do not screw it in place.
- ❹ Check the level and top up if necessary. If it is necessary:
  - ❺ Using a funnel, fill the engine oil sump right up to the top of the filler opening.
  - ❻ Screw the plug fully back onto the filler tube.
  - ❼ Check that there are no leaks.
  - ❽ Wipe off excess oil with a clean cloth.
- ❾ Remove the support stay and replace it in its housing, then close the engine cover and lock the clamps.




### 3.2. Checking the fuel level

	Stop the engine before filling up with fuel and fill up in a well-ventilated area. Do not smoke, or bring naked flames or sparks near to the area where you are filling with fuel or where the fuel is stored.
Danger	Only use clean fuel. No water should be present. Do not overfill the tank (there should not be any fuel in the filler neck). When you have filled up, ensure that the filler plug is properly tightened. Take care not to spill any fuel when filling the tank. If any fuel has been spilt, before starting up the generating set, make sure that it has dried and that any vapours have cleared.

- ① Open the engine cover by undoing the clamps either side and position the support stay to keep the cover open.
- ② Check the fuel level using the fuel gauge (no. 2 diag. A) and fill with fuel if necessary. If it is necessary:
- ③ Unscrew the fuel tank plug (no. 1, diag. D).
- ④ Fill the tank using a funnel, taking care not to spill any fuel.
- ⑤ Screw the fuel filler plug back onto the fuel tank.
- ⑥ Remove the support stay and replace it in its housing, then close the engine cover and lock the clamps.

### 3.3. Checking the starter battery

	Never place the battery close to a flame or fire. Use only insulated tools.
Danger	Never use sulphuric acid or acid water to top up the electrolyte level.

- ① Ensure that the battery "-" terminal is connected to the circuit correctly.

### 3.4. Earthing the generating set

To earth the generating set, use a 10 mm<sup>2</sup> copper wire attached to the generating set earth connection and to an earthing rod of galvanised steel set in the ground to a depth of 1 metre. This also dissipates the static electricity that builds up in the electrical machines.

### 3.5. Positioning the generating set for operation

Place the generating set on a flat, horizontal surface which is firm enough to prevent the set sinking down (under no circumstances should the set tilt any direction by more than 10°).

Choose a site that is clean, well-ventilated and sheltered from bad weather, and store the additional supplies of oil and fuel within close proximity, although respecting a certain distance for safety.



## 4. Using the generator set

### 4.1. Starting procedure

Ensure that the "emergency stop" push button (no 1, diag. B) is not engaged.

#### ELECTRIC STARTER

- ① Turn the starter key (no.9, diag.B) to the "ON" position.

**Note:** The generating set will only start if no fault is found. (No LEDs on).

**Note:** If the LED for a temperature fault (no.12, diag.B) stays on, the generator set switches to "fault" mode (starting inhibited).

- ② Press the "START" button (no.10, diag. B).

The preheating pictogram (no 11, diag. B) will light up for approximately 5 seconds, then the generating set will start. If the generating set does not start, the starting sequence is reinitiated automatically.

3 starting sequences will be initiated. If the generating set does not start after the 3<sup>rd</sup> sequence, the "non-start fault" LED will come on. Locate the cause of the fault.

#### EMERGENCY STARTING

If the electric starter fails, an emergency manual starting procedure is possible, as described below:

- ① Turn the starter key to the "ON" position.
- ② Open the engine cover by undoing the clamps either side and position the support stay to keep the cover open.
- ③ Hold starting handle (no. 8, diag A) correctly and pull it slowly until some resistance is felt, then let it return gradually.
- ④ Push the decompression lever (no.1, diag. E) then let it return to its initial position.
- ⑤ Pull the cord quickly and firmly (pull it towards the rear and use both hands if necessary). Allow the handle to return slowly by hand. If the engine does not start, repeat the operation until the engine starts.
- ⑥ Remove the support stay and replace it in its housing, then close the engine cover and lock the clamps.

### 4.2. Operation

When the running speed of the generating set has stabilised (approximately 3 minutes):

- ① Check that circuit breakers (n°. 7, fig. B) are engaged.
- ② Connect the plug(s) to the generating set socket(s).

### 4.3. Electric current voltage selection

- ① Unplug the connected devices if necessary
- ② Put the switch on the desired voltage (no. 19, diag A), then plug back the devices on the sockets

### 4.4. Switching off



Warning

When the generating set is turned off, the engine continues to give out heat, even though it is not running. Appropriate ventilation should be provided after the generating set is turned off. To stop the generating set in an emergency, press the "emergency stop" button.

- ① Disconnect the plugs and allow the motor to run with no load for 1 to 2 minutes.
- ② Turn the start key to the "OFF" position and the generating set will stop.



## 5. Safety features (if fitted, see specifications table)

### 5.1. Oil cut-out

This mechanism is designed to prevent any damage to the motor resulting from lack of oil in the motor sump. It automatically cuts out the motor. If the motor stops and will not restart, check the motor oil level before looking for any other cause of the problem.

### 5.2. Circuit breaker

The electrical circuit of the set is protected by several magnetothermal, differential or thermal cut-out switches. Any overload and/or short circuits cause the supply of electrical energy to be cut.

### 5.3. High temperature cut-out

This cut-out automatically stops the generating set if the temperature inside the cover becomes too high.

## 6. Maintenance schedule

### 6.1. Reminder of use

The maintenance interval frequency and the operations to be carried out are outlined in the maintenance programme. However, it should be added that it is the environment in which the generating set is operating which determines this programme. Accordingly, if the set is used in extreme conditions, shorter intervals between maintenance procedures should be adopted. These maintenance schedules apply only to generating sets running on fuel and oil, that conform to the specifications given in this booklet.

### 6.2. Maintenance table

Carry out these maintenance procedures at whichever of the two intervals is reached first		Each time it is used	After the first 50 hours of use	Every 3 months or 200 hours	Every 6 months or 400 hours	Every 12 months or 1000 hours
Part						
Engine oil	Check the level	•				
	Change		•	•		
Oil filter	Clean		•		•	
Air filter	Check	•		•		
	Replace				•	
Fuel filter	Replace				•	
Cleaning the generating set				•		
Valve clearance	Check / adjust		•		• (1)	
Injection system	Check					• (1)

(1) This operation should be carried out by one of our agents




## 7. Maintenance procedures

### 7.1. Replacing the air filter

- ① Open the engine cover by undoing the clamps either side and position the support stay to keep the cover open.
- ② Unscrew and remove the wing nut (no. 1, diag.H) and recover the washer.
- ③ Remove the filter cover (no. 2, diag.H).
- ④ Remove the filter elements (no. 4, diag.H).
- ⑤ Remove the foam element (no.3, diag. H) of the filter, check that it is not pierced and replace if necessary.
- ⑥ Wash the foam element with household detergent diluted with warm water. Leave to dry completely.
- ⑦ Fit a new air filter (no.5, diag. H) fitted with the foam element.
- ⑧ Refit the cover after cleaning it.
- ⑨ Refit the washer onto air filter threaded rod and fully tighten the wing nut.
- ⑩ Remove the support stay and replace it in its housing, then close the engine cover and lock the clamps.

### 7.2. Starter battery maintenance

	<p>Never place the battery close to a flame or fire Use only insulated tools</p>
<p>Danger</p>	<p>Never use sulphuric acid or acid water to top up the electrolyte level.</p>

As the battery is maintenance-free, just check the condition and tightness of the connections and its general cleanliness.

### 7.3. Cleaning the oil filter

- ① Open the engine cover by undoing the clamps either side and position the support stay to keep the cover open.
- ② Changing the engine oil.
- ③ Remove the filter (no.3, diag. C) after unscrewing the mounting bolt (no. 4, diag. C).
- ④ Clean the filter with diesel or petrol.
- ⑤ Dry the filter then refit in the reverse order to removal.
- ⑥ Tighten the filter mounting bolt.
- ⑦ Fill the engine with the required quantity of oil.
- ⑧ Check there are no leaks and top up the oil if necessary.
- ⑨ Remove the support stay and replace it in its housing, then close the engine cover and lock the clamps.


### 7.4. Renewing the motor oil

Drain the oil when the engine is still warm, to ensure that drainage is rapid and complete.

- ① Open the engine cover by undoing the clamps either side and position the support stay to keep the cover open.
- ② Remove the drain funnel (no.1, diag. G) from its mounting and position as illustrated in diagram G. Position an appropriate container.
- ③ Remove the dipstick/filler plug (no. 2, diag. G) and the drain plug (no. 3, diag. G) and drain the oil.
- ④ When drained, screw in and tighten the drain plug.
- ⑤ Fill the engine oil sump with the recommended oil, then check the level.
- ⑥ Position and tighten the dipstick/filler plug.
- ⑦ Clean the drain funnel and replace it on its mounting.
- ⑧ After filling, check that there are no oil leaks.
- ⑨ Wipe off any trace of oil with a clean cloth.
- ⑩ Remove the support stay and replace it in its housing, then close the engine cover and lock the clamps.



## 7.5. Replacing the fuel filter

	<p>Fuel is a highly flammable substance which may combust under certain conditions. Do not smoke or bring naked flames or sparks near to it.</p>
<p>Danger</p>	<p>After refitting the filter, check that there are no leaks and that the area is dry before starting the generating set.</p>

- ① Open the engine cover by undoing the clamps either side and position the support stay to keep the cover open.
- ② Observe the direction of fitting for the filter.
- ③ Undo the two retaining clips (no. 1, fig. F) from pipes on the fuel filter (no. 2, fig. F) and remove the filter. Recover the fuel in a suitable container.
- ④ Refit a new filter to the pipes and ensure it is properly secured by the clips (check that the direction of fitting is correct).
- ⑤ Check that there are no leaks.
- ⑥ Remove the support stay and replace it in its housing, then close the engine cover and lock the clamps.

## 7.6. Checking bolts, nuts and screws

Daily, detailed checks of all nuts, bolts and screws are essential in order to prevent any accidents or breakdowns.

- ① Inspect the generating set as a whole before and after each use.
  - ② Tighten any loose nuts or screws.
- NB: the tightening of cylinder head bolts should be carried out by a specialist. Contact your local agent.

## 7.7. Cleaning the generating set

- ① Remove all dust and debris from around the exhaust and clean the generating set using a cloth and a brush (cleaning with a water jet is not recommended, and cleaning with high-pressure cleaning equipment is forbidden).
- ② Carefully clean the motor air inlets and outlets and the alternator.
- ③ Check the general condition of the generating set and, if necessary, replace any faulty parts.

## 8. Storing the generating set

Generating sets which are to remain unused for a long period of time must undergo certain procedures, in order to keep them in good condition. Check that the storage area is not dusty or damp. Clean the exterior of the generating set and apply rustproofing product.

- ① While the motor is still warm, drain the oil from the sump and replace it with new oil.
- ② Drain the fuel from the fuel tank into an appropriate container.
- ③ Switch on the motor until it runs out of fuel.
- ④ Clean the generating set and cover the engine again to protect it from dust.
- ⑤ Store the generating set in a clean, dry place.



## 9. Fault finding

	Probable causes	Remedial action
The engine does not start	The generating set is under load during start-up	Remove the load
	Fuel level too low	Fill up with fuel
	Manual control (no.2 diag.C) on stop	Return to "ON"
	Fuel supply blocked or leaking	Have the system repaired
	Blocked air filter	Clean the air filter
	Faulty battery (electrical starting fault)	Recharge or replace the battery
	"Emergency stop" push button engaged	Disengage the "emergency stop" push button
The engine cuts out	Diesel pump/control unit feed fuse fault	Replace the fuse and look for the cause of the blowout
	Working hours counter/fan feed fuse fault	Replace the fuse and look for the cause of the blowout
	Low oil	Check the level
	Insufficient genset ventilation	Move the genset to a more suitable area
	Blocked ventilation inlets	Clean the air inlet and outlet guards
	Possible overload	Check the load
No electrical current	Diesel pump/control unit feed fuse fault	Replace the fuse and look for the cause of the blowout
	Working hours counter/fan feed fuse fault	Replace the fuse and look for the cause of the blowout
	Low oil	Check the level
	Insufficient genset ventilation	Move the genset to a more suitable area
	Blocked ventilation inlets	Clean the air inlet and outlet guards
Circuit breaker trips out	Circuit breaker tripped out	Reset the circuit breaker
	Faulty circuit breaker	Have it checked, repaired or replaced
	Faulty socket	Have it checked, repaired or replaced
	Faulty appliance leads	Change the leads
	Faulty alternator	Have it checked, repaired or replaced
Circuit breaker trips out	Probable causes	Remedial action
	Faulty equipment or lead	Have it checked, repaired or replaced

## 10. Specifications

Modèle	SD 6000 E-2 UK			
Type du moteur	YANMAR L100 E			
Puissance (Watt)	5200			
Courant continu	X			
Courant	115V / 45.2A		230V / 22.6A	
Type de prises	1x 115V-16A-2P+T	1x 115V-32A-2P+T	1x 230V-16A-2P+T	1x 230V-32A-2P+T
Disjoncteur	•			
Sécurité d'huile	•			
Sécurité de température groupe élevée	•			
Batterie	12V-26Ah			
Niveau de pression acoustique à 1 m	82 dB(A)			
Poids en kg (sans carburant)	192			
Dimensions L x l x h en cm	91 x 79 x 113			
Huile recommandée	SAE 15W40			
Capacité du carter d'huile en L	1,65			
Carburant recommandé	Diesel fuel			
Capacité du réservoir de carburant en L	26			
Bougie	X			
Fusible d'alimentation du coffret de commande et pompe à gasoil	5A/12VDC			
Fusible d'alimentation du compteur horaire et du ventilateur	2A/230VAC			

• : série      ○ : option      X : impossible



## 11. Cable sizes

Rated current (A)	Cable lengths		
	0 – 50 metres	51 – 100 metres	101 – 150 metres
6	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
8	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	4.0 mm <sup>2</sup>
10	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	4.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	6.0 mm <sup>2</sup>
12	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	6.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	10.0 mm <sup>2</sup>
16	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	10.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	10.0 mm <sup>2</sup>
18	4.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	10.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	10.0 mm <sup>2</sup>
24	4.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	10.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	16.0 mm <sup>2</sup>
26	6.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	16.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	16.0 mm <sup>2</sup>
28	6.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	16.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	16.0 mm <sup>2</sup>

## 12. EC Declaration of conformity

Name and address of manufacturer

SDMO, 12 bis rue de la Villeneuve, CS 92848, 29228 BREST CEDEX 2

Description of the equipment

Product	Generating set
Make	SDMO
Type	SD 6000 E-2 UK
Rated output: 4160 W	

G. G. Le Gall, the manufacturer's authorised representative, hereby declares that the product conforms to the following EU Directives:  
98/37/EC / Machinery Directive.

73/23/EEC / Low Voltage Directive (modified by Directive 93/68/EEC)

89/336/EEC / Directive on Electromagnetic Compatibility (modified by directives 92/3/EEC1 and 93/68/EEC)

2000/14/EC / Directive relating to the Noise Emission of Outdoor Equipment

For Directive 14 /2000 /EC

- Organisation informed :

CETIM SERVICE DIFFUSION

BP 67 F60304 - SENLIS

- Compliance procedure: Appendix VI

- Sound pressure level guaranteed (Lwa): 95 dBA

References to harmonized standards used

- EN12601/EN1679-1/EN 60204-1

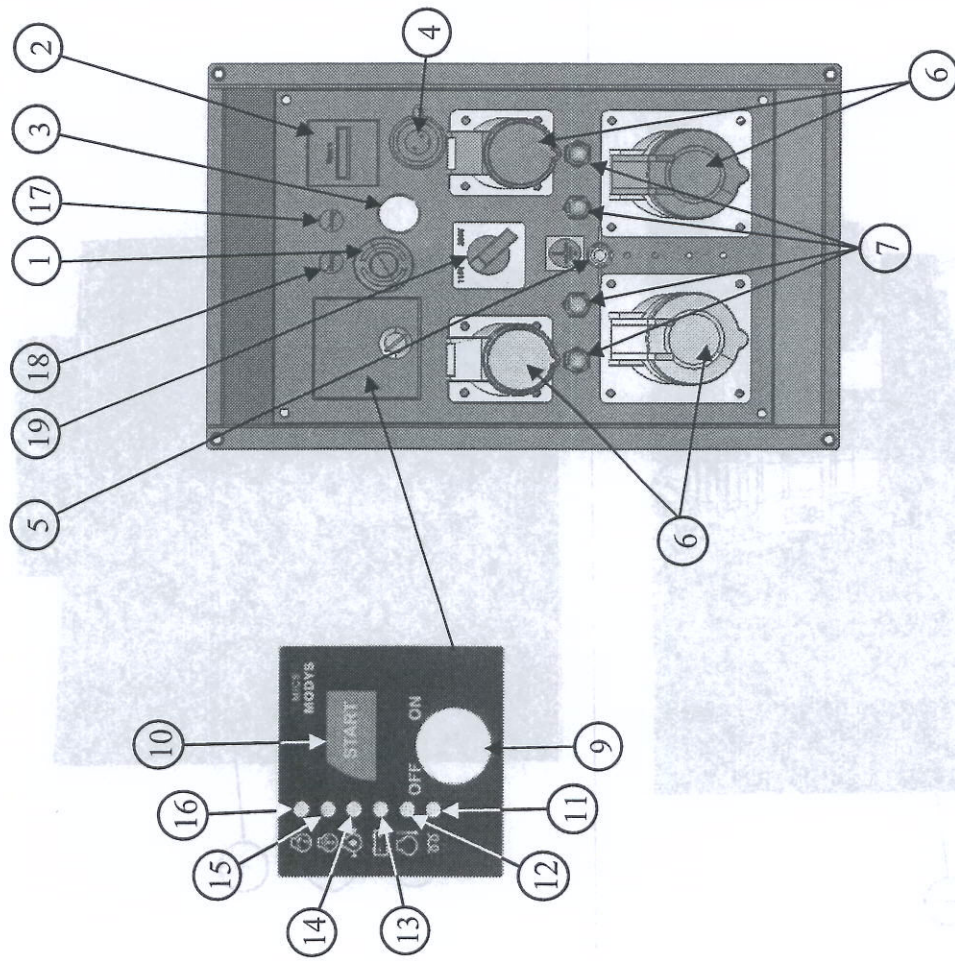
07/2006

G. Le Gall

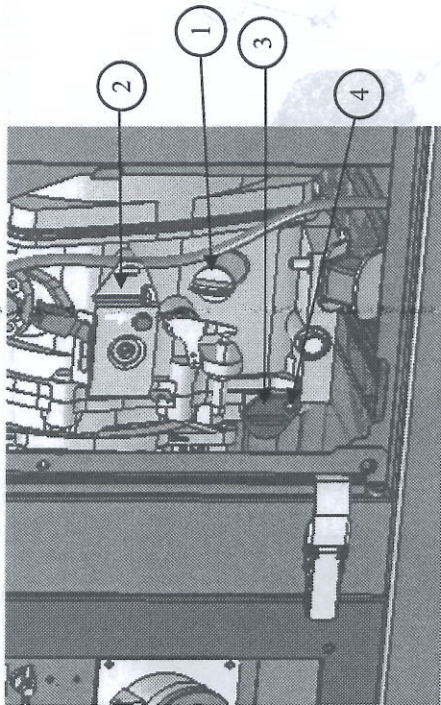
*G. Le Gall*  
G. LE GALL



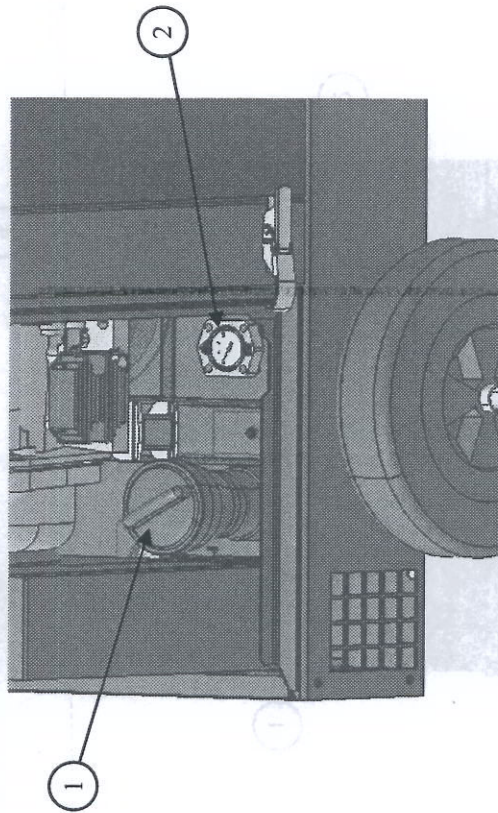
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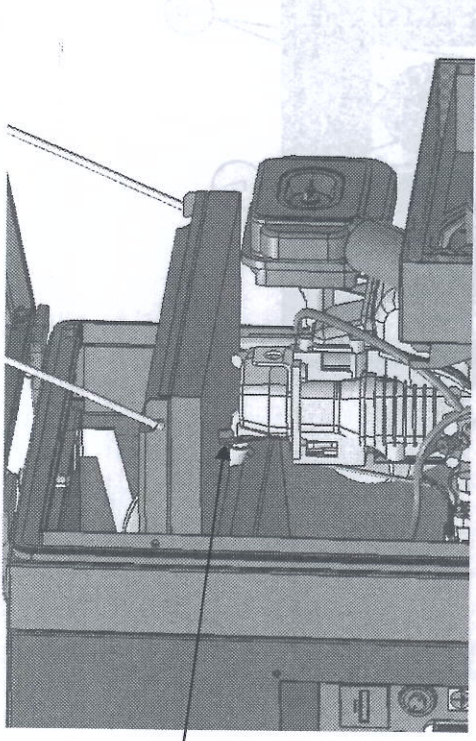


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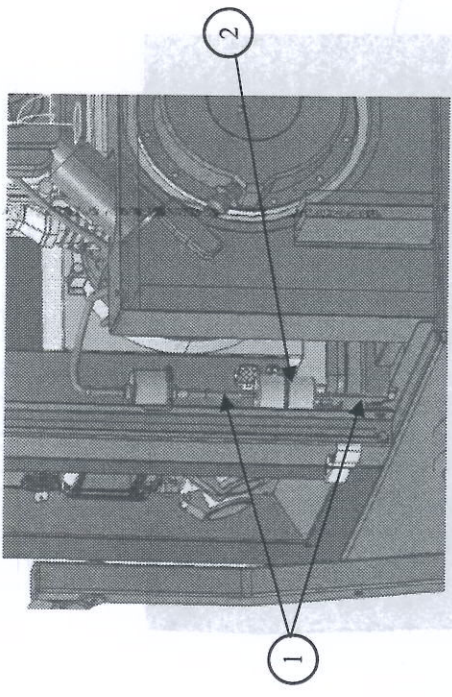


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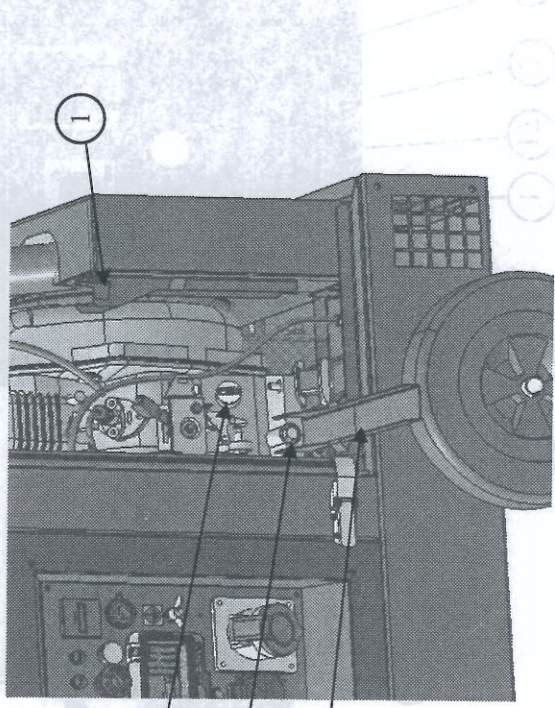
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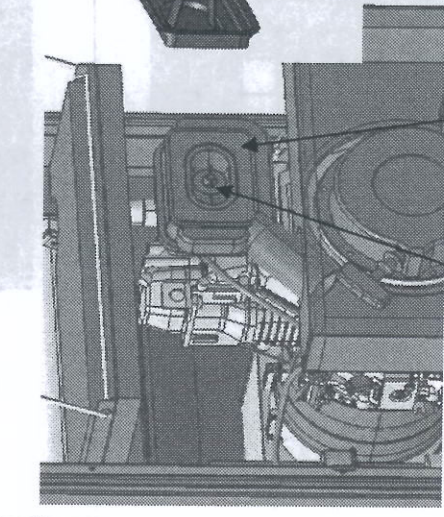
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H



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