

EDP-C2

Troubleshooting Manual

Preliminary Version – Revision 4.0
Working document based on field procedures.

1. Reading Alarms

- The flashing cab light draws the operator's attention.
- Always check the controller display: some complex alarms are displayed only on the screen.
- Wait a few seconds; several messages may scroll successively.
- Example: "Check fuses F3 to F6", then "Check for a short circuit".
- Complex alarms often require the intervention of a technician.
- The controller stores up to 63 alarms. To view the history: hold the DOWN arrow for 3 seconds, then press it again to scroll back through the alarms.
- Alarm No. 4 is not stored because it is very frequent and is generally not dangerous.

Alarm 1 – Magnet Not Detected (No Magnet, No Load)

- The controller does not detect the electromagnet.
- Check the wires to the electromagnet.
- Measure the resistance directly at the terminals: generally, 2 to 15 Ω , according to the nameplate.
- If the value is correct, measure from the connector on the stick, machine side.
- If the resistance is abnormally high ($\approx$ more than 3 Ω), check: main fuse, generator brushes, broken wire in the wiring.

Alarm 2 – Overload (Overload)

- Check for a short circuit in the electromagnet wires.
- Disconnect one of the electromagnet wires in the box and measure the resistance.
- If the resistance is abnormally low, look for a short circuit in the cable or electromagnet.

Alarm 3 – Current Transformer Fault (CT Trouble)

- Check the small wire of the current transformer (CT).
- Clean the connectors.
- **Code 64: ideal value 512; acceptable range 506 to 518.**
- Disconnect/reconnect the connector and observe the variation.
- A defective CT or a significant short circuit can trigger this alarm.

Alarm 4 – RPM Too Low (Low RPM)

- Very frequent alarm.
- Often caused by intentionally reducing the engine speed.
- If the operator simply reduced the engine speed: no readjustment.
- Possible causes: slipping belts, or incorrect hydraulic block adjustment.
- RPM readjustment procedure: activate the electromagnet, press the RIGHT arrow until exclamation marks (!!!!!!!) appear, observe the symbol on the first line: a smiling face indicates the correct speed, a sad face indicates a speed that is too low or too high. If hydraulically driven, adjust the block until the smiling face is displayed. Once displayed, release the electromagnet. When released, the controller automatically saves the new setting.

Alarm 5 – Reverse Shunt (Swap TB F+ F–)

- The generator field (shunt) wires are reversed.
- Check and correct the connection.

Alarm 6 – High Voltage (High Voltage)

- Possible causes: generator overspeed, improper hydraulic regulation (if hydraulically driven), disconnected wire.

Alarm 7 – Magnet Held Too Long (Time Out)

- The controller automatically reduces the magnet voltage to 150 VDC.
- To restore full voltage, press the magnet control button once.
- The delay is programmable in Code 42 (see the instruction manual).

Alarm 8 – RPM Constantly Too High (High RPM)

- Check the generator speed according to its nameplate.
- If the speed is correct, perform the RPM readjustment:
- Activate the magnet.
- Press the RIGHT arrow until the exclamation marks appear.
- Wait for the adjustment.
- Smiling face = correct RPM.
- When the magnet is released, the new settings are stored.

Alarm 9 – Reverse Connection (Swap ARM + –)

- Very rare.
- The generator or electromagnet wires are connected to the wrong side of the box.
- Reverse the wires.
- Generally appears only during installation.

Alarm 10 – Overheating (Overheating)

- Causes: heat from the machine, sunlight, high ambient temperature.
- The 2026 models have ventilation openings.
- They do not eliminate the heat source but may cool the controller sufficiently.

Alarm 11 – Insulation Fault (Insulation)

- **Code 64: machine stopped.**
- 0 = perfect insulation.
- 1 to 8 = insulation fault.
- 9 to 13 = dangerous level for the controller.
- If the value decreases when the electromagnet is disconnected, the fault probably comes from the electromagnet or its junction box.
- If the value decreases when the generator is disconnected, the fault probably comes from the generator.