



Information Sheet #21

Testing Standby Generator Sets - Resistive Versus Reactive

*Your Reliable Guide for
Generator Maintenance*

1.0 Introduction

To ensure a backup generator system will perform as specified, it is necessary to carry out a fully witnessed test off-line at the time of initial installation, as part of the commissioning process. It is also important to perform load tests during periodic planned maintenance checks.

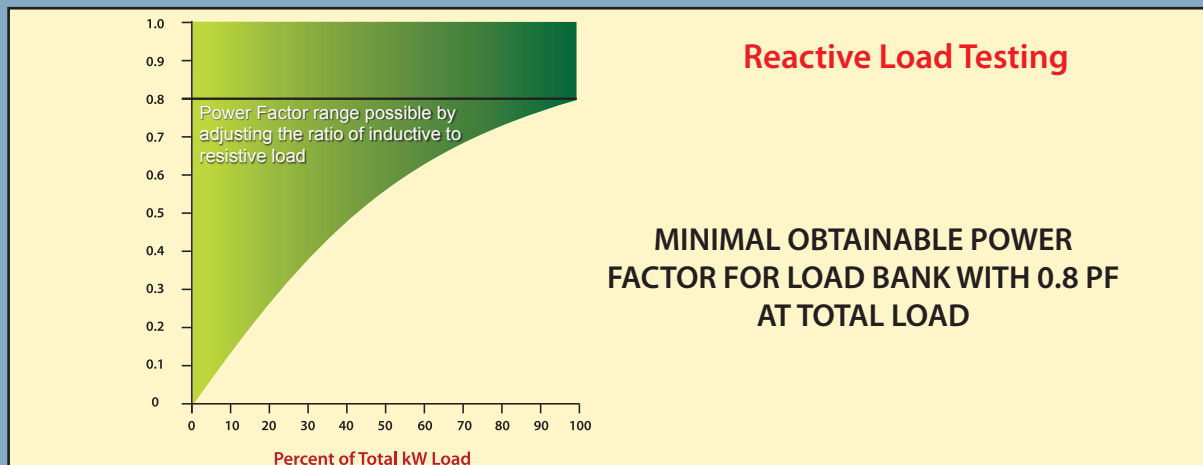
This information sheet discusses the use of portable load banks used for generator testing and the differences between resistive load bank testing and reactive load bank testing.

2.0 Provision of Test Equipment and Testing

Distributors for the principal generator set manufacturers have the equipment and technicians throughout their dealer networks to perform the required testing. Testing should only be carried out by trained, experienced personnel and conducted as directed by applicable codes and by the manufacturer. This information sheet details some of the testing procedures specified by the National Fire Protection Agency code NFPA 110 for standby generator sets.

TOTAL LOAD kW	TYPICAL LOAD STEP kW RESOLUTIONS	
200	240/480 VAC	5, 10, 10, 25, 50, 100 kW
250	240/480 VAC	5, 10, 10, 25, 50, 50, 100 kW
400	240/480 VAC	5, 10, 10, 25, 50, 100, 100, 100 kW

VOLTAGE RATING (3 PHASE, 60 Hz)



To fulfill our commitment to be the leading supplier in the power generation industry, the Kelly Generator & Equipment, Inc. teams ensures they are always up-to-date with the current power industry standards as well as industry trends. As a service, our **Information Sheets** are circulated on a regular basis to existing and potential power customers to maintain their awareness of changes and developments in standards, codes and technology within the power industry.

The installation information provided in this information sheet is informational in nature only and should not be considered the advice of a properly licensed and qualified electrician or used in place of a detailed review of the applicable National Electric Codes, NFPA 99/110 and local codes. Specific questions about how this information may affect any particular situation should be addressed to a licensed and qualified engineer and/or electrician.

3.0 Resistive Load Testing

This is the most common means of testing a generator set with its intended load. It will allow the owner to be sure the set produces 100% of its output at 1.0 power factor by connecting full kW loading. This load test measures whether the generator is producing at its full power rating, dissipating the required amount of engine exhaust gases and heat, and producing the required amount of thermal energy into the engine cooling system.

Resistive load testing verifies that the engine and generator system will produce and maintain full load without overheating and shutting down. It also evaluates other critical engine systems such as oil and fuel, assesses whether all components of the standby system will work together as designed and intended, and can identify any potential weaknesses under controlled conditions. Also, it can be used to burn out any carbon deposits in the cylinders or exhaust system, thereby reducing any wet stacking problems due to frequent operation with light electrical loads.

Normally, it is sufficient to run a set with an artificial load for a maximum of eight hours. Some government and military specifications require 18 to 24 hour duration tests.

4.0 Reactive Load Bank Testing

A reactive load equal to 75% of the resistive rating can be paralleled in combination with the primary resistive load bank to measure the full kVA nameplate rating at 0.8 power factor of the standby generator set. This also allows for proper calibration of load sharing and voltage regulating systems in parallel operation installations. Installations with critical large motor loads might warrant this testing. As this has a higher cost, it is normally only used for new installation start-up as the generator kVA will not deteriorate or change once tested and proven initially.

5.0 Frequency of Load Bank Maintenance and Operational Testing

NFPA 110 (2013 edition) details the testing requirements for Emergency Power Supply Systems (EPSS) and the recommended frequency of testing. Clause 8.3.1 states. "The EPSS shall be maintained to ensure to a reasonable degree that the system is capable of supplying service within the time specified for the type and for the time duration specified for the class."

6.0 National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 110 2013 Edition (Clause 8.4 Operational Inspection and Testing)

Clause 8.4.2. Diesel generator sets in service shall be exercised at least once monthly, for a minimum of 30 minutes, using one of the following methods.

- (1) Loading that maintains the minimum exhaust gas temperatures as recommended by the manufacturer
- (2) Under operation temperature conditions and at no less than 30 percent of the EPSS standby nameplate kW rating

Clause 8.4.2.4. Spark-ignited generator sets in service shall be exercised at least once a month with the available EPSS load for 30 minutes or until the water temperature and the oil pressure have stabilized.

Any EPSS must meet NFPA 110 regulations for one of the two levels.

- Level 1:** Clause 4.4.1. Level 1 systems shall be installed where failure of the EPSS to perform could result in loss of human life or serious injuries.
- Level 2:** Clause 4.4.2. Level 2 systems shall be installed where failure of the EPSS to perform is less critical to human life and safety.

For more information about NFPA 110

NFPA Headquarters, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 0269-9101 • NFPA website: www.nfpa.com

7.0 Web Site Addresses for Reference on Load Testing

The following are useful web sites for suppliers of load banks with details of the equipment available.

Avtron Loadbank Inc.	www.load-bank.com
ComRent International LLC	www.comrent.net
Simplex Inc.	www.simplexdirect.com



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