



NOTE: This manual will cover most of the troubleshooting and repair procedures for the code numbers listed. Some variances may exist when troubleshooting/repairing later code numbers.

CLASSIC® II

For use with machines having Code Numbers:

9805, 10000, 10031, 10032, 10070, 10071, 10219, 10220, 10628, 10629, 10872, 10910

SERVICE MANUAL



⚠️ WARNING

⚠️ CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNINGS ⚠️

Diesel engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm.

The Above For Diesel Engines

The engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

The Above For Gasoline Engines

ARC WELDING can be hazardous. PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS FROM POSSIBLE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY. PACEMAKER WEARERS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR DOCTOR BEFORE OPERATING.

Read and understand the following safety highlights. For additional safety information, it is strongly recommended that you purchase a copy of "Safety in Welding & Cutting - ANSI Standard Z49.1" from the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, Florida 33135 or CSA Standard W117.2-1974. A Free copy of "Arc Welding Safety" booklet E205 is available from the Lincoln Electric Company, 22801 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44117-1199.

BE SURE THAT ALL INSTALLATION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR PROCEDURES ARE PERFORMED ONLY BY QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS.



FOR ENGINE powered equipment.

1.a. Turn the engine off before troubleshooting and maintenance work unless the maintenance work requires it to be running.



1.b. Operate engines in open, well-ventilated areas or vent the engine exhaust fumes outdoors.



1.c. Do not add the fuel near an open flame welding arc or when the engine is running. Stop the engine and allow it to cool before refueling to prevent spilled fuel from vaporizing on contact with hot engine parts and igniting. Do not spill fuel when filling tank. If fuel is spilled, wipe it up and do not start engine until fumes have been eliminated.

1.d. Keep all equipment safety guards, covers and devices in position and in good repair. Keep hands, hair, clothing and tools away from V-belts, gears, fans and all other moving parts when starting, operating or repairing equipment.

1.e. In some cases it may be necessary to remove safety guards to perform required maintenance. Remove guards only when necessary and replace them when the maintenance requiring their removal is complete. Always use the greatest care when working near moving parts.

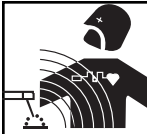


1.f. Do not put your hands near the engine fan. Do not attempt to override the governor or idler by pushing on the throttle control rods while the engine is running.

1.g. To prevent accidentally starting gasoline engines while turning the engine or welding generator during maintenance work, disconnect the spark plug wires, distributor cap or magneto wire as appropriate.



1.h. To avoid scalding, do not remove the radiator pressure cap when the engine is hot.



ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS may be dangerous

2.a. Electric current flowing through any conductor causes localized Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF). Welding current creates EMF fields around welding cables and welding machines

2.b. EMF fields may interfere with some pacemakers, and welders having a pacemaker should consult their physician before welding.

2.c. Exposure to EMF fields in welding may have other health effects which are now not known.

2.d. All welders should use the following procedures in order to minimize exposure to EMF fields from the welding circuit:

2.d.1. Route the electrode and work cables together - Secure them with tape when possible.

2.d.2. Never coil the electrode lead around your body.

2.d.3. Do not place your body between the electrode and work cables. If the electrode cable is on your right side, the work cable should also be on your right side.

2.d.4. Connect the work cable to the workpiece as close as possible to the area being welded.

2.d.5. Do not work next to welding power source.



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

3.a. The electrode and work (or ground) circuits are electrically “hot” when the welder is on. Do not touch these “hot” parts with your bare skin or wet clothing. Wear dry, hole-free gloves to insulate hands.

3.b. Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulation. Make certain the insulation is large enough to cover your full area of physical contact with work and ground.

In addition to the normal safety precautions, if welding must be performed under electrically hazardous conditions (in damp locations or while wearing wet clothing; on metal structures such as floors, gratings or scaffolds; when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling or lying, if there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with the workpiece or ground) use the following equipment:

- Semiautomatic DC Constant Voltage (Wire) Welder.
- DC Manual (Stick) Welder.
- AC Welder with Reduced Voltage Control.

3.c. In semiautomatic or automatic wire welding, the electrode, electrode reel, welding head, nozzle or semiautomatic welding gun are also electrically “hot”.

3.d. Always be sure the work cable makes a good electrical connection with the metal being welded. The connection should be as close as possible to the area being welded.

3.e. Ground the work or metal to be welded to a good electrical (earth) ground.

3.f. Maintain the electrode holder, work clamp, welding cable and welding machine in good, safe operating condition. Replace damaged insulation.

3.g. Never dip the electrode in water for cooling.

3.h. Never simultaneously touch electrically “hot” parts of electrode holders connected to two welders because voltage between the two can be the total of the open circuit voltage of both welders.

3.i. When working above floor level, use a safety belt to protect yourself from a fall should you get a shock.

3.j. Also see Items 6.c. and 8.



ARC RAYS can burn.

4.a. Use a shield with the proper filter and cover plates to protect your eyes from sparks and the rays of the arc when welding or observing open arc welding. Headshield and filter lens should conform to ANSI Z87.1 standards.

4.b. Use suitable clothing made from durable flame-resistant material to protect your skin and that of your helpers from the arc rays.

4.c. Protect other nearby personnel with suitable, non-flammable screening and/or warn them not to watch the arc nor expose themselves to the arc rays or to hot spatter or metal.



FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous.

5.a. Welding may produce fumes and gases hazardous to health. Avoid breathing these fumes and gases. When welding, keep your head out of the fume. Use enough ventilation and/or exhaust at the arc to keep fumes and gases away from the breathing zone. **When welding with electrodes which require special ventilation such as stainless or hard facing (see instructions on container or MSDS) or on lead or cadmium plated steel and other metals or coatings which produce highly toxic fumes, keep exposure as low as possible and within applicable OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV limits using local exhaust or mechanical ventilation. In confined spaces or in some circumstances, outdoors, a respirator may be required. Additional precautions are also required when welding on galvanized steel.**

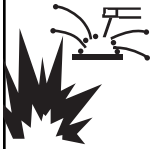
5.b. The operation of welding fume control equipment is affected by various factors including proper use and positioning of the equipment, maintenance of the equipment and the specific welding procedure and application involved. Worker exposure level should be checked upon installation and periodically thereafter to be certain it is within applicable OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV limits.

5.c. Do not weld in locations near chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors coming from degreasing, cleaning or spraying operations. The heat and rays of the arc can react with solvent vapors to form phosgene, a highly toxic gas, and other irritating products.

5.d. Shielding gases used for arc welding can displace air and cause injury or death. Always use enough ventilation, especially in confined areas, to insure breathing air is safe.

5.e. Read and understand the manufacturer’s instructions for this equipment and the consumables to be used, including the material safety data sheet (MSDS) and follow your employer’s safety practices. MSDS forms are available from your welding distributor or from the manufacturer.

5.f. Also see item 1.b.



WELDING and CUTTING SPARKS can cause fire or explosion.

6.a. Remove fire hazards from the welding area. If this is not possible, cover them to prevent the welding sparks from starting a fire. Remember that welding sparks and hot materials from welding can easily go through small cracks and openings to adjacent areas. Avoid welding near hydraulic lines. Have a fire extinguisher readily available.

- 6.b. Where compressed gases are to be used at the job site, special precautions should be used to prevent hazardous situations. Refer to "Safety in Welding and Cutting" (ANSI Standard Z49.1) and the operating information for the equipment being used.
- 6.c. When not welding, make certain no part of the electrode circuit is touching the work or ground. Accidental contact can cause overheating and create a fire hazard.
- 6.d. Do not heat, cut or weld tanks, drums or containers until the proper steps have been taken to insure that such procedures will not cause flammable or toxic vapors from substances inside. They can cause an explosion even though they have been "cleaned". For information, purchase "Recommended Safe Practices for the Preparation for Welding and Cutting of Containers and Piping That Have Held Hazardous Substances", AWS F4.1 from the American Welding Society (see address above).
- 6.e. Vent hollow castings or containers before heating, cutting or welding. They may explode.
- 6.f. Sparks and spatter are thrown from the welding arc. Wear oil free protective garments such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes and a cap over your hair. Wear ear plugs when welding out of position or in confined places. Always wear safety glasses with side shields when in a welding area.
- 6.g. Connect the work cable to the work as close to the welding area as practical. Work cables connected to the building framework or other locations away from the welding area increase the possibility of the welding current passing through lifting chains, crane cables or other alternate circuits. This can create fire hazards or overheat lifting chains or cables until they fail.
- 6.h. Also see item 1.c.
- 6.i. Read and follow NFPA 51B "Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work", available from NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, PO box 9101, Quincy, Ma 022690-9101.
- 6.j. Do not use a welding power source for pipe thawing.



CYLINDER may explode if damaged.

- 7.a. Use only compressed gas cylinders containing the correct shielding gas for the process used and properly operating regulators designed for the gas and pressure used. All hoses, fittings, etc. should be suitable for the application and maintained in good condition.
- 7.b. Always keep cylinders in an upright position securely chained to an undercarriage or fixed support.
- 7.c. Cylinders should be located:
 - Away from areas where they may be struck or subjected to physical damage.
 - A safe distance from arc welding or cutting operations and any other source of heat, sparks, or flame.
- 7.d. Never allow the electrode, electrode holder or any other electrically "hot" parts to touch a cylinder.
- 7.e. Keep your head and face away from the cylinder valve outlet when opening the cylinder valve.
- 7.f. Valve protection caps should always be in place and hand tight except when the cylinder is in use or connected for use.
- 7.g. Read and follow the instructions on compressed gas cylinders, associated equipment, and CGA publication P-1, "Precautions for Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders," available from the Compressed Gas Association 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.



FOR ELECTRICALLY powered equipment.

- 8.a. Turn off input power using the disconnect switch at the fuse box before working on the equipment.
- 8.b. Install equipment in accordance with the U.S. National Electrical Code, all local codes and the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 8.c. Ground the equipment in accordance with the U.S. National Electrical Code and the manufacturer's recommendations.

Refer to <http://www.lincolnelectric.com/safety> for additional safety information.

PRÉCAUTIONS DE SÛRETÉ

Pour votre propre protection lire et observer toutes les instructions et les précautions de sûreté spécifiques qui paraissent dans ce manuel aussi bien que les précautions de sûreté générales suivantes:

Sûreté Pour Soudage A L'Arc

1. Protégez-vous contre la secousse électrique:
 - a. Les circuits à l'électrode et à la pièce sont sous tension quand la machine à souder est en marche. Eviter toujours tout contact entre les parties sous tension et la peau nue ou les vêtements mouillés. Porter des gants secs et sans trous pour isoler les mains.
 - b. Faire très attention de bien s'isoler de la masse quand on soude dans des endroits humides, ou sur un plancher métallique ou des grilles métalliques, principalement dans les positions assis ou couché pour lesquelles une grande partie du corps peut être en contact avec la masse.
 - c. Maintenir le porte-électrode, la pince de masse, le câble de soudage et la machine à souder en bon et sûr état de fonctionnement.
 - d. Ne jamais plonger le porte-électrode dans l'eau pour le refroidir.
 - e. Ne jamais toucher simultanément les parties sous tension des porte-électrodes connectés à deux machines à souder parce que la tension entre les deux pinces peut être le total de la tension à vide des deux machines.
 - f. Si on utilise la machine à souder comme une source de courant pour soudage semi-automatique, ces précautions pour le porte-électrode s'appliquent aussi au pistolet de soudage.
2. Dans le cas de travail au dessus du niveau du sol, se protéger contre les chutes dans le cas où on reçoit un choc. Ne jamais enrouler le câble-électrode autour de n'importe quelle partie du corps.
3. Un coup d'arc peut être plus sévère qu'un coup de soliel, donc:
 - a. Utiliser un bon masque avec un verre filtrant approprié ainsi qu'un verre blanc afin de se protéger les yeux du rayonnement de l'arc et des projections quand on soude ou quand on regarde l'arc.
 - b. Porter des vêtements convenables afin de protéger la peau de soudeur et des aides contre le rayonnement de l'arc.
 - c. Protéger l'autre personnel travaillant à proximité au soudage à l'aide d'écrans appropriés et non-inflammables.
4. Des gouttes de laitier en fusion sont émises de l'arc de soudage. Se protéger avec des vêtements de protection libres de l'huile, tels que les gants en cuir, chemise épaisse, pantalons sans revers, et chaussures montantes.
5. Toujours porter des lunettes de sécurité dans la zone de soudage. Utiliser des lunettes avec écrans latéraux dans les zones où l'on pique le laitier.

6. Eloigner les matériaux inflammables ou les recouvrir afin de prévenir tout risque d'incendie dû aux étincelles.
7. Quand on ne soude pas, poser la pince à un endroit isolé de la masse. Un court-circuit accidentel peut provoquer un échauffement et un risque d'incendie.
8. S'assurer que la masse est connectée le plus près possible de la zone de travail qu'il est pratique de le faire. Si on place la masse sur la charpente de la construction ou d'autres endroits éloignés de la zone de travail, on augmente le risque de voir passer le courant de soudage par les chaînes de levage, câbles de grue, ou autres circuits. Cela peut provoquer des risques d'incendie ou d'échauffement des chaînes et des câbles jusqu'à ce qu'ils se rompent.
9. Assurer une ventilation suffisante dans la zone de soudage. Ceci est particulièrement important pour le soudage de tôles galvanisées plombées, ou cadmiées ou tout autre métal qui produit des fumées toxiques.
10. Ne pas souder en présence de vapeurs de chlore provenant d'opérations de dégraissage, nettoyage ou pistolage. La chaleur ou les rayons de l'arc peuvent réagir avec les vapeurs du solvant pour produire du phosgène (gas fortement toxique) ou autres produits irritants.
11. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur la sûreté, voir le code "Code for safety in welding and cutting" CSA Standard W 117.2-1974.

PRÉCAUTIONS DE SÛRETÉ POUR LES MACHINES À SOUDER À TRANSFORMATEUR ET À REDRESSEUR

1. Relier à la terre le châssis du poste conformément au code de l'électricité et aux recommandations du fabricant. Le dispositif de montage ou la pièce à souder doit être branché à une bonne mise à la terre.
2. Autant que possible, l'installation et l'entretien du poste seront effectués par un électricien qualifié.
3. Avant de faire des travaux à l'intérieur de poste, la débrancher à l'interrupteur à la boîte de fusibles.
4. Garder tous les couvercles et dispositifs de sûreté à leur place.

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

Conformance

Products displaying the CE mark are in conformity with European Community Council Directive of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (89/336/EEC). It was manufactured in conformity with a national standard that implements a harmonized standard: **EN 60974-10** Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Product Standard for Arc Welding Equipment. It is for use with other Lincoln Electric equipment. It is designed for industrial and professional use.

Introduction

All electrical equipment generates small amounts of electromagnetic emission. Electrical emission may be transmitted through power lines or radiated through space, similar to a radio transmitter. When emissions are received by other equipment, electrical interference may result. Electrical emissions may affect many kinds of electrical equipment; other nearby welding equipment, radio and TV reception, numerical controlled machines, telephone systems, computers, etc. Be aware that interference may result and extra precautions may be required when a welding power source is used in a domestic establishment.

Installation and Use

The user is responsible for installing and using the welding equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions. If electromagnetic disturbances are detected then it shall be the responsibility of the user of the welding equipment to resolve the situation with the technical assistance of the manufacturer. In some cases this remedial action may be as simple as earthing (grounding) the welding circuit, see Note. In other cases it could involve construction of an electromagnetic screen enclosing the power source and the work complete with associated input filters. In all cases electromagnetic disturbances must be reduced to the point where they are no longer troublesome.

Note: The welding circuit may or may not be earthed for safety reasons according to national codes. Changing the earthing arrangements should only be authorized by a person who is competent to access whether the changes will increase the risk of injury, e.g., by allowing parallel welding current return paths which may damage the earth circuits of other equipment.

Assessment of Area

Before installing welding equipment the user shall make an assessment of potential electromagnetic problems in the surrounding area. The following shall be taken into account:

- a) other supply cables, control cables, signaling and telephone cables; above, below and adjacent to the welding equipment;
- b) radio and television transmitters and receivers;
- c) computer and other control equipment;
- d) safety critical equipment, e.g., guarding of industrial equipment;
- e) the health of the people around, e.g., the use of pacemakers and hearing aids;
- f) equipment used for calibration or measurement
- g) the immunity of other equipment in the environment. The user shall ensure that other equipment being used in the environment is compatible. This may require additional protection measures;
- h) the time of day that welding or other activities are to be carried out.

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

The size of the surrounding area to be considered will depend on the structure of the building and other activities that are taking place. The surrounding area may extend beyond the boundaries of the premises.

Methods of Reducing Emissions

Mains Supply

Welding equipment should be connected to the mains supply according to the manufacturer's recommendations. If interference occurs, it may be necessary to take additional precautions such as filtering of the mains supply. Consideration should be given to shielding the supply cable of permanently installed welding equipment, in metallic conduit or equivalent. Shielding should be electrically continuous throughout its length. The shielding should be connected to the welding power source so that good electrical contact is maintained between the conduit and the welding power source enclosure.

Maintenance of the Welding Equipment

The welding equipment should be routinely maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. All access and service doors and covers should be closed and properly fastened when the welding equipment is in operation. The welding equipment should not be modified in any way except for those changes and adjustments covered in the manufacturer's instructions. In particular, the spark gaps of arc striking and stabilizing devices should be adjusted and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Welding Cables

The welding cables should be kept as short as possible and should be positioned close together, running at or close to floor level.

Equipotential Bonding

Bonding of all metallic components in the welding installation and adjacent to it should be considered. However, metallic components bonded to the work piece will increase the risk that the operator could receive a shock by touching these metallic components and the electrode at the same time. The operator should be insulated from all such bonded metallic components.

Earthing of the Workpiece

Where the workpiece is not bonded to earth for electrical safety, not connected to earth because of its size and position, e.g., ships hull or building steelwork, a connection bonding the workpiece to earth may reduce emissions in some, but not all instances. Care should be taken to prevent the earthing of the workpiece increasing the risk of injury to users, or damage to other electrical equipment. Where necessary, the connection of the workpiece to earth should be made by a direct connection to the workpiece, but in some countries where direct connection is not permitted, the bonding should be achieved by suitable capacitance, selected according to national regulations.

Screening and Shielding

Selective screening and shielding of other cables and equipment in the surrounding area may alleviate problems of interference. Screening of the entire welding installation may be considered for special applications. ¹

¹ Portions of the preceding text are contained in EN 60974-10: "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) product standard for arc welding equipment."

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS - CLASSIC® II

INPUT - DIESEL ENGINE					
Manufacturer	Description	Speed	Displacement	Ignition	Capacities
Deutz F3L-1011F	3 cyl., Air-cooled diesel 28 HP @ 1700 RPM	1725 RPM Full load 1800 RPM High idle 1350 RPM Low idle	125 cu. in. (2049 cc)	Electric	Fuel: 15 gal. (57 liters) Oil: 6.3 qt. (6.0 liters)
RATED OUTPUT - WELDER					
Duty Cycle	Amps		Volts at Rated Amperes		
100% Duty Cycle	200 DC Constant Current		28V		
60% Duty Cycle	250 DC Constant Current		40V		
40% Duty Cycle	300 DC Constant Current		32V		
OUTPUT - WELDER AND GENERATOR					
Welding Ranges	Max. Open Circuit Voltage	Auxiliary Power ⁽¹⁾			
40-325 Amps DC	98.5	3.0 kVA of 115/230 V, 60Hz Power 26 Amps @ 115 V 13 Amps @ 230 V			
PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS					
Height	Width	Depth	Weight		
49.94 in. 1040 mm	24 in. 610 mm	60 in. 1524 mm	1340 lb. 608 kg		

¹ CSA machines can draw 15 amps from either half of the receptacle. Non-CSA machines can draw 20 amps from either half of the receptacle. Total combined load of all receptacles cannot exceed 3.0 kVA.

Read this entire installation section before you start installation.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS



WARNING

Do not attempt to use this equipment until you have thoroughly read all the operation and maintenance manuals supplied with your machine. They include important safety precautions; detailed engine starting, operating, and maintenance instructions; and parts lists.

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.



- Do not touch electrically live parts or electrodes with your skin or wet clothing.
- Insulate yourself from the work and ground.
- Always wear dry insulating gloves.



ENGINE EXHAUST can kill.

- Use in open, well ventilated areas or vent exhaust to the outside.
- Do not stack anything on or near the engine.



MOVING PARTS can injure.

- Do not operate this equipment with any of its doors open or guards off.
- Stop the engine before servicing it.
- Keep away from moving parts.

See additional safety information at the front of this manual.

Only qualified personnel should install, use, or service this equipment.

LOCATION AND VENTILATION

Always operate the Classic® II with the doors closed. Leaving the doors open changes the designed air flow and may cause overheating. Always operate the welder with the case roof on and all machine components completely assembled. This will protect you from the dangers of moving parts, hot metal surfaces, and live electrical devices.

Whenever you use the Classic® II, be sure that clean cooling air can flow through the machine's diesel engine and the generator. Avoid dusty, dirty areas. Also, keep the machine away from heat sources. Do not place the back end of the generator anywhere near hot engine exhaust from another machine. And of course, make sure that engine exhaust is ventilated to an open, outside area.

The Classic® II may be used outdoors. Do not set the machine in puddles or otherwise submerge it in water. Such practices pose safety hazards and cause improper operation and corrosion of parts.

STORING

1. Store the machine in a cool, dry place when it is not in use. Protect it from dust and dirt. Keep it where it can't be accidentally damaged from construction activities, moving vehicles, and other hazards.
2. Drain the engine oil and refill with fresh 10W30 oil. Run the engine for about five minutes to circulate oil to all the parts. See the **Maintenance** section of this manual for details on changing oil.
3. Remove the battery, recharge it, and adjust the electrolyte level. Store the battery in a dry, dark place.
4. See your engine operation manual for further information on fuel and engine preservation.

STACKING

Classic® II machines CANNOT be stacked.

TILTING

Place the machine on a secure, level surface whenever you use it or store it. Any surfaces you place it on other than the ground must be firm, non-skid, and structurally sound.

The diesel engine is designed to run in a level position for best performance. If you do operate it at a slight angle, be sure to check the oil regularly and keep the oil level at the FULL mark as it would be in its normal level condition. Also, fuel capacity will be a little less at an angle.

LIFTING

The Classic® II weighs 1340 lb./608 kg. A lift bail is provided for lifting with a hoist.

WARNING



FALLING EQUIPMENT can cause injury.

Do not lift this machine using lift bail if it is equipped with a heavy accessory such as a trailer.

Lift only with equipment of adequate lifting capacity. Be sure machine is stable when lifting.

HIGH ALTITUDE OPERATION

It may be necessary to derate welder output at higher altitudes. Some engine adjustment may be required. Contact a Deutz Service Representative.

PRE-OPERATION ENGINE SERVICE

Read and understand the information about the diesel engine in the **Operation** and **Maintenance** sections of this manual before you operate the Classic® II.

WARNING

Keep hands away from the engine muffler or HOT engine parts.

- Stop the engine when fueling.
- Do not smoke when fueling.
- Remove the fuel cap slowly to release pressure.
- Do not overfill the fuel tank.
- Wipe up spilled fuel and allow the fumes to clear before starting the engine.
- Keep sparks and flame away from the fuel tank.

OIL



The Classic® II is shipped with the engine filled with SAE 10W-30 oil (API class CC/DO). This should be fine for most ambient operating temperature conditions. See the engine operation manual for specific recommendations. **CHECK THE OIL LEVEL BEFORE YOU START THE ENGINE.** This is an added precaution. When full, the oil level should be up to but not over the FULL mark on the dipstick. If it is not full, add enough oil to fill it to the full mark. DO NOT overfill.

NOTE: This unit is equipped with an Engine Protection Package. An internal kill switch will shut down the engine if the oil pressure drops below a minimum operating specification or if the oil temperature reaches an excessive level.

For more oil fill and service information, see the *Maintenance* section of this manual.

FUEL



Fill the fuel tank with clean, diesel fuel only. The Classic® II has a 15 gallon (57 liter) fuel tank with a top fill and fuel gauge mounted on the control panel. See the **Operation** and **Maintenance** sections of this manual for more details about fuel.

BATTERY CONNECTIONS



The Classic® II is shipped with the negative battery cable disconnected. Before you operate the machine, make sure the IGNITION switch is in the OFF position and attach the disconnected cable securely to the battery terminal. If the battery is discharged and won't start the engine, see the battery charging instructions in the **Maintenance** section.

MUFFLER

This welder is supplied with an adjustable rain cap for the muffler. Install the rain cap using the clamp provided with the outlet facing away from the direction in which this unit will be transported. This will minimize the amount of water and debris that could enter the muffler during transportation.

SPARK ARRESTER

Diesel engine mufflers may emit sparks when the engine is running. Some federal, state, or local laws require spark arresters in locations where unarrested sparks could present a fire hazard.

Standard mufflers (like the one included with the Classic® II) do not act as spark arresters. When local laws require it, a spark arrester must be installed on the machine and properly maintained. An optional spark arrester kit is available for your Classic® II. See the **Accessories** section of this manual for more information.



CAUTION

An incorrect spark arrester may lead to damage to the engine or reduce performance.

UNDERCARRIAGES

If you use a non-Lincoln undercarriage, you must assume responsibility that the method of attachment and usage does not result in a safety hazard nor damage the welding equipment. Some of the factors to be considered are as follows:

1. Design capacity of the undercarriage vs. the weight of the Lincoln equipment and likely additional attachments.
2. Proper support of, and attachment to, the base of the welding equipment so there will be no undue stress to the framework.
3. Proper placement of the equipment on the undercarriage to ensure stability side to side and front to back. This includes when being moved and when standing by itself for operation or service.
4. Typical conditions of use, such as travel speed, roughness of the surfaces where the undercarriage will be used, environmental conditions, likely maintenance.
5. Conformance with federal, state, and local laws. Consult applicable federal, state, and local laws about specific requirements for use on public highways.

ELECTRICAL OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

See Figure A.1 for the location of the 115 and 230 volt receptacles, weld output terminals, and ground stud.

WELDING CABLE CONNECTIONS

CABLE INSTALLATION, POLARITY CONTROL, AND CABLE SIZES

With the engine off, route the electrode and work cables through the strain relief bracket on the base and connect to the terminals located below the fuel tank mounting rail. (See size recommendations below.) For positive polarity, connect the electrode cable to the terminal marked Positive (+). For Negative polarity, connect the electrode cable to the Negative (-) terminal. These connections should be checked periodically and tightened if necessary.

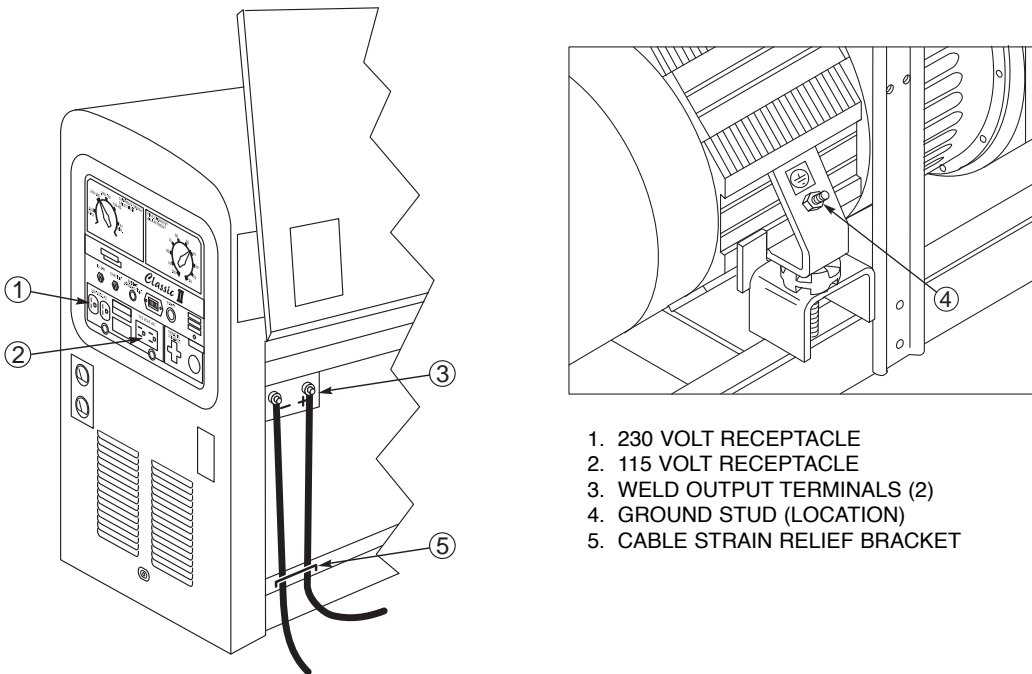
CAUTION

- Loose connections will cause the output terminals to overheat. The terminals may eventually melt.
- Do not cross the welding cables at the output terminal connection. Keep the cables isolated and separate from one another.

When welding at a considerable distance from the welder, be sure you use ample size welding cables. Table A.1 lists recommended cable sizes and lengths for rated current and duty cycle. Length refers to the distance from the welder to the work and back to the welder. Cable diameters are increased for long cable lengths to reduce voltage drops.

Lincoln Electric offers a welding accessory kit with the properly specified welding cables. See the **Accessories** section of this manual for more information.

FIGURE A.1 - CLASSIC® II OUTPUT CONNECTIONS



1. 230 VOLT RECEPTACLE
2. 115 VOLT RECEPTACLE
3. WELD OUTPUT TERMINALS (2)
4. GROUND STUD (LOCATION)
5. CABLE STRAIN RELIEF BRACKET

**TABLE A.1 - RECOMMENDED COPPER WELDING CABLE SIZE AND LENGTH
TOTAL COMBINED LENGTH OF ELECTRODE AND WORK CABLES**

Amps	Duty Cycle	Cable sizes for combined length of electrode plus work cable	
		Up to 200 ft.	200 to 250 ft.
200	100%	1	1/0
250	60%	1	1/0

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MACHINE GROUNDING



Because the Classic® II creates its own power from its diesel-engine driven generator, you do not need to connect the machine frame to an earth ground. However, for best protection against electrical shock, connect a heavy gauge wire (#8 AWG or larger) from the ground stud located on the welding generator frame foot. (See Figure A.2) to a suitable earth ground such as a metal pipe driven into the ground. The US National Electrical Code lists a number of alternate means of grounding electrical equipment.

WARNING

Do not ground the machine to a pipe that carries explosive or combustible material.

Some state, local, or other codes or unusual operating circumstances may require the machine frame to be grounded. It is recommended that you determine the extent to which such requirements may apply to your particular situation and follow them explicitly.

When the Classic® II is mounted on a truck or a trailer, the machine generator ground stud **MUST** be securely connected to the metal frame of the vehicle. See Figure A.2. The ground stud is marked with the ground symbol.

For further protection against electric shock, any electrical equipment connected to the generator receptacles must use a three-blade, grounded type plug or an Underwriter's Laboratories (UL) approved double insulation system with a two-blade plug. Lincoln offers an accessory plug kit that has the right type of plugs. See the **Accessories** section of this manual for details.

If you need ground fault protection for hand-held equipment, refer to the **Accessories** section of this manual for the GFCI Receptacle kit.

AUXILIARY POWER RECEPTACLES, PLUGS, AND HAND-HELD EQUIPMENT

The AC auxiliary power, supplied as a standard, has a rating of 3.0 kVA of 115/230V AC (60 hertz).

With the 3.0 kVA, 115/230V AC auxiliary power, one 115V duplex and one 230V grounding type receptacle are provided. The circuit is protected with circuit breakers.

The rating of 3.0 kVA permits a maximum continuous current of 13 amps to be drawn from the 230 volt duplex receptacle. Or a total of 26 amps can be drawn from the 115 volt duplex receptacle. The 115 volt duplex receptacle has a configuration which permits 15 amps on CSA machines and 20 amps on non-CSA machines. The total combined load of all receptacles is not to exceed 3.0 kVA.

CIRCUIT BREAKERS



Classic® II welders are equipped with circuit breakers on the 115 and the 230 volt receptacles for overload protection. Under high heat a breaker may tend to trip at lower loads than it would normally.

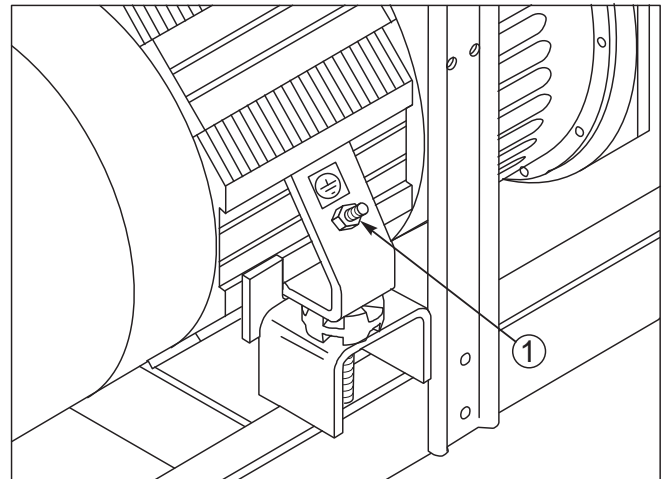
Operation with high ambient temperatures may cause the breakers to trip at lower than normal loads.



CAUTION

Never bypass the circuit breakers. Without overload protection, the Classic® II could overheat and/or cause damage to the equipment being used.

FIGURE A.2 - GROUND STUD LOCATION



1. Ground Stud

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OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Read and understand this entire section before operating your Classic® II.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING

Do not attempt to use this equipment until you have thoroughly read all the operation and maintenance manuals supplied with your machine. They include important safety precautions; detailed engine starting, operating, and maintenance instructions; and parts lists.

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.



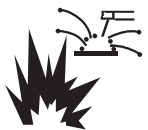
- Do not touch electrically live parts or electrodes with your skin or wet clothing.
- Insulate yourself from the work and ground.
- Always wear dry insulating gloves.

FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous.



- Keep your head out of fumes.
- Use ventilation or exhaust to remove fumes from breathing zone.

WELDING SPARKS can cause fire or explosion.



- Keep flammable material away.
- Do not weld on containers that have held combustibles.

ARC RAYS can burn.



- Wear eye, ear, and body protection.

WARNING

ENGINE EXHAUST can kill.



- Use in open, well ventilated areas or vent exhaust to the outside.
- Do not stack anything on or near the engine.

MOVING PARTS can injure.



- Do not operate this equipment with any of its doors open or guards off.
- Stop the engine before servicing it.
- Keep away from moving parts.

Only qualified personnel should install, use, or service this equipment.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Classic® II is a heavy duty engine driven DC arc welding power source capable of providing constant current output for stick welding or DC TIG welding. The Classic® II is wound with all copper coils and is configured in a new shorter case with no exciter stickout and setup for one side service. With the addition of the optional Wire Feed Module, the Classic® II will provide constant voltage output for running the LN-7 or LN-25.

This unit uses the Deutz F3L-1011F three-cylinder, industrial air cooled diesel engine.

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS

WELDER

The Classic® II provides excellent constant current DC welding output for stick (SMAW) welding and for DC TIG welding. It also offers constant voltage output for DC semiautomatic wire feed welding. For more details on using the machine as a welder, see **Welding Operation** in the **Operation** section of this manual.

GENERATOR

The Classic® II is also capable of providing 3.0 kVA of 115/230 volts of 60 Hertz AC auxiliary power.

OPERATIONAL FEATURES AND CONTROLS

The Classic® II was designed for simplicity. Therefore, it has very few operating controls. Two switches are used for welding operations:

- A five-position CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR switch selects current output for constant current stick or TIG applications and constant voltage wire feed applications (with optional Wire Feed Module - see the **Accessories** section)
- A FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT switch for fine adjustment of current from minimum to maximum within each range

Controls for the diesel engine control include a two-position IGNITION ON/OFF toggle switch, a START push button, and a two-position IDLER switch that selects engine speed for welding or auxiliary power applications. See **Engine Operation** in the **Operation** section of this manual for details about starting, running, stopping, and breaking in the diesel engine.

DESIGN FEATURES

- Constant current DC Stick welding (SMAW) process capability with output range from 40 - 325 DC amps.
- Constant current DC TIG Welding with output across the entire range of settings.
- Work and Electrode welding cable mounting terminals.
- Separate ground stud for safe connection of case to earth ground.
- Duplex, 230 volt auxiliary power receptacle.
- Duplex, 115 volt auxiliary power receptacles.
- Integrated generator output overload protection through two 20 amp circuit breakers (CSA versions).
- Electric starting.
- Battery Charging Ammeter.
- Engine Oil Pressure Gauge.
- Engine Hour Meter for determining periodic maintenance.
- Top-of-the-line 28.5 HP Deutz diesel engine.
- Top-mounted 15 gallon (57.0 liter) fuel tank with convenient top fill.
- All copper alternator windings and high quality insulation for dependable long life.
- Automatic engine shutdown protection for low oil pressure.
- Automatic engine idler goes to low idle approximately 15 seconds after welding for greater fuel economy; includes high idle switch.

WELDING CAPABILITY

The Classic® II is rated 250 amps, 30 volts constant current DC at 60% duty cycle based on a ten minute time period. Longer duty cycles at lower output currents are possible.

The current is continuously variable from 40 to 325 amps DC.

LIMITATIONS

- The Classic® II is not recommended for any processes besides those that are normally performed using DC stick welding (SMAW) and DC TIG welding. Specific limitations on using the Classic® II for these processes are described in the Welding Operation section of this manual. Constant voltage welding is available with the optional wire feed module.

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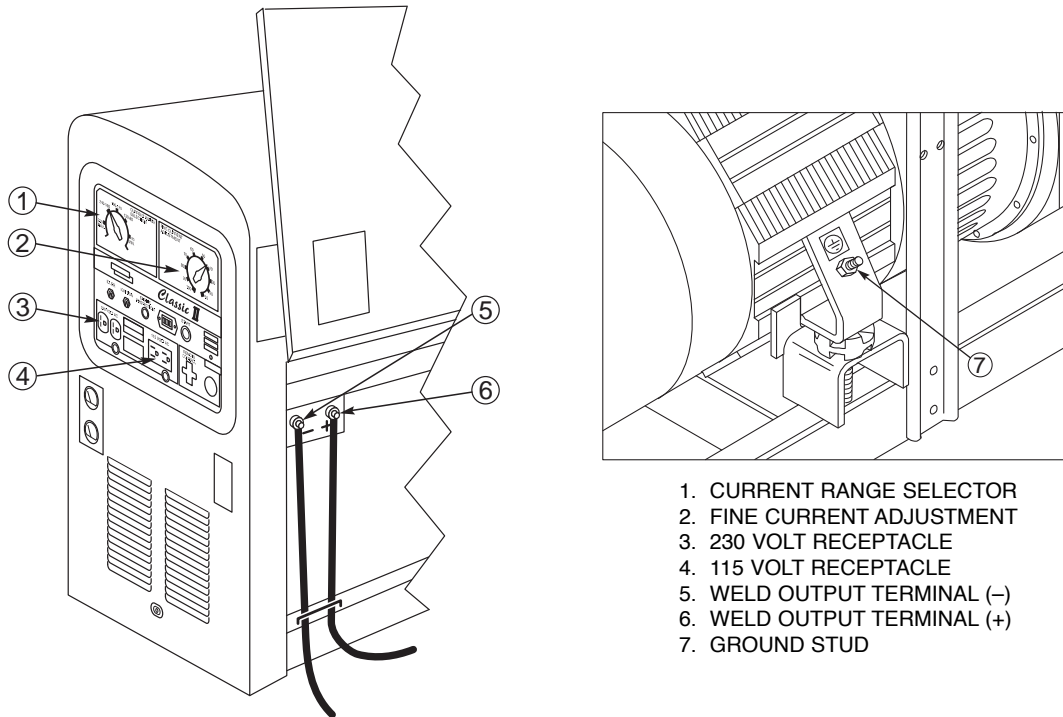
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CONTROLS AND SETTINGS

The welder/generator controls are located on the Output Control Panel of the machine case front. Diesel engine idler control and start/stop controls are also on

the case front. Welding output terminals and ground stud are located on the machine right side, under the door. See Figure B.1 and the explanations that follow.

FIGURE B.1 – OUTPUT CONTROLS



1. CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR
2. FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT
3. 230 VOLT RECEPTACLE
4. 115 VOLT RECEPTACLE
5. WELD OUTPUT TERMINAL (-)
6. WELD OUTPUT TERMINAL (+)
7. GROUND STUD

WELDER/GENERATOR CONTROLS

See Figure B.1 for the location of the following features:

1. **CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR:** Selects continuous current output for constant current stick or TIG applications and constant voltage wire feed applications. The amperages on the dial correspond to the average amperages needed for specific Lincoln welder rods. See *Control of Welding Current* for more information.
2. **FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT:** Allows fine adjustment of current within the selected output range. See *Control of Welding Current* for more information.
3. **230 VOLT DUPLEX RECEPTACLE:** Connection point for supplying 230 volt power to operate one or two electrical devices.
4. **115 VOLT DUPLEX RECEPTACLE:** Connection point for supplying 115 volt power to operate one or two electrical devices.
5. **WELD OUTPUT TERMINAL (-) WITH FLANGE NUT:** Provides the connection point for either the electrode holder or the work cable.
6. **WELD OUTPUT TERMINAL (+) WITH FLANGE NUT:** Provides the connection point for either the electrode holder or the work cable.
7. **GROUND STUD:** Provides a connection point for connecting the machine case to earth ground for the safest grounding procedure.

CONTROL OF WELDING CURRENT

CAUTION

DO NOT turn the CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR while welding because the current may arc between the contacts and damage the switch.

See Figure B.2. The CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR provides five overlapping current ranges. The FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT adjusts the current from minimum to maximum within each range. Open circuit voltage is also controlled by the FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT, permitting control of the arc characteristics.

A high open circuit voltage setting provides the soft "buffering" arc with best resistance to pop-outs preferred for most welding. To get this characteristic, set the CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR to the lowest setting that still provides the current you need and set the FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT near maximum. For example: to obtain 175 amps and a soft arc, set the CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR to the 190 -120 position and then adjust the FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT for 175 amps.

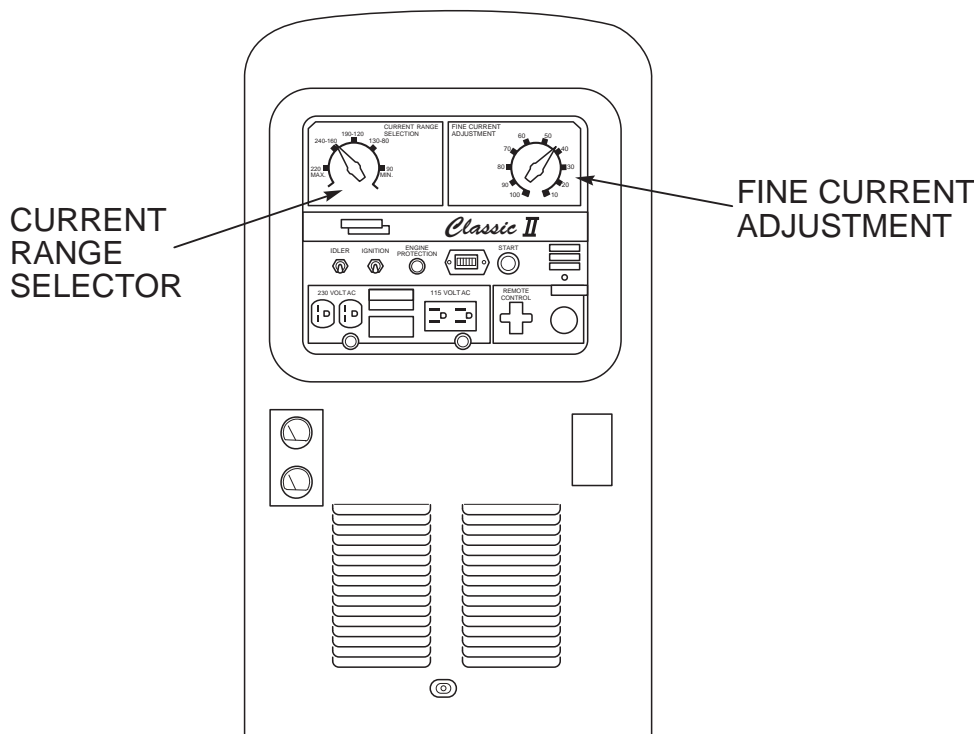
When a forceful "digging" arc is required, usually for vertical and overhead welding, use a higher CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR setting and lower open circuit voltage. For example: to obtain 175 amps and a forceful arc, set the CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR to 240-160 position and the FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT setting to get 175 amps.

Some arc instability may be experienced with EXX10 electrodes when trying to operate with long arc techniques at settings at the lower end of the open circuit voltage range.

CAUTION

DO NOT attempt to set the CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR between the five points designated on the nameplate. These switches have a spring loaded cam which almost eliminates the possibility of setting this switch between the designated points.

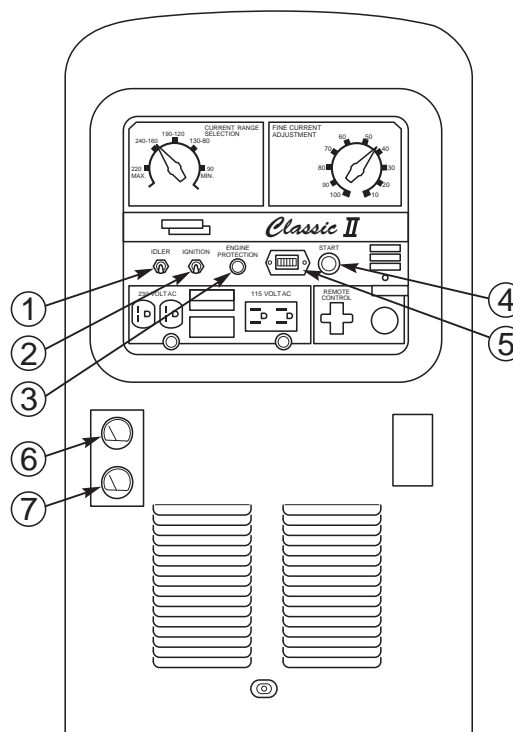
FIGURE B.2 – CURRENT CONTROLS



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FIGURE B.3 – DIESEL ENGINE CONTROLS

1. IDLER CONTROL TOGGLE SWITCH
2. IGNITION TOGGLE SWITCH
3. ENGINE PROTECTION WARNING LIGHT
4. START push button
5. ENGINE HOUR METER
6. AMMETER
7. OIL PRESSURE GAUGE



DIESEL ENGINE CONTROLS

See Figure B.3 for the location of the following features:

1. **IDLER CONTROL TOGGLE SWITCH:** Adjusts the running speed of the engine. The switch has two positions, "HIGH" and "AUTO." In "HIGH," the engine runs continuously at high idle. In "AUTO," the idler control works as follows:

Welding: The engine accelerates to high speed when the electrode touches the work and strikes a welding arc. The engine returns to low idle approximately 15 seconds after welding stops, as long as no auxiliary power is being drawn.

Auxiliary Power: The engine accelerates to high speed when power is drawn at the receptacles for lights or tools. The engine returns to low idle approximately 15 seconds after demand for auxiliary power stops.
2. **IGNITION CONTROL TOGGLE SWITCH:** Has two positions, ON and OFF. When the switch is in the ON position, the diesel engine can be started by pressing the START push button. When the switch is placed in the OFF position, the engine stops.
3. **ENGINE PROTECTION WARNING LIGHT:** Lights when the engine protection system (an internal kill switch) has shut down the engine. The system activates in response to low oil pressure or high oil temperature. If the light comes on during startup cranking or after the engine starts, the IGNITION switch must be placed in the OFF position to reset the engine protection system.
4. **START PUSHBUTTON:** Press this button to start the diesel engine. The IGNITION switch must be in the ON position.

NOTE: If you press the START pushbutton when the engine is running, you may damage the engine flywheel gear or starter motor.
5. **ENGINE HOUR METER:** Records engine running time. Use the meter to determine when to perform required maintenance.
6. **AMMETER:** Shows whether the charging circuit is performing its job of charging the battery when the engine is running. The meter will register discharge during starting, but then the needle should return to a position slightly toward positive during running. The needle will hold position in the center when the engine stops.
7. **OIL PRESSURE GAUGE:** Indicates engine oil pressure. If no oil pressure shows on the gauge within 30 seconds after startup, the engine should be stopped by placing the IGNITION switch in the OFF position.

ENGINE OPERATION

Check and fill the engine fuel tank:

WARNING

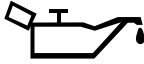
DO NOT RUN THE ENGINE AT EXCESSIVE SPEEDS. The maximum allowable high idle speed for the Classic® II is 1800 RPM, no load. Do NOT increase the idle speed on the engine. Severe personal injury and damage to the machine can result if it is operated at speeds above the maximum rated speed.

Read and understand all safety instructions included in the Deutz engine instruction manual that is shipped with your Classic® II.

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE

Check and fill the engine oil level:

1. Be sure the machine is on a level surface.
2. Remove the engine oil dipstick and wipe it with a clean cloth. Reinsert the dipstick and check the level on the dipstick. See **Figure D.1** in the Maintenance section of this manual.
3. Add oil (if necessary) to bring the level up to the full mark. Do not overfill.
4. Replace the dipstick.



WARNING

Do not add fuel near an open flame, welding arc or when the engine is running. Stop the engine and allow it to cool before refueling to prevent spilled fuel from vaporizing on contact with hot engine parts and igniting. Do not spill fuel when filling tank. If fuel is spilled, wipe it up and do not start engine until fumes have been eliminated.



1. Remove the fuel tank cap.
2. Fill the tank to allow approximately 1/4 inch (5 mm) of tank space for fuel expansion. DO NOT FILL THE TANK TO THE POINT OF OVERFLOW.
3. Replace the fuel tank cap and tighten securely.

NOTE: USE DIESEL FUEL ONLY. Purchase diesel fuel in quantities that will be used within 30 days, to assure freshness.

STARTING THE ENGINE

NOTE: Remove all loads connected to the AC power receptacles before starting the diesel engine.

1. Place the IDLER switch in the "HIGH" position, the IGNITION switch in the ON position and then press the START button.
2. When the engine starts running, observe the oil pressure. If no pressure shows within 30 seconds, stop the engine and consult the engine operating manual.

If the engine protection warning light comes on during cranking or after start up, the IGNITION switch must be placed in the OFF position to reset the engine protection system.

STOPPING THE ENGINE

1. Remove all welding and generator power loads and let the engine cool by running it for several minutes at low idle.
2. Place the IGNITION switch in the OFF position.

When an engine is started for the first time, some of the oil will be needed to fill the passages of the lubricating system. Therefore, on initial starting, run the engine for about five minutes and then stop the engine and recheck the oil. If the level is down, fill to the full mark again.

The engine controls were properly set at the factory and should require no adjusting when received.

At the end of each day's welding, drain accumulated dirt and water from the sediment bowl under the fuel tank and from the fuel filter per instructions in the engine manufacturer's operating manual. Refill the fuel tank to minimize moisture condensation in the tank. Also, running out of fuel tends to draw dirt into the fuel system. Check the crankcase oil level.

In diesel engines, if the fuel supply is cut off or runs out while the fuel pump is operating, air may be entrapped in the fuel distribution system. If this happens, bleeding of the fuel system should not be required, since the Deutz F3L-1011F engine is equipped with a self-priming feature.

COLD WEATHER STARTING

Follow the instructions on the nameplate and in the engine manual shipped with the welder. With a fully charged battery and the proper weight oil, the engine should start satisfactorily even when the air temperature is down to about 0°F.

If the engine is frequently started below 10°F, you may want to install the optional ether starter kit. Installation and operating instructions are included in the kit. Use ether starting only when required because excessive use shortens engine life.

It is important to follow the engine manufacturer's recommendations for oil and fuel to obtain satisfactory cold weather performance. Consult the engine manual and the **Maintenance** section of this manual.

BREAK-IN PERIOD

Any engine will use a small amount of oil during its break-in period. For the diesel engine on the Classic® II, break-in is about 200 running hours.

Check the oil twice a day during break-in. Change the oil and oil filter cartridge after the first 50 hours of operation. Also change the fuel filter cartridge. For more details, see the **Maintenance** section of this manual.



CAUTION

During break-in, subject the Classic® II to only moderate loads. Avoid long periods running at idle. Before stopping the engine, remove all loads and allow the engine to cool several minutes.

WELDING OPERATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Classic® II can deliver from 40 to 325 amps of constant current for DC stick welding or DC semiautomatic wire feed welding (with wire feed module). DC TIG welding is possible across the entire range from 40 to 325 amps. Output can be adjusted by setting the CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR and the FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT on the output control panel to the settings that are best for your selected welding process.

IDLER OPERATION

Start the engine with the IDLER switch in the "HIGH" position. Allow it to run at high idle speed for several minutes to warm the engine. See **Technical Specifications** in the **Installation** section for operating speeds.

The idler is controlled by the IDLER toggle switch on the welder control panel. The switch has two positions as follows:

1. In the "HIGH" position, the idler is off, and the engine high speed is controlled by the governor.

2. In the "AUTO" position, the idler operates as follows:
 - a. When welding or drawing power for lights or tools (approximately 100-150 watts minimum) from the receptacles, the engine operates at full speed.
 - b. When welding ceases or the power load is turned off, a preset time delay of about 15 seconds starts. This time delay cannot be adjusted.
 - c. If the welding or power load is not re-started before the end of the time delay, the idler reduces the engine to low idle speed.

TO USE THE CLASSIC® II FOR DC CONSTANT CURRENT STICK OR TIG WELDING:

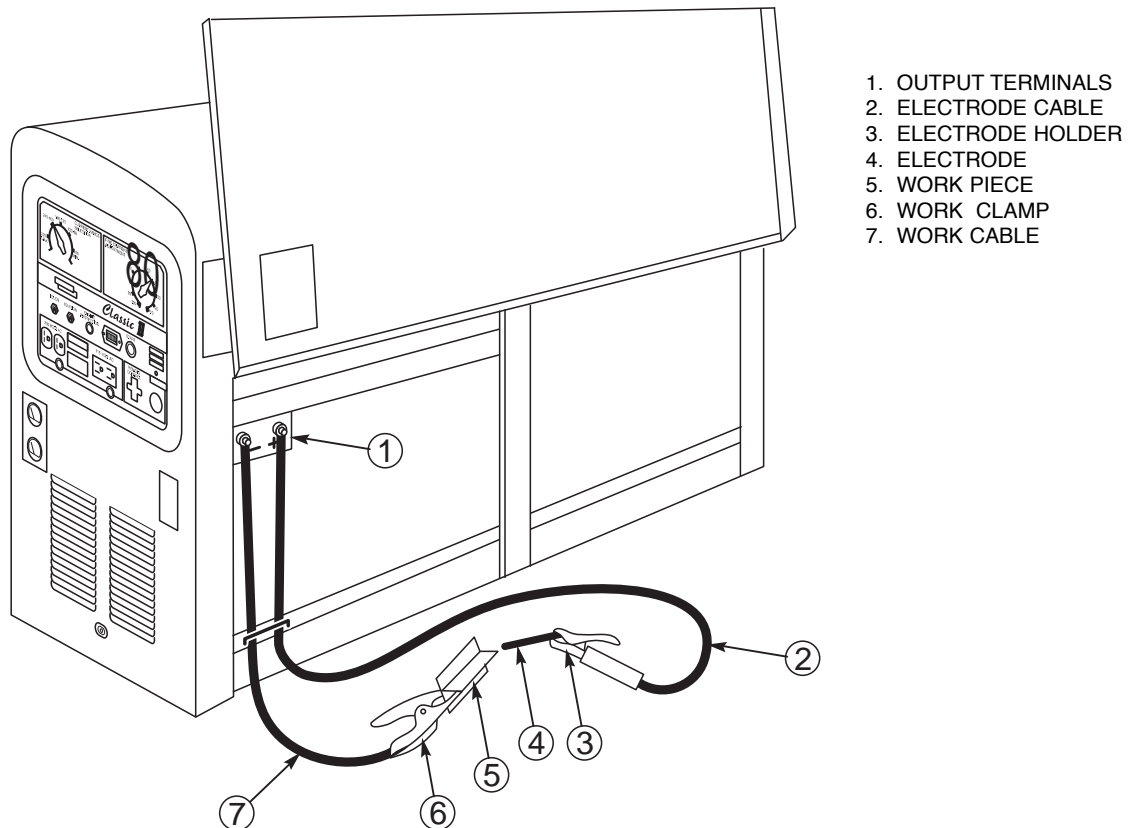
1. Remove the flange nuts from the weld output terminals and place the work and electrode welding cables over the terminals. For positive electrode, connect the electrode cable to the + terminal and the work cable to -. For negative electrode, reverse the electrode and work cables at the welder's output terminals. See Figure B.4. Replace and tighten the flange nuts securely. Be sure the connections are tight.
2. Select the appropriate electrode.
3. Attach the work clamp securely to the work you are welding.
4. Insert the electrode into the electrode holder.
5. Start the Diesel Engine. See **Engine Operation** in this section of the manual.
6. Set the Idler Switch to "AUTO."

7. Set the CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR to a setting equal to or slightly higher than the desired welding current.
8. Set the FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT to the setting that gives the best arc characteristics for the range selected. See **Control of Welding Current** in this section of the manual.
9. Strike an arc and begin welding.

After you finish welding:

1. Stop the engine. See **Engine Operation** in this section of the manual.
2. Allow the electrode and work to cool completely.
3. Remove the work clamp from the work.
4. Remove any remaining piece of electrode from the electrode holder.

FIGURE B.4 – WELDING CIRCUIT CONNECTIONS FOR STICK WELDING



TO USE THE CLASSIC® II FOR DC WIRE FEED WELDING (CONSTANT VOLTAGE) WITH WIRE FEED MODULE:

1. Connect the LN-25 or LN-7 Wire Feeder (with wire feed module). Follow the installation instructions provided with the wire feeder.
2. Select the appropriate electrode.
3. Start the diesel engine. See *Engine Operation* in this section of the manual.
4. Set the Idler Switch to "AUTO."
5. Set the CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR to a setting appropriate for your wire size and speed. See Table B.1 for recommended settings.
6. Set the VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT to the setting that gives the best arc characteristics for the range selected. See *Control of Welding Current* in this section of the manual.
7. Strike an arc and begin welding.

TABLE B.1
RANGE SETTINGS FOR WIRE SIZE/SPEED

Diameter (inches)	Wire Speed Range (inches/minute)	Appropriate Current Range
.035	80-110	75 to 120 Amps
.045	70-130	120 to 170 Amps

AUXILIARY POWER

WARNING

Be sure that any electrical equipment plugged into the generator AC power receptacles can withstand a $\pm 10\%$ voltage and a $\pm 3\%$ frequency variation.

The AC auxiliary power, supplied as a standard, has a rating of 3.0 kVA of 115/230V AC power (60 hertz).

One 115V duplex and one 230V grounding type receptacle are provided. The circuit is protected with circuit breakers.

The rating of 3.0 kVA permits a maximum continuous current of 13 amps to be drawn from the 230 volt duplex receptacle. Or a total of 26 amps can be drawn from the 115 volt duplex receptacle. The 115 volt duplex receptacle has a configuration which permits 15 amps on CSA machines and 20 amps on non-CSA machines to be drawn from either half. The total combined load of all receptacles is not to exceed 3.0 kVA. You can use Table B.2, **Generator Power Applications**, to determine the wattage requirements of the most common types of loads you can power with the Classic® II. Be sure to read the notes at the bottom of the table.

An optional power plug kit is available. When this kit is specified, the customer is supplied with a plug for each receptacle. See the **Accessories** section of this manual.

An optional GFCI 115 volt receptacle kit is also available. Note that the use of this GFCI kit reduces available current to 15 Amps from each half of the duplex receptacle and to a total of 20 Amps of available 115 volt power. See the **Accessories** section of this manual.

To use the generator as an auxiliary power supply:

1. Start the diesel engine. See **Engine Operation** in this section of the manual.
2. Set the IDLER switch to AUTO. Set the CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR to "MAX." See **Figure B.1**.
3. Plug the load(s) into the appropriate 115 volt or 230 volt power receptacle.

TABLE B.2 – GENERATOR POWER APPLICATIONS

Suggested Power Applications	Running Watts	*Start-up Watts
*Air Compressor - 3/4 HP	1,250	3,100 - 5,000
*Airless Sprayer - 1/3 HP	600	1,500 - 2,400
Chain Saw	1,200	
Circular Saw	1,200	
Coffee Maker	1,000	
*Deep Freezer	500	750 - 2,000
*Electric Motor - 1 HP	1,000	2,500 - 4,000
Electric Range (1 element)	1,500	
Electric Skillet	1,250	
*Furnace Fan - 1/3 HP	1,200	3,000 - 4,800
Portable Grinder (4 1/2")	600	
Portable Grinder (7")	2,000	
Halogen Work Light	500	
Hand Drill - 1/4"	500	
Hand Drill - 3/8"	700	
1500 Watt Heater	1,750	
Hedge Trimmer	450	
Light Bulb	100	
Reciprocating Saw	900	
Radial Arm Saw	2,600	
Radio	50	
*Refrigerator/Freezer (small)	600	1,500 - 2,400
Slow Cooker	200	
*Submersible Pump - 1 HP	1,000	2,500 - 4,000
*Sump Pump	600	1,500 - 2,400
Toaster	1,100	
Weed Trimmer	500	
Lincoln 100 or 125 Amp Wire Feeder/Welder	4,000	

NOTES:

Wattages listed are approximate. Check your equipment for actual wattage. Equipment with unusually high *START-UP WATTS are listed. For start-up of other equipment listed in the table, multiply RUNNING WATTS by 2.

Multiple loads can be used as long as the total load does not exceed 3,000 watts. Be sure to start the largest loads first. For example, a 1 HP motor needs approximately 1,000 watts while running but may require 2,500 watts to start. Some inductive motors may require as much as 4 times running watts to start.

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OPTIONS/ACCESSORIES

The following options/accessories are available for your Classic® II from your local Lincoln Distributor.

Undercarriage - Under 10 MPH (K768) - For in-plant or yard towing of the Classic® II. Not intended for highway towing.

Undercarriage (K913-1) - Two-wheeled undercarriage for in-plant and yard towing. Includes fender and light kit; three optional hitch choices. For highway use, consult applicable federal, state, and local laws.

Power Plug Kit (K802-C) - Provides four 20 amp, 115 volt plugs and one 50 amp, dual voltage (115/230V), full kVA plug. NOTE: For CSA machines and machines with GFCI receptacles, use Power Plug Kit K802-R.)

Power Plug Kit (K802-D) - Provides four 15 amp, 115 volt plugs and one 50 amp, dual voltage (115/230V), full kVA plug. (For non-CSA machines.)

CV Adapter - Below Code 10050 - (K384) - Provides constant voltage output for semiautomatic welding.

Ether Start Kit (K887-1) - Automatic ether start kit provides cold weather starting assistance in temperatures below 10°F (-12.2°C). Requires an ether tank that must be purchased locally.

NOTE: Ether starting can contribute to shortened engine life. Avoid unnecessary or indiscriminate use.

Linc Thaw™ Control Unit (L2964-5) - Includes meter and fuses to protect the welder when thawing frozen water pipes.

WARNING

PIPE THAWING can result in fire, explosion, damage to pipes, wiring, and the welder as well as other unsafe or hazardous conditions. Do not use a welder to thaw pipes before reviewing Lincoln Bulletin E695.1 (dated October 1987 or later).

Wire Feed Module - Above Code 10050 (K623-1) - Provides constant voltage output for semiautomatic welding. Includes remote for CV mode and internal "Cold Tip Contactor" for the LN-7 and LN-23P.

Accessory Kit (K703) - Includes the following:

- Thirty-five feet (10.5 meters) of #2 AWG electrode cable
- Thirty feet (9.1 meters) of #2 AWG work cable
- Headshield with No. 12 filter.
- GC300 work clamp
- Cooltong™ 300 insulated electrode holder

The cables are rated at 250 amps, 40% duty cycle.

Spark Arrester Kit (K899-1) - A field-installed kit for the Classic® II diesel engine muffler exhaust pipe. Includes a heavy-gauge steel, approved spark arrester, mounting clamp and adapter.

Remote Control - 100 Feet, Below Code 10050 - (K888-2) - Includes a control box with 100 ft. (7.5 meters) of 4-conductor cable. Allows output to be controlled remotely.

Remote Control Kit - Above Code 10050 - (K924-1) - Includes a control box with 100 ft. (7.5 meters) of 4-conductor cable. Allows output to be controlled remotely.

GFCI Receptacle Kit (K896-2) - Includes a UL approved 115 volt ground fault circuit interrupter receptacle (duplex type) with covers and installation instructions. Each half of the receptacle is rated 15 amps, but the maximum total current from the GFCI duplex is limited to 20 amps. The GFCI receptacle replaces the factory installed 115 volt duplex receptacle.

TIG WELDING

TIG Module (K930-1) - The TIG Module is an accessory that provides high frequency and shielding gas control for DC GTAW (TIG) welding applications. It provides contactor control of constant current welding power sources having an internal contactor.

The K930-1 TIG Module is supplied without accessories. Arc Start switches, Amptrols, cables, torches and mounting brackets must be purchased separately.

Control Cable (K936-4) - Control cable for connecting the K930-1 TIG Module to a Classic® II.

Arc Start Switch (K814) - Remote start switch for TIG module (K930-1).

NOTE: TIG welding requires a Magnum™ TIG Gun, appropriate Magnum Parts Kit and argon gas.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC WELDING

LN-25 Wire Feeder - This portable wire feeder is capable of CC/CV wire feed welding.

LN-7 Wire Feeder - Semiautomatic, constant speed wire feeder. For CV operation only.

NOTE: Gas-shielded welding requires a Magnum Gun. Gasless welding requires an Innershield Gun.

Magnum Spool Gun (K487-25) - A lightweight, semi-automatic wire feeder for aluminum welding with argon gas. Has built-in remote wire speed control in the handle. Requires the K488 SG Control Module. Includes 50 feet (15.2 meters) of power cable.

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Return to Master TOC

CONNECTION OF LINCOLN ELECTRIC WIRE FEEDERS

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.



- Do not operate with panels open.
- Disconnect **NEGATIVE (-) BATTERY LEAD** before servicing.
- Do not touch electrically live parts.

MOVING PARTS can injure.



- Keep guards in place.
- Keep away from moving parts.
- Only qualified personnel should install, use or service this equipment.

CONNECTION OF THE LN-7 TO THE CLASSIC® II USING K867 UNIVERSAL ADAPTER (SEE FIGURE C.1.)

1. Shut the welder off.
2. Connect the electrode cable from the LN-7 to the “+” terminal of the welder. Connect the work cable to the “CV-” terminal of the welder.

NOTE: Welding cable must be sized for current and duty cycle of application.

NOTE: Figure C.1 shows the electrode connected for positive polarity. To change polarity, shut the welder off and reverse the electrode and work cables at the Classic® II output terminals.

3. Connect the K867 Universal Adapter to the K291 or K404 input cable and the 14 pin amphenol of the Classic® II as indicated in Figure C.1. Make the proper connections for local or remote control according to Figure C.1.

4. Connect the K291 or K404 input cable to the LN-7.

5. Place the IDLER switch in the “HIGH” position.

⚠ CAUTION

Any increase of the high idle engine RPM by changing the governor setting or overriding the throttle linkage will cause an increase in the AC auxiliary voltage. If this voltage goes over 140 volts, wire feeder control circuits may be damaged. The engine governor setting is pre-set at the factory — do not adjust above RPM specifications listed in this manual.

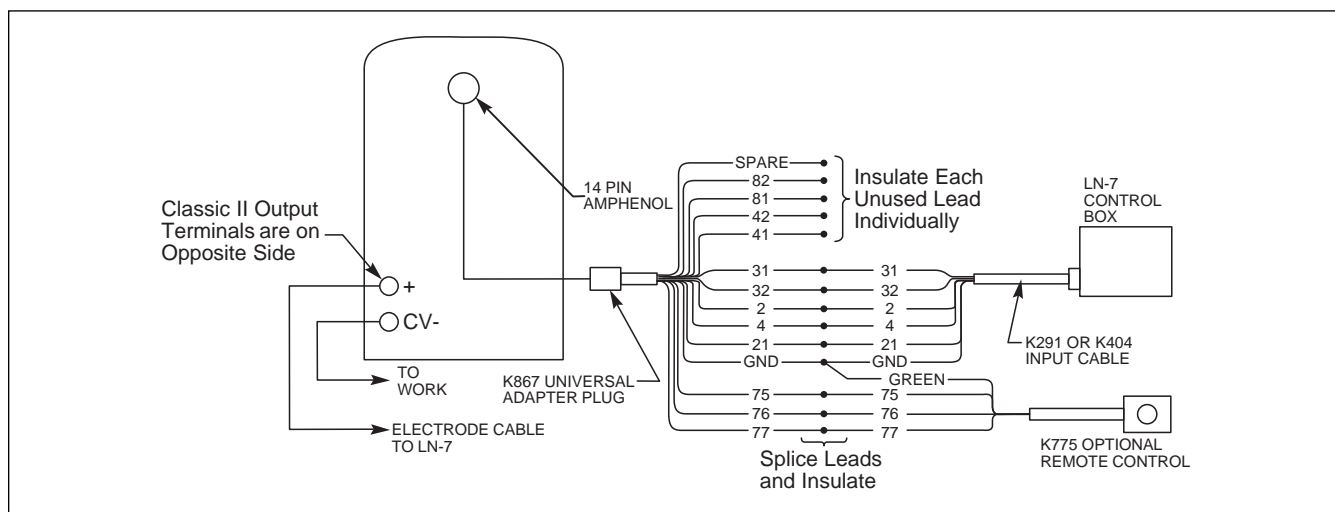
6. Adjust wire feed speed and voltage at the LN-7.

NOTE: For remote control, a K775 remote control is required. See Figure C.1.

⚠ CAUTION

When the welder is in local control, the electrode is always “HOT.”

FIGURE C.1
CLASSIC® II/LN-7 WITH K867 ADAPTER CONNECTION DIAGRAM



CONNECTION OF THE LN-7 TO THE CLASSIC® II USING K584 INPUT CABLE ASSEMBLY (SEE FIGURE C.2.)

1. Shut the welder off.
2. Connect the electrode cable from the LN-7 to the "+" terminal of the welder. Connect the work cable to the "CV-" terminal of the welder.

NOTE: Welding cable must be sized for current and duty cycle of application.

NOTE: Figure C.2 shows the electrode connected for positive polarity. To change polarity, shut the welder off and reverse the electrode and work cables at the Classic® II output terminals .

3. Connect the input cable from the K584-XX Input Cable Assembly to the 14 pin amphenol on the K864 adapter and the input cable plug on the LN-7.
4. Connect the K864 adapter to the 14 pin amphenol on the Classic® II.
5. Place the IDLER switch in the "HIGH" position.



CAUTION

Any increase of the high idle engine RPM by changing the governor setting or overriding the throttle linkage will cause an increase in the AC auxiliary voltage. If this voltage goes over 140 volts, wire feeder control circuits may be damaged. The engine governor setting is preset at the factory — do not adjust above RPM specifications listed in this manual.

6. Adjust wire feed speed and voltage at the LN-7.

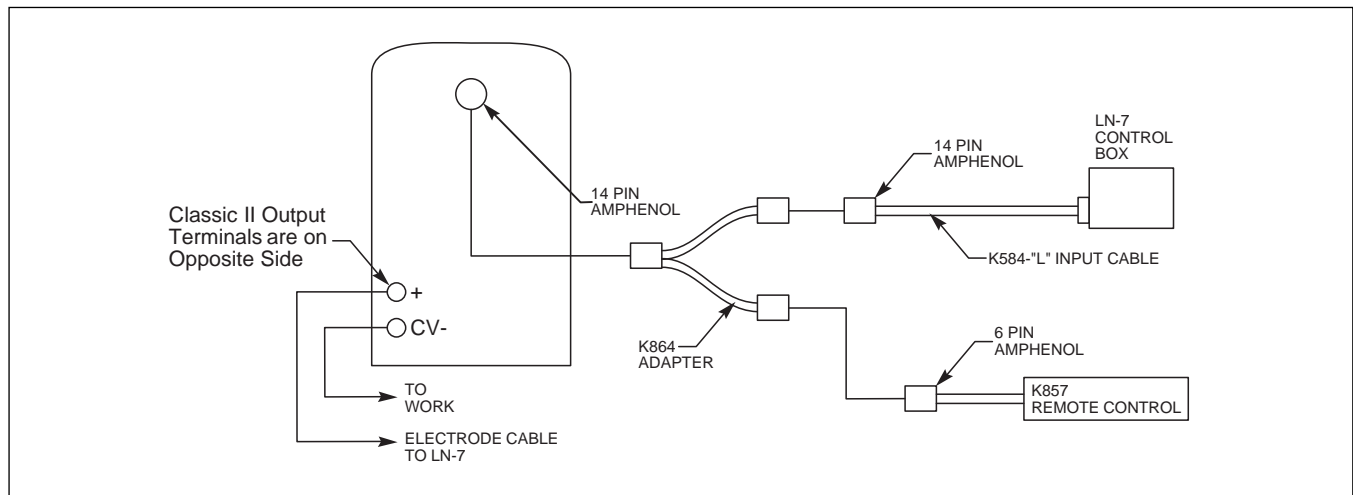
NOTE: For remote control, a K857 control is required. Connect it to the K864 adapter.



CAUTION

When the welder is in local control, the electrode is always "HOT."

FIGURE C.2
CLASSIC® II/LN-7 WITH K584 INPUT CABLE ASSEMBLY CONNECTION DIAGRAM



CONNECTION OF THE LN-25 TO THE CLASSIC® II USING K867 UNIVERSAL ADAPTER (SEE FIGURE C.3.)

1. Shut the welder off.
2. Connect the electrode cable from the LN-25 to the "+" terminal of the welder. Connect the work cable to the "CV-" terminal of the welder.

NOTE: Welding cable must be sized for current and duty cycle of application.

NOTE: Figure C.3 shows the electrode connected for positive polarity. To change polarity, shut the welder off and reverse the electrode and work cables at the Classic® II output terminals. Reverse the LN-25 polarity switch.

3. Connect the K867 Universal adapter to the K432-L cable and the 14 pin amphenol of the Classic® II as indicated in Figure C.3.

4. Connect the K433 to the LN-25. Mount the K433 to the welder according to instructions included with the K433 kit.
5. Place the IDLER switch in the "HIGH" position.

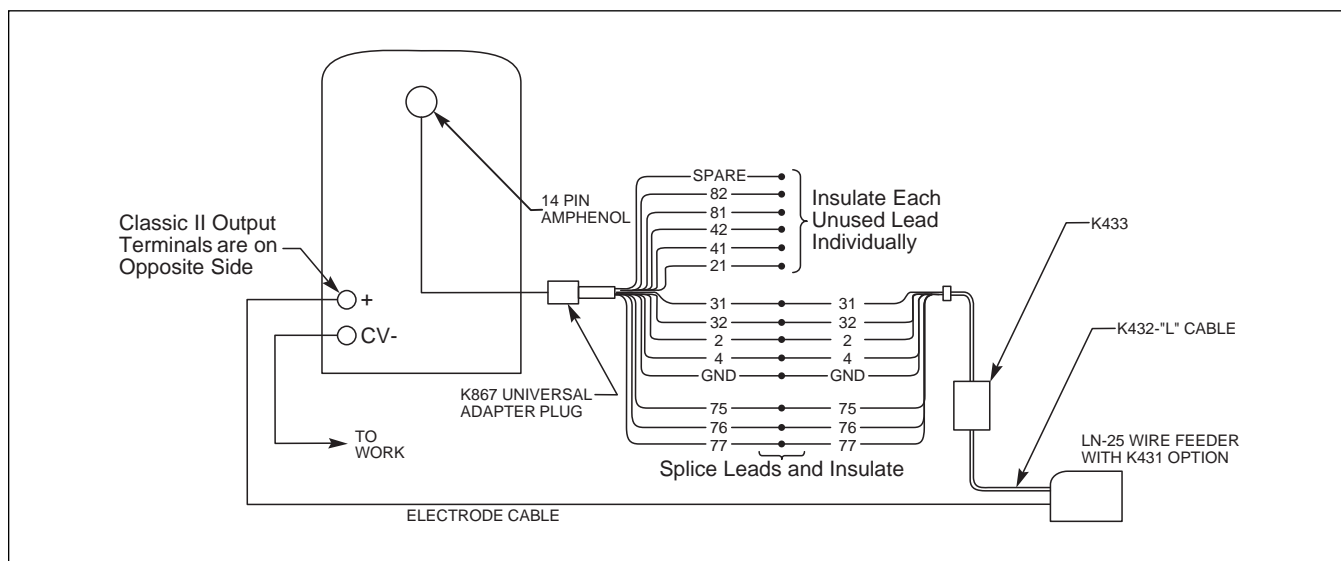


CAUTION

Any increase of the high idle engine RPM by changing the governor setting or overriding the throttle linkage will cause an increase in the AC auxiliary voltage. If this voltage goes over 140 volts, wire feeder control circuits may be damaged. The engine governor setting is preset at the factory — do not adjust above RPM specifications listed in this manual.

6. Adjust wire feed speed and voltage at the LN-25.

FIGURE C.3
CLASSIC® II/LN-25 CONNECTION DIAGRAM



CONNECTION OF THE LN-25 TO THE CLASSIC® II “ACROSS THE ARC” (SEE FIGURE C.4.)

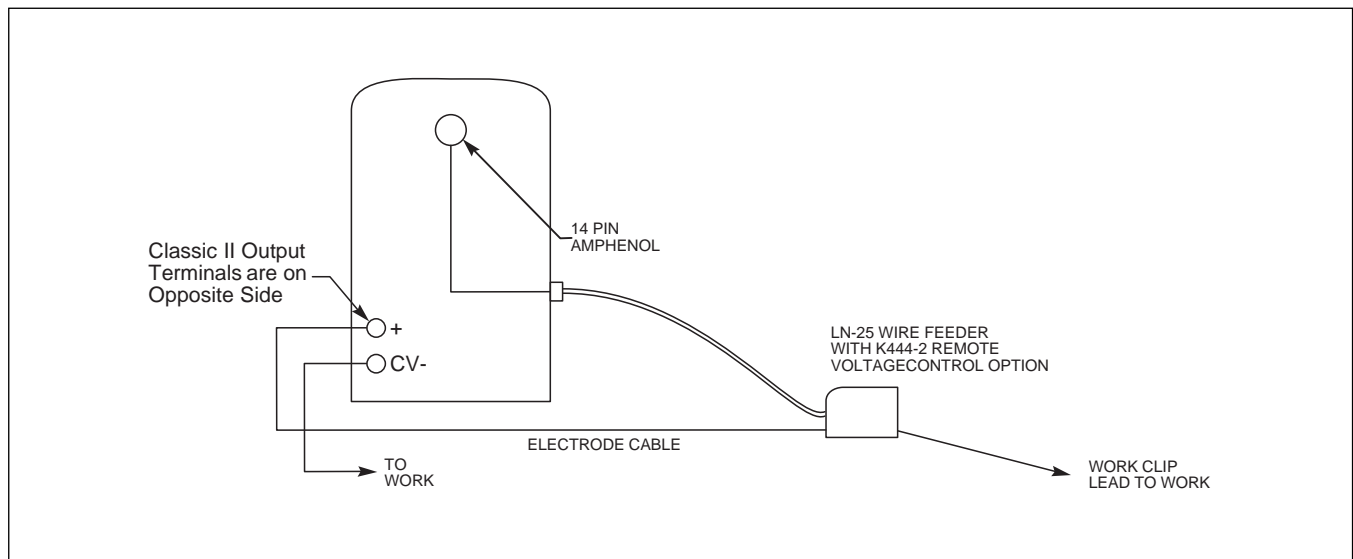
1. Shut the welder off.
2. Connect the electrode cable from the LN-25 to the “+” terminal of the welder. Connect the work cable to the “CV-” terminal of the welder.

NOTE: Welding cable must be sized for current and duty cycle of application.

NOTE: Figure C.4 shows the electrode connected for positive polarity. To change polarity, shut the welder off and reverse the electrode and work cables at the Classic® II output terminals. Reverse the LN-25 polarity switch.

3. Attach the single lead from the LN-25 control box to the work using the spring clip on the end of the lead. This is only a control lead — it carries no welding current.
4. Place the IDLER switch in the “HIGH” position.
5. Adjust wire feed speed and voltage at the LN-25.

FIGURE C.4
CLASSIC® II/LN-25 ACROSS THE ARC CONNECTION DIAGRAM



CONNECTION OF THE K488 SG CONTROL MODULE AND K487 MAGNUM SPOOL GUN TO THE CLASSIC® II (SEE FIGURE C.5.)

1. Shut the welder off.
2. Connect the electrode cable from the SG Control Module to the “+” terminal of the welder. Connect the work cable to the “CV-” terminal of the welder.

NOTE: Welding cable must be sized for current and duty cycle of application.

NOTE: Figure C.5 shows the electrode connected for positive polarity. To change polarity, shut the welder off and reverse the electrode and work cables at the Classic® II output terminals.

3. Connect the K867 Universal adapter to the K492 input cable as shown in Figure C.5. Connect the other end of the adapter to the 14 pin amphenol on the Classic® II.
4. Connect the K492 Input Cable to the SG Control Module.
5. Set the slide switch on the SG Control Module to the “Lincoln” position.

CAUTION

Be sure this switch is set to the “Lincoln” (contact closure) position before attempting to operate the SG Control Module. Incorrect switch position could result in damage to the SG Control Module and/or the CLASSIC® II.

6. Place the IDLER switch on the Classic® II in the “HIGH” position.

CAUTION

Any increase of the high idle engine RPM by changing the governor setting or overriding the throttle linkage will cause an increase in the AC auxiliary voltage. If this voltage goes over 140 volts, wire feeder control circuits may be damaged. The engine governor setting is preset at the factory — do not adjust above RPM specifications listed in this manual.

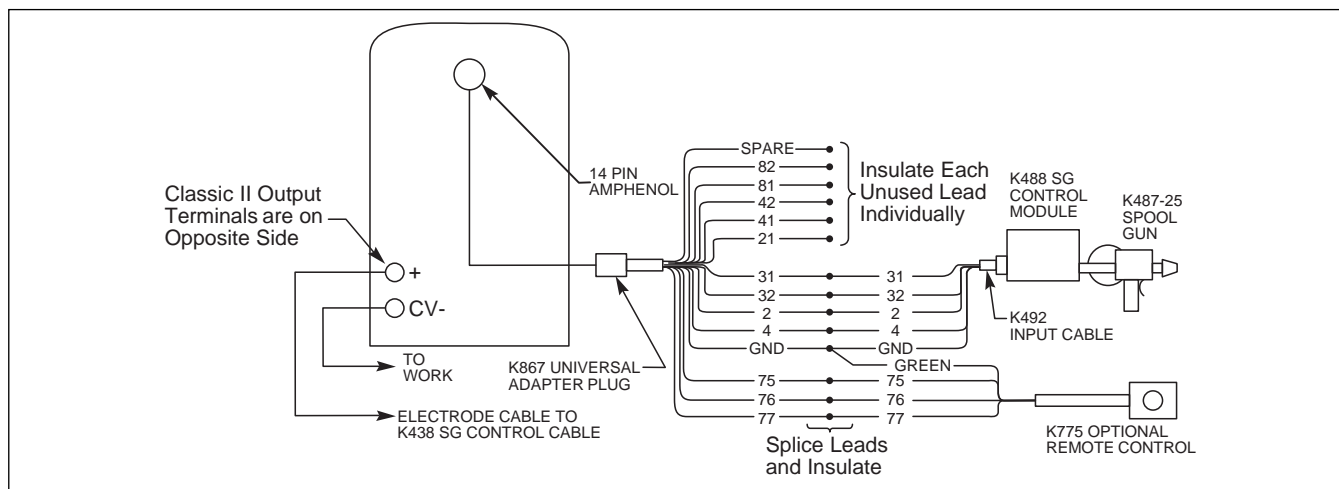
7. Adjust wire feed speed at the SG Control Module.

NOTE: For remote control, a K775 remote control is required.

CAUTION

When the welder is in local control, the electrode is always “HOT.”

FIGURE C.5
CLASSIC® II/K492/K488/K487 SPOOL GUN CONNECTION DIAGRAM



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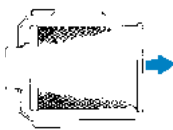
Single- and Two-Stage Engine Air Cleaners

1 Remove the Filter



Rotate the filter while pulling straight out.

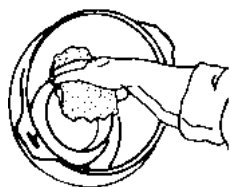
Unfasten or unlatch the service cover. Because the filter fits tightly over the outlet tube to create the critical seal, there will be some initial resistance, similar to breaking the seal on a jar. Gently move the end of the filter back and forth to break the seal then rotate while pulling straight out. Avoid knocking the filter against the housing.



If your air cleaner has a safety filter, replace it every third primary filter change. Remove the safety filter as you would the primary filter. Make sure you cover the air cleaner outlet tube to avoid any unfiltered contaminant dropping into the engine.

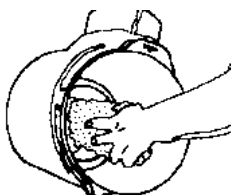
2 Clean Both Surfaces of the Outlet Tube and Check the Vacuator™ Valve

Use a clean cloth to wipe the filter sealing surface and the inside of the outlet tube. Contaminant on the sealing surface could hinder an effective seal and cause leakage. Make sure that all contaminant is removed before the new filter is inserted. Dirt accidentally transferred to the inside of the outlet tube will reach the engine and cause wear. Engine manufacturers say that it takes only a few grams of dirt to "dust" an engine! Be careful not to damage the sealing area on the tube.



Outer edge of the outlet tube

Wipe both sides of the outlet tube clean.



Inner edge of the outlet tube

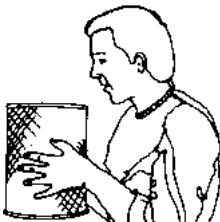
If your air cleaner is equipped with a Vacuator Valve

Visually check and physically squeeze to make sure the valve is flexible and not inverted, damaged or plugged.



3 Inspect the Old Filter for Leak Clues

Visually inspect the old filter for any signs of leaks. A streak of dust on the clean side of the filter is a telltale sign. Remove any cause of leaks before installing new filter.



4 Inspect the New Filter for Damage

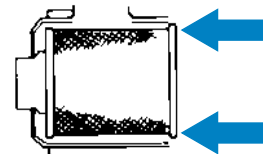
Inspect the new filter carefully, paying attention to the inside of the open end, which is the sealing area. NEVER install a damaged filter. A new Donaldson radial seal filter may have a dry lubricant on the seal to aid installation.



5 Insert the New Radial Seal Filter Properly

If you're servicing the safety filter, this should be seated into position before installing the primary filter.

Insert the new filter carefully. Seat the filter by hand, making certain it is completely into the air cleaner housing before securing the cover in place.



The critical sealing area will stretch slightly, adjust itself and distribute the sealing pressure evenly. To complete a tight seal, apply pressure by hand at the outer rim of the filter, not the flexible center. (Avoid pushing on the center of the urethane end cap.) No cover pressure is required to hold the seal. NEVER use the service cover to push the filter into place! Using the cover to push the filter in could cause damage to the housing, cover fasteners and will void the warranty.

If the service cover hits the filter before it is fully in place, remove the cover and push the filter (by hand) further into the air cleaner and try again. The cover should go on with no extra force.

Once the filter is in place, secure the service cover.



Caution

NEVER use the service cover to push the filter into place! Using the cover to push the filter in could cause damage to the housing, cover fasteners and will void the warranty.



6 Check Connectors for Tight Fit

Make sure that all mounting bands, clamps, bolts, and connections in the entire air cleaner system are tight. Check for holes in piping and repair if needed. Any leaks in your intake piping will send dust directly to the engine!

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS



WARNING

- Have qualified personnel do all maintenance and troubleshooting work.
- Turn the engine off before working inside the machine.
- Remove covers or guards only when necessary to perform maintenance and replace them when the maintenance requiring their removal is complete.
- If covers or guards are missing from the machine, get replacements from a Lincoln Distributor.

Read the Safety Precautions in the front of this manual and in the instruction manual for the diesel engine used with your machine before working on the Classic® II.

Keep all equipment safety guards, covers, and devices in position and in good repair. Keep your hands, hair, clothing, and tools away from the recoil housing, fans, and all other moving parts when starting, operating, or repairing this machine.

ROUTINE AND PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

NOTE: NAMEPLATES

Whenever routine maintenance is performed on this machine - or at least yearly - inspect all nameplates and labels for legibility. Replace those which are no longer clear. Refer to the parts list for the replacement item number.

ENGINE MAINTENANCE



CAUTION

To prevent the engine from accidentally starting, disconnect the positive battery cable before servicing the engine.

See Table D.1 for a summary of maintenance intervals for the items listed below. Follow either the hourly or the calendar intervals, whichever come first. More frequent service may be required, depending on your specific application and operating conditions.

OIL: Check the oil level after every 10 hours of operation or daily. **BE SURE TO MAINTAIN THE OIL LEVEL.**

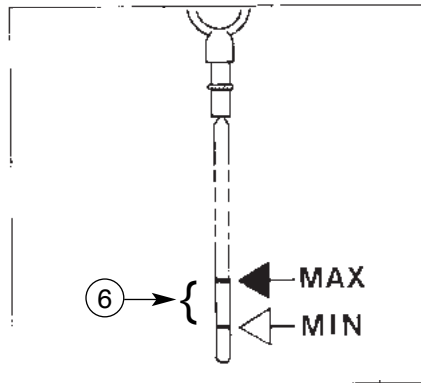
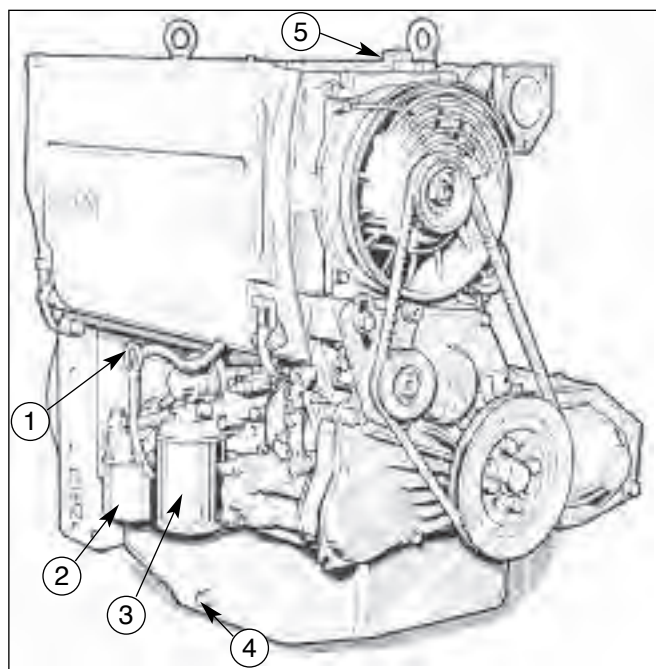


Change the oil the first time after 50 hours of operation. Then, under normal operating conditions, change the oil as specified in **Table D.1**. If the engine is operated under heavy load or in high ambient temperatures, change the oil more frequently.

CHANGE THE OIL: Change the oil, while the engine is still warm, as follows:

1. Drain the oil from the drain plug located on the engine bottom, as shown in **Figure D.1**.
2. Replace the plug and tighten it securely.
3. Remove the oil fill cap and add oil until the level reaches the upper dash full mark on the dipstick. Use high quality detergent oil of API service class CC/CD/CE, oil viscosity grade 10W30. Always check the level with the dipstick before adding more oil.
4. Reinstall the oil fill cap and the dipstick.

FIGURE D.1 – OIL DRAIN AND REFILL



1. DIPSTICK
2. FUEL FILTER
3. OIL FILTER
4. OIL DRAIN PLUG
5. OIL FILL CAP
6. DIPSTICK LEVELS

CHANGE THE OIL FILTER: Change the oil filter the first time after 50 hours of operation. Then, under normal operating conditions, change the oil filter after every 750 hours of operation. If the engine is operated under heavy load or in high ambient temperatures, change the oil filter more frequently. **See Table D.1** for recommended maintenance intervals. Order Deutz oil filter #117-4416 or #117-4417 from your local Deutz service center.

Change the oil filter as follows:

1. Drain the oil from the engine and allow the oil filter to drain.
2. Remove the old filter (spin it off) and discard it. Wipe off the filter mounting surface and adapter.
3. Apply a thin coat of new oil to the rubber gasket on the new oil filter
4. Spin the new filter onto the mounting adapter finger tight until the gasket is evenly seated. Then turn it down another 1/2 turn. Do not over-tighten the new filter.

5. Refill the engine with the proper amount and type of oil as described in the **Change the Oil** section, above. Start the engine and check for leaks around the filter element. Correct any leaks (usually by retightening the filter, but only enough to stop leaks) before placing the Classic® II back in service.
6. If there are no leaks, stop the engine and recheck the oil level. If necessary, add oil to bring the level up to the upper dash mark, but do not overfill.

FUEL: At the end of each day's use, refill the fuel tank to minimize moisture condensation and dirt contamination in the fuel line. Do not overfill; leave room for the fuel to expand.



Refer to your engine operation manual for recommended grade of fuel.

FUEL FILTER: Inspect the fuel filter daily. Drain any accumulated water from the engine fuel filter/water separator daily. Change the fuel filter after the first 50 hours of operation and every 1000 hours thereafter. Dust and dirt in the fuel system can cause the injection pump and injection nozzle to wear quickly. Change the fuel filter as follows:

1. Close the fuel stopcock.
2. Loosen the fuel filter cartridge (see **Figure D.1**) with a removal tool and spin the cartridge off. Catch any escaping fuel in an appropriate container.
3. Clean the sealing surface of the filter carrier. Apply a light film of oil or diesel fuel to the rubber gasket of the new fuel filter cartridge.
4. Screw the new cartridge into position finger tight until the gasket is evenly seated. Then turn it down another 1/2 turn. Do not over-tighten the new filter.
5. Open the fuel stopcock. Check the assembly for leaks.

Order Deutz fuel filter #117-4482 from your local Deutz Service Center. A fuel filter element without the water separator may be used in place of the standard element. Order Deutz #117-4696.

The fuel system on the Deutz engine is self priming. You do not have to bleed the system.

AIR CLEANER: The Deutz diesel engine is equipped with a dry type air filter. Inspect the air cleaner daily - more often in dusty conditions. Never apply oil to the air cleaner. Service the air cleaner as follows:

1. Remove the dust cup from the bottom of the air cleaner housing. Clean out any accumulated dust.
2. Loosen the wing nut and remove the filter element.
3. If dust is sticking to the dust collector element, blow compressed air through it from the inside out. Turn the element as you apply air. Air pressure should be under 686 kPa (7 kgf/cm², 99 psi).
4. Check the element for damage before reassembling the air cleaner. Replace the element if it appears damaged. The air cleaner element part number is Donaldson #181050 or Nelson #70206N.

COOLING SYSTEM: The Deutz diesel engine is air cooled. Clean the engine cooling system periodically to prevent clogging the air passages on the cylinder heads and oil cooler and overheating the engine. Consult the Engine Operation Manual. It is important to locate the welder to provide an unrestricted flow of clean, cool air.

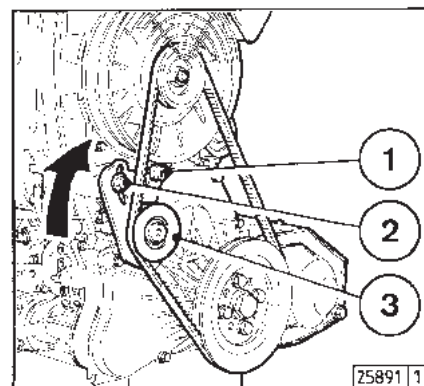
BEARINGS: The Classic® II is equipped with double-shielded ball bearings having sufficient grease to last indefinitely under normal service. Where the welder is used constantly or in excessively dirty locations, it may be necessary to add one half ounce of grease per year. A pad of grease one inch wide, one inch long, and one inch high weighs approximately one half ounce. Over-greasing is far worse than insufficient greasing.

When greasing the bearings, keep all dirt out of the area. Wipe the fittings completely clean and use clean equipment. More bearing failures are caused by dirt introduced during greasing than from insufficient grease.

TIGHTENING THE FAN BELT: Fan Belts tend to loosen after the first 50 hours of operation. If the fan belts are loose, the engine can overheat and the battery can lose its charge. Check belt tightness by pressing on the belt midway between the pulleys. The cooling blower belt should deflect no more than 10 to 15 mm (0.28 to 0.35 in.). See Figure D.2.

To adjust the cooling blower belt, loosen bolts 1 and 2, then push idler pulley 3 outward until the correct belt tension is achieved. Retighten bolts 1 and 2.

FIGURE D.2 – TIGHTENING THE COOLING BLOWER BELT



**TABLE D.1
DEUTZ ENGINE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE**

FREQUENCY	MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
Daily or Before Starting Engine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill fuel tank. • Check oil level. • Check air cleaner for dirty, loose, or damaged parts. • Check air intake and cooling areas, clean as necessary.
First 50 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change engine oil. • Change oil filter. • Change fuel filter. • Check fan belt.
Every 50 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check fuel lines and clamps.
Every 100 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check battery electrolyte level and connections.

Refer to your Deutz engine Owner's Manual for periodic maintenance at 100 hours and beyond.

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BATTERY MAINTENANCE

WARNING



GASES FROM BATTERY can explode.

- Keep sparks, flame, and cigarettes away from battery.



BATTERY ACID can burn eyes and skin.

- Wear gloves and eye protection and be careful when working near a battery. Follow the instructions printed on the battery.

To prevent EXPLOSION when:

- **INSTALLING A NEW BATTERY** - Disconnect the negative cable from the old battery first and connect to the new battery last.
- **THE CORRECT POLARITY IS NEGATIVE GROUND** - Damage to the engine alternator and the printed circuit board can result from incorrect connection.



- **CONNECTING A BATTERY CHARGER** - Remove the battery from the welder by disconnecting the negative cable first, then the positive cable and battery clamp. When reinstalling, connect the negative cable last. Keep the area well ventilated.

- **USING A BOOSTER** - Connect the positive lead to the battery first, then connect the negative lead to the engine foot.
- To prevent BATTERY BUCKLING, tighten the nuts on the battery clamp until snug.

CLEANING THE BATTERY

Keep the battery clean by wiping it with a damp cloth when dirty. If the terminals appear corroded, disconnect the battery cables and wash the terminals with an ammonia solution or a solution of 1/4 pound (0.113 kg) of baking soda and 1 quart (0.946 l) of water. Be sure the battery vent plugs (if equipped) are tight so that none of the solution enters the cells.

After cleaning, flush the outside of the battery, the battery compartment, and surrounding areas with clear water. Coat the battery terminals lightly with petroleum jelly or a non-conductive grease to retard corrosion.

Keep the battery clean and dry. Moisture accumulation on the battery can lead to more rapid discharge and early battery failure.

CHECKING SPECIFIC GRAVITY

Check each battery cell with a hydrometer. A fully charged battery will have a specific gravity of 1.260. Charge the battery if the reading is below 1.215.

NOTE: Correct the specific gravity reading by adding four gravity points (0.004) for every five degrees the electrolyte temperature is above 80 degrees F (27 degrees C). Subtract four gravity points (.004) for every five degrees the electrolyte temperature is below 80 degrees F (27 degrees C).

CHECKING ELECTROLYTE LEVEL

If battery cells are low, fill them to the neck of the filler hole with distilled water and recharge. If one cell is low, check for leaks.

CHARGING THE BATTERY

The Classic® II is equipped with a wet charged battery. The charging current is automatically regulated when the battery is low (after starting the engine) to a trickle current when the battery is fully charged.

When you charge, jump, replace, or otherwise connect battery cables to the battery, be sure the polarity is correct. Improper polarity can damage the charging circuit. The Classic® II charging system is **NEGATIVE GROUND**. The positive (+) battery terminal has a red terminal cover.

If you need to charge the battery with an external charger, disconnect the negative cable first, then the positive cable before you attach the charger leads. After the battery is charged, reconnect the positive battery cable first and the negative cable last. Failure to do so can result in damage to the internal charger components.

Follow the instructions of the battery charger manufacturer for proper charger settings and charging time.

WELDER/GENERATOR MAINTENANCE

STORAGE: Store the Classic® II in clean, dry, protected areas.

CLEANING: Blow out the generator and controls periodically with low pressure air. Do this at least once a week in particularly dirty areas.

ALTERNATOR BRUSH REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT: It's normal for the brushes and slip rings to wear and darken slightly. Inspect the brushes when a generator overhaul is necessary. Remove the brushes and clean the slip rings with fine emery paper. To seat new slip ring brushes, position the brushes in place. Then slide one end of a piece of fine sandpaper between slip rings and brushes with the coarse side against the brushes. With slight additional finger pressure on top of the brushes, pull the sandpaper around the circumference of the rings - in the direction of rotation only - until brushes seat properly. Brushes must be seated 100%.

COMMUTATOR AND BRUSHES: The generator brushes are properly adjusted when the welder is shipped. They require no particular attention.



CAUTION

DO NOT SHIFT THE BRUSHES or adjust the rocker setting.

Shifting of the brushes may result in:

- Change in machine output
- Commutator damage
- Excessive brush wear

Periodically inspect the commutator, slip rings, and brushes by removing the covers. DO NOT remove these covers while the machine is running.

Commutators and brushes require little attention. However, if they are black or appear uneven, have them cleaned by experienced maintenance personnel using a commutator stone. Never use emery cloth or paper for this purpose.

Replace brushes when they wear within 1/4" of the pig-tail. A complete set of replacement brushes should be kept on hand. Lincoln brushes have a curved face to fit the commutator. Have experienced maintenance personnel seat these brushes by lightly stoning the commutator as the armature rotates at full speed until contact is made across the full face of the brushes. After stoning, blow out the dust with low pressure air.

Arcing or excessive exciter brush wear indicates a possible misaligned shaft. Have an authorized Lincoln Electric Field Service facility check and realign the shaft.



WARNING

Uncovered rotating equipment can be dangerous. Use care so your hands, hair, clothing or tools do not catch in the rotating parts. Protect yourself from particles that may be thrown out by the rotating armature when stoning the commutator.

CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR CONTACTS: The contacts should not be greased. To keep the contacts clean, rotate the current control handle through its entire range frequently. Good practice is to turn the handle from maximum to minimum setting twice each morning before starting to weld.

Put a drop of oil on the CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR shaft at least once every month.

RECEPTACLES: Keep the electrical receptacles in good condition. Remove any dirt, oil, or other debris from their surfaces and holes.

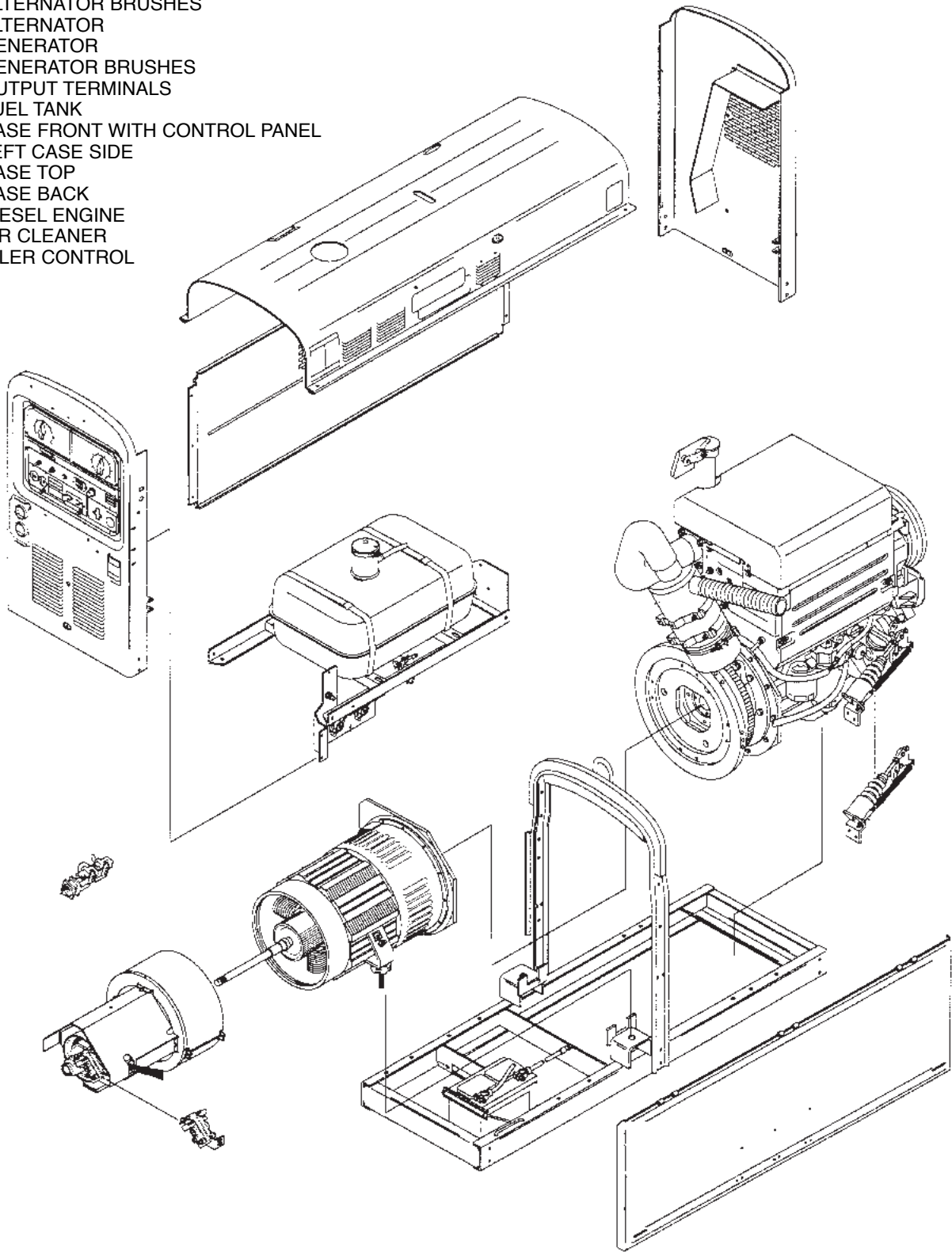
CABLE CONNECTIONS: Check the welding cable connections at the weld output terminals often. Be sure that the connections are always firm.

IDLER MAINTENANCE

1. The solenoid plunger must work freely and not bind. Dust the plunger about once a year with graphite powder.
2. Proper operation of the idler requires good grounding of the PC board, reed switch, and battery.
3. If desired, the welder can be used without automatic idling by setting the IDLER switch to the "HIGH" position.

FIGURE D.3 - MAJOR COMPONENT LOCATIONS

1. RIGHT CASE SIDE (DOOR)
2. BASE (WITH BATTERY)
3. ALTERNATOR BRUSHES
4. ALTERNATOR
5. GENERATOR
6. GENERATOR BRUSHES
7. OUTPUT TERMINALS
8. FUEL TANK
9. CASE FRONT WITH CONTROL PANEL
10. LEFT CASE SIDE
11. CASE TOP
12. CASE BACK
13. DIESEL ENGINE
14. AIR CLEANER
15. IDLER CONTROL



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Engine, Generator Armature and Frame, Alternator Stator and Rotor E-3

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 Auxiliary and Field Feedback Coils E-3

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 Current Range Selector E-4

 Fine Current Adjustment E-4

 Engine Idler Circuit E-4

DC Generator Machines E-5

FIGURE E.1 BLOCK LOGIC DIAGRAM

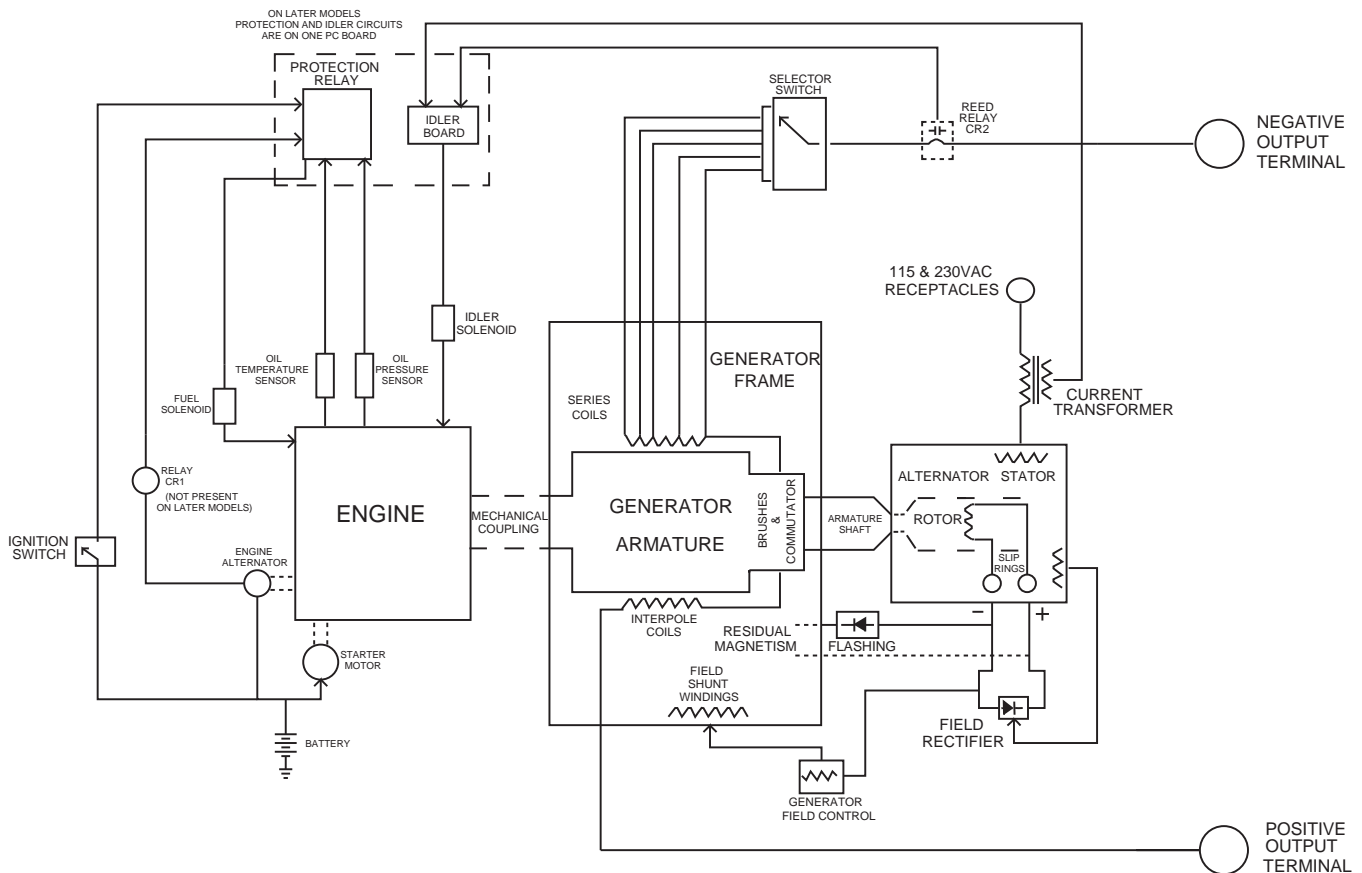
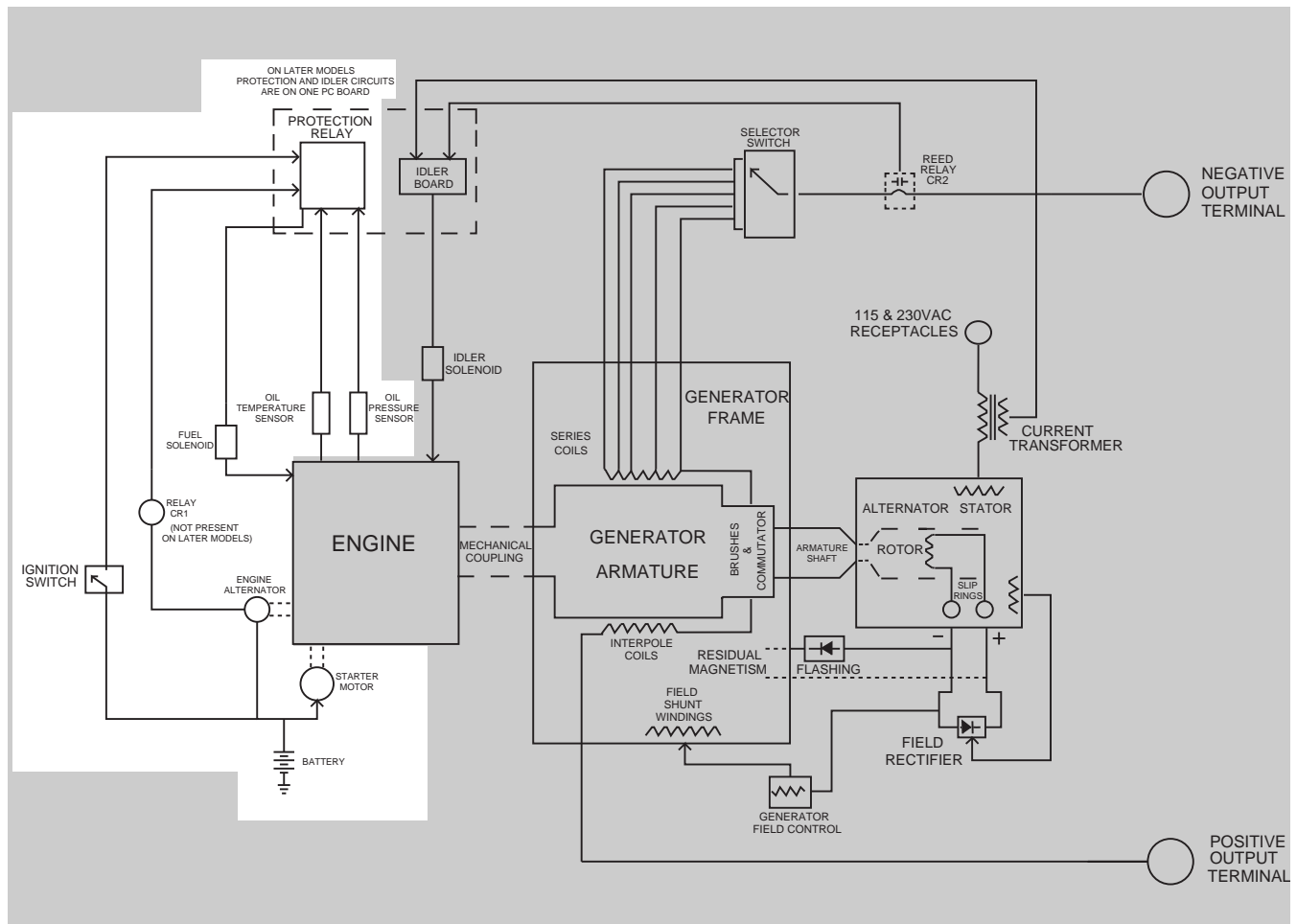


FIGURE E.2 - BATTERY, STARTER, ENGINE ALTERNATOR, AND PROTECTION CIRCUITS



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Classic® II is a heavy duty, engine driven DC arc welding power source capable of providing constant current output for stick welding or DC TIG welding. Also, a total of 3000 watts of auxiliary power is available at the 115 or 230VAC receptacles. The Classic® II is manufactured with all copper windings.

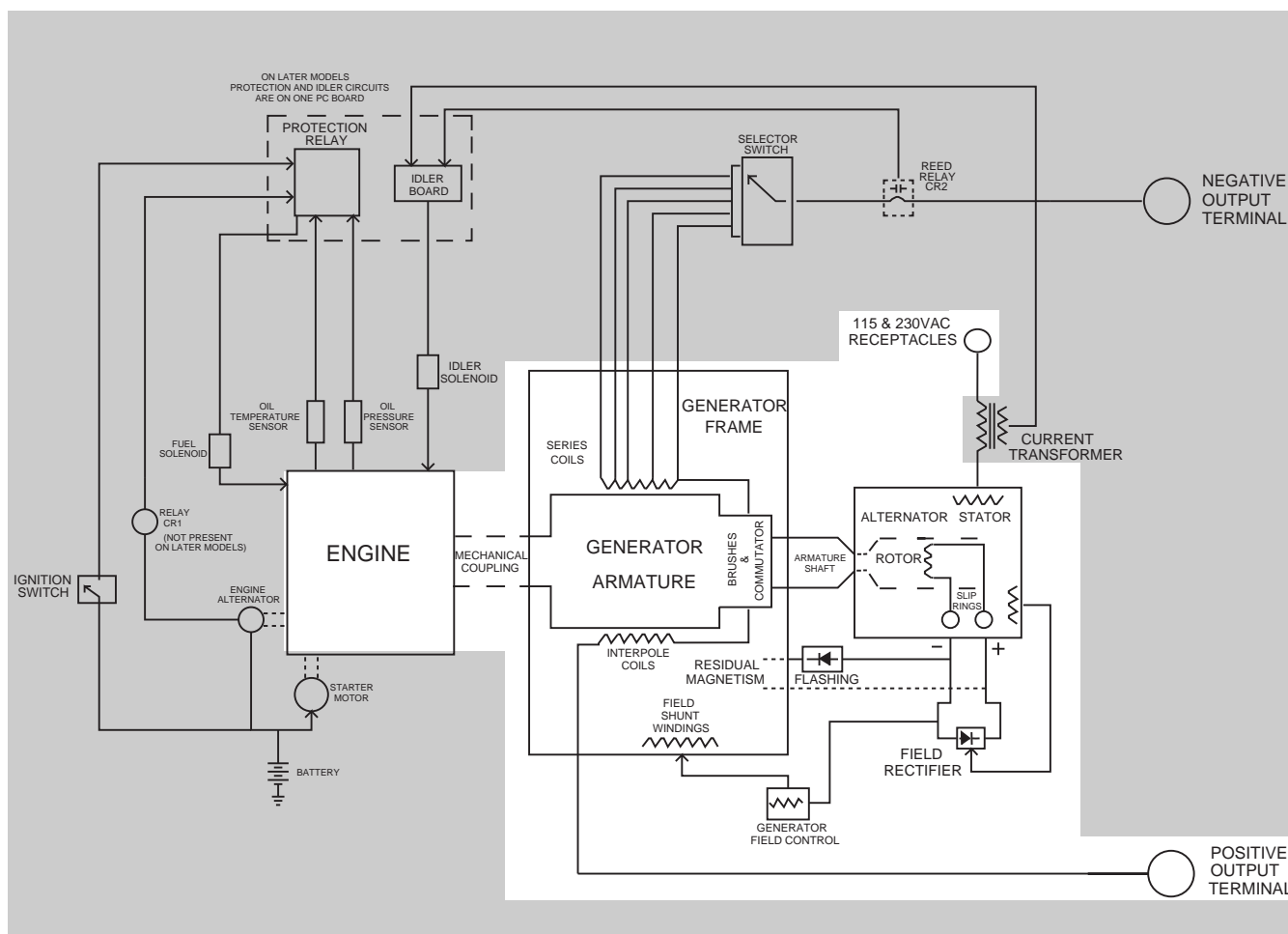
BATTERY, STARTER, ENGINE, ALTERNATOR, AND PROTECTION CIRCUITS

The 12VDC battery powers the starter motor and, through the ignition switch, the engine protection circuitry. In the event of a low oil pressure or a high oil temperature condition, the engine protection system shuts the engine off. The protection relay monitors the oil pressure sensor and the oil temperature sensor. If either sensor "faults," the protection relay deactivates the fuel solenoid and the engine shuts down.

The engine alternator supplies "charging" current for the battery circuit. If the alternator would cease to function correctly, due to a broken fan belt or other malfunction, the CR1 relay would activate, causing the protection relay to close the fuel solenoid and shut off the engine.

NOTE: Unshaded areas of Block Logic Diagram are the subject of discussion

FIGURE E.3 - ENGINE, GENERATOR ARMATURE AND FRAME, ALTERNATOR STATOR AND ROTOR



ENGINE, GENERATOR ARMATURE AND FRAME, ALTERNATOR STATOR AND ROTOR

EXCITATION (FLASHING)

When the engine is started and running, the residual magnetism voltage is applied to the alternator rotor via a brush and slip ring configuration. This excitation (“flashing”) voltage magnetizes the rotor lamination. The alternator rotor is connected to the armature shaft, which is mechanically coupled to the engine. The rotating magnet (rotor) induces a voltage in the stationary windings of the alternator stator.

AUXILIARY AND FIELD FEEDBACK COILS

There are two isolated windings incorporated in the stator lamination assembly. One of these windings is tapped and provides 115VAC and 230VAC of auxiliary power to the appropriate receptacles. The other

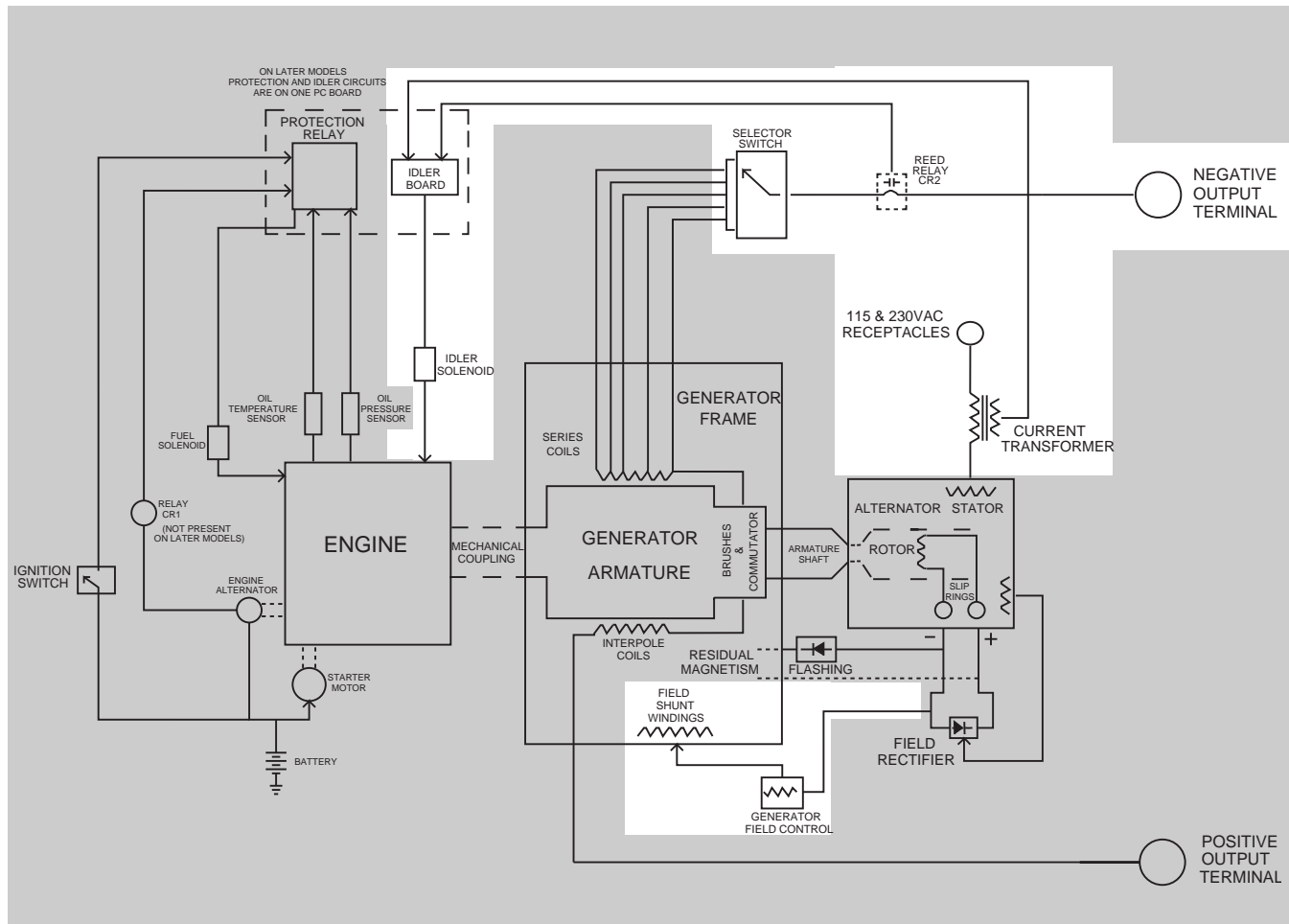
115VAC isolated winding is rectified to a DC voltage and is used to supply field feedback voltage to the rotor. It also supplies voltage, through the generator field rheostat control, to the field shunt windings in the main generator frame.

INTERPOLE AND SERIES COILS

The generator armature rotates within the magnetic field created by the shunt field windings. A DC voltage is induced in the armature and is transferred, through the armature commutator and brushes, to the series and interpole coils. The interpole coils, which are connected in series with the positive output terminal, are located so as to counteract any magnetic influences that could cause mechanical distortion in the rotating armature. The series coils are designed to oppose or “buck” the DC voltage that is generated in the armature.

NOTE: Unshaded areas of Block Logic Diagram are the subject of discussion

FIGURE E.4 - CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR, FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT AND ENGINE IDLER CIRCUIT



ENGINE, GENERATOR ARMATURE AND FRAME, ALTERNATOR STATOR AND ROTOR (CONTINUED)

CURRENT RANGE SELECTOR

The selector switch acts as a coarse current adjustment by allowing for varying amounts of series windings to be included in the welding current path. The series coils and selector switch are connected in series with the negative output terminal.

FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT

The field rheostat control functions as a fine output current adjustment by controlling the current through the shunt windings. This controls the amount of magnetism created in the shunt field windings. Open circuit weld voltage can also be controlled by the field rheostat control.

ENGINE IDLER CIRCUIT

The idler solenoid is mechanically connected to the engine governor linkage. When welding current is being drawn, the reed switch CR2 is closed. This signals the idler PC board to release (deactivate) the idler solenoid, which then lets the machine go to a high speed condition. Also, when auxiliary power is being used, the current is passed through the current transformer. This signals the idler PC board to release the idler solenoid.

When welding ceases or the auxiliary load is removed, a preset time delay of about 15 seconds starts. After approximately 15 seconds the idler PC board activates the idler solenoid, and the machine will return to a low speed condition.

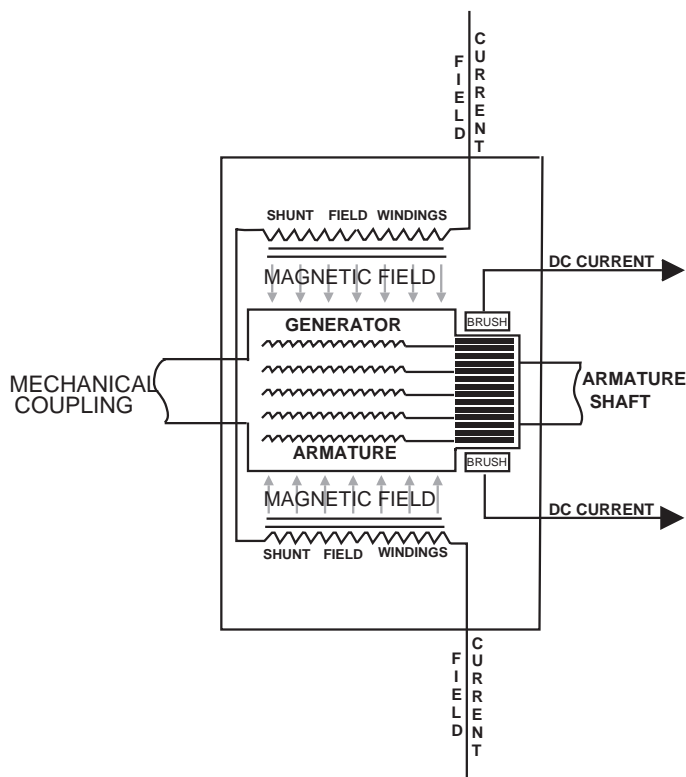
NOTE: Unshaded areas of Block Logic Diagram are the subject of discussion

DC GENERATOR MACHINES

The armature winding of a DC generator is located on the rotating member. Current is conducted from it by means of carbon brushes. The field winding is located in the stator, which is stationary, and is excited by direct current.

The armature coil sides are placed at opposite points on the rotating shaft with the conductors parallel to the shaft. The armature assembly is normally turned at a constant speed by a source of mechanical power connected to the shaft. Rotation of the armature through the magnetic field produced by the stationary field winding induces a coil voltage in the armature winding. The voltage induced in an individual armature coil is an alternating (AC) voltage, which must be rectified. In a conventional machine, rectification is provided

mechanically by means of a commutator. A commutator is a cylinder formed of copper segments insulated from each other and mounted on, but insulated from, the rotating shaft. Each copper segment is connected to a corresponding armature winding. Stationary carbon brushes held against the commutator surface connect the armature windings to external terminals. The commutator provides full-wave rectification, transforming the voltage waveform between brushes and making available a DC voltage to the external circuit.



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HOW TO USE TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

⚠ WARNING

Service and Repair should only be performed by Lincoln Electric Factory Trained Personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment may result in danger to the technician and machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid Electrical Shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

This Troubleshooting Guide is provided to help you locate and repair possible machine malfunctions. Simply follow the three-step procedure listed below.

Step 1. LOCATE PROBLEM (SYMPTOM).

Look under the column labeled "PROBLEM (SYMPTOMS)". This column describes possible symptoms that the machine may exhibit. Find the listing that best describes the symptom that the machine is exhibiting. Symptoms are grouped into the following categories: output problems, function problems, wire feeding problems, and welding problems.

Step 2. PERFORM EXTERNAL TESTS.

The second column labeled "POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENT(S)" lists the obvious external possibilities that may contribute to the machine symptom. Perform these tests/checks in the order listed. In general, these tests can be conducted without removing the case wrap-around cover.

Step 3. RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION

The last column labeled "Recommended Course of Action" lists the most likely components that may have failed in your machine. It also specifies the appropriate test procedure to verify that the subject component is either good or bad. If there are a number of possible components, check the components in the order listed to eliminate one possibility at a time until you locate the cause of your problem.

All of the referenced test procedures referred to in the Troubleshooting Guide are described in detail at the end of this chapter. Refer to the Troubleshooting and Repair Table of Contents to locate each specific Test Procedure. All of the specified test points, components, terminal strips, etc. can be found on the referenced electrical wiring diagrams and schematics. Refer to the Electrical Diagrams Section Table of Contents to locate the appropriate diagram.

⚠ CAUTION

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

PC BOARD TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

WARNING

**ELECTRIC SHOCK
can kill.**

- Have an electrician install and service this equipment. Turn the input power OFF at the fuse box before working on equipment. Do not touch electrically hot parts.

CAUTION

Sometimes machine failures appear to be due to PC board failures. These problems can sometimes be traced to poor electrical connections. To avoid problems when troubleshooting and replacing PC boards, please use the following procedure:

1. Determine to the best of your technical ability that the PC board is the most likely component causing the failure symptom.
2. Check for loose connections at the PC board to assure that the PC board is properly connected.
3. If the problem persists, replace the suspect PC board using standard practices to avoid static electrical damage and electrical shock. Read the warning inside the static resistant bag and perform the following procedures:

PC board can be damaged by static electricity.

**ATTENTION
Static-Sensitive
Devices
Handle only at
Static-Safe
Workstations**

- Remove your body's static charge before opening the static-shielding bag. Wear an anti-static wrist strap. For safety, use a 1 Meg ohm resistive cord connected to a grounded part of the equipment frame.

- If you don't have a wrist strap, touch an un-painted, grounded, part of the equipment frame. Keep touching the frame to prevent static build-up. Be sure not to touch any electrically live parts at the same time.

- Tools which come in contact with the PC board must be either conductive, anti-static or static-dissipative.

- Remove the PC board from the static-shielding bag and place it directly into the equipment. Don't set the PC board on or near paper, plastic or cloth which could have a static charge. If the PC board can't be installed immediately, put it back in the static-shielding bag.

- If the PC board uses protective shorting jumpers, don't remove them until installation is complete.

- If you return a PC board to The Lincoln Electric Company for credit, it must be in the static-shielding bag. This will prevent further damage and allow proper failure analysis.

4. Test the machine to determine if the failure symptom has been corrected by the replacement PC board.

NOTE: It is desirable to have a spare (known good) PC board available for PC board troubleshooting.

NOTE: Allow the machine to heat up so that all electrical components can reach their operating temperature.

5. Remove the replacement PC board and substitute it with the original PC board to recreate the original problem.

a. If the original problem does not reappear by substituting the original board, then the PC board was not the problem. Continue to look for bad connections in the control wiring harness, junction blocks, and terminal strips.

b. If the original problem is recreated by the substitution of the original board, then the PC board was the problem. Reinstall the replacement PC board and test the machine.

6. Always indicate that this procedure was followed when warranty reports are to be submitted.

NOTE: Following this procedure and writing on the warranty report, "INSTALLED AND SWITCHED PC BOARDS TO VERIFY PROBLEM," will help avoid denial of legitimate PC board warranty claims.

Observe Safety Guidelines detailed in the beginning of this manual.

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENT(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
<p>The engine starts and runs at correct speed, but there is no, or very low, welder output voltage. There is no AC auxiliary output voltage.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the 15 amp fuse located on the inside of the front control panel. 2. If the welder output is zero volts, the fields may need to be flashed. See Flashing the Fields in this section. 3. Check for loose or missing brushes in the exciter alternator 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the “flashing” diode and associated leads connected between the generator brushes and the exciter alternator brushes. 2. Check the field diode bridge and associated leads and connections. See the Wiring Diagram. 3. Perform the Alternator Rotor Test. 4. Check for “opens” or shorted turns in the alternator stator windings. The coils must NOT be grounded to the stator lamination.

⚠ CAUTION

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

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Observe Safety Guidelines detailed in the beginning of this manual.

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENT(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
<p>The engine starts and runs at correct speed, but there is no, or very low, welder output voltage. The AC auxiliary output voltage is normal.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check for loose, damaged or missing brushes in the welding generator. 2. Check the welding cables for loose or faulty connection. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the Fine Current Adjustment rheostat for resistance and proper operation. Normal resistance is 64 ohms. Check associated wires for loose or faulty connections. See the Wiring Diagram. 2. Perform the <i>Shunt Field Winding Test</i>. 3. Check the continuity of the interpole coils. They should show continuity from the positive brush holders to the positive output terminal and should NOT be grounded to the generator frame. 4. Check the continuity of the series coils. They should show continuity from the negative brush holders, through the Current Range selector switch, to the negative output terminal and should NOT be grounded. Also check the Selector Switch for proper operation. 5. The main armature may be faulty. Check for grounds and/or shorts.

⚠ CAUTION

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Observe Safety Guidelines detailed in the beginning of this manual.

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENT(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
<p>The welding output varies abnormally. The auxiliary output remains constant. The engine is operating correctly.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May be a normal condition. The machine will normally lose some output as the components get heated. 2. Check for loose, worn, dirty, or poorly seated DC generator brushes. 3. The armature commutator may need cleaned. 4. Check for loose or faulty welding cables. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the Fine Current Adjustment rheostat for resistance and proper operation. Normal resistance is 64 ohms. Check associated wires for loose or faulty connections. See the Wiring Diagram. 2. Perform the <i>Shunt Field Winding Test</i>. 3. Check the Current Range Selector Switch and contacts for proper operation. 4. While the machine is loaded, check the interpole and series coils for signs of "arcing." This condition would point to shorted turns in the "arcing" coil. 5. The main armature may be faulty. Check for grounds.

⚠ CAUTION

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Observe Safety Guidelines detailed in the beginning of this manual.

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENT(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
<p>The engine starts and runs at the correct speed, but there is no AC auxiliary output voltage. The DC welding generator is functioning correctly.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the AC auxiliary output circuit breakers. Reset if tripped. 2. Check the 115VAC and 230VAC receptacles and plugs for loose or faulty connections. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the AC auxiliary output circuit breakers. Reset if tripped. 2. Check the 115VAC and 230VAC receptacles and plugs for loose or faulty connections.
<p>The engine starts and runs normally. The machine takes a long time to "build-up" and produce output voltage. The AC auxiliary voltage varies when the Fine Current Control Rheostat is adjusted.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact your local Authorized Field Service Facility. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the "flashing" diode located on the DC generator brush holder. The diode may be "shorted" or installed incorrectly.

⚠ CAUTION

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PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENT(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
<p>The engine will not return to low idle when the welding and auxiliary loads are removed.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure the Idler Control switch is set to the Auto position. 2. Make sure both welding and auxiliary loads are removed. 3. Check for mechanical restrictions in the idle and throttle linkage. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the Idler Control switch and associated leads for loose or faulty connections. See the Wiring Diagram. 2. Check the reed switch CR2. It may be stuck closed. Replace if necessary. 3. Check for loose or faulty connections at the Idler PC board. 4. Make sure lead #60D is grounded correctly. 5. Perform the Idler Solenoid Test. 6. The Idler PC board may be

⚠ CAUTION

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

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PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENT(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
<p>The engine will NOT go to high speed when a load is applied to the welding output terminals. The engine does go to high speed when a load is applied to the AC auxiliary power receptacles.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check welding cables for loose or faulty connections. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the reed switch (CR2) for proper operation. The reed switch should close when there is current flow in the welding circuit. 2. Locate the red lead connected to the Idler PC board. While leaving the red lead connected, jumper the red lead to frame ground. If the engine goes to high speed, the fault is in the reed switch or associated leads. 3. If the engine does NOT go to high speed (in step 2), the Idler PC board may be faulty.
<p>The engine will NOT go to high speed when a load is applied to the AC auxiliary receptacles. The engine does go to high speed when a load is applied to the welding output terminals.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the auxiliary power plug and associated leads for loose or faulty connections. 2. The load may be too small. The load must be above 150 watts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the leads associated with the current transformer for loose or faulty connections. See the Wiring Diagram. 2. Check the current transformer for "opens" in the windings. 3. The Idler PC board may be faulty.

⚠ CAUTION

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

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PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENT(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
<p>The engine will NOT go to high speed when either a welding load or an auxiliary load is connected to the Classic® II. The machine has normal output and engine speed when the Idler switch is in the "High position.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the welding cables and auxiliary load leads for loose or faulty connections. 2. Check for mechanical restrictions or missing parts in the idler and throttle linkage (Springs, etc.). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Idler PC board may be faulty.
<p>The engine will not shut down.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure the ignition switch is turned off and operating correctly. 2. On older machines (below serial number U1940718502), make sure Diode Kit S-21548 has been installed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the fuel solenoid for proper operation. When 12VDC is applied to the solenoid at leads #58 (+) to #60(-), the fuel solenoid should be open. When the 12VDC is removed the solenoid should close, stopping fuel flow to the engine.

⚠ CAUTION

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

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PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENT(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
The engine "cranks" but will not start.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check for adequate fuel supply. 2. Press the engine protection "Reset" button. Note: On later models without a "Reset" button, turn the ignition switch "OFF" and then back "ON." 3. Check the fuse in the engine protection relay. Note: Not present on later models. 4. On later models check the fuel solenoid circuit breaker located near the welding output terminals. Reset if tripped. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the ignition switch for proper operation. Check the associated leads for loose or faulty connections. See the Wiring Diagram. 2. Check the fuel solenoid. Make sure it is opening when 12VDC is applied to leads #58(+) to #60(-). 3. The engine protection relay may be faulty. Note: On later models the Idler/Engine Protection PC board may be faulty. 4. The engine fuel injectors may need service.
The engine starts but shuts down after a short period of time.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check for adequate fuel supply. 2. Check engine oil level. 3. Check engine alternator belt. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The oil pressure or oil temperature sensor may be causing the engine protection relay (PC Board on later models) to shut off the fuel solenoid. Make sure oil pressure and temperature are correct before replacing sensors. 2. The engine alternator may be faulty, causing the CR1 relay (PC Board on later models) to activate, which signals the engine protection relay to shut off the fuel solenoid. 3. The protection relay may be faulty. Note: On later models the Idler Engine Protection PC board may be faulty. 4. The engine fuel injectors may need service.

⚠ CAUTION

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

Observe Safety Guidelines detailed in the beginning of this manual.

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENT(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
The welding arc is loud and spatters excessively.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The current setting may be too high for the electrode and process. 2. The polarity may be wrong for the electrode and process. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the engine speed. High idle speed should be 1800 RPM. 2. Check the DC generator brushes for good commutation and alignment. Contact the Lincoln Electric Service Dept. at 1-888-935-3877.
The welding arc frequently "pops out."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Fine Current Control Rheostat may be set too low for the process and electrode. 2. Check the welding cables for loose or faulty connections. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the engine speed. High idle speed should be 1800 RPM. 2. The Current Range selector switch may be faulty. Check for proper operation. 3. Check the DC generator brushes for good commutation and alignment. Contact the Lincoln Electric Service Dept. at 1-888-935-3877.

⚠ CAUTION

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

ALTERNATOR ROTOR TEST**⚠ WARNING**

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment may result in danger to the technician or machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the test/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for electrical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

This test will help determine if there is a shorted, open or grounded winding in the alternator rotor.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Volt/Ohmmeter
3/8" Nut driver or socket wrench
Wiring Diagram

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

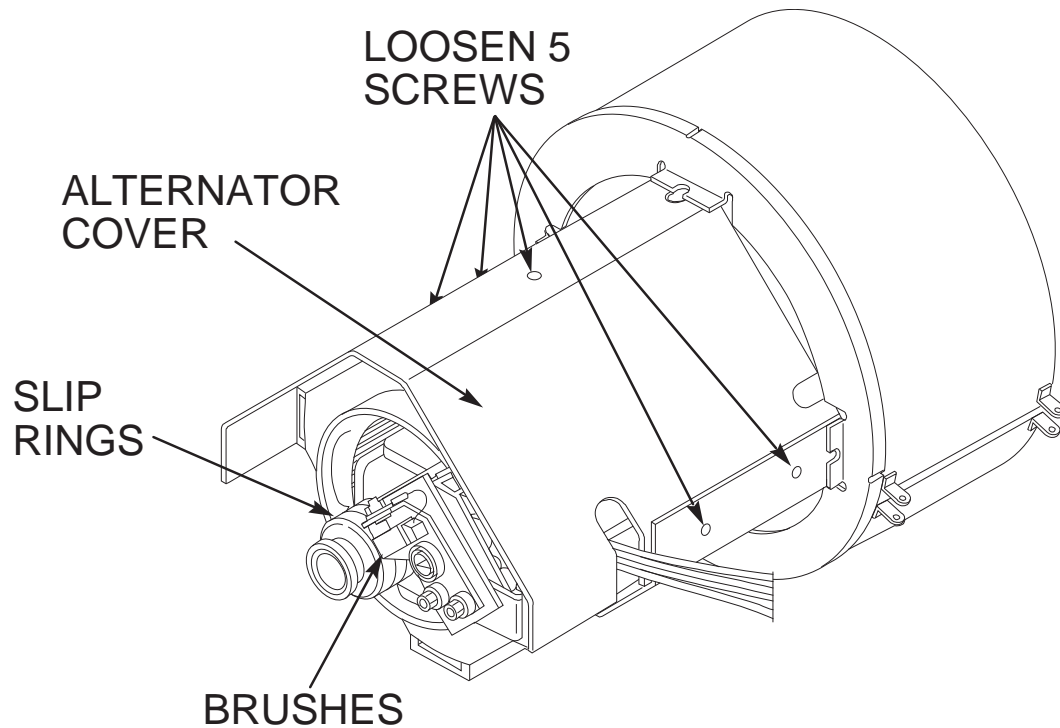
Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

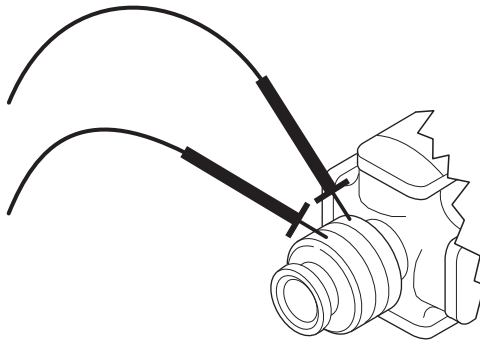
FIGURE F.1 – ALTERNATOR COVER REMOVAL



PROCEDURE

1. Turn the engine off.
2. With the 3/8" socket wrench, remove the left case side.
3. Unlatch, lift and secure the right side door. Note that there are latches at both ends of the door.
4. With the 3/8" nut driver or socket wrench, loosen the two screws on the left side of the alternator cover. See Figure F.1.
5. With the 3/8" socket wrench, remove the screw and lock washer from the top center of the alternator cover. See Figure F.1.
6. With the 3/8" socket wrench, loosen the two screws on the right side of the alternator cover.
7. Remove the alternator top cover. Be careful to clear the leads.
8. Locate and lift the brushes off of the rotor slip rings. See Figure F.1.

FIGURE F.2 – MEASURING ROTOR RESISTANCE



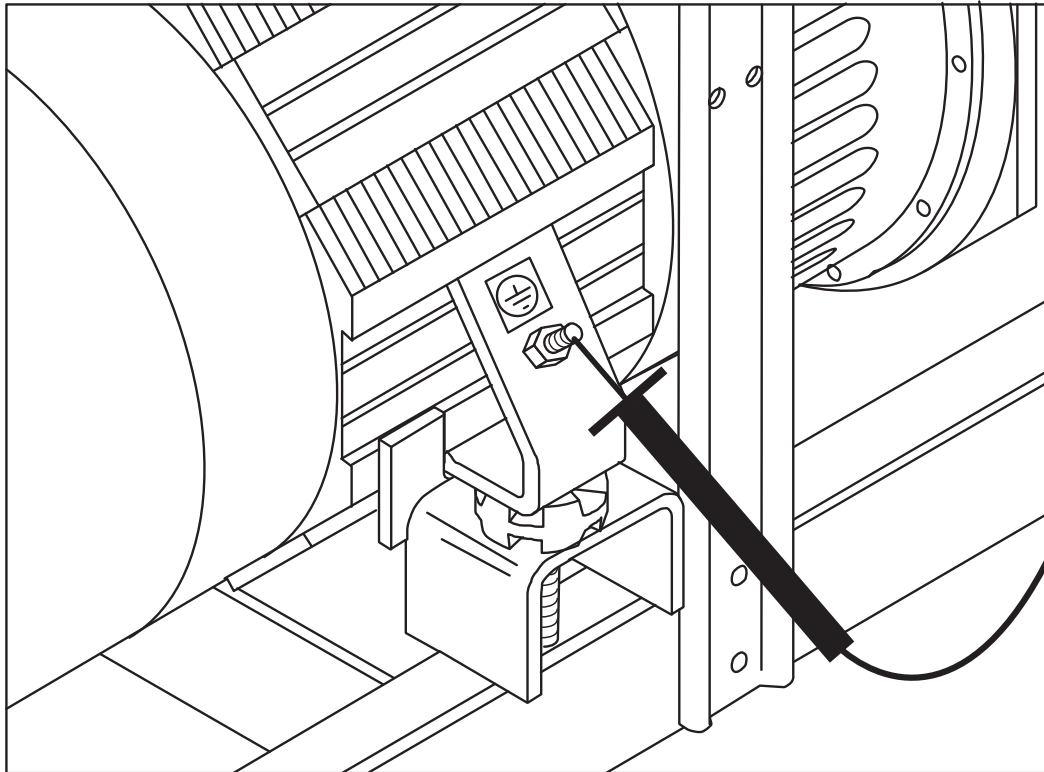
PROCEDURE

9. Working from the left side of the machine, measure the resistance across the rotor slip rings.
 - A. Set the ohmmeter on the low scale (X1).
 - B. Place one meter probe on one of the rotor slip rings. Place the other probe on the other slip ring. See Figure F.2.
 - C. Check the resistance across the slip rings. It should read approximately 41 ohms.

TROUBLESHOOTING AND REPAIR

ALTERNATOR ROTOR TEST (continued)

FIGURE F.3 – MEASURING ROTOR RESISTANCE TO GROUND



PROCEDURE

10. Measure the rotor resistance to ground.
 - A. Set the ohmmeter on the high scale (X100,000).
 - B. Place one probe on either of the rotor slip rings. Place the other probe on any good, unpainted ground. See Figure F.3.
 - C. Check the resistance. It should read very high, at least 0.5 megohm (500,000 ohms).
If the test does not meet the resistance specifications, then the rotor may be faulty. Replace the rotor.
11. Replace the brushes on the slip rings. Make sure they are seated correctly.
12. Reinstall the alternator cover.
13. Reinstall the left case side and close and latch the right side cover door.

SHUNT FIELD WINDING TEST**⚠ WARNING**

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment may result in danger to the technician or machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

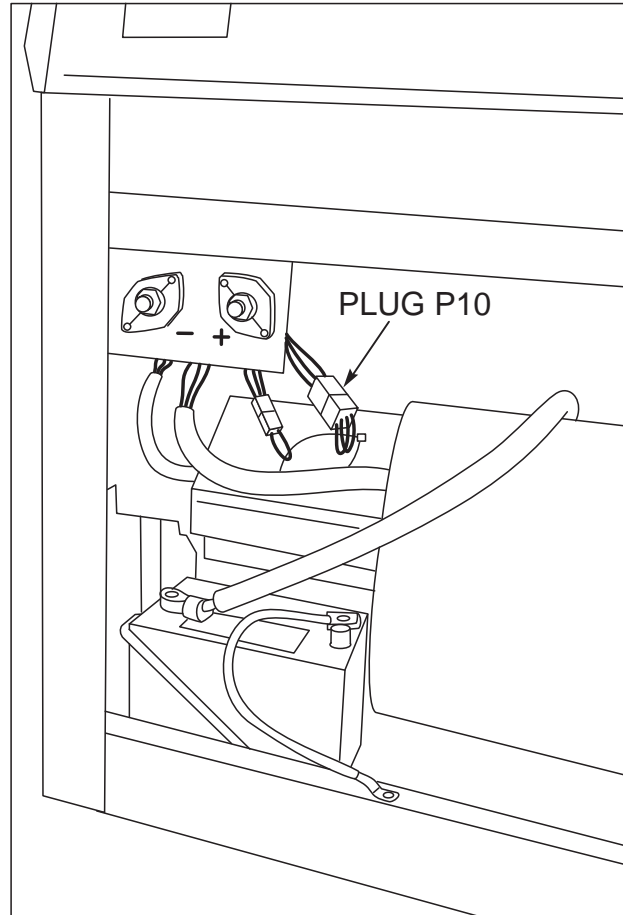
If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the test/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for electrical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

This test will help determine if the shunt field coils are shorted, open or grounded.

MATERIALS NEEDED

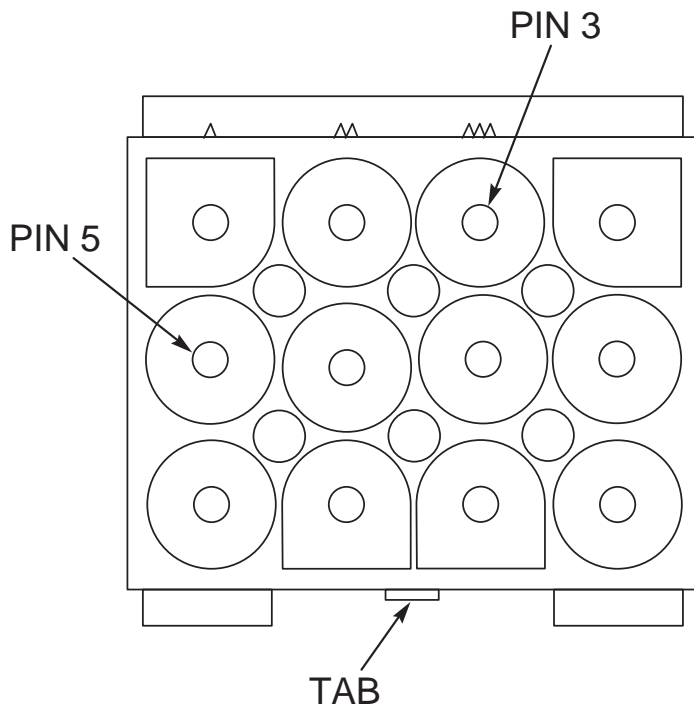
Volt/Ohmmeter
Wiring Diagram

FIGURE F.4 – PLUG P10 LOCATIONS

PROCEDURE

1. Turn engine off.
2. Unlatch, lift and secure the right side door. Note that there are latches at both ends of the door.
3. Locate plug P10. See Figure F.4.
4. Remove plug P10. See Figure F.4.
5. Locate the blue lead (U, pin 3) and the brown lead (N, pin 5) in the harness plug. See **Figure F.5**.

FIGURE F.5 – SHUNT LEAD RESISTANCE CHECK



6. Using the volt/ohmmeter set on the low scale (X1), measure the resistance between the blue and the brown leads. See Figure F.5. Normal resistance is approximately 57 ohms.
7. Also measure the resistance from either lead (blue or brown) to ground. Set the volt/ohmmeter on the high scale (X100,000). This resistance should be at least 500,000 ohms.
8. If the test does not meet the resistance specifications, then check the harness plug and inline connectors for loose connections or shorted leads.
9. If the plug and associated leads are okay, then the shunt field coils may be faulty. Replace.
10. If the test does meet the resistance specifications, then the shunt coils are okay.
11. Replace plug P10, making sure the leads and plug are secure.
12. Close and latch the right side door.

Return to Section TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Master TOC

IDLER SOLENOID TEST**⚠ WARNING**

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment may result in danger to the technician or machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the test/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for electrical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

This test will determine if the idler solenoid is capable of functioning when it is energized with 12VDC.

MATERIALS NEEDED

External 12VDC supply
Wiring Diagram

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC

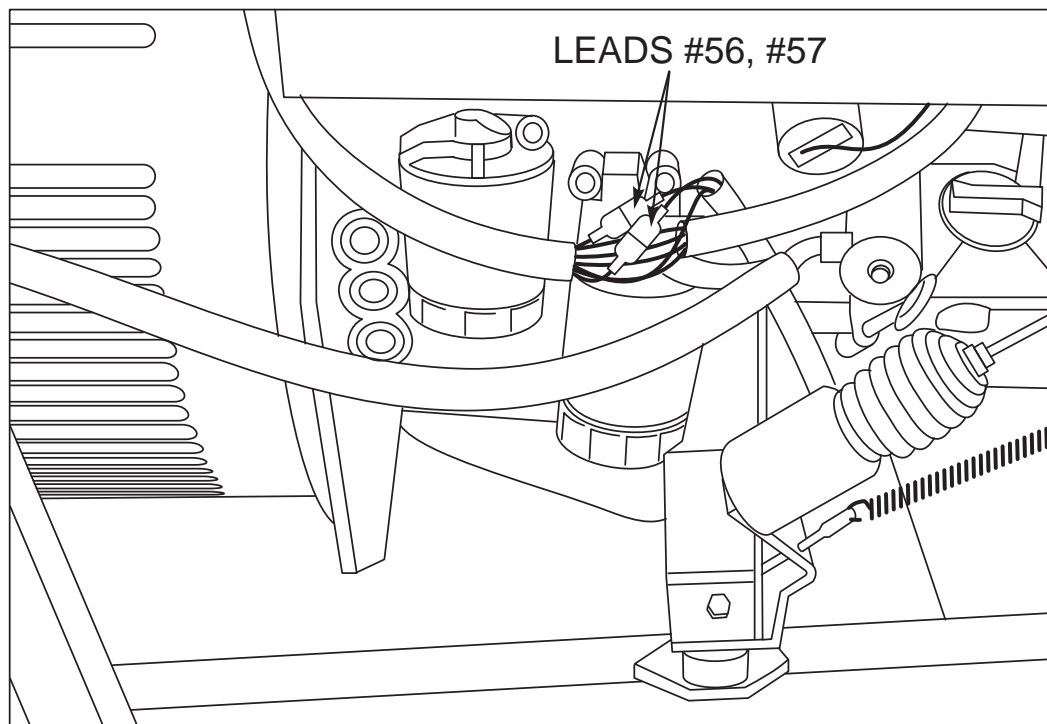
Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

IDLER SOLENOID TEST (continued)

FIGURE F.6 – SOLENOID/HARNESS LEAD CONNECTIONS



PROCEDURE

1. Turn engine off.
 2. Unlatch, lift and secure the right side door. Note that there are latches at both ends of the door.
 3. Locate and separate the two in-line spade connectors that attach the solenoid leads to the wiring harness leads (#56 and #57). See Figure F.6 and the Wiring Diagram.
 4. Using the external voltage supply, apply 12VDC to the idler solenoid leads. The solenoid should activate.
 5. The solenoid should deactivate when the 12VDC is removed.
 6. If the solenoid does not operate properly, check for a mechanical restriction in the linkage or a missing spring.
 7. If the linkage is intact and the solenoid does not operate correctly when 12VDC is applied, the solenoid may be faulty. Replace.
 8. When the test is complete and the problem repaired, be sure to reconnect the two spade connectors to leads #56 and #57 on the wiring harness.
 9. Close and latch the right side door.
- NOTE: WHEN THE ENGINE IS NOT RUNNING, THE SOLENOID MAY REQUIRE A SLIGHT MECHANICAL ASSISTANCE TO OPERATE.

TROUBLESHOOTING AND REPAIR

ENGINE THROTTLE ADJUSTMENT TEST

WARNING

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment may result in danger to the technician or machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

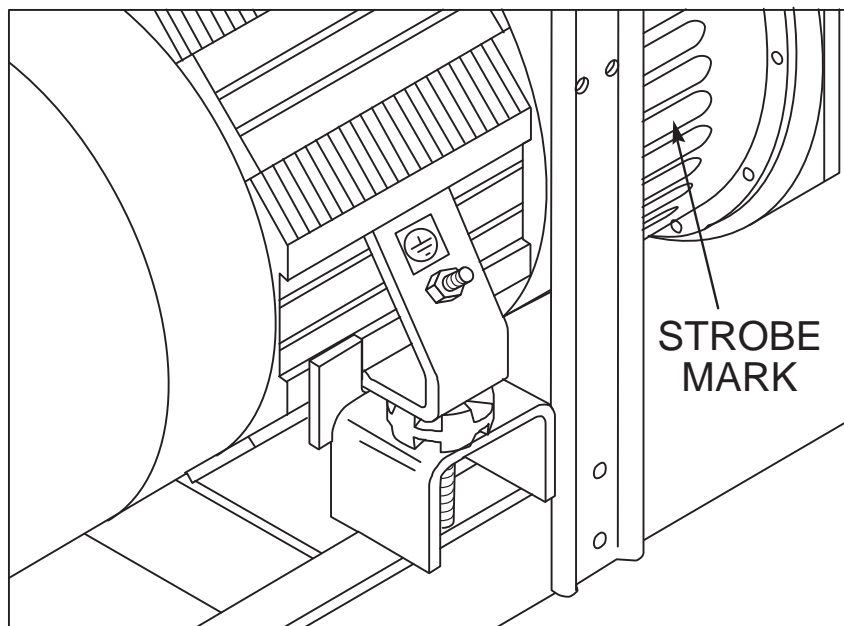
If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the test/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for electrical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

If the machine output is low, or high, this test will determine whether the engine is operating at the correct speed (RPM) during both HIGH and LOW idle conditions. Directions for adjusting the throttle to the correct RPM are given.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Slot head screw driver
7/16" wrench
10mm wrench
Strobe-tach, frequency counter, oscilloscope, white or red marking pencil

ENGINE THROTTLE ADJUSTMENT TEST (continued)**FIGURE F.7 – STROBE MARK LOCATION****PROCEDURE****Strobe Tach Method**

1. Turn the engine welder OFF.
2. Unlatch, lift and secure the right side door. Note that there are latches at both ends of the door.
3. With a white or red marking pencil, place a mark on one of the blower paddles or on the side of the flywheel. See Figure F.7 for location.
4. Connect the strobe-tach according to the manufacturer's instructions.
5. Start the engine and direct the strobe-tach light on the blower paddle. Synchronize it to the rotating mark.

With the machine at HIGH IDLE the tach should read between 1780 and 1810 RPM.

With the machine at LOW IDLE the tach should read between 1350 and 1400 RPM.

ENGINE THROTTLE ADJUSTMENT TEST (continued)

PROCEDURE

- If either of the readings is incorrect, adjust the throttle as follows:

Adjust HIGH IDLE: Use the 10mm wrench to loosen the locking nut. See **Figure F.8** for location of the adjusting screw and locking nut. Turn the threaded screw counter-clockwise to increase the HIGH IDLE speed. Adjust the speed until the tach reads between 1780 and 1810 RPM. Retighten the locking nut.

Adjust LOW IDLE: First make sure there is no load on the machine. Set the IDLE switch to AUTO and wait for the engine to change to low idle speed.

Use the 7/16" wrench to loosen the solenoid lever arm locking nut. See **Figure F.9**. Adjust the collar, to change the amount of throw in the lever arm, until the tach reads between 1350 and 1400 RPM. Retighten the locking nut.

Frequency Counter Method

- Plug the frequency counter into one of the 115 VAC auxiliary receptacles.
- Start the engine and check the frequency counter. At HIGH IDLE (1800 RPM), the counter should read 60 Hz. At LOW IDLE (1400 RPM), the counter should read 47 Hz. Note that these are median measurements; hertz readings may vary slightly above or below.
- If either of the readings is incorrect, adjust the throttle as follows:

Adjust HIGH IDLE: Use the 10mm wrench to loosen the locking nut. See **Figure F.8** for location of the adjusting screw and locking nut. Turn the threaded screw counter-clockwise to increase the HIGH IDLE speed. Adjust the speed until the frequency reads 60 Hz. Retighten the locking nut.

Adjust LOW IDLE: First make sure there is no load on the machine. Set the IDLE switch to AUTO and wait for the engine to change to low idle speed. Use the 7/16" wrench to loosen the solenoid lever arm locking nut. See **Figure F.9**. Adjust the collar, to change the amount of throw in the lever arm, until the frequency reads 47 Hz. Retighten the locking nut.

Oscilloscope Method

- Connect the oscilloscope to the 115 VAC receptacle, according to the manufacturer's instructions. At HIGH IDLE (1800 RPM), the waveform should exhibit a period of 16.6 milliseconds. At LOW IDLE (1400 RPM), the waveform should exhibit a period of 21.4 milliseconds. Refer to the **NORMAL OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE WAVEFORM (115 VAC SUPPLY) HIGH IDLE - NO LOAD** in this section of the manual.
- If either of these periods is incorrect, adjust the throttle as follows:

Adjust HIGH IDLE: Use the 10mm wrench to loosen the locking nut. See **Figure F.8** for location of the adjusting screw and locking nut. Turn the threaded screw counter-clockwise to increase the HIGH IDLE speed. Adjust the speed until the period is 16.6 milliseconds. Retighten the locking nut.

Adjust LOW IDLE: First make sure there is no load on the machine. Set the IDLE switch to AUTO and wait for the engine to change to low idle speed. Use the 7/16" wrench to loosen the solenoid lever arm locking nut. See **Figure F.9**. Adjust the collar, to change the amount of throw in the lever arm, until the period is 21.4 milliseconds. Retighten the locking nut.

TROUBLESHOOTING AND REPAIR

ENGINE THROTTLE ADJUSTMENT TEST (continued)

FIGURE F.8 – HIGH IDLE ADJUSTMENT

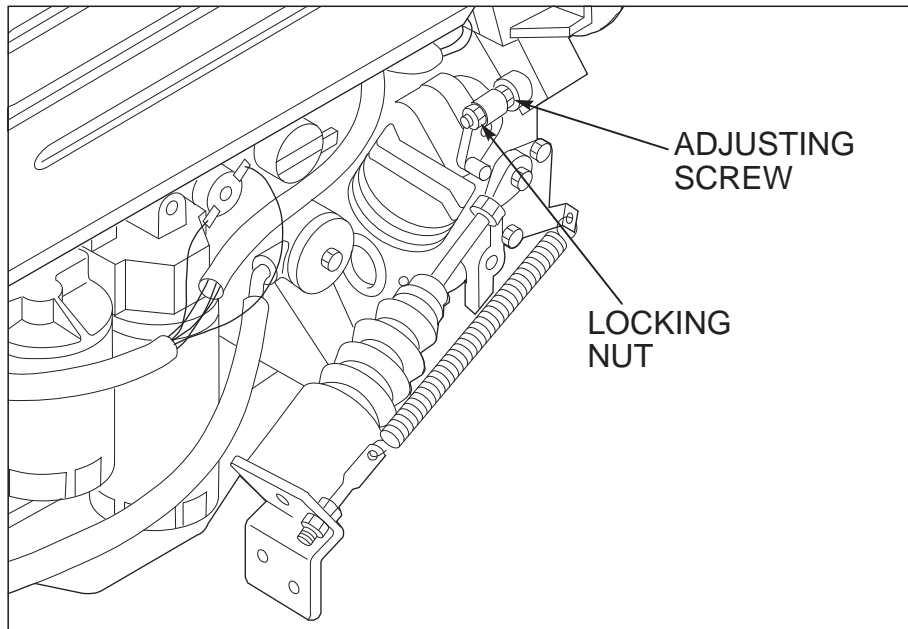
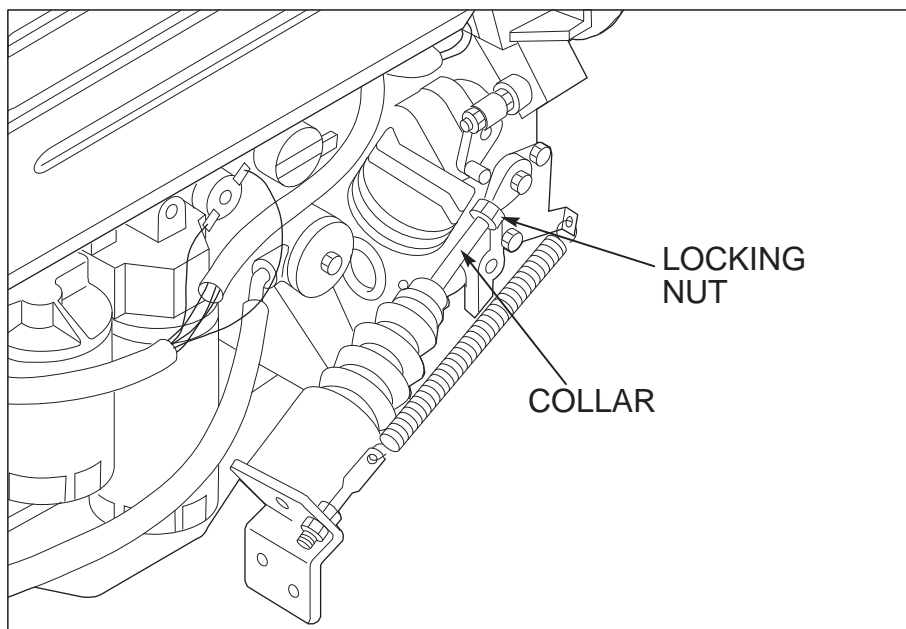


FIGURE F.9 – LOW IDLE ADJUSTMENT



FLASHING THE FIELDS**⚠ WARNING**

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment may result in danger to the technician or machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the test/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for electrical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

This procedure will "flash" the fields of an exciter that has lost excitation.

MATERIALS NEEDED

- 12-volt automotive battery
- Two jumper wires with alligator clip on each end
- Wiring Diagram

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC

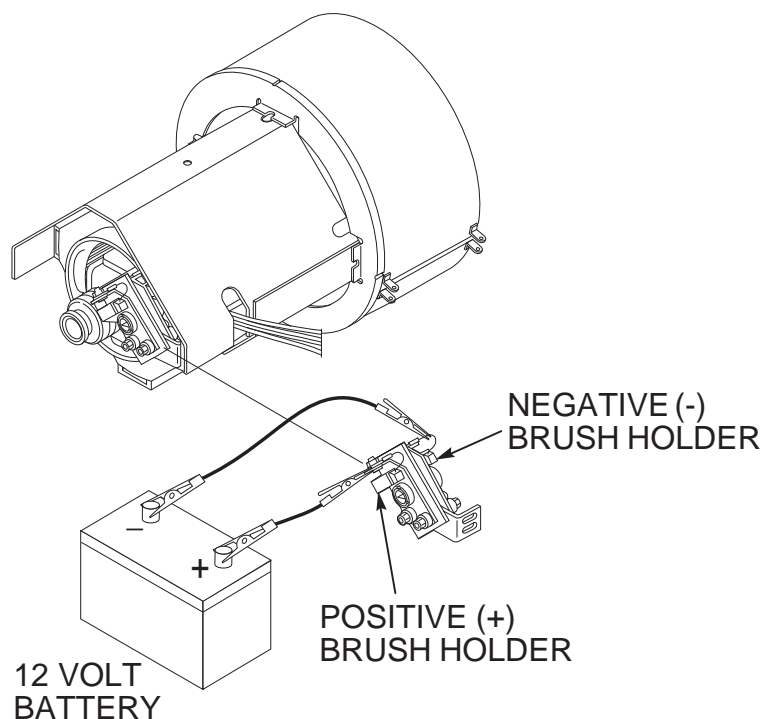
Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

FLASHING THE FIELDS (continued)

FIGURE F.10 – FLASHING THE FIELDS



PROCEDURE

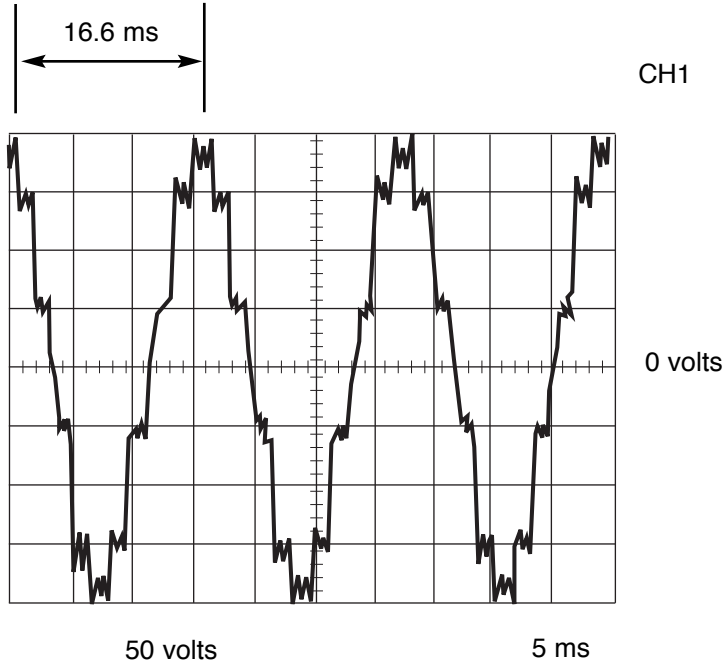
1. Turn engine welder OFF.
2. Unlatch, lift and secure the right side door. Note that there are latches at both ends of the door.
3. Remove the cover from the exciter. See Figure F.10.
4. Turn the FINE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT control (rheostat) to "100."
5. Using one of the leads with alligator clips, connect the negative terminal of the 12-volt automotive battery to the negative brush holder. This is the brush holder nearest the rotor lamination. See Figure F.11 and the Wiring Diagram.
6. With the engine OFF, use the other lead with alligator clips and touch the positive battery terminal to the positive brush holder. Then disconnect the leads to remove the battery from the circuit.
7. Replace the exciter cover.
8. Start the welder. The generator voltage should build up.

If voltage does not build up, there are a number of possible causes, such as loose or missing brushes, open leads or poor connections at the field diode bridge or between the exciter alternator brushes and the generator brushes. See **OUTPUT PROBLEMS** in the **Troubleshooting Guide** located in this section of the manual for recommended action.

DO NOT remove brush holder.

NORMAL OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE WAVEFORM (115VAC SUPPLY)

HIGH IDLE – NO LOAD - FINE CURRENT RHEOSTAT AT MAXIMUM



This is the typical auxiliary output voltage generated from a properly operating machine. Note that each vertical division represents 50 volts and that each horizontal division represents 5 milliseconds in time.

Note: Scope probes connected at machine 115VAC receptacle.

SCOPE SETTINGS

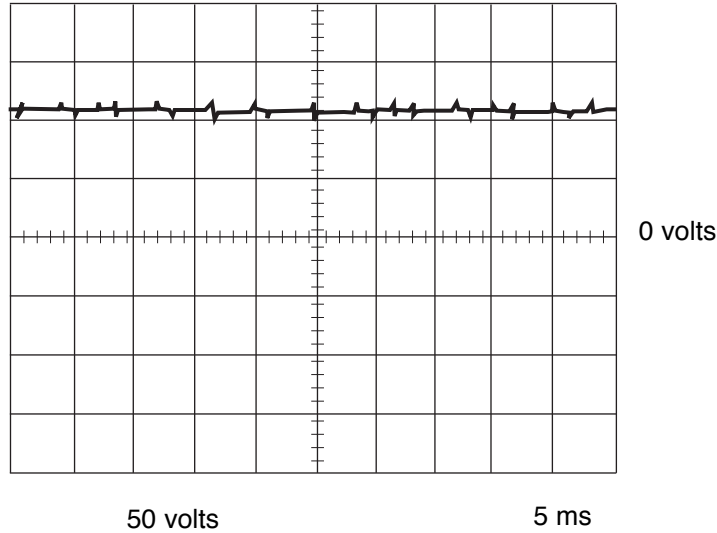
Volts/Div	50V/Div.
Horizontal Sweep	5 ms/Div.
Coupling	DC
Trigger	Internal

Return to Section TOC
 Return to Section TOC
 Return to Section TOC
 Return to Section TOC
 Return to Master TOC
 Return to Master TOC
 Return to Master TOC
 Return to Master TOC

NORMAL OPEN CIRCUIT DC WELD VOLTAGE WAVEFORM

HIGH IDLE – NO LOAD - FINE CURRENT CONTROL RHEOSTAT AND SELECTOR SWITCH AT MAXIMUM

CH1



This is the typical DC output voltage generated from a properly operating machine. Note that each vertical division represents 50 volts and that each horizontal division represents 5 milliseconds in time.

Note: Scope probes connected at machine output terminals.

SCOPE SETTINGS

Volts/Div	50V/Div.
Horizontal Sweep	5 ms/Div.
Coupling	DC
Trigger	Internal

Return to Section TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Master TOC

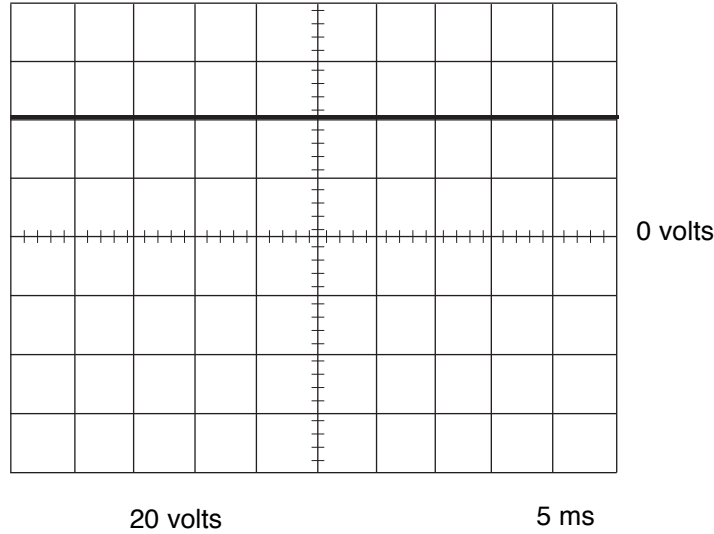
Return to Master TOC

Return to Master TOC

TYPICAL DC WELD OUTPUT VOLTAGE WAVEFORM

MACHINE LOADED – SELECTOR SWITCH AT MAXIMUM POSITION

CH1



MACHINE LOADED TO 250 AMPS AT 40 VDC

This is the typical DC output voltage generated from a properly operating machine. Note that each vertical division represents 20 volts and that each horizontal division represents 5 milliseconds in time. The machine was loaded with a resistance grid bank.

Note: Scope probes connected at machine output terminals.

SCOPE SETTINGS

Volts/Div	20V/Div.
Horizontal Sweep	5 ms/Div.
Coupling	DC
Trigger	Internal

Return to Section TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Master TOC

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Return to Section TOC Return to Section TOC Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC Return to Master TOC Return to Master TOC

ALTERNATOR ROTOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE**⚠ WARNING**

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If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the test/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for electrical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

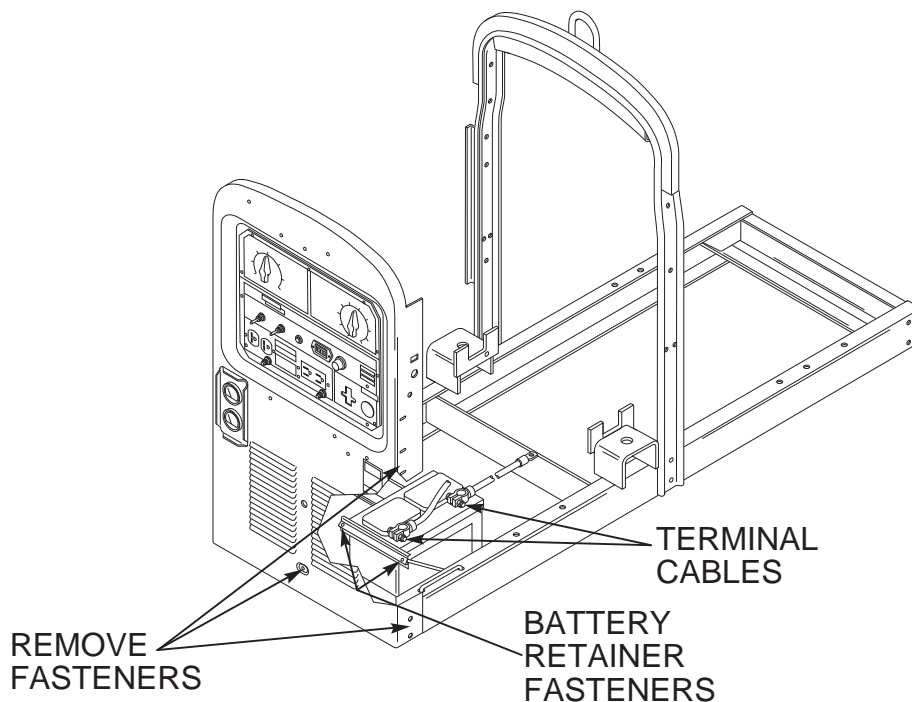
This procedure will aid the technician in the removal and replacement of the alternator rotor.

MATERIALS NEEDED

- 3/8" wrench
- 1/2" wrench
- 5/16" nut driver
- 9/16" wrench
- 3/4" wrench
- 1-5/8" wrench
- Large slot head screwdriver
- Small gear puller

ALTERNATOR ROTOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.11 – CASE FRONT REMOVAL PREPARATION



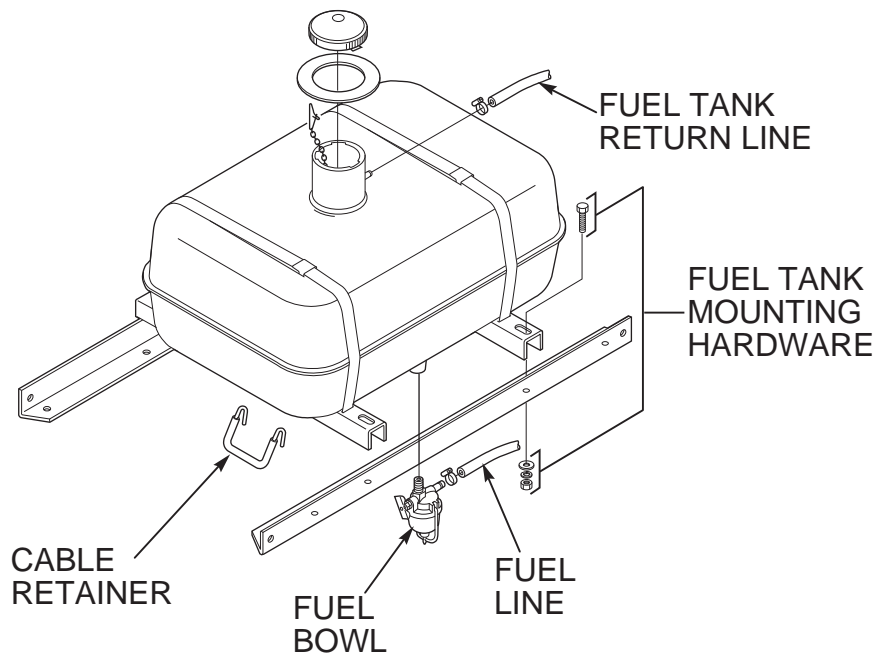
PROCEDURE

1. Turn the engine off.
2. Unlatch, lift and secure the right side door. There are latches on both sides.
3. With the 1/2" wrench, disconnect the negative battery cable.
4. With 3/8" socket wrench, remove the left case side.
5. With the 1/2" wrench, remove the exhaust pipe rain cap.
6. With the 1/2" and 9/16" wrenches, remove the four nuts and bolts securing the case top and door assembly. Remove the case top and door assembly.
7. With the 1/2" wrench, remove the battery terminal cables. **Remove negative cable first.** Then remove the two nuts and split ring lock washers holding the battery retainer clamp. Remove battery.
8. With the 1/2" wrench, remove the six bolts, nuts and lock washers holding the case front to the frame (three on each side).
9. With the 5/16" nut driver, remove the two sheet metal screws from the right side of the case front. These screws hold the output terminal assembly to the case front.
10. With the 3/8" wrench remove the screw from the bottom center of the case front holding the front to the frame.

See Figure F.11 for steps 7 - 10.

ALTERNATOR ROTOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.12 – FUEL TANK REMOVAL



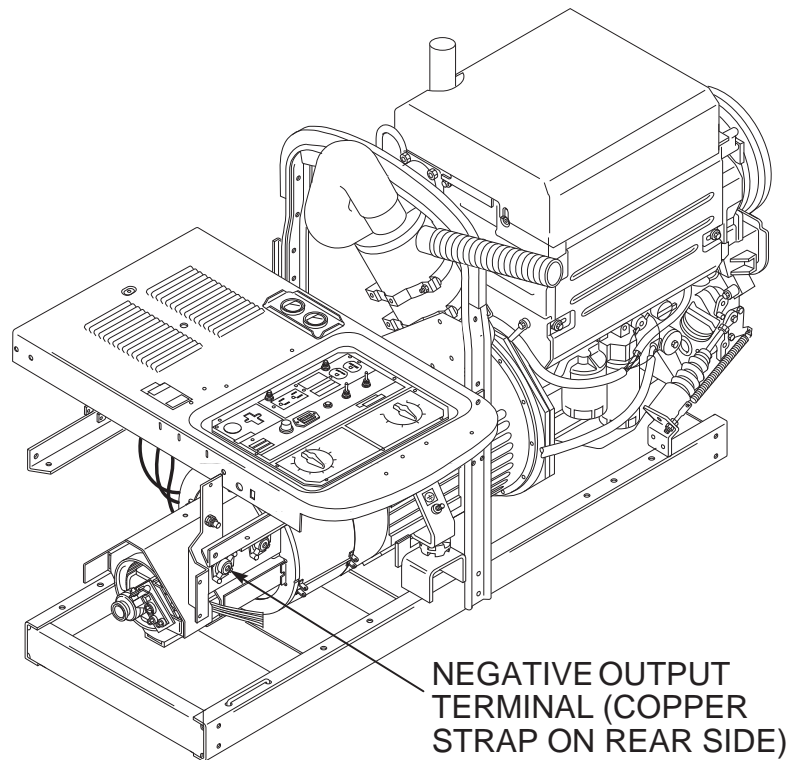
PROCEDURE

See Figure F.12 for steps 11 - 15.

11. Turn off the fuel at the fuel bowl and remove the fuel line. Plug the line to prevent spillage.
12. With the 9/16" wrench, remove the four nuts, bolts and washers that mount the fuel tank to the rails.
13. Using pliers remove the fuel return line from the top of the fuel tank.
14. Slightly lift the fuel tank and remove the cable retainer. A large screwdriver will be required to pry the cable retainer from the fuel tank rail.
15. Carefully remove the fuel tank.

ALTERNATOR ROTOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.13 – OUTPUT TERMINAL STRAP AND CASE FRONT REMOVAL



NEGATIVE OUTPUT
TERMINAL (COPPER
STRAP ON REAR SIDE)

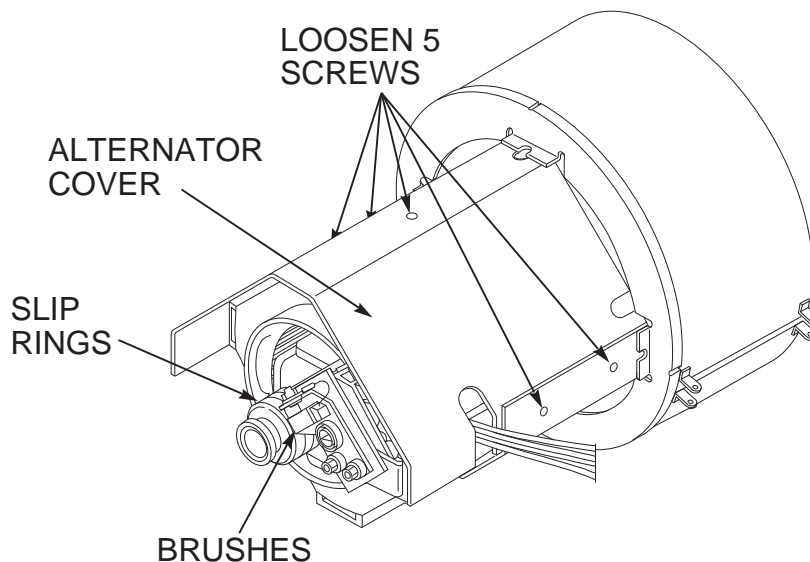
PROCEDURE

See Figure F.13 for steps 16 - 17.

16. With the 3/4" wrench, remove the copper strap from the negative output terminal. Clear the strap from cable ties.
17. Carefully lift the case front assembly up from the bottom and carefully slide the assembly "up" onto the fuel tank mounting rails. Make sure all leads are clear. Cut any necessary cable ties.

ALTERNATOR ROTOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.14 – ALTERNATOR COVER REMOVAL



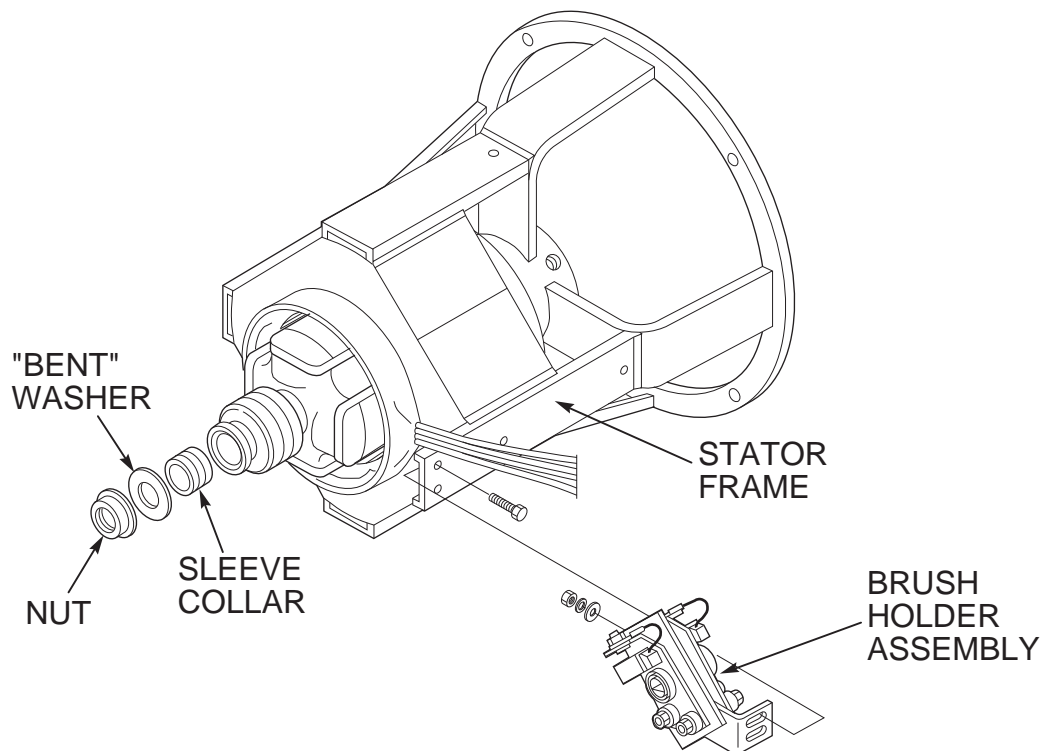
PROCEDURE

See Figure F.14 for steps 18 - 21.

18. With the 3/8" wrench, loosen the two screws on the left side of the alternator cover.
19. With the 3/8" wrench, remove the screw and lock washer from the top center of the alternator cover.
20. With the 3/8" wrench, loosen the two screws on the right side of the alternator cover.
21. Remove the alternator top cover.

ALTERNATOR ROTOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.15 – ROTOR REMOVAL



PROCEDURE

See Figure F.15 for steps 22 - 24.

22. With the 7/16" wrench, remove the two bolts, nuts and washers mounting the brush holder assembly to the stator frame.
23. Bend the flat washer away from the rotor locking nut.
24. With the 1-5/8" socket wrench, remove the rotor locking nut, washer and sleeve collar. Note: The sleeve collar will have to be removed with a gear puller. Be careful not to damage the rotor slip ring assembly. Remove the rotor by pulling it free of the generator shaft.

ALTERNATOR ROTOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

PROCEDURE

Replacement

25. Carefully mount the rotor onto the generator shaft. Install a new sleeve collar (part number T14337), washer, and rotor locking nut.

NOTE: Be careful not to damage or deform the new sleeve collar. Carefully tap the new sleeve collar into position. The rotor locking nut should be torqued to 175 lb.-ft.

After the rotor locking nut is properly torqued, bend the washer down over the locking nut.

Check rotor air gap. .017" minimum is allowed.

26. Mount the brush holder assembly to the stator frame using two bolts, washers, and nuts. Make sure brushes are positioned and seated properly on slip rings.
27. Install the alternator cover with the screw and washer at top and the screws at the two sides.
28. Mount the case front assembly onto the base and into position where it attaches to the fuel tank rails.
29. With the 3/4" wrench, attach the copper strap to the negative output terminal.
30. Attach the cable retainer to the fuel tank rail. Set the fuel tank into position on the rails and secure it with the four bolts, washers, and nuts.

31. Attach the fuel return line at the top of the fuel tank. Remove the plug from the fuel line and attach it to the fuel bowl.
32. Attach the case front with the screws at the bottom center and the right side where the output terminal assembly is mounted. Further attach the case front to the machine frame with the three bolts, lock washers, and nuts (three each side).
33. Attach the battery retainer clamp with the two nuts and split ring lock washers.
34. Attach the case top and door assembly using the 1/2" and 9/16" wrenches.
35. Install the exhaust pipe rain cap.
36. Replace any cable ties cut for disassembly.
37. Install the left case side.
38. Connect the negative battery cable.

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Return to Master TOC Return to Master TOC Return to Master TOC

ALTERNATOR STATOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE**⚠ WARNING**

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment may result in danger to the technician or machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the test/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for electrical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

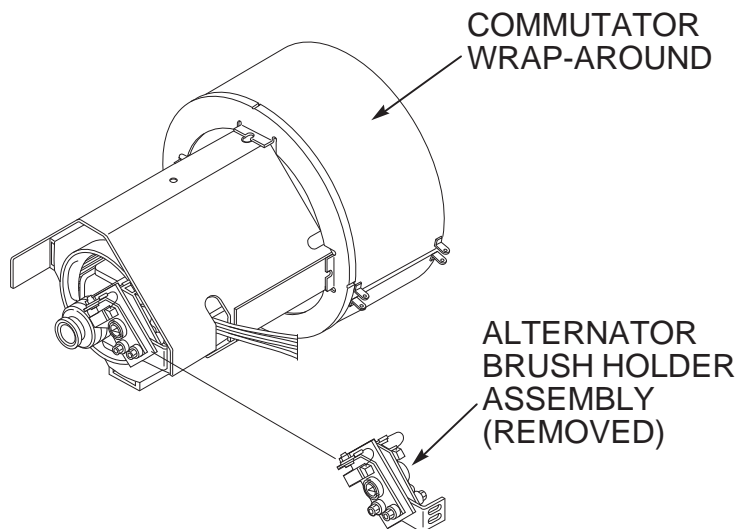
This procedure will aid the technician in the removal and replacement of the alternator stator.

MATERIALS NEEDED

- 3/8" nut driver
- 3/8" wrench
- 1/2" wrench
- Slot head screwdriver
- Pry bar
- 5/8" wrench
- 7/16" wrench

ALTERNATOR STATOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.16 – COMMUTATOR WRAP-AROUND REMOVAL



PROCEDURE

1. Turn the engine OFF.
2. Perform the **Alternator Rotor Removal** procedure.
3. With the 3/8" nut driver, remove the two leads from the alternator brush holder assembly. Note lead placement. Set brush holder aside.
4. With the 3/8" wrench, remove the bottom alternator cover.
5. With the slot head screwdriver, remove the commutator wrap-around. See Figure F.16.
6. Disconnect the yellow and white wires at the in-line connectors. See the Wiring Diagram and **Figure F.17**.
7. Disconnect the two yellow leads. One is located at the field bridge and the other at the field fuse holder. See **Figure F.17** and **F.18**.
8. Remove the black auxiliary power lead from the current transformer. On newer machines the black lead will be threaded through the current transformer "donut" and connected to the circuit breaker. See the Wiring Diagram and **Figure F.18**.
9. Remove the red auxiliary power lead from the circuit breaker. See the Wiring Diagram.
10. Remove the white auxiliary power lead from the 115VAC receptacle. Cut any necessary cable ties.
11. Remove the red lead from the negative terminal of the field rectifier bridge. See **Figure F.18**.
12. Remove the black lead from the positive terminal of the field rectifier bridge.

ALTERNATOR STATOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.17 – LEAD DISCONNECTION POINTS

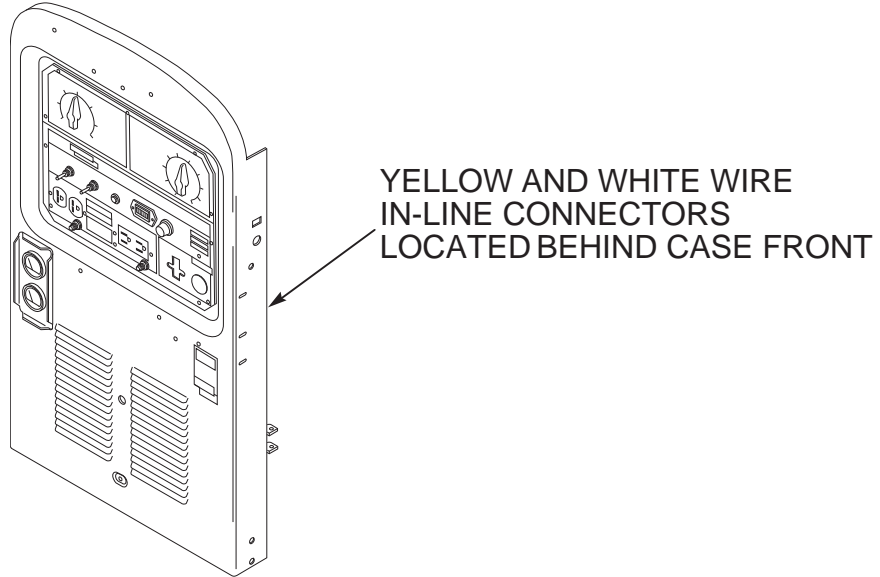
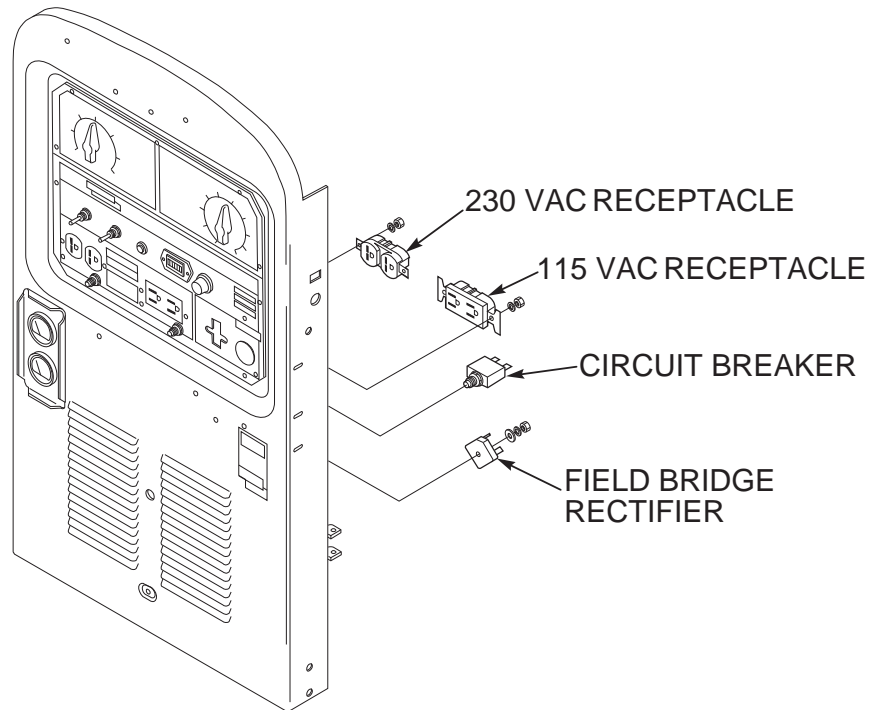
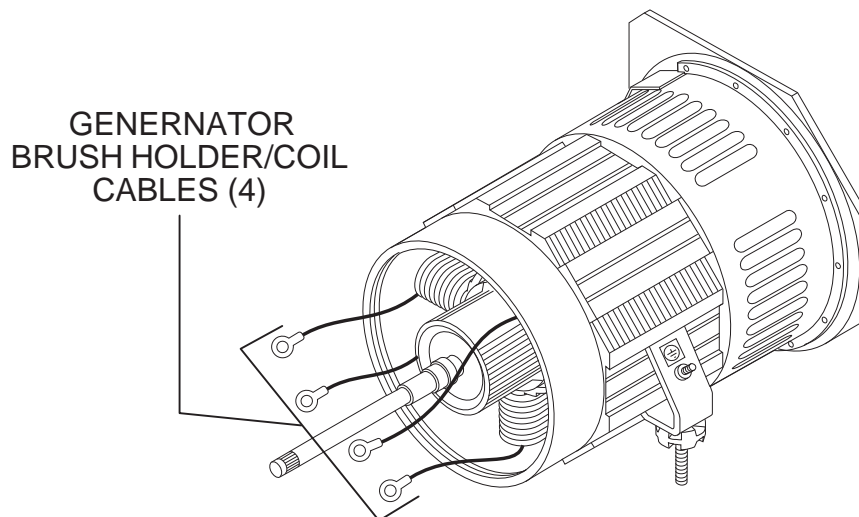


FIGURE F.18 – LEAD DISCONNECTION - CIRCUIT BREAKER,
RECEPTACLES AND FIELD BRIDGE RECTIFIER



ALTERNATOR STATOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.19 – GENERATOR BRUSH HOLDER CABLE REMOVAL

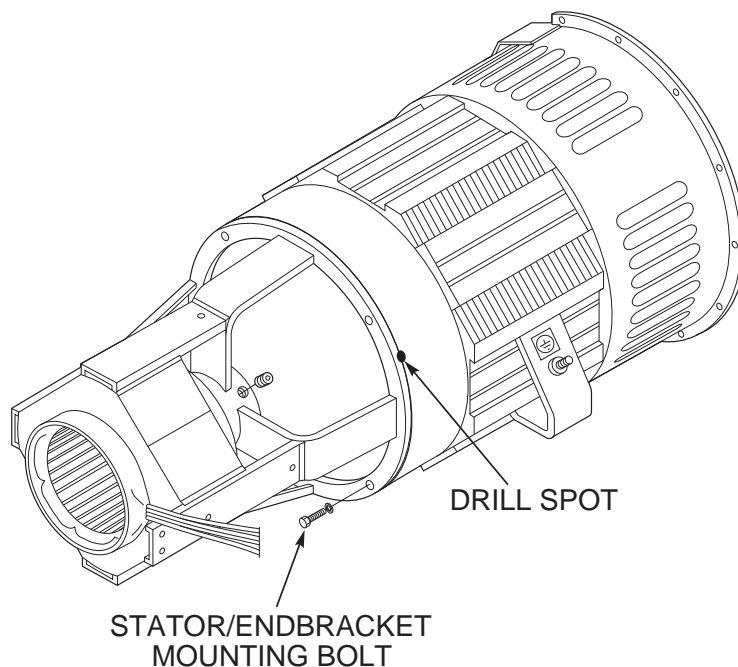


PROCEDURE

14. Clear the leads in preparation for removing the stator/end bracket.
15. Lift the eight brushes from the commutator. Note the position of the brushes for reassembly.
16. With the 1/2" wrench, disconnect and clear the four heavy cables from the generator brush holders to the coils in the generator frame. It is not necessary to remove the brush holder jumper cables. See Figure F. 19. Label leads and positions for re-assembly

ALTERNATOR STATOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.20 – DRILL SPOT LOCATIONS



PROCEDURE

17. With the 5/8" wrench, remove the four bolts mounting the stator/end bracket assembly to the generator frame. Note the "drill spot" for reassembly. See Figure F.20.
18. With the 7/16" wrench, loosen (do not remove) the generator brush holder clamping bolt. Note the drill spot for reassembly. See Figure F.20.
19. Carefully pry the stator/end bracket assembly away from the generator frame.

NOTE: The generator brush holder assembly will also be removed.

Replacement

20. Mount the stator/end bracket assembly to the generator frame. Line up the mating parts at the drill spot. Tighten the four mounting bolts with the 5/8" wrench.
21. Check armature air gap. Minimum gap is .035." Loosen the four mounting bolts; adjust and re-tighten if necessary.
22. Tighten the generator brush holder assembly with the 7/16" wrench.
23. Connect the four heavy cables from the generator frame coils to the generator brush holders.

24. Install the eight commutator brushes according to how you marked their positions at disassembly.
25. Attach the black lead to the positive terminal of the field rectifier bridge. Attach the red lead to the negative terminal.
26. Attach the white auxiliary power lead to the 115 VAC receptacle. Attach the red auxiliary power lead to the circuit breaker. Attach the black auxiliary power lead to the current transformer. Thread the lead through the current transformer donut if you have a newer machine.
27. Connect the two yellow leads to the field bridge and to the field fuse holder. Connect the white and yellow wires at the in-line connectors.
28. Install the commutator wrap-around, the bottom alternator cover, the battery, and the alternator brush holder assembly.
29. Install the alternator rotor according to the reassembly directions in the **Alternator Rotor Removal and Replacement** procedure. Before installing the case top and sides, replace any cable ties cut for disassembly.

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GENERATOR FRAME REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE

WARNING

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment may result in danger to the technician or machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the test/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for electrical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

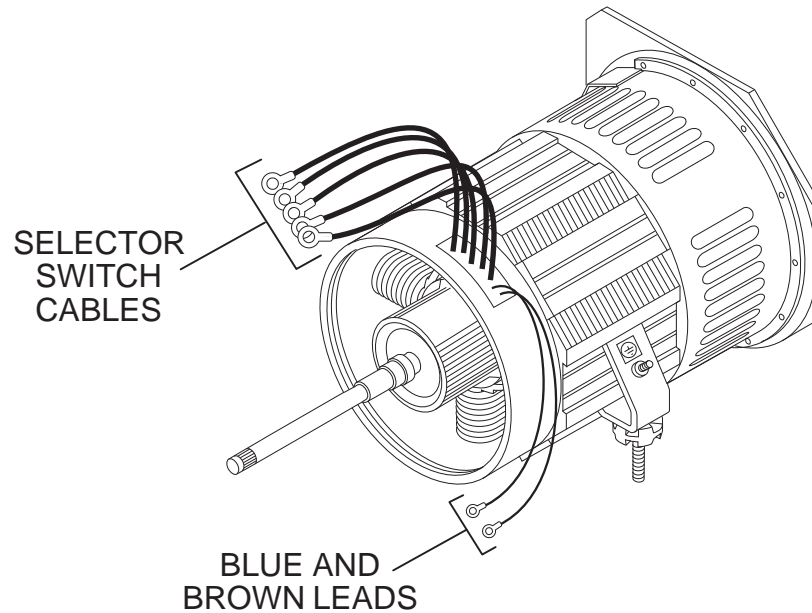
This procedure will aid the technician in the removal and replacement of the DC generator frame.

MATERIALS NEEDED

- 3/4" wrench
- Rope sling
- 1/2" wrench
- 5/8" wrench
- Wood or steel blocks
- Pry bars

GENERATOR FRAME REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.21 – GENERATOR LEAD AND CABLE CONNECTIONS

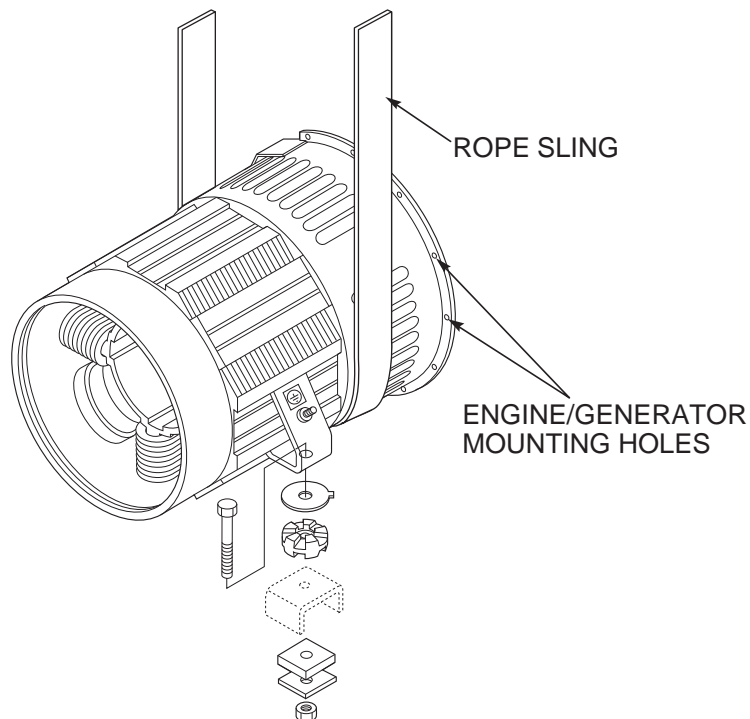


PROCEDURE

1. Turn the engine OFF.
2. Perform the **Alternator Rotor Removal** procedure.
3. Perform the **Alternator Stator Removal** procedure.
4. Cut all necessary cable ties.
5. Disconnect the blue and the brown wires at the in-line connectors. See Figure F. 21 and the Wiring Diagram.
6. With the 3/4" wrench, remove the cable from the positive output terminal.
7. Label the five cables that are connected to the selector switch. Otherwise, you will need to see the Wiring Diagram during reassembly.
8. With the 1/2" wrench, remove the five cables connected to the selector switch.
9. Carefully clear all remaining leads and set the front panel assembly to the left side of the machine. On later models, remove leads #62 and #58 from the circuit breaker located on the output terminal assembly.

GENERATOR FRAME REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.22 – FRAME MOUNTING DETAILS



PROCEDURE

See Figure 22 for steps 10 - 13.

10. With the 3/4" wrench, remove the frame mounting bolts, nuts and spacers from the feet of the generator frame.
11. With the rope sling around the generator frame, carefully lift the frame and engine assembly a small distance. Slide the wood or steel block under the engine adapter plate.
12. With the 9/16" wrench, remove the nine bolts mounting the engine to the generator frame.
13. Using the rope sling and pry bars, carefully lift and "wiggle" the generator frame away from the engine and armature assembly. Be careful to support the generator frame as you remove it.
14. Support the generator frame with the rope sling. Mount the generator frame to the engine and alternator assembly. Before removing the rope sling, be careful to support the generator frame with the wood or steel block under the engine adapter plate. With the 9/16" wrench, install the nine bolts that attach the generator frame to the engine.
15. With the 3/4" wrench, install the frame mounting bolts, nuts, and spacers to the feet of the generator frame.
16. Connect leads #62 and #58 to the circuit breaker on the output terminal assembly (newer model machines).
17. Connect the five cables to the selector switch according to how you labeled them during disassembly. See the Wiring Diagram if necessary.
18. Connect the blue and brown wires at their in-line connectors.
19. Perform the replacement procedures according to each of the following:

Alternator Stator Removal and Replacement

Alternator Rotor Removal and Replacement

Before installing the machine case top and sides, be sure to replace any cable ties cut during disassembly.

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Return to Master TOC

GENERATOR ARMATURE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE

WARNING

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment may result in danger to the technician or machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the test/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for electrical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

This procedure will aid the technician in the removal and replacement of the main armature.

MATERIALS NEEDED

- 5/8" wrench
- Rope sling
- Wood or steel blocks

Return to Section TOC

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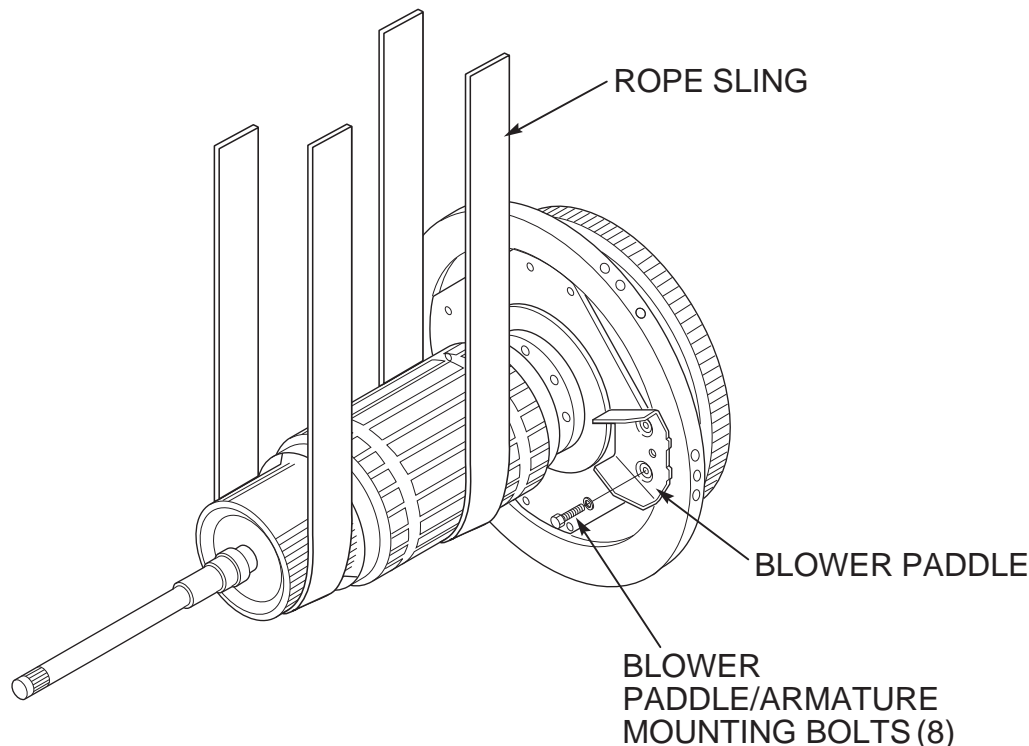
Return to Master TOC

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Return to Master TOC

GENERATOR ARMATURE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE (continued)

FIGURE F.23 – BLOWER PADDLE REMOVAL



PROCEDURE

1. Turn the engine OFF.
2. Perform the **Alternator Rotor Removal** procedure.
3. Perform the **Alternator Stator Removal** procedure.
4. Perform the **Generator Frame Removal** procedure.
5. Using the rope sling, support the armature.
6. Make sure the engine is supported with the wood or steel blocks.
7. With the 5/8" wrench, remove the eight bolts and lock washers holding the blower paddles and the armature to the engine flywheel. See Figure F.23.
8. With the armature supported and "balanced" in the rope sling, carefully rotate the armature 1/8 turn in either direction to release. Caution: The armature is now free to be removed from the engine.

Replacement

9. Support the armature with the rope sling. Mount the armature to the engine, rotating it 1/8 of a turn in either direction to achieve proper attachment. Before removing the rope sling, be careful to support the armature with the wood or steel blocks under the engine. With the 5/8" wrench, install the eight bolts and lock washers that attach the blower paddles and the armature to the engine flywheel.
10. Perform the replacement procedures according to each of the following:

Generator Frame Removal and Replacement

Alternator Stator Removal and Replacement

Alternator Rotor Removal and Replacement

Before installing the machine case top and sides, be sure to replace any cable ties cut during disassembly.

RETEST AFTER REPAIR

Retest a machine:

- If it is rejected under test for any reason that requires you to remove any mechanical part which could affect the machine's electrical characteristics. OR
- If you repair or replace any electrical components.

ENGINE OUTPUT

Mode	No Load RPM	Load RPM
Low Idle	1350-1400	NA
High Idle	1780-1810	1650-1740

WELDER DC OUTPUT

Current Control Rheostat	Current Selector Switch	Open Circuit Voltage	Load Volts	Load Amps
Maximum	Maximum	91-98.5	38-45	300

AC AUXILIARY POWER RECEPTACLE OUTPUT

230 Volt Receptacle			115 Volt Receptacle		
Open Circuit Voltage	Load Volts	Load Amps	Open Circuit Voltage	Load Volts	Load Amps
240-254	210-225	13.8	118-128	103-112	26.0

FIELD AMPS AND VOLTS (Current Rheostat at Maximum)

Exciter DC Volts	Shunt Field Amps	Alt. Rotor Amps	RPM
123 - 133	1.90 - 2.30	2.2 - 2.6	1780 - 1810

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Electrical Diagrams G-1

Wiring Diagram - Code 9805 (L8594)G-2

Wiring Diagram - Code 10000 (L9071)G-3

Wiring Diagram - Code 10070 (L9012)G-4

Wiring Diagram - Code 10071 (L9013)G-5

Wiring Diagram - Code 10219 (L9920)G-6

Wiring Diagram - Code 10220 (L9919)G-7

Wiring Diagram - Codes 10628 thru 10872 (L11126)G-8

Wiring Diagram - Code 10910 (L11863)G-9

Schematic - Idler PC Board Codes 9805 thru 10071 (M16989)G-10

Schematic - Idler PC Board Codes 10219, 10220 (L9901)G-11

Schematic - Idler PC Board Codes 10628 thru 10910 (L11006)G-12

*** NOTE:** Many PC Board Assemblies are now totally encapsulated, surface mounted and or multi-layered and are therefore considered to be unserviceable. Assembly drawings of these boards are no longer provided.

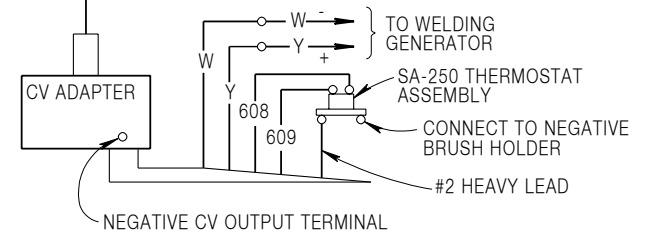
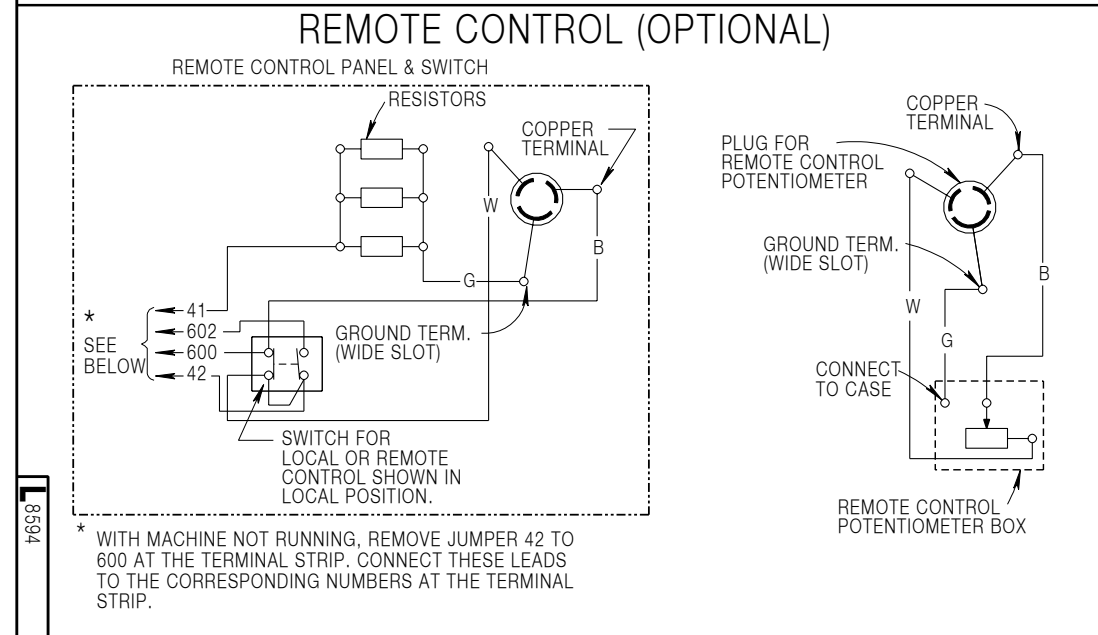
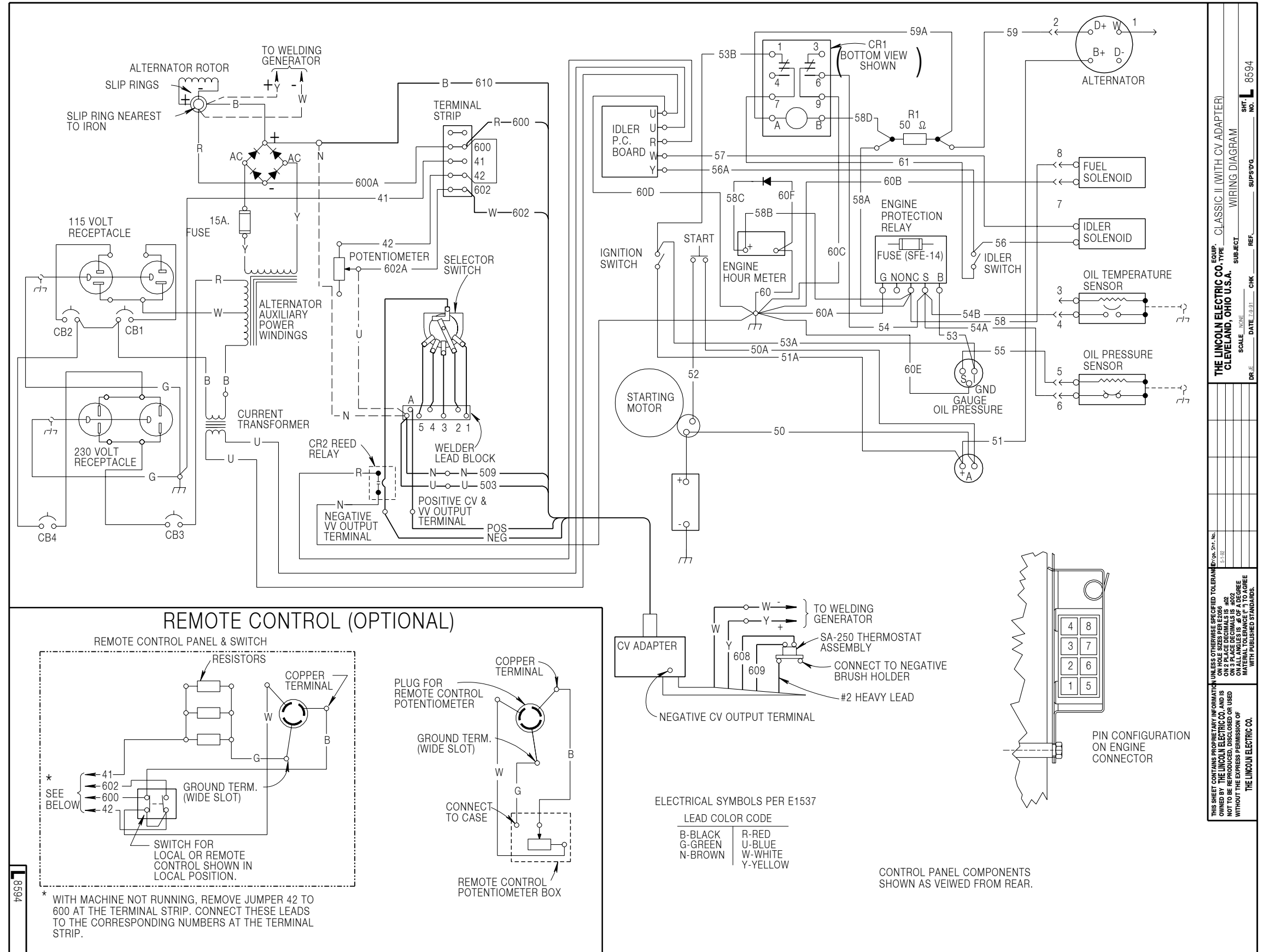
WIRING DIAGRAM - CODE 9805 (L8594)

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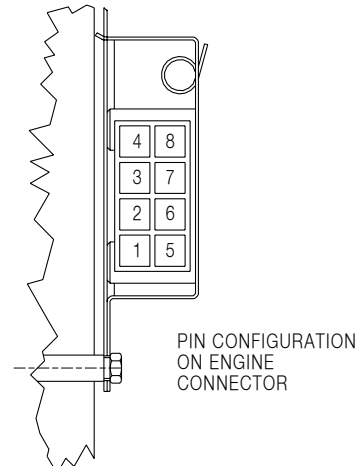
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ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS PER E1537

LEAD COLOR CODE

B-BLACK	R-RED
G-GREEN	U-BLUE
N-BROWN	W-WHITE
	Y-YELLOW



CONTROL PANEL COMPONENTS SHOWN AS VIEWED FROM REAR.

THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO. TYPE CLASSIC II (WITH CV ADAPTER)
CLEVELAND, OHIO U.S.A. SUBJECT WIRING DIAGRAM

SCALE NONE DATE 7-9-81 CHK REF. SUPS/DG. SHT. NO. 8594

THIS SHEET CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE: ON HOLE SIZES PER E208; ON SPACINGS PER E208; ON 3 PLACE DECIMALS IS .002; ON ALL ANGLES IS .06 OF A DEGREE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. DRAWN TO AGREE WITH PUBLISHED STANDARDS. THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO.

NOTE: This diagram is for reference only. It may not be accurate for all machines covered by this manual. The wiring diagram specific to your code is pasted inside one of the enclosure panels of your machine.



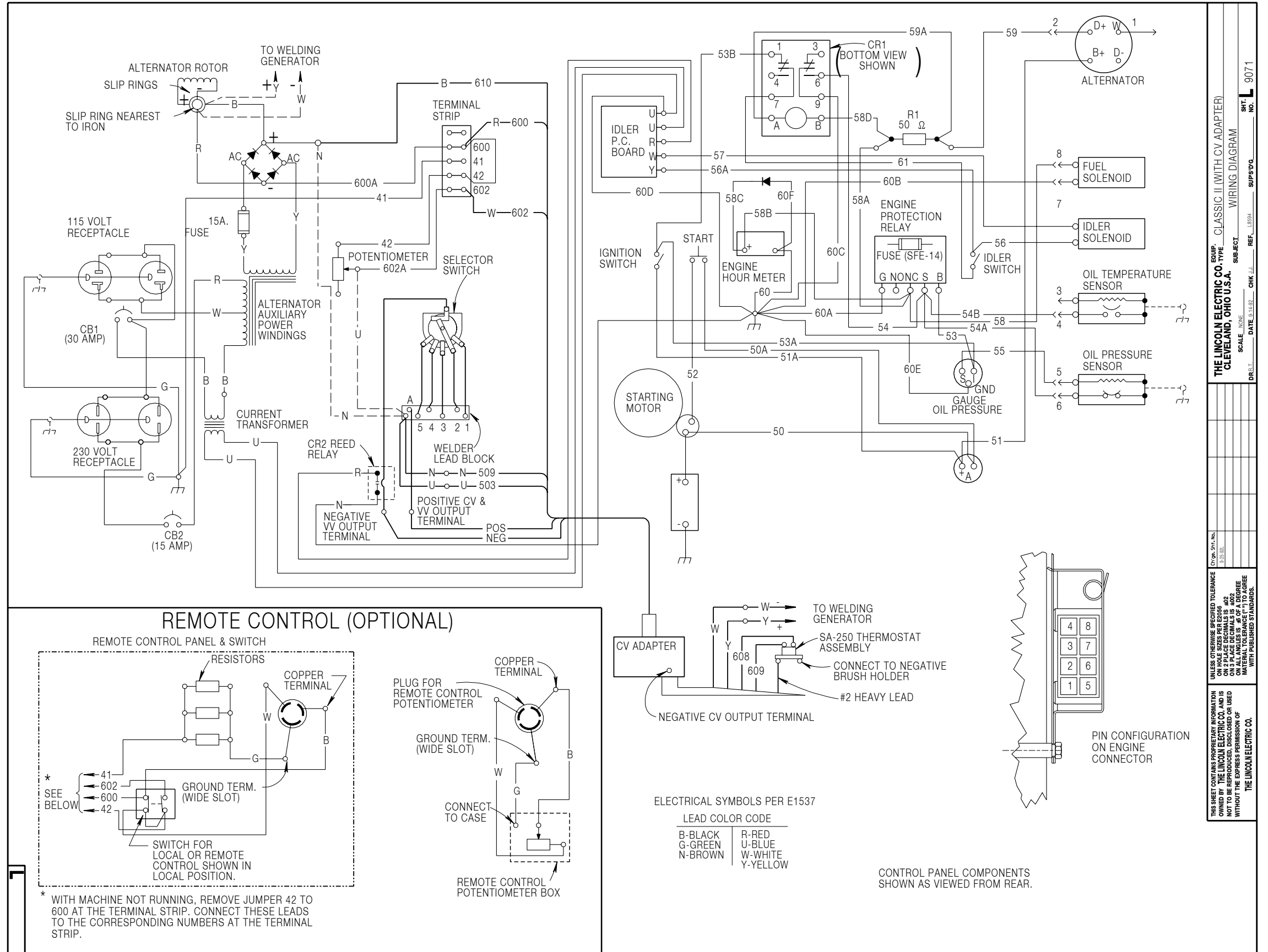
WIRING DIAGRAM - CODE 10000 (L9071)

Return to Section TOC

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NOTE: This diagram is for reference only. It may not be accurate for all machines covered by this manual. The wiring diagram specific to your code is pasted inside one of the enclosure panels of your machine.

WIRING DIAGRAM - CODE 10070 (L9012)

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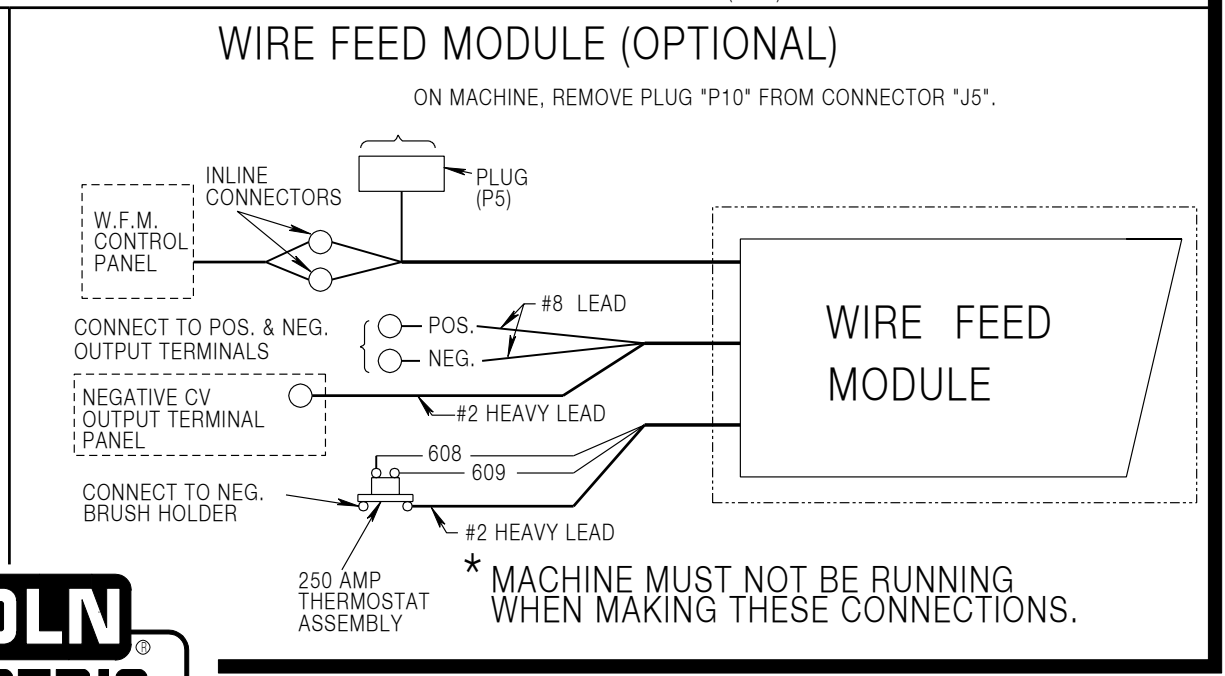
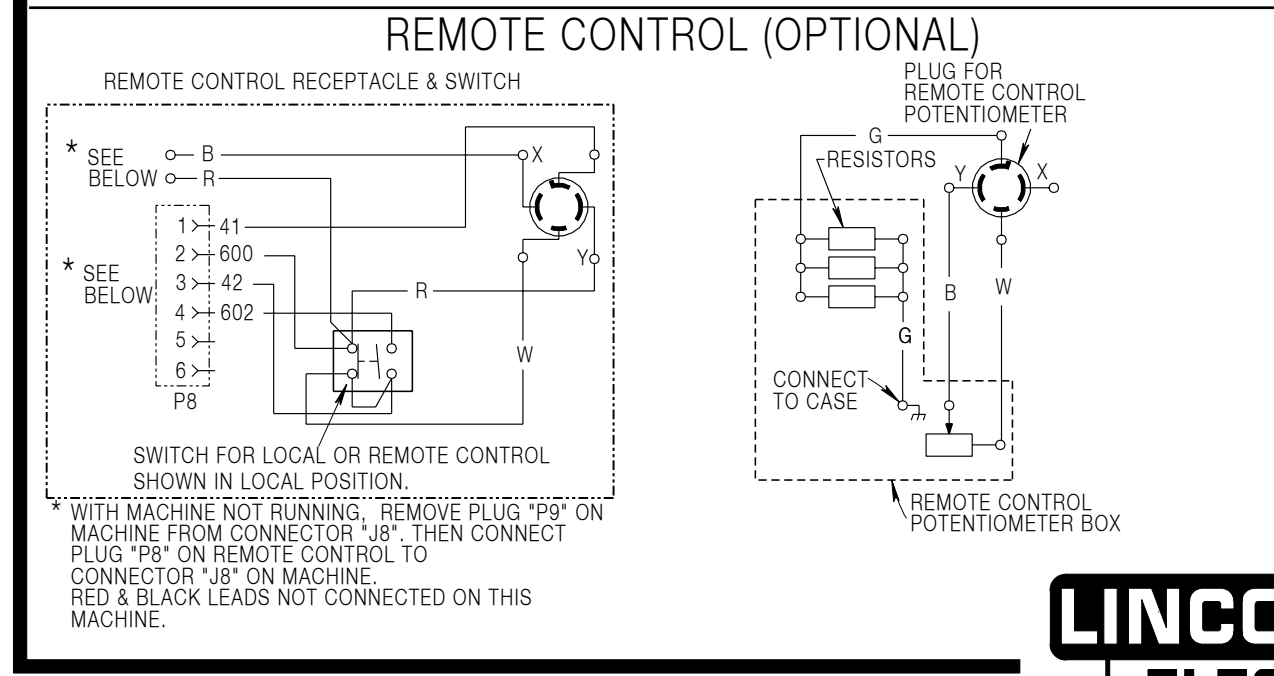
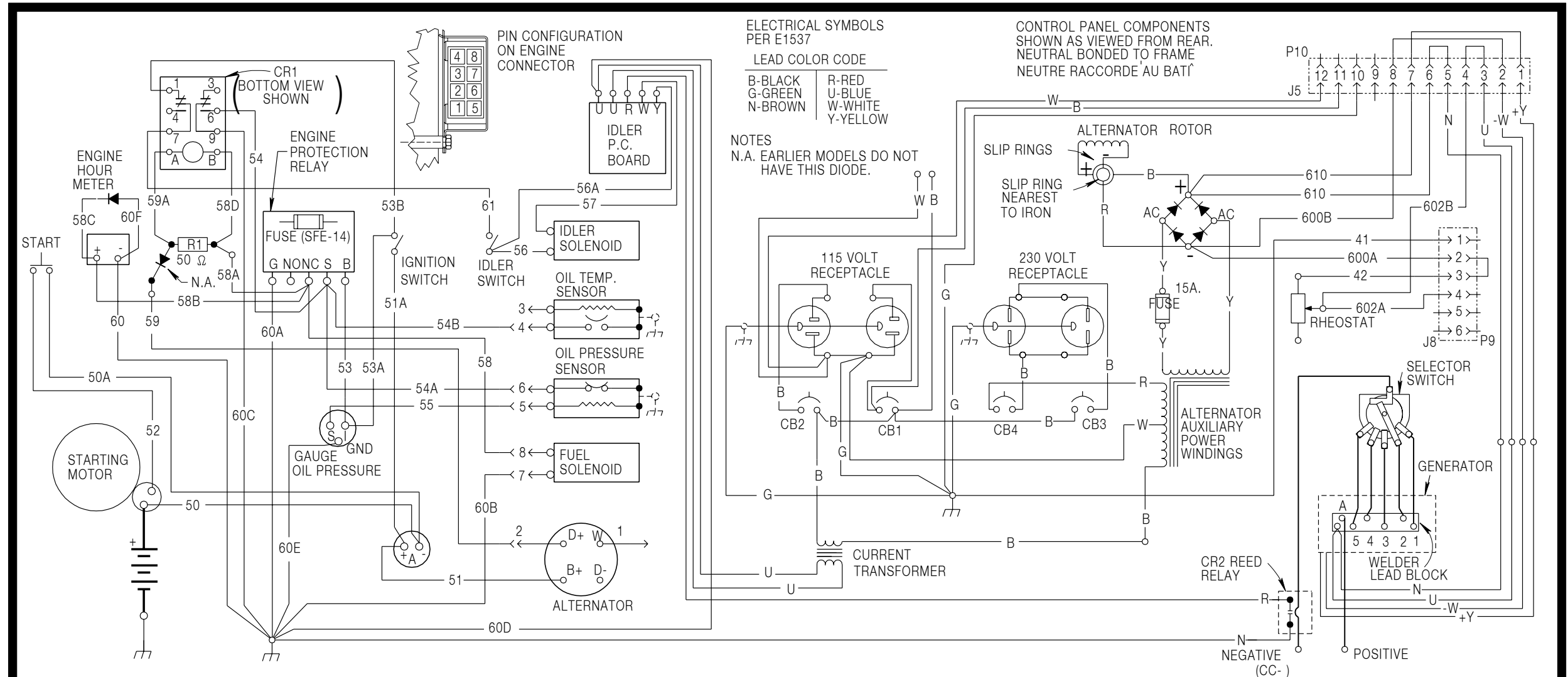
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CLEVELAND, OHIO U.S.A.

L9012

NOTE: This diagram is for reference only. It may not be accurate for all machines covered by this manual. The wiring diagram specific to your code is pasted inside one of the enclosure panels of your machine.



CLASSIC II

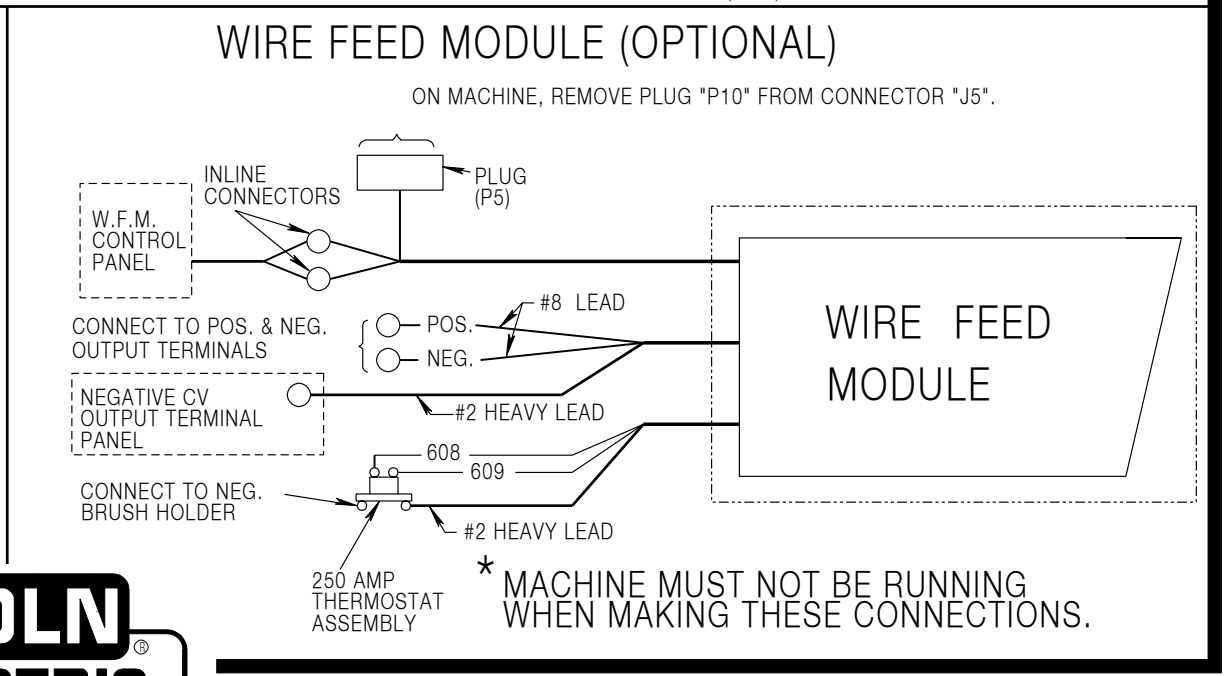
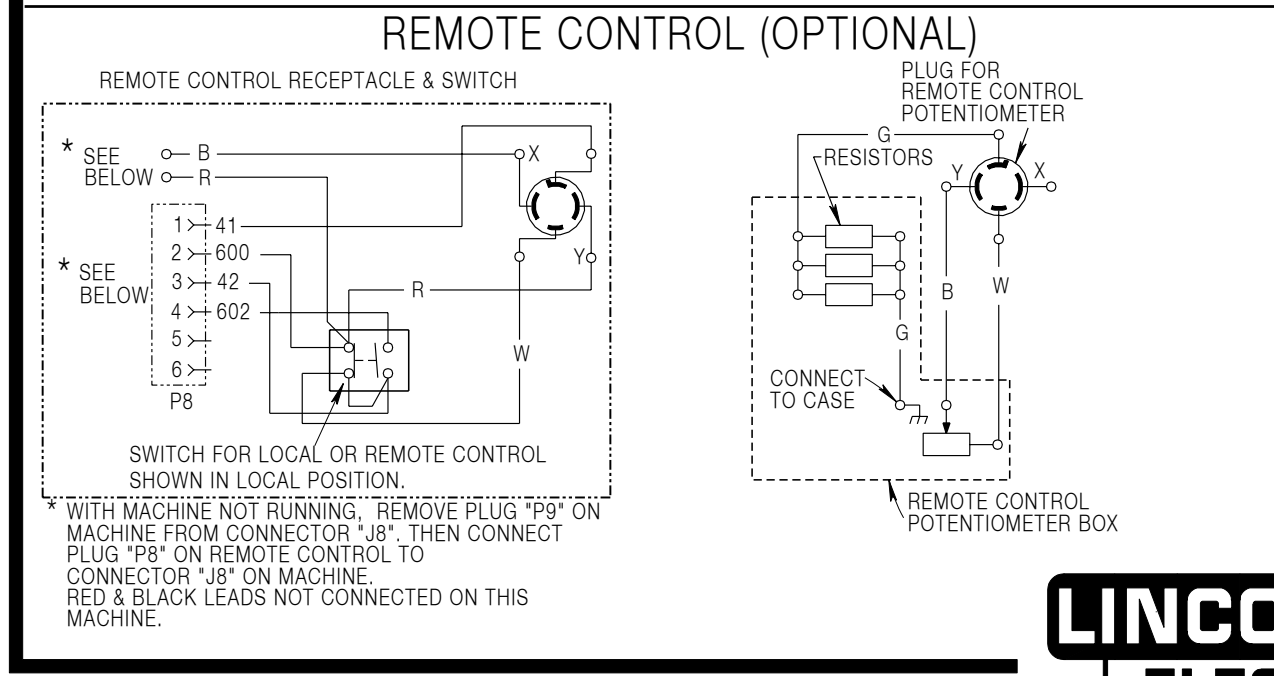
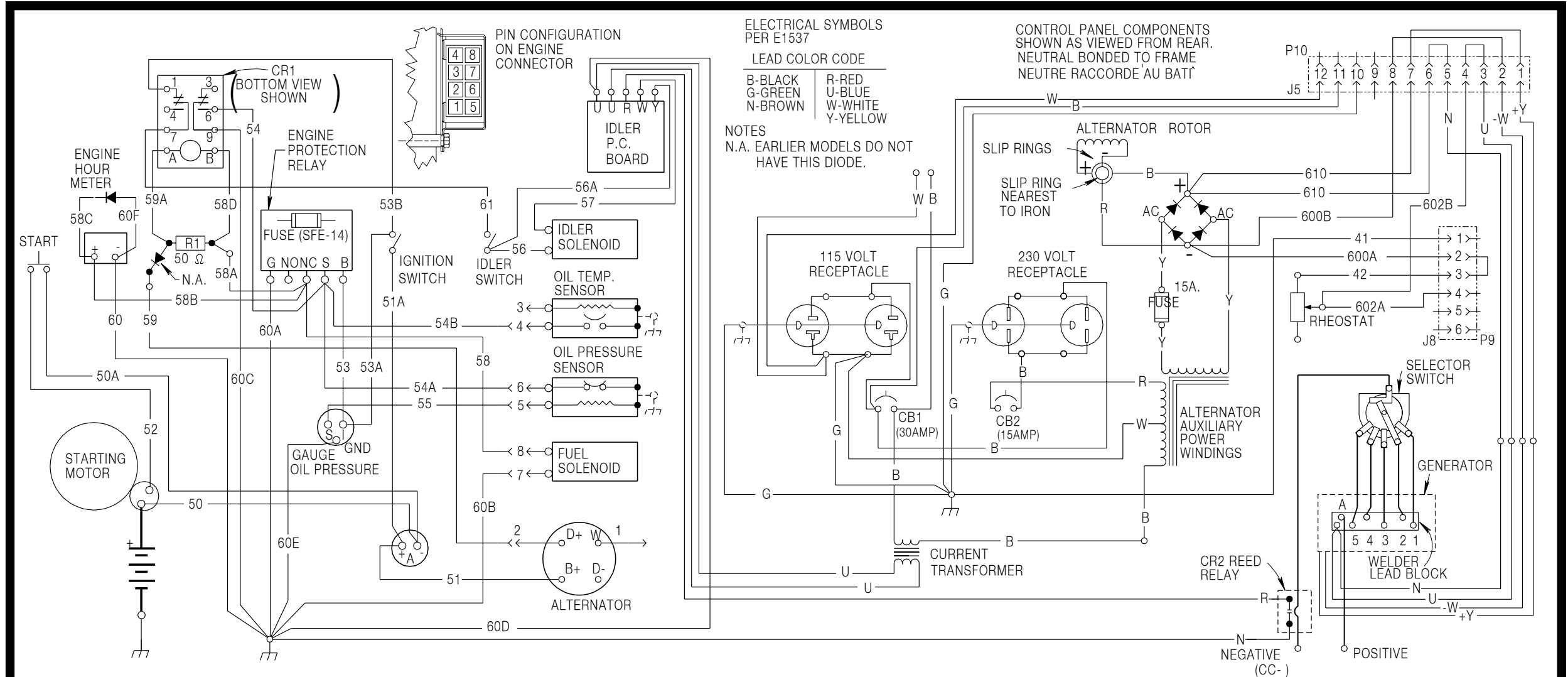
WIRING DIAGRAM - CODE 10071 (L9013)

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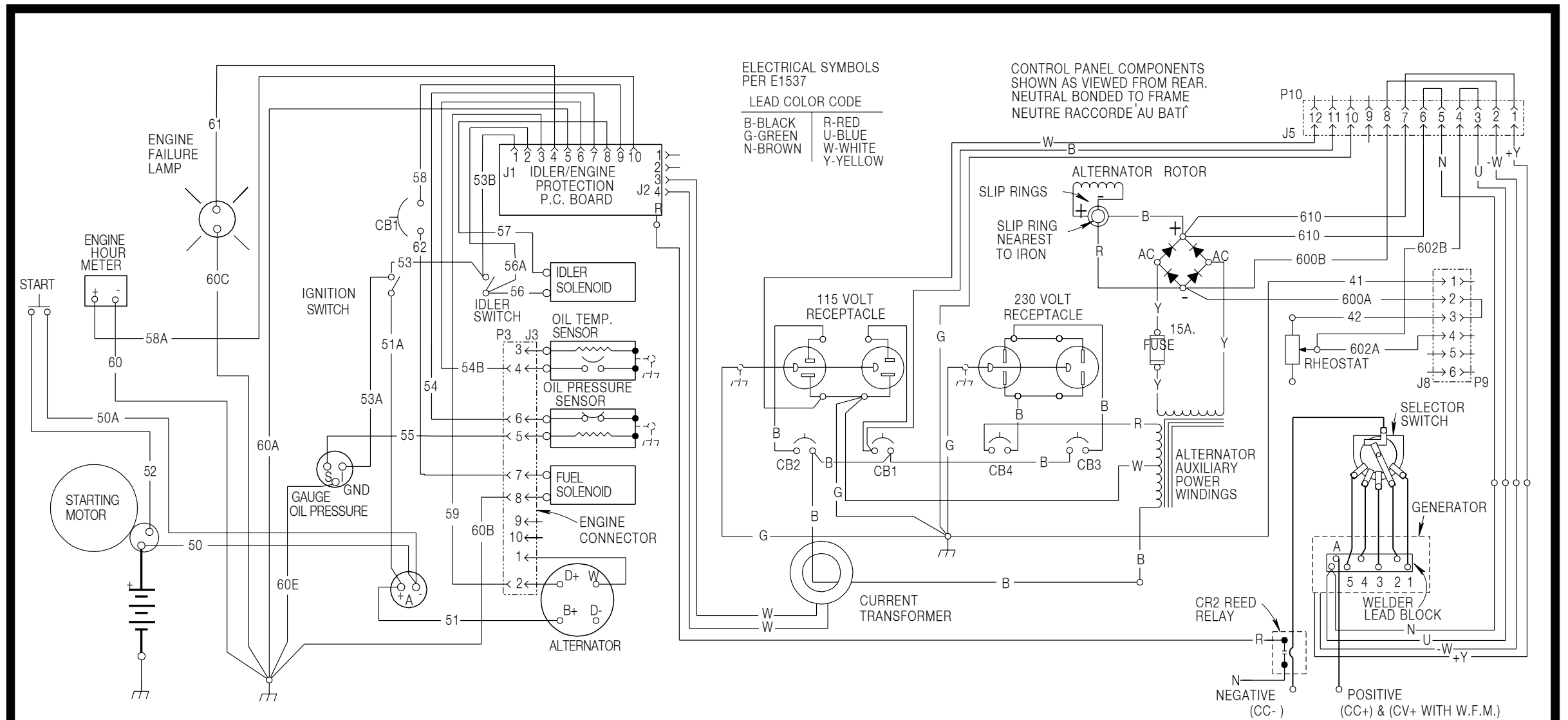


CLEVELAND, OHIO U.S.A.

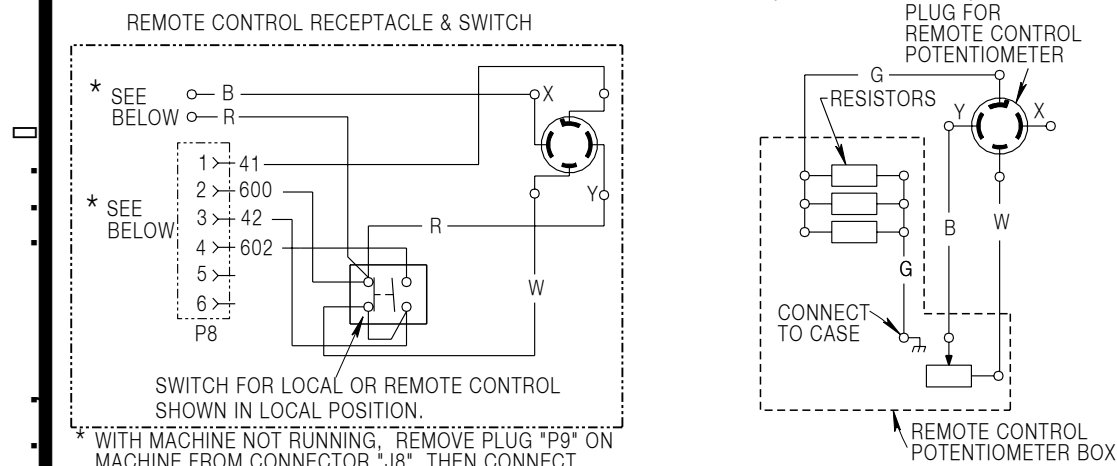
L9013

NOTE: This diagram is for reference only. It may not be accurate for all machines covered by this manual. The wiring diagram specific to your code is pasted inside one of the enclosure panels of your machine.

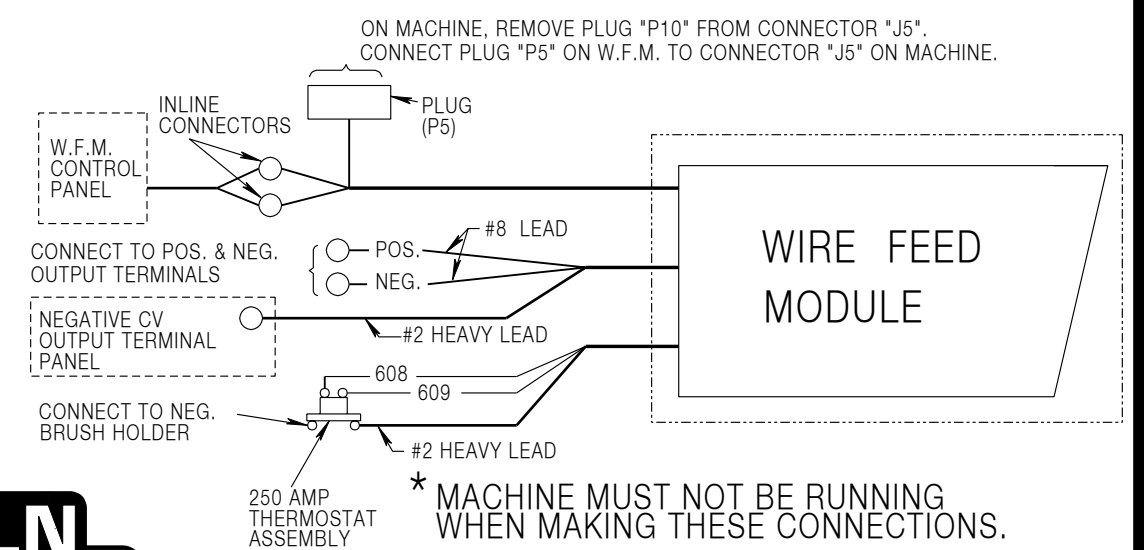
WIRING DIAGRAM - CODE 10219 (L9920)



REMOTE CONTROL (OPTIONAL)



WIRE FEED MODULE (OPTIONAL)



CLEVELAND, OHIO U.S.A.

1-19-96

L9920

NOTE: This diagram is for reference only. It may not be accurate for all machines covered by this manual. The wiring diagram specific to your code is pasted inside one of the enclosure panels of your machine.

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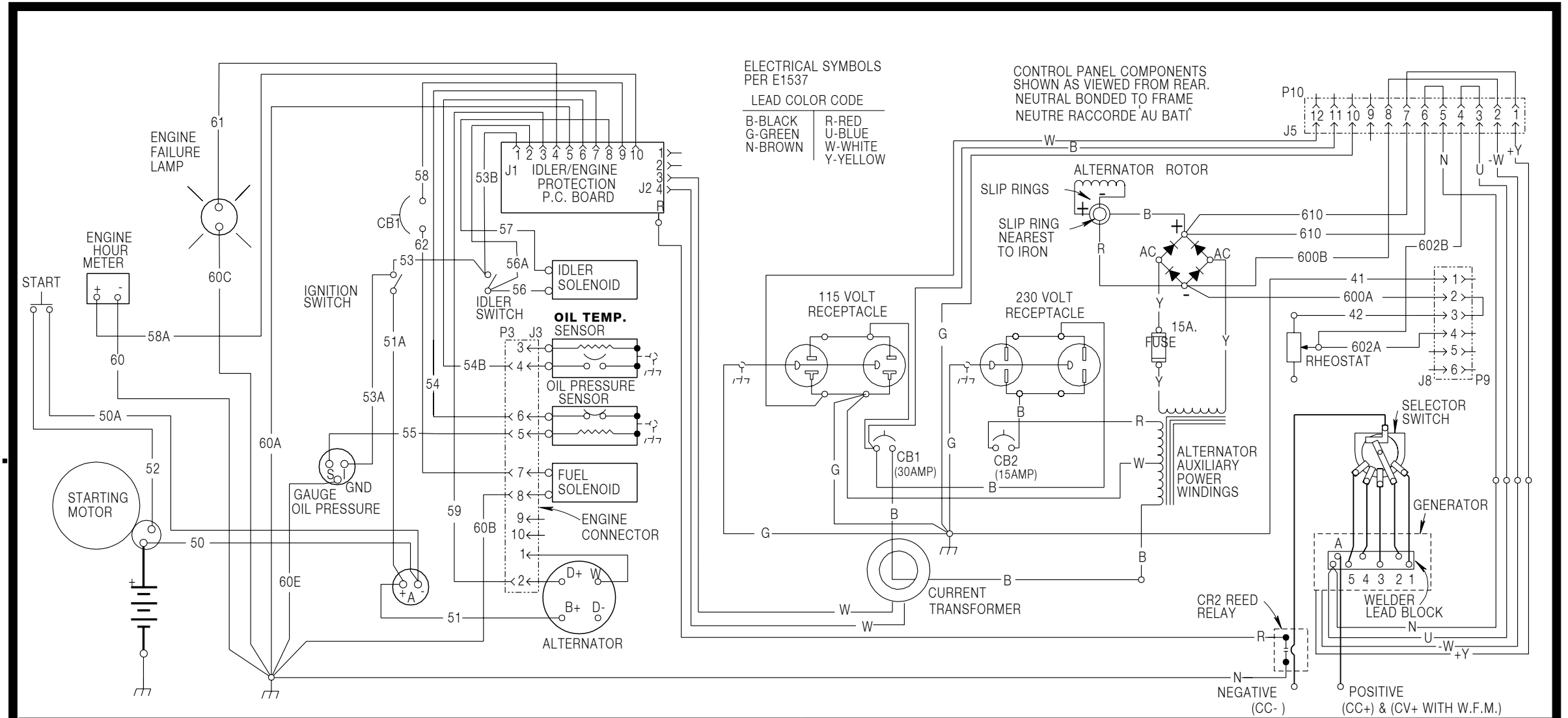
WIRING DIAGRAM - CODE 10220 (L9919)

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Return to Master TOC

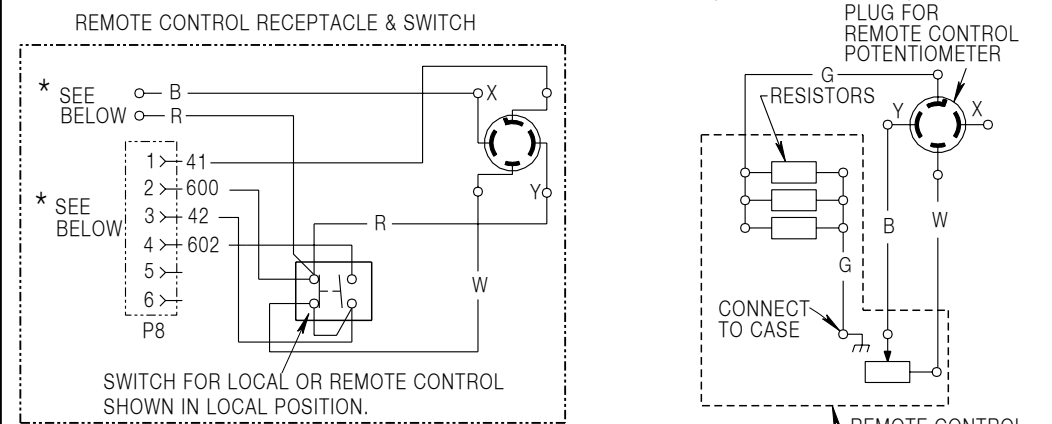
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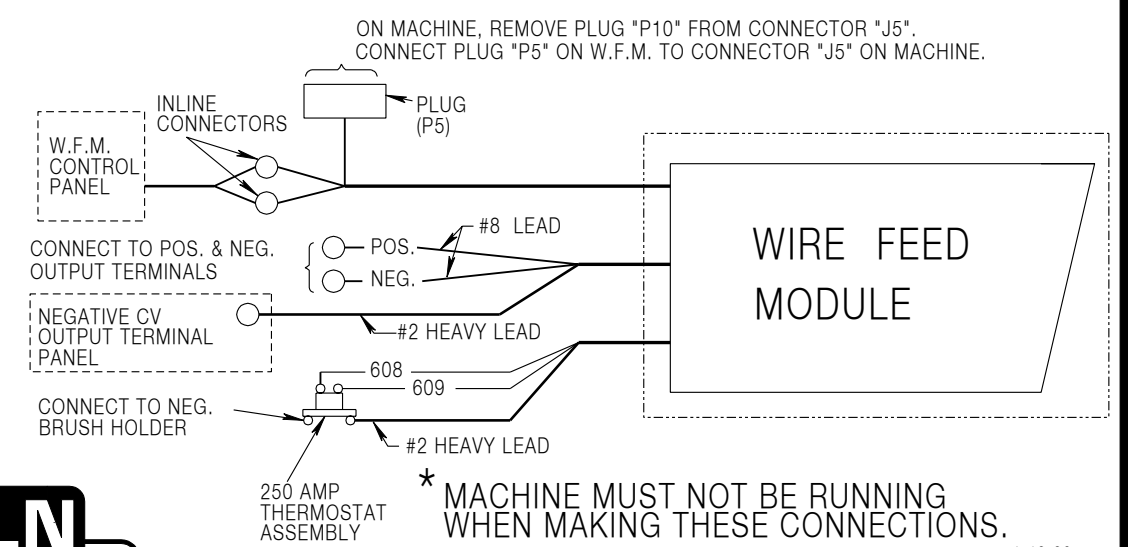


REMOTE CONTROL (OPTIONAL)



WITH MACHINE NOT RUNNING, REMOVE PLUG "P9" ON MACHINE FROM CONNECTOR "J8". THEN CONNECT PLUG "P8" ON REMOTE CONTROL TO CONNECTOR "J8" ON MACHINE. RED & BLACK LEADS NOT CONNECTED ON THIS MACHINE.

WIRE FEED MODULE (OPTIONAL)



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1-19-96

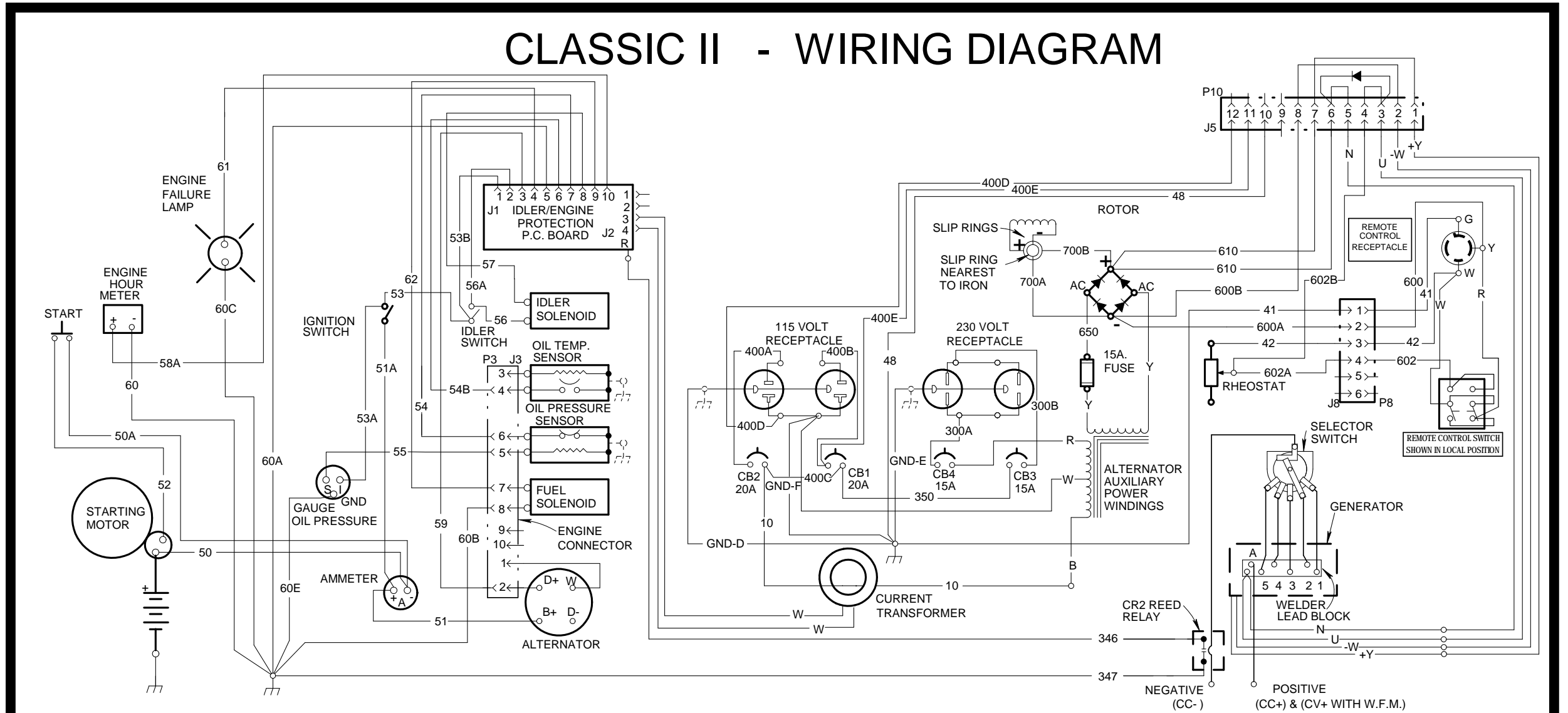
L9919

NOTE: This diagram is for reference only. It may not be accurate for all machines covered by this manual. The wiring diagram specific to your code is pasted inside one of the enclosure panels of your machine.



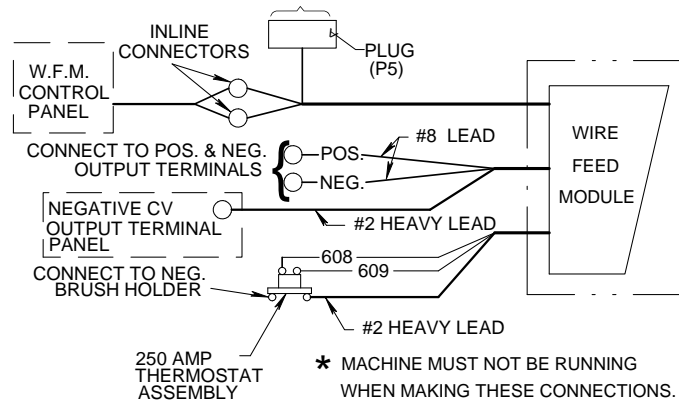
WIRING DIAGRAM - CODE 10910 (L11863)

CLASSIC II - WIRING DIAGRAM

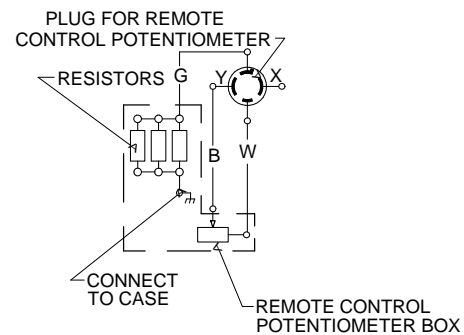


WIRE FEED MODULE (OPTIONAL)

ON MACHINE, REMOVE PLUG "P10" FROM CONNECTOR "J5".
CONNECT PLUG "P5" ON W.F.M. TO CONNECTOR "J5" ON MACHINE.



K924-5 REMOTE CONTROL (OPTIONAL)



ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS PER E1537

LEAD COLOR CODE

B-BLACK	R-RED
G-GREEN	U-BLUE
N-BROWN	W-WHITE
	Y-YELLOW

CONTROL PANEL COMPONENTS SHOWN AS VIEWED FROM REAR.
NEUTRAL BONDED TO FRAME
NEUTRE RACCORDÉ AU BÂTI



CLEVELAND, OHIO U.S.A.

C

L11863

NOTE: This diagram is for reference only. It may not be accurate for all machines covered by this manual. The wiring diagram specific to your code is pasted inside one of the enclosure panels of your machine.

Return to Section TOC

SCHEMATIC - IDLER PC BOARD CODES 10219, 10220 (L9901)

Return to Section TOC

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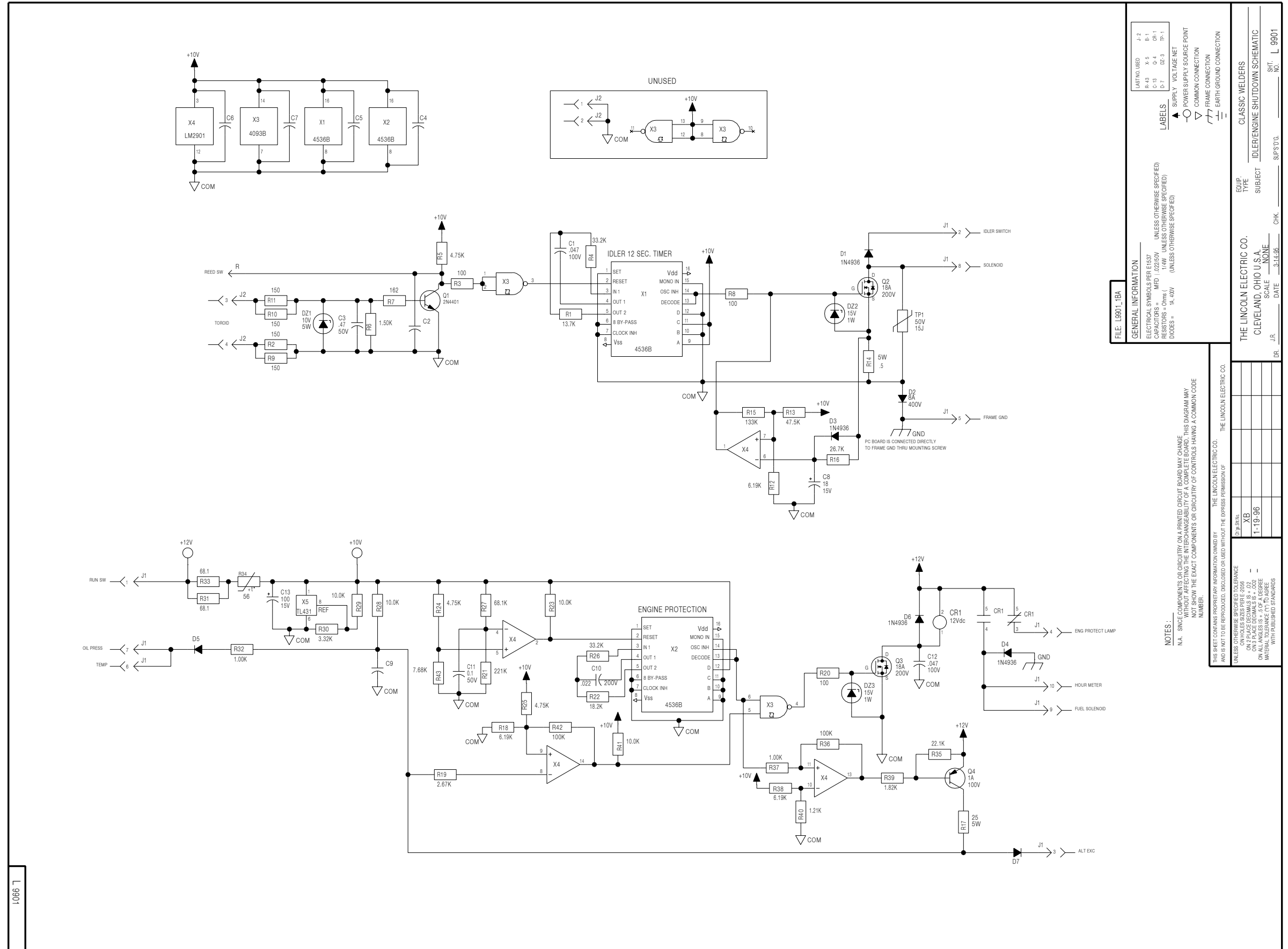
Return to Section TOC

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NOTE: This diagram is for reference only. It may not be accurate for all machines covered by this manual.

SCHEMATIC - IDLER PC BOARD CODES 10628 THRU 10910 (L11006)

Return to Section TOC

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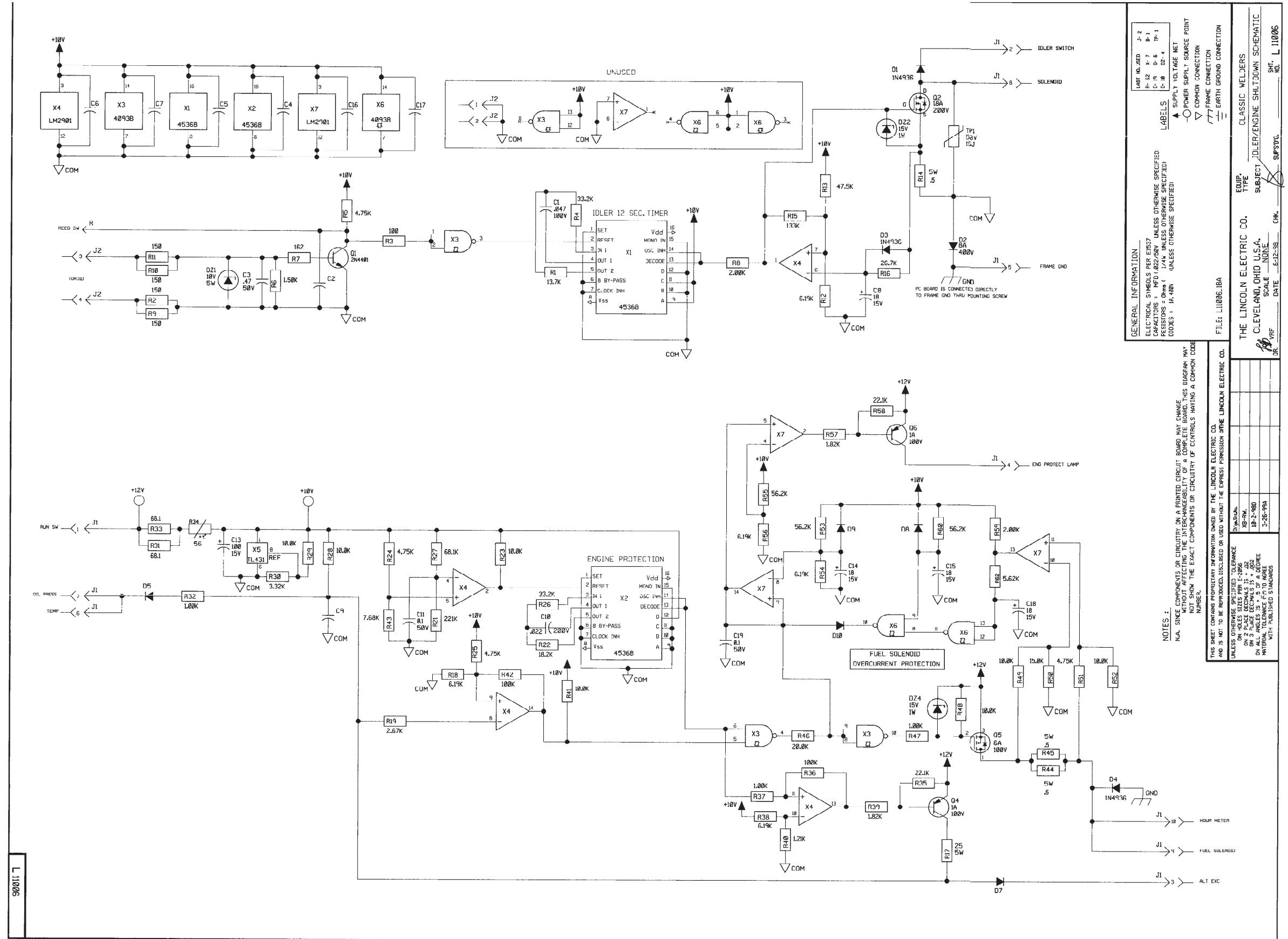
Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Master TOC



GENERAL INFORMATION
 ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS PER ERS7 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
 CAPACITORS : MFD (622/50V UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)
 RESISTORS : Ohms (1/4W UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)
 DIMENSIONS : IN-48N (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

LABELS
 ▲ SUPPLY VOLTAGE NET
 ○ POWER SUPPLY SOURCE POINT
 ▽ COMMON CONNECTION
 ▽ FRAME CONNECTION
 ▽ EARTH GROUND CONNECTION

FILE: L11006.1BA
 THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO.
 CLEVELAND, OHIO U.S.A.
 SCALE: NONE
 DATE: E-12-98
 CHK: SPS/VC
 DR: L 11006

NOTES :
 N/A. SINCE COMPONENTS OR CIRCUITRY ON A PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD MAY CHANGE WITHOUT AFFECTING THE INTERCHANGEABILITY OF A COMPLETE BOARD, THIS DIAGRAM MAY NOT SHOW THE EXACT COMPONENTS OR CIRCUITRY OF CONTROLS HAVING A COMMON CODE NUMBER.

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Part No. 38-900
 28-900
 18-2-98D
 3-28-99A
 WITH PUBLISHED STANDARDS

NOTE: This diagram is for reference only. It may not be accurate for all machines covered by this manual.