

SERVICE MANUAL

Model

**R1700i
GENERATOR**

PUB-GS1950
Rev. 09/04

Robin
SUBARU

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*The specifications and information included in this manual were in effect at the time of printing.
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1. SPECIFICATIONS

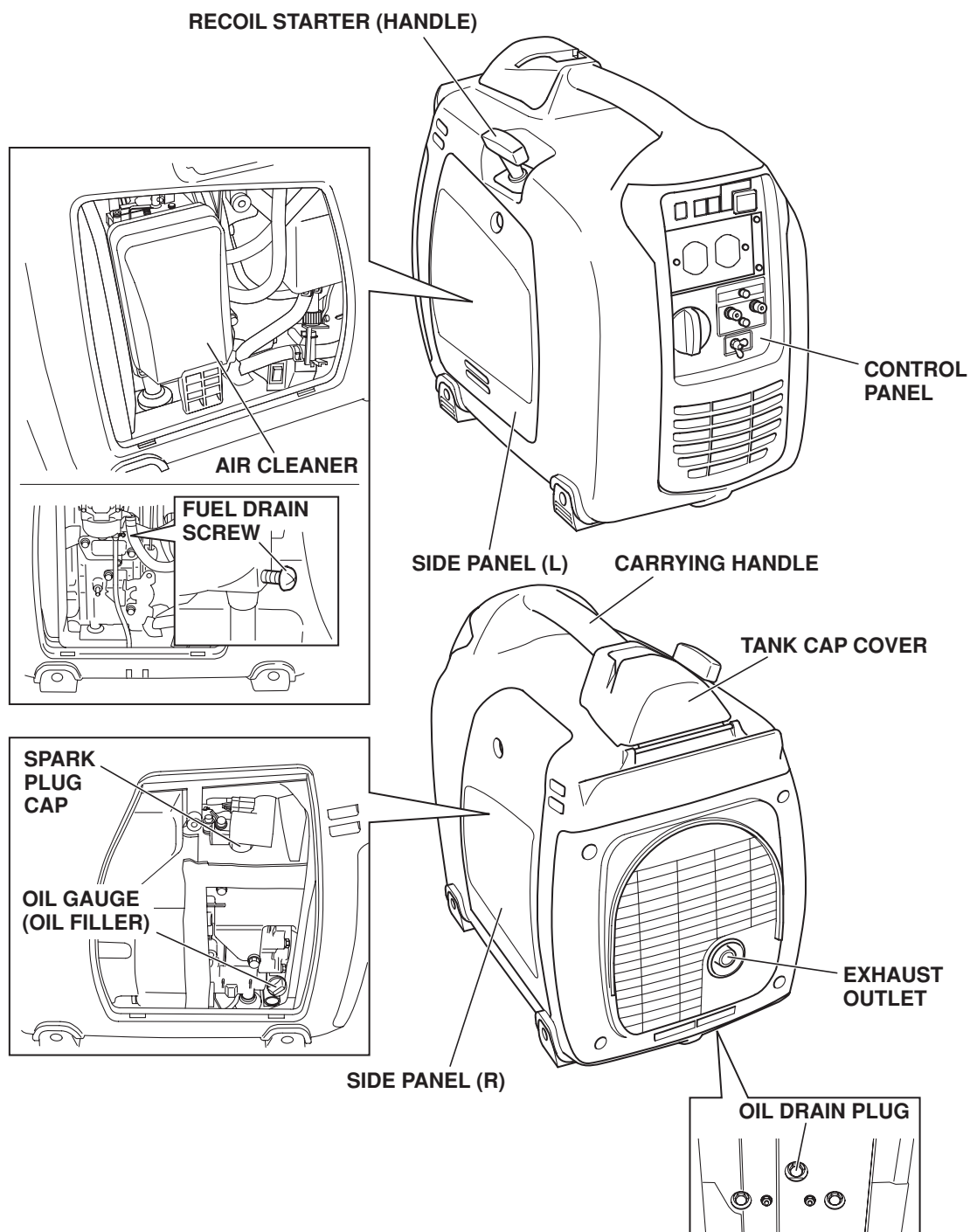
MODEL		R1700i		
Alternator	Type	Inverter		
	Frequency Hz	50	50	60
	Alternating electric current (AC)			
	Maximum output kVA	1.65		
	Rated output kVA	1.35		
	Rated voltage V	230	240	120
	Rated amperage A	13.5		
	Rated power factor	1.0		
	Direct Current (DC)			
	Output W	100		
	Voltage V	12		
	Power Current A	8.3		
Engine	Model	EH09-2D		
	Type	Forced air-cooled, 4-cycle, OHV Gasoline Engine		
	Displacement mL(cc)	85.8		
	Fuel	Automotive Unleaded Gasoline		
	Fuel tank capacity L	3.5		
	Rated continuous operation [Approx.] (at Rated output) hours	3.5		
	Oil pan capacity L	0.36		
	Ignition System	Digital ignition		
	Spark plug	NGK BMR4A		
	Starting system	Recoil starter		
Equipment	Alternating electric current output	Receptacle (15A x 2)	Receptacle (15A x 2)	GFCI Receptacle (20A x 2)
	Direct Current Output	Terminal		
	Over current protector			
	Alternating electric current (AC) output	Electronics Breaker		
	Direct Current (DC) output	Circuit Breaker		
	Oil Sensor	Yes		
	Frequency Switch	Yes		
	Auto Power Save Switch	Yes		
	Output Lamp	Yes		
	Overload Lamp	Yes		
	Oil Warning Lamp	Yes		
Dimension				
Length x Width x High	mm	490 x 295 x 445		
Dry weight kg	kg	20.5		

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

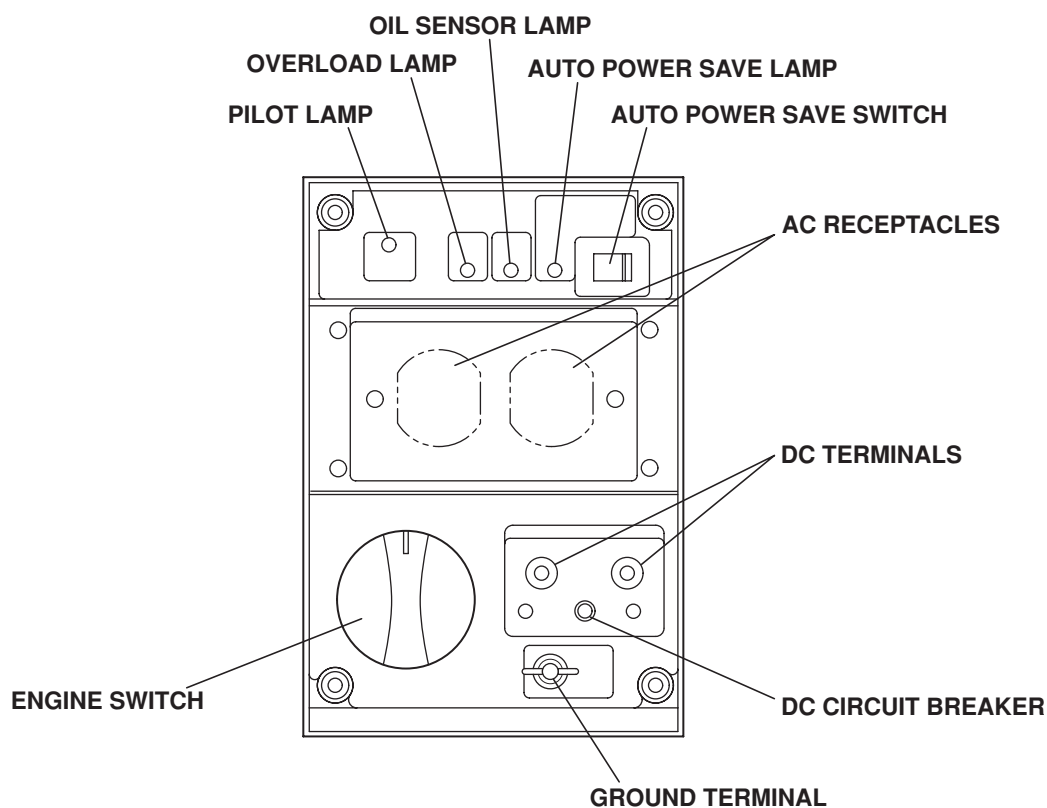
2-1) EXTERNAL VIEW

R1700i



2-2) CONTROL PANEL

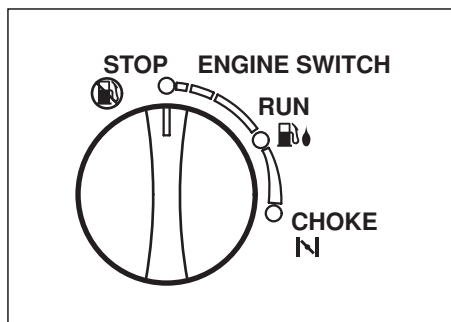
R1700i



(1) ENGINE SWITCH

The engine switch is designed for easy operation with the interlocking mechanism between the fuel cock and the choke furnished.

 (CHOKE)	To start the engine, turn the knob to the position. (Choke valve is closed.)
 " " (RUN)	Keep the knob in this position after the engine starts. (The engine can be started with the knob at this position when the engine is warm.)
 " O " (STOP)	To stop the engine, return the knob to the position. (The fuel cock is closed as well.)



(2) PILOT LAMP and OVERLOAD LAMP

① Output lamp

Green light Indicates that the generator is generating.

Unlit The generator is not generating.

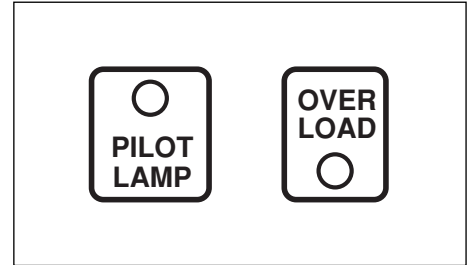
② Overload Lamp

Red light Indicates when an overload occurs, or
output is abnormal, generating will stop
when the red lamp is displayed.

(The electronics breaker is activated)

*NOTE : When the overload lamp is lit, please consult the Trouble-
shooting section and disconnect any electrical devices.*

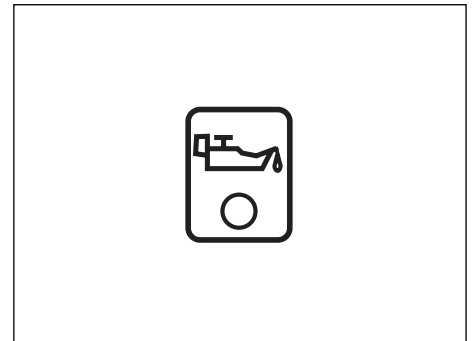
To reset, turn the engine off and restart it.



(3) OIL SENSOR LAMP

When the level of the engine oil falls below the prescribed value,
the alarm lamp lights up and the engine stops automatically.

When the engine stops due to oil shortage, it can not be started
anymore even by pulling the start knob (just the alarm lamp
flickers). In such a case, replenish engine oil up to the mouth of
the oil filling port.

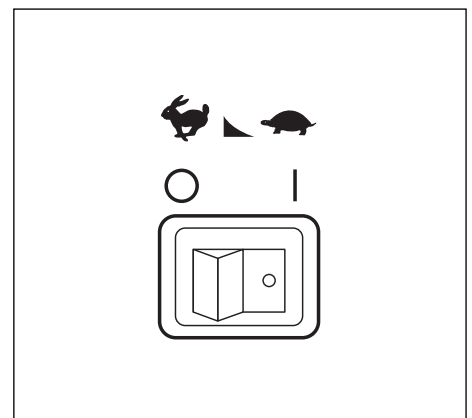


(4) AUTO POWER SAVE SWITCH

- When the switch is in the " | " (🐢) position, the engine speed will be automatically decreased when an electrical device is not in use.

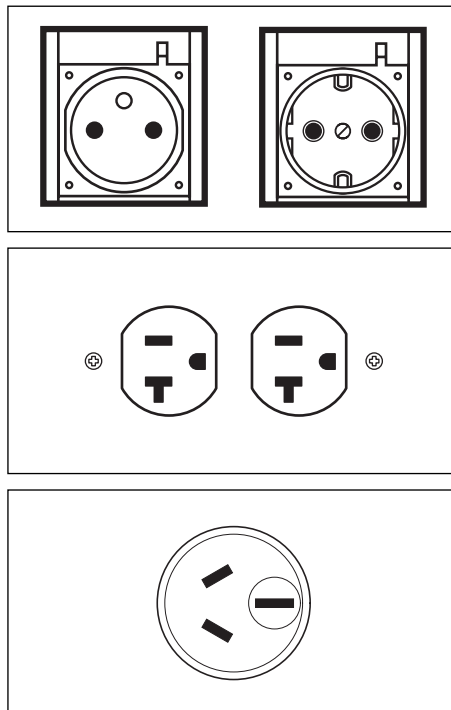
Also, when the switch from the electrical device is on, the
electrical load is automatically detected, and the engine speed
will be adjusted according to this load.

- When a large electrical wattage is in use, set the switch to "○" (🐇) to lower the voltage fluctuation.
- When using a direct current (DC) output to charge a battery, turn the switch to "○" (🐇).
- When starting the engine with the switch in the " | " (🐢) position in the cold weather condition, engine speed will not be at a low speed for the first several minutes during warm up.



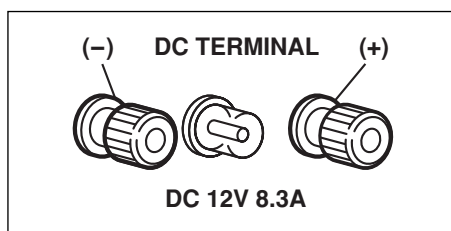
(5) AC RECEPTACLES

AC electric power is available through this receptacle.
Use a ground type, three-leg plug.



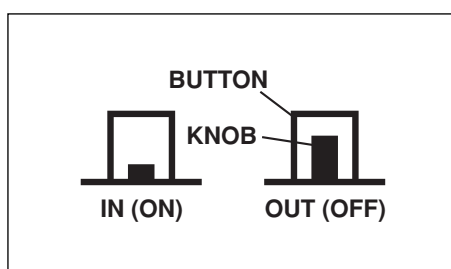
(6) DC TERMINALS

DC electric power for battery charge is available.
- Red is positive (+) terminal.
- Black is negative (-) terminal.



(7) DC CIRCUIT BREAKER

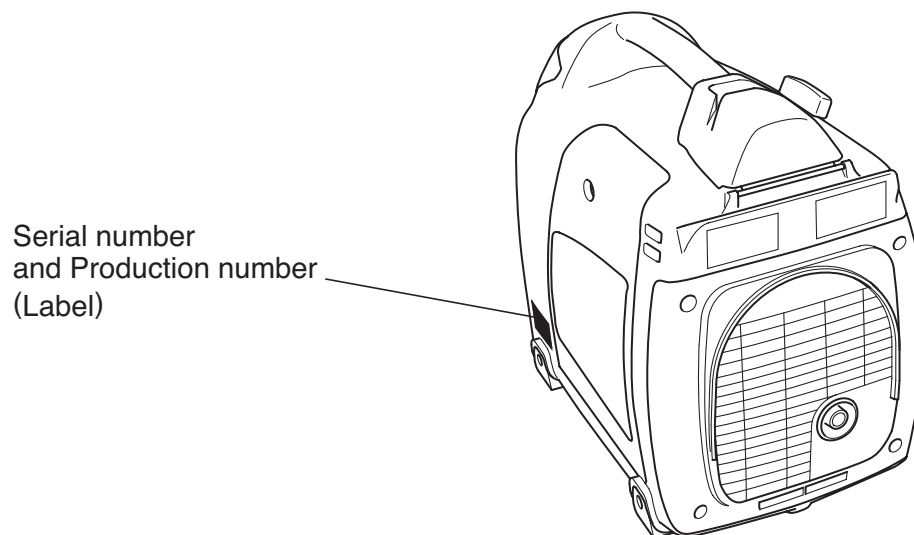
DC circuit breakers shut off electric current when the current exceeds its limit.
Check for excessive current consumption. After making sure everything is in order, push the button to the " ON " position.
Fully discharged battery of large capacity may cause over-current in DC output circuit.



2-3) LOCATION OF SERIAL NUMBER (SER No.), PRODUCTION NUMBER (PROD No.)

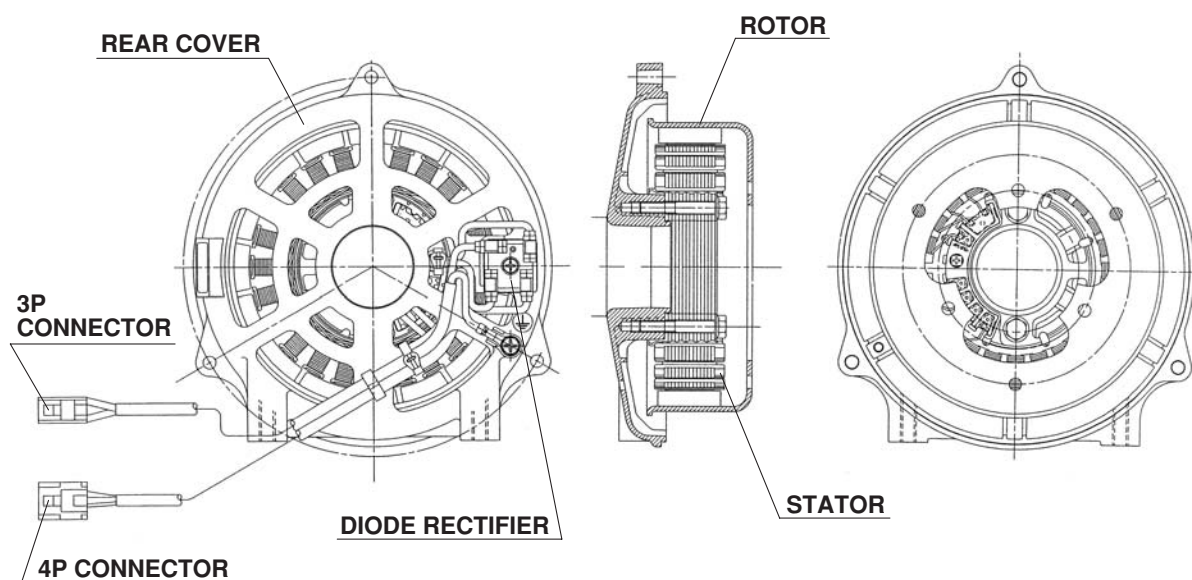
The serial number and production number are located on right side cover of the generator operation panel.

R1700i



NOTE : Please specify these numbers when inquiring about the generator or ordering spare parts.

2-4) GENERATOR ASSEMBLY



3. RANGE OF APPLICATIONS

Generally, the power rating of an electrical appliance indicates the amount of work that can be done by it. The electric power required for operating an electrical appliance is not always equal to the output wattage of the appliance. The electrical appliances generally have a label showing their rated voltage, frequency, and power consumption (input wattage). The power consumption of an electrical appliance is the power necessary for using it. When using a generator for operating an electrical appliance, the power factor and starting wattage must be taken into consideration.

In order to determine the right size generator, it is necessary to add the total wattage of all appliances to be connected to the unit.

Refer to the followings to calculate the power consumption of each appliance or equipment by its type.

(1) Incandescent lamp, heater, etc. with a power factor of 1.0

Total power consumption must be equal to or less than the rated output of the generator.

Example : A rated 3000W generator can turn thirty 100W incandescent lamps on.

(2) Fluorescent lamps, motor driven tools, light electrical appliances, etc. with a smaller power factor

Select a generator with a rated output equivalent to 1.2 to 2 times of the power consumption of the load. Generally the starting wattage of motor driven tools and light electrical appliances are 1.2 to 3 times larger than their running wattage.

Example : A rated 250 W electric drill requires a 400 W generator to start it.

NOTE 1: If a power factor correction capacitor is not applied to the fluorescent lamp, the more power shall be required to drive the lamps.

NOTE 2: Nominal wattage of the fluorescent lamp generally indicates the output wattage of the lamp. Therefore, if the fluorescent lamp has no special indication as to the power consumption, efficiency should be taken into account as explained in Item (5) on the following page.

(3) Mercury lamps with a smaller power factor

Loads for mercury lamps require 2 to 3 times the indicated wattage during start-up.

Example : A 400 W mercury lamp requires 800 W to 1200 W power source to be turned on. A rated 3000 W generator can power two or three 400 W mercury lamps.

(4) Initially loaded motor driven appliances such as water pumps, compressors, etc.

These appliances require large starting wattage which is 3 to 5 times of running wattage.

Example : A rated 900 W compressor requires a 4500 W generator to drive it.

NOTE 1: Motor-driven appliances require the aforementioned generator output only at the starting. Once their motors are started, the appliances consume about 1.2 to 2 times their rated power consumption so that the excess power generated by the generator can be used for other electrical appliances.

NOTE 2: Motor-driven appliances mentioned in items (3) and (4) vary in their required motor starting power depending on the kind of motor and start-up load. If it is difficult to determine the optimum generator capacity, select a generator with a larger capacity.

(4) Appliances without any indication as to power consumption

Some appliances have no indication as to power consumption; but instead the work load (output) is indicated. In such a case, power consumption is to be worked out according to the numerical formula mentioned below.

$$\frac{(\text{Output of electrical appliance})}{(\text{Efficiency})} = (\text{Power consumption})$$

Efficiencies of some electrical appliances are as follows :

Single-phase motor0.6 to 0.75 (The smaller the motor, the lower the efficiency)

Fluorescent lamp0.7 to 0.8

Example 1: A 40W fluorescent lamp means that its luminous output is 40W. Its efficiency is 0.7 and accordingly, power consumption will be $40 \div 0.7 = 57\text{W}$. As explained in **Item (2)**, multiply this power consumption value of 57W by 1.2 to 2 and you will get the figure of the necessary capacity of a generator. In other words, a generator with a rated output of 1000W capacity can light nine to fourteen 40W fluorescent lamps.

Example 2 : Generally speaking, a 400W motor means that its work load is 400W. Efficiency of this motor is 0.7 and power consumption will be $400 \div 0.7 = 570\text{W}$. When this motor is used for a motor-driven tool, the capacity of the generator should be multiplied by 1.2 to 3 and 570W as explained in the **Item (3)**.

The power consumption of electrical appliances is shown below for reference, use this as a measuring guide when choosing electrical appliances and which generator to use.

Electrical Appliances			
Electrical appliances	Starting wattage	Electrical appliances	Power Consumption (W)
Household Appliances	One of power consumption	Rice Cooker	300 to 1000
		Coffee Maker	450
		Electric grill	800 to 1400
		Color TV	100
		Hair dryer	1200
	1.2 to 2 times of power consumption	Air conditioner	1200
		Microwave	800 to 1200
		Lawn mower	400
	3 to 5 times of power consumption	Refrigerator	100 to 260
		Vacuum cleaner	1100
		Washer	500
		Air Cooler	600
		Deep well pump	600
		Mercury lamp	40 to 400

Electrical Appliances			
Electrical appliances	Starting wattage	Electrical appliances	Power Consumption (W)
Electrical tools /Architecture	One of power consumption	Soldering iron	300 to 1000
		Lighting for young sardines	600
	1.2 to 2 times of power consumption	Drill	350 to 600
		Disc Grinder	500 to 1200
		Electrical hammer	1000
		Chain saw	1200
		Impact wrench	1200
		Vibrator	800 to 1200
		Drill for shiitake	400
	3 to 5 times of power consumption	Air compressor	1000 to 2600
		Winch	1100
		water pump	500

NOTES : Wiring between generator and electrical appliances

1. Allowable current of cable

Use a cable with an allowable current that is higher than the rated input current of the load (electrical appliance). If the input current is higher than the allowable current of the cable used, the cable will become excessively heated and deteriorate the insulation, possibly burning it out. The table below shows cables and their allowable currents for your reference.

2. Cable length

If a long cable is used, a voltage drop occurs due to the increased resistance in the conductors decreasing the input voltage to the load (electrical product). As a result, the load can be damaged. The table below shows voltage drops per 30 meters of cable.

Cross sectional mm ²	Allowable Current A	Cable Resistance Ω/100m	Voltage drops per 30 meters of cable					
			5A	10A	15A	20A	25A	30A
1.25	12	1.486	4.5V	8.9V	*	*	*	*
2.0	17	0.952	2.8V	5.7V	8.6V	*	*	*
3.5	23	0.517	1.6V	3.1V	4.7V	6.2V	*	*
5.5	35	0.332	1.0V	2.0V	3.0V	4.0V	5.0V	6.0V

Voltage drop indicates as $V = \frac{1}{100} \times R \times I \times L$ R : Resistance (Ω/100m)
I : Electric current (A)
L : Length (m)

The length of wire (L) indicates round length, which is the length from the generator to the electrical tools and back.

<Example> R : Resistance 1.25mm²=1.48Ω/100m
I : Electric current 10A
L : Length 30m

The voltage drop of the case described above

$$V = \frac{1.48\Omega \times 10A \times (30m \times 2)}{100} \div 8.9 (V)$$

4. MEASURING AND CHECKING PROCEDURES

4-1) INSTRUMENTS

(1) VOLTMETER

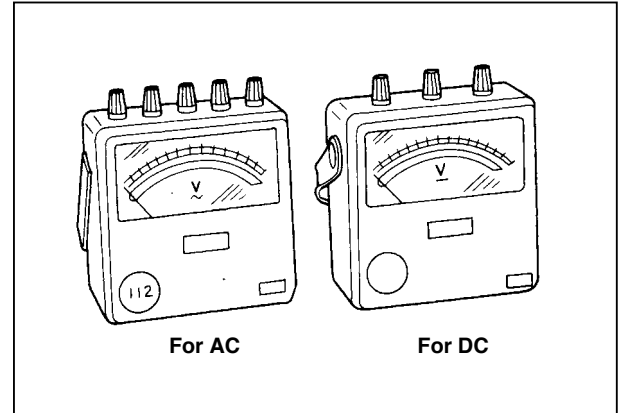
AC voltmeter is necessary.

The approximate AC voltage ranges of the voltmeters to be used for various types of generators are as follows :

0 to 150 V : Type with an output voltage of 110 or 120 V

0 to 300 V : Type with an output voltage of 220, 230 or 240 V

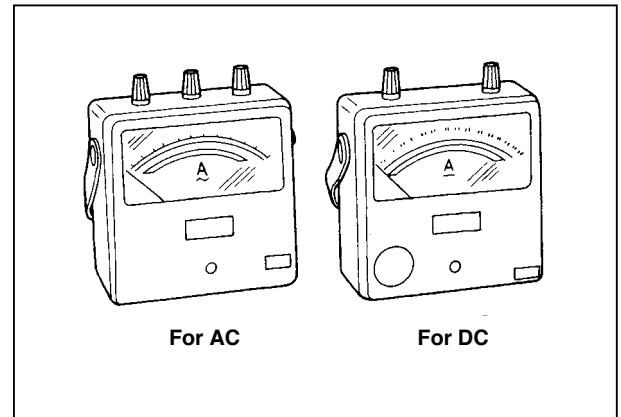
0 to 150 V, 0 to 330 V : Dual voltage type



(2) AMMETER

AC ammeter is necessary.

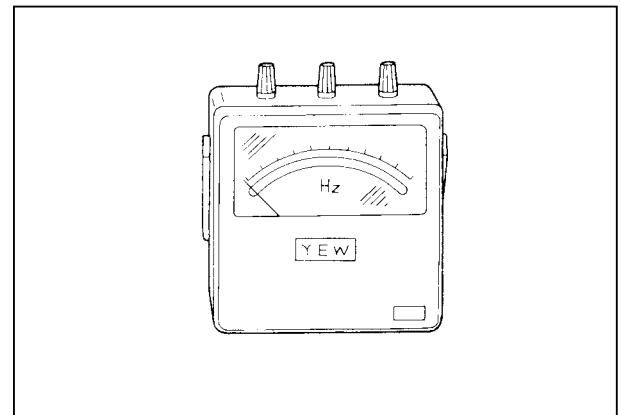
An AC ammeter with a range that can be changed according to the current rating of a given generator is most desirable. (About 10 A, 20 A, 100 A)



(3) FREQUENCY METER

Frequency range : To cover 45 to 65Hz

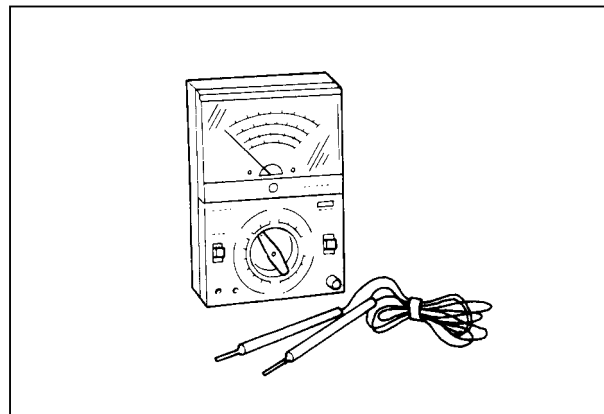
NOTE : Be careful of the frequency meter's input voltage range.



(4) CIRCUIT TESTER

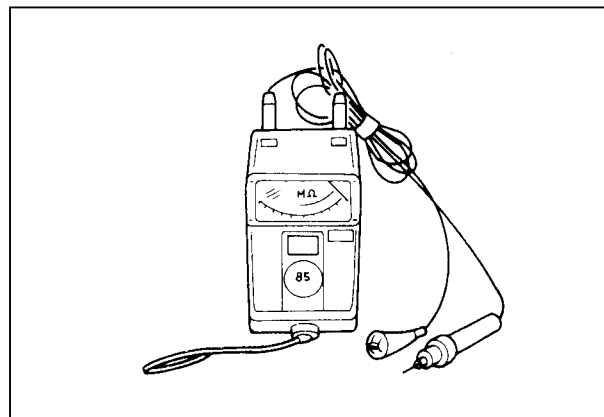
For measuring resistance, etc.

*NOTE : The ordinary circuit tester may cause erroneous readings due to their measuring method.
Use a high-grade, precise circuit tester to check the generator components.*



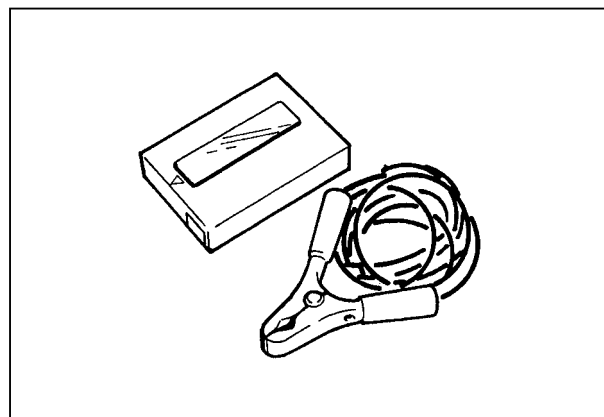
(5) MEAGER TESTER

Used for measuring generator insulation resistance.
Select the one with testing voltage range of 500V.



(6) TACHOMETER

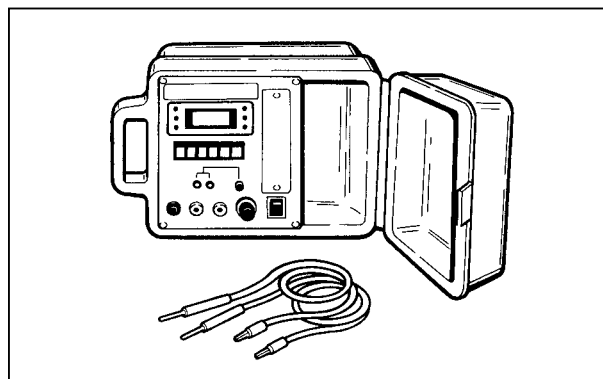
Use the contactless type tacho meter for checking engine speed.



(7) "Dr.Robin" GENERATOR TESTER

The "Dr.Robin" generator tester is exclusively designed for fast, easy diagnosis and repair of Robin generators. The "Dr.Robin" has the following features :

- 1) Functions of voltmeter, frequency meter, megger tester, capacitance meter and circuit tester are combined in one unit.
- 2) Fast and easy readout by digital indicator.
- 3) Built-in automatic battery checker indicates the time to change batteries.
- 4) Tester and accessories are installed in a handy, sturdy case for easy carrying.



SPECIFICATIONS

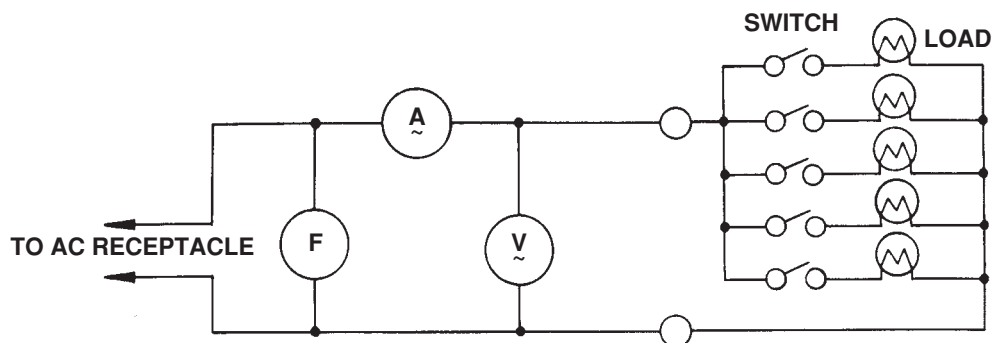
MODEL		Dr.Robin
Part Number		388-47565-08
Measuring Range	Voltage	0 to 500 V AC
	Frequency	25 to 70 Hz
	Resistance	0.1 to 1,999 Ω
	Condenser Capacity	10 to 100 μF
	Insulation Resistance	3M Ω
Circuit Protector		Fuse
Power Source		2 x 6F44P (006P) Dry Cell Battery
Accessories		Test leads with needle probes ... 1 set Test leads with jack plugs ... 1 set
Dimensions (L x W x H)		285 mm x 200 mm x 110 mm
Weight		1.6 kg

The "Dr.Robin" generator tester can be ordered from Robin generator distributors by the following part number.

Dr.Robin Part Number : 388-47565-08

If you do not have a "Dr.Robin" generator tester, use the instruments described in the following section for checking generator parts.

4-2) AC OUTPUT MEASURING



Use a circuit above for measuring AC output. A hot plate or lamp with a power factor of 1.0 may be used as a load. Adjust the load and rpm, and check that the voltage range is as specified in the following table at the rated amperage and rated rpm.

Model	Specification			Voltage range
	120V / 60Hz	230V / 50Hz	240V / 50Hz	
R1700i	117–126	225–242	235–252	

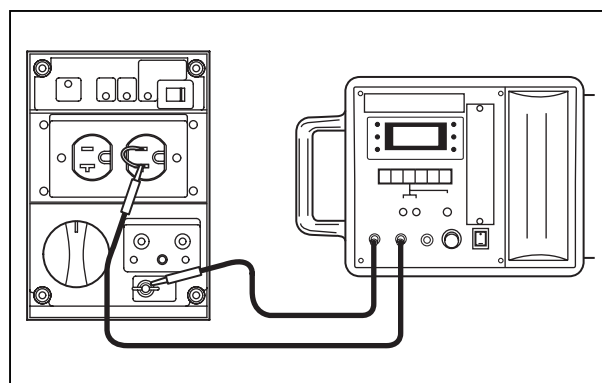
4-3) MEASURING INSULATION RESISTANCE

Before checking insulation resistance, be sure to short-circuit the terminals of an AC receptacle using a wire to discharge the electricity remained in the circuit.

- Connect the megger tester across either one of the two output terminals of the AC receptacle and ground terminal to measure the insulation resistance. Measure it with the AC breaker on. An insulation resistance of 1 MΩ or more is normal.

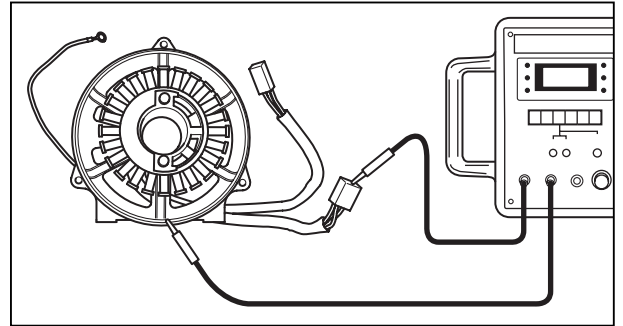
(Original insulation resistance at the time of shipment from the factory is 10 MΩ or more.)

If it is less than 1 MΩ, disassemble the generator and measure the insulation resistance of the stator, rotor and control panel individually.



(2) ALTERNATOR

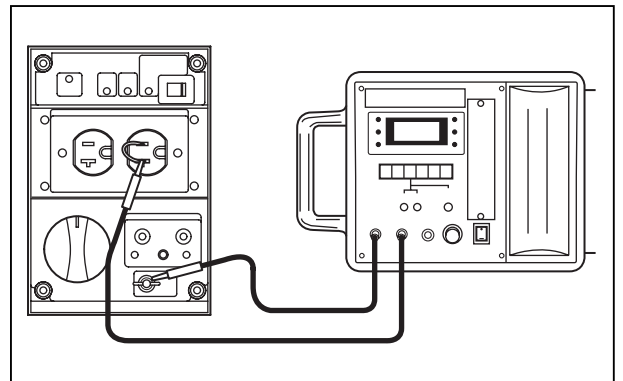
Check the insulation resistance between the three (Red, Blue and White) wires of the stator and the generator body as shown in the figure right. If there is a wire which has insulation resistance less than $1\text{ M}\Omega$, replace the stator. Insulation failure cause electrical leak which may result in electrocution.



(3) CONTROL PANEL

Before checking, disconnect the inverter unit from the control panel.

Measure the rechargeable parts (where the electric current flows) and insulation resistance between the live parts and the ground terminal. Measure with the AC breaker on. If there is a spot where insulation resistance less than $1\text{ M}\Omega$, replace the part. Insulation failure may result in electrification, or an electrical leak.

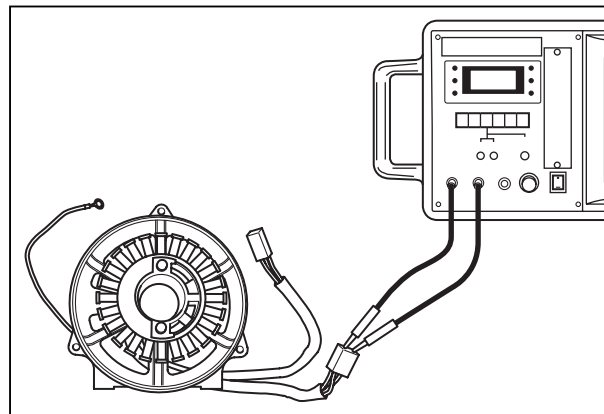


4-4) CHECKING FUNCTIONAL MEMBERS

(1) STATOR

Measure the winding wire resistance. Check the resistance of the wires that comes out from the stator using a tester, referring to the following table.

NOTE: When measuring according the numerical value shown in the chart, tolerance should be considered because the inaccuracy of the tester. If an accurate value is needed, measure by electric resistance using an Ohm-meter. While doing this, use caution to avoid contact resistance.



Generator wire resistance

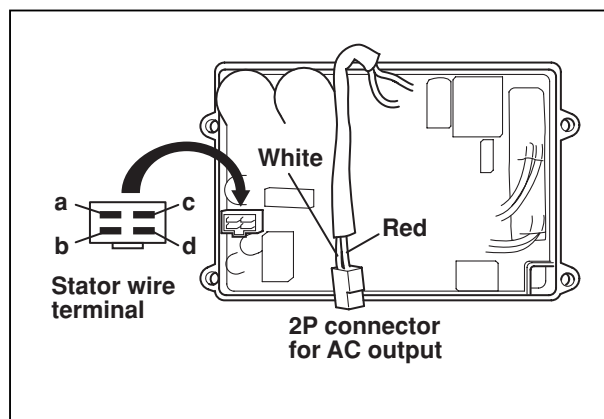
Unit : Ω

		AC 120V Specification	AC 230V Specification	AC 240V Specification
	Color of the wires			
4P Connector (AC output line)	Red-Blue	1.2	4.2	4.2
	Blue-White	1.2	4.2	4.2
	White-Red	1.2	4.2	4.2
Diode Rectifier Connector	Yellow-Yellow/Blue	0.2	2.1	2.1

(2) INVERTER UNIT

Check if there is no color change or blister on the filling resin, and confirm that there is no damage or color change in the electrical parts, electrical wires, or the connectors.

And, check the resistance at the 2P connector for AC output and at the 4P connector for the stator wire terminals.



Stator wire Terminal

		Apply red needle of the circuit tester			
		a	b	c	d
Apply black needle of the circuit tester	a	—	5 M Ω ~	4 M Ω ~	4 M Ω ~
	b	2.5 M Ω ~	—	10 M Ω ~	10 M Ω ~
	c	2.5 M Ω ~	10 M Ω ~	—	10 M Ω ~
	d	2.5 M Ω ~	10 M Ω ~	10 M Ω ~	—

2P Connector for AC output

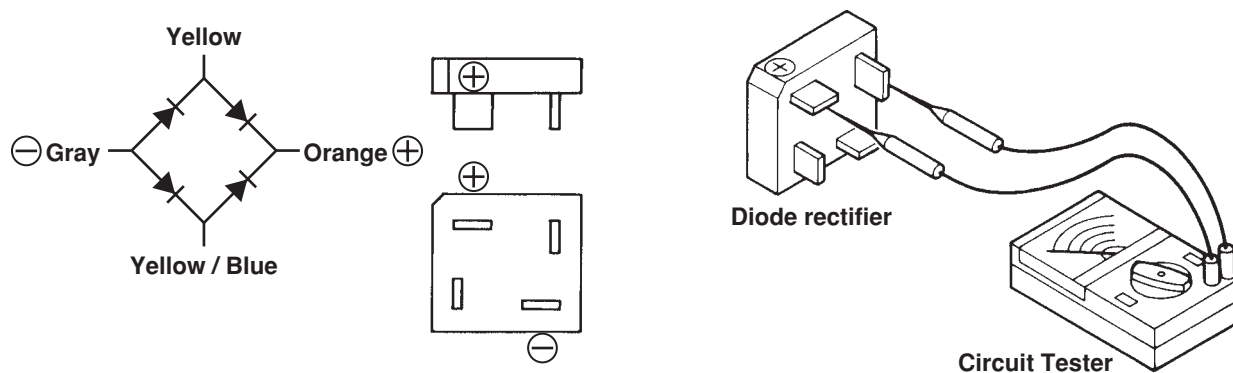
	Red	White
Red	—	0.57 k Ω
White	0.57 k Ω	—

(3) DIODE RECTIFIER

The internal circuit of the diode rectifier is shown in the figure below.

Check the continuity between each terminal using a circuit tester.

If the continuity is as charted below, the diode rectifier is normal.



Checking table for analogue circuit tester

Analogue Circuit Tester		Apply black (–) needle of the circuit tester			
		Yellow	Yellow / Blue	Orange	Gray
Apply red (+) needle of the circuit tester	Yellow	—	No continuity ∞	No continuity ∞	0Ω
	Yellow / Blue	No continuity ∞	—	No continuity ∞	0Ω
	Orange	0Ω	0Ω	—	0Ω
	Gray	No continuity ∞	No continuity ∞	No continuity ∞	—

Checking table for digital circuit tester

Digital Circuit Tester		Apply red (+)needle of the circuit tester			
		Yellow	Yellow / Blue	Orange	Gray
Apply black (–) needle of the circuit tester	Yellow	—	No continuity ∞	No continuity ∞	0Ω
	Yellow / Blue	No continuity ∞	—	No continuity ∞	0Ω
	Orange	0Ω	0Ω	—	0Ω
	Gray	No continuity ∞	No continuity ∞	No continuity ∞	—

(4) RECEPTACLE, AC PLUG

Check burn marks in the areas where electric current flows, such as wire and plastic parts of AC receptacle.

(5) OIL SENSOR

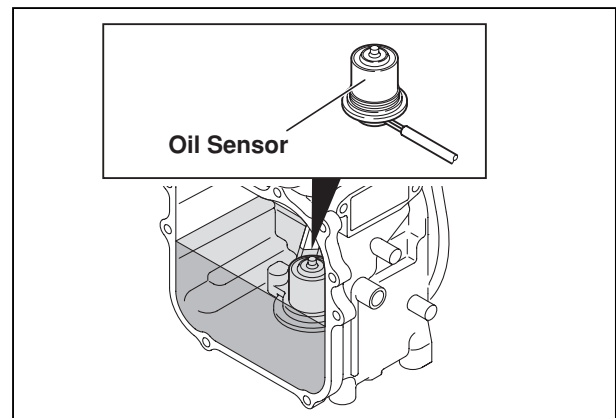
Confirm that there is a sufficient amount of oil. Measure continuity between the wires of oil sensor and the crankcase using a circuit tester.

Below the lower level : ON (continuity) 0Ω

Above the lower level : OFF (non-continuity) ∞

Use 4-stroke automotive detergent oil of API service class SE or higher Grade (SG, SH or SJ is recommended).

Oil capacity : 0.4 liters



5. ASSEMBLY AND DISASSEMBLY

5-1) PRECAUTIONS

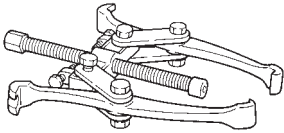
- (1) Be sure to memorize the location of each part when disassembling the generator so that the generator can be correctly reassembled. Tag the disassembled parts with the necessary information to facilitate easier and smoother reassembling.
- (2) For greater convenience, divide the parts into several groups and store them in boxes.
- (3) To prevent bolts and nuts from being misplaced or installed incorrectly, place them temporarily back at their original position.
- (4) Handle disassembled parts with care; wash them with clean oil.
(Do not clean electrical parts with oil nor water.)
- (5) Remove battery before disassembly.
- (6) Use proper tools correctly for each specific job.
- (7) Please be sure to glue the sponge inside the cover. Please replace the sponge if it is deformed, peeled, or damaged, with a new one. The generator performance may be negatively affected by the lack of a sponge or deformed, peeled or damaged sponge.
- (8) Tie the electric wires and fuel pipe with wire bands as necessary.

※Please refer to Robin Engine Service Manual EH09 for the assembly and disassembly of the engine.

5-2) SPECIAL TOOLS

Use the proper, specialized tools for disassembly and assembly.

By using the proper, specialized tools, maintenance trouble and damage of the equipment can be avoided.

Parts No.	Name of the tool	Form	Use method
Available on market	Puller		Use to disassemble flywheel

5-3) DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

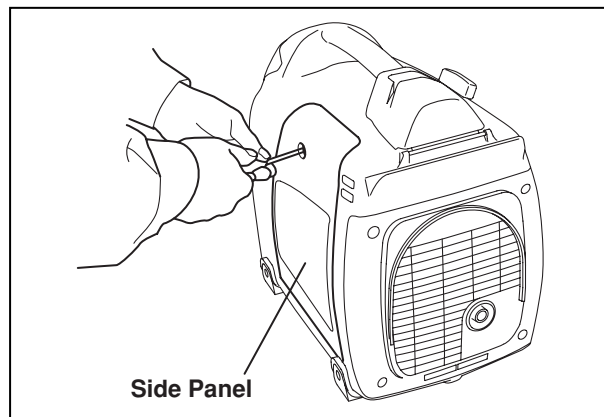
Please disassemble in the order of the procedure below.

5-3-1 Remove the side panels (Left, Right)

Remove the side panels.

M6 x 16.5mm Bolt : 2 pcs.

Tools : Screw driver

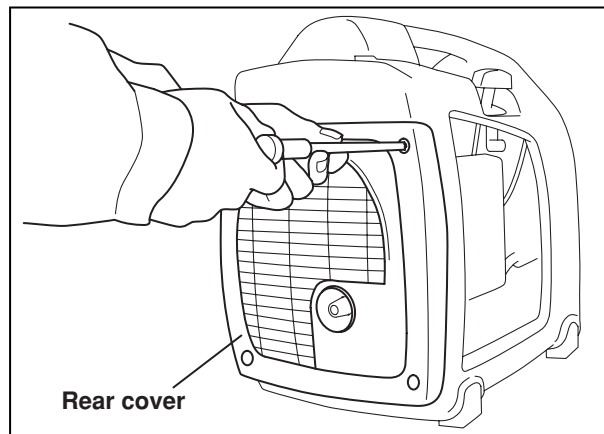


5-3-2 Remove the rear cover

Remove the rear cover by unscrewing the four screws.

M6 x 20mm Screw and Washer : 4pcs.

Tools : Screw driver



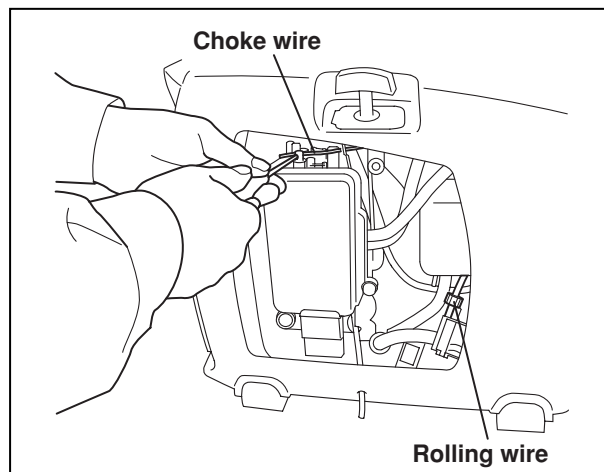
5-3-3 Remove rolling wire, choke wire

Loosen the screw that holds the choke wire.

And remove it from the swivel.

Unwind the rolling wire by hand or pliers, and pull up.

Tools : Screw driver, pliers



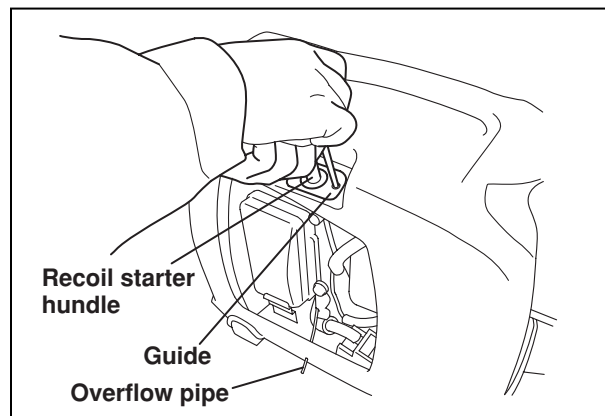
5-3-4 Remove the recoil starter handle

Remove the recoil starter guide connected to the case body (left).

Push the guide and the starter handle through the hole which the case body (left) guide was attached.

M4 x 10mm Tapping screw : 1pce.

Tools : Screw driver



5-3-5 Remove the control panel (1)

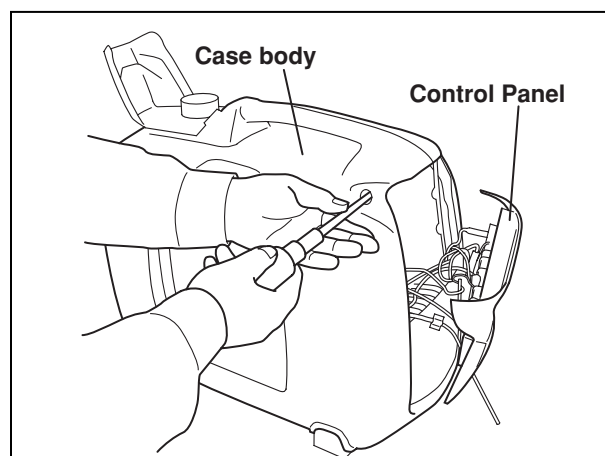
Remove the control panel from the case body.

M4 x 14mm Screw : 4pcs.

M5 x 8mm Screw : 4pcs.

Tools : Screw driver

NOTE: At this point, the couplers of electrical wires are connected to the control panel. Instead of removing the control panel forcibly, remove it after disassembling the case body and fuel tank.



5-3-6 Remove the case body (Left, Right)

Remove the case body (Left, Right)

Remove the plastic pipe from the case body.
(Overflow pipe)

Upper part of the case body

M6 x 25mm Screw and Washer : 2pcs.

M6 x 20mm Screw and Washer : 1pce.

M4 x 110mm Screw : 1pce.

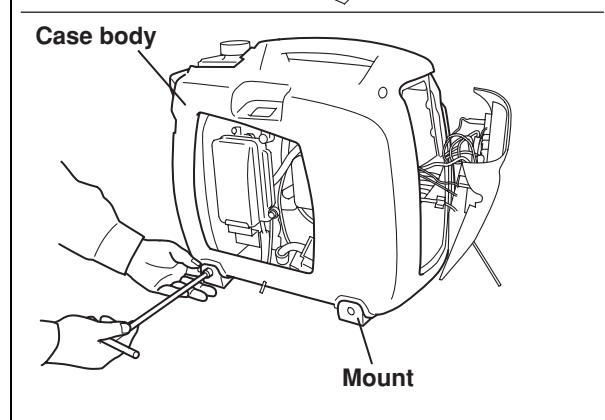
Tools : Screw driver

Bottom part of the case body

Remove the case with the mount still fastened to it.

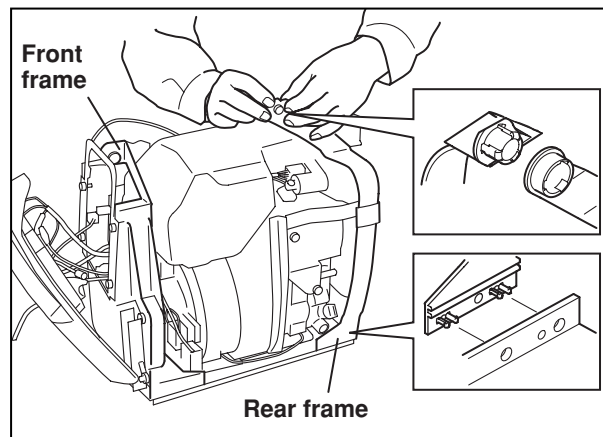
M6 x 18mm Flange bolt : 4pcs.

Tools : 10mm Box wrench



5-3-7 Remove rear frame

Remove the rear frame.



5-3-8 Remove fuel cock bracket

Remove the fuel cock bracket.

M6 x 12mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

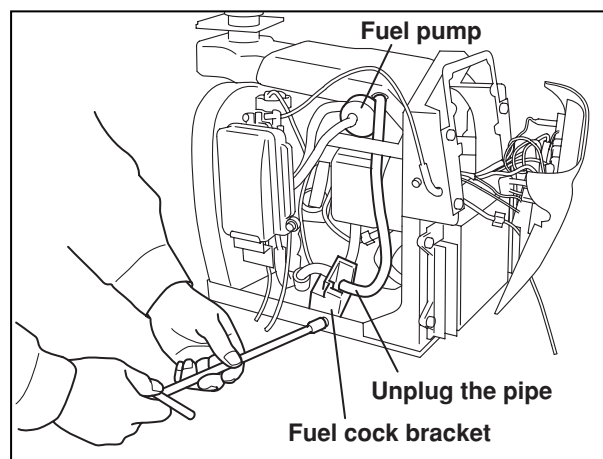
M6 Nut : 1pce.

Tools : 10mm Box wrench

NOTE 1: Be sure to close the fuel cock before removing the fuel pipe.

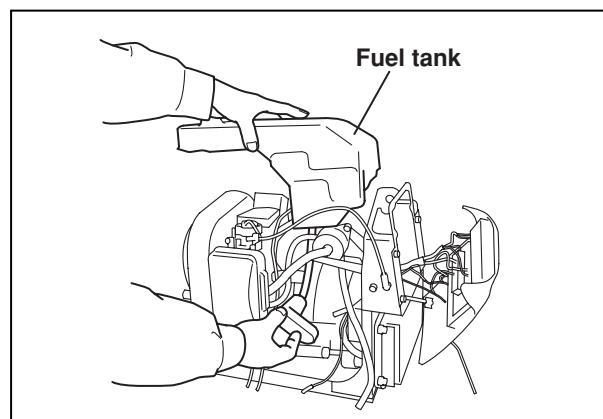
(Engine switch in the off position)

NOTE 2: A little fuel comes out from the fuel pump when unplug the pipe.



5-3-9 Remove the fuel tank

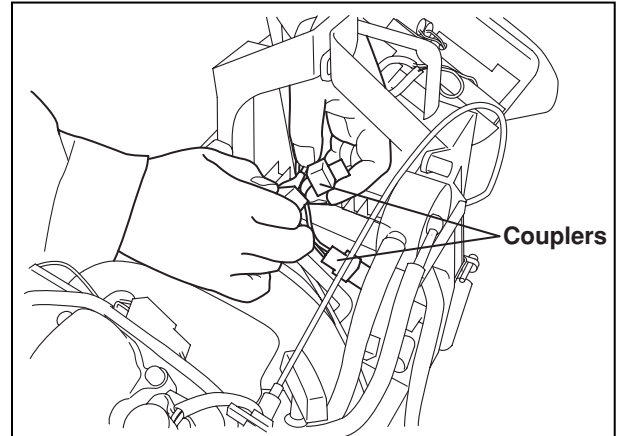
Remove the fuel tank with the fuel cock still connected.



5-3-10 Remove the control panel (2)

Remove the control panel by pulling off the three couplers.

Remove the choke wire bracket from the front frame.



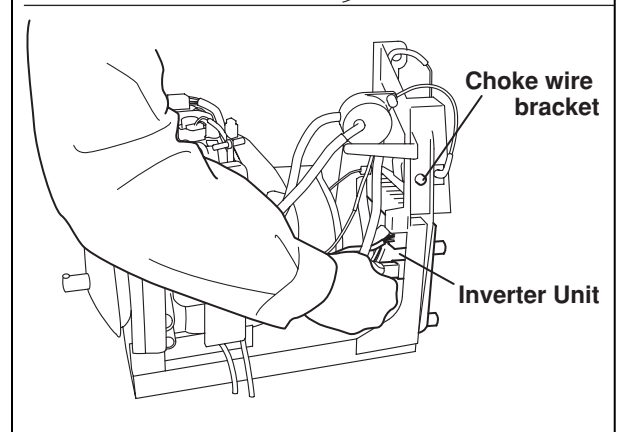
5-3-11 Remove the inverter unit

Disconnect the two couplers and remove the inverter unit.

(one coupler from the alternator body, and one from the engine throttle / ignition system.)

M6 x 20mm Flange bolt : 4pcs.

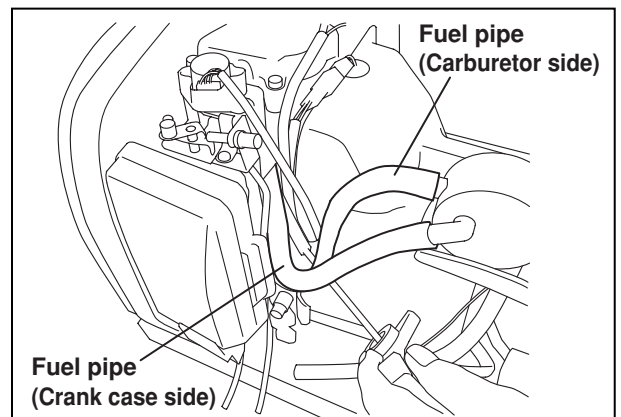
Tools : 10mm Box wrench



5-3-12 Remove the fuel pipes

Remove the fuel pipe from the fuel pump to carburetor and the fuel pipe on crank case side.

Tools : Pliers



5-3-13 Remove the air cleaner and carburetor

Unhook the catch on the right side of the air cleaner.
Then remove the air cleaner cover and elements.

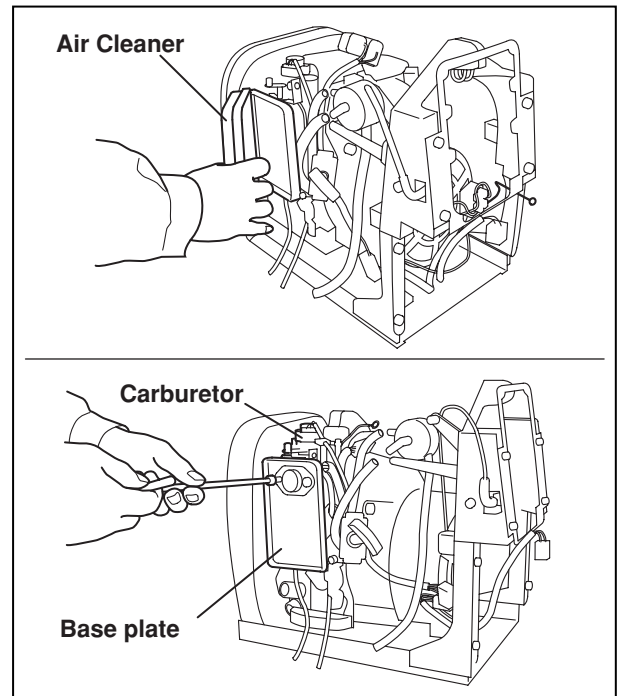
Loosen the two nuts and bolt to remove the base plate of
the air cleaner.

Then remove the carburetor.

M6 x 18mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

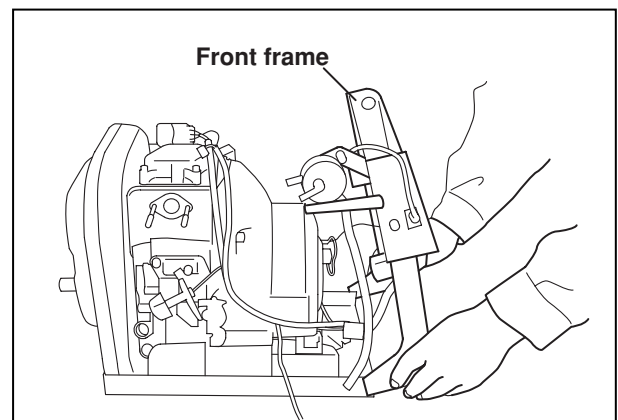
M6 Flange nut : 2pcs.

Tools :10mm Box wrench



5-3-14 Remove the front frame

Remove the front frame.



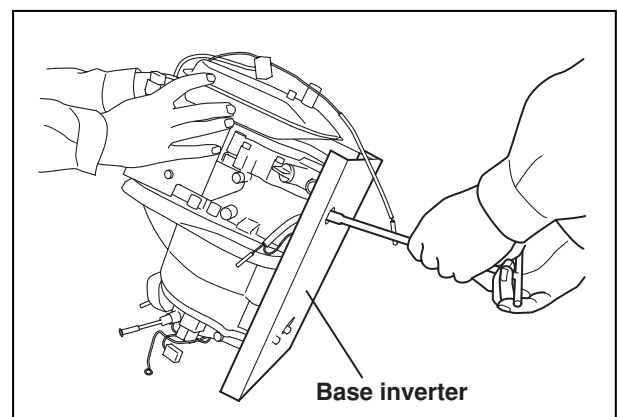
5-3-15 Remove the base inverter

Remove the base inverter.

M6 nut : 4 pcs, also

M8 x 16 Bolt and washer : 4pcs.

Tools : 12mm Box wrench



5-3-16 Remove the Stator / Rear cover

Remove the Stator / Rear cover.

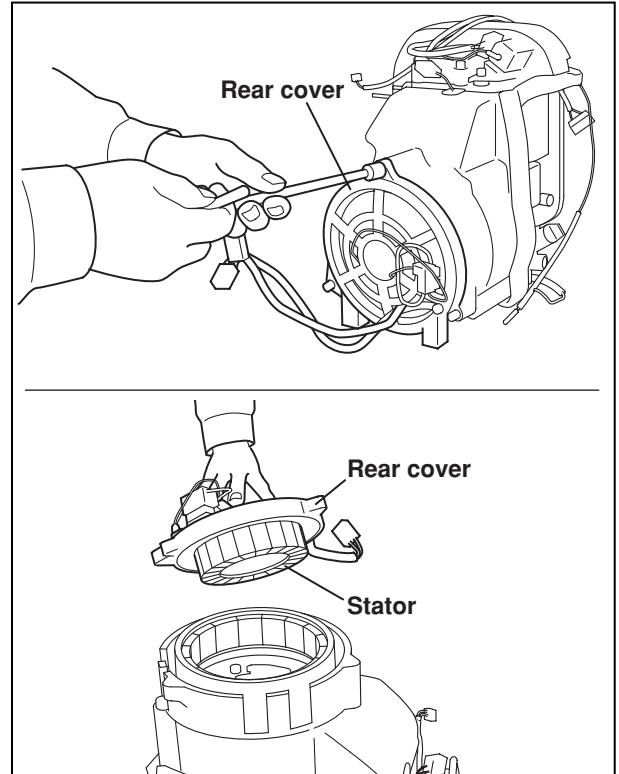
M6 x 25mm Flange bolt : 3pcs.

Tools : 10mm Box wrench

*NOTE 1: The stator is attached to the rear cover, both can be removed together.
They are attached with a strong magnetic force, so pull out straight.*

<CAUTION>

The stator and the rotor are pulling each other by a strong magnetic force. Please use caution when removing the stator in order to prevent from getting injury on fingers.



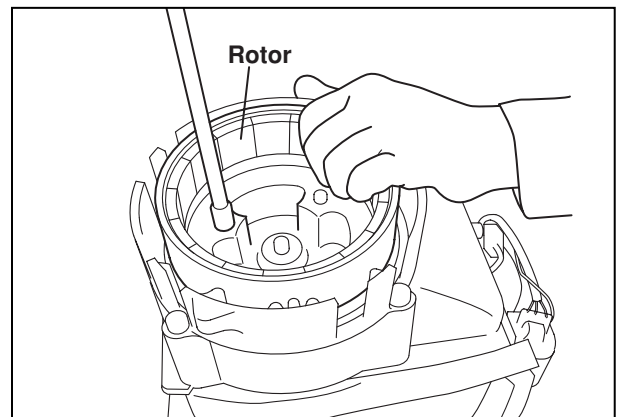
5-3-17 Remove the rotor

Remove the rotor.

M6 x 20mm Flange bolt : 3pcs.

Tools : 10mm Box wrench

*NOTE : There is a strong magnetic field around the rotor.
Use utmost care to avoid foreign substances
such as small iron particles stick to the rotor.*



5-3-18 Remove Blower housing

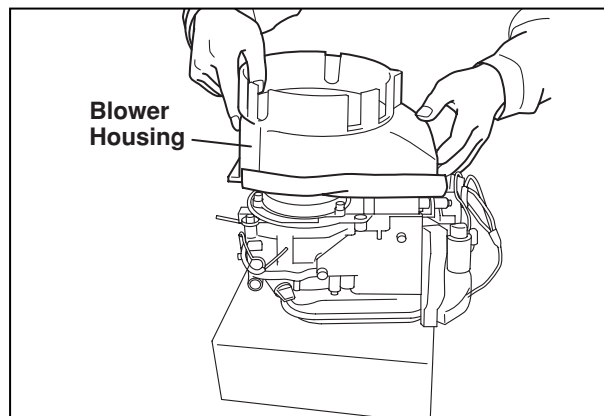
Remove the blower housing.

M8 x 55mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

M8 x 90mm Flange bolt : 3pcs.

Tools : 12mm Box wrench

NOTE : The pipe knock is attached to two places.



5-3-19 Remove the flywheel

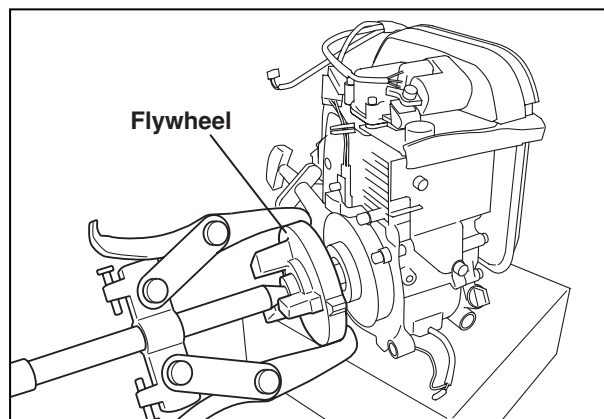
Remove the flywheel.

M8 x 20 Bolt and washer : 1pce.

NOTE: Use a Flywheel puller (Available on market) for the taper.

Tools : 12mm Box wrench

Flywheel puller (Available on market)



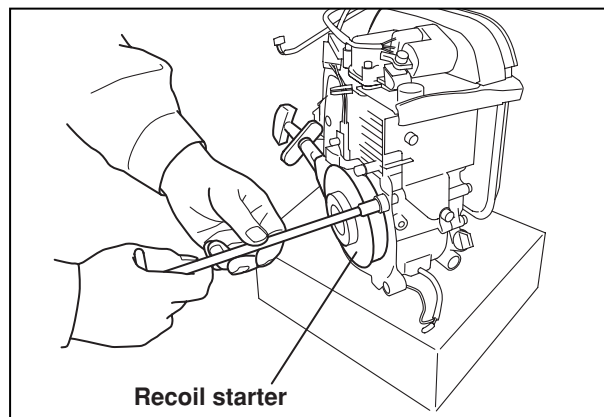
5-3-20 Remove recoil starter

Remove the recoil starter.

M6 x 20mm AY Bolt : 3pcs.

Tools : 10mm Box wrench

NOTE: For the maintenance of recoil starter, please refer to item "5-5) Disassembly and assembly of the recoil starter".



5-3-21 Remove the muffler

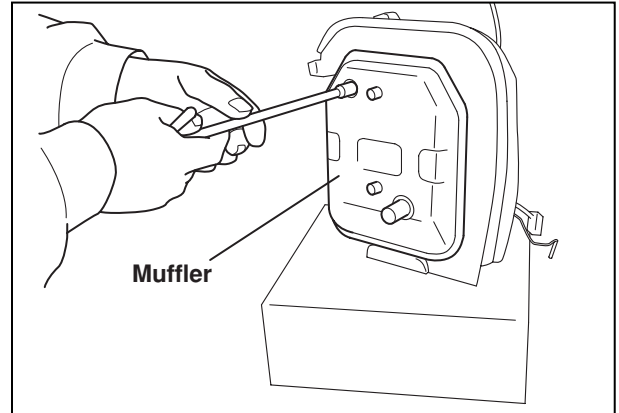
Remove the muffler.

M8 x 80mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

M6 Flange nut : 2pcs.

Tools : 10mm Box wrench

12mm Box wrench



5-3-22 Remove the ignition coil

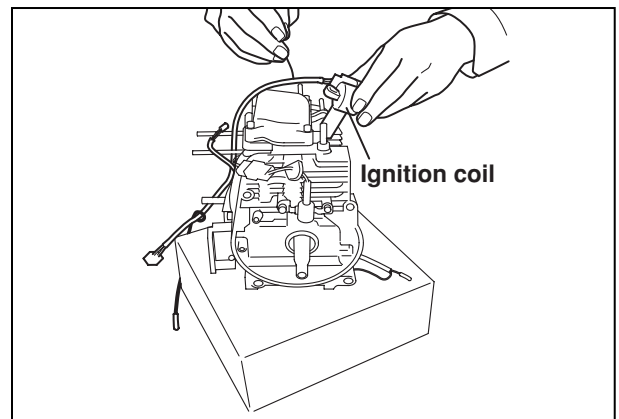
Remove the ignition coil.

M6 x 14mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

M8 Flange nut : 1pce.

Tools : 10mm Box wrench

12mm Box wrench



5-3-23 Remove the cylinder baffle

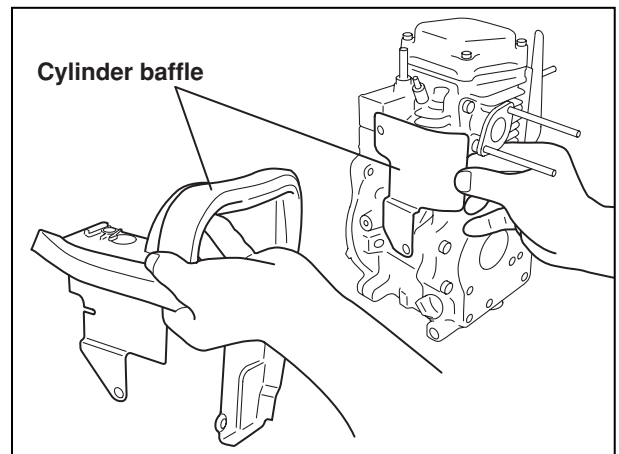
Remove the cylinder baffle.

M8 x 16mm Flange bolt : 3pcs.

M6 x 12mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

Tools : 10mm Box wrench

12mm Box wrench



By performing the above steps, only a bare engine remains.

Please refer to EH09 Service manual for further disassembly and service procedures of the engine.

5-4) REASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

5-4-1 Cylinder baffle

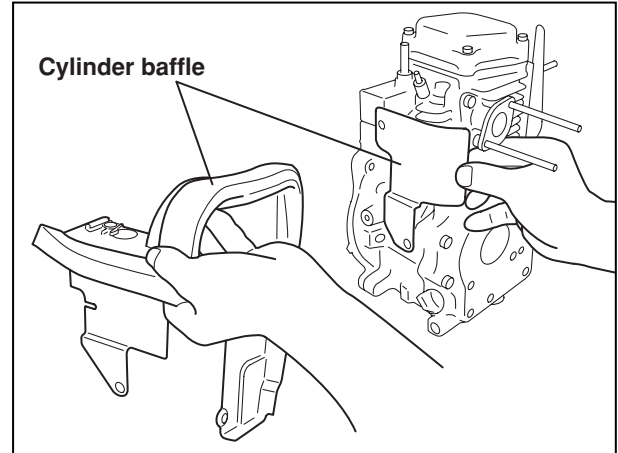
Install the cylinder baffle. (Tighten together)

M8 x 16mm Flange bolt : 3pcs.

Tightening torque : 11.0-13.0	N · m
110-130	kgf · cm
(8.1-9.6	ft · lbs)

M6 x 12mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

Tightening torque : 7.0-9.0	N · m
70-90	kgf · cm
(5.2-6.6	ft · lbs)



5-4-2 Ignition coil

Install the ignition coil into the ignition coil bracket and attach it to the engine.

Ignition coil tightening torque

Tightening torque : 3.0-5.0	N · m
30-50	kgf · cm
(2.2-3.7	ft · lbs)

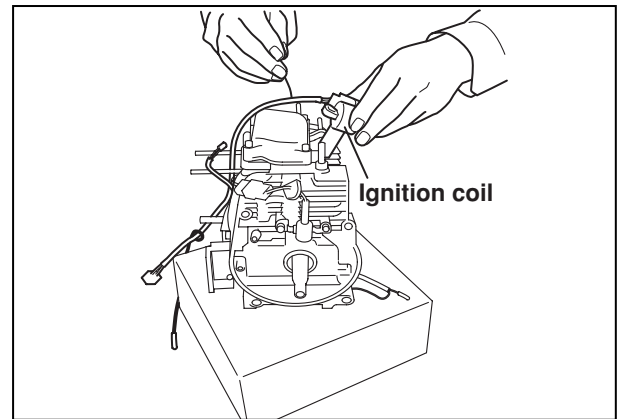
Ignition coil bracket tightening torque

M6 x 14mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

Tightening torque : 7.0-9.0	N · m
70-90	kgf · cm
(5.2-6.6	ft · lbs)

M8 Flange nut : 1pce.

Tightening torque : 11.0-13.0	N · m
110-130	kgf · cm
(8.1-9.6	ft · lbs)



5-4-3 Muffler

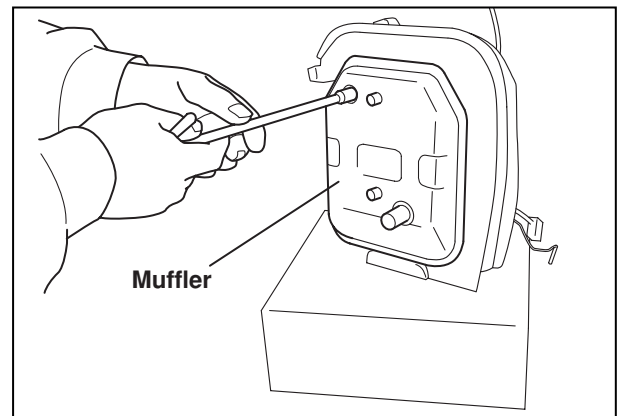
Install the muffler.

M8 x 80mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

Tightening torque : 11.0-13.0	N · m
110-130	kgf · cm
(8.1-9.6	ft · lbs)

M6 Flange nut : 2pcs.

Tightening torque : 7.0-9.0	N · m
70-90	kgf · cm
(5.2-6.6	ft · lbs)

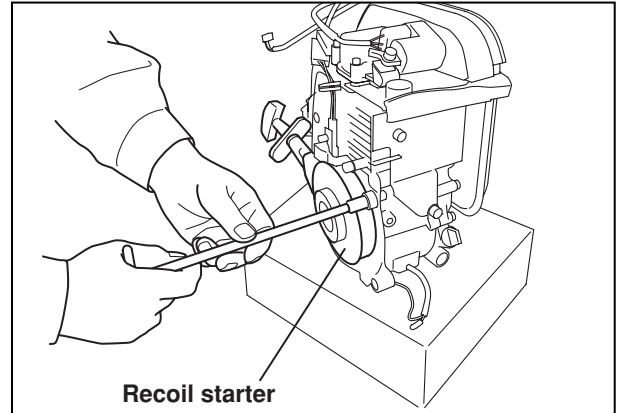


5-4-4 Recoil starter

Attach the recoil starter to the crankcase.

M6 x 18mm Flange bolt : 3pcs.

Tightening torque : 7.0–9.0	N · m
70–90	kgf · cm
(5.2–6.6)	ft · lbs)



5-4-5 Flywheel

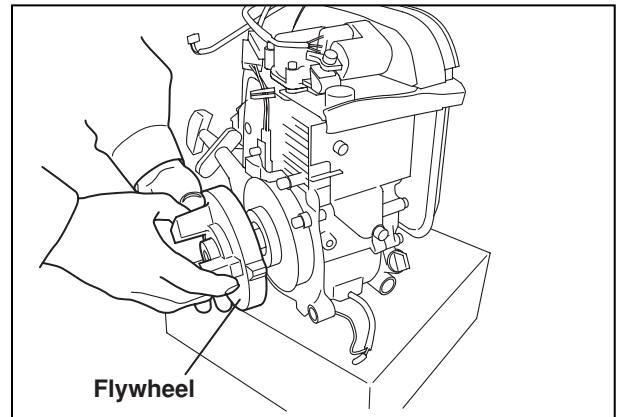
Install the flywheel.

M8 x 25 Bolt and washer : 1pce.

8.5D x 28D x 3.2T Washer : 1pce.

Tightening torque : 19.0–21.0	N · m
190–210	kgf · cm
(14.0–15.5)	ft · lbs)

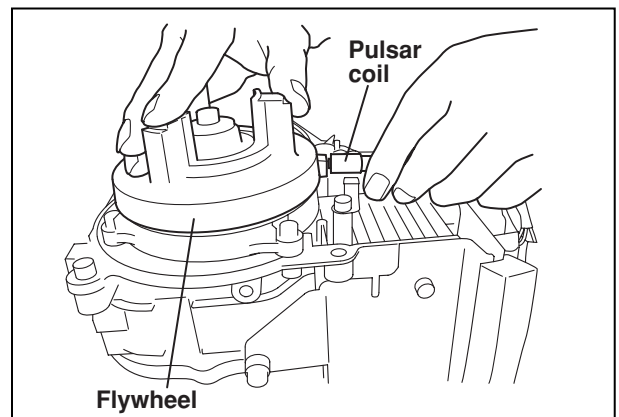
NOTE : Wipe off any oil from the tapered shaft and hole before assembling.



5-4-6 Air gap adjustment of flywheel and pulsar coil

Adjust the air gap between flywheel and pulsar coil to 0.5mm with a feeler gauge. Attach the pulsar coil to the engine.

Air gap : 0.5 mm



5-4-7 Pulsar coil and grommet

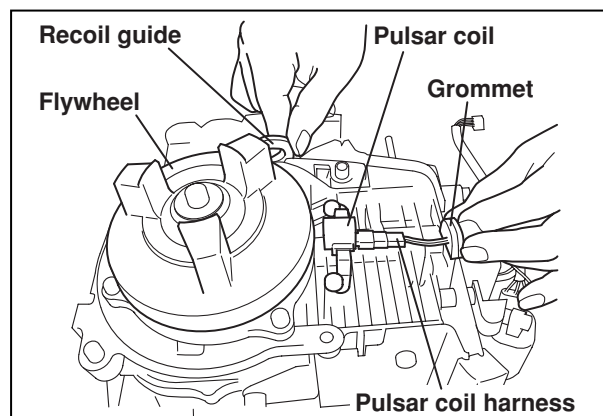
Tighten the bolt in place, making adjustments according to 5-4-6.

M6 x 8mm Flange bolt : 2pcs.

Tightening torque : 3.0-5.0	N · m
30-50	kgf · cm
(2.2-3.7	ft · lbs)

Place the pulsar coil wires along the groove of the grommet and recoil guide to make it easier to assemble the blower housing.

Caution : Do not forget to put the 2 pieces of pipe knock.



5-4-8 Blower housing

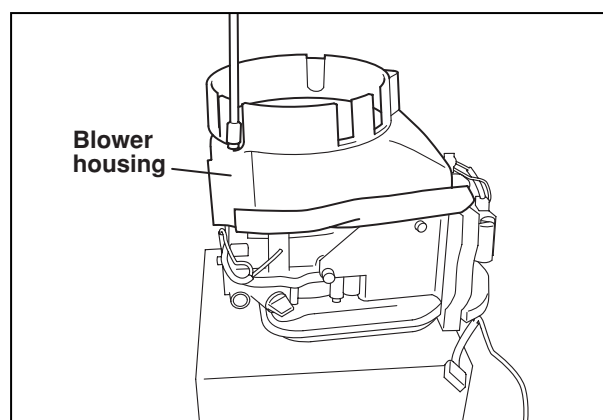
Install the blower housing

M8 x 55mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

M8 x 90mm Flange bolt : 3pcs.

Tightening torque : 18.0-20.0	N · m
180-200	kgf · cm
(13.3-14.8	ft · lbs)

NOTE: Insert the grommet (pulsar coil harness) and recoil guide into the blower housing securely.



5-4-9 Rotor

Install the rotor.

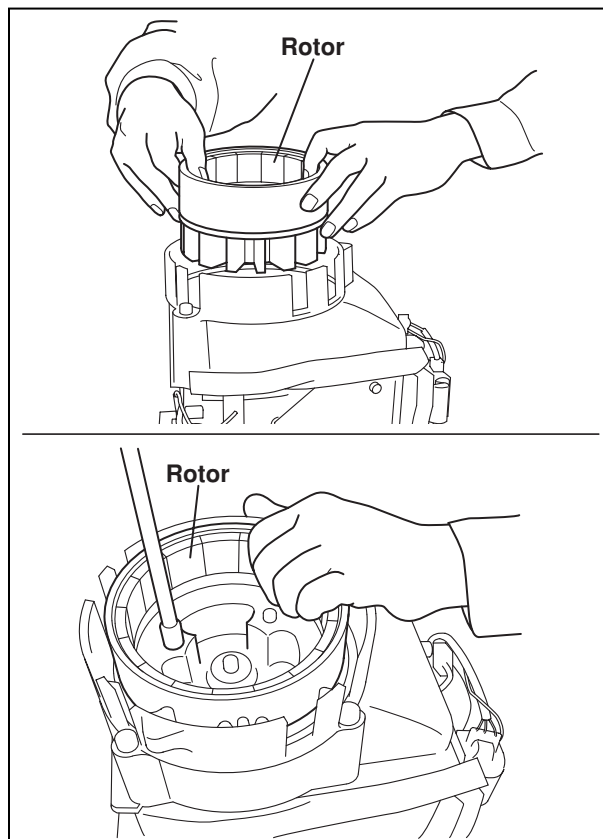
M6 x 20mm Flange bolt : 3pcs.

Tightening torque : 10.0–12.0 N · m
100–120 kgf · cm
(7.4–8.9 ft · lbs)

<CAUTION>

The stator and the rotor are pulling each other by a strong magnetic force. Please use care when assembling the stator close to the rotor. Carelessness may cause injury such as smashing a finger.

NOTE : Avoid damaging the magnet of the rotor.



5-4-10 Rear cover, stator

Install the rear cover of the generator and stator into the rotor.

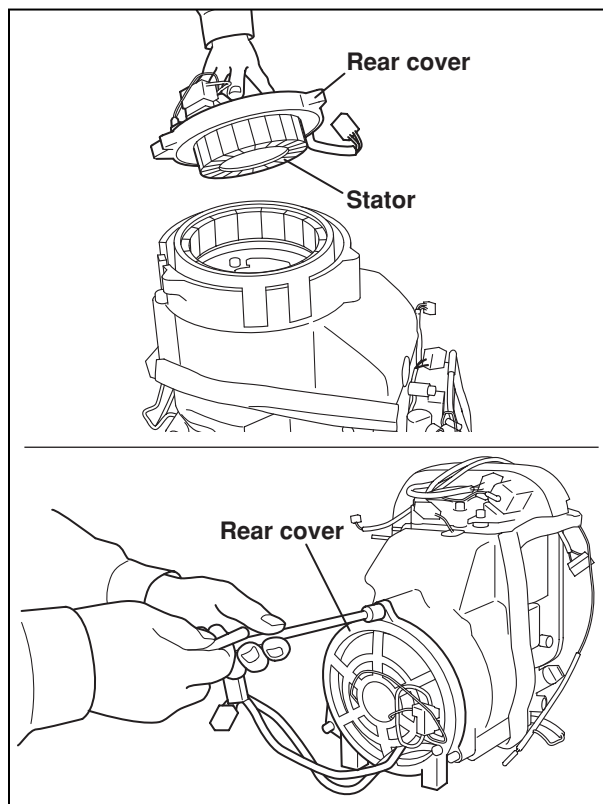
NOTE: *The rotor and the stator are pulling each other by a very strong magnetic force. Make sure the rotor does not have foreign substances on it, and fingers are not smashed when installing.*

Install the rear cover to the blower housing.

M6 x 25mm Flange bolt : 3pcs.

Tightening torque : 10.0–11.0 N · m
100–110 kgf · cm
(7.4–8.1 ft · lbs)

NOTE: *Make sure of the direction of rear cover during installation.*



5-4-11 Base Inverter

Install the base inverter into the engine main body.

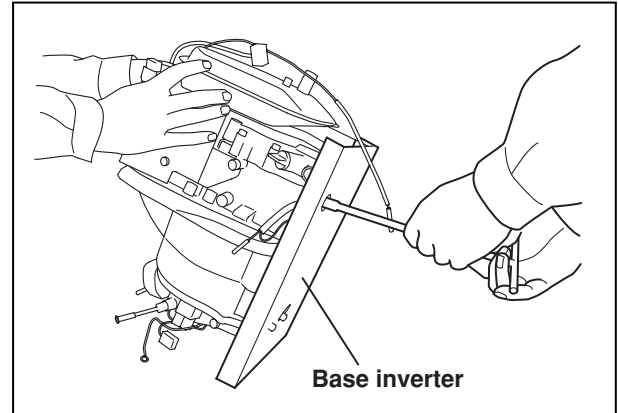
M8 x 20 Bolt and washer : 4pcs.

Tightening torque : 18.0-20.0 N · m
180-200 kgf · cm
(13.3-14.8 ft · lbs)

M6 Flange nut : 4pcs.

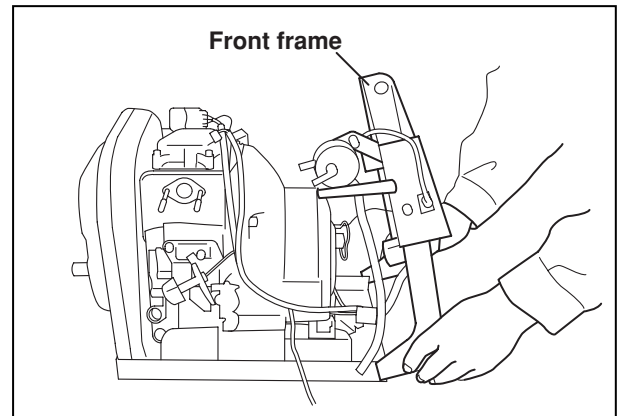
Tightening torque : 9.0-11.0 N · m
90-110 kgf · cm
(6.6-8.1 ft · lbs)

NOTE: Avoid cutting your hand by the sharp edge of the base.



5-4-12 Front frame

Install the front frame (L) and (R) onto the base inverter.



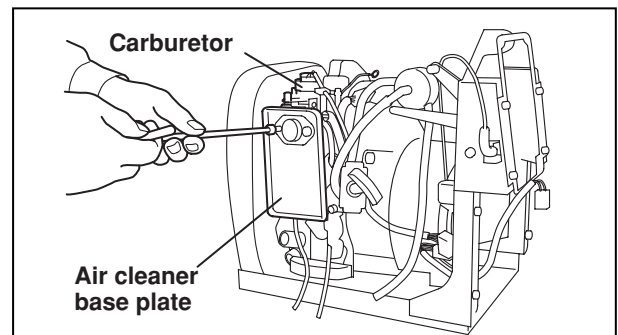
5-4-13 Air cleaner bottom plate and carburetor

Install the insulator, gaskets, carburetor, baffle stay, and air cleaner base plate into the cylinder head.

M6 Flange nut : 2pcs.

Tightening torque : 7.0-9.0 N · m
70-90 kgf · cm
(5.2-6.6 ft · lbs)

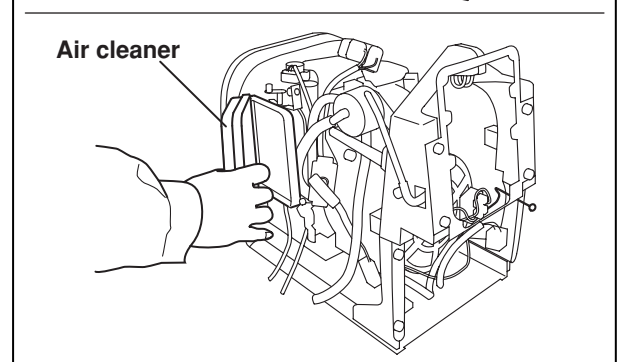
NOTE: Please do not forget to install the gasket.



5-4-14 Air cleaner

Install the element and air cleaner cover onto the air cleaner base plate.

M6 x 18mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

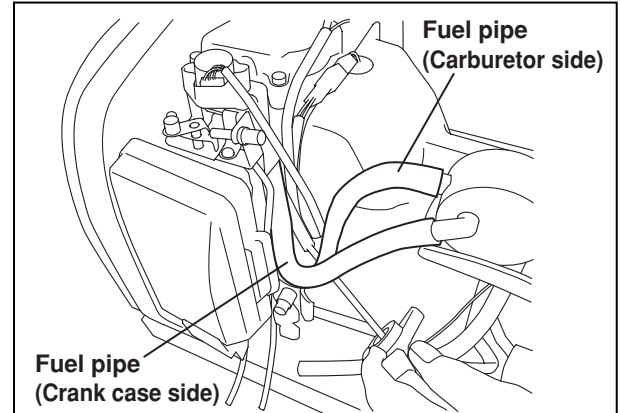


5-4-15 Fuel pipe

Connect the fuel pipes from the fuel pump to the crankcase and carburetor and fasten with a hose clamp.

NOTE: Assemble with care.

Avoid mis-connection of fuel pipes.



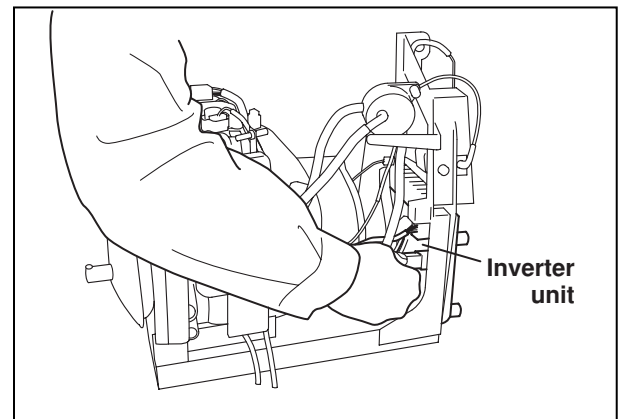
5-4-16 Inverter unit

Attach the inverter unit into the front frame.

A grounding wire shall be tightened together to the upper right side of the inverter unit.

M6 x 20mm Flange bolt : 4pcs.

Tightening torque :	3.0-4.0	N · m
	30-40	kgf · cm
	(2.2-2.9	ft · lbs)

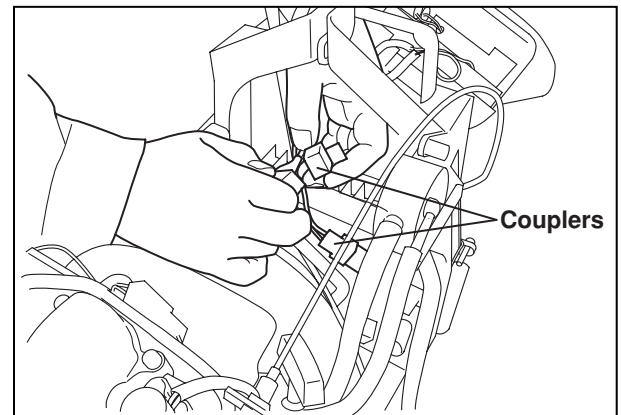


5-4-17 Installing coupler

Connect the harness of the control panel, and inverter unit.

Be sure to securely fasten the couplers of the harness before installing the control panel.

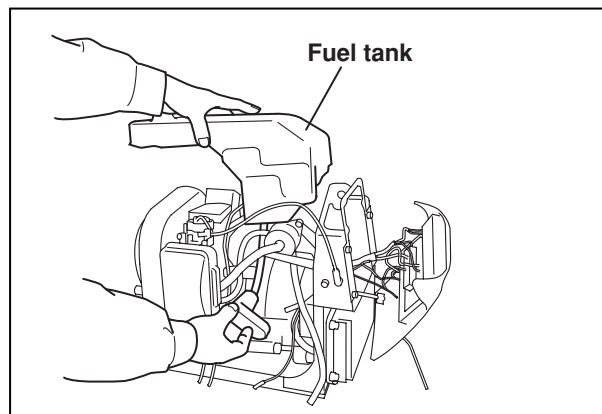
NOTE: When fastening, make sure there are no mis-wiring of harness, or forgotten wiring.



5-4-18 Fuel tank

Attach the fuel tank and the fuel cock.

After the fuel tank is installed, connect the fuel line between fuel cock and fuel pump.



5-4-19 Fuel cock bracket

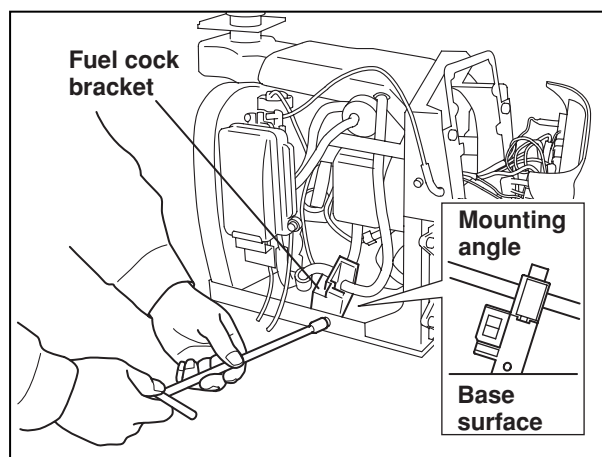
Install the fuel cock bracket into the base.

(Install the rubber pipe with the hose clamp while the fuel cock is closed.)

M6 x 12mm Flange bolt : 1pce.

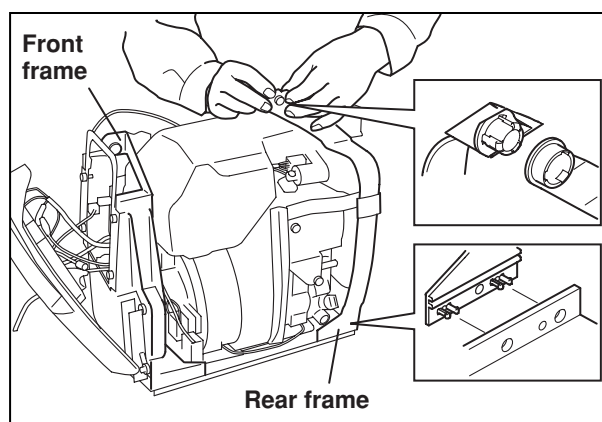
M6 Nut : 1pce.

Tightening torque : 3.0-4.0	N · m
30-40	kgf · cm
(2.2-2.9	ft · lbs)



5-4-20 Rear frame

Attach the rear frame (L) and (R) to the base inverter.



5-4-21 Case body, control panel

Attach the case body (left and right). Install the bottom part of the case body and the mount together.

M6 x 18mm Flange bolt : 4pcs.

Tightening torque : 3.0-4.0	N · m
30-40	kgf · cm
(2.2-2.9)	ft · lbs)

NOTE: Install the bottom part of the case body correctly.

Attach the upper part of the case body.

M6 x 25 Screw and Washer : 2pcs.

Tightening torque : 3.0-4.0	N · m
30-40	kgf · cm
(2.2-2.9)	ft · lbs)

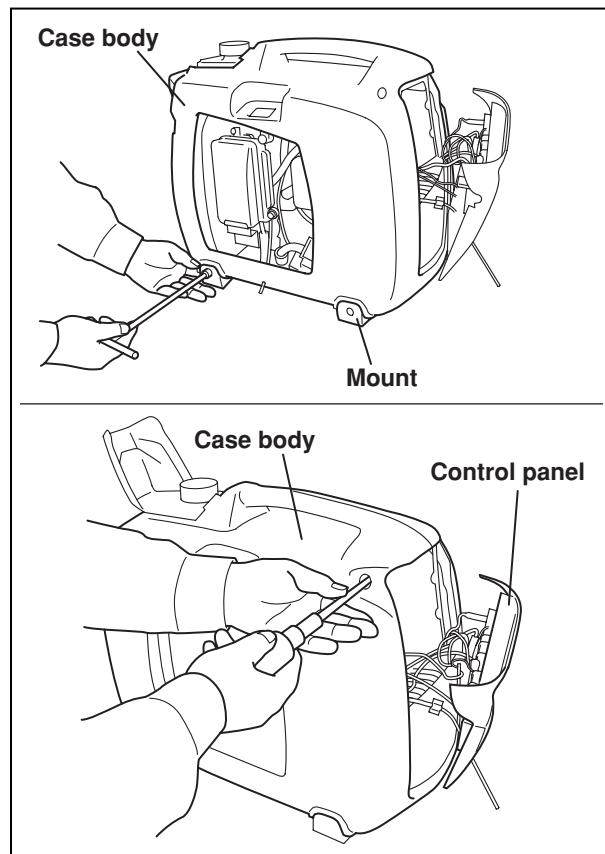
NOTE: Avoid gaps in the upper part of the case body when installing.

Install the control panel into the case body.

M4 x 14mm Screw : 4pcs.

M5 x 8mm Screw : 4pcs.

Tightening torque : 2.0-3.0	N · m
20-30	kgf · cm
(1.5-2.2)	ft · lbs)



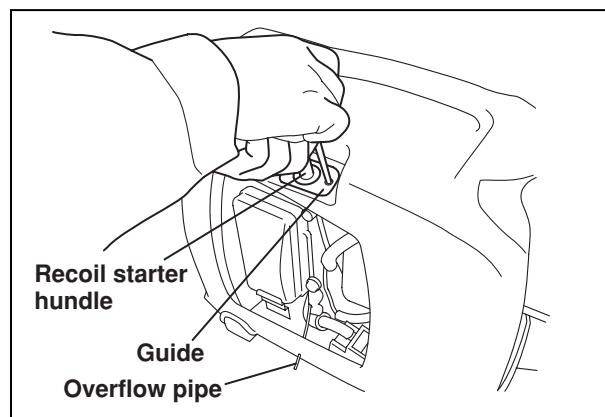
5-4-22 Recoil starter and guide

Install the guide of the starter hundle.

Install the guide and starter hundle after they are pushed through the mounting hole from inside of the case body.

M4 x 10mm Tapping screw : 1pcs.

Insert the overflow pipe through the hole in the bottom of the case body.

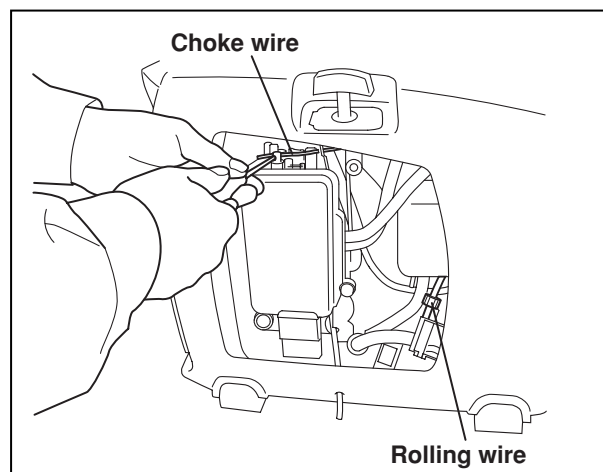


5-4-23 Choke wire and rolling wire

Install the choke wire into the choke shaft of the carburetor.

NOTE: Use the engine switch to confirm that the choke can be fully closed, and fully opened.

Install the rolling wire into the wire plate and fuel cock behind the control panel.

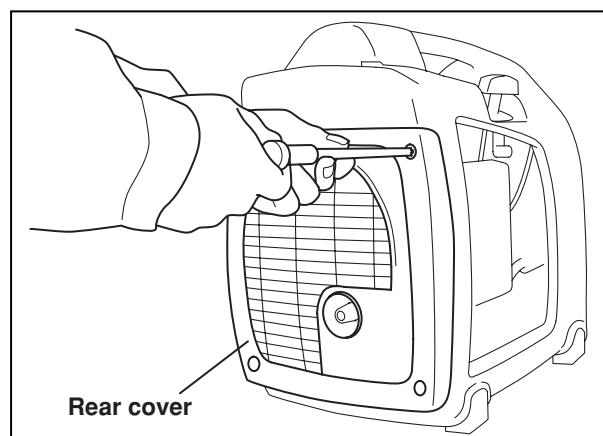


5-4-24 Rear cover

Attach the rear cover to the case body.

M6 x 30 Screw and Washer : 4pcs.

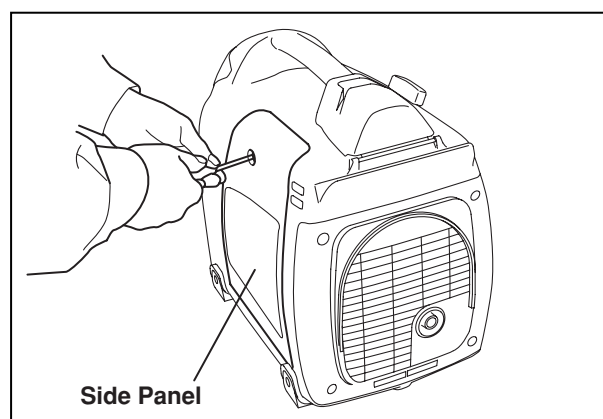
Tightening torque : 3.0-4.0	N · m
30-40	kgf · cm
(2.2-2.9	ft · lbs)



5-4-25 Side panels (left and right)

Attach the side panel (left and right) to the case body.

M6 x 16.5mm Bolt : 2pcs.



This is the end of assembly procedures.

5-5) RECOIL STARTER

Tools used : Long-nose pliers, retaining-ring pliers, protective goggles

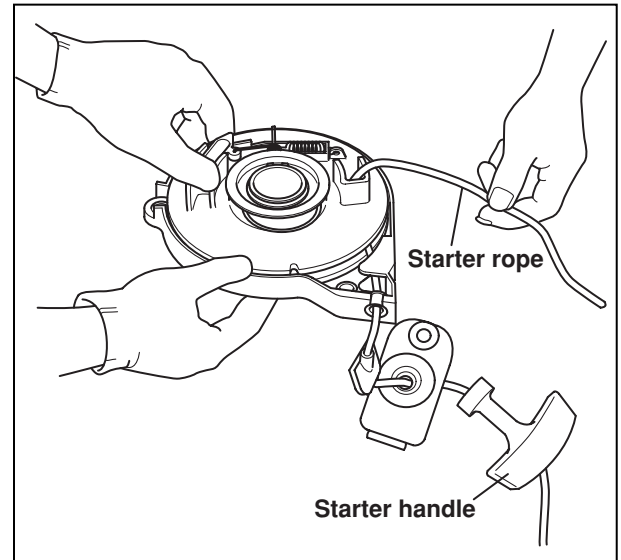
Caution :

Please wear protective goggles before starting disassembly

1) Disassembly procedures

(1) Unhook the spring.

- 1 Hold the starter handle, and pull out the starter rope.
- 2 Pull out all of the rope, and align the rope guide and the knot of the rope inside the reel.
- 3 Be sure to hold the reel with both thumbs so your fingers do not become be entangled.
- 4 Pull the knot of the rope out from the reel, loosen the knot, then pull it up from the starter handle side (this should be done by two people).
- 5 Slowly rewind the rope until the reel stops while controlling the reel with both thumbs.

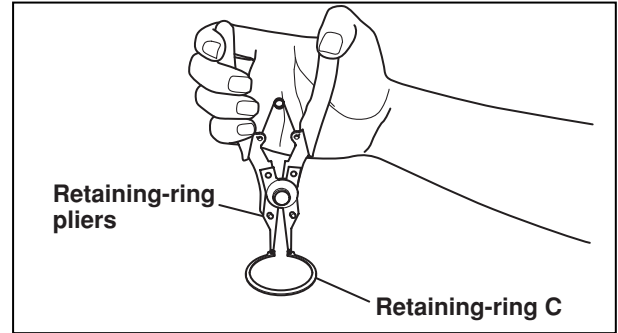


Caution :

The pull of the spring is maximized while the rope is fully pulled out. Please do not release it suddenly, or relax your grip.

(2) Remove the small parts.

- 1 Hold the case, and remove the retaining-ring C with the ring pliers.
- 2 Beginning at the top, remove the retaining-ring, friction plate, and ratchet.

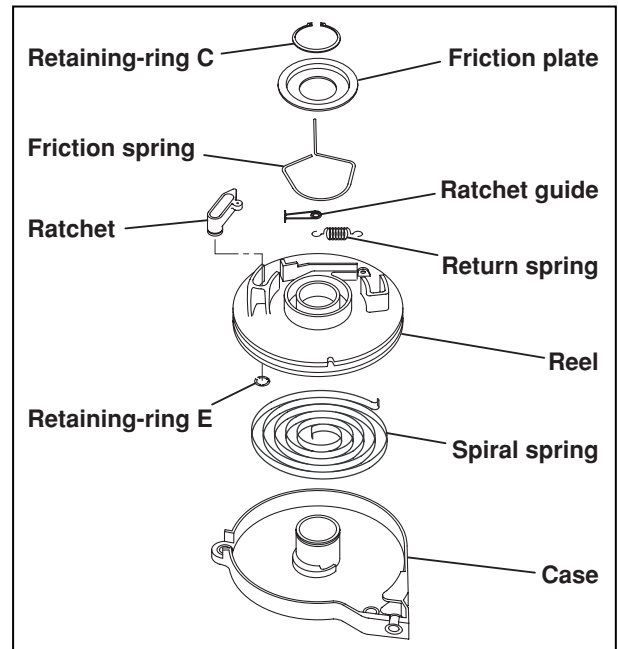


(3) Remove the reel.

- 1 Move the reel to left and right at a 1/4 turns several times until it moves smoothly, gently holding it down.
- 2 Slowly lift the reel, removing it from the case.
- 3 Repeat (3) 1 and (3) 2 if the spring assembled in the reel sticks out.

Caution :

The reel is disassembled with the spring still assembled, so place it on a flat table without dropping, or shaking.



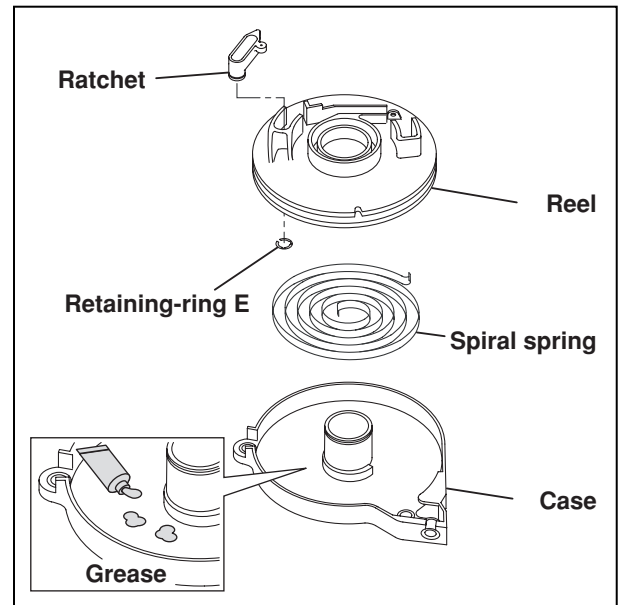
Disassembly is completed.

Caution:

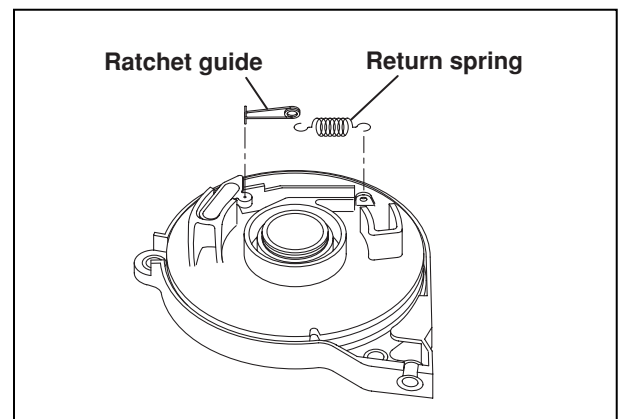
Please wear protective goggles before starting assembly.

2) Assembly procedure**(1) Assemble the reel into the case.**

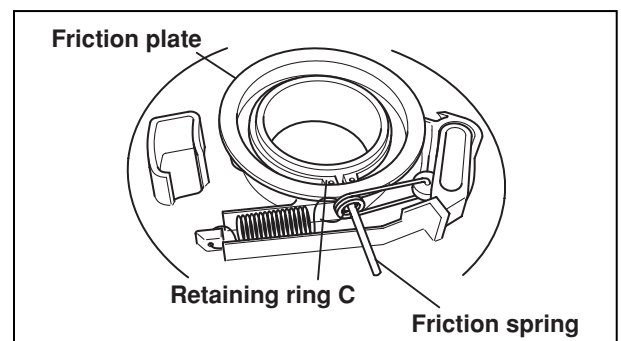
- 1 Install the ratchet, and fasten it with retaining ring E.
- 2 Install the spiral spring in the reel.
- 3 Apply grease to the case.
- 4 Properly orient the inner end of the spring installed in the reel.
- 5 Hold the reel so that the shaft and hook part can be caught on the inner end of the spring, and softly drop into the case from the top.
- 6 Move the reel gently in the counter-clockwise direction, making sure that the spring catches.

**(2) Install the small parts.**

- 1 Install the ratchet guide and return spring into the reel.

**(3) Installing friction plate, retaining ring C**

- 1 Install by putting the friction spring end into the spring part of the ratchet guide.
Align the cut of the friction plate to the cut of the recoil starter main body, and fasten with the retaining ring C.
Be sure that the retaining ring is fitted into the grooves.

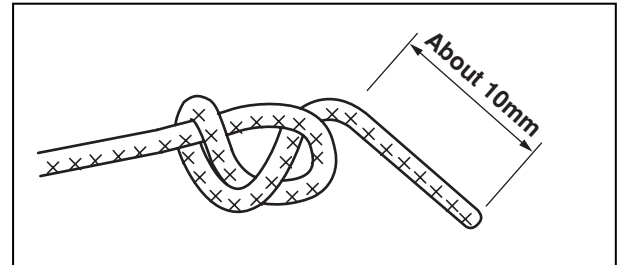
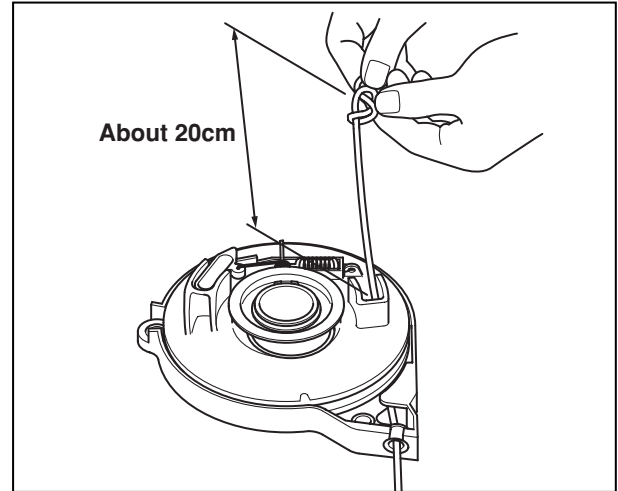


(4) Inserting the rope. (this should be done by two people)

-1 Thread the rope through the reel where the rope hole on the reel and rope guide are aligned.

-2 Thread the rope end through the rope guide and the rope hole of the reel, and pull 20cm out from the reel.

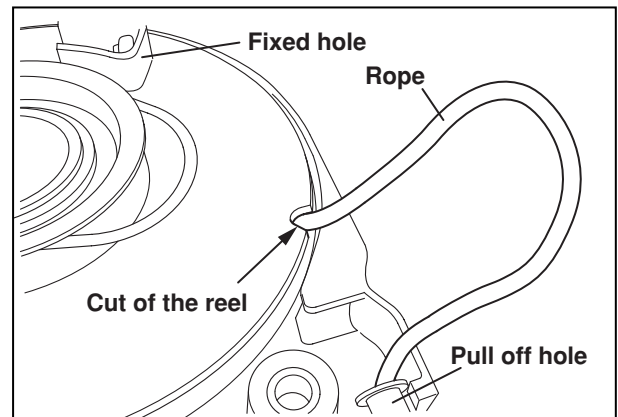
-3 Tight the end of the rope.



(5) Keep pressure on the spring

-1 Feed the rope (the length of one rotation of the reel) from the attached hole of the reel and pull it out from the hole of the case.

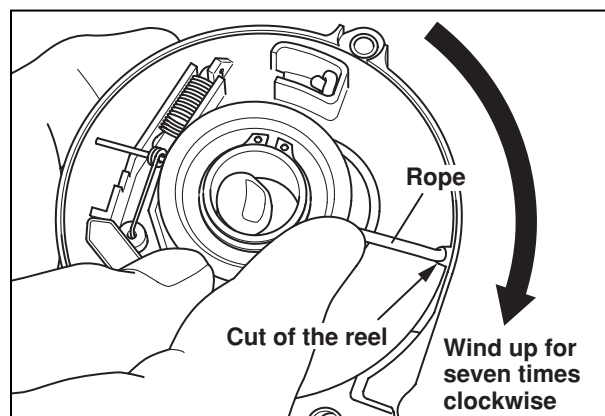
On the reel side, let the rope that was pulled out hang over the notch of the reel.



-2 Wind the rope clockwise seven times with the rope hanging from the reel.

Gently wind the rope onto the reel while removing any kinks in the rope from the knob side.

Assembly is completed.



※ These are the disassembly and assembly procedures, please be sure to review the following item checklist to insure that the parts are securely installed.

3) Checking items after assembly

(1) Try to pull the starter handle for 2 to 3 times.

(a) When the starter handle is difficult to pull, please make sure the parts, etc., are installed in the right direction.

(b) When the ratchet does not operate, please re-check if there are any missing parts such as the spring.

(2) Pull the starter handle and try to pull the starter rope out to the limit.

(a) When the starter rope remains in the rope groove of the reel, pressure is put on the spring. Pull out 30cm of the starter rope, holding the reel firmly with your thumb, and then pull the starter rope out towards the recoil starter. Next, rewind it 1~2 times, controlling reel rotation.

(b) When the starter rope does not return smoothly, or the starter handle hangs down loosely, please add grease or mobile oil in the rotating and friction parts.

If it still does not work, rewind 1~2 times.

(In that case, confirm that the spring is not under pressure by following the previous procedure.)

(c) Please re-assemble from the beginning if there was the sound when the spring was removed and the starter rope does not re-wind into the reel.

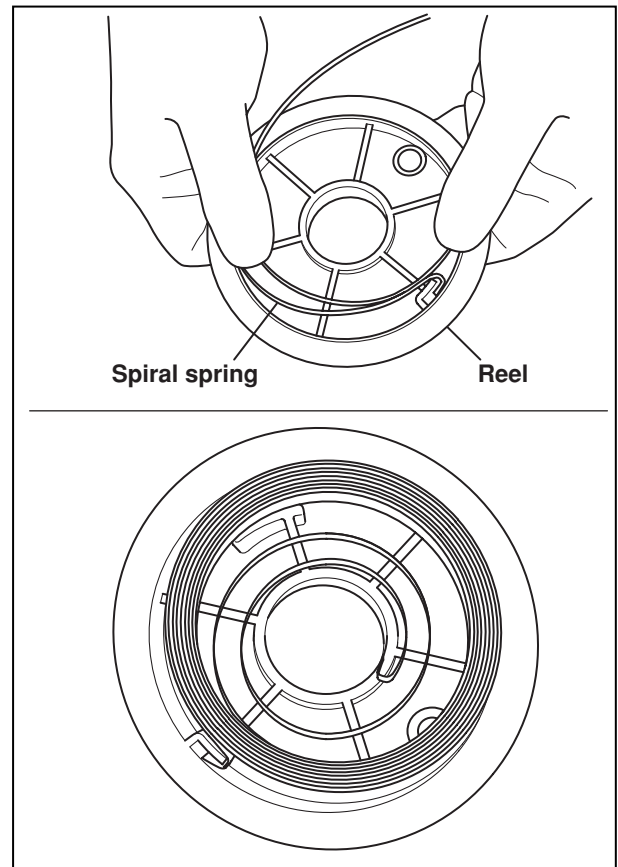
4) When . . .

(1) The spring pops out

(a) Hook the end hook of the spring to the notched part of the reel, and attach the spring, applying pressure with your fingers so that it isn't released from the groove. **(Please wear gloves)**

(b) Hook the inside hook of the spring to the claw of the starter case while turning.

※ Please refer to assembly procedures.

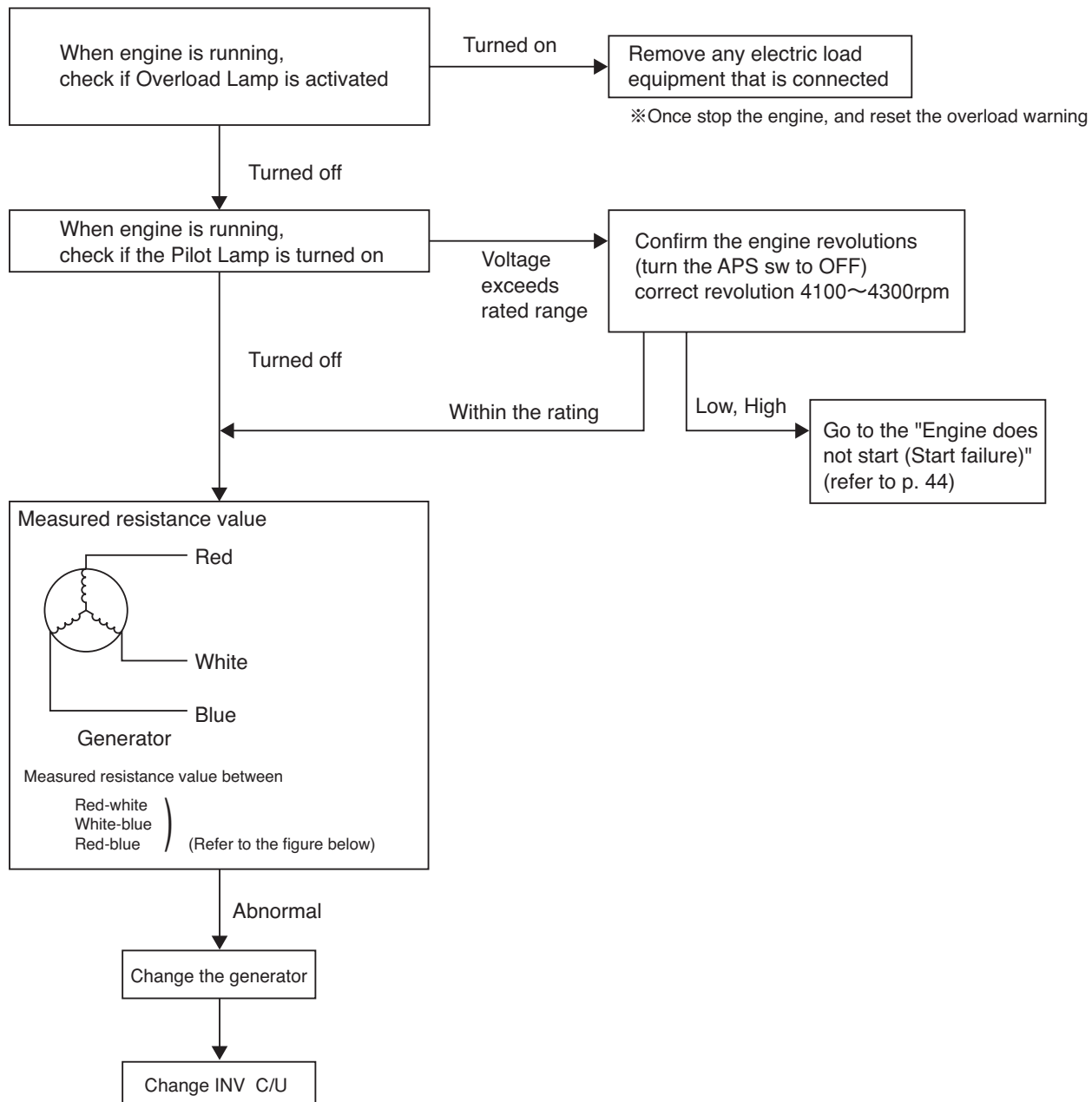


(2) Oil refill

At the end of the season or when disassembling, add grease (preferably one that is heat resistant, if possible) or mobile oil to rotation parts, friction parts, and the spring.

6.TROUBLESHOOTING

No output power or Lower output



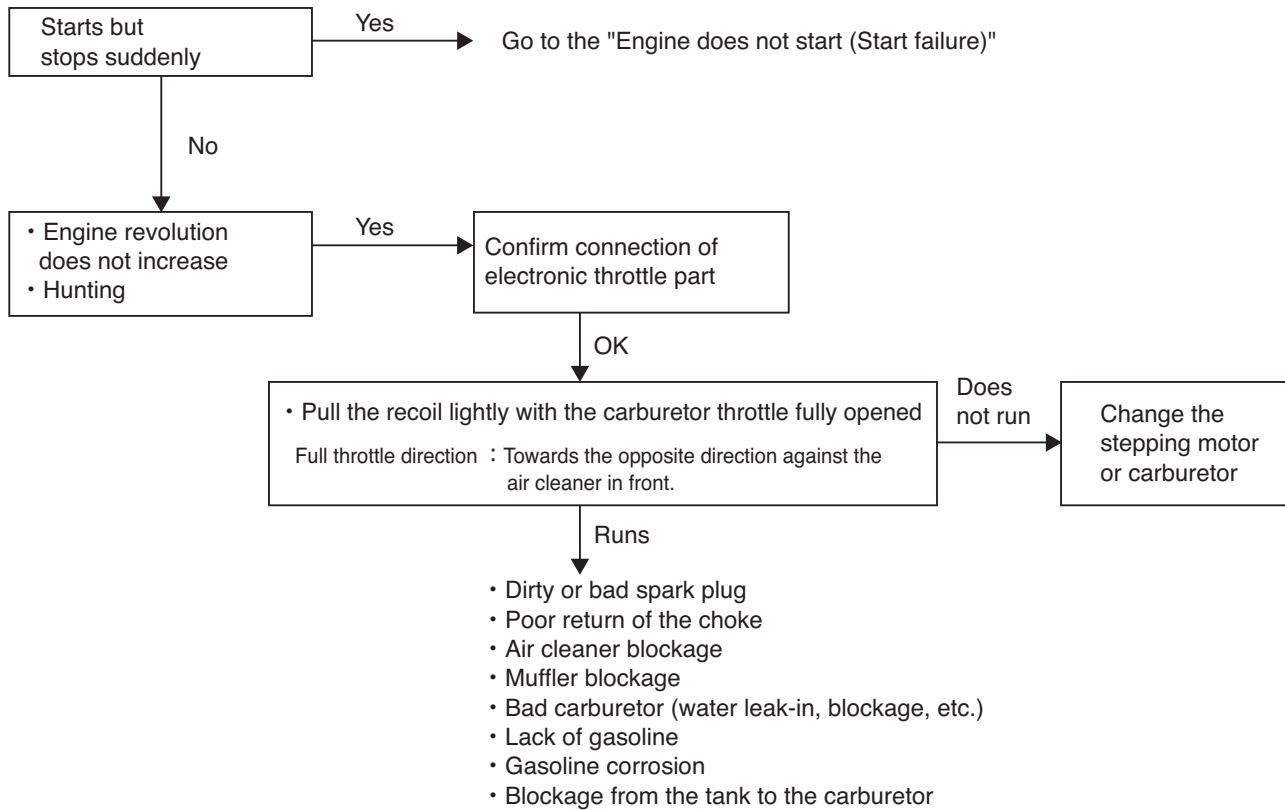
<Resistance value of the generating main body for reference>

Unit : Ω

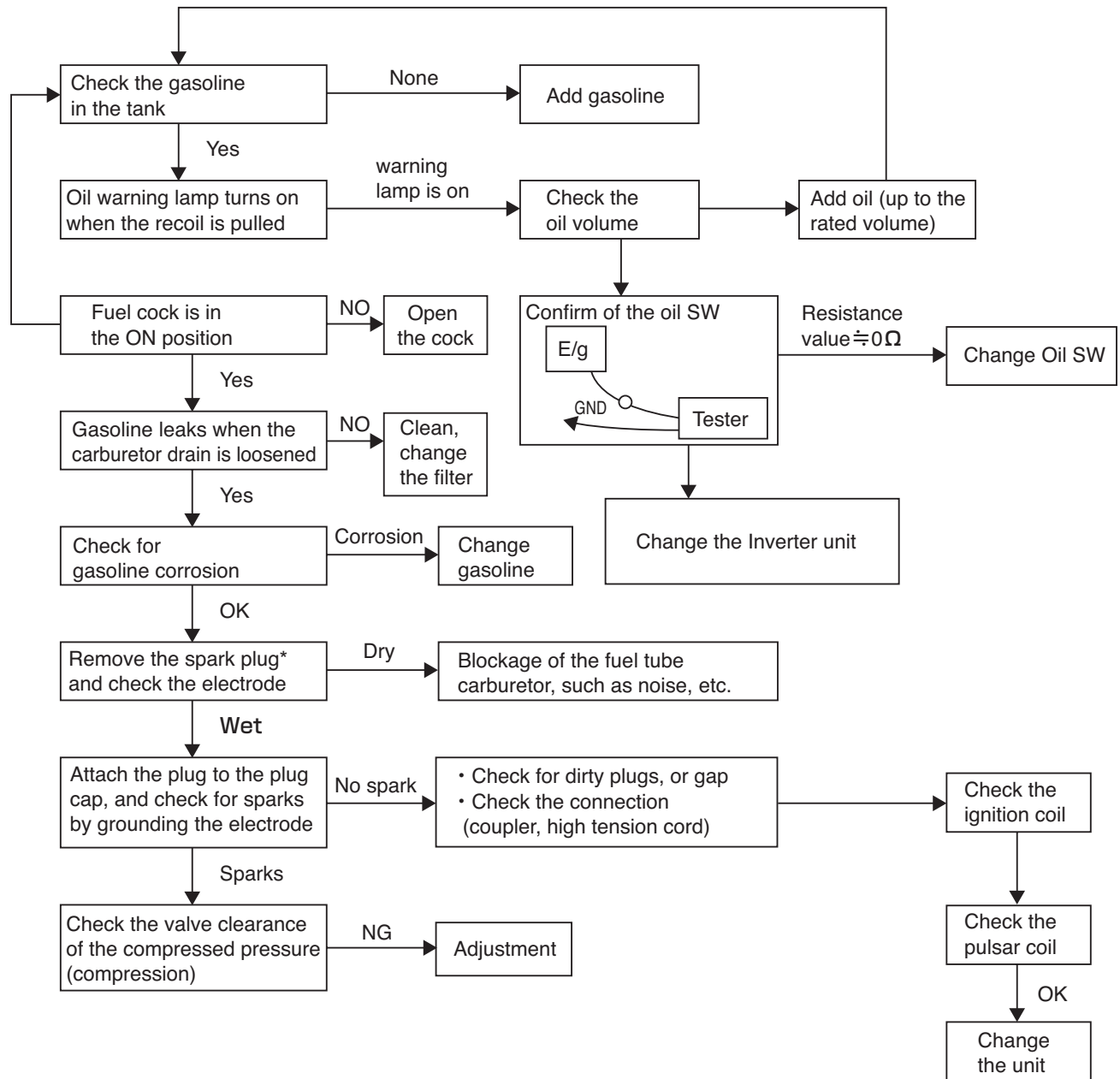
	Red - Blue	Blue - White	White - Red
AC120V	1.2	1.2	1.2
AC230V/240V	4.2	4.2	4.2

Surrounding temperature 20°C

Improper revolutions (Electronic throttle)

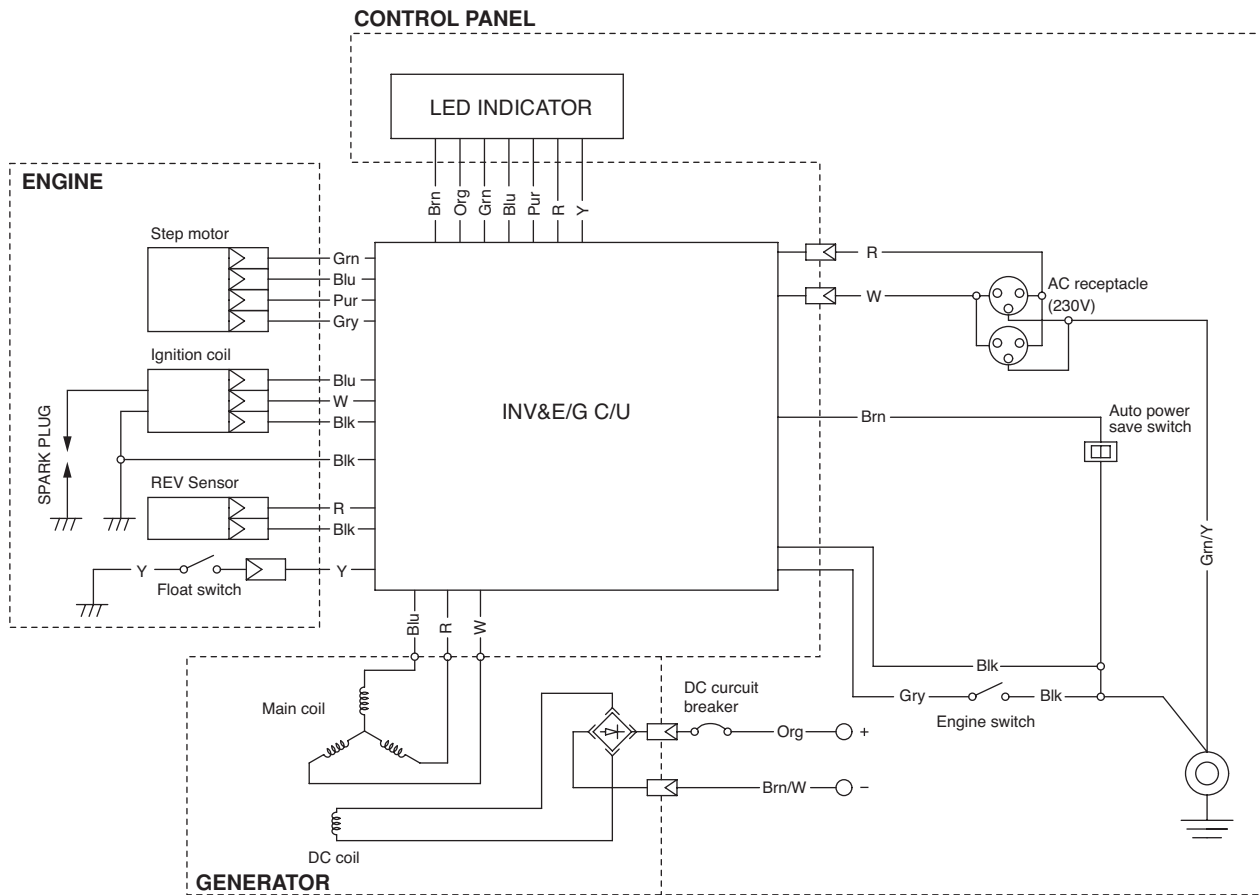


Engine does not start (Start failure)

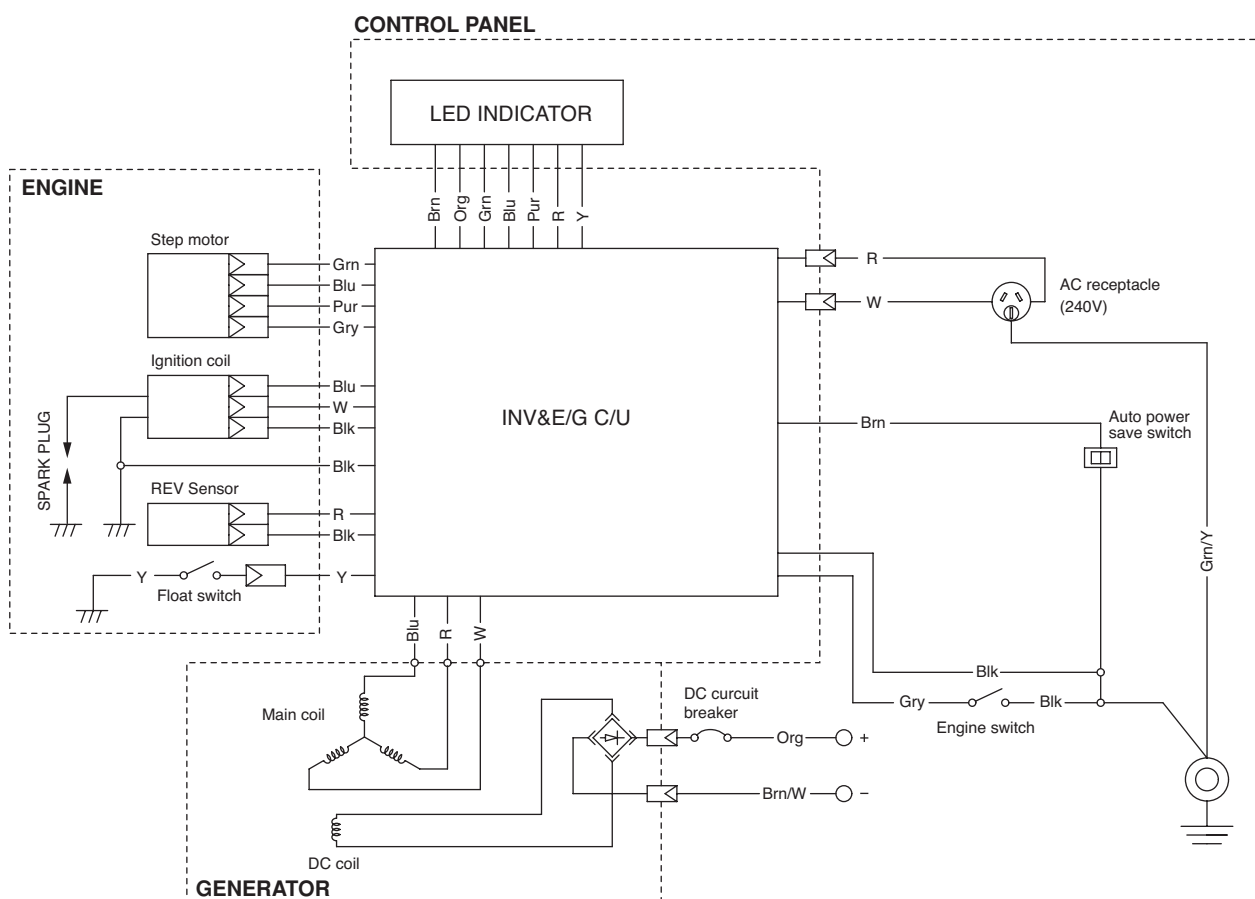


7. WIRING DIAGRAM

R1700i (50Hz-230V)



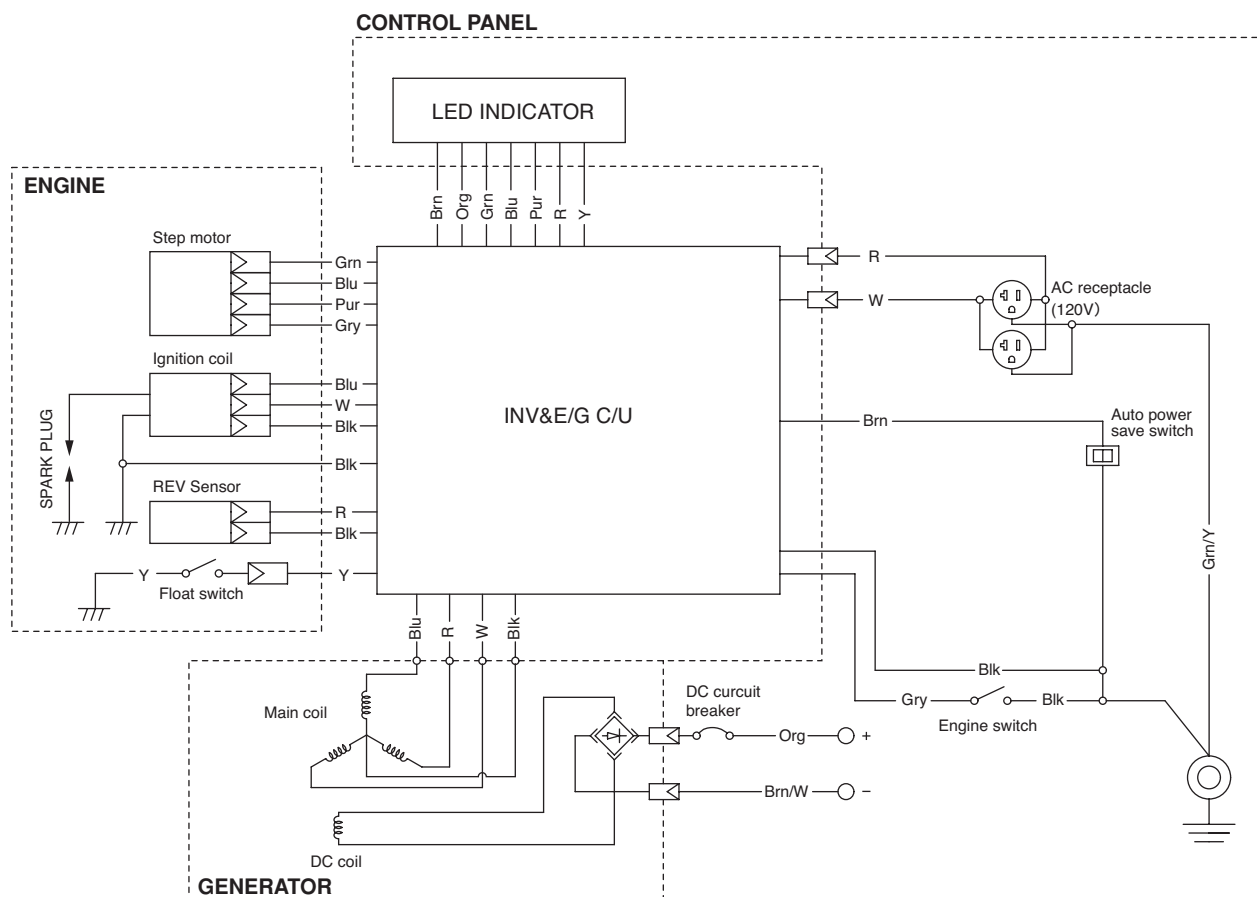
R1700i (50Hz-240V)



Wiring color cord

Blk : Black	LBlu : Light blue	Grn : Green	Gry : Gray	Y : Yellow	Pur : Purple
Blk/W : Black/White	Brn : Brown	Grn/W : Green/White	R : Red	W/Blk : White/Black	
Blu : Blue	Brn/W : Brown/White	Org : Orange	W : White	Grn/Y : Green/Yellow	

R1700i (60Hz-120V)



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