## Manual



## **Manual**

for the

## Engine SOLO type 2625 01i neo

	Serial No. Manufactured	
Aircraft type Registration Owner		

## Log of revisions

No.	Edition date	revised page(s)	date of entry
1	16.04.2019	1 - 12	

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## 1. General Engine Description

- Twin cylinder inline two stroke engine
- · Liquid cooling
- Lubrication by fuel-oil-mixture
- Electronic fuel injection
- Dual electronic high-voltage ignition
- Crankshaft layout for belt transmission
- Three-phase generator

#### 2. Technical Data

Displacement	625 ccm	bore 76 mm	stroke 69 mm	
Compression ratio	9,5 : 1			
Ignition system	Dual electronic	high-voltage ignition	n, mapped	
Spark plugs	NGK B7HS, ai	r gap at electrodes 0	).7 mm	
Fuel injection	Electronic, two throttle-valves, mapped			
Sense of rotation	Clockwise in fli	ght direction		
Fuel	Premium unleamixtures of the	•	95 RON , AVGAS100LL,	or
Lubrication	1:30 (3.3%)	to the specification	density altitude of 6000ft: r	
Weight	24 kg without e	exhaust (aircraft mar	nufacturer specific)	
Alternator	12 V 500 W			
Coolant	Antifreeze (Gly	santin BASF G48) a	and tap water (0-20°dh) in a	mixture

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of 40:60 (27°C)

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### 3. Operational Data and Limitations

Takeoff 45 kW (61 hp) at a rotational speed of 6 250 rpm

Max. cont. power and

rotational speed

45 kW (61 hp) at 6 250 rpm

Max. rotational speed 6 600 rpm, limited by the ECU

Idle rotational speed approx. 2 300 rpm

Max. coolant temp. 115 °C (240°F) measured in the cylinder head approx. 24,5 l/h at max. continuous power

### 4. Description of the ECU's Functions

- Based on air pressure, air temperature, throttle position and engine speed, the ECU calculates both the optimized injection quantity and the ignition timing.
- For safety reasons, the engine control system is equipped with the following duplex-redundant components: Engine speed sensor, throttle position sensor, injectors (channels A and B).
   These parts are monitored by the ECU. By recognition of a fault, it switches automatically over to the operative redundant component.
- The external Fuel Pumps Electronics Unit allows the ECU to monitor the fuel pumps as well.
- If an error is detected during engine operation, a code is sent to the engine monitoring device via CAN and stored in the ECU's fault memory.

## 5. Installing Instructions

- The cylinders have to be nearly vertical with cylinder heads on top when the engine is in its operating position.
- The engine can be mounted at the drive side flange with 4 bolts M8. At the cylinder heads are 4 more threads M8 and at the bottom of the crankcase are 4 threads M10.
- The load on the mounting threads may not exceed 5 kN each.
- If the propeller is driven by a belt, the static belt tension may not be higher than 5 000 N
- A water cooler with a cooling capability of 16 kW has to be used.
- If an electric starter is used, its power has to be at least 400 W.
- For the electrical wiring see the diagrams in chapter 9.
- By using the regulator SOLO GR 30 according to the wiring diagram (see ch. 9) the power supply of the engine components is redundant. Even if the battery fails the engine will continue to run.
- The ECU sends error codes via CAN if errors occur (see ch. 8.2). SOLO supplies the CAN protocol on demand.

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#### fuel system:

- Solo recommends to use the optional Fuel Supply Unit (BVE). It contains two pumps, the corresponding check-valves, the pressure regulator and a fine mesh filter. Instructions for installing the BVE:
  - Installation below the main tank, pumps horizontally and at the bottom.
  - The fuel line coming from the tank must be short and rising towards the fuel tank.
  - Dirt must be prevented from entering the main tank. Therefore, Solo recommends to use a tank inlet filter with a 10 micron mesh.
  - The pressure loss via the connection line to the engine (including fuel valve and fittings) may not exceed 50 mbar at a flow rate of 30 lph
- If other fuel pumps are intended to be used, please contact Solo in advance and ask whether they are suitable. Especially pay attention to the following:
  - The fuel pressure in the fuel distributor of the throttle valve unit may not drop below 2,85 bar or rise above 3,1 bar during engine operation.
  - The injection valves must be protected by a 10 micron fine mesh filter.
  - If the current consumption is > 2A per pump, a larger smoothing capacitor may be required. (see page 10, Wiring Power Supply)
- All fuel lines have to be protected against fire. Solo recommends Goodrich 811 fuel lines, size dash 04.

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### **Table of Torques**

Spark plug	20 Nm
Drive pulley on crankshaft	100 Nm
Bolts and nuts M 6	12 Nm
Bolts and nuts M 8	20 Nm
Bolts and nuts M 10	40 Nm
Alternator rotor on crankshaft	80 Nm

Annotation: All tightening torques specified here are nominal values. The display deviation of the torque tools used must not exceed  $\pm$  5%.

### 6. Operating Instructions

A basic requirement for the safe operation of the engine is compliance with the following instructions:

Check before startup: - Check the fuel quantity in the tank.

Check throttle lever for free movement.

 Check outside of engine, engine compartment, belt transmission and mountings for proper condition. Pay attention to leaks.

 Ignition: "OFF". Turn the propeller several times by hand to check for abnormal noise or hard motion of the engine.

- Check the coolant level.

Check the error memory of the engine monitoring instrument.

Startup: – Throttle lever idle.

Open fuel cut-off valve.

Main switch "ON".Ignition "ON".

Check for safety space around the propeller. Engage the wheel

brake.

Start the engine.

Check before takeoff: - Check the engine monitoring instrument for new error messages.

Conduct an ignition check at idle (2.300 RPM).
 Maximum engine speed drop: 200 RPM.

Takeoff and climb: - Accelerate to full throttle because the injectors are monitored at

full throttle only.

Limits of rotational speed and temperatures may not bee

exceeded.

Stopping the engine: Switch off ignition. Further procedure according to aircraft manual.

Startup during flight: - Throttle lever idle.

Open the fuel cut-off valve.

Main switch "ON".

 Extend engine / propeller into flight position and disengage the propeller stop (according to the Aircraft's flight manual.)

Ignition "ON".

Push starter button until engine runs.

Throttle into full.

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#### 7. Maintenance Instructions

In addition to the daily checks before startup and before takeoff, the following inspection and maintenance work is mandatory:

Check every 25 hours or once a year (whatever is reached first)

- General, thorough visual inspection: pay attention to loose or missing parts and leaks.
- Check spark plugs.
- Clean engine and air filter(s).
- Put grease on the starter gearing.
- Check all accessible screws and nuts for correct tightening torque.
- Check all bowden cables and mechanical controls.
- Check cables and electrical connections, especially the ECU power supply. To do this, temporarily pull the ECU fuse 1 and check if the ECU is still supplied with power. Repeat the same for the ECU fuse 2.
- Turn the engine system's main switch temporarily off during a test run. The engine must continue running.

Every 100 hours

Exchange the fuel filter integrated in the Solo Fuel Supply Unit.

Every 400 hours

- Engine inspection and overhaul by Solo.
- We strongly recommend a detailed check of the whole engine system wiring, including connectors.

Conservation and storage of the engine.

If the engine is not used for more than 2 months, preserve and store it as follows:

Inject approx. 2.5 ml of two stroke oil into each throttle body and crank the engine 10 turns by hand. Cover intake openings.

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### 8. Engine Problems

#### 8.1 Troubleshooting

#### The engine doesn't start

- 1. Check battery voltage.
- 2. Check whether enough fuel is in the tank.
- 3. Check the ECU's power supply.
- 4. Ignition switch "OFF"! Turn the propeller by hand and check the engine's compression.
- 5. Check the electric starter. Does it turn the engine fast enough?
- 6. Check whether the engine is flooded with fuel. If so, pull the fuel pump fuses and try to start the engine with throttle half open, until you hear the first ignitions. Engage the fuel pump fuses again and start the engine.

#### The engine gets (too) hot

Warning! Overheating can cause severe damages! Shut off the engine as soon as possible! Check cooling system. Is the coolant level sufficient? Does the coolant pump work? Are any hoses squeezed? Is the radiator clogged?

The engine doesn't reach its nominal power or the rotational speed drops during operation **During flight, push – if possible – the throttle lever to full.** (Only then the injectors are automatically monitored) If this doesn't help, stop the engine as soon as possible! *On the ground:* 

- 1. Check, whether the throttle valves open completely.
- 2. Ignition switch "OFF"! Turn the propeller by hand and check the engine's compression.
- 3. Conduct an ignition check at idle (2.300 RPM). Maximum engine speed drop: 200 RPM.
- 4. If not already done: Run the engine at least for 30 seconds with full throttle. Check the error memory of the engine monitoring instrument.
- 5. Clean or replace the air filter(s).

#### The alternator LED lights up, while the engine is running

Alternator or regulator are not working properly. Watch the Battery voltage!

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### 8.2 CAN-Messages:

The ECU sends the following messages via the CAN bus:

CAN message	Cases in which a fault report is considered irrelevant:	recommended reaction in case of an error during flight:
TPS faulty (both channels)	Sensor faults are usually not critical, if they occur	Push the throttle lever to full or stop the engine.
engine temperature sensor faulty	only rarely and for a few miliseconds. No reaction is required then. (Especially the occurance of speed	No indication of engine temperature! It won't be noticed if the engine overheats.
internal air pressure sensor faulty/ air temperature sensor faulty	sensor errors during starting or stopping the engine is normal.)	At low air density, the performance of the engine is weaker than normal.
TPS channel 1 faulty / TPS channel 2 faulty		No immediate action required.
speed sensor channel 1 faulty / speed sensor channel 2 faulty		The engine has an increased probability of failure. Fly carefully.
injection channel A defective / injection channel B defective		The engine has an increased probability of failure. Fly carefully.
fuel pump 1 faulty / fuel pump 2 faulty	The tank is (almost) empty.	The engine has an increased probability of failure. Fly carefully.

Defects have to be corrected before the next flight.

#### 8.3 Fault memory

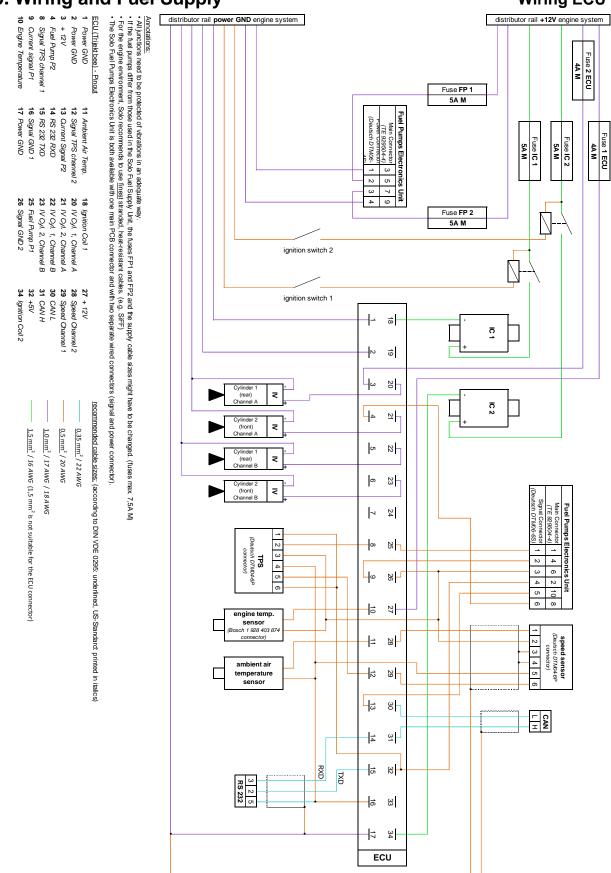
The ECU stores all errors which are detected during engine operation in its internal fault memory. For reading this, the software WinTrijekt NEO is required. It can be downloaded from the Solo website: <a href="https://aircraft.solo.global/gb/">https://aircraft.solo.global/gb/</a>.

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## 9. Wiring and Fuel Supply

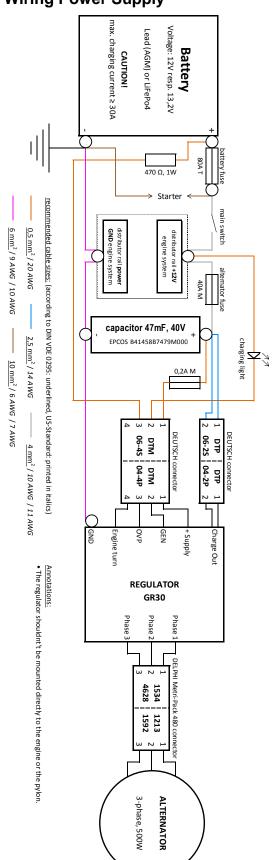
## Wiring ECU



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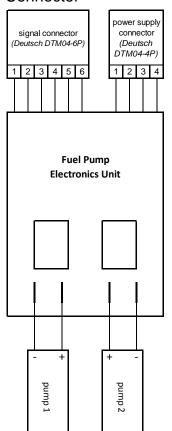


#### **Wiring Power Supply**

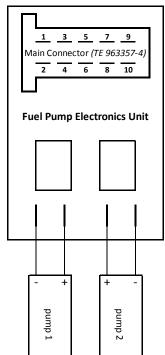


# **Connectors of the Fuel Pumps Electronics Unit**

a) with Signal and Power Supply Connector



b) with Main Connector

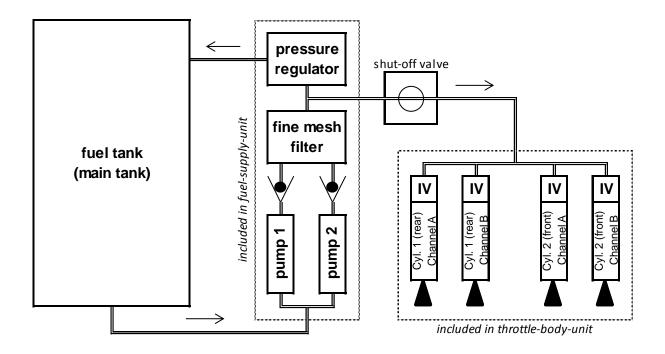


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## **Fuel Supply**

The following schematic shows the fuel system with the Solo Fuel Supply Unit (BVE) being used, but without the required tank inlet filter(s). If other pumps are installed, there may be deviations. These are within the aircraft manufacturer's area of responsibility then.



## 10. Power curve

