

## Plumbing

No plumbing connections are required. Condensate from the cooling coil is automatically evaporated through a condensate pan located in the condensing unit section.

## Electrical

The cabinet must be connected to a separately fused power source (see Electrical Specification Plate) and grounded in accordance with National and Local Electrical Codes. Caution: Do not attempt to operate the equipment on any other power source than that listed on the Electrical Specification Plate.

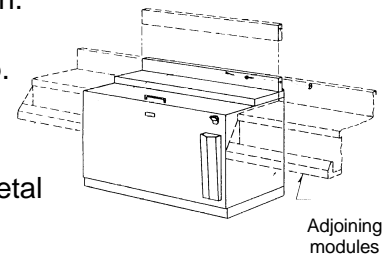
## Installing Shelves (when provided)

- The rear shelf brackets have been factory installed.
- The front shelf bracket(s) are to be installed in the field using the line of predrilled horizontal holes which correspond to the brackets at the rear of the cabinet. Fasten with the thumb screws provided.

Note: Use the center horizontal bracket to support shelves for one row of shelves or the top and bottom horizontal bracket for two rows of shelves. (Use shorter shelves for top row when two rows of shelves are used.)

## Installing Backsplash (optional)

- Position glass froster backsplash to top as shown. Use holes in backsplash as a guide to mark and drill  $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter holes into cabinet top. Fasten with  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x #10 sheet metal screws.
- Place adjoining module(s) to side(s) of glass froster and fasten using  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x #10 sheet metal screw and #10 speed nut.

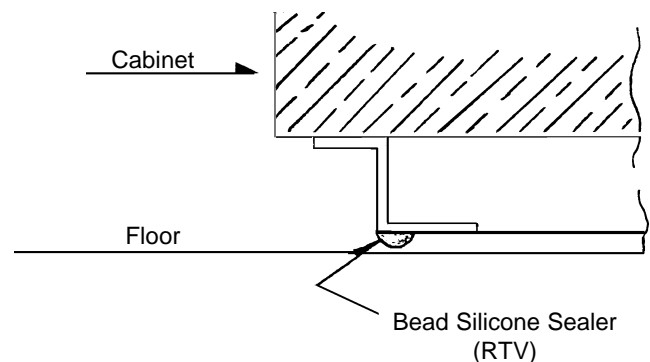


## Placing the Cabinet

To assure maximum performance, fresh air must be allowed to circulate through the machinery compartment. It is important to allow at least two inches of clearance at the back or left end of the cabinet. Do not place anything on the top or in front of the cabinet that would obstruct air flow at these grilles.

Cabinet should either be leveled or pitched slightly toward the drain to allow any accumulated water to flow out.

For sanitation purposes, it may be necessary to seal the base of the cabinet to the floor. This can be accomplished by laying a bead of silicone sealant along the base of the cabinet as shown by the figure to the right.



## Defrost System

This system consists of a six hour, as well as a four-hour defrost cycle. The six hour defrost cycle is manually activated and automatically terminated, while the four hour cycle is completely automatic.

### The Six-Hour Solid-State Defrost Timer

This timer shuts off the power to the condensing unit, door frame heater, interior light, evaporator heater, and the automatic four hour defrost timer, while it supplies power to the evaporator fan and a low wattage cabinet heater, to eliminate frost buildup on the inside of the cabinet.

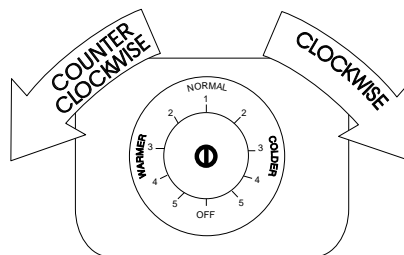
To activate the six-hour defrost system, depress the defrost switch located on the front grill of the cabinet. An amber light will illuminate and the defrost cycle will begin. When the defrost cycle ends, the light goes off and the cabinet resumes normal operation. To manually cancel the defrost cycle, momentarily turn off the electricity to the machine.

### The Four-Hour Defrost Timer

This timer ensures that frost will not buildup on the evaporator coil. Every four hours it shuts down the condensing unit and evaporator fan and supplies power to the larger-wattage defrost element clamped to the bottom of the evaporator. The defrost cycle lasts for approximately 20 minutes and will be shortened if the heat limit switch determines the coil is fully defrosted.

## Temperature Control

An adjustable temperature control is located inside the froster on the right-hand side of the evaporator fan panel assembly. Approximate temperature limitations: minus 10° F. minimum and plus 10° F. maximum. Make adjustments as shown to attain the desired temperature.



## Cleaning

### Condenser

The condenser (located behind the front grille) should be inspected every 30 days, and cleaned, if necessary. Failure to keep the condenser clean will cause a loss in condensing unit efficiency.

### Doors

Doors should be periodically removed from the cabinet and inspected for a buildup of foreign materials, such as syrups, beer, etc. Buildups on the underside of the doors, along with the cabinet breaker strips on which they ride, will cause them to bind, and therefore, not function as designed. If dirty, these surfaces should be cleaned with a silicone lubricating material. Aerosol silicone sprays can be obtained locally at most department or automotive stores.

To remove doors: With door closed, lift it upward by its handle and slide forward until door clears the cabinet top. Use the reverse procedure to reinstall the doors.

### Cabinet

Use a damp cloth with a mild detergent and water to clean the inside and outside of the cabinet. Dry thoroughly. Do not allow cleaning agents or large amounts of water to go down the drain. Use an acceptable stainless steel polish to clean all stainless steel surfaces.