

PLUMBING

No plumbing connections 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.

ADJUSTABLE PARTITIONS

Perlick Bottle Coolers are provided with adjustable partitions which will accommodate various bottle sizes.

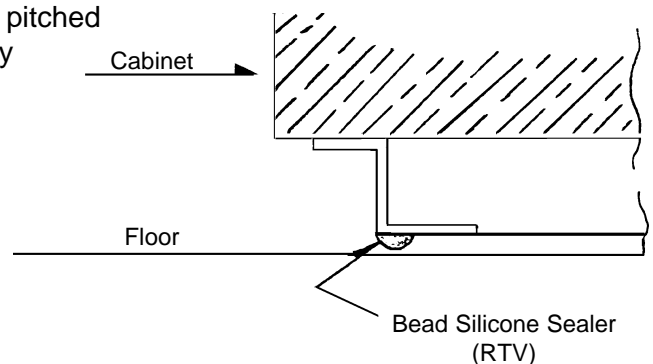
- Remove bottles from their cases before placing in cooler to ensure proper air flow.
- For maximum efficiency, bottles should be cored.

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.



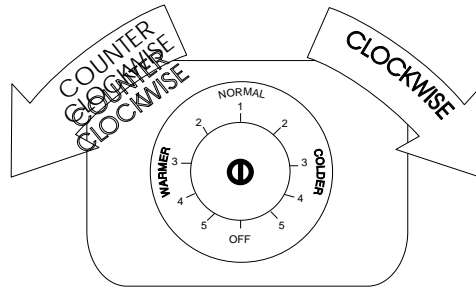
HOW TO OPERATE

ROLL TOP BOTTLE COOLERS

TEMPERATURE CONTROL

An adjustable temperature control is located inside the bottle cooler on the evaporator fan panel assembly. It is factory set at approximately 38° F. Make adjustments as shown to attain the desired temperature.

Note: A temperature setting that is too low will not allow enough condensing unit "off" time to maintain a frost-free coil.



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: Lift front of door upward 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 (see pg. 7).