

MAINTENANCE

DANGER

TURN OFF THE POWER SWITCH AND DISCONNECT THE UNIT FROM THE POWER SOURCE WHENEVER PERFORMING SERVICE/ MAINTENANCE FUNCTIONS AND/OR CLEANING THE REFRIGERATED AREA.

Refrigerators and Freezers

Clean the interior and exterior using soap and warm water. If this is not sufficient, use ammonia and water or a nonabrasive liquid cleaner. When cleaning the exterior, always rub with the stainless steel grain to avoid marring the finish.

Do not use an abrasive cleaner, it may scratch the stainless steel and/or the plastic. Abrasive cleaners can also damage the breaker strips and gaskets.

Cleaning the Condenser Coil

Clean the condenser coil a minimum of every 90 days. If there is a large amount of debris, dust or grease accumulation prior to the 90 day cycle, reduce the cleaning cycle to every 30 days.

If the buildup on the coil consists of only light dust and debris, clean the condenser coil using a brush. For heavier dust buildup, use a vacuum or compressed air.

If heavy grease is present use a refrigeration degreasing agent designed specifically for the condenser coils. Spray the condenser coil with degreasing agent and blow through with compressed air.

Failure to maintain a clean condenser coil can initially cause high temperatures and excessive run times. Continuous operation with dirty or clogged condenser coils may result in compressor failures. Neglecting the condenser coil cleaning procedures will void any warranties associated with the compressor.

CAUTION

Never use a high pressure water wash for this cleaning procedure as water can damage the electrical components located near or on the condenser coil.

Stainless Steel Care and Cleaning

Stainless steel contains 70-80% iron which will rust. It also contains 12-30% chromium which forms an invisible passive film over the steel's surface that acts as a corrosion shield. As long as the protective layer remains intact, the metal remains stainless. If the film is broken or contaminated, outside elements can break down the steel and begin to form rust or discoloration.

To properly clean stainless steel, use soft cloths or plastic scouring pads.

CAUTION

Never use steel pads, wire brushes or scrapers to clean stainless steel surfaces.

Cleaning solutions must be alkaline based or non-chloride cleaners. Any cleaner containing chlorides will damage the stainless steel protective film. Chlorides are also commonly found in hard water, salts, and household and industrial cleaners. If cleaners containing chlorides are used, be sure to rinse repeatedly and dry thoroughly upon completion.

Perform routine stainless steel cleaning with soap and water. Extreme stains or grease should be cleaned with a non-abrasive cleaner and plastic scrub pad (rub with the grain). There are also stainless steel cleaners available which can restore the protective layer and preserve the finish.

Early signs of stainless steel breakdown may consist of small pits and cracks. If these early signs are present, clean thoroughly and apply a cleaner specifically designed for stainless steel cleaners to attempt to restore the passivity.

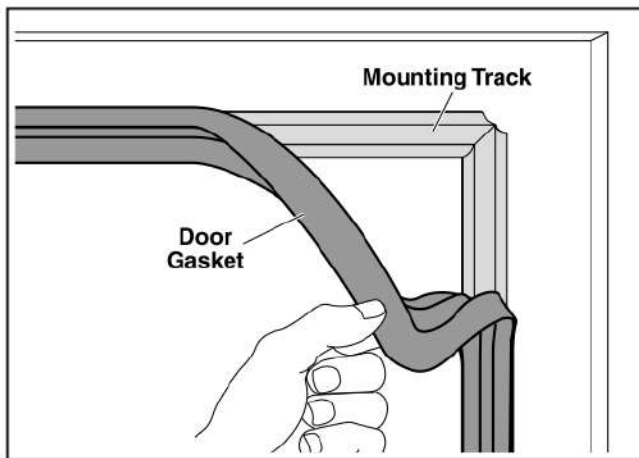
CAUTION

Never use an acid based cleaning solution. In addition, many food products have an acidic content which can deteriorate the finish. Be sure to clean the stainless steel surfaces of all food products. Common acidic based food items include; tomatoes, peppers and other vegetables.

Gasket Maintenance

Gaskets require regular cleaning to prevent mold and mildew buildup and to maintain the gasket elasticity. Clean gaskets with warm soapy water. Avoid full strength cleaning products on gaskets, this can cause the gaskets to become brittle and prevent proper sealing. Never use sharp tools or knives, which could tear the gasket and/or rip the bellows, to scrape or clean the gasket.

Gaskets are easy to replace and do not require the use of tools. To remove and replace the Dart style gasket, pull the gasket out of the groove in the door and press the new gasket back into place.



Doors/Hinges

Over time the door hinges may become loose. If the doors are loose or sagging, this can cause the hinge to pull out of the frame which may damage both the doors and the door hinges. Tighten the screws that mount the hinge brackets to the frame of the unit. If this does not solve the issue call a qualified service agent.

Drain Maintenance

The drain located inside all of the units removes the condensation from the evaporator coil and evaporates it at an external condensate evaporator pan. Moving or bumping the drain may cause the drain to become loose or disconnected. If excessive water accumulates on the inside of the unit make sure the drain tube is connected from the evaporator housing to the condensate evaporator drain pan. If water has collected underneath the unit, check the condensate evaporator drain tube to be sure it is still located inside the drain pan. Leveling the unit is important because the units are designed to drain properly when level. If the floor is not level drain problems may occur. Be sure all drain lines are free of obstructions. Food products blocking drain lines is a common cause of water back up and overflow.

Door Replacement and Adjustment

1. Open the door until it remains open, about 100° to 110°.
2. Loosen and remove the bottom screw on the self-closing cartridge. Remove the three hinge screws, then slide the door down and out.
3. To prepare a new door, rotate the square head of the cartridge shaft approximately 120° in the direction the door closes. This action preloads the hinge and it is now ready to be secured to the bottom hinge.
4. From the closed position, hold the door at about 100°, insert the bottom hinge over the square shaft of the cartridge so that the hinge is facing the cabinet. Once positioned, insert and fasten the mounting screw.
5. Maintain the door/hinge assembly at about 100° and slide it up to the top hinge pin. Confirm proper alignment, and then fasten the bottom hinge.
6. The door must swing closed by itself with no restriction. Confirm that the door swings freely.

Open the Bottom Shroud

Loosen and remove the screw from the two holes in front of the bottom shroud, the bottom shroud can be moved out.

