



## Shipboard Conventional Milk Storage Cabinet

### Technical Manual

Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Instructions

Models:

MS2-2M-SN

MS2-2M-SNM



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# Chapter 1 – General Information

## **1.1 Introduction**

This technical manual provides information on the installation, operation, maintenance, and inspection of this unit manufactured by **Cospolich Inc.**, Destrehan, Louisiana. A complete parts breakdown is provided in Chapter 7.

## **1.2 Scope of the Manual**

This technical manual provides information for installation, operating, preventative maintenance, and service instructions, including applicable drawings and figures of the equipment.

## **1.3 Equipment Description**

The unit consists of the following parts:

- A. Storage Compartment - The storage compartment is clear storage area. Included in this area are the adjustable shelves.
- B. Door(s) – Access to the storage compartment is through hinge mounted door(s).
- C. Condensing Unit & Controls Compartment- The condensing unit and controls compartment is located below the storage compartment of the cabinet. Access to this compartment is through an removable grill on the front left of the cabinet.
- D. Evaporator Coil Assembly– The evaporator coil assembly is located in the storage compartment and is responsible for distributing the cold air associated with the refrigeration system.
- E. Cabinet - The cabinet is the enclosure in which all of the above items are housed.

## **1.4 Equipment Supplied**

The unit is shipped from the factory fully assembled, palletized and crated to minimize the possibility of damage in shipping and storage.

## Table A – Leading Particulars

<b>MANUFACTURER:</b>	<b>Cospolich Inc. Destrehan, Louisiana 70047</b>
<b>TYPE:</b>	<b>Marine Shipboard Conventional Milk Storage Unit</b>
<b>MODEL:</b>	<b>MS2-2M-SNM</b>
<b>PURPOSE:</b>	<b>Storage of Refrigerated Food Items/Dairy Products</b>
<b>ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS:</b>	<b>Power Supply - 115 Volt AC, 60 Hz, 1 Phase Amp draw - RLA: 5.3 Amps - Max Fuse: 15 Amps</b>
<b>REFRIGERANT:</b>	<b>134A</b>
<b>DRAIN:</b>	<b>Not Required</b>
<b>DIMENSIONS:</b>	<b>27" WIDE X 24" ACTUAL CABINET DEPTH X 28.75" HIGH</b>

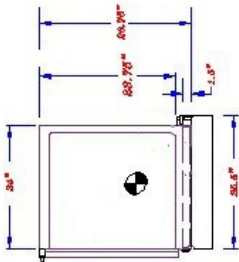
# Illustration 1.A – General Arrangement Drawing

NOTES:  
 1. DENOTES CENTER OF GRAVITY  
 (X, Y, Z)

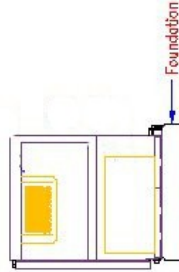
COSPOLICE	
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3.0	3.0
4.0	4.0
5.0	5.0
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49.0	49.0
50.0	50.0

DATA PLATE DETAIL

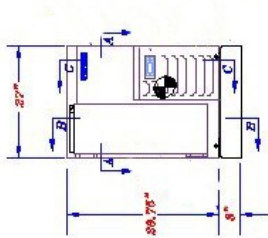
NN PN 16619687  
 MODEL MS2-2M-SNM



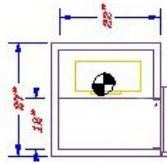
SECTION B-B



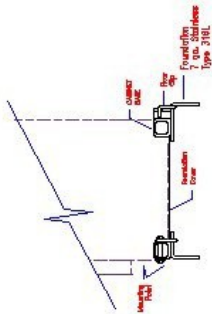
SECTION C-C



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



Foundation and Base Detail  
 Exploded View



GRILL DETAIL

# Chapter 2—Operation

## **2.1 Introduction**

These models are heavy-duty pieces of food service equipment designed for intermittent use. They incorporate electronic controls to regulate the cycling and temperature of the refrigeration system.

## **2.2 Table B—Controls and Indicators**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Function</b>
Power Switch	Toggle Switch	Control Panel Assembly	Power Control, terminates all electrical into and past the supply cord
Low Pressure Switch	Contact Points	Condensing Unit Assembly	Cycles the refrigeration system in instances of low refrigerant
Suction Valve	Manual Plunger Valve	Condensing Unit Assembly	Isolate suction at the compressor
Discharge Valve	Manual Plunger Valve	Condensing Unit Assembly	Isolate Discharge line at receiver
Sight Glass	Visual Refrigerant Indicator	Condensing Unit Assembly	Provides visual indication of refrigerant charge

**Note:** Normal operating pressures in 90°F ambient environments for refrigerator applications (37°F Cabinet temperature) should be 40-65 psi Suction Pressure and 300-375 psi Head Pressure.

**Note:** Operating pressures are affected by ambient conditions, product load, and the condition of the equipment.



## Illustrations 2.A, 2.B— Control Panel & Condensing Unit Assembly

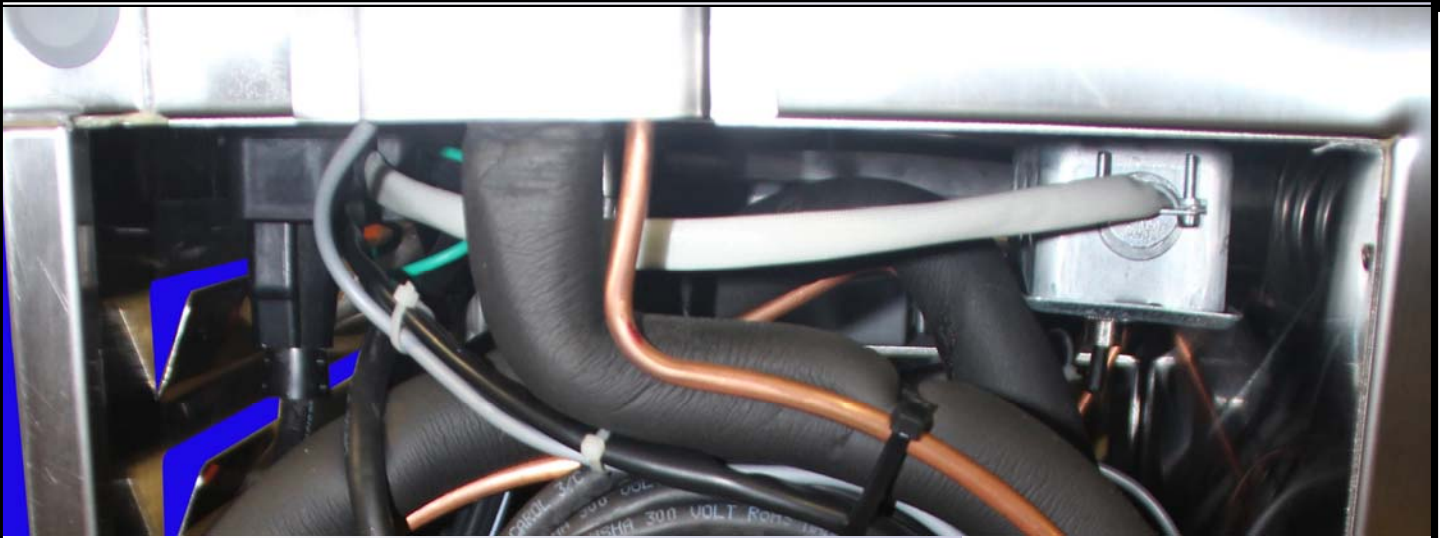


Illustration 2.A:  
RCTL91  
Control Panel Assembly  
(Rear Detail)



Illustration 2.B:  
RUT270-P  
Condensing  
Unit Assembly

### **2.3 Start Up Procedure**

The refrigeration system is completely factory assembled, pre-charged, and ready for operation. To energize the unit, it is only necessary to find the power supply cord and connect it to a proper 115V power source. Once the supply cord has been connected to a power source, the unit can be started by flipping the power control switch to the "ON" position.

***NOTE:*** *On modular units (MLR suffix in model number) the equipment will require dismantling.*

## Table C – Start Up Procedure

	<b>Operation</b>	<b>Results</b>
1.	Activate system by connecting electrical service cord to power supply.	This brings power to the control. The compressor should immediately come on line along with the condenser fan and the evaporator fan(s)
2.	Place power switch to "ON" position	This brings power to the controls.
3.	Locate liquid refrigerant indication (sight) glass mounted on the receiver	Once the system has been operating for two minutes, the glass should appear clear and full of liquid refrigerant.
4.	Wait 15 minutes	The temperature in the storage area should begin to drop.
5.	Wait 3 hours	Once the operating temperature has been reached, stocking of the cabinet are can begin.

## 2.4 Shut Down Procedure for Short Term

To shut down, switch the power control to the off position.

**Table D—Shut Down Procedure for Short Term**

	Operation	Results
1.	De-energize the system by flipping the power control switch "OFF".	Once the system is de-energized the cabinet has no power.



**WARNING: PRIOR TO CLEANING ANY OF THE UNIT, THE SYSTEM SHOULD BE DEACTIVATED BY DISCONNECTING THE POWER SUPPLY.**

## 2.5 Cleaning Instructions

1. It is necessary that the power source be turned off.
2. Remove all shelves.
3. Wipe entire unit using a clean cloth or sponge with a mild detergent.



**WARNING: DO NOT SPLASH OR POUR WATER ONTO THE EVAPORATOR ASSEMBLY, CONTROL PANEL, CONDENSING UNIT AND/OR WIRING.**



**CAUTION: POSSIBLE SHOCK HAZARD MAY RESULT AND UNIT MAY BE DAMAGED SHOULD ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS BECOME WET.**

4. A plastic scouring pad may be used in the storage area to remove any hardened food particles.
5. When cleaning is finished, rinse the inside thoroughly with a solution of vinegar and water to neutralize all detergent/cleaner residue.

**Important:** It is not recommended to use any strong or caustic cleaners on the Milk Storage Refrigerator. Do not allow ammonia to stand in the interior of the unit. Make certain to rinse thoroughly to remove all residue. Failing to do so may cause damage or corrosion to the unit.

## 2.6 Preparation for an Extended Period of Inactivity

This unit is designed for periodic use. For extended shut down the electrical should be disconnected and the interior cleaned.

**Table E— Shut Down Procedure for Extended Period**

	<b>Operation</b>	<b>Results</b>
1.	Fully close discharge valve at the receiver	Compressor will pump liquid refrigerant from system to receiver.
2.	Fully close suction valve at the compressor	This will isolate the refrigerant between the two valves.
3.	De-energize the system by flipping the power control switch to the "OFF" position and disconnecting the electrical supply cord.	De-energizes system. The condenser fan and evaporator fan(s) will cease operation.
4.	Clean and wipe dry the food storage compartment	This will reduce the odor buildup during shut down period.

# Chapter 3 – Functional Description

## **3.1 System Description**

The unit is a self-contained, automatically controlled, continuous duty perishable food storage system. It is designed with the intent and purpose of storing perishable food items.

The operating temperature is automatically monitored by the electronic controls that are factory set to maintain a predetermined adequate storage condition.

The equipment is comprised of the following two basic compartment assemblies:

1. Condensing Unit Compartment—This area contains the condensing unit along with the electronic control assembly.
2. Storage Compartment—The insulated food storage area is a temperature controlled refrigerated area. Included in this compartment is the adjustable shelving and evaporator coil assembly.

## **3.2 System Operation**

The design of the milk storage cabinet focuses primarily on the safe storage of food & dairy products requiring refrigeration. In engineering, considerable attention was placed on not only its functionality, but also serviceability.

The refrigeration system is a closed loop system. Barring a leak in the system, the addition of refrigerant will not be necessary. A periodic check of the refrigerant level, however, is recommended to insure that the system operates at the optimum level at which it was designed.

The chilled food compartment is designed for the storage of perishable food items that require a temperature range of 37 to 40°F on refrigerators and –5 to 0°F on freezers. It is a general rule that adequate spacing is allowed between the stored items to allow for proper air circulation.



# Chapter 4—Scheduled Maintenance

## **4.1 Introduction**

To insure the longest and most trouble free operation, a thorough periodic maintenance schedule is required. The maintenance system should be aimed at maximizing the efficient utilization of maintenance personnel, minimizing down time, and providing the orderly acquisition of spare parts support.

The Cospolich Milk Storage Refrigerator cabinet will generally be in operation in a facility or onboard a vessel where scheduled maintenance is performed according to Maintenance Index Plans. This unit requires regular maintenance. This chapter is intended as an alternative to any standard maintenance program that may pre-exist. The preventative maintenance schedule is based upon similar maintenance requirements for commercial refrigeration equipment.

## **4.2 Preventive Maintenance Action Index**

If there is not a maintenance index plan, we have formulated our schedule for periodic maintenance in Table F.

## **4.3 Preparation for Maintenance**

Since many areas affected in the maintenance schedule are electrically supplies, it may be necessary to de-energize the system when making these inspections.

## **4.4 Maintenance**

### **A. Monthly Maintenance**

1. The unit should first be de-energized by switching the toggle switch to the "OFF" position. The switch is found on the electronic control panel assembly in the condensing unit compartment. **Note:** *It is necessary to first remove the louvered grill to the condensing unit compartment. This is done by lifting it straight up, then pulling the bottom out and down.*
2. Using a vacuum or soft brush/broom, brush the condenser fins in a vertical motion to remove dust or debris.

## B. Bi-Monthly Maintenance

1. Check the drain line at both the inlet and outlet ends to make certain that there are no obstructions (forced air evaporator models only). It is not recommended to use any chemicals in clearing a clogged drain. The preferred method is to use compressed air, with approximately 60 psi being sufficient to free most clogs or obstructions. To do so, simply remove the drain line at the evaporator coil and attach an air line to it.
2. With the unit in a cooling cycle, use a flashlight and locate the refrigerant sight glass. If the compressor has been running for 3 or more minutes, there should be no visible bubbles.
  - A. If bubbles are present:
    - Determine if there is a leak by using an electronic leak detector.
    - Repair any/all leak(s).

**Warning:** *The system should be de-energized when checking for leaks.*

### B. To repair leaks:

1. Flared Fitting: Can often be repaired by simply tightening the brass flare nut 1/4 of a turn. If tightening does not repair the leak, it may be necessary to re-flare the tubing.
2. Brazed Joint: It is necessary to pump down the system's refrigerant charge to remedy the problem. To pump the refrigerant into the receiver, you must first connect service gauges to the system at the suction valve on the compressor and the liquid valve on the receiver. Purge the gauges before opening the systems valves to avoid contamination. Run the receiver (liquid or high pressure) valve all the way in to stop the refrigerant from exiting the receiver. Start the unit and allow it to run until it reaches a vacuum (0 psi), then de-energize the system. Once pumped down, the necessary repairs can be made.



3. Using a mild non-abrasive detergent and soft cloth, wipe the interior lining beginning with the top and working down. Also, wipe the gasket and where it sits on the cabinet interior.
4. Remove the louvered air grill and unbolt the condensing unit, then slide it out. The unit is capable of being completely removed due to the extra tubing coiled up behind/beside the unit. With the unit de-energized, check the condenser fan motor and make certain that it is secure and not loose. Inspect the fan blade for cracks and make sure it is tight on the motor.
5. To inspect the evaporator motor, de-energize the unit. Remove the drain line from the evaporator pan. Loosen the screws that hold the shroud. Lower the shroud and disconnect the polarized electrical connection. With the shroud out of the cabinet, proceed to inspect the motor mounting bolts and the fan for cracks or excessive play. **NOTE:** In vertical style evaporators, lift/remove the side cover to examine the evaporator fans, which should be clearly visible and accessible.
6. Using a mild detergent and water, wipe the vinyl gasket. Make certain to clean under the gasket to remove any mildew or residue that may have accumulated.
7. Using a mild, non-abrasive detergent and water, wipe the cabinet exterior, paying careful attention to wipe the cabinet in the direction of the stainless steel grain texture.

### **C. Annual Maintenance**

1. Slide the condensing unit out and check all refrigerant lines for leaks or fatigue, making sure no copper lines are in direct contact with any other metal surfaces. If contact exists, place an insulated material between the two surfaces.
2. Inspect electrical connections to make certain that there is a good contact and that wires are neither weakened or frayed.
3. Inspect the integrity of the cabinet.
4. Check all bolts and screws to make sure they are tight and secure.

### D. 3-Year Frequency Maintenance

1. Replace all door gaskets. To do so, first remove all products from the refrigerated compartment. Using a Phillips screwdriver, remove the door from the cabinet and lay it on a flat surface, gasket facing up. Lift the flange off the gasket and remove all screws securing it to the door. Remove the original gasket and replace with a new one. Reinstall all screws and mount door back onto cabinet.
2. Inspect all motors and shafts for noise & wear, replace if necessary.
3. With the unit de-energized, remove the condensing unit from its compartment and inspect all wiring for signs of fatigue or wear.
4. Inspect the operation of the door latch assembly (when applicable). Check for signs of wear, loose screws, or mechanical failure.
5. Inspect the operation of the door hinges. To do so, open the door at a 90° angle to the cabinet and lift on the outer edge of the door. If there is upward movement of ½" or more, replace the hinges. On spring-mount hinges, when the doors no longer close properly, replace the hinges.

**Table F – Preventive Maintenance Action Index**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.	Monthly	A. Inspect condenser coil to make certain air flow is not obstructed and that it is clear of dust and debris.
2.	Bi-Monthly	A. Inspect and clear drain line. B. Check the liquid refrigerant sight glass for proper refrigerant charge C. Clean interior and exterior of cabinet with mild detergent and water, dry thoroughly D. Check both condenser fan motor and evaporator motor(s) for proper function and that they are mounted securely E. Clean door gaskets and breaker strips with a damp cloth
3.	Annually	A. Slide out condensing unit, check all joints and fittings for signs of wear, leaks, or fatigue B. Inspect electrical connections to make certain that there is a good contact and that wires are neither weakened or frayed. C. Check the integrity of the cabinet
4.	3-Year	A. Replace all door gaskets B. Inspect motor shafts for noise or wear C. Inspect electrical controls and wiring D. Inspect door latch (when applicable) and hinges.

# Chapter 5 – Troubleshooting

This chapter will assist in a systematic check of components in determining any cause of equipment failure.

It will be necessary that the individual involved in the troubleshooting operation be familiar with the function of the equipment as described in Chapter 3.

The following table lists the most common symptoms that may be experienced and the recommended corrective action. The tables are separated into electrical maintenance, mechanical maintenance, and operators' actions.

**Table G – Mechanical and Electrical Troubleshooting Guide**

<b>Symptom</b>	<b>Possible Failure</b>	<b>Remedy</b>
Unit does not operate	A. Control failure B. Incorrect voltage C. Failed compressor	A. Adjust control or replace B. Correct C. Replace
Unit runs continuously	A. Control failure B. Bad connection at TXV expansion valve C. Restricted air flow D. Bad condenser fan motor E. TXV valve stuck open F. Ineffective door seal G. Restricted air flow in storage compartment	A. Adjust control or replace B. Check and secure sensor bulb to suction line C. Clear obstruction and clean condenser D. Check and replace E. Replace F. Adjust door latch and hinges G. Redistribute food for even air flow
Low Head Pressure	A. Defective compressor B. Low refrigerant C. Ambient temp too low	A. Replace B. Leak check & recharge C. Raise room temperature
High Head Pressure	A. Dirty condenser B. System contains air C. Refrigerant overcharge D. Condenser fan bad	A. Clean condenser B. Evacuate, change filter dryer, recharge C. Reduce qty of refrigerant D. Replace
Short Cycling	A. Maladjusted control	A. Adjust control

# Chapter 6—Corrective Maintenance

## **6.1 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the instruction needed in the removal and replacement of certain components. We will also address the repair of components not listed under the schedule maintenance index covered in Chapter 4.

The components that we address are considered acceptable for repair using standard procedures that we will detail. The level of skills required to perform the service or repair will vary. Some may require specific training. It is up to the individual and /or his supervisor to determine their capability to undertake the particular task of service or repair. It is also important to know that any procedure requiring the handling of electrical components and appliances. The service or repair items are limited to those listed in Chapter 7.

## **6.2 Repair Procedure**

**\*\*WARNING\*\***

**PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY WORK ON THE SYSTEM, IT IS REQUIRED THAT THE UNIT BE DE-ENERGIZED.**

***Note:** To access the electrical components the louvered grill on the front of the cabinet must be removed. To remove it, simply lift up and pull the bottom of the grill outward.*

### **6.2.1 Replacement of Compressor—(Part #: RUT271)**

1. Evacuate the refrigerant from the system using a recovery system in compliance with all Federal regulations.
2. Disconnect power supply to the unit.
3. Remove the exterior louvered grill to access the condensing unit compartment.
4. With the grill(s) removed, use a 3/8" wrench/socket to remove the mounting bolts that secure the condensing unit to the cabinet base. Slide entire unit out, paying attention to lift it over the angle mounting clips at the base.
5. Find electrical terminal box on side of compressor and remove cover. Disconnect the wires from the compressor. Remove the screws that attach terminal box to the compressor. The compressor is now electrically detached.

6. Using wrenches, remove the suction and discharge valve stem cover caps on each side of the compressor. Also remove the cap nut on the suction and discharge side as well.
7. Disconnect high-side line at the compressor. This is done by heating the brazed connection using an acetylene and oxygen torch set. **Note:** *Do not apply a flame to lines containing refrigerant as dangerous and toxic phosgene gas may be created.*
8. To remove the low pressure control capillary tube and service fitting, loosen the ¼" brass flare nut on the suction valve.
9. Disconnect the compressor from its mounting. Remove the wire clips on each of the four feet. Remove old compressor.
10. To install the new compressor, place it in position on the base and reinstall four wire clips.
11. Reattach the suction and discharge valve blocks to the appropriate sides of the compressor.
12. Reattach the low pressure control capillary tube and service fittings to the suction side of the compressor.
13. Reattach the suction line to the compressor.
14. Prepare the high pressure line's end by cleaning off residue using a fine sandpaper or emery cloth. Also clean the connection on the compressor. Apply flux to both ends and braze the connections into place.
15. Remove valve stem cap from suction block on side of the compressor. Run valve stem out all the way then in one turn clockwise.
16. Place refrigeration service gauge hoses on both suction and high side valves. Attach a bottle of refrigerant to the charging hose and charge the system with 10 psi of 404a, then using N<sup>2</sup>, bring pressure up to 150 psi. Use an electronic leak detector to check system for leaks. Repair all leaks, if necessary.
17. If no leaks are present, recover the test charge using a vacuum recovery pump.



18. With the system pressure at 0 psi, connect the vacuum pump and evacuate the system. Run pump for 1 hour. Pump should pull system down to 29.72" Hg (NSTM 516 requires evac of 5000 microns, 29.72" Hg).
19. Reattach electrical terminal box and secure all wiring.
20. Check refrigeration tag on the unit for the number of ounces of refrigerant to place into the system for start up. Monitor the pressure on both the suction and discharge sides of the manifold gauges. As the temperature in the storage area begins to fall, check the refrigerant flow through the sight glass. The unit is fully charged when there are no bubbles in the sight glass. If after five minutes of operation, bubbles are still present, it may be necessary to add more refrigerant, which should be done in small amounts to keep from overcharging.

***Warning:*** *Overcharging a refrigeration system can be dangerous. If assistance is required, call Cospolich (800) 423-7761 to speak to a service technician.*

### ***6.2.2 Replacement of Low Pressure Control—(Part #: RWPL01)***

1. Disconnect the unit from electrical service.
2. Remove control cover and disconnect electrical terminals.
3. Disconnect capillary tube.
4. Remove mounting fasteners on control base and install new control.
5. To adjust the new control, hook up service gauges to the suction and discharge valves and crack them to allow the gauges to detect a reading.
6. Using a standard screwdriver, coarse adjust the control by turning the adjustment screws on the top of the control. Preset the cut-in and cut-out at 0 psi and 10 psi respectively for a refrigerator (and 0 psi and 10 psi respectively for a freezer, when applicable).

***NOTE:*** *If your unit does not contain a thermostat, please contact Cospolich Customer Service at (800) 423-7761 for your cabinet's appropriate settings.*

7. Start the system and allow it to run for five minutes. Monitor the low side pressure. Fine adjustments may be necessary to achieve the proper cycling pressures.

### ***6.2.3 Replacing Expansion Valve (TXV)—(Part #: RWEV24)***

1. Close liquid valve and run compressor until it pumps refrigerant into the receiver (low side service gauge will read 1 psi). Close the suction line valve. It may be necessary to jump out the pressure switch in order to achieve the 1 psi reading.
2. Disconnect the sensor bulb connections at the suction line.
3. Disconnect the liquid line (1/4") and suction line (3/8") then remove the TXV.
4. Install new TXV, reconnect lines, and re-install the sensor bulb.
5. Purge system and add refrigerant, if needed.

### ***6.2.4 Replacing Filter Dryer— (Part #: RWFD02)***

1. Close liquid line valve and run compressor until the low side refrigeration gauge indicates 1 psi, then close suction. It may be necessary to jump out the pressure switch in order to achieve the 1 psi reading.
2. Remove the filter dryer from the system and replace with new dryer.
3. Purge system and add refrigerant, if needed.

### ***6.2.5 Replacing Condenser Fan Motor— (Part #: RWCM05)***

1. Disconnect all electrical power to the unit.
2. Locate the condensing unit.
3. Remove the protective wire shroud from around the motor.
4. Disconnect fan motor leads from the terminal box on the compressor.
5. Remove the mounting screws at the motor base.
6. Using an Allen wrench, remove the aluminum fan.
7. To install new motor, reverse the process.

### ***6.2.6 Replacing Condenser Fan Blade—(Part #: RWFB20)***

1. Disconnect all electrical power to unit.
2. Remove the condensing unit from the its compartment.
3. Locate and remove the five mounting screws attaching the blower trim and frame.
4. Remove protective wire shroud from around the motor.
5. Using an Allen wrench, loosen the set screw on the blade hub and slide the blade from the shaft.
6. Replace the blade. Reverse the process to reassemble.

### ***6.2.7 Replacing the Anti-Condensate Heater(s)—(Part #: L1HR75)***

***NOTE:*** *The anti-condensate heater wire is located behind the front edge of the vinyl breakers in the door opening.*

1. Disconnect all electrical power to the cabinet.
2. Remove vinyl breaker strips by exerting pressure at the front edge toward the door.
3. Disconnect anti-condensate heater wiring connection.
4. Remove heater from recessed rail.
5. Replace new heater wire in rail and reconnect electrical.

### ***6.2.8 Replacing Door Handle/Latch —(Part #: HXLH06)***

1. Remove three side mounting screws in the latch.
2. Remove two screws in the strike.
3. Replace both latch/handle and strike.
4. Replace in reverse order.



### **6.2.9 Replacing Door Hinge(s)—(Part #: HXHE28)**

**NOTE:** *This procedure is best accomplished with two people—one to hold the door while the other removes and the attachment screws.*

1. Using a screwdriver, remove the three screws that attach the butt section of the hinges to the cabinet.
2. With the door detached from the cabinet, remove the screws that attach the hinges to the door.
3. To install replacement hinges, reverse the process.
4. On spring-loaded hinges (when applicable), careful attention must be paid to the spring cartridge during the replacement process. Call Cospolich (800) 423-7761 for assistance.

### **6.2.10 Replacing Door Gasket—(Part #: GX11MV)**

**NOTE:** *It is suggested that the door be removed from the cabinet and placed gasket side up on a table during the replacement process. Pay careful attention not to cut the new gasket when installing.*

1. Pull back gasket and remove all fasteners located below the gasket lip.
2. Clean the area under the gasket.
3. Place new gasket on door, replace all fasteners.
4. Reinstall door onto cabinet.

### **6.2.11 Replacing Condensing Unit Overload—(Part #: RWOVL17)**

1. Disconnect all electrical power to unit.
2. Remove the exterior louvered grill to access the condensing unit compartment.
3. With the grill(s) removed, use a 3/8" wrench/socket to remove the mounting bolts that secure the condensing unit to the cabinet base. Slide entire unit out, paying attention to lift it over the angle mounting clips at the base.

4. Find electrical terminal box on side of compressor and remove cover. Disconnect failed condensing unit overload.
5. To install replacement condensing unit overload, reverse the process.

### ***6.2.12 Replacing Condensing Unit Relay—(Part #: RWRLY21)***

1. Disconnect all electrical power to unit.
2. Remove the exterior louvered grill to access the condensing unit compartment.
3. With the grill(s) removed, use a 3/8" wrench/socket to remove the mounting bolts that secure the condensing unit to the cabinet base. Slide entire unit out, paying attention to lift it over the angle mounting clips at the base.
4. Find electrical terminal box on side of compressor and remove cover. Disconnect failed condensing unit relay.
5. To install replacement condensing unit relay, reverse the process.

### ***6.2.13 Replacing Thermostat—(Part #: RWTT08)***

1. Disconnect power supply to the unit.
2. Remove the exterior louvered grill to access the condensing unit compartment.
3. With the grill(s) removed, use a 3/8" wrench/socket to remove the mounting bolts that secure the condensing unit to the cabinet base. Slide entire unit out, paying attention to lift it over the angle mounting clips at the base.
4. Disconnect wiring and probes from the failed thermostat.
5. Remove failed thermostat.
6. Reverse the process to install the new thermostat.

#### ***6.2.14 Replacing Capacitor—(Part #: RWCP48)***

1. Disconnect power supply to the unit.
2. Remove the exterior louvered grill to access the condensing unit compartment.
3. With the grill(s) removed, use a 3/8" wrench/socket to remove the mounting bolts that secure the condensing unit to the cabinet base. Slide entire unit out, paying attention to lift it over the angle mounting clips at the base.
4. Disconnect wiring connection to failed capacitor. Remove failed capacitor.
5. Reverse the process to install new capacitor.

#### ***6.2.15 Replacing Receiver Tank—(Part #: RWRT04)***

1. Disconnect power supply to the unit.
2. Remove the exterior louvered grill to access the condensing unit compartment.
3. With the grill(s) removed, use a 3/8" wrench/socket to remove the mounting bolts that secure the condensing unit to the cabinet base. Slide entire unit out, paying attention to lift it over the angle mounting clips at the base.
4. Remove covers to the valve above the receiver. Close valve to the receiver tank.
5. Unbolt the receiver tank from the condensing unit base.
6. Unscrew the receiver tank from the valve above it.
7. Reverse the process to install new receiver tank.

#### ***6.2.16 Replacing Condenser—(RWCD17)***

1. Disconnect power supply to the unit.
2. Evacuate the refrigerant from the system using a recovery system in compliance with all Federal regulations.

3. Remove the exterior louvered grill to access the condensing unit compartment.
4. With the grill(s) removed, use a 3/8" wrench/socket to remove the mounting bolts that secure the condensing unit to the cabinet base. Slide entire unit out, paying attention to lift it over the angle mounting clips at the base.
5. Disconnect high and low side lines at the condenser. This is done by heating the brazed connection using an acetylene and oxygen torch set. **Note:** *Do not apply a flame to lines containing refrigerant as dangerous and toxic phosgene gas may be created.*
6. Disconnect all fasteners securing the condenser to the condensing unit base.
7. Disconnect all fasteners securing the condensing unit fan cover, motor, and shroud from the condenser.
8. Remove the condenser from the condensing unit base.
9. To install the new condenser, place it in position on the base and reconnect all fasteners.
10. Reinstall condensing unit fan motor, cover, and shroud. Secure in place with appropriate fasteners.
11. Prepare the high and low pressure line's ends by cleaning off residue using a fine sandpaper or emery cloth. Also clean the connection on the condenser. Apply flux to both ends and braze the connections into place.
12. Place refrigeration service gauge hoses on both suction and high side valves. Attach a bottle of refrigerant to the charging hose and charge the system with 10 psi of 404a, then using N<sub>2</sub>, bring pressure up to 150 psi. Use an electronic leak detector to check system for leaks. Repair all leaks, if necessary.
13. If no leaks are present, recover the test charge using a vacuum recovery pump.
14. With the system pressure at 0 psi, connect the vacuum pump and evacuate the system. Run pump for 1 hour. Pump should pull system down to 29.72" Hg (NSTM 516 requires evac of 5000 microns, 29.72" Hg).

15. Check refrigeration tag on the unit for the number of ounces of refrigerant to place into the system for start up. Monitor the pressure on both the suction and discharge sides of the manifold gauges. As the temperature in the storage area begins to fall, check the refrigerant flow through the sight glass. The unit is fully charged when there are no bubbles in the sight glass. If after five minutes of operation, bubbles are still present, it may be necessary to add more refrigerant, which should be done in small amounts to keep from overcharging.

***Warning:*** *Overcharging a refrigeration system can be dangerous. If assistance is required, call Cospolich (800) 423-7761 to speak to a service technician.*

### ***6.2.17 Replacement of Evaporator Fan Motor —(Part #: RWEM03)***

1. Disconnect power supply to the unit.
2. Open door to the unit and disconnect the drain line tubing from the evaporator coil assembly.
3. Remove the 4 ea screws securing the cover to the evaporator coil assembly. Remove the cover and disconnect all polarized electrical connections to the evaporator fan motor.
4. Remove the 2 ea screws securing the failed fan motor and blade to the cover. Remove the failed fan motor from the cover.
5. Remove the fan blade from the shaft of the failed evaporator fan motor.
6. Install the fan blade onto the shaft of the replacement evaporator fan motor.
7. Reinstall the evaporator fan motor to the cover. Reinstall all fasteners.
8. Reinstall the cover to the evaporator coil assembly. Reinstall all fasteners.
9. Reconnect the drain line tubing to the evaporator coil assembly.
10. Reconnect power supply to the unit.

### ***6.2.18 Replacement of Evaporator Fan Cover—(Part #: RWE5054D)***

1. Disconnect power supply to the unit.
2. Open door to the unit, reach in and remove the 2 ea screws securing the evaporator fan cover to the front of the evaporator coil assembly.
3. Remove the faulty/damaged evaporator fan cover.
4. Reverse the process to install the new evaporator fan cover.

### ***6.2.19 Replacement of Evaporator Fan Blade—(Part #: RWE5101B)***

1. Disconnect power supply to the unit.
2. Open front door to the unit, reach in and remove the 2 ea screws securing the evaporator fan cover to the front of the evaporator coil assembly.
3. Remove the faulty/damaged evaporator fan blade from the evaporator fan motor.
4. Reverse the process to install the new evaporator fan blade.

### ***6.2.20 Replacement of Thermometer— (Part #: RWTM01C)***

1. Remove the 3 ea screws securing the thermometer to the front of the unit.
2. Open the front door of the unit. Reach inside and remove the thermometer bulb cover from the side wall of the unit.
3. Remove the thermometer bulb through the refrigeration holes in the side wall of the unit.
4. Remove the faulty thermometer.
5. Reverse the process to install the new thermometer.

***NOTE:*** *The new thermometer will need to be calibrated to ensure it is displaying the proper cabinet internal temperature.*



***Thermometer Recalibration:*** To recalibrate the thermometer, remove it from the cabinet. Using a small, flat screwdriver, remove the lens. Prepare an ice water bath and immerse the thermometer bulb at least two inches into the ice bath. Within 30 seconds the indicator dial should read 32 degrees Fahrenheit. If it does not, it needs to be recalibrated. Do this by placing your index finger on the opposite side of the needle that needs to move. Then, using a flat screwdriver, turn the screw at the center of the dial 1/4 turn in the direction you want to move the dial. Repeat the procedure until the needle is on 32 degrees.

***6.2.21 Replacement of Axial Fan Motor (When applicable)—(Part #: HPCVF01)***

1. Disconnect power supply to the unit.
2. Remove front-breathing grill. Do so by lifting up, then by pulling the bottom of the grill outward and down.
3. Disconnect the polarized electrical connection to the failed axial fan motor.
4. Remove all 4 ea fasteners securing the failed axial fan motor in place. Remove failed axial fan motor.
5. Reverse the process to install the new axial fan motor.

**Cospolich Inc.** urges that all individuals responsible for training, teaching or advising, installation mechanics and service personnel emphasize proper techniques and strict adherence to recommended practices for electrical maintenance.

# Chapter 7—Parts List

## **7.1 Introduction**

This section of the manual contains lists of replaceable parts. Each of the tables contain a list of removable parts associated with an assembly of the cabinet . No parts identification has been provided for details of permanently assembled items or those items that are not suitable for field repair.

## **7.2 Source Codes**

The sources for some items are shown in the part tabulation. Where no individual source code is listed, the part is available through Cospolich Inc. , PO Box 1206, Destrehan, LA 70047 (Fed. Mfg. Code #66682).

### Table H—Source Codes

Code Number	Name	Address
14852	Bohn Heat Transfer	Danville, IL 61834
32761	Kason Industries	Newnan, GA 30265
50992	Ranco Controls	Plain City, OH 43064
78462	Sporlan Valve	Washington, MO 63090
14569	Copeland Corporation	Sidney, OH 45365
17529	Oasis	Vacaville, CA 95687
59431	Tecumseh Products	Ann Arbor, MI 48108
49048	Miljoco Corporation	Mt. Clemens, MI 48043
42020	Nashville Wire Products	White Bluff, TN 37187
79264	Jean's Extrusions, Inc.	Salem, IN 47167
2K223	Refrigeration Hardware	Grand Junction, CO 81505
09966	Instrument Systems Corp.	Jericho, NY 11753
60886	Idec Corporation	Sunnyvale, CA 94089
19220	Eberhard, Inc.	Strongsville, OH 44149
66682	Cospolich, Inc.	Destrehan, LA 70047



**Table I—Parts List for MS2-2M-SNM**

	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>COSP#</b>	<b>MFG#</b>	<b>Vendor</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>U/M</b>
1	DOOR ASSEMBLY	MC60S	MC60S	COSPOLICH	1	EA
2	DOOR GASKET	GX11MV	02-070	RHS	1	EA
3	DOOR HINGE	HXHE28	0214000008	KASON	2	EA
4	DOOR LATCH	HXLH06	172BC	KASON	1	EA
5	PRESSURE SWITCH MOUNTING BRACKET	RWPLMB	31696-001	ROBERT SHAW	1	EA
6	COPPER TUBING WHEEL	RWCTW92	RWCTW92	COSPOLICH	1	EA
7	1/2" DRAIN LINE TUBING	CVT12	CVT12	SASCO	5	FT
8	CONTROL PANEL ASSEMBLY, 134A	RCTL91	RCTL91	COSPOLICH	1	EA
9	2" X 4" JUNCTION BOX	LJBG01	58361-1/2	NULITE	1	EA
10	JUNCTION BOX COVER	LJCG01	58-C-1	NULITE	1	EA
11	ON/OFF TOGGLE SWITCH	LWTS01	2FA53-73-TABS	ALLIED	1	EA
12	THERMOSTAT	RWTT08	A319ABC-24-01	INVENSYS	1	EA
13	PREPPED CONDENSING UNIT ASSEMBLY, 115V, 134A	RUT270-P	RUT270-P	COSPOLICH	1	EA
14	CONDENSING UNIT ONLY	RUT270	AEA4430YXAE	TECUMSEH	1	EA
15	FILTER DRYER	RWFD02	C-O52-S	SPORLAN	1	EA
16	PRESSURE SWITCH	RWPL01	O10-1402-000	ROBERT SHAW	1	EA
17	SIGHT GLASS	RWVG09	SA-K142	SPORLAN	1	EA
18	COMPRESSOR	RUT271	AE540AT-238-A2	TECUMSEH	1	EA
19	CONDENSER	RWCD17	50837	TECUMSEH	1	EA
20	CONDENSER FAN BLADE	RWFB20	51561	TECUMSEH	1	EA
21	CONDENSER FAN MOTOR	RWCM05	810M006B45	TECUMSEH	1	EA
22	RECEIVER	RWRT04	51080	TECUMSEH	1	EA
23	START CAPACITOR	RWCP48	85PS110C76	TECUMSEH	1	EA
24	CONDENSING UNIT RELAY	RWRLY21	82420	TECUMSEH	1	EA
25	CONDENSING UNIT OVERLOAD	RWOVL17	83940	TECUMSEH	1	EA
26	HEATER WIRE, 115V, 75", 32 DEGREE	L1HR75	64-200	RHS	1	EA

**Table I—Parts List for MS2-2M-SNM**

	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>COSP#</b>	<b>MFG#</b>	<b>Vendor</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>U/M</b>
27	PREPPED EVAPORATOR COIL ASSEMBLY (134A)	RWE170-P(MS)(134A)	RWE170-P(MS)(134A)	COSPOLICH	1	EA
28	EVAPORATOR COIL ONLY	RWE170	VA06SG	HEATCRAFT	1	EA
29	EVAPORATOR MOTOR	RWEM03	25300701	HEATCRAFT	1	EA
30	EVAPORATOR FAN BLADE	RWE5101B	5101B	HEATCRAFT	1	EA
31	EVAPORATOR FAN COVER	RWE5054D	5054D	HEATCRAFT	1	EA
32	EXPANSION VALVE	RWEV24	FJ-1/4-C	SPORLAN	1	EA
33	LATCH STRIKE	HXLH06-S	172-2	KASON	1	EA
34	19" SECONDARY BREAKER STRIP	HXBS19	20-0100	JEANS	4	EA
35	4" STAINLESS STEEL FOUNDATION	FFSMS2**	FFSMS2	COSPOLICH	1	EA
36	BREAKER STRIP CORNER	HXBSC01	19-0000	JEANS	4	EA
37	THERMOMETER	RWTM01C	V20362102-12	MILJOCO	1	EA
38	FRONT GRILL	GR91	GR91	COSPOLICH	1	EA
39	ADJUSTABLE LEG	HLEG63**	HLEG63	KASON	4	EA
40	FRONT-BREATHING GRILL	GR91-FB**	GR91-FB	COSPOLICH	1	EA
41	AXIAL FAN MOTOR, 115V	HPCVF01***	FA9225B11W7-51	COOLTRON	2	EA

\*Not shown in illustrations

\*\*Optional accessory, non-standard item

\*\*\*Used on units with GR91-FB Front-Breathing Grills only

Illustrations 7.A, 7.B—RUT270-P, Condensing Unit Assembly ( 13 )



Illustration  
7.A

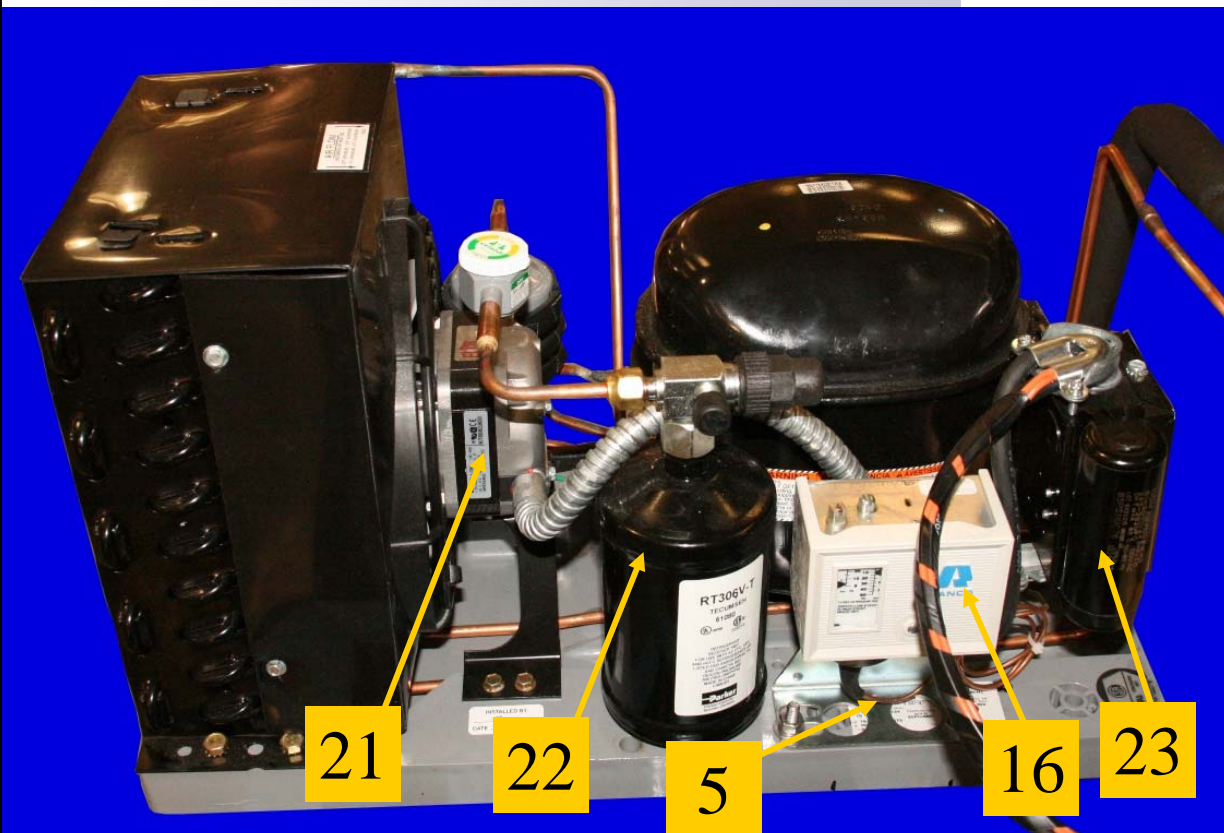


Illustration  
7.B



Illustrations 7.C, 7.D, 7.E – RWE170-P(MS)(134A), Evaporator Coil Assembly ( 27 )

Illustration 7.C

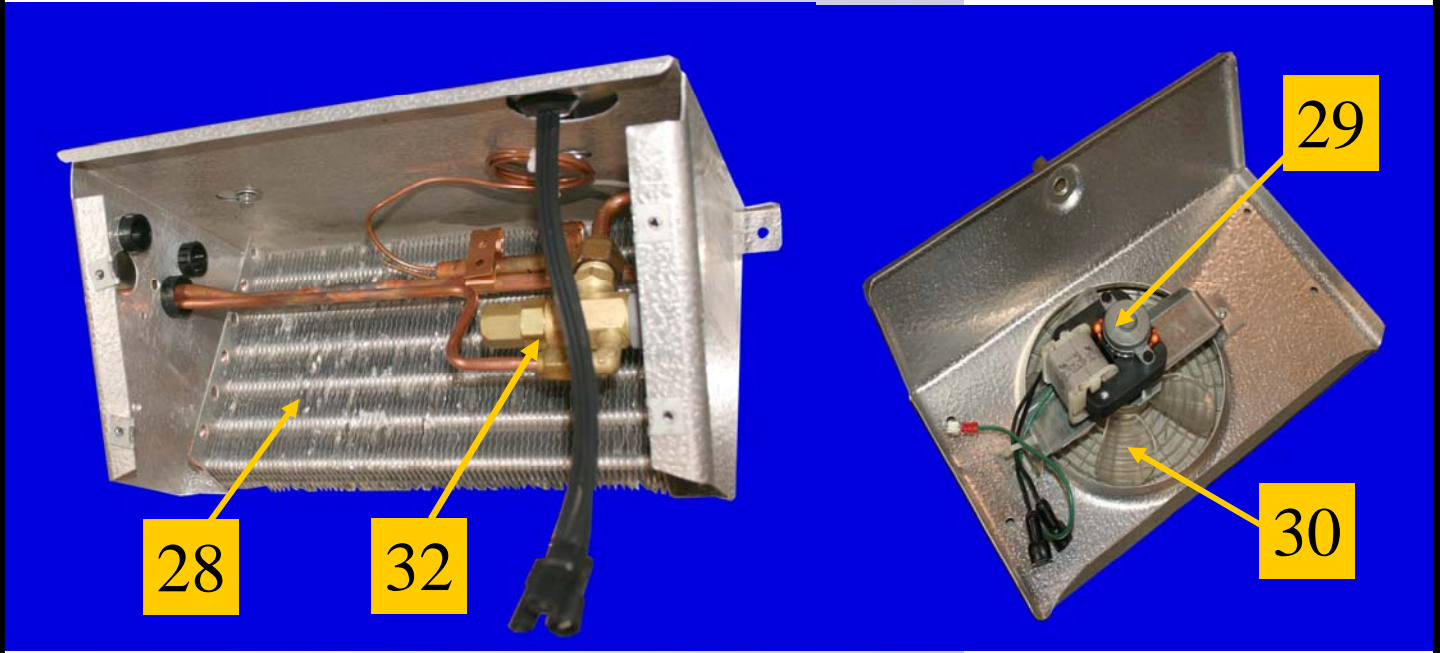
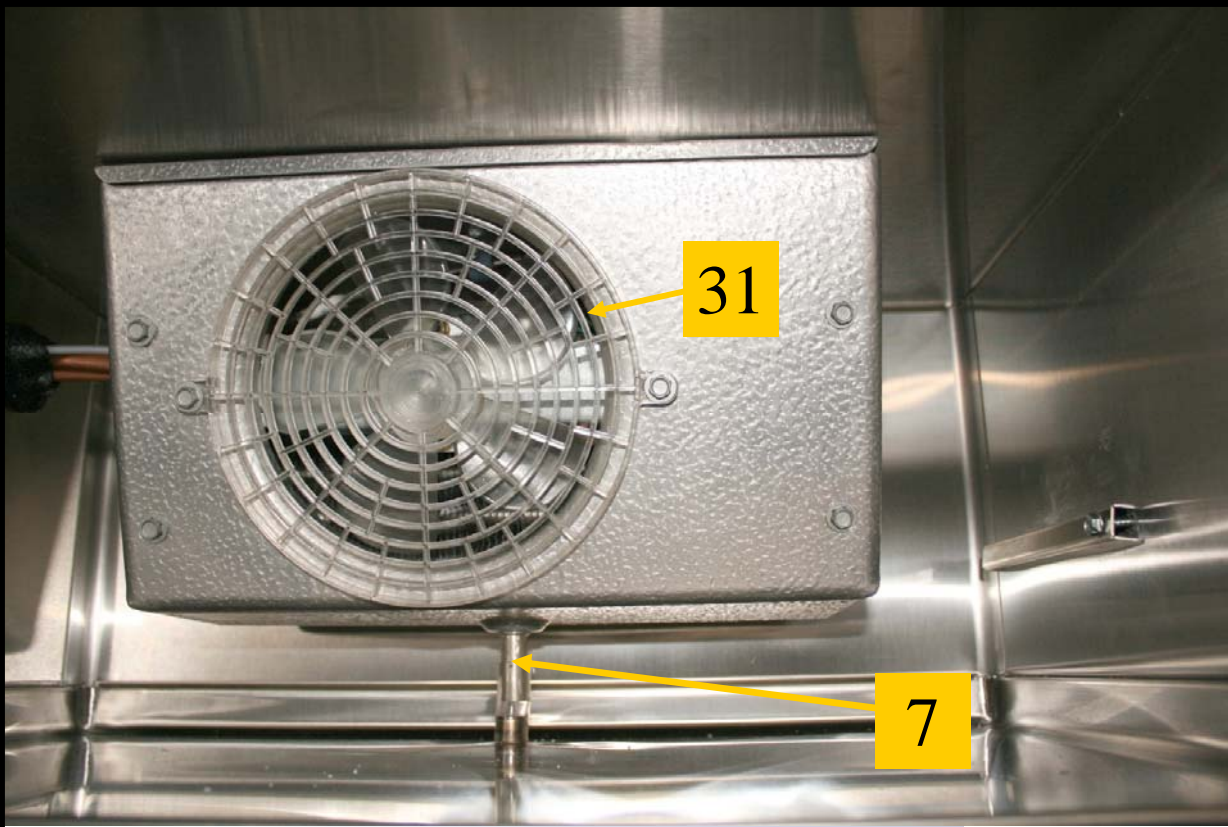


Illustration 7.D

Illustration 7.E

Illustration 7.F— RCTL91, Control Panel Assembly, Front Detail

(8)

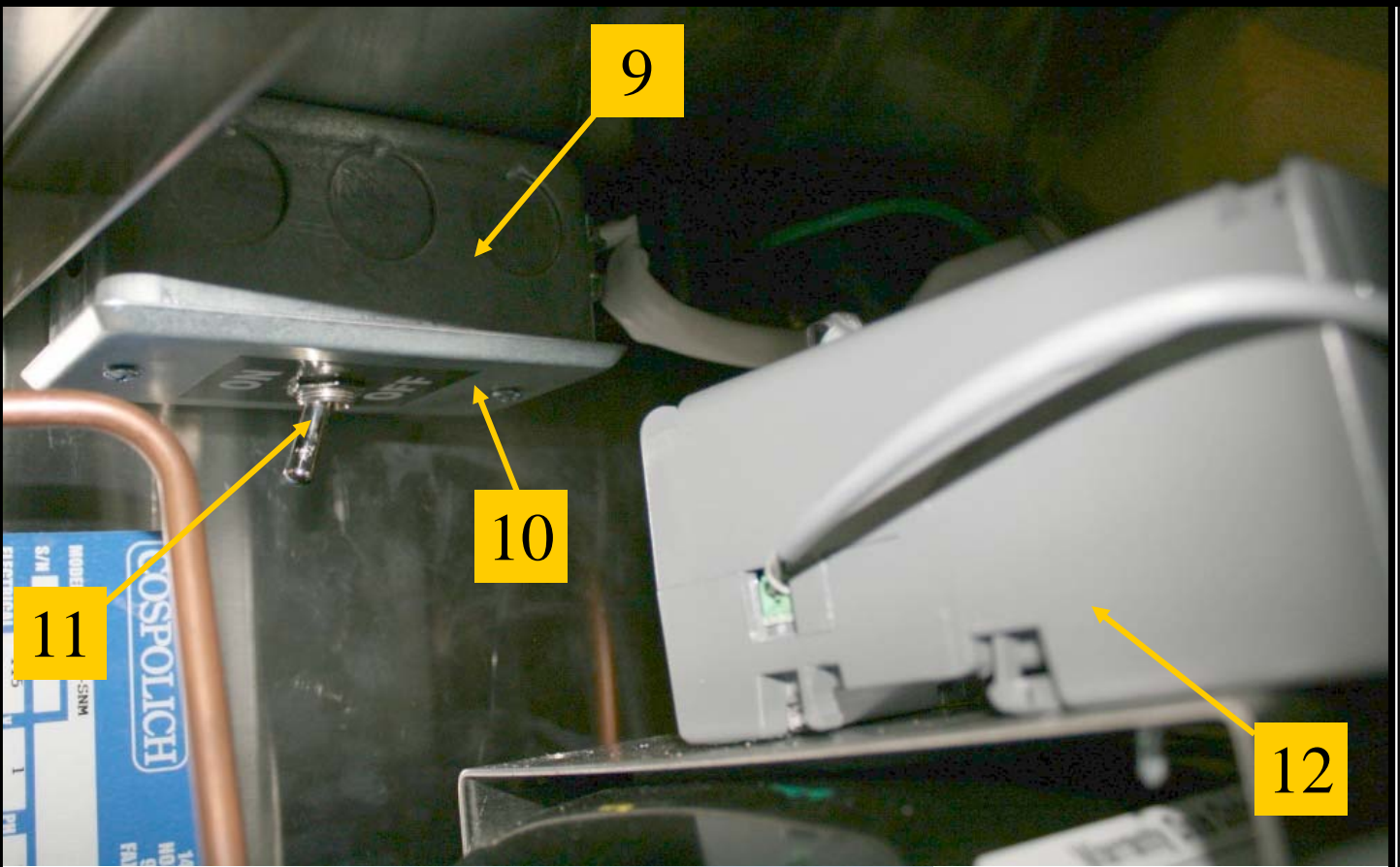
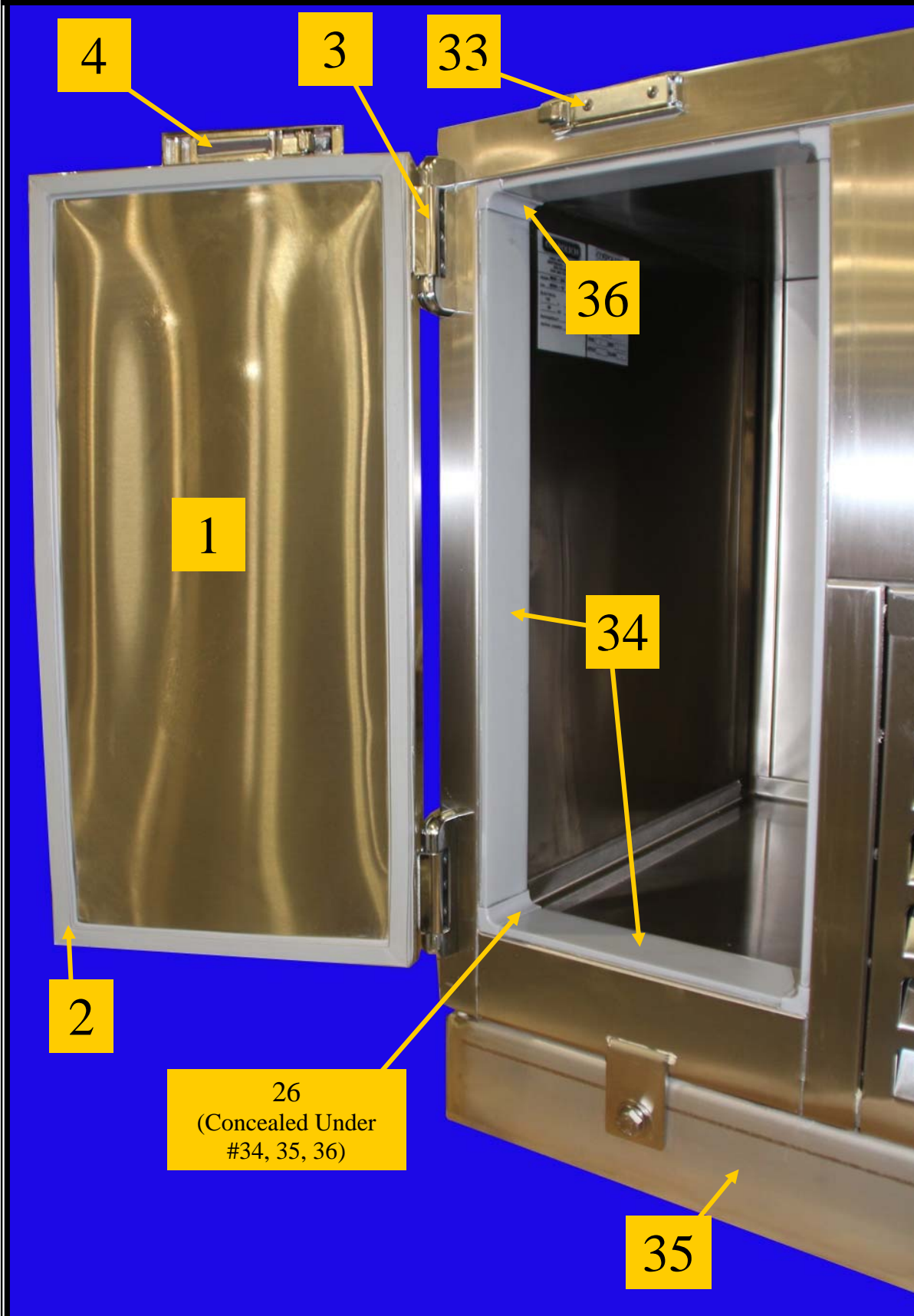


Illustration 7.F

# Illustration 7G – Door Detail

Illustration  
7.G





## Illustration 7.H – Interior Detail



Illustration  
7.H

# Illustrations 7.I, 7.J, 7.K—Main Unit Front/Rear Detail & Accessories



Illustration 7.I

Illustration 7.J



Illustration 7.K





# Chapter 8 – Installation

## **8.1 Unpacking**

**Note:** Before unpacking unit, note any crating markings and check for damage to crating and notify the carrier if there should appear to be damage to the equipment.

The unit is shipped from the factory securely fastened to a single shipping pallet protected by an external wrapping.

1. Carefully remove all external wrappings and other protective coverings.
2. Review the installation section of the manual completely prior to installing.
3. Discard crating materials.

## **8.2 Installation**

1. Before moving the unit to the installation site, double-check passageways to make certain that it will move through without modifications.

**Note:** in certain instances, it may be necessary to remove the doors and hardware to negotiate tight spaces.

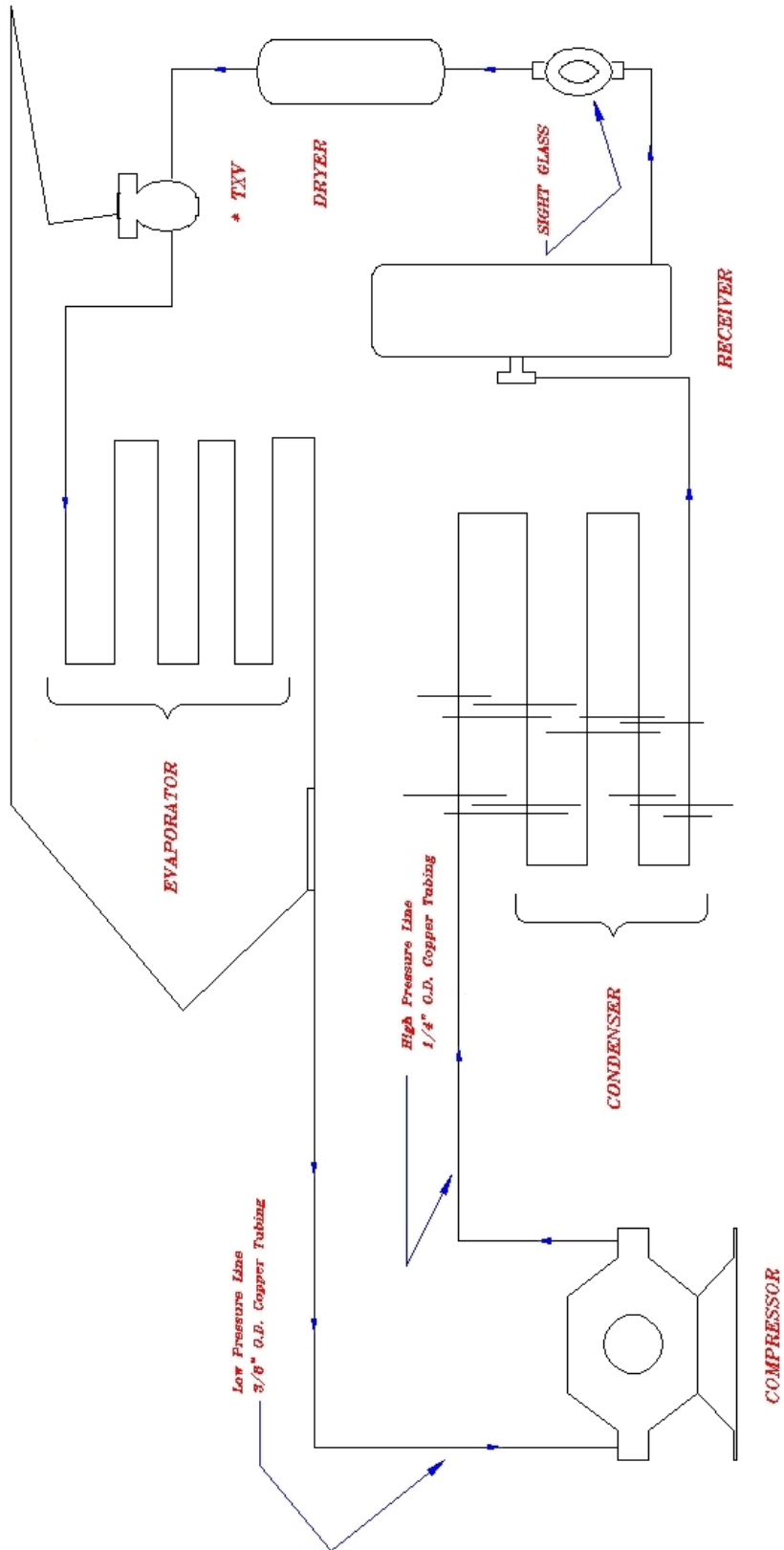
2. On most shipboard applications, a permanent base is fabricated by the ship builder to accommodate the base frame of the unit. If required Cospolich can furnish a foundation which can be attached to the deck. **Note:** *Not required on units with legs*
3. Once the cabinet has been attached to the ship's foundation, it is necessary to apply a silicone sealant around the complete perimeter at the point that the cabinet base contacts the foundation. **Note:** *Not required on units with legs*
4. Position the unit to allow sufficient ventilation, usually leave a 1" clearance from adjacent bulkheads and other equipment.
5. Level the cabinet from front to back and from side to side. This is important so that when securing to the deck base, the cabinet will not be pulled out of square.
6. Before applying electrical power to the unit, you should first check the electrical characteristics of the appliance and make certain that they agree with those of the electrical supply source. **CAUTION: LOW OR EXCESSIVE VOLTAGE CAN SEVERELY DAMAGE THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.**

# Chapter 9 – Electrical and Mechanical

## **9.1 Introduction**

This section of the manual contains drawings and schematics of the electrical and piping systems.

# Illustration 9.A – Mechanical Piping Diagram



\* THERMOSTATIC EXPANSION VALVE

ITEM REFRIGERATION PIPING SCHEMATIC		DWG # 70033
PROJECT STANDARD-REFRIGERATOR OF FREEZER		DWN. BY EPL
DATE 06-10-96	SCALE N.T.S.	
COSPOLCH REFRIGERATOR CO. INC. NORCO, LOUISIANA		



## Chapter 10—Limited Warranty

Cospolich Inc. warrants their cabinets to consumers against defects in material or workmanship under normal use and service for a period of one year from the date of the shipment. We will repair or replace at our option, any part, assembly or portion thereof which Cospolich's examination discloses to be defective. Cospolich will pay the labor costs for the repair up to twelve (12) months from date of shipment.

In instances where the purchaser is not the owner in possession and the acceptance of Cospolich equipment is closely tied to the completion and delivery of the project, our warranty will begin on the acceptance date and will extend for one year.

### Terms

#### Exclusions

Cospolich's obligations under this warranty shall not extend to any malfunction or other problem caused by unreasonable use, such as but not limited to, improper setting of controls, improper installation, improper voltage supply, loose electrical connections or blown fuses, and damage not attributable to a defect in workmanship. This warranty shall not apply to any cabinet or component part that has been suspect to any accident, alteration, abuse, misuse to any damage caused in fire, flood, or other acts of God and to any product that has been serviced by an unauthorized service person or company.

#### To secure Warranty Service

If you claim a defect under this warranty, direct your claim to whom you purchased the product, giving model, serial and code numbers with a description of the problem. Telephone calls should be directed to the service department at (800) 423-7761 or (985)725-0222 with fax request going to (985) 725-1564.

If the above procedure fails to satisfy your claim, you may write directly to the following address including the above identifying information.

**DIRECTOR of CUSTOMER RELATIONS  
COSPOLICH INC.  
P.O. BOX 1206  
DESTREHAN, LA 70047**

There is not other express warranty on the Cospolich units except the terms stated herein. Any implied warrants of fitness and merchantability are limited in duration to the duration of this Warranty. The liabilities of Cospolich are limited solely and exclusively to replacement as stated herein and do not include any liability for any incidental, consequential or other damages of any kind whatsoever, whether any claim is based upon theories of contract negligence or tort. Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, or the exclusion of limitations of incidental or consequential damages. So the above limitations and exclusions may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state.

