



Cruise Line Blast Chiller

BC1D-CL-SLRI

Technical Manual

Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Instructions



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Chapter 1 – General Information

1.1 Introduction

This technical manual provides information for the installation, operation, maintenance, and inspection of this unit manufactured by Cospolich, Inc., Norco, Louisiana. A complete parts breakdown is also provided in Appendix A on page 39.

1.2 Scope of the Manual

This manual provides sufficient information for maintenance of the equipment.

1.3 Equipment Description

The unit consists of the following parts:

- A. Storage compartment – The insulated food storage compartment is clear storage area. Included in this area are the evaporator coils, evaporator fans and a product probe.
- B. Doors – Access to the storage compartment is through a hinge-mounted, insulated door(s). The door is fully “gasketed” to provide a tight seal.
- C. Condensing Unit Compartment – This area contains the condensing unit(s) along with the necessary controls and other components.
- D. Evaporator Coil – The evaporator coil 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 mentioned items are housed.

1.4 Equipment Supplied

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

Table A—Leading Particulars

MANUFACTURER:	Cospolich Inc. Norco, Louisiana 70079
TYPE:	Blast Chiller
Model Number:	BC1D-CL-SLRI
Refrigerant	R404A
PURPOSE:	Blast Chill Food Items
Power Supply:	220V
Operating Currents:	50 A
Drain Requirements:	Deck Drain

Chapter 2—Operation

2.1 Introduction

This model is a heavy-duty piece of food service equipment designed for continuous use. It incorporates automatic controls to regulate the cycling of the refrigeration system.

2.2 Table B—Controls and Indicators

Name	Type	Function
Suction Valve	Manual Plunger Valve	Isolates suction at the compressor
Discharge Valve	Manual Plunger Valve	Isolates discharge line at the receiver.
Power Control Switch (On/Off)	Breaker	Terminates all of the electrical into and past the supply cord.
Thermostat	Microprocessor	Cycles the refrigerator system. (automatic).
Solenoid Valve ¹	Automatic Plunger	Shuts off refrigerant flow.

2.3 Start-Up Procedures

The refrigeration system is completely factory-assembled, pre-charged, and ready for operation. To energize the system it is only necessary to locate the power supply cord and connect it to a proper electrical supply 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.

Table C – Start-Up Procedure

	Operation	Results
1.	Activate system by inserting electrical service cord into electrical supply source and flip power control switch.	A mode must be selected to initiate system. See Operating Instructions. Evaporator fans will not energize until the coil temperature is approximately 40°F. At initial start up, the fans may even cycle a few times until the coil temperature maintains 40°F or below.
2.	Locate liquid refrigerant indication glass, mounted on the receiver.	Once the system has been operating for 20 minutes, the glass should appear clear and full of liquid refrigerant.
3.	Select Hold Mode	The temperature in the storage area should be approaching set point of 38°F.

Table D – Hot Gas Defrost Procedures

Operation	Results
Hot Gas Solenoid	Hot gas defrosts is controlled by time and temperature. The sensor attached to the suction line inside the evaporator sense temperature. The sensor controls the evaporator fans and defrost cycle. When evaporator temperature is above 50°F the unit will not initiate defrost cycle. Also if the temperature of the evaporator coil rises above 50°F while a defrost cycle is in progress, defrost will be terminated and the unit will be returned to refrigeration mode. Evaporator fans will not energize until evaporator coil is back down to 40°F.

2.4 Shut Down Procedures

To shut down, disconnect the electrical supply cord and open the door(s) allowing the interior cabinet temperature to equalize with the room temperature. A mild detergent diluted in warm water should be used to wash down the interior and exterior surfaces of the cabinet.



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

Table E—Shut Down Procedures

Operation	Results
De-energize the system by flipping the power control switch to the “OFF” position and disconnecting the electrical supply cord.	Once the system is de-energized, the condenser fan and the evaporator fan will cease to operate.

2.5 Preparation for an Extended Period of Inactivity

This unit is designed for continued use at automatically cycled intervals. However, in the event of an extended shut down, both the mechanical refrigeration system and the food storage compartment system must be serviced.

Table F—Extended Period Shut-Down Procedures

	Operation	Results
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.	Disconnect power supply.	De-energize the system.
4.	Clean and wipe dry the food storage compartment.	This will reduce the odor buildup during shut down.

Chapter 3—Functional Description

3.1 System Description

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

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

The equipment is installed in two basic compartment assemblies. They are:

1. Condensing Unit Compartment– This area contains the condensing unit, along with the necessary controls.
2. Storage Compartment – This insulated food storage area is clear storage area. Included in this compartment is the adjustable shelving.

3.2 System Operation

The design of the refrigerated cabinet focuses primarily on the Blast Chilling of food products requiring refrigeration. In engineering, considerable attention was placed on its functional and its serviceable capabilities.

The system is dependent on a closed loop system. Barring a leak in the system, the addition of refrigerant is not required. However, a periodic check of its level is recommended to insure that the system operates at the optimum level at which it was designed.

The condensing unit is found within the regular equipment compartment. Also, In this compartment is the electrical control panel that contains the power switch and a terminal box.

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 refrigeration cabinet will generally be in operation in a facility where scheduled maintenance is performed according to the Maintenance Index Plans. This chapter of the manual is intended as an alternate to any standard maintenance program that may exist. The preventive 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 G.

4.3 Preparation for Maintenance

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

4.4 Maintenance

A. Weekly Maintenance

1. The unit should first be de-energized by switching the main power breaker to the "OFF" position. The switch is found on the control panel in the condensing unit compartment.

***Note:** It is necessary to first remove the front air grill. This is done by lifting it straight up then pulling the bottom out and down.

2. Using a vacuum or small hand broom, brush the condenser in a vertical motion to remove any dust or debris that may have accumulated.

B. 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 of unstopping an obstructed drain is to use compressed air. Approximately 60 lbs. should be sufficient
2. With the unit in a cooling cycle, use a flashlight and locate the refrigerant sight glass. If the compressor has been running for three minutes there should be no visible bubbles.
3. If bubbles are present:
 - a. Determine if there is a leak by using an electronic leak detector rated for the refrigerant listed on the condenser.
 - b. Repair leak(s).
4. 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 exterior.
5. With the unit de-energized, check the condenser fan motor and make certain that it is not loose. Inspect the fan for cracks and make sure that it is tight on the motor.
6. To inspect the evaporator motor, first turn the unit off. Next, remove the evaporator cover, thus exposing the components underneath. With The cover out of the cabinet, proceed to inspect the motor mounting bolts and the fan for cracks or excessive play.
7. Using a mild detergent and water, wipe the vinyl gasket. Make certain to also clean under the gasket to remove any mildew or residue.
8. Using a mild, non-abrasive detergent and warm water, wipe the cabinet exterior. When cleaning always follow the grain of the stainless steel to prevent scratching or marring of the finish surface.

C. Annual Maintenance

1. Visually, inspect the outer panel and components of the cabinet. Check screws and bolts to make certain they are tight.
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.

NOTE: Grease and water may leak under faulty seals onto insulation and heating element causing a hazard.

D. Three Year Frequency

1. Replace the door gasket(s). To accomplish this, it is first necessary to remove all products from the refrigerated compartment to avoid spoilage. Take the door off of the cabinet and lay it on a flat surface gasket up. Pull gasket out of track. Remove the original gasket and replace with a new one by pressing the new gasket into track.
2. Inspect all motors and shafts for both noise and wear. If they show age, replace them.
3. With the main power off, inspect all wiring. Also, remove the cover from the controls and check them to make certain that they are operational and do not show signs of wear.

Table G—Preventive Maintenance Action Index

	Frequency	Description
1.	Weekly	A. Inspect condenser coil ¹ to make certain that air flow is not hampered and that it is clear of dust and debris.
2.	Monthly	A. Inspect and clear drain line. B. Check the liquid refrigerant sight glass to make certain that the system is completely charged. C. Clean the interior of the cabinet with a mild soap and warm water solution. Be certain to dry thoroughly. D. Check both the condenser fan motor ¹ and the evaporator fan motor to make certain that they are operational and that the fans are tight and secure (evaporator motor on ADS models and forced air evaporator units only). E. Clean door gaskets with a damp cloth. F. Clean exterior of cabinet with mild soap and warm water. Dry thoroughly.
3.	Annually	A. Check all joints and fittings for any signs of leaks or fatigue. B. Inspect electrical connections to confirm that there is good contact and that wires are neither weakened nor frayed. C. Check the integrity of the cabinet.
4.	Three Year	A. Replace door gasket(s). B. Inspect motor shafts ¹ for noise or wear. C. Inspect electrical controls and wiring. D. Inspect door hinges.

¹Applicable on units with condensing unit included.

Table H—Cleaning

NOTE: It is highly recommended that the unit be turned off and disconnected from power prior to all cleaning.

Detail	Solution	Frequency
Spills—Clean all spills promptly to avoid staining and odors.	Warm, soapy water	Immediately
Cabinet - Remove all contents. Wipe cabinet interior, exterior, and doors (drawers) with solution.	1-2 tablespoons of baking soda per 1 quart of warm water	Weekly
Gasket(s) - Clean gasket(s) thoroughly with solution. Clean sealing surface and the surface behind the flap.	1-2 tablespoons of baking soda per 1 quart of warm water	Weekly
Condenser Coils—Brush coils in direction of fins. Vacuum dust and debris from fins.	Coil brush, vacuum	Monthly
Fan blades - Wipe evaporator fan blades clean.	Warm water	Monthly
Drain lines - Clean all drain lines (evaporator, cabinet).	Warm water and bleach	Monthly

Table I—Start-Up Procedure (Refrigerated Storage)

	Operation	Results
1.	Activate system by turning on the units power.	A mode must be selected to initiate system. See Operating Instructions.
2.	Locate liquid refrigerant indication glass mounted on the receiver.	Once the system has been operating for two minutes, the glass should appear clear and full of liquid refrigerant.
3.	Wait 15 minutes.	Observe the LED temperature display, the interior cabinet temperature should begin to steadily decrease.

Chapter 5 – Troubleshooting

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a systematic check of components in determining a possible cause of failure in the event of various symptoms.

It is necessary that the individual performing the troubleshooting tasks be familiar with the function of the equipment as described in Chapter 3.

The following tables list the most common symptoms that may be experienced and the recommended corrective action.

Table J – Mechanical and Electrical Troubleshooting Guide

Symptom	Possible Failure	Remedy
Unit does not operate	A. Control failure or sensor B. Incorrect voltage C. Failed Compressor	A. Adjust control or replace sensor B. Correct C. Replace
Unit runs continuously	A. Control failure B. Bad connection at TXV C. Restricted air flow or dirty D. TXV stuck open E. Ineffective door seal F. Restricted circulation in storage compartment	A. Adjust or replace control B. Check and secure sensor bulb to suction line C. Rectify air flow problem and clean condenser D. Replace E. Adjust door hinges F. Redistribute food for even air flow
Low head pressure	A. Low refrigerant B. Ambient temperature too low	A. Leak check system and recharge B. Raise room temperature
High head pressure	A. Ambient temperature too high B. System contains air C. Refrigerant overcharge	A. Lower room temperature B. Evacuate, change filter dryer, recharge C. Reduce amount of refrigerant in system
Short cycling	A. Maladjusted control B. Low refrigerant	A. Adjust control B. Leak check and recharge

Table K—Operator’s Troubleshooting Guide

Symptom	Possible Failure	Remedy
Unit does not cool	A. Blown fuse/circuit breaker B. Bad connection at supply cord C. Hot gas solenoid valve stuck open or leaking	A. Replace fuse/reset circuit breaker. B. Check supply cord at outlet. C. Replace valve.
Evaporator Fan is not operational	A. Bad fan motor B. Probe failure or probe has come loose from suction line	A. Replace motor B. Evaporator fans are controlled by temperature through main control by way of a sensor. The sensor is mounted in side the evaporator on the suction line and must be secured to the suction line to insure proper operation of the fans and defrost cycle.

Chapter 6—Corrective Maintenance

6.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the instruction needed in the removal and replacement of certain components. It also addresses the repair of components not listed under the scheduled maintenance index covered in Chapter 4.

The level of skills required to perform the service or repair will vary. Some may require specific training while others may be performed by any type of mechanic. It is up to the individual and his/her supervisor to determine the breadth of knowledge required to perform the necessary service or to make the necessary repairs.

It is also important to know that any procedure requiring the handling of refrigerant requires proper certification.

The service or repair items are limited to those parts listed in Appendix A on page 39.

6.2 Repair Procedures



WARNING: Prior to performing any work on the refrigeration system, it is required that the unit be de-energized.

A. Replacement of Compressor Motor

1. Evacuate the refrigerant from the system using a refrigeration recovery system.

Note: Federal laws require the proper handling and disposal of refrigerants. It is unlawful to release any refrigerant into the atmosphere.

2. Disconnect the electrical power to the unit. This is done by turning off the circuit in the main supply panel. It should be noted on the panel that the refrigerator (freezer) is being serviced and that the breaker must remain off.

3. To reach the condensing unit, the ventilation grill on the front of the cabinet must be removed. This is done by pulling the grill up vertically about one inch, out over the retainer angles and then down.
4. With the grill removed, use a 3/8" wrench or socket and ratchet to unscrew the mounting bolt that secures the condensing unit to the cabinet base.
5. Find the electrical terminal box on the side of the compressor and remove the front cover. Disconnect the wires from the compressor. Remove the screws that attach the terminal box to the compressor. At this point, the compressor will be 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 the 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 a line containing refrigerant.

8. To remove the low-pressure control capillary tube and service fitting, loosen the 1/4" brass flare nut on the suction valve.
9. The final step in removing the compressor is to disconnect it from its mounting. To free the compressor, remove the wire clips/bolts on each of the four feet.
10. To install the new compressor, place it in position on the base and reinstall the four wire clips/bolts.
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. In reconnecting the high-pressure line, it is necessary to first prepare the line's end. Using a fine sandpaper or emery cloth, clean the residue off of the end. Also, clean the connection on the compressor. Apply flux to both ends and braze the connections into place.
15. Remove the valve stem cap from the suction valve block on the side of the compressor. Run the valve stem all of the way out and then in one turn clockwise.
16. Place the refrigeration service manifold gauge hoses on the suction and high-side valves. Attach a bottle of refrigerant to the charging hose and charge the system with 150 psi of vapor. Using an electronic leak detector, check the new connections for leaks. Should a leak appear, evacuate the charge and repair the leak. Repeat the leak check process again.
17. If the system checks out with no leaks, recover the test charge using a vacuum recovery pump.
18. With the system pressure at zero, connect the vacuum pump and evacuate the system. The pump should run for one hour. The vacuum pump should pull the system down to 30 inches of vacuum.
19. Reattach the electrical terminal box and secure all wiring.
20. Check the 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 (add refrigerant in small amount to keep from overcharging).

**WARNING:****Overcharging a refrigeration system can be dangerous.**

If the system overcharge is sufficient enough to immerse the major parts of a hermetic compressor in liquid refrigerant, a situation has been created that when followed by unusual but possible circumstances, can lead to compressor housing seam separation or rupture.

The sequence of circumstances that can lead to compressor housing seam separation or rupture occurs in the following manner:

1. The system overcharge immerses the compressor motor, piston, connecting rods, cylinders, etc. in liquid refrigerant, thereby effectively forming a hydraulic block preventing the compressor from starting. This condition is known as locked rotor.
2. Electrical current continues to flow through the compressor motor windings that become, in effect, electric resistance heaters. The heat produced begins to vaporize the excessive liquid overcharge, causing a rapid increase in system pressure.
3. If the system compressor protective devices fail for any reason prior to or during this locked rotor heating cycle or cycles, liquid refrigerant may be vaporized sufficiently fast enough to raise the pressure within the system to extremes far greater than the housing or weld seam is designed to handle.
4. In some instances where the amount of refrigerant overcharge is critical in proportion to the system internal volume, the pressure reached can cause a compressor housing seam separation or rupture that can be hazardous.

The remedy to eliminate this exceedingly rare, but potential hazard is to use correct refrigerant charge amounts and techniques.

Cospolich, Inc. urges that all individuals responsible for training, teaching, or advising installation mechanics and service personnel emphasize proper charging techniques. In addition, Cospolich advises strict adherence to refrigerant charge amounts specifically recommended by the manufacturer of the refrigeration, air conditioning, or heat pump system.

B. Replacement of Low Pressure Control

1. Disconnect the unit from electrical service.
2. Remove control cover and disconnect electrical terminals.
3. Disconnect 1/4" line.
4. Remove mounting fasteners on control base and install new control by reversing the procedure.
5. To adjust the control, hook up the service gauges to the suction and discharge valves and crack them to allow the gauges to read.
6. Using a standard screwdriver, coarse adjust the control by turning the adjustment screws on top of the control. Preset the cut-in and cutout and 0 lbs. and 10 lbs. respectively for both a refrigerator and a freezer. Some units will vary so please consult Cospolich service department for a correct setting for your particular unit.
7. Start the system. Allow it to run for five minutes. Monitor the low side pressure. Fine adjustments will be required to achieve the prescribed cycling pressures.

Note: Running the suction valve in or out as required to effectively change the pressures can speed up the control adjustment process.

C. Replacement of Thermal Expansion Valve (TXV)

1. Close liquid valve and run compressor until it pumps refrigerant into the receiver (low side service gauge will read 1 lbs.). Close the suction line valve.
2. Disconnect the sensor bulb on the suction line.
3. Disconnect the liquid line and suction line then remove the TXV.
4. Install new TXV, reconnect lines, and re-fasten the sensor bulb.

Note: It is not recommended to adjust the valve super heat as this comes pre-set from the factory.

D. Replacement of Filter Dryer

1. Close liquid line valve and run compressor until the low side refrigeration gauge indicates zero lbs., then close suction.
2. Remove filter dryer from system and replace with new dryer.
3. Purge system and add refrigerant if needed.

E. Replacement of Condenser Fan Motor

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

F. Replacement of the Condensing Fan

1. Disconnect all electrical power to the unit.
2. Remove the protective wire shroud from around the motor.
3. Using a hex wrench, loosen the set screw on the blade hub and slide the blade from the shaft.
4. Reverse the procedure to reassemble.

G. Replacement of the Door Anti-Condensate Heater

1. Disconnect all electrical power to the cabinet.
2. Mullion heaters can be accessed inside condenser area
3. All electrical connections for the mullion heaters are enclosed in a stainless steel enclosure.
4. The mullion heaters can not be serviced from anywhere else on the unit because the tracks they are installed in are foamed inside the cabinet walls.
5. If a mullion heater must be replaced it can be accomplished by attaching one end of the new heater to the existing heater wire.

Note There is a pull wire installed in the heater track for guiding new the heater through into place.**

6. Locate the opposite end of the old heater wire and begin to pull the old heater out and the new heater in.
7. If the old heater wire is broken and cannot be used there is a pull wire installed from the factory for this purpose. Another pull wire will need to be installed with the new heater for future use.
8. Be very careful not to put too much tension on the heater wire because you may damage the new heater or break the pull wire.
9. If the wire are not going through easily pull it back out and inspect your connection to the pull wire it may be too restrictive.

H. Replacement of Door Hinge

Note: This procedure is best performed with two people – one to hold the door while the other removes 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 the replacement hinges, reverse the process.

I. Replacement of Door Gasket

1. Remove gasket from its track.
2. Clean the gasket track and the immediate area.
3. Start new gasket into track.
4. Snap gasket back in track.

J. Replacement of Power Switch

1. Shut off all electrical power going to the unit.
2. Remove the front air grill.
3. Locate breaker or switch.
4. Remove wires then remove breaker or switch off din rail.
5. Reverse the process when installing the new switch.

K. Replacement of Defrost Terminator and Fan Sensor

1. Remove evaporator cover.
2. Locate sensor attached to suction line.
3. Remove insulation and strap.
4. Disconnect the wires for the sensor marked DEF.T.
5. Solder new sensor on or connect to terminal board

L. Replacement of Air Temperature Sensor

1. Remove evaporator cover
2. Locate sensor near return air and remove strap
3. Disconnect wires from sensor.
4. Solder new sensor on or connect to terminal board.

6.3 Charging the Refrigeration System

1. Connect service gauges to the suction and discharge service valves then open valves one full turn.
2. If the system is pressurized slightly, open both manifold gauge valves and purge the service line gauges.
3. With manifold gauge valves closed, start refrigeration system.
4. Attach a drum of refrigerant to the suction service side of the manifold gauges and add refrigerant until the liquid sight glass is clear of bubbles.

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 or refrigeration system. 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 Table L.

Table L—Source Codes

Code Number	Name	Address
14852	Bohn Heat Transfer	Danville, IL 61932
32761	Kason Industries	Shenandoah, GA 30265
78462	Sporlan Valve	St. Louis, MO 63143
14569	Copeland Corporation	Sidney, OH 45365
17529	Watsco	Hialeah, FL 33010
79264	Jean's Extrusions, Inc.	Salem, IN 47167
2K223	Refrigeration Hardware	Sun Valley, CA 91353
87518	Standard Keil, Inc.	Allenwood, NJ 08720
19220	Eberhard, Inc.	Cleveland, OH 44136
66682	Cospolich, Inc.	Norco, LA 70079

Table M—Parts List — Special Tools List

Part Number	Description	Quantity
R1412	Refrigerant service gauges with hoses	1
VA 70264	Service valve wrench	1
50992	Refrigerant	30 lbs.

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.
3. Position the unit to allow for sufficient ventilation. Typically, approximately 3" clearance from bulkheads and other equipment is sufficient. Try not to place the unit near heat producing items such as ovens, ranges, and furnaces.
4. Level the cabinet from front to back and side to side. This is important so that the cabinet will not be pulled out of square when securing it to the deck.
5. Evaporator coil drain lines are factory installed and are either plumbed into a condensate evaporator pan or deck drain. Make certain that the drain outlet is located such that the condensate falls into the pan or base. On units with remotely located refrigeration, the condensate evaporator pan is optional.

6. Check the door gasket to make certain that it is sealing properly to the cabinet. Adjusting the latch strike or the hinges may be necessary to produce a tight seal.
7. Before applying electrical power to the unit, you should first check the electrical characteristics of the condensing unit to ensure that they agree with those of the electrical supply source.



CAUTION:

Low or excessive voltage can severely damage the electrical system.

Note: Adjusting any valves or controls on the system is not necessary and may void your warranty. All valves and controls have been set by the factory.

Chapter 9 – Electrical and Mechanical

9.1 Introduction

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

9.2 Electrical Abbreviations and Terminology

1. RLA – Rated Load Amperage

Rated load amps is a measure of the current drawn by a compressor when operated at compressor manufacturer rating conditions at nominal voltage. This value is listed at U.L. and C.S.A. as “RLA”. It is in agreement with the N.E.C. definition that the RLA be the current draw when the compressor is delivering rated output.

2. LRA – Locked Rotor Amperage

A. The locked rotor amps of a compressor is the current value recorded three seconds after rated voltage is applied under locked rotor conditions from a 75°F motor soakout temperature (The voltage drop is to be predetermined and adjusted accordingly prior to testing). This value appears on the compressor serial plate and on all compressor statistics sheets.

B. It may be well to note that the practice in the past was to show an additional column marked, “LRA U.L. Test Report”. This is no longer needed since the U.L. investigation work, regarding component rating, will be guided by the compressor manufacturer’s published value.

3. MCC – Maximum Continuous Current

A. Maximum continuous current is a limiting ampere value that must not be greater than 156% of the RLA of the compressor as marked on the nameplate of the particular unit into which that compressor is applied.

Table N—Operating Pressures

Refrigerant: R-12

Cabinet	Ambient	Suction Pressure	Head Pressure
-5 degrees F (FRE.)	90 degrees F	0-10 lbs.	120—150 lbs.
37 degrees F (Ref.)	90 degrees F	18—35 lbs.	120— 150 lbs.

Refrigerant: R-22

Cabinet	Ambient	Suction Pressure	Head Pressure
-5 degrees F (FRE.)	90 degrees F	10—15 lbs.	200—250 lbs.
37 degrees F (Ref.)	90 degrees F	37—67 lbs	200—250 lbs.

Refrigerant: 134A

Cabinet	Ambient	Suction Pressure	Head Pressure
-5 degrees F (FRE.)	90 degrees F	-5—10 lbs.	120—150 lbs.
37 degrees F (Ref.)	90 degrees F	16—37 lbs.	120—150 lbs.

Refrigerant: 404A

Cabinet	Ambient	Suction Pressure	Head Pressure
-5 degrees F (FRE.)	90 degrees F	15—20 lbs.	250—300 lbs.
37 degrees F (Ref.)	90 degrees F	68—84 lbs.	250—300 lbs.

Chapter 10—Chiller Control Operation

- 10.1 Apply power to the system.** There will be a few second delay while the control is initialized then the control will beep for a second.
- 10.2 Press On/Off Switch.** One Mode LED will flash and one or two displays will show a temperature.
- 10.3 The Hold Mode** will control the cavity temperature at the hold set temperature.
Press Hold Mode switch. Hold Mode LED will flash and will show the Hold Mode cavity set temperature. Press the start/Stop switch to start the unit or Press the Hold Mode switch to adjust set temperature. The temperature display will flash. Adjust Hold temperature by using the Up or Down switches. Press Hold Mode switch to set temperature and display will stop flashing. Press Start/Stop switch to start unit in Hold Mode. When running in Hold Mode, the upper display will show the Cavity temperature and the lower display will show the Probe temperature. Pressing the hold Mode switch will cause the upper display to show the Hold Set temperature.
- 10.4 The Chill Mode** will control the cavity temperature at the Chill mode cavity set temperature until the Chill Mode probe set temperature is attained. The Hold LED is then turned on, and the unit will control the cavity temperature at the Chill Mode probe set temperature.
Press Chill Mode switch. Chill Mode LED will flash and will show the Chill Mode cavity and probe set temperatures. Press the Start/Stop switch to start the unit or Press the chill Mode switch to adjust the set temperatures. The probe temperature display will flash. Adjust Chill probe temperature by using the Up or Down switched. Press Chill Mode switch and the cavity set temperature will flash. Adjust chill cavity temperature by using the Up or Down switches. Press Chill Mode switch to set temperature and display will stop flashing. Press Start/Stop switch to start unit in Chill Mode. When running in Chill Mode, the upper display will show the Cavity temperature and the lower display will show the problem temperature. Pressing the Chill Mode switch will cause the upper display to show the Chill set temperature and the lower display will show the Chill Mode probe set temperature.
- 10.5 The Freeze Mode** will control the cavity temperature at the Freeze Mode cavity set temperature until the Freeze Mode probe set temperature is attained. The Hold LED is then turned on and the unit will control the cavity temperature at the Freeze Mode probe set temperature.
Press Freeze Mode switch. Freeze Mode LED will flash and will show the Freeze Mode cavity and probe set temperatures. Press the Start/Stop switch to start the unit or Press the Freeze Mode switch to adjust the set temperatures. The probe temperature display will flash. Adjust Freeze probe temperature by using the Up or Down switched. Press Freeze Mode switch and the cavity set temperature will flash. Adjust Freeze Mode cavity set temperature by using the Up or Down switches. Press Freeze Mode switch to set temperature and display will stop flashing. Press Start/Stop switch to start unit in Freeze Mode. When running in Freeze Mode, the upper display will show the Cavity temperature and the lower display will sow the Probe temperature. Pressing the Freeze Mode switch will cause the upper display to show the

Freeze Set temperature and the lower display will show the Freeze Mode probe set temperature.

10.6 Press Manual Defrost switch. Display will show “dEFr”. Press Start/Stop switch to start unit in Manual Defrost Mode. Manual defrost has no user settings. When the Manual defrost is complete, the unit will enter the Hold Mode.

10.7 The Start/Stop switch may be pressed at any time to Start or Stop a mode. The On/Off switch may be pressed at any time to shut down the operation of the unit but does not kill the power in the unit.

10.8 Auto Defrost feature The unit will do an Auto Defrost after every four hours of operation in the Hold, Chill or Freeze modes. In the Chill and Freeze Modes, the auto defrost cycle will not start until the Hold state is attained. During the Auto Defrost cycle the temperature display will show “AutodEFr”. When the Auto Defrost cycle is complete, the displays will go back to showing the temperature.

The Fans in the unit will not turn on until the Evaporator Temperature sensor senses that the evaporators are cooling.

10.9 To enter Service Mode, to display evaporator temperature while in the Manual Defrost Mode, turn the unit Off using the On/Off switch. Press and hold the Start switch. While holding the Start switch, press the On switch. The display will show “Ser” and the Software Rev “X.XX” while both switches are pressed Release the On switch first. The unit will enter the On mode. While running a Manual Defrost cycle the evaporator temperature may be displayed by pressing the Up switch. The service mode is canceled when the Off switch is pressed.

To change the temperature display from deg F to deg C or deg C to deg F, turn the unit off. Press and hold the Down switch for 3 seconds. The display will show F or C. release and press the Down switch and the display will change fro F to C or C to F. Release the Down switch, the control will display temperature in the last scale selected.

NOTE: The control, by design operates in deg F, therefore, when changing temperature settings in the deg C display mode, the Up and Down switches will usually need to be pressed 2 times to see a 1 deg C change because of the ratio of degrees F to degrees C (1.8 degrees F / degree C).

Chapter 11—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.

Appendix A – Bill of Materials BC1D-CL-SLRI

Control Panel			
Part Number	(RCTLBC1D)	Quantity	U/M
	Description		
BC1DBRD01	T TECH. CONTROL BOARD, CRUISE LINE	1	EA
BC1DRLY01	RELAY, FAN CIRCUIT BOARD, BD1D	1	EA
BC1DRLY02	REALY, VALVES/HEATER BOARD BC1D	1	EA
CLX090	OVERLAY, BLASH CHILLER, CRUISE LINE	1	EA
LENC14	ENCLOSURE, NEMA4, PLASTIC, CLEAR FACE, 12" X 10"	1	EA
LENC14BKPL	BACK PLATE, A12P10, 12" X 10" NEMA ENCLOSURE	1	EA
PCJ001	JUMPER, Z7.281.0027.0	7	PCS
PCJ002	JUMPER, Z7.282.0027.0	30	PCS
PCTES35	TERMINAL END STOP	1	EA
PCTR001	IDEX DIN RAIL	1	FT
PCTT008	GROUND TERMINAL BLOCK	3	EA
PCTTW2,5-6	TERMINAL DIVIDER	1	EA
PCTTW2,5-4	TERMINAL DIVIDER	1	EA
PCTWK4/U	TERMINAL SECTION, WK4/U, 4MM	7	EA
PCTWK6/U	TERMINAL SECTION, WK6/U	5	EA
PCTTWN10	TERMINAL PARTITION	1	EA
PCTWK10/U	TERMINAL SECTION, WKN10/U, 16-6	2	EA
PLSR01	PLASTIC STRAIN RELIEF FITTING, STRAIGHT (.375-.50")	2	EA
PLSR02	PLASTIC STRAIN RELIEF FITTING, STRAIGHT (.50-.62")	2	EA
PLSR03	PLASTIC STRAIN RELIEF FITTING, ELBOW (.375-.50")	2	EA
QCMB2P-50	BREAKER 3 POLE, 15 AMP	1	EA
QCRA01	ASSEMBLY, PRODUCT PROBE	1	EA
QCPSB12V	POWER SUPPLY BOARD, 12V DC, BA-33554	1	EA
QCSENS01	SENSOR, SN-33541, 1 3/4", (COIL)	2	EA
QCSENS02	SENSOR, SN-34663, 1 3/4", (AIR)	1	EA
QCSMB01	SENSOR MOUNTING BLOCK, BK-22636	1	EA
RWEIE16	FUSE HOLDER, BG3033PG, 3 POLE	1	EA
RWEIE27	FUSE, 45 AMP, SC-15, BUSS FUSE	3	EA
Evaporator Assembly			
	(RWE222-PBC)		
	Description		
LFDH04	DRAIN PAN HEATER, 220V, QC 1/4" DIA	1	EA
MT-008	EVAPORATOR FAN MOTOR HARNESS	1	EA
RWE222	EVAPORATOR COIL	1	EA
RWEV48	EXPANSION VALVE, SSE-3-C, 5/8" 3 TON	1	EA
RWEV48-ST	INSERT, STRAINER, SSE-3-C	2	EA
RWFL1.18	ELBOW, 1 1/8" OD, COPPER, 90 LG/RAD	1	EA
RWFR1.31.18	REDUCER COUPLING, 1 3/8" 1 1/8" COPPER	1	EA
ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS			
	Entire Cabinet		
	Description		
LSDSGU-3	#14 NO SMOKE WIRE, 3 CONDUCTOR	8	FT
L2HA209H	HTR WIRE, 64-250, 209", 220V/0DEG/1W	1	EA
LT-008	WIRE HARNESS, QC100B-NS,REV C.	1	EA

Appendix A – Bill of Materials BC1D-CL-SLRI

Condensing Unit Assembly			
	(RUT996-PM)		
RUT996	CONDENSING UNIT, 404A, <i>DJAL-030ZCFV-001 208/230V</i>	1	EA
RWAC02	ACCUMULATOR, 577-0421-01	1	EA
LH005	WIRE HARNESS, C.U. FAN MOTOR	1	EA
MT-004	WIRE HARNESS, CORD/PLUG	1	EA
RWBX01	B/X CONNECTOR STRAIGHT; 3/8"; 650-DC2	1	EA
RWBX02	B/X CONNECTOR 90 DEG; 3/8", 801-DC2	1	EA
RWFD03	FILTER DRYER, C-O83-S	1	EA
RWFD03	FILTER DRYER CLAM, CLIC #63	1	EA
RWPL02	PRESSURE SWITCH, 010-1483-070	1	EA
RWPLMB	MOUNTING BRACKET, PRESSURE SWITCH	1	EA
RWQF1412	QUICK CONNECT; 5500-14-12, 7/8"	1	EA
RWQF0068	QUICK CONNECT; 5500-06-08, 3/8"	2	EA
RWSV04	SOLENOID VLAIVE, E6S130, 3/8" ODF	2	EA
RWSV18	VALVE, ROTALOCK, KIT 998-0510-90	1	EA
RWSG02	SIGHT GLASS, SA-13S	1	EA
RWSC02	SOLENOID COIL	2	EA
RWFG16	FAN GUARD	2	EA
RWCM39	FAN MOTOR	2	EA
RWCD35	CONDENSOR—AIR	1	EA
RWFB26	FAN BLADE	2	EA
RWPL14	PRESSURE CONTROL	1	EA
RWWCS17	SHROUD ASSEMBLY	1	EA
RWCD34	CONDENSOR GROUP	1	EA
RWRT25	RECEIVER TANK	1	EA
RWCCT02	CONTACTOR KIT	1	EA
RWCP82	START CAPACITOR KIT	1	EA
RWCP83	RUN CAPACITOR KIT	1	EA
RWRLY79	POTENTIAL RELAY KIT	1	EA
RWRLY80	TIME DELAY KIT	1	EA
RWY993	WELD COMP	1	EA
RWAC02	ACCUMULATOR	1	EA
BLOWER FAN DOOR ASSEMBLY			
	(QABBC1D)		
LH021	WIRE HARNESS, CFC	2	EA
RFG100BSS	FAN GUARD, 23101802	2	EA
RWCP69	CAPACITOR, 5599M	2	EA
RWCP69BT	RUBBER BOOT, #5725B	2	EA
RWE2291836	FAN, 18" DIAMETER, 34 DEG, 2291836	2	EA
RWEM23	MOTOR, EVAPORATOR FAN, 5020TS, 1/4 HP, 208/220V	2	EA
RWFBB100B	FAN BRACKET, QC, 5064E	2	EA
RWT7838	TUBING ARMORFLEX, 7/8" ID X 3/8" WALL	6	EA
RWQCFR01	FAN RING S.S	2	EA
DOOR ASSEMBLY			
	(DCLUR01)		
HXHE02	HINGE, CHROME, 0217000008, 1 1/8"	2	EA
HXHE13	HINGE, STOP, CHROME, 217S, 1 1/8"	1	EA
GDCL03S	GASKET, 10-012,29 1/4" X 66 3/4" DTOD	1	EA
HXHE02-C	HINGE COVER	1	EA

List of Illustration

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Illustration 1— CONTROL PANEL

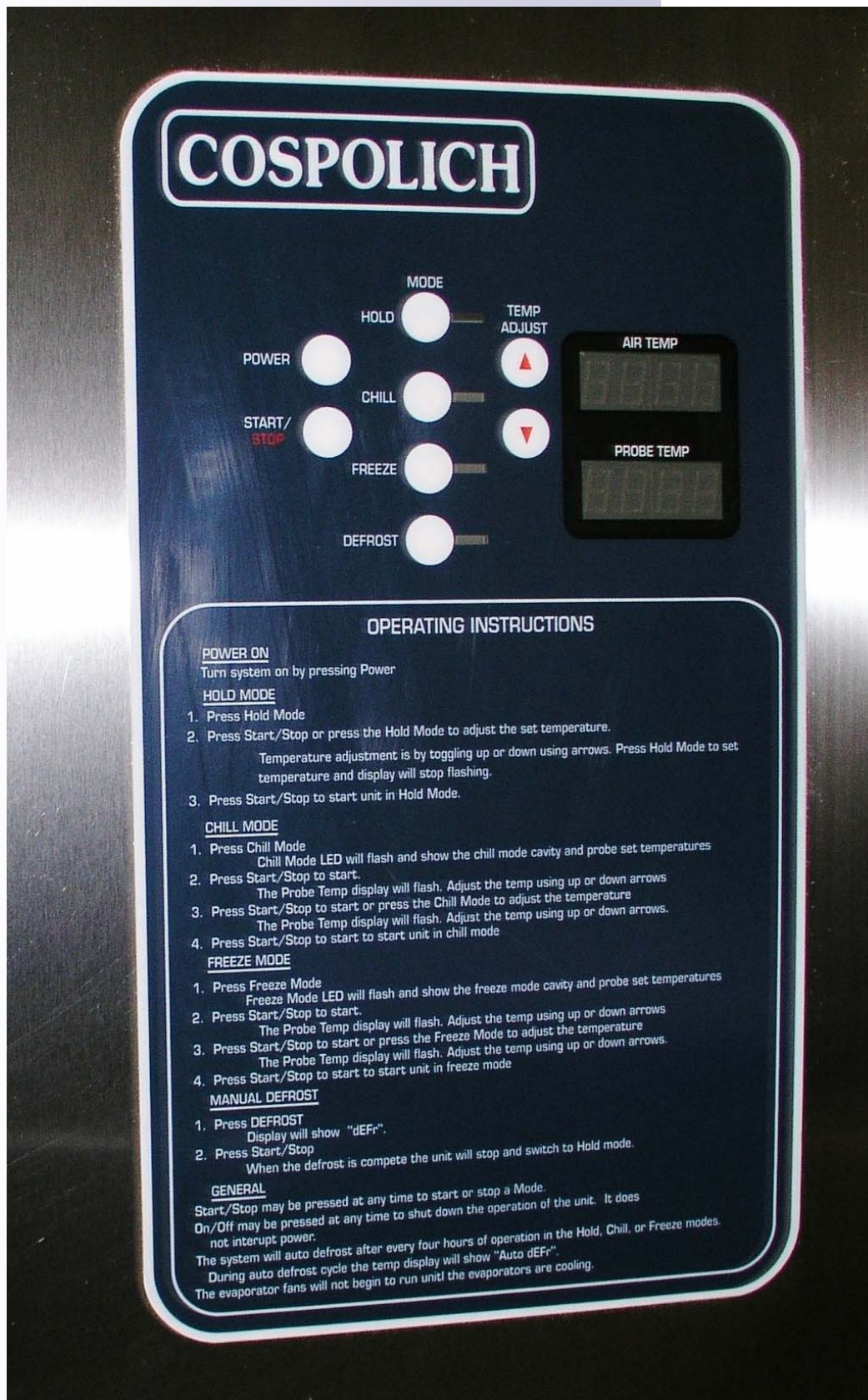


Illustration 2— Relays and Terminal Board

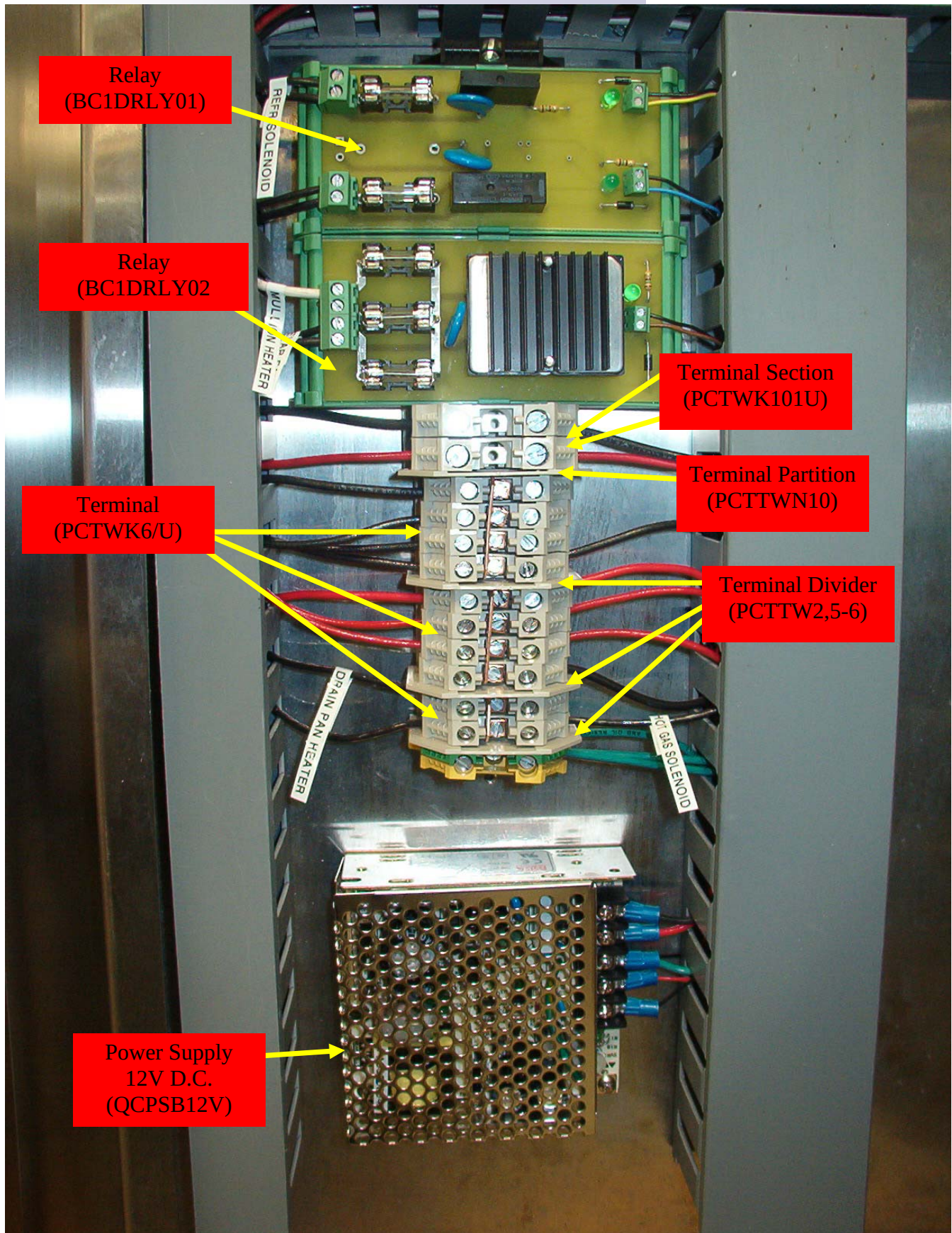


Illustration 3— Breaker and Fuse Holder Box

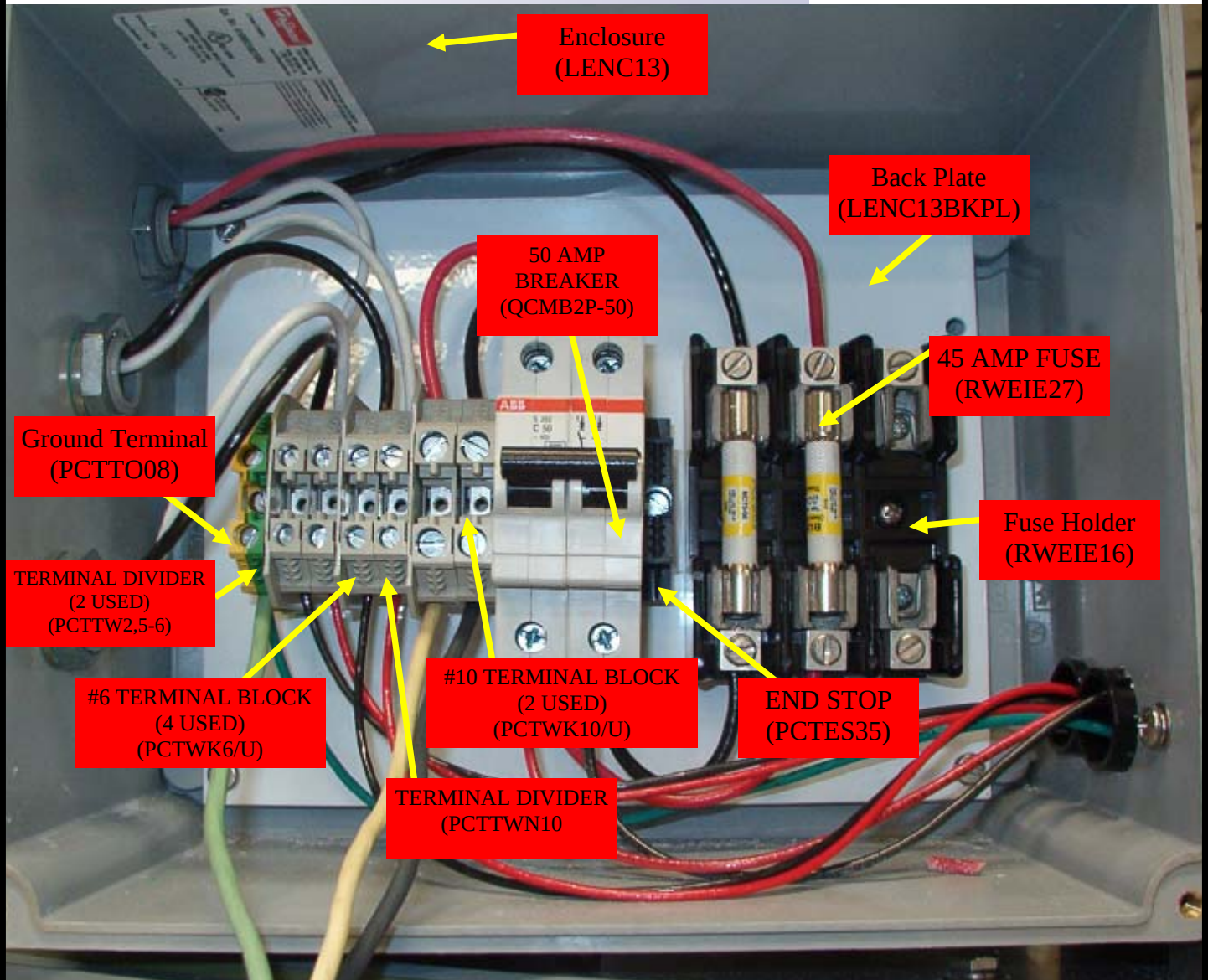


Illustration 4 — Model and Serial



Illustration 5 — Evaporator Coil

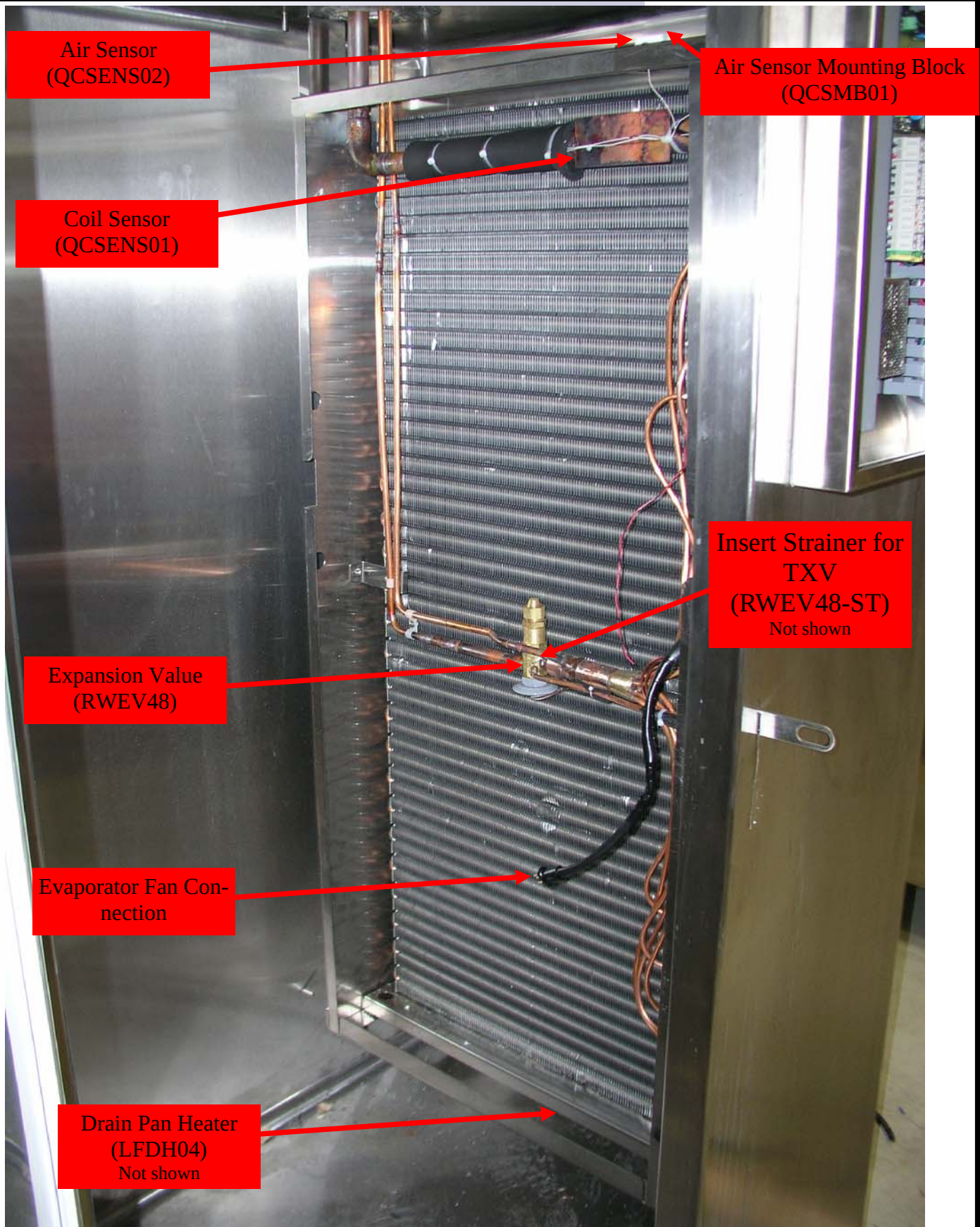


Illustration 6— Condenser Components

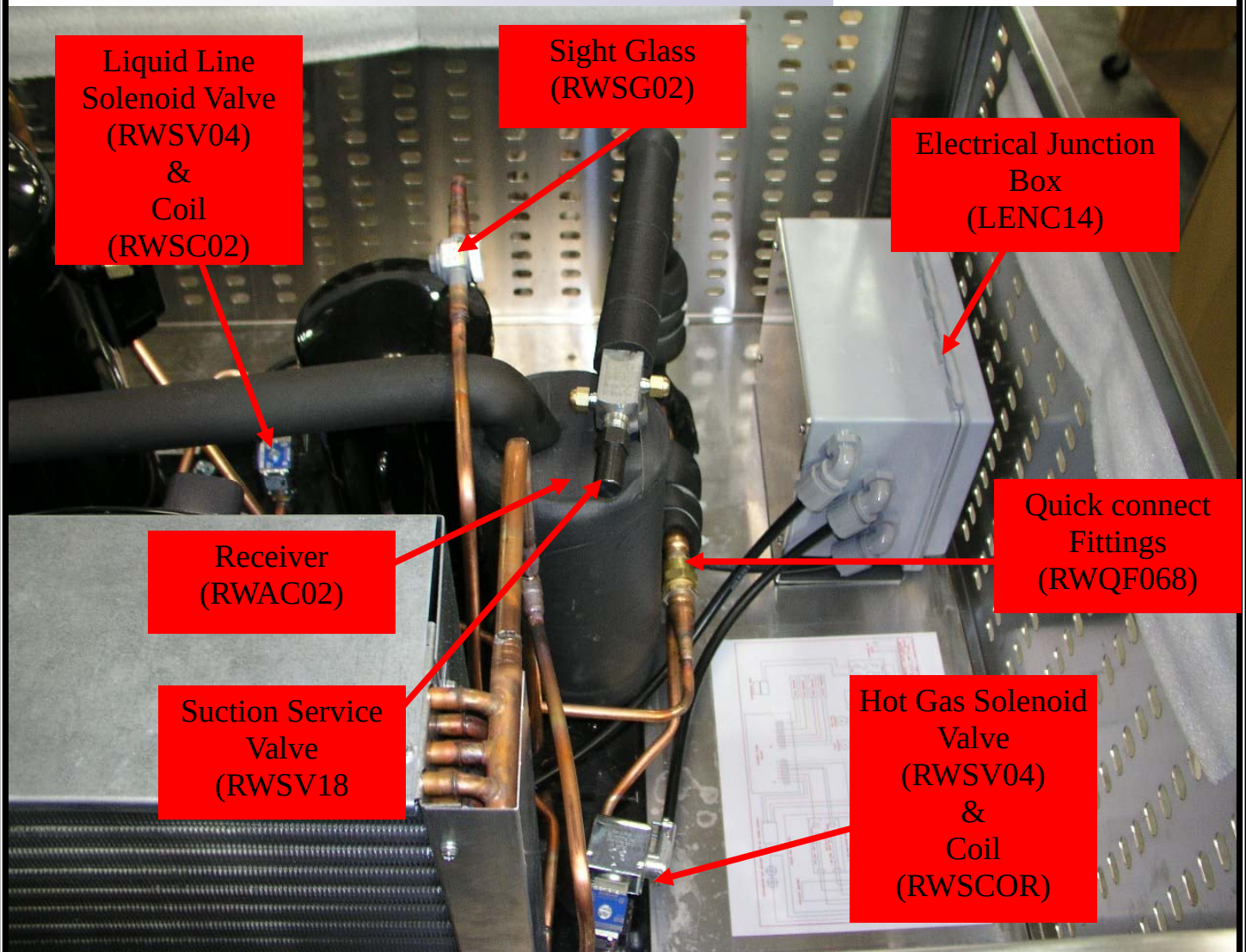


Illustration 7 — Evaporator Fan Door

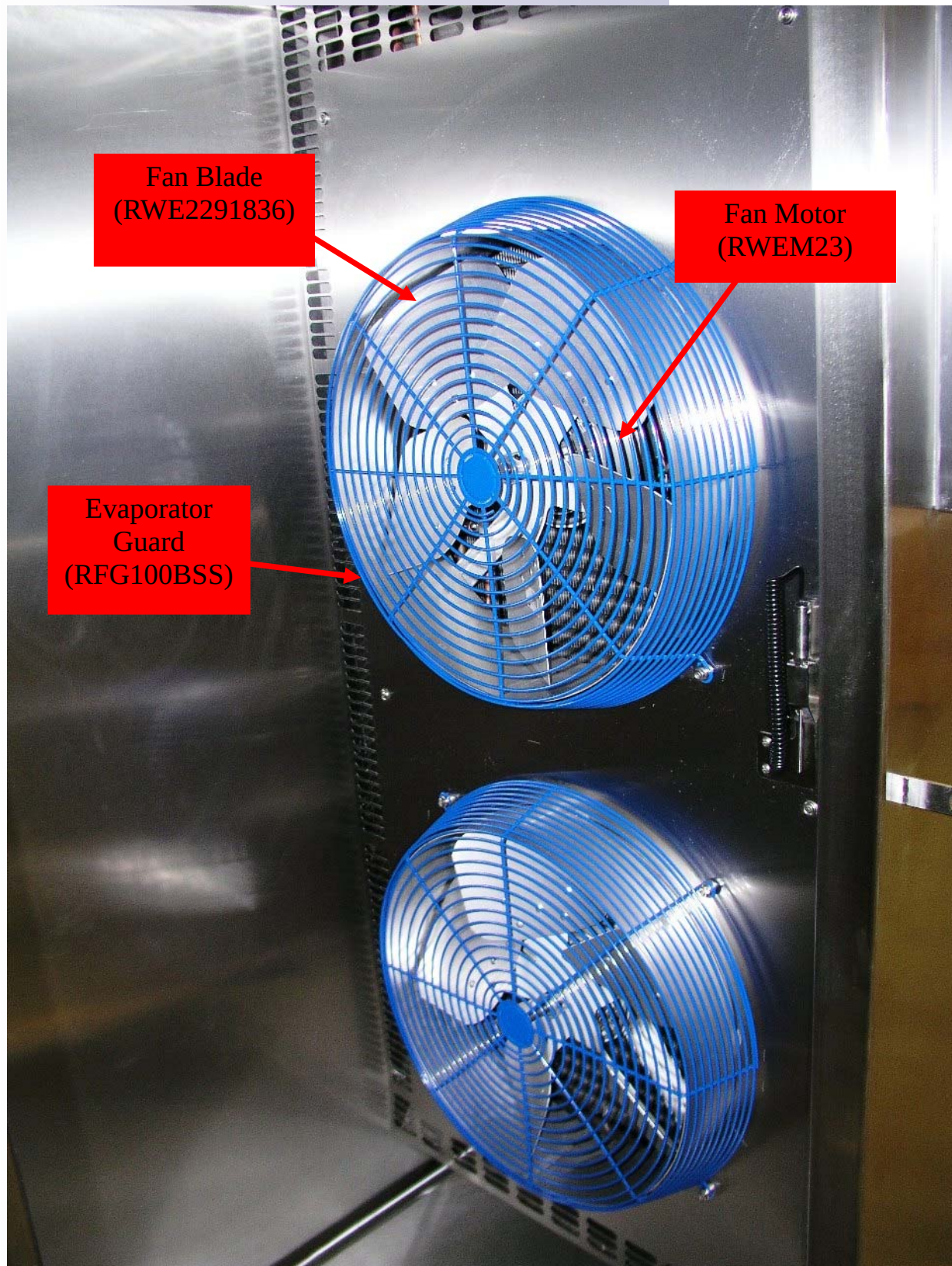
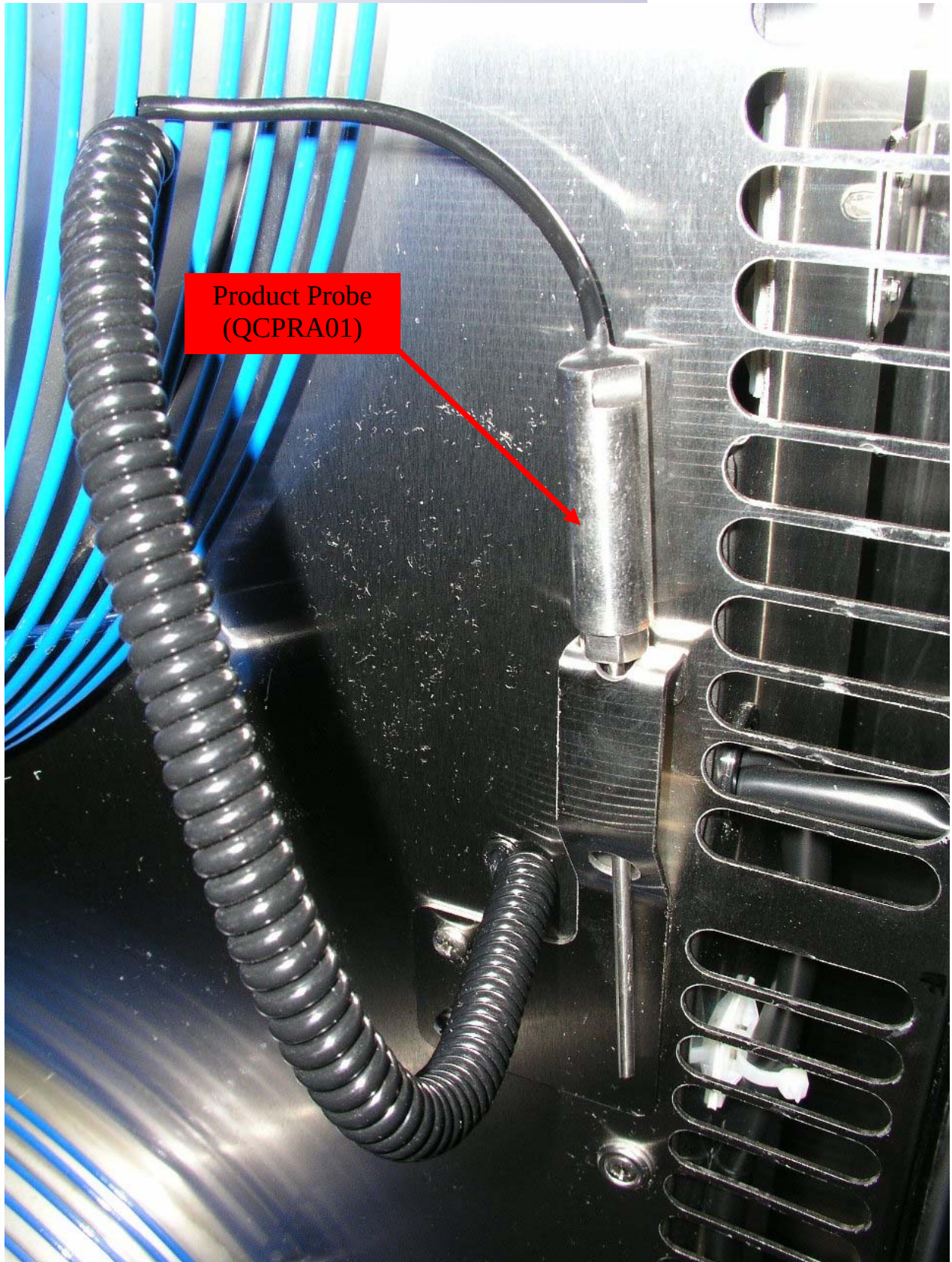


Illustration 8 — Door Hinge



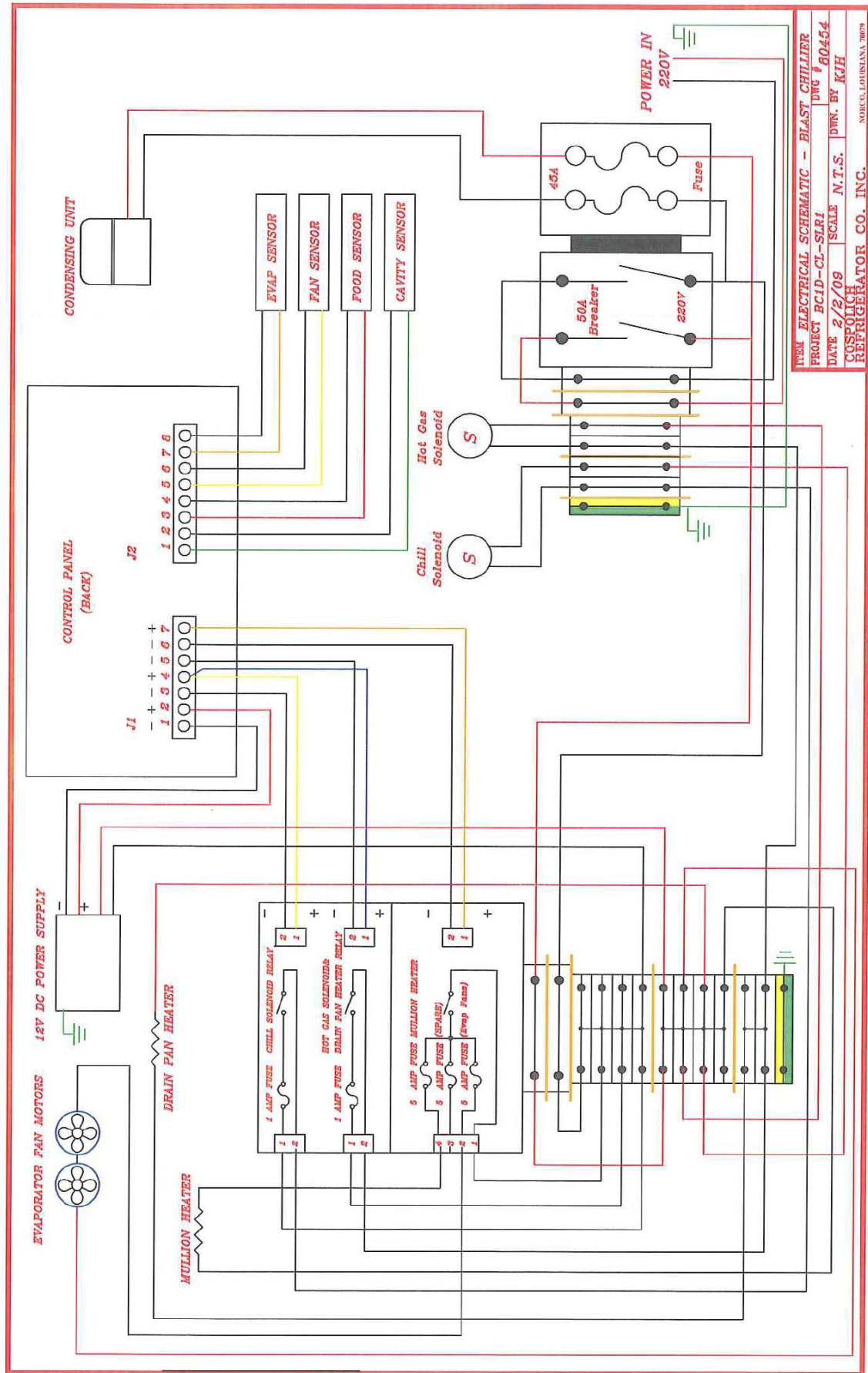
Illustration 9 — Product Probe



Appendix B— List of Drawings

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Drawing 1 – Electrical Schematic



Drawing 2 — PIPING DIAGRAM

