INSTALLATION & OPERATION

IMPORTANT!!! PLEASE READ BEFORE INSTALLATION

- If you've recently moved the unit, let it sit still for at least 24 hours before plugging it in.
- Before loading any items, ensure the unit cools down to the desired temperature.
- Ensure there's ample ventilation around the unit in its operating area.
- Before powering up the unit, check that all accessories, such as shelves, shelf clips, and casters, are installed.
- Thoroughly read this manual from start to finish.

CABINET LOCATION GUIDELINES

Set up the unit on a sturdy and level surface.

- The unit might make odd noises on an uneven surface.
- It might not work correctly if it's not level.
- Place the unit indoors in a well-ventilated spot.
- It'll work more efficiently with good airflow.
- For the best results, keep a clearance of about 3 inches at the back of the unit.
- Using it outdoors might reduce its efficiency and could damage it.
- Avoid areas with high humidity or a lot of dust.
- Too much moisture can cause the unit to rust and reduce its efficiency.
- Dust on the condenser coil can cause malfunctions. Brush or wipe down the condenser at least once a month.
- If the unit breaks down because of a dirty condenser, the warranty won't cover it.
- Don't place the unit near equipment that produces a lot of heat or moisture.
- High temperatures will make the compressor work harder, increasing your energy bills and wearing out the unit faster.
- The warranty will not cover malfunctions caused by high ambient temperatures.

ELECTRICAL

Ensure the compressor receives the correct voltage consistently. Voltage fluctuations can harm the refrigeration unit. Plug all units into a grounded electrical outlet that's appropriately sized and has the right overcurrent protection. Check the unit's nameplate for specific electrical requirements. Each unit should have its dedicated outlet. Avoid using extension cords.

TEMPERATURE CONTROLS

The units come preset to maintain average temperatures of 38°F for refrigerators and 0°F for freezers. If you need a different temperature, use the control knob inside the unit. Turn the knob clockwise to cool down and counter-clockwise to warm up.

CAUTION

Setting the temperature too cold might cause the evaporator coil to freeze, leading to a warmer interior temperature over time.

LOADING PRODUCT

Your unit's shelves are pre-installed. Before loading, ensure all shelf clips are securely in place. All shelves should be level before you stock them. To ensure proper airflow, maintain a 2 to 4-inch gap between products and the back wall. Blocking the evaporator fans can raise the internal temperature and may lead to compressor issues.

DEFROST SYSTEMS

Refrigerator coils operate below 32°F. When the compressor is off, the evaporator fan keeps

circulating air, preventing frost buildup. Any meltwater drains into the evaporator pan and evaporates. Freezer coils use electric defrosting. Built-in automatic defrost timers activate at set intervals and durations.

NOTE: Limit frequent door openings to maintain the internal temperature and prevent coil freezing.

LOADING FOOD PANS

Pizza and sandwich prep units need all pans in place, even if some are empty. For freshest results, fill pans with only what you'll use in a short time. When not in use, close the insulated lid.

MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

CONDENSER COIL CARE

To ensure your unit runs efficiently, keep the condenser surface clear of dust, dirt, and lint.
Set a monthly reminder to clean the condenser coil and fins.
Use a specialized condenser coil cleaner, which you can find at kitchen equipment stores. When brushing the condenser fins, always go from top to bottom. Avoid brushing side to side.
If you notice any bent condenser fins, straighten them using a fin comb.

FAN BLADES AND MOTOR MAINTENANCE

If the fan blades appear dirty, gently clean them with a soft cloth. Should they need a more thorough wash, shield the fan motor to prevent any moisture-related damage.

INTERIOR CLEANING TIPS

For the cabinet's interior, mix warm water with a mild soap to create a cleaning solution.
Steer clear of steel wool, harsh soaps, abrasive cleaners, or bleach. These can harm the stainless steel finish.
Make it a habit to clean the door gaskets weekly. To do this, detach the gasket from the door frame, immerse it in soapy warm water for about 30 minutes, then dry with a soft cloth before reattaching.
After repositioning the gaskets, ensure they seal properly.
From time to time, take out the shelves and pilasters for cleaning. Use the same mild soap and warm water mixture. To remove pilasters, first take off the shelves and shelf brackets. Then, lift the pilaster up and out.

SAFETY FIRST

Always unplug the unit from the power source before cleaning any part of it.

TROUBLESHOOTING

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Compressor not running.	Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped.	Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker.
Power cord unplugged.	Plug in the power cord.	
Condensing unit runs for long periods.	Thermostat set too high.	Adjust thermostat to a cooler setting.
Cabinet in defrost cycle.	Wait for the defrost cycle to complete.	
Excessive warm product in cabinet.	Allow time for the product to cool.	
Door open too long or not sealed.	Close doors promptly and check for obstructions.	
Door gasket(s) not sealing.	Check gaskets, clean or replace if needed.	
Dirty condenser coil.	Clean the condenser coil.	
Evaporator coil iced over.	Unplug and let the coil defrost. Adjust thermostat if set too cold.	
Cabinet temperature too warm.	Thermostat set too warm.	Adjust thermostat to a cooler setting.
Door gasket(s) not sealing.	Ensure gaskets are in place and sealing.	
Cabinet is noisy.	Blocking airflow.	Re-arrange items for proper airflow. Ensure 4-inch clearance from evaporator.
Excessive warm product in cabinet.	Allow time for the product to cool.	
Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped.	Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker.	
Dirty condenser coil.	Clean the condenser coil.	
Door open too long or not sealed.	Close doors promptly and check for obstructions.	
Evaporator coil iced over.	Refer to the corrective action above.	
Loose parts.	Identify and secure any loose components.	
Tubing vibration.	Ensure tubing isn't touching other components or tubing.	