

# INSTALLATION

## IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION

- If your unit has been in transit, let it rest for at least 24 hours before starting it up.
- Ensure the unit reaches the desired temperature before loading it with any contents.
- Confirm there's adequate airflow around the unit in its designated space.
- Install all parts, such as shelves, clips, and casters, prior to connecting the unit to power.
- Thoroughly review the entire manual before operating the unit.

## CABINET LOCATION GUIDELINES

- Position your unit on a sturdy and level surface to prevent noise and malfunctions that can occur if it's uneven.
- Place the unit in an area with good ventilation to enhance performance and avoid overheating.
- Keep a minimum clearance of 3 inches behind the unit to avoid efficiency loss or damage, especially when placed outdoors.
- Be mindful of high humidity or dusty environments, as these can cause rust or other malfunctions. Cleaning the condenser monthly with a brush or cloth is recommended.
- Keep the unit away from heat sources and moist areas to prevent overworking the compressor, which can lead to increased energy costs and potential breakdowns.

## ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

- Make sure the unit is supplied with the correct voltage at all times to prevent damage to the refrigerator.
- Connect the unit to a grounded and appropriately sized electrical outlet with a built-in overcurrent protector. Detailed electrical requirements can be found on the unit's nameplate.
- Assign a dedicated outlet for your unit and refrain from using extension cords.

## OPERATION

### Temperature Controls

The temperature settings for refrigerators are preset to average 38°F, and freezers to 0°F. To adjust:

1. Turn the control knob clockwise for colder temperatures.
2. Turn it counterclockwise for warmer temperatures.

### Caution

Avoid setting the temperature to the coldest level as it may lead to the evaporator coil freezing and cause the interior to warm up.

### Loading Products

- Shelves are pre-installed. Ensure all shelf clips are secured before placing items.
- Maintain at least 2 to 4 inches of space between the back wall and items to prevent blocking

airflow, which can lead to a warmer interior and potential compressor issues.

## Defrost Systems

The defrost system maintains refrigerator coils above 32°F to prevent ice build-up. Evaporator fans circulate air to prevent frost, and defrost water drains into an evaporation pan. The defrost cycle is automatic and cannot be adjusted, operating at specific intervals and durations.

### Note

Limit opening the doors frequently to preserve the temperature and prevent coils from freezing.

## Loading Food Pans

- Pizza and sandwich prep units are designed for use with all pans in place, but you can leave spaces if needed.
- For optimal freshness, fill only with the necessary amount and use the specified size for each space.

## SAFETY / WARNING

Please heed the safety advisories detailed below. Ignoring these could result in injury or harm to the appliance.

### ATTENTION

Prevent electrical overload by using a dedicated outlet for your appliance. Extension cords should not be used. When moving the appliance, it must first be unplugged. Wait at least 10 minutes after unplugging before restarting to avoid compressor damage.

### UNPLUGGING THE APPLIANCE

To reduce the risk of shock or fire, never unplug the appliance with wet hands. Always unplug the appliance before cleaning or servicing.

### PROPER GROUNDING

Ensure the appliance is connected to a properly grounded electrical outlet to minimize the risk of shock or fire.

### PROHIBITIONS

Do not repair or disassemble any appliance parts unless directed by factory instructions. Make sure the power is off and the plug is removed from the outlet before performing any maintenance. Avoid hanging on the appliance doors to prevent injury. Keep flammable materials away from the appliance. Never modify or tamper with the appliance's electrical components.

# MAINTENANCE

## **Cleaning the Condenser Coil**

- To ensure your unit runs effectively, keep the condenser surface free of dust and dirt. It's recommended to clean it at least once a month.
- Use a commercial condenser coil cleaner and brush vertically from top to bottom. Do not brush side to side.
- After cleaning, realign any bent fins using a fin comb.

## **Cleaning the Fan Blades and Motor**

When necessary, wipe the fan blades and motor with a soft cloth. If you must wash them, protect the motor from moisture damage.

## **Cleaning the Interior of the Unit**

- Use warm water with a gentle soap to clean the interior. Avoid harsh chemicals like steel wool, caustic soap, or bleach, as these can damage the stainless steel.
- Regularly wash and dry the door gaskets each week. If they become soaked, let them sit in warm soapy water for 30 minutes, then dry and replace them.
- Inspect and ensure door gaskets are sealing properly after they're reattached.
- For cleaning shelves and pilasters, remove them along with their brackets, wash with mild soap and warm water, then replace them back in the unit.

## **Warning**

Always disconnect the unit from the power supply before beginning any maintenance tasks.

# TROUBLESHOOTING

Before requesting any service on your unit, please check the following points. Please note that this guide serve only as a reference for solutions to common problems.

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.
	Thermostat set too high.	Set thermostat to a lower temperature.
	Cabinet in defrost cycle.	Wait for the defrost cycle to complete.
Condensing unit runs for long periods.	Excessive warm product in cabinet.	Allow product to cool before storing.
	Prolonged door opening or door ajar.	Keep doors closed when not in use.
	Door gasket(s) not sealing properly.	Check and replace gaskets if needed.
	Dirty condenser coil.	Clean the condenser coil.
	Evaporator coil iced over.	Defrost and ensure proper sealing of door gaskets.
Cabinet temperature is too warm.	Thermostat set too warm.	Adjust thermostat to a cooler setting.
	Blocking air flow.	Ensure proper air circulation and clearance.
	Excessive warm product in cabinet.	Allow time for product to cool down.
	Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped.	Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker.
	Dirty condenser coil.	Clean the condenser coil.
	Prolonged door opening or door ajar.	Minimize door opening times.
	Evaporator coil iced over.	Defrost the evaporator coil.
Cabinet is noisy.	Loose part(s).	Tighten any loose components.
	Tubing vibration.	Secure tubing to prevent vibrations.