

## CLEANING

### CAUTION! HAZARDOUS MOVING PARTS INSIDE MOTOR COMPARTMENT!

Do not operate with panels removed!

#### DANGER! ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD!

Disconnect power before servicing unit!

### CONDENSER CLEANING

Clean condenser every month. Disconnect power, remove front air grille and brush away dust and dirt from the condenser with a hard brush and vacuum cleaner.

**CAUTION:** condenser fins have sharp edges and can cause lacerations. A dirty condenser causes loss of production and could damage the unit.

### INTERNAL CLEANING

To clean tank and water system, disconnect unit, add an approved icemaker cleaner to water tank and on top of the evaporator. Alternatively, you can use two spoonful of vinegar or citric acid. Make sure that the rubber hose is connected to the spray bar and that the ice chute and water blinds are in position. Start the unit in harvest (by rotating the orange pin of the timer) allowing fresh water to flow in.

After two or three producing cycles stop the unit. Throw away produced ice, drain and rinse water tank. Clean spray bar and nozzles.

To drain water tank, gently remove water blinds and ice chute, disconnect the rubber hose from spray bar and orienting the hose inside the bin, start the unit. Water will be pumped inside the unit and drained.

To clean ice bin, take away all the ice and gently rub the sides and bottom of the bin with a cloth and a sanitizing cleaner. You can use household products or bleach.

**Rinse unit thoroughly before restarting.**

In case of mineral sediments or scale build-up, call your service agent for a full cleaning and installation of a water filter or softener.

## SYSTEM OPERATION

### REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

#### A Freezing Cycle

1. Compressor (C) pumps refrigerant to condenser (CD), hot gas valve (VG) is closed.
2. The liquid line reaches the evaporator (E) through molecular sieve (F) and capillary (T).
3. In the evaporator the refrigerant expands, thus producing the freezing effect. Refrigerant is drawn back to the compressor through receiver/tank (B) and suction line/heat exchanger (S).
5. When evaporator thermostat (TE) reaches the set temperature it starts the TIMER, when the time is over, refrigeration cycle ends, hot gas valve (VG) opens and harvest begins.

#### B Defrost Cycle (harvest)

1. When hot gas valve (VG) opens, refrigerant flows directly from the compressor (C) to evaporator (E) and back to compressor through (S) Duration of harvest is fixed by the timer. The TIMER is energised when the evaporator thermostat (TE) reaches the set high 'IN' temperature; for this reason the motor of the timer is connected directly with the COMMON contact of the evaporator thermostat.
3. When harvest ends, timer is de-energised, hot gas valve (VG) is closed and a new freezing cycle begins.

#### C Air Cooling

1. On model CC30 the fan motor (V) is always energised but on models CC45 and CC60 the fan motor is cycled on and off by the pressure switch (PT)
2. Pressure switch (PT) is factory set and no adjustment is permitted.