

Preliminary Manual

Indigo™ Series Ice Machines

Technician's Handbook

This manual is updated as new information and models are released. Visit our website for the latest manual.
www.manitowocice.com

America's #1 Selling Ice Machine

Part Number Preliminary 6/11

Safety Notices

As you work on Manitowoc equipment, be sure to pay close attention to the safety notices in this handbook. Disregarding the notices may lead to serious injury and/or damage to the equipment.

Throughout this handbook, you will see the following types of safety notices:



Warning

Text in a Warning box alerts you to a potential personal injury situation. Be sure to read the Warning statement before proceeding, and work carefully.



Caution

Text in a Caution box alerts you to a situation in which you could damage the equipment. Be sure to read the Caution statement before proceeding, and work carefully.

Procedural Notices

As you work on Manitowoc equipment, be sure to read the procedural notices in this handbook. These notices supply helpful information which may assist you as you work.

Throughout this handbook, you will see the following types of procedural notices:

Important

Text in an Important box provides you with information that may help you perform a procedure more efficiently. Disregarding this information will not cause damage or injury, but it may slow you down as you work.

NOTE: Text set off as a Note provides you with simple, but useful, extra information about the procedure you are performing.

Read These Before Proceeding:

Caution

Proper installation, care and maintenance are essential for maximum performance and trouble-free operation of your Manitowoc equipment. If you encounter problems not covered by this handbook, do not proceed, contact Manitowoc Foodservice. We will be happy to provide assistance.

Important

Routine adjustments and maintenance procedures outlined in this handbook are not covered by the warranty.

Warning

PERSONAL INJURY POTENTIAL

Do not operate equipment that has been misused, abused, neglected, damaged, or altered/modified from that of original manufactured specifications.

We reserve the right to make product improvements at any time. Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.

Table of Contents

General Information

How to Read a Model Number	13
Head Sections	13
ICVD Condensing Units	14
Ice Cube Sizes	14
Model/Serial Number Location	15
Model Numbers	16
Air-Water-Remote Condenser Models	16
QuietQube® Models	17
Ice Machine Warranty Information	18
Owner Warranty Registration Card . . .	18
Commercial Warranty Coverage	19
Residential Ice Machine Limited Warranty	21

Installation

Stacking Two Ice Machines on a Single Storage Bin	27
Ice Deflector	27
Location of Ice Machine	28
Head Section	28
Ice Beverage Models	29
Location of ICVD Condensing Units	30
Clearance Requirements	31
Air, Water, Remote Condenser Models	31
QuietQube® Models	32
Ice Machine Heat of Rejection	33
I1470C/I1870C/I2170C	
Installation on a Manitowoc Bin	34
Ice Machine on a Dispenser Installation	35
Lineset Applications	37
Remote Condenser	38
QuietQube® Remote Condensing Unit	39
Additional Refrigerant Charge For 51' to 100' Line Sets	40
Calculating Allowable Lineset Distance	41

Component Identification

I Model Single Evaporator Models	43
Ice Beverage Models	44
I Model Dual Evaporator	45
I Model Quad Evaporator Models	46
ICVD0695/ICVD0895/ICVD1095/ICVD1195/ ICVD1295/ICVD1495	47
ICVD1895/ICVD2195	48

Maintenance

Cleaning and Sanitizing	49
General	49
Cleaning/Sanitizing Procedure	51
Preventative Maintenance Cleaning Proce- dure	51
Exterior Cleaning	51
Cleaning / Sanitizing Procedure	52
Cleaning Procedure	52
Sanitizing Procedure	55
Parts Removal for Cleaning/Sanitizing	58
Removal from Service/Winterization . . .	70
Air-Cooled Ice Machines	70
Water-Cooled Ice Machines	71

Operation

Control Panel Features	73
Buttons	73
Display Panel	74
Menu Navigation Overview	75
Display Panel Navigation	76
Alerts and Messages	78
Main Menu	79
Machine Info Menu	80
Password Entry	81
Reset Password To Factory Defaults .	82

Set-Up Menu	83
Language	83
Time & Date	83
Time Configuration	85
Units	85
Ice Clarity	86
LCD Brightness	86
Password On	87
Edit password	87
Clean Minder	87
IAuCS Runtime	88
Air Filter	88
Water Filter	89
LuminIce™ reminder	89
USB Setup	90
Factory Defaults	90
Energy Saver Menu	91
Water Miser	91
Ice Program	92
Statistics	92
Service Menu	93
Data History	94
Real Time Data	95
Diagnostics	97
Manual Harvest	98
Replace Control Board	98
Press the Checkmark with Replace Control Board highlighted to program the replacement control board. The data can copied from the defective control board, or entered manually.	98
USB Setup	98
Event Log Menu	99
Event Log	100
Upgrading Firmware with a Flash Drive or Transferring Setup Data To Multiple Machines	102
Exporting Data to a Flash Drive	104
Safe Operation Mode	106

Operational Checks	107
General	107
Ice Thickness Check	108
Sequence of Operation	109
Self Contained Air or Water Cooled ..	109
Remote Condenser	117
QuietQube® Models	123
Initial Start-Up or Start-Up After	
Automatic Shut-Off	123
Freeze Sequence	124
Harvest Sequence	125
Automatic Shut-Off	126
Restart After Automatic Shut-off	126
Safety Timers	131
Water Assist Harvest Feature	131

Troubleshooting

Safety Limits	133
Analyzing Why a Safety Limit Stopped the	
Ice Machine	134
Safety Limit #1	135
Safety Limit #2	136
Troubleshooting By Symptom	139
Symptom #1 Ice Machine will not run .	141
Diagnosing a Condensing Unit	
That Will Not Run	145
Compressor Electrical Diagnostics ...	146
Symptom #2 - Self-contained Air, Water &	
Remote Condenser Models	148
Symptom #2 - Freeze Cycle Refrigeration	
System Operational Analysis Tables .	150
Symptom #3 Harvest Problems	
Self-contained Air, Water & Remote Con-	
denser Models	180
Symptom #3 Self-Contained Air or Water-	
cooled	181
Symptom #3 - Remote Condenser ...	183
Symptom #4 Self-Contained Air, Water-	
cooled or Remote	185

Symptom #2 - QuietQube® Remote Condensing Unit Models	189
Symptom #2 Low Production, Long Freeze	189
QuietQube® Models- Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Tables	191
QuietQube® Models - Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table Procedures	200
Symptom #3 Harvest Problems QuietQube® Remote Condensing Unit Models	218
Symptom #3 QuietQube® Models With ICVD Condensing Units	219
Symptom #4 QuietQube® Models With ICVD Condensing Units	223

Component Check Procedures

Electrical Components	227
Control Board, Display board and Touch Pad	227
Control Board Relay Test	230
Upgrading Firmware with a Flash Drive or Transferring Setup Data To Multiple Machines	231
Exporting Data to a Flash Drive	233
Main Fuse	235
Bin Switch	236
Water Level Control Circuitry	239
Ice Thickness Probe (Harvest Initiation)	243
High Pressure Cutout (HPCO) Control	247
Low Pressure Cutout (LPCO) Control .	250
Fan Cycle Control	251
Thermistors	252
Harvest Assist Air Pump	255
Compressor Electrical Diagnostics . . .	256
Diagnosing Start Components	258

Refrigeration Components	263
Head Pressure Control Valve	263
Harvest Pressure Regulating (HPR) System Remote Condenser Only	270
Water Regulating Valve	273
Harvest Pressure Solenoid Valve	274
Suction Accumulator Operation Qui- etQube® Remote Condensing Unit	275
Refrigerant Recovery/Evacuation	276
Self-Contained Model Procedure	276
Remote Condenser Model Procedure	280
QuietQube® Models	286
Connections	287
Recovery/Evacuation Procedures	289
Charging Procedures	290
System Contamination Clean-Up	292
Determining Severity Of Contamination	292
Cleanup Procedure	294
Replacing Pressure Controls Without Re- moving Refrigerant Charge	297
Liquid Line Filter-Driers	299
Suction Filter	300
Total System Refrigerant Charge	301

Charts

Cycle Times/24-Hour Ice Production/ Refrigerant Pressure Charts	307
I0300 Series	308
I0320 Series	310
I0450 Series	312
I0500 Series	314
I0520 Series	317
I0600 Series	319
I0680C/ICVD0695	322
IB0690C/ICVD695	323
I0850 Series	324
I0870C	327
I1000 Series	328
I1200 Series	333

Diagrams

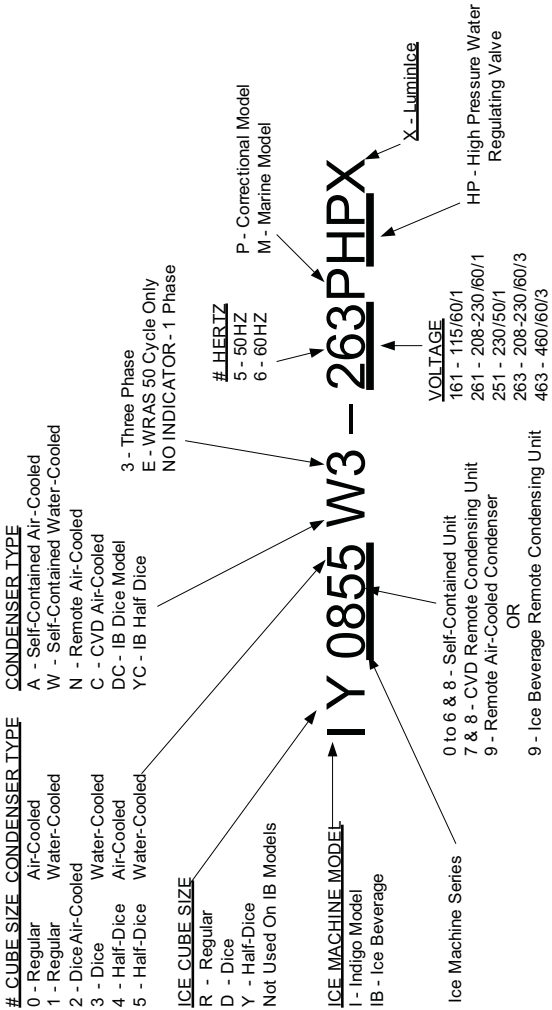
Wiring Diagrams	335
Wiring Diagram Legend	335
I0300/I0320/I0450/I0500/I0520	336
I0500	337
I0600/I0850/I1000/I1200	338
I0600/I0850/I1000	339
I0670C/I0870C/I1070C/I1270C	340
IB0690C/IB0890C/IB1090C	341
I1400/I1800	342
I1400/I1800	343
Electronic Control Board	344
Refrigeration Tubing Schematics	345
Self-Contained Air or Water -Cooled ..	345
Remote Condenser Models	346
Remote Condensing Unit Models	347
IB Models	348

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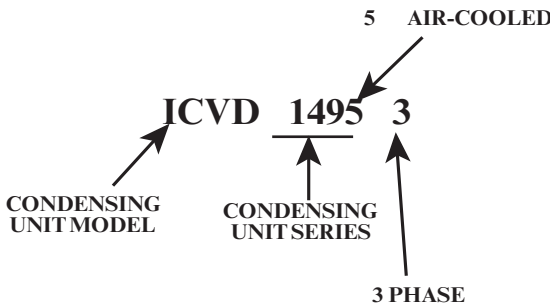
General Information

How to Read a Model Number

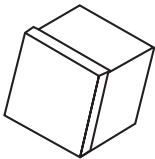
HEAD SECTIONS



ICVD CONDENSING UNITS



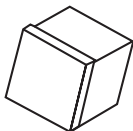
Ice Cube Sizes



Regular

1-1/8" x 1-1/8" x 7/8"

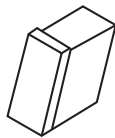
2.86 x 2.86 x 2.22 cm



Dice

7/8" x 7/8" x 7/8"

2.22 x 2.22 x 2.22 cm



Half Dice

3/8" x 1-1/8" x 7/8"

0.95 x 2.86 x 2.22 cm



Warning

Personal Injury Potential - Do not operate equipment that has been misused, abused, neglected, damaged, or altered/modified from that of original manufactured specifications. This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.



Warning

All Manitowoc ice machines require the ice storage system (bin, dispenser, etc.) to incorporate an ice deflector.

Prior to using a non-Manitowoc ice storage system with other Manitowoc ice machines, contact the manufacturer to assure their ice deflector is compatible with Manitowoc ice machines.

Model/Serial Number Location

These numbers are required when requesting information from your local Manitowoc Distributor, service representative, or Manitowoc Ice, Inc. The model and serial number are listed on the OWNER WARRANTY REGISTRATION CARD. They are also listed on the MODEL/SERIAL NUMBER DECAL affixed to the front and rear of the ice machine.

Model Numbers

AIR-WATER-REMOTE CONDENSER MODELS

Self-Contained Air-Cooled	Self-Contained Water-Cooled	Remote
ID0302A IY0304A	ID0303W IY0305W	----
ID0322A IY0324A	ID0323W IY0325W	----
IR0520A ID0522A IY0524A	IR0421W ID0423W IY0425W	---- ----
ID0452A IY0454A	ID0453W IY0455W	----
IR0500A ID0502A IY0504A	IR0501W ID0503W IY0505W	IR0590N ID0592N IY0594N
ID0602A IY0604A	ID0603W IY0605W	ID0692N IY0694N
IR0850A ID0852A IY0854A	IR0851W ID0853W IY0855W	IR0890N ID0892N IY0894N
ID1002A IY1004A	ID1003W IY1005W	ID1092N IY1094N
ID1202A IY1204A	ID1203W IY1205W	---
ID1402A IY1404A	ID1403W IY1405W	ID1492N IY1494N
IR1800A ID1802A IY1804A	IR1801W ID1803W IY1805W	IR1890N ID1892N IY1894N
---- ---- ---- ----	ID3303W ID3303WHP IY3305W IY3305WHP	---- ---- ---- ----

NOTE: Marine and Prison models have a M or P suffix -

Example ID0853WM

3 suffix at the end of the model number indicates a 3 phase

unit - Example IY1004A3

QUIETQUBE® MODELS

Ice Machine Head Section	ICVD® Condensing Unit
ID0682C IY0684C IB0694YC	ICVD0695
ID0872C IY0874C IB0894YC	ICVD0895
ID1072C IY1074C	ICVD1095
IB1094YC	ICVD1195
ID1472C IY1474C	ICVD1495
ID1872C IY1874C	ICVD1895
ID2172C IY2174C	ICVD2095
ID3072C IY3074C	ICVD3095

Ice Machine Warranty Information

OWNER WARRANTY REGISTRATION CARD

Warranty coverage begins the day the ice machine is installed.

Important

Complete and mail the OWNER WARRANTY REGISTRATION CARD as soon as possible to validate the installation date.

If the OWNER WARRANTY REGISTRATION CARD is not returned, Manitowoc will use the born on date recorded in the control board or the date of sale to the Manitowoc Distributor as the first day of warranty coverage for your new ice machine.

COMMERCIAL WARRANTY COVERAGE

Manitowoc Ice, (hereinafter referred to as the "COMPANY") warrants for a period of thirty-six months from the installation date (except as limited below) that new ice machines manufactured by the COMPANY shall be free of defects in material or workmanship under normal and proper use and maintenance as specified by the COMPANY and upon proper installation and start-up in accordance with the instruction manual supplied with the ice machine.

The COMPANY'S warranty hereunder with respect to the compressor shall apply for an additional twenty-four months, excluding all labor charges, and with respect to the evaporator for an additional twenty-four months, including labor charges.

The obligation of the COMPANY under this warranty is limited to the repair or replacement of parts, components, or assemblies that in the opinion of the COMPANY are defective. This warranty is further limited to the cost of parts, components or assemblies and standard straight time labor charges at the servicing location. Time and hourly rate schedules, as published from time to time by the COMPANY, apply to all service procedures.

Additional expenses including without limitation, travel time, overtime premium, material cost, accessing or removal of the ice machine, or shipping are the responsibility of the owner, along with all maintenance, adjustments, cleaning, and ice purchases.

Labor covered under this warranty must be performed by a COMPANY Contracted Service Representative or a refrigeration service agency as qualified and authorized by the COMPANY'S local Distributor.

The COMPANY'S liability under this warranty shall in no event be greater than the actual purchase price paid by customer for the ice machine.

The foregoing warranty shall not apply to (1) any part or assembly that has been altered, modified, or changed; (2) any part or assembly that has been subjected to misuse, abuse, neglect, or accidents; (3) any ice machine that has been installed and/or maintained inconsistent with the technical instructions provided by the COMPANY; or (4) any ice machine initially installed more than five years from the serial number production date. This warranty shall not apply if the Ice Machine's refrigeration system is modified with a condenser, heat reclaim device, or parts and assemblies other than those manufactured by the COMPANY, unless the COMPANY approves these modifications for specific locations in writing.

THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES OR GUARANTEES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

In no event shall the COMPANY be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages. Upon the expiration of the warranty period, the COMPANY'S liability under this warranty shall terminate. The foregoing warranty shall constitute the sole liability of the COMPANY and the exclusive remedy of the customer or user.

To secure prompt and continuing warranty service, the warranty registration card must be completed and sent to the COMPANY within five (5) days from the installation date.

To obtain warranty service or information regarding your Product, please contact us at:

MANITOWOC ICE

2110 So. 26th St. P.O. Box 1720,

Manitowoc, WI 54221-1720

Telephone: 920-682-0161 Fax: 920-683-7585

www.manitowocice.com

RESIDENTIAL ICE MACHINE LIMITED WARRANTY

WHAT DOES THIS LIMITED WARRANTY COVER?

Subject to the exclusions and limitations below, Manitowoc Ice, Inc. (“Manitowoc”) warrants to the original consumer that any new ice machine manufactured by Manitowoc (the “Product”) shall be free of defects in material or workmanship for the warranty period outlined below under normal use and maintenance, and upon proper installation and start-up in accordance with the instruction manual supplied with the Product.

HOW LONG DOES THIS LIMITED WARRANTY LAST?

Product Covered	Warranty Period
Ice Machine	Twelve months from the sale date

WHO IS COVERED BY THIS LIMITED WARRANTY?

This limited warranty only applies to the original consumer of the Product and is not transferable.

WHAT ARE MANITOWOC ICE'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THIS LIMITED WARRANTY?

If a defect arises and Manitowoc receives a valid warranty claim prior to the expiration of the warranty period, Manitowoc shall, at its option: (1) repair the Product at Manitowoc's cost, including standard straight time labor charges, (2) replace the Product with one that is new or at least as functionally equivalent as the original, or (3) refund the purchase price for the Product. Replacement parts are warranted for 90 days or the balance of the original warranty period, whichever is longer. The foregoing constitutes Manitowoc's sole obligation and the consumer's exclusive remedy for any breach of this limited warranty. Manitowoc's liability under this limited warranty is limited to the purchase price of Product. Additional expenses including, without limitation, service travel time, overtime or premium labor charges, accessing or removing the Product, or shipping are the responsibility of the consumer.

HOW TO OBTAIN WARRANTY SERVICE

To obtain warranty service or information regarding your Product, please contact us at:

MANITOWOC ICE

2110 So. 26th St.

P.O. Box 1720,

Manitowoc, WI 54221-1720

Telephone: 920-682-0161 Fax: 920-683-7585

www.manitowocice.com

WHAT IS NOT COVERED?

This limited warranty does not cover, and you are solely responsible for the costs of: (1) periodic or routine maintenance, (2) repair or replacement of the Product or parts due to normal wear and tear, (3) defects or damage to the Product or parts resulting from misuse, abuse, neglect, or accidents, (4) defects or damage to the Product or parts resulting from improper or unauthorized alterations, modifications, or changes; and (5) defects or damage to any Product that has not been installed and/or maintained in accordance with the instruction manual or technical instructions provided by Manitowoc. To the extent that warranty exclusions are not permitted under some state laws, these exclusions may not apply to you.

EXCEPT AS STATED IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE, THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE WARRANTY OF MANITOWOC WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT. ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES ARE STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE DURATION OF THE LIMITED WARRANTY APPLICABLE TO THE PRODUCTS AS STATED ABOVE, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitation may not apply to you.

IN NO EVENT SHALL MANITOWOC OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES BE LIABLE TO THE CONSUMER OR ANY OTHER PERSON FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES OF ANY KIND (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOSS OF PROFITS, REVENUE OR BUSINESS) ARISING FROM OR IN ANY MANNER CONNECTED WITH THE PRODUCT, ANY BREACH OF THIS LIMITED WARRANTY, OR ANY OTHER CAUSE WHATSOEVER, WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR ANY OTHER THEORY OF LIABILITY.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

HOW STATE LAW APPLIES

This limited warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have rights that vary from state to state or from one jurisdiction to another.

REGISTRATION CARD

To secure prompt and continuing warranty service, this warranty registration card must be completed and sent to Manitowoc within thirty (30) days from the sale date. Complete the registration card and send it to Manitowoc.

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Installation



Warning

PERSONAL INJURY POTENTIAL

Remove all ice machine panels before lifting.



Warning

I1470C/I1870C/I2170C ice machines are not approved for use on Manitowoc B570 bins.



Caution

The ice machine head section must be protected if it will be subjected to temperatures below 32°F (0°C). Failure caused by exposure to freezing temperatures is not covered by the warranty. See “Removal from Service/Winterization” page 70.

STACKING TWO ICE MACHINES ON A SINGLE STORAGE BIN

I Model ice machines cannot be stacked. However an adapter is available that allows two QuietQube® ice machines to be placed side by side on 60” bins.

ICE DEFLECTOR

An ice deflector is required for all ice machines installed on a bin.

Location of Ice Machine

HEAD SECTION

The location selected for the ice machine head section must meet the following criteria. If any of these criteria are not met, select another location.

- The location must be free of airborne and other contaminants.
- Self contained air and water cooled - The air temperature must be at least 35°F (1.6°C), but must not exceed 110°F (43.4°C).
- Remote air cooled - The air temperature must be at least -20°F (-29°C), but must not exceed 120°F (49°C)
- Ice Making Water Inlet - Water Pressure must be at least 20 psi (1.38 bar), but must not exceed 80 psi (5.52 bar).
- Condenser Water Inlet - Water Pressure must be at least 20 psi (1.38 bar), but must not exceed 150 psi (10.34 bar). I3300W-HP units allow water pressure up to 350 psig (24.13 bar).
- The location must not be near heat-generating equipment or in direct sunlight and protected from weather.
- The location must not obstruct air flow through or around the ice machine. Refer to chart below for clearance requirements.
- The ice machine must be protected if it will be subjected to temperatures below 32°F (0°C). Failure caused by exposure to freezing temperatures is not covered by the warranty. See "Removal from Service/Winterization"

ICE BEVERAGE MODELS

- Ice/Beverage Ice Machines require the installation of a thermostat to maintain dispenser ice level. The thermostat ships with the ice machine.
- The ice machine head is installed with the electrical inlet, water supply inlet, refrigeration tubing and water drain entering from the back of the ice machine.
- The ice machine head section contains a service loop that must remain installed between the ice machine head section and line set. Sufficient tubing length must be available to allow 180° rotation of the ice machine.
- Maintain a 3" space between the back of the ice machine and the back of the dispenser to allow room for the refrigeration line set service loop.
- The water inlet and electrical connection must contain a service loop to allow future service and maintenance access.
- The drain line must contain a union or other suitable means of disconnection at the ice machine head section.
- The location must be free of airborne and other contaminants.
- The air temperature must be at least 35°F (1.6°C), but must not exceed 110°F (43.4°C).
- The location must not be near heat-generating equipment or in direct sunlight.
- The location must not obstruct airflow through or around the ice machine. Refer to ice machine head section clearance requirements.

Location of ICVD Condensing Units

The location selected for the ICVD Condensing Unit must meet the following criteria. If any of these criteria are not met, select another location.

- *ICVD0895/ICVD1095/ICVD1495/ICVD1895/ICVD2195 Only* - The air temperature must be at least -20°F (-28.9°C) but must not exceed 130°F (54.4°C).
- *ICVD695/ICVD1195/ICVD2195/ICVD3095 Only* - The air temperature must be at least -20°F (-28.9°C) but must not exceed 120°F (48.9°C).
- The location must not allow exhaust fan heat and/or grease to enter the condenser.
- The location must not obstruct airflow through or around the condensing unit. See below for clearance requirements.

Clearance Requirements

AIR, WATER, REMOTE CONDENSER MODELS

I0300	Self-Contained Air-Cooled	Self-Contained Water-Cooled
Top/Sides	16" (40.6 cm)	8" (20.3 cm)
Back	5" (12.7 cm)	5" (12.7 cm)

I0450 I0500 - I0600 I0850 - I1000	Self-Contained Air-Cooled	Water-Cooled and Remote*
Top/Sides	8" (20.3 cm)	8" (20.3 cm)
Back	5" (12.7 cm)	5" (12.7 cm)

I0320 - I0520	Self-Contained Air-Cooled	Water-Cooled and Remote*
Top/Sides	12" (30.5 cm)	8" (20.3 cm)
Back	5" (12.7 cm)	5" (12.7 cm)

I0520 Tropical Rating

Top	24" (61 cm)	N/A
Sides/back	12" (30.5 cm)	N/A

I1400 - I1800	Self-Contained Air-Cooled	Water-Cooled and Remote*
Top/Sides	24" (61.0 cm)	8" (20.3 cm)
Back	12" (30.5 cm)	5" (12.7 cm)*

I3300**	Self-Contained Air-Cooled	Water-Cooled
Top/Sides	N/A	8" (20.3 cm)
Back	N/A	24" (61.0 cm)

* There is no minimum clearance required for water-cooled or remote ice machines. This value is recommended for efficient operation and servicing only.

** I3300 - 24" on all sides is recommended to allow access without moving the bin/ice machine.

QUIETQUBE® MODELS

I0680C - I0870C I1070C - I2170C	Ice Machine Head Section	ICVD Condensing Unit
Top	5" (12.7 cm)	*0" (0 cm)
Sides	5" (12.7 cm)	*0" (0 cm)
Back Standard Connections	5" (12.7 cm)	48" (122 cm)
Back Connections Out Top	3" (7.6 cm)	N/A
Front	***	48" (122 cm)

I1270C - I1470C I1870C	Ice Machine Head Section	ICVD Condensing Unit
Top	5" (12.7 cm)	*0" (0 cm)
Sides	5" (12.7 cm)	*0" (0 cm)
Back Standard Connections	5" (12.7 cm)	48" (122 cm)
Back Connections Out Top	3" (7.6 cm)	N/A
Front	***	24" (61.0 cm)

I3070C	Ice Machine Head Section	ICVD Condensing Unit
Top	**8" (20.3 cm)	*0" (0 cm)
Sides	**8" (20.3 cm)	*0" (0 cm)
Back	24" (61.0 cm)	24" (61.0 cm)
Front	***	24" (61.0 cm)

Ice Beverage Models

IB0690C - IB0890C IB1090C	Ice Machine Head Section	ICVD Condensing Unit
Top	2" (5.1 cm)	*0" (0 cm)
Sides	8" (20.3 cm)	*0" (0 cm)
Back	5" (12.7 cm)	48" (122 cm)
Front	***	48" (122 cm)

*6" (15.2 cm) is recommended for servicing

** 24" (61 cm) is recommended to allow servicing without moving ice machine and bin

*** Minimum amounts vary by installation - Access is required for cleaning/sanitizing and ice removal

Ice Machine Heat of Rejection

Series Ice Machine	Heat of Rejection	
	Air Conditioning*	Peak
I0300	4600	5450
I0320	3800	6000
I0450	5400	6300
I0500	6100	6900
I0520	5300	6100
I0600	9000	13900
I0850	13000	16000
I1000	16250	18600
I1200	20700	24500
I1400	23500	27000
I1800	30000	35000
I2100	31500	35500
I3300	40000	46000

*BTU/Hour

Because the heat of rejection varies during the ice making cycle, the figure shown is an average.

I1470C/I1870C/I2170C Installation on a Manitowoc Bin

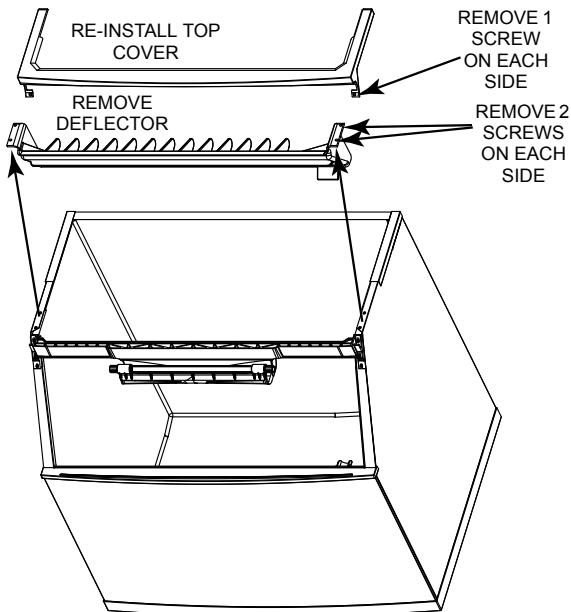
Dual evaporator models will not function correctly with the stock bin deflector. An ice deflector kit is required for installation and is ordered separate. Order appropriate kit (30" or 48") for your bin.

The stock bin deflector must be removed and replaced with the correct deflector to prevent injury.

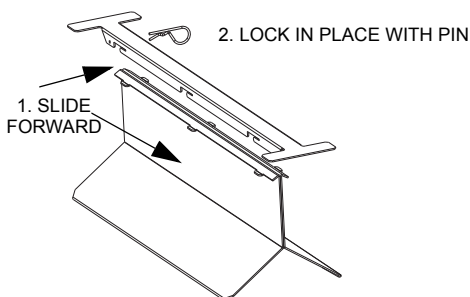
Warning

PERSONAL INJURY POTENTIAL

Do not operate any ice machine with the deflector removed.



A deflector must be installed on all multiple evaporator models used in bin applications



Ice Machine on a Dispenser Installation

No deflector is needed for machines that match the size of the dispenser (30" head section on a 30" dispenser) unless required by the dispenser manufacturer. Adapters are required when a smaller ice machine is going on a larger dispenser (22" machine on a 30" dispenser)

Important

Manitowoc Ice/Beverage Ice Machines require an adapter for mounting. Adapters are not included with the ice machine, dispenser or bin and must be ordered separately. When a non-Manitowoc adapter is used, verify the adapter is compatible with Manitowoc Ice/Beverage Ice Machines prior to installation.



Warning

Ice Beverage ice machines, adapter plates and adapter covers must be secured to the dispenser to prevent tipping or dislodging during agitation

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Lineset Applications

Caution

The 60-month compressor warranty (including the 36-month labor replacement warranty) will not apply if the Manitowoc Ice Machine, Condenser or QuietQube® Condensing Unit were not installed according to specifications. This warranty also will not apply if the refrigeration system is modified with a condenser, heat reclaim device, or other parts or assemblies not manufactured by Manitowoc Ice.

Warning

Recovery locations vary by model. Verify you are making the correct connections for your model to prevent accidental release of high pressure refrigerant.

Important

Manitowoc remote systems are only approved and warranted as a complete new package. Warranty on the refrigeration system will be void if new equipment is connected to pre-existing (used) tubing, remote condenser, remote condensing unit or ice machine head section.

Remote Condenser

Ice Machine	Remote Single Circuit Condenser	Line Set*
I0590N	JC0495	RT-20-R404A RT-35-R404A RT-50-R404A
I0690N I0890N	JC0895	RT-20-R404A RT-35-R404A RT-50-R404A
I1090N	JC0995	RT-20-R404A RT-35-R404A RT-50-R404A
I1490N I1890N	JC1395	RL-20-R404A RL-35-R404A RL-50-R404A

*Line Set	Discharge Line	Liquid Line
RT	1/2" (1.27 cm)	5/16" (.79 cm)
RL	1/2" (1.27 cm)	3/8" (.95 cm)

Air Temperature Around the Condenser	
Minimum	Maximum
-20°F (-29°C)	120°F (49°C)

QUIETQUBE® REMOTE CONDENSING UNIT

QuietQube® Ice Machine	Remote Single Circuit Condenser	Line Set*
I0670C IB0670C	ICVD0695	RC-26 RC-36 RC-56
I0870C IB0870C	ICVD0895	
I1070C	ICVD1095	
IB1090C	ICVD1195	
I1470C	ICVD1495	RC-25 RC-35 RC-55
I1870C	ICVD1895	
I2170C	ICVD2095	RC-28 RC-38 RC-58
I3070C	ICVD3095	RC-29 RC-39 RC-59

*Line Set	Suction Line	Liquid Line	Minimum Insulation Thickness
RC 26/36/56	5/8 inch (16 mm)	3/8 inch (10 mm)	1/2" (13mm) Suction Line 1/4" (7mm) Liquid Line
RC 25/35/55	3/4 inch (19 mm)	1/2 inch (13 mm)	1/2"(13mm) Suction Line 1/4" (7mm) Liquid Line
RC 28/38/58	3/4 inch (19 mm)	5/8 inch (16 mm)	1/2"(13mm) Suction Line 1/4" (7mm) Liquid Line
RC 29/39/59	Two Lines 3/4 inch (19 mm)	One Line 5/8 inch (16 mm)	3/4"(19mm) Suction Line 1/4" (7mm) Liquid Line

Additional Refrigerant Charge For 51' to 100' Line Sets

Ice Machine	Condenser	Additional Amount of Refrigerant To Be Added To Nameplate Charge
I0590N	JC0495	1.5 lbs - 680g
I0690N	JC0895	1.5 lbs - 680g
I0890N	JC0895	2 lbs - 907g
I0870C	ICVD0895	4 lbs - 1814g
I1090N	JC0995	2 lbs - 907g
I1070C	ICVD1095	None
I1490N	JC1395	2 lbs - 907g
I1470C	ICVD1495	None
I1890N	JC1395	1 lb - 454g
I1870C	ICVD1895	None
I2170C	ICVD2195	None
I3070C	ICVD3095	3 lbs - 1361g

CALCULATING ALLOWABLE LINESET DISTANCE

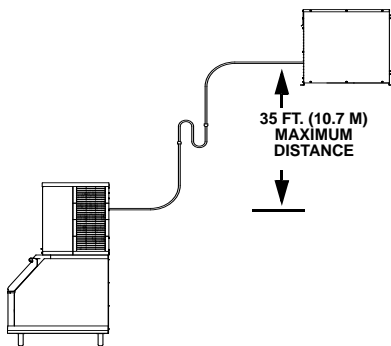
Line Set Length

The maximum length is 100' (30.5 m).

Line Set Rise/Drop

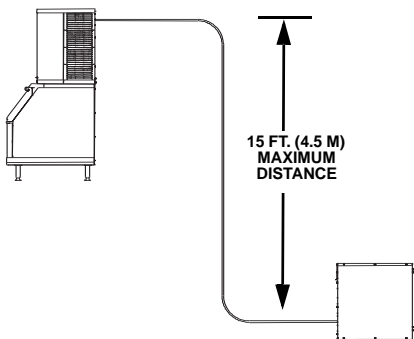
The maximum rise is 35' (10.7 m).

The maximum drop is 15' (4.5 m).



SV1751

35 ft. (10.7 m) Rise: The maximum distance the Condenser or Condensing Unit can be above the ice machine.



SV1750

15 ft. (4.5 m) Drop: The maximum distance the Condenser or Condensing Unit can be below the ice machine.

Calculated Line Set Distance

The maximum calculated distance is 150' (45.7 m).

Line set rises, drops, horizontal runs (or combinations of these) in excess of the stated maximums will exceed compressor start-up and design limits. This will cause poor oil return to the compressor.

Make the following calculations to make sure the line set layout is within specifications.

1. Insert the **measured rise** into the formula below. Multiply by 1.7 to get the **calculated rise**.
(Example: A condenser located 10 feet above the ice machine has a **calculated rise** of 17 feet.)
2. Insert the **measured drop** into the formula below. Multiply by 6.6 to get the **calculated drop**.
(Example. A condenser located 10 feet below the ice machine has a **calculated drop** of 66 feet.)
3. Insert the **measured horizontal distance** into the formula below. No calculation is necessary.
4. Add together the **calculated rise, calculated drop, and horizontal distance** to get the **total calculated distance**. If this total exceeds 150' (45.7 m), move the condenser to a new location and perform the calculations again.

Maximum Line Set Distance Formula

Step 1

Measured Rise _____ X 1.7 = _____ Calculated Rise
(35 ft. Max)

Step 2

Measured Drop _____ X 6.6 = _____ Calculated Drop
(15 ft. Max.)

Step 3

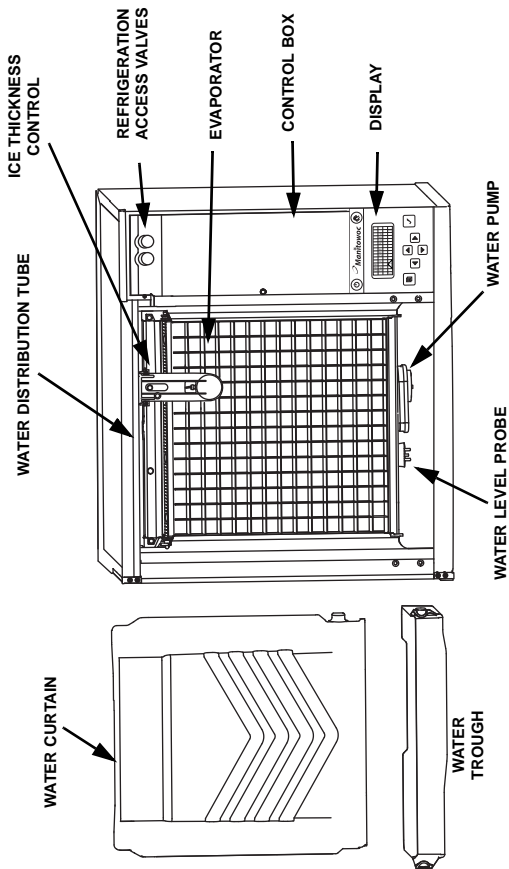
Measured Horizontal Distance = _____ Horizontal
(100 ft. Max.) Distance

Step 4

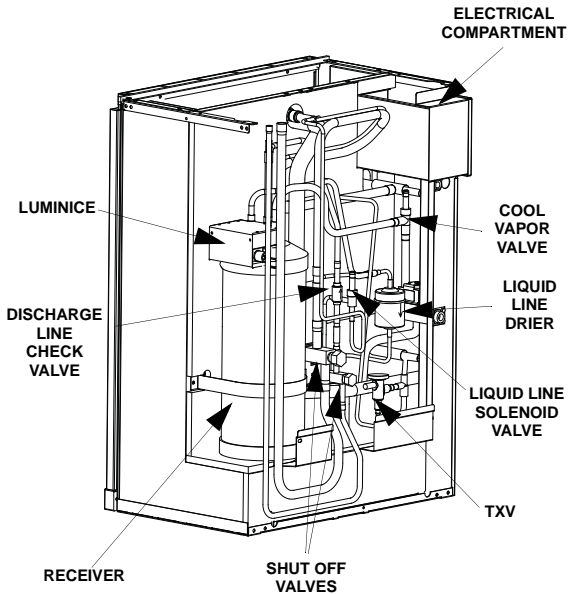
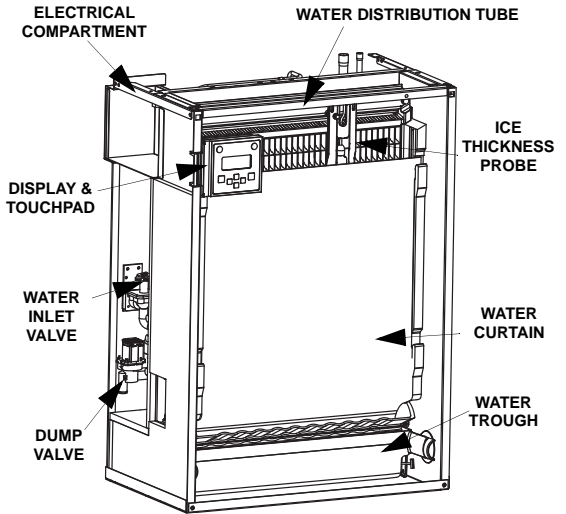
Total Calculated Distance = _____ Total Calculated
(150 ft. Max.) Distance

Component Identification

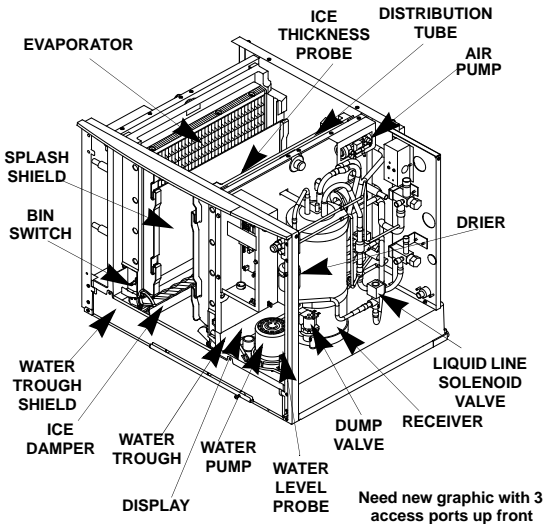
I Model Single Evaporator Models



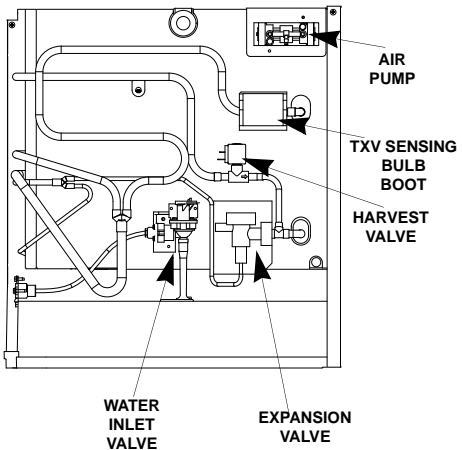
Ice Beverage Models



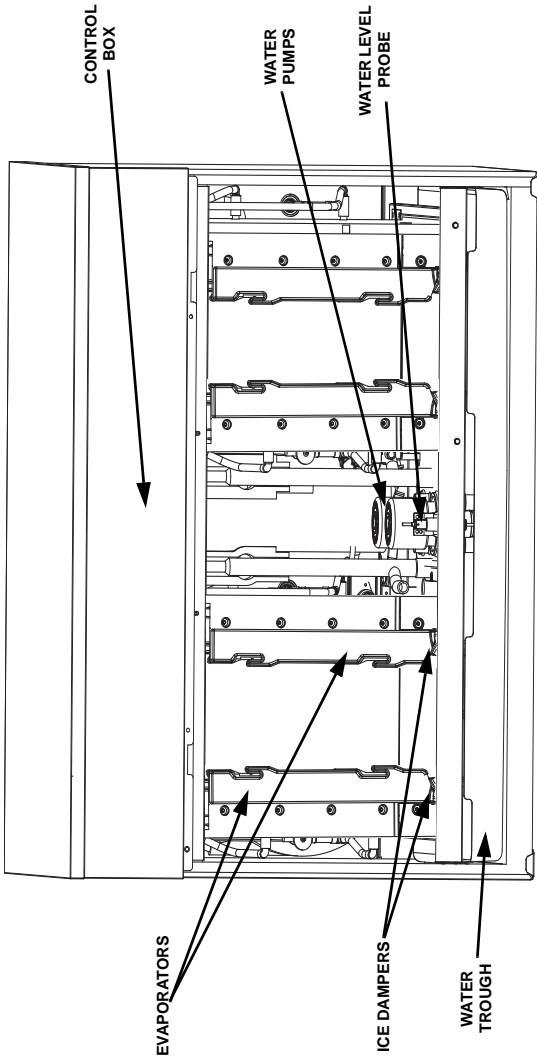
I Model Dual Evaporator



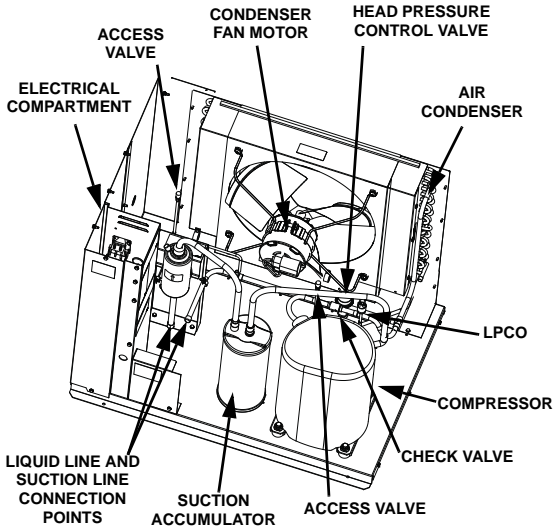
LEFT SIDE



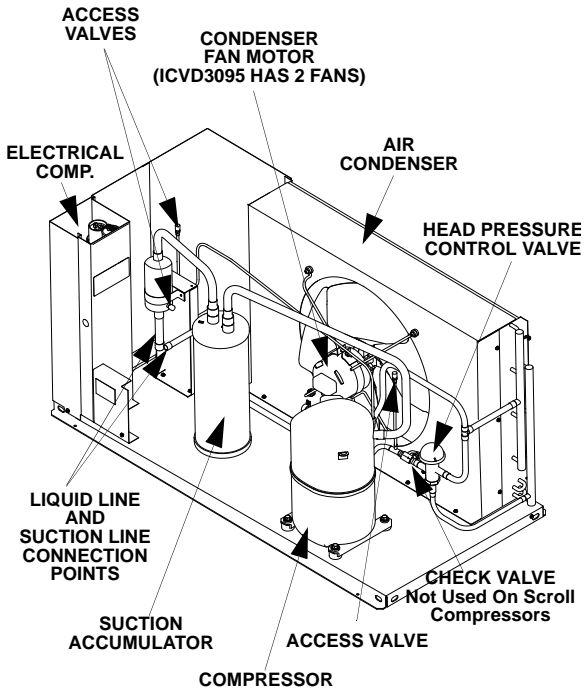
I Model Quad Evaporator Models



ICVD0695/ICVD0895/ICVD1095/ICVD1195/ ICVD1295/ICVD1495



ICVD1895/ICVD2195



Maintenance

Cleaning and Sanitizing

GENERAL

You are responsible for maintaining the ice machine in accordance with the instructions in this manual. Maintenance procedures are not covered by the warranty.

Clean and sanitize the ice machine every six months for efficient operation. If the ice machine requires more frequent cleaning and sanitizing, consult a qualified service company to test the water quality and recommend appropriate water treatment. An extremely dirty ice machine must be taken apart for cleaning and sanitizing.

Manitowoc Ice Machine Cleaner and Sanitizer are the only products approved for use in Manitowoc ice machines.

 **Caution**

Use only Manitowoc approved Ice Machine Cleaner and Sanitizer for this application (Manitowoc Cleaner part number 94-0546-3 and Manitowoc Sanitizer part number 94-0565-3). It is a violation of Federal law to use these solutions in a manner inconsistent with their labeling. Read and understand all labels printed on bottles before use.

 **Caution**

Do not mix Cleaner and Sanitizer solutions together. It is a violation of Federal law to use these solutions in a manner inconsistent with their labeling.

 **Warning**

Wear rubber gloves and safety goggles (and/or face shield) when handling Ice Machine Cleaner or Sanitizer.

CLEANING/SANITIZING PROCEDURE

This procedure must be performed a minimum of once every six months.

- The ice machine and bin must be disassembled cleaned and sanitized.
- All ice produced during the cleaning and sanitizing procedures must be discarded.
- Removes mineral deposits from areas or surfaces that are in direct contact with water.

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE CLEANING PROCEDURE

- This procedure cleans all components in the water flow path, and is used to clean the ice machine between the bi-yearly cleaning/sanitizing procedure.

EXTERIOR CLEANING

Clean the area around the ice machine as often as necessary to maintain cleanliness and efficient operation.

Wipe surfaces with a damp cloth rinsed in water to remove dust and dirt from the outside of the ice machine. If a greasy residue persists, use a damp cloth rinsed in a mild dish soap and water solution. Wipe dry with a clean, soft cloth.

The exterior panels have a clear coating that is stain resistant and easy to clean. Products containing abrasives will damage the coating and scratch the panels.

- Never use steel wool or abrasive pads for cleaning.
- Never use chlorinated, citrus based or abrasive cleaners on exterior panels and plastic trim pieces.

Cleaning / Sanitizing Procedure

Caution

Use only Manitowoc approved Ice Machine Cleaner and Sanitizer for this application (Manitowoc Cleaner part number 94-0546-3 and Manitowoc Sanitizer part number 94-0565-3). It is a violation of Federal law to use these solutions in a manner inconsistent with their labeling. Read and understand all labels printed on bottles before use.

CLEANING PROCEDURE

Caution

Do not mix Cleaner and Sanitizer solutions together. It is a violation of Federal law to use these solutions in a manner inconsistent with their labeling.

Warning

Wear rubber gloves and safety goggles (and/or face shield) when handling Ice Machine Cleaner or Sanitizer.

Ice machine cleaner is used to remove lime scale and mineral deposits. Ice machine sanitizer disinfects and removes algae and slime.

NOTE: Although not required and dependant on your installation, removing the ice machine top cover may allow easier access.

Step 1 Open the front door to access the evaporator compartment. Ice must not be on the evaporator during the clean/sanitize cycle. Follow one of the methods below:

- Press the power switch at the end of a harvest cycle after ice falls from the evaporator(s).
- Press the power switch and allow the ice to melt

 **Caution**

Never use anything to force ice from the evaporator. Damage may result.

Step 2 Remove all ice from the bin/dispenser.

Step 3 Press the clean switch. Water will flow through the water dump valve and down the drain. Wait until the water trough refills and the display indicates add solution (approximately 1 minute), then add the proper amount of ice machine cleaner.

Model	Amount of Cleaner
I0300/I0320/I0520	3 ounces (90 ml)
I0450/I0500/I0600 I0850/I1000/I1200 IB0690C/IB0890C/IB1090C	5 ounces (150 ml)
I1400/I1800/I2100	9 ounces (265 ml)
I3000	16 ounces (475 ml)

Step 4 Wait until the clean cycle is complete (approximately 24 minutes). Then disconnect power to the ice machine (and dispenser when used).



Warning

Disconnect the electric power to the ice machine at the electric service switch box.

Step 5 Remove parts for cleaning.

Please refer to the proper parts removal for your ice machine. Continue with step 6 when the parts have been removed.

Single Evaporator Ice Machines - page 58

Multiple Evaporator Ice Machines - page 60

Step 6 Mix a solution of cleaner and lukewarm water. Depending upon the amount of mineral buildup, a larger quantity of solution may be required. Use the ratio in the table below to mix enough solution to thoroughly clean all parts.

Solution Type	Water	Mixed With
Cleaner	1 gal. (4 L)	16 oz (500 ml) cleaner

Step 7 Use 1/2 of the cleaner/water mixture to clean all components. The cleaner solution will foam when it contacts lime scale and mineral deposits; once the foaming stops use a soft-bristle nylon brush, sponge or cloth (NOT a wire brush) to carefully clean the parts. Soak parts for 5 minutes (15 - 20 minutes for heavily scaled parts). Rinse all components with clean water.

Step 8 While components are soaking, use 1/2 of the cleaner/water solution to clean all food zone surfaces of the ice machine and bin (or dispenser). Use a nylon brush or cloth to thoroughly clean the following ice machine areas:

- Side walls
- Base (area above water trough)
- Evaporator plastic parts - including top, bottom, and sides
- Bin or dispenser

Rinse all areas thoroughly with clean water.

SANITIZING PROCEDURE

Step 9 Mix a solution of sanitizer and lukewarm water.

Solution Type	Water	Mixed With
Sanitizer	3 gal. (12 L)	2 oz (60 ml) sanitizer

Step 10 Use 1/2 of the sanitizer/water solution to sanitize all removed components. Use a spray bottle to liberally apply the solution to all surfaces of the removed parts or soak the removed parts in the sanitizer/water solution. Do not rinse parts after sanitizing.

Step 11 Use 1/2 of the sanitizer/water solution to sanitize all food zone surfaces of the ice machine and bin (or dispenser). Use a spray bottle to liberally apply the solution. When sanitizing, pay particular attention to the following areas:

- Side walls
- Base (area above water trough)
- Evaporator plastic parts - including top, bottom and sides
- Bin or dispenser

Do not rinse the sanitized areas.

Step 12 Replace all removed components.

Step 13 Wait 20 minutes.

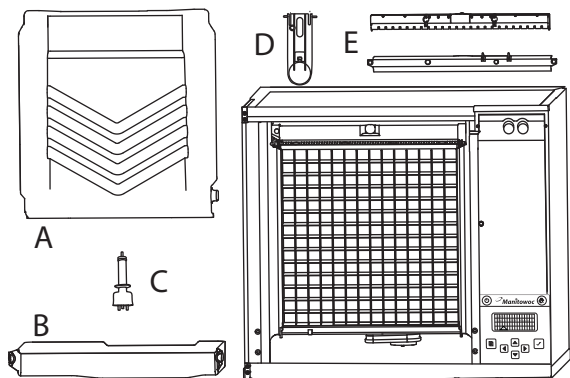
Step 14 Reapply power to the ice machine and press the Clean button.

Step 15 Wait until the water trough refills and the display indicates add solution (approximately 1 minute). Add the proper amount of Manitowoc Ice Machine Sanitizer to the water trough by pouring between the water curtain and evaporator.

Model	Amount of Sanitizer
I0300/I0320/I0520	3 ounces (90 ml)
I0450/I0500/I0600 I0850/I1000/I1200 IB0690C/IB0890C	3 ounces (90 ml)
IB1090C	3.5 ounces (104 ml)
I1400/I1800/I2100	12 ounces (355 ml)
I3300	25 ounces (740 ml)

Step 16 Select auto ice on, press the checkmark and close and secure the front door. The ice machine will automatically start ice making after the sanitize cycle is complete (approximately 24 minutes).

PARTS REMOVAL FOR CLEANING/SANITIZING Single Evaporator Ice Machines.



A. Remove the water curtain

- Gently flex the curtain in the center and remove it from the right side.
- Slide the left pin out.

B. Remove the water trough

- Depress tabs on right and left side of the water trough.
- Allow front of water trough to drop as you pull forward to disengage the rear pins.

C. Remove the water level probe

- Pull the water level probe straight down to disengage.
- Lower the water level probe until the wiring connector is visible.
- Disconnect the wire lead from the water level probe.
- Remove the water level probe from the ice machine.

D. Remove the ice thickness probe

- Compress the hinge pin on the top of the ice thickness probe.
- Pivot the ice thickness probe to disengage one pin then the other. The ice thickness probe can be cleaned at this point without complete removal. If complete removal is desired, disconnect the ice thickness control wiring from the control board.

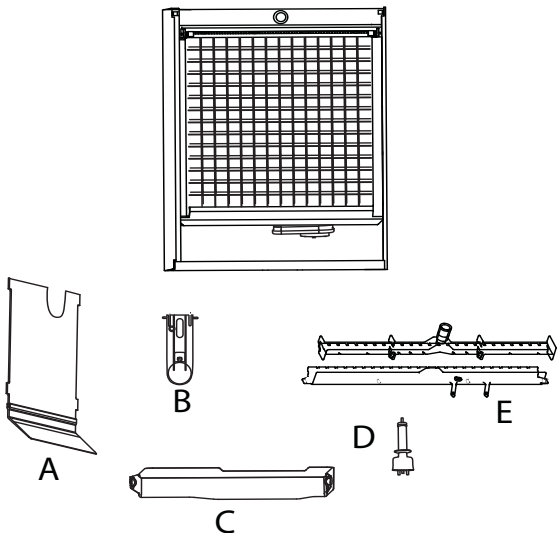
E. Remove the water distribution tube

NOTE: Distribution tube thumbscrews are retained to prevent loss. Loosen thumbscrews but do not pull thumbscrews out of distribution tube.

- Loosen the two outer screws (do not remove screws completely they are retained to prevent loss) and pull forward on the distribution tube to release from slip joint.
- Disassemble distribution tube by loosening the two (2) middle thumbscrews and dividing the distribution tube into two pieces.

Proceed to page 54, Step 7

Ice Beverage Ice Machines



A. Remove splash shield

- Grasp the top center of splash shields.
- Lift up and then out.

B. Remove ice thickness probe

- Compress the hinge pin on the top of the ice thickness probe.
- Pivot the ice thickness probe to disengage one pin then the other. The ice thickness probe can be cleaned at this point without complete removal. If complete removal is desired, disconnect the ice thickness control wiring from the control board.

C. Remove the water trough

- Depress tabs on right and left side of the water trough.
- Allow front of water trough to drop as you pull forward to disengage the rear pins.

D. Remove the water level probe

- Pull the water level probe straight down to disengage.
- Lower the water level probe until the wiring connector is visible.
- Disconnect the wire lead from the water level probe.
- Remove the water level probe from the ice machine.

E. Remove the water distribution tube

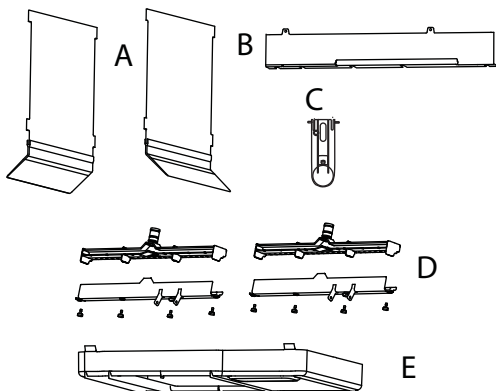
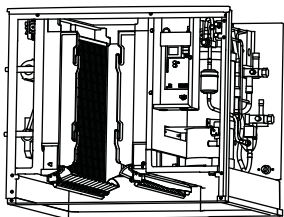
NOTE: Distribution tube thumbscrews are retained to prevent loss. Loosen thumbscrews but do not pull thumbscrews out of distribution tube.

- Loosen the two outer screws (do not remove screws completely they are retained to prevent loss) and pull forward on the distribution tube to release from slip joint.

Disassemble distribution tube by loosening the two (2) middle thumbscrews and dividing the distribution tube into two pieces

NOTE: Proceed to page 54, Step 7.

Dual Evaporator Ice Machines



A. Remove splash shields

- Grasp the top center of splash shields.
- Lift up and then out.

B. Remove the water trough shield

- Grasp the water trough shield in the center and the left end.
- Flex the water trough shield in the center and pull the left end forward until clear of the side wall. Repeat for the right end.
- Pull water trough shield forward to remove.

C. Remove ice thickness probe

- Compress the hinge pin on the top of the ice thickness probe.
- Pivot the ice thickness probe to disengage one pin then the other. The ice thickness probe can be cleaned at this point without complete removal. If complete removal is desired, disconnect the ice thickness control wiring from the control board.

D. Remove distribution tubes

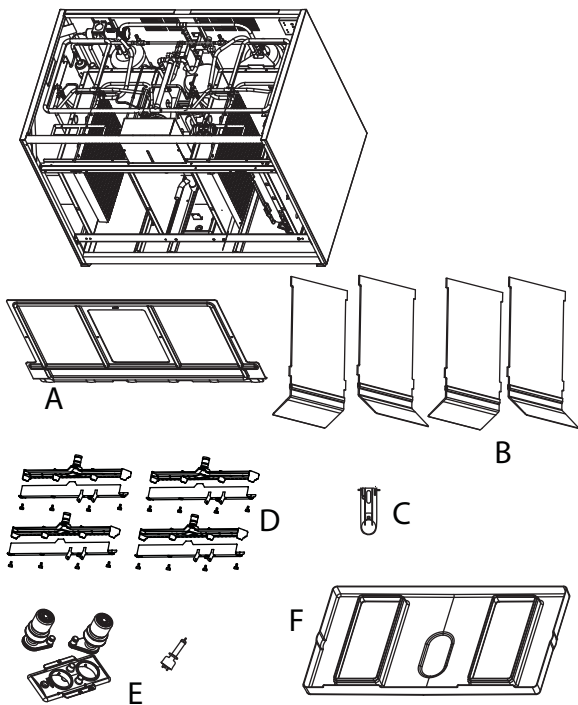
- Distribution tubes thumbscrews are retained to prevent loss. Loosen thumbscrews but do not pull thumbscrews out of distribution tube.
- Loosen the two outer screws and pull forward on the distribution tube to release from slip joint.
- Disassemble distribution tube by loosening the two (2) middle thumbscrews and dividing the distribution tube into two pieces.

E. Remove the water trough

- Depress the two tabs on the top of the water trough.
- Turn left and right ice dampers down to clear water trough.
- Pull forward on the water trough to remove.

NOTE: Proceed to page 54, Step 7.

Quad Evaporator Ice Machines



A. Remove front evaporator shield.

- Remove four quarter turn connectors
- Remove splash shield

B. Remove Splash Shields.

- Grasp the top center of splash shields.
- Lift up and then out.

NOTE: Each evaporator has a splash shield that must be removed - total of four splash shields.

C. Remove ice thickness probe.

- Compress the hinge pin on the top of the ice thickness probe.
- Pivot the ice thickness probe to disengage one pin then the other. The ice thickness probe can be cleaned at this point without complete removal. If complete removal is desired, disconnect the ice thickness control wiring from the control board.

D. Remove distribution tubes.

- Distribution tube thumbscrews are retained to prevent loss. Loosen thumbscrews but do not pull thumbscrews out of distribution tube.
- Loosen the two outer screws and pull forward on the distribution tube to release from slip joint.
- Disassemble distribution tube by loosening the two (2) middle thumbscrews and dividing the distribution tube into two pieces.

NOTE: Each evaporator has a distribution tube that must be removed - total of four distribution tubes.

E. Remove the water pump assembly.

- Disconnect the vinyl distribution tube from both water pumps.
- Disconnect the water pump and water level probe electrical connections.
- After the wires are disconnected remove the two thumbscrews and lift the water pump assembly out of the ice machine.
- Remove the thumbscrews securing the water pumps (2 each pump) and remove water pumps. Do not immerse the water pump motor in cleaner or sanitizer solutions.
- Remove the water level probe from the assembly housing.

F. Remove the water trough.

- Pull forward on the water trough to remove.

NOTE: Proceed to page 54, Step 7.

Ice Thickness Probe & Water Level Probe

Clean the probes using the following procedure.

1. Mix a solution of Manitowoc ice machine cleaner and water (2 ounces of cleaner to 16 ounces of water) in a container.
2. Soak probes in container of cleaner/water solution while disassembling and cleaning water circuit components (soak probes for 10 minutes or longer).
3. Clean all probe surfaces including all plastic parts (do not use abrasives). Verify all cavities are clean. Thoroughly rinse probes (including cavity) with clean water, then dry completely. **Incomplete rinsing and drying of the ice thickness probe can cause premature harvest.**
4. Reinstall probes, then sanitize the ice machine and bin/dispenser interior surfaces.

Water Inlet Valve

The water inlet valve normally does not require removal for cleaning. Refer to “Water System Checklist” page 163, if you are troubleshooting water related problems.

1. When the ice machine is off, the water inlet valve must completely stop water flow into the machine. Watch for water flow.

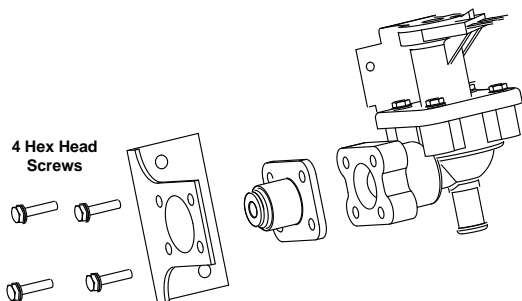
When the ice machine is on, the water inlet valve must allow the proper water flow through it. Press the Power button to energize the ice machine. Watch for water flow into the ice machine. If the water flow is slow or only trickles into the ice machine, refer to water system checklist.

Warning

Disconnect the electric power to the ice machine and dispenser at the electric service switch box and turn off the water supply before proceeding.

Follow the procedure below to remove the water inlet valve.

1. Remove the 1/4” hex head screws.
2. Remove, clean, and install the filter screen.



Water Dump Valve

The water dump valve normally does not require removal for cleaning. To determine if removal is necessary:

1. Locate the water dump valve.
2. Press the power button and stop ice making.
3. While the ice machine is in the freeze mode, check the water trough to determine if the dump valve is leaking. If there is no or little water in the water trough (during the freeze cycle) the dump valve is leaking.
 - A. If the dump valve is leaking, remove, disassemble and clean it.
 - B. If the dump valve is not leaking, do not remove it. Instead, follow the "Ice Machine Cleaning Procedure".

Follow the procedure below to remove the dump valve.



Warning

Disconnect the electric power to the ice machine at the electric service switch box and turn off the water supply before proceeding.

4. If so equipped, remove the water dump valve shield from its mounting bracket.
5. Leaving the wires attached, twist coil and rotate it counter-clockwise 1/4 turn.
6. Lift the coil assembly off the valve body.
7. Remove the spring, plunger, and nylon gasket from the valve body.

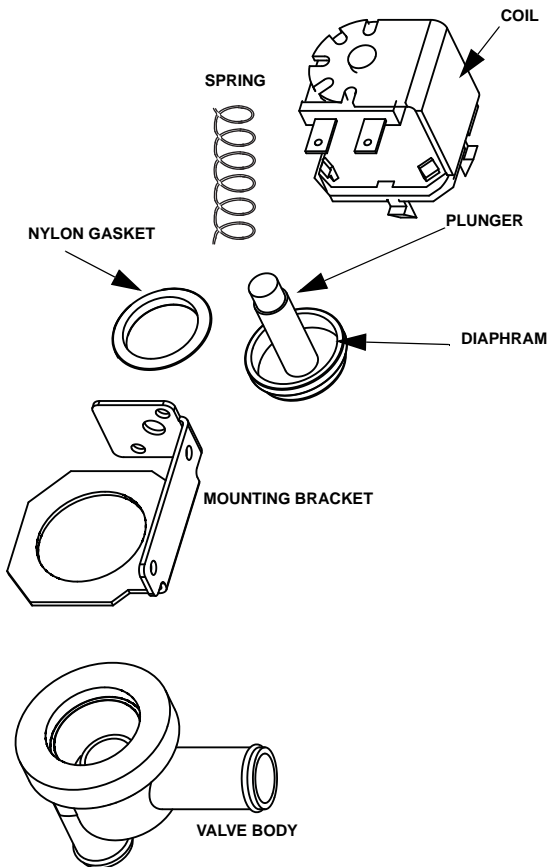
NOTE: At this point, the water dump valve can easily be cleaned. If complete removal is desired, continue with step 5.

Important

The plunger and the inside of the enclosing tube must be completely dry before assembly.

NOTE: During cleaning, do not stretch or damage the spring.

1. Remove the tubing from the dump valve by twisting the clamps off.
2. Remove the valve body, twist off.



Dump Valve Disassembly

Removal from Service/Winterization

General

Special precautions must be taken if the ice machine is to be removed from service for an extended period of time or exposed to ambient temperatures of 32°F (0°C) or below.

Caution

If water is allowed to remain in the ice machine in freezing temperatures, severe damage to some components could result. Damage of this nature is not covered by the warranty.

Follow the applicable procedure below.

AIR-COOLED ICE MACHINES

1. Press the power button.
2. Disconnect the electric power at the circuit breaker or the electric service switch.
3. Turn off the water supply.
4. Remove the water from the water trough.
5. Disconnect and drain the incoming ice-making water line at the rear of the ice machine.
6. Energize the ice machine and wait one minute for the water inlet valve to open.
7. Blow compressed air in both the incoming water and the drain openings in the rear of the ice machine until no more water comes out of the water inlet lines or the drain.
8. Make sure water is not trapped in any of the water lines, drain lines, distribution tubes, etc.

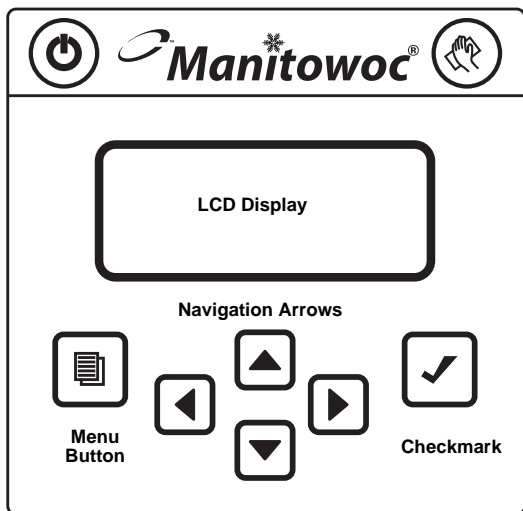
WATER-COOLED ICE MACHINES

1. Perform steps 1-6 under “Self-Contained Air-Cooled Ice Machines.”
2. Disconnect the incoming water and drain line from the water-cooled condenser.
3. Energize the ice machine in the freeze cycle. The increasing refrigerant pressure will open the water regulating valve.
4. Blow compressed air through the condenser until no water remains.

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Power Button

Cleaning Button



Operation

Control Panel Features

The control panel offers a series of pressure sensitive buttons and a four-line interactive display panel.

BUTTONS

Power Button: Powers the ice machine when in the On/Off Mode. The ice machine can also be programmed to automatically power on and off in two Energy Saver modes.

Cleaning Button: Initiates a cleaning cycle. Refer to the *Maintenance* section for details.

Menu Button: Moves the display from the Home Screen, where ice machine status, alerts and messages are viewed, to the Main Menu, where machine information and its event log can be accessed, machine and Energy Saver settings can be adjusted, and service issues can be addressed.

Left and Right Arrows: The Left arrow moves the display to the previous screen, allowing the user to “back out” of programming. Both the Left and Right arrows will move the cursor (underline) within a line of settings. NOTE: The Right arrow can also be used on many screens interchangeably with the checkmark to make a selection.

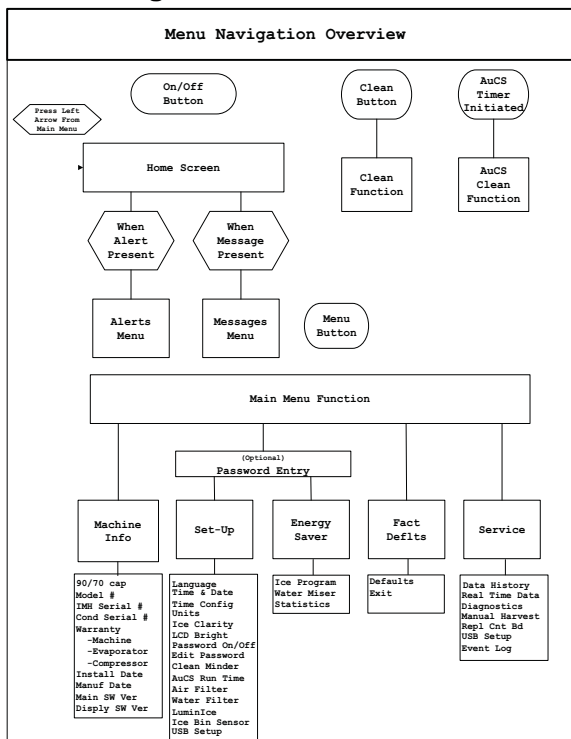
Up and Down Arrows: Move the highlight [brackets] up one line or down one line.

Checkmark: Makes a selection and/or moves to the next screen (or line).

DISPLAY PANEL

The LCD display panel is 16 characters wide and four lines deep. During ice machine operation and cleaning cycles, the Home screen’s top three lines provide valuable status information and the fourth line shows alerts and messages. In programming, four lines of the current screen are displayed and highlights, arrows, cursor and selections inform the user of available actions.

Menu Navigation Overview



Display Panel Navigation

[	L	a	n	g	u	a	g	e				>]	▼
	T	i	m	e		&		D	a	t	e		>	
	T	i	m	e		C	o	n	f	i	g		>	
	U	n	i	t	s								>	▼

Highlights: Brackets indicate if a line on the screen is “highlighted” or actionable. Move the brackets from line to line using the Down or Up arrow. Move the brackets down from the fourth line to view more of the menu displayed.

Arrows: Two kinds of arrows give cues to additional information. “>” symbols show that another screen is available by pressing Checkmark while a line is highlighted. “▼” and “▲” symbols indicate the limits of the screen viewed. NOTE: Another cue to the length of a menu screen is that Exit is the last item.

	0	7		2	4		1	0						
	1	4	:	0	8									
	E	x	i	t									>	


Cursor: A cursor (underline) is used within lines where actual settings can be adjusted. In these screens, use the Up and Down arrows to make changes to the value underlined. Move the cursor from digit to digit using the Right and Left arrows. Use the Checkmark to move the cursor down one line. Exit and re-enter the screen to start again at the top

[	M	o	/	D	a	y	/	Y	r		(✓)]	▼
	D	a	y	/	M	o	/	Y	r		()		
	1	2		H	o	u	r				()		
	2	4		H	o	u	r				(✓)		▼

Selections: When parentheses () appear, they indicate a selection is available by pressing Checkmark while the line is highlighted. If the choice is exclusive, selecting it with the Checkmark will uncheck another selection. That is, in the above Time Config example, selecting Day/Mo/Yr will deselect Mo/Day/Yr.

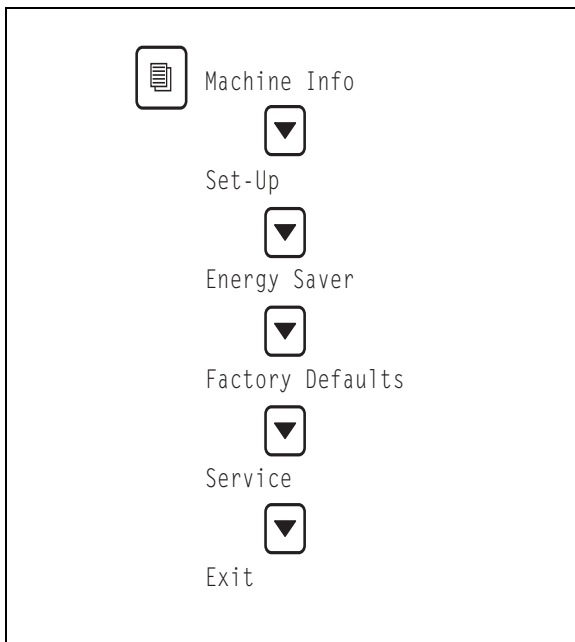
Alerts and Messages

When messages and alerts exist, they will be highlighted and can be selected with the Checkmark. Alerts displayed will have priority over messages.

O	f	f												
O	n	/	O	f	f	M	o	d	e					
[]

For example, if alerts are appearing in the fourth line of the display:

1. Press Checkmark. A list of alerts will appear in the display.
2. Choose the alert you wish to address by moving the highlight brackets with the Down arrow.
3. Press Checkmark again. A screen appears with a line that can be selected for clearing the alert, a line for accessing a list of possible causes and a line for accessing service information.
4. Return to the Home screen by pressing the Left arrow until it appears.



Main Menu

Main Menu

From the Home screen, press the Menu button to enter the Main menu, where you can choose to see machine information, make setup changes, set the Energy Saver mode, or enter the Service Menu.

Machine Info Menu

From the Main menu, ensure that Machine Info is highlighted and press the Checkmark to view a list including capacity, model number, IMH (Ice Machine Head) serial number, condenser serial number, installation date, date of manufacture and software version. Use the Down arrow to highlight an item and use the Checkmark to view the information. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens.

- Set-Up Language
- Time & Date
- Time Configuration
- Units
- Ice Clarity
- LCD Bright
- Password On
- Edit Password
- Clean Minder
- AuCS RunTime
- Air Filter
- Water Filter
- LUMINICE
- Ice Bin Sensor
- USB Setup
- Exit

Set-Up Menu

Password Entry

A password is not required, although a password can be entered to prevent unauthorized control setting modification.

To Enter a password use the following procedure.

1. Press the Menu button.
2. From the Main menu, use the Down arrow to highlight setup and press the right arrow.
3. Enter the numerical password with the up and/or down arrow. Press the right arrow to move to the next cell and add another number. The password can be from 1 to 13 numbers long.
4. When the last number is entered press the checkmark button to save your entry.

	E	n	t	e	r		P	a	s	s	w	r	d		▲
[]
	E	x	i	t										>	

RESET PASSWORD TO FACTORY DEFAULTS

The password can be reset to the factory defaults when required. The default factory password is 1234. To reset the ice machine to factory defaults use the following procedure.

1. Press the Menu button.
2. From the Main menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Fact Deflts
3. Press the Checkmark button two times to reset the ice machine. The display will return to the Set-Up menu and the defaults listed below will be in effect. Refer to Setup to adjust settings.

Setting	Default
Language	English
Time/Date	Month/Day/Year/Time
Time Configuration	Mo/Day/Yr/24 Hour
Units	Fahrenheit/Lbs/Gallons
Ice Clarity	Off
LCD Brightness	Level 2
Password On	Off - Enter Password Default Password = 1234
Edit Password	Off - Edit password
Clean Minder	Off
AuCS RunTime	Off
Air Filter Minder	Off
Water Filter Minder	Off
LuminIce Bulb Minder	No
Ice Bin Sensor	Off

Set-Up Menu

From the Main menu, use the Down arrow to navigate to Set-Up and press the Checkmark. Select and customize machine settings on this menu. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens.

LANGUAGE

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Language.
2. Press the Checkmark. You can choose to view the display in a language other than English, by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one language will deselect the others.
3. When the check reflects your preference, use the Down arrow to navigate to Exit and press the Checkmark. The display will return to the Set-Up menu.

TIME & DATE

When the ice machine is installed, the correct time and date needs to be set for its location.

[	M	o	/	D	a	y	/	Y	r		(✓)]	▼
	D	a	y	/	M	o	/	Y	r		()		
	1	2		H	o	u	r				()		
	2	4		H	o	u	r				(✓)		▼

Set the Time and Date

1. Ensure that the ice machine's power is on.
2. Press the Menu button.
3. Press the Down arrow until Set-Up is highlighted [bracketed].
4. Press the Checkmark. The Set-Up menu will be displayed and Time & Date will be highlighted [bracketed].

5. Press the Checkmark. The date will appear on the first line of the display (Mo/Day/Yr) and the time will appear on the second line (24 Hour). The month will be underlined.
6. Using the Up or Down arrow, adjust the month, if necessary.
7. When the correct month appears, use the Right arrow to move the underline to the day.
8. Using the Up or Down arrow, adjust the day, if necessary.
9. When the correct day appears, use the Right arrow to move the underline to the year.
10. Using the Up or Down arrow, adjust the year, if necessary.
11. When the correct year appears, press the Checkmark. The underline will move down to the hour.
12. Using the Up or Down arrow, adjust the hour, if necessary.
13. When the correct hour appears, use the Right arrow to move the underline to minutes.
14. Using the Up or Down arrow, adjust the minutes, if necessary.
15. When the correct minutes appear, press the Checkmark twice.

TIME CONFIGURATION

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Time Config.
2. Press the Checkmark. On this screen, you can choose whether the date will be displayed as Mo/Day/Yr or Day/Mo/Yr by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one will deselect the other.
3. You can also choose whether the time will be displayed as 12 Hour or 24 Hour by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one will deselect the other.
4. When the two checks reflect your preference, use the Down arrow to navigate to Exit and press the Checkmark. The display will return to the Set-Up menu.

UNITS

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Units.
2. Press the Checkmark. On this screen, you can choose whether the ice machine will display measurements in Celsius or Fahrenheit, kilograms or pounds, and gallons or liters by highlighting your choice of each pair and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one of each pair will deselect the other. Make sure to navigate with the Down arrow to make all three choices.
3. When the three checks reflect your preferences, use the Down arrow to navigate to Exit and press the Checkmark. The display will return to the Set-Up menu.

ICE CLARITY

In areas with poor potable water quality, the ice machine makes cloudy ice. Setting Ice Clarity to ON will add additional water during the freeze cycle to dilute the water that contains a high content of dissolved solids in the water trough. This feature decreases production and increases water usage. A water filter is recommended to produce the highest quality ice while maintaining the least expensive mode of operation.

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Ice Clarity.
2. Press the Checkmark. On this screen, you can choose to turn the ice clarity feature ON or OFF by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one will deselect the other.
3. When the check reflects your preference, use the Down arrow to navigate to Exit and press the Checkmark. The display will return to the Set-Up menu.

LCD BRIGHTNESS

Here, the brightness of the LCD display can be adjusted.

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight LCD Bright.
2. Press the Checkmark. You will see one of four checkmarks indicating the brightness levels of the display. Level 1 is one checkmark, level 2 is two checkmarks, Level 3 is three checkmarks, etc.
3. Use the Up and Down arrows to select your preference.
4. When the checkmarks reflect your preference, press the Checkmark. The display will return to the Set-Up menu.

PASSWORD ON

A password can be added to prevent unauthorized changes to ice machine settings.

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Password On.
2. Enter the password and press the Checkmark.
3. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens and to the Set-Up menu.

EDIT PASSWORD

The password can be changed on this screen

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Edit Password.
2. Press the Checkmark and confirm current password.
3. Enter new password and press the Checkmark.
4. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens and to the Set-Up menu.

CLEAN MINDER

Clean Minder is a feature that displays a cleaning reminder at a set time interval.

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Clean Minder.
2. Press the Checkmark. On this screen, you can choose to turn the reminder ON or OFF by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one will deselect the other.
3. You can also choose the time interval from this screen by highlighting Set Interval and pressing the Checkmark.
4. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens and to the Set-Up menu.

IAUCS RUNTIME

Automatic Cleaning System is an optional accessory and will perform a cleaning cycle at a set time interval.

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight AuCS RunTime.
2. Press the Checkmark. On this screen, you can choose to turn the feature ON or OFF by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one will deselect the other.
3. You can also choose the time interval from this screen by highlighting Set Interval and pressing the Checkmark.
4. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens and to the Set-Up menu.

AIR FILTER

The ice machine has a feature that displays a clean air filter reminder at a set time interval.

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Air Filter.
2. Press the Checkmark. On this screen, you can choose to turn the reminder to AUTO or OFF by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one will deselect the other.
3. You can also choose the time interval from this screen by highlighting Set Interval and pressing the Checkmark.
4. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens and to the Set-Up menu.

WATER FILTER

The ice machine has a feature that displays a replace water filter reminder at a set time interval.

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Water Filter.
2. Press the Checkmark. You can record the filter type on this screen by highlighting Filter Type and pressing the Checkmark.
3. After making your selection, press the Left arrow to return to the previous screen.
4. On this screen, you can also choose to turn the reminder to AUTO or OFF by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one will deselect the other.
5. You can further choose the time interval from this screen by highlighting Set Interval and pressing the Checkmark.
6. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens and to the Set-Up menu.

LUMINICE™ REMINDER

The LuminIce™ growth inhibitor recirculates the air in the ice machine foodzone over a UV bulb. This process will inhibit the growth of common microorganisms on all exposed foodzone surfaces.

The Ionic Minder is a feature that displays a reminder to change its bulb every 12 months.

1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Ionic Minder.
2. Press the Checkmark. On this screen, you can choose to turn the reminder to AUTO or OFF by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one will deselect the other.
3. When the check reflects your preference, use the Down arrow to navigate to Exit and press the Checkmark. The display will return to the Set-Up menu.

USB SETUP

Refer to “Upgrading Firmware with a Flash Drive” and “Exporting Data to a Flash Drive” for more information on this setting.

FACTORY DEFAULTS

The entire setup can be reset to the factory defaults.

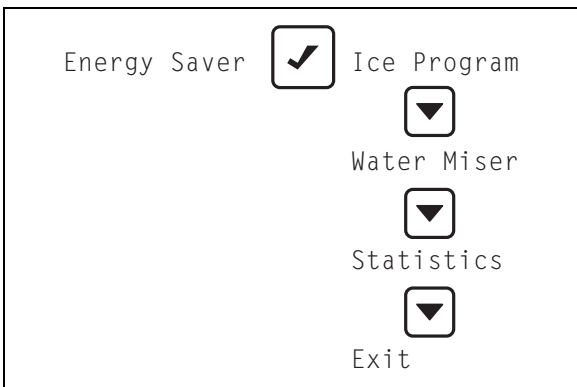
1. From the Set-Up menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Fact Deflts.
2. Press the Checkmark two times to reset the ice machine. The display will return to the Set-Up menu.

Setting	Default
Language	English
Time/Date	Month/Day/Year/Time
Time Configuration	Mo/Day/Yr/24 Hour
Units	Fahrenheit/Lbs/Gallons
Ice Clarity	Off
LCD Brightness	Level 2
Password	Off - Enter Password Default Password = 1234
Edit Password	Off - Edit Password
Clean Minder	Off
AuCS RunTime	Off
Air Filter Minder	Off
Water Filter Minder	Off
LuminIce Bulb Minder	No
Ice Bin Sensor	Off

For more details and instructions for changing ice machine settings, see “Set-Up Menu”.

Energy Saver Menu

From the Main menu, use the Down arrow to navigate to Energy Saver and press the Checkmark. Set up an energy saving ice program, enable the Water Miser and view usage statistics from this menu. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens.



Energy Saver Menu

WATER MISER

Water Miser is a feature that reduces water usage by eliminating flush cycles. Enabling this feature is only recommended for systems with de-ionized or reverse osmosis filtering.

1. From the Energy Saver menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Water Miser.
2. Press the Checkmark. On this screen, you can choose to turn the Water Miser ON or OFF by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one will deselect the other.
3. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens and to the Energy Saver menu.

ICE PROGRAM

To save energy and water, the ice machine can be programmed to only power up during time periods that the ice will be used or when the bin level is being depleted by heavy use.

Important

Setting an ice program will take the ice machine out of the On/Off Mode and the Power button will be disabled.

1. In the Energy Saver menu, ensure that Ice Program is highlighted.
2. Press the Checkmark. On this screen, you can choose to turn on the time program or the bin level program by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark. Selecting one will deselect the other. If one of them is selected and you wish to turn both off, highlight the choice and press Checkmark again.
3. If neither of the programs is selected, highlighting Next and pressing the Checkmark will simply return to the top of this screen. If one of the programs is selected, highlight Next and press the Checkmark to choose the times or bin levels.
NOTE: For details on how to use the cursor for the time program, refer to "Display Panel Navigation" in this section.
4. Select Exit to return to previous screens and again to the Energy Saver menu.

STATISTICS

1. From the Energy Saver menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Statistics.
2. Press the Checkmark. Choose to view ice production, potable water usage or energy usage statistics by highlighting your choice and pressing the Checkmark.
3. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens and to the Energy Saver menu.

Service Menu

From the Main menu, use the Down arrow to navigate to Service and press the Checkmark. This menu is intended for the use of trained service personnel. Below is an overview of the service menu. The following pages list the navigation options available by drilling into the menus with the down arrow.

Service	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data History	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 Lifetime Exit
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		RealTime Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Time & Temp Inputs Outputs Exit
			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Diagnostics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Control Board Temp Sensors Inputs Exit
			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Man Harvest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hrvst Started Exit
			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Repl Cntl Bd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Manual Setup USB Setup Exit
			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		USB Setup	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USB Stick Exit
			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Event Log	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	View ELog Clear ELog Exit
			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Exit		

DATA HISTORY

Press the Checkmark with Data History highlighted to view a list of eight-digit dates (Current, Current + 1 ... Current + 5), along with Lifetime (be sure to use the Down arrow to reveal all the available information).

For each of the dates, use the Checkmark to view:

- Minimum Freeze
- Maximum Freeze
- Minimum Harvest
- Maximum Harvest
- Maximum Temperature Delta T3 - T4
- Delta
- T3
- T4
- RunTime
- Ice Production
- Cycle Count
- Potable Water
- Clean Cycles
- Exit

For Lifetime, use the Checkmark to view:

- Install Date
- Control Board Replacement Date
- Control Board DOM (Date Of Manufacture)
- RunTime
- Cycle Count
- Potable Water
- Clean Cycles
- Exit

REAL TIME DATA

Press the Checkmark with Real Time Data highlighted to get readings on Time & Temp, Inputs and Outputs (be sure to use the Down arrow to reveal all the available information).

For each of the dates, use the Checkmark to view:

Time and Temperature

- Status Off/On
- Time & Temp
- T1 Thermistor Temperature
- T2 Thermistor Temperature
- T3 Thermistor Temperature
- T4 Thermistor Temperature
- T3 & T4 Delta Temperature
- 100 hz
- 120 hz
- Exit

Inputs

- Status Off/On
- Curtain Switch 1
- Curtain Switch 2
- LPCO Switch
- HPCO Switch
- Bin Level - Low (Optional Bin Level Probe)
- Bin Level - Medium (Optional Bin Level Probe)
- Bin Level High (Optional Bin Level Probe)
- Sensing Ice No/Yes
- Water Level Low No/Yes
- Water Level High No/Yes
- Exit

Continued on next page ...

Outputs

- Status Off/On
- Water Pump Off/On
- Hot Gas Valve 1 Off/On
- Hot Gas Valve 2 Off/On
- Air Pump Off/On
- Water Valve Off/On
- Dump Valve Off/On
- Compressor Control Off/On
- AuCS Relay Off/On
- Ionic Cleaner Off/On
- Exit

DIAGNOSTICS

Press the Checkmark with Diagnostics highlighted to enter screens where you can run diagnostics on the control board, sensors and switches.

Control Board

- Self Check
- Enable Relays
- Exit

Temperature Sensors

- T1 Thermistor Temperature
- T2 Thermistor Temperature
- T3 Thermistor Temperature
- T4 Thermistor Temperature
- Exit

Inputs

- Curtain Switch 1 Closed/Open
- Curtain Switch 2 Closed/Open
- LPCO Switch Closed/Open
- HPCO Switch Closed/Open
- Bin Level - Low (Optional Bin Level Probe) Closed/Open
- Bin Level - Medium (Optional Bin Level Probe) Closed/Open
- Bin Level - High (Optional Bin Level Probe) Closed/Open
- Sensing Ice No/Yes
- Water Level Low No/Yes
- Water Level High No/Yes
- Exit

MANUAL HARVEST

Press the Checkmark with Manual Harvest highlighted to initiate a manual harvest.

Manual Harvest

- Harvest Started
- Exit

REPLACE CONTROL BOARD

Press the Checkmark with Replace Control Board highlighted to program the replacement control board. The data can be copied from the defective control board, or entered manually.

- Manual Setup
 - Board Install Date
 - Input Model Number
- USB Setup
 - Insert Drive
 - Press Checkmark and wait for completion
- Exit

USB SETUP

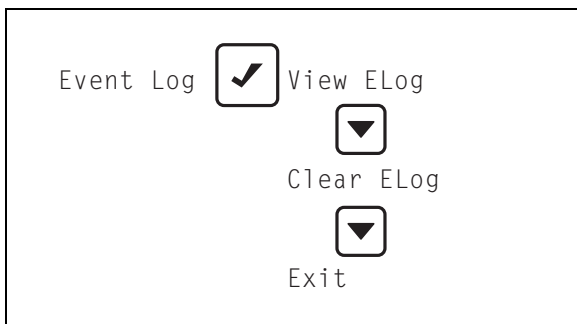
- USB Stick
 - Download Firmware
Insert drive and wait for completion
 - Download Configuration
Insert drive and wait for completion
 - Export All
Insert drive and wait for completion
 - Export Setup
Insert drive and wait for completion
- Exit

EVENT LOG MENU

From the Service menu, use the Down arrow to navigate to Event Log and press the Checkmark.

Ensure View ELog is highlighted and press the Checkmark to see the first event code, when it occurred and how many times. Use the Down arrow to view information on subsequent event codes. For more information on event codes, see "Service Menu". Use the Left arrow to return to the Event Log menu.

To clear the event log: In the Event Log Menu, use the Down arrow to highlight Clear ELog and press the Checkmark. Press the Left arrow to return to previous screens.



Event Log Menu

EVENT LOG

Refer to the following table for Event Code descriptions.

Code	Description
E01	Long Freeze Cycle
E02	Long Harvest Cycle
E03	Input Power Loss
E04	High Condenser Temperature
E05	High Pressure Control Opened
E06	Spare
E07	Starving TXV or Low On Charge
E08	TXV Fault
E09	#1 Evaporator Flooding
E10	#2 Evaporator Flooding
E11	Refrigeration Fault
E12	Curtain Switch Fault - Open more than 12 hours
E13	Spare
E14	Spare
E15	Fan Cycle Control Fault - Lo Liquid Line Temperature
E16	Remote Condenser Fault
E17	Spare
E18	Spare
E19	Ice Thickness Probe Fault
E20	Water System Fault
E21	T1 Temperature Sensor Issue
E22	T2 Temperature Sensor Issue
E23	T3 Temperature Sensor Issue
E24	T4 Temperature Sensor Issue
E25	Bin Level Probe Low Sensor Fault
E26	Bin Level Probe Medium Sensor Fault
E27	Bin Level Probe High Sensor Fault
E28	AuCS
E29	USB Communication Fault
E30	USB Download Fault
E31	Safe Mode
E32	RS485 Communication Fault
E33	KeyBoard Fault
E34	Display Fault

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UPGRADING FIRMWARE WITH A FLASH DRIVE OR TRANSFERRING SETUP DATA TO MULTIPLE MACHINES

Important

The flash drive must be formatted before using, All files and software on the flash drive are removed during the formatting process.

1. Drag and drop the file from your email onto a flash drive or refer to Exporting data to a flash drive to transfer settings to multiple machines.
2. Ensure that the ice machine's power is on.
3. Press the Menu button.
4. Press the Down arrow until Service is highlighted.
5. Press the Checkmark. The Service menu will be displayed.

USB Setup



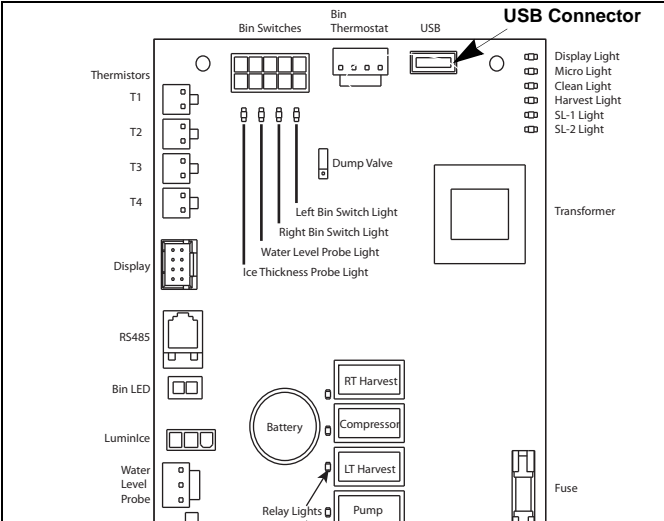
USB Stick



Download Frm



6. Press the Down arrow until USB Setup is highlighted.
7. Press the Checkmark. USB Stick will appear highlighted.
8. Press the Checkmark again. A submenu with Download Frm (Download Firmware) appears.
9. Ensure that Download Frm is highlighted and press the Checkmark. A display of instructions will appear.



Control Board

10. Follow these on-screen instructions to:
 - A. Insert Drive (Insert the flash drive into the USB port on the ice machine's control board.)
 - B. Press Check (Press the Checkmark.)
 - C. Wait For Comp (Wait approximately 5 to 10 minutes for the Firmware upgrade to complete.)
11. Upgrade Complete will appear on the display, along with the firmware version number.

EXPORTING DATA TO A FLASH DRIVE

Data can be copied from the control board memory to a flash drive and used to transfer setup and/or cycle data to a replacement control board or to transfer setup information to multiple ice machines. Data may also be requested by service department personnel for analysis or as an aid to troubleshooting. The data files are small and can be attached to an email.

Important

The flash drive must be formatted before using, All files and software on the flash drive are removed during the formatting process.

1. Ensure that the ice machine's power is on.
2. Press the Menu button.
3. Press the Down arrow until Service is highlighted.
4. Press the Checkmark. The Service menu will be displayed.

USB Setup



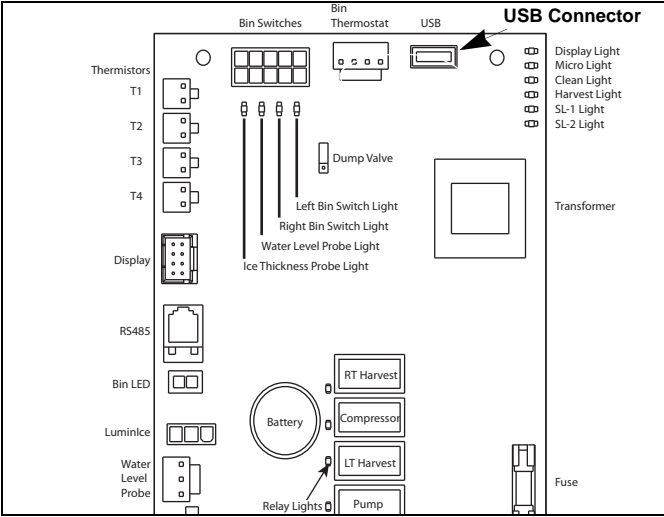
USB Stick



Export All



5. Press the Down arrow until USB Setup is highlighted.
6. Press the Checkmark. USB Stick will appear highlighted.
7. Press the Checkmark again. A submenu with Export ALL and Export Setup appears.
8. Highlight Export ALL or Export Setup, depending on your requirements, and press the Checkmark. A display of instructions will appear.
9. Follow these on-screen instructions to:
 - A. Insert Drive (Insert the flash drive into the USB port on the ice machine's control board.)
 - B. Press Check (Press the Checkmark.)
 - C. Wait For Comp (Wait approximately 5 to 10 minutes for the download to complete.)
 - D. Export Complete will appear on the display.



Control Board

SAFE OPERATION MODE

Allows the ice machine to operate up to 72 hours if the ice thickness probe and/or water level probe sensors fail.

- When the control board starts the safe mode an alert is flashed on the LCD display to notify the end-user they have a production problem.
- The control board automatically initiates and monitors the safe mode. The control will automatically exit the safe mode if a normal signal is received from the input.
- After 72 hours the control board will enter a standby mode and turn off

NOTE: The control board needs a five cycle history to operate safe mode. If five cycles have never been successfully completed the ice machine will shut-off.

- Example - The ice machine is a new installation and the water has not been turned on. The ice machine will stop after five cycles with five long freeze cycles and five water system faults in the event log.

Operational Checks

GENERAL

Manitowoc ice machines are factory-operated and adjusted before shipment. Normally, new installations do not require any adjustment.

To ensure proper operation, always follow the Operational Checks:

- when starting the ice machine for the first time
- after a prolonged out of service period
- after cleaning and sanitizing

NOTE: Routine adjustments and maintenance procedures are not covered by the warranty.

Important

Refrigeration compressors must be operated for a minimum break in period of 72 hours before full ice production will be reached.

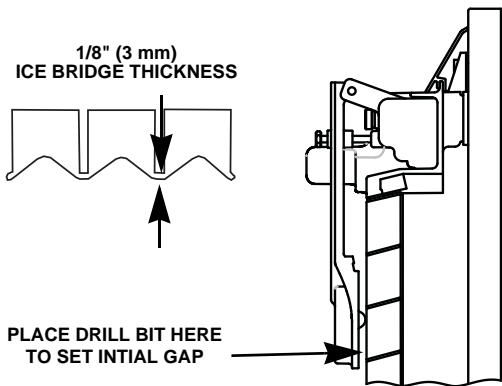
ICE THICKNESS CHECK

After a harvest cycle, inspect the ice cubes in the ice storage bin. The ice thickness probe is factory-set to maintain the ice bridge thickness at 1/8" (3 mm).

NOTE: Make sure the water curtain is in place when performing this check. It prevents water from splashing out of the water trough.

1. Inspect the bridge connecting the cubes. It should be about 1/8" (3 mm) thick.
2. If adjustment is necessary, turn the ice thickness probe adjustment screw clockwise to increase bridge thickness, counterclockwise to decrease bridge thickness. As a starting point place a 9/32" (7 mm) drill bit between the ice thickness probe and the evaporator. Make final adjustments to achieve a 1/8" (3 mm) thick bridge.

NOTE: Turning the adjustment 1/3 of a turn will change the ice thickness about 1/16" (1.5 mm).



Ice Thickness Check

3. Make sure the ice thickness probe wire doesn't restrict movement of the probe.

Sequence of Operation

SELF CONTAINED AIR OR WATER COOLED

Single & Quad Evaporator Models

NOTE: The power button must be depressed and the water curtain/ice dampers must be in place on the evaporator before the ice machine will start.

Initial Start-Up or Start-Up After Automatic Shut-Off

1. Water Purge

Before the refrigerant compressor starts, the water pump and water dump solenoid energize to purge the ice machine of old water. This feature ensures that the ice making cycle starts with fresh water.

2. Refrigeration System Equalization and Start-Up

The harvest valve(s) and air pump(s) energize to equalize high and low side refrigeration pressure.

After 5 seconds the contactor energizes the compressor and supplies power to the condenser fan motor. After 5 seconds the harvest valve(s) and air pump(s) de-energize.

NOTE: The fan motor is wired through a fan cycle pressure control and will cycle on and off when the room temperatures is below 70°F (21°C).

Freeze Sequence

3. Prechill

The compressor lowers the temperature of the evaporator(s) before the water pump is energized. The water fill valve will energize and remain on until water completes the water level probe circuit.

4. Freeze

The water pump(s) energizes and water flows over the evaporator. After water contacts the water level probe the water fill valve de-energizes. The control board will automatically cycle the water fill valve on and off as needed during the first six minutes of the freeze cycle.

The freeze cycle continues until the six minute freeze lock expires and enough ice has formed to send a signal from the ice thickness probe to the control board.

Harvest Sequence

5. Water Purge

The air pump(s) (when used) and the harvest valve(s) open at the beginning of the water purge to divert hot refrigerant gas into the evaporator.

The water pump(s) continues to run, and the water dump valve energizes to purge the water in the water trough.

6. Harvest

The air pump (when used) remains energized and the harvest valve(s) remains open. The refrigerant gas warms the evaporator causing the cubes to slide, as a sheet, off the evaporator and into the storage bin.

Single evaporator models - The sliding sheet of cubes opens the water curtain/ice damper and bin switch.

The momentary opening and re-closing of the bin switch terminates the harvest sequence and returns the ice machine to the freeze sequence (Step 3 - 4.)

Multiple evaporator models - The sliding sheet of cubes opens the ice damper and bin switch. The momentary opening and re-closing of the bin switch de-energizes the harvest valve for the evaporator. When all of the bin switches have opened and closed the ice machine will terminate the harvest sequence and return to the freeze sequence (Step 3 - 4.)

Automatic Shut-Off

7. Automatic Shut-Off

When the storage bin is full at the end of a harvest sequence, the sheet of cubes fails to clear the water curtain/ice damper and will hold it open. After the water curtain/ice damper is held open for 30 seconds, the ice machine shuts off. The ice machine remains off for 3 minutes before it can automatically restart.

The ice machine remains off until enough ice has been removed from the storage bin to allow the ice to fall clear of the water curtain or all of the ice dampers. As the water curtain/ice dampers swing back to the closed position, the bin switch re-closes and the ice machine restarts (steps 1 - 2), provided the 3 minute delay period is complete.

Control Board Timers

The control board has the following non-adjustable timers:

- The ice machine is locked into the freeze cycle for 6 minutes before a harvest cycle can be initiated. This can be overridden by initiating a manual harvest. Refer to "Manual Harvest" on page 98
- The maximum freeze time is 60 minutes at which time the control board automatically initiates a harvest sequence.
- The maximum harvest time is 3.5 minutes for single evaporators and 7 minutes for multiple evaporator models. The control board automatically initiates a freeze sequence when these times are exceeded.
- The maximum water fill is 6 minutes.

Single Evaporator Self Contained Air & Water-Cooled Models Energized Parts Chart

Ice Making Sequence of Operation	Water Pump	Harvest Valve(s)	Air Pump(s)*	Water Inlet Valve	Water Dump Valve	Contacting Coil	Compressor	Condenser Fan Motor	Length of Time
Start-Up 1. Water Purge 2. Refrigeration System Start-up	On	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	Off	45 Seconds
	Off	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	5 Seconds
	Off	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	On	5 Seconds
Freeze Sequence 3. Prechill 4. Freeze	Off	Off	Off	May Cycle On/Off during pre-chill	Off	On	On	May Cycle On/Off	Initial Start-Up is 60 Seconds 30 Seconds thereafter
	On	Off	Off	Cycles Off then On one more time	Off	On	On	May Cycle On/Off	Until Ice Contact w/Ice Thickness Probe

Single Evaporator Self Contained Air & Water-Cooled Models Energized Parts Chart (Continued)

Ice Making Sequence of Operation	Water Pump	Harvest Valve(s)	Air Pump(s)*	Water Inlet Valve	Water Dump Valve	Contactor Coil	Compressor	Condenser Fan Motor	Length of Time
Harvest Sequence 5. Water Purge 6. Harvest	On	On	On	Off	On	On	On	May Cycle On/Off	<i>Factory Set at 45 Seconds</i>
	Off	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	May Cycle On/Off	<i>Bin Switch Activation</i>
7. Automatic Shut-Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	<i>Until 3 Minute Delay Expires and Bin Switch Re-closes</i>
* NOT USED ON ALL MODELS									

Quad Evaporator Self Contained Water-Cooled Model Energized Parts Chart

Ice Making Sequence of Operation	Water Pumps	Harvest Valves	Air Pumps	Water Inlet Valve	Water Dump Valves	Contactor Coil	Compressor	Length of Time
Start-Up 1. Water Purge 2. Refrigeration System Start-up	On	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	<i>Initial Start-Up is 45 Seconds 30 Seconds thereafter</i>
	Off	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	<i>5 Seconds</i>
	Off	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	<i>5 Seconds</i>
Freeze Sequence 3. Prechill 4. Freeze	Off	Off	Off	May Cycle On/Off during pre-chill	Off	On	On	<i>30 Seconds thereafter</i>
	On	Off	Off	Cycles Off then On up to two more times	Off	On	On	<i>Until Ice Contact with Ice Thickness Probe</i>

**Quad Evaporator Self Contained Water-Cooled Model
Energized Parts Chart (Continued)**

Ice Making Sequence of Operation	Water Pumps	Harvest Valves	Air Pumps	Water Inlet Valve	Water Dump Valves	Contactors Coil	Compressor	Length of Time
Harvest Sequence								
5. Water Purge	On	On	On	On <i>from 30-45 seconds</i>	On	On	On	<i>Factory Set at 30 Seconds</i>
6. Harvest	Off	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	<i>Bin Switch Activation</i>
7. Automatic Shut-Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	<i>Until 3 Minute Delay Expires and Bin Switch Re-closes</i>

REMOTE CONDENSER

Single Evaporator Models

NOTE: The power button must be depressed and the water curtain/ice dampers must be in place on the evaporator before the ice machine will start.

Initial Start-Up or Start-Up After Automatic Shut-Off

1. Water Purge

Before the compressor starts, the water pump and water dump solenoid are energized for 45 seconds, to completely purge the ice machine of old water. This feature ensures that the ice making cycle starts with fresh water.

2. Refrigeration System Start-Up

The harvest valve, air pump and harvest pressure regulating (HPR) solenoid valves energize to equalize high and low side refrigeration pressure.

After 5 seconds the liquid line solenoid valve energizes and the contactor energizes the compressor and condenser fan motor.

Freeze Sequence

3. Prechill

The compressor is on for 30 seconds (60 seconds initial cycle) prior to water flow, to prechill the evaporator. The water fill valve is also energized and will remain on until water completes the water level probe circuit.

4. Freeze

The water pump(s) energizes and water flows over the evaporator. After water contacts the water level probe the water fill valve de-energizes. The control board will automatically cycle the water fill valve on and off as needed during the first six minutes of the freeze cycle.

The freeze cycle continues until the six minute freeze lock expires and enough ice has formed to send a signal from the ice thickness probe to the control board.

Harvest Sequence

5. Water Purge

The air pump (when used) the harvest valve(s) and harvest pressure regulating valve (HPR) open at the beginning of the water purge to divert hot refrigerant gas to the evaporator.

The water pump continues to run, and the water dump valve energizes to purge the water in the water trough.

6. Harvest

The HPR valve, air pump and harvest valve(s) remains open and the refrigerant gas warms the evaporator causing the cubes to slide, as a sheet, off the evaporator and into the storage bin. The sliding sheet of cubes opens the water curtain/ice damper and bin switch. The momentary opening and re-closing of the bin switch terminates the harvest sequence and returns the ice machine to the freeze sequence (Step 3 - 4.)

Automatic Shut-Off

7. Automatic Shut-Off

When the storage bin is full at the end of a harvest sequence, the sheet of cubes fails to clear the water curtain/ice damper and will hold it open. After the water curtain/ice damper is held open for 30 seconds, the ice machine shuts off. The ice machine remains off for 3 minutes before it can automatically restart.

The ice machine remains off until enough ice has been removed from the storage bin to allow the ice to drop clear of the water curtain/ice damper. As the water curtain/ice damper closes the bin switch the ice machine restarts (steps 1 - 2) provided the 3 minute delay period is complete.

Single Evaporator Remote Air-Cooled Condenser Models Energized Parts Chart

Ice Making Sequence of Operation	Water Pump	Harvest Valve (Left) HPR Valve	Harvest Valve (Right) (When Used)	Air Pump (When Used)	Water Inlet Valve	Water Dump Valve	Contactor Coil Liquid Line Solenoid	Compressor	Condenser Fan Motor	Length of Time
Initial Start-Up	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	Off	<i>45 Seconds</i>
1. Water Purge	Off	On	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	5 Seconds
2. Refrigeration System Start-up	Off	On	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	On	5 Seconds
Freeze Sequence	Off	Off	Off	Off	May Cycle On/Off during pre-chill	Off	On	On	On	<i>Initial Start-Up is 60 Seconds 30 Seconds thereafter</i>
3. Prechill	Off	Off	Off	Off	May Cycle On/Off during pre-chill	Off	On	On	On	
4. Freeze	On	Off	Off	Off	Cycles Off Then On one more time	Off	On	On	On	<i>Until Ice Contact with Ice Thickness Probe</i>

Single Evaporator Remote Air-Cooled Condenser Models Energized Parts Chart (Continued)

Ice Making Sequence of Operation	Water Pump	Harvest Valve (Left) HPR Valve	Harvest Valve (Right) (When Used)	Air Pump (When Used)	Water Inlet Valve	Water Dump Valve	Contactor Coil Liquid Line Solenoid	Compressor	Condenser Fan Motor	Length of Time
Harvest Sequence										
5. Water Purge	On	On	On	On	Off	On	On	On	On	<i>Factory Set at 45 Seconds</i>
6. Harvest	Off	On	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	On	<i>Bin Switch Activation</i>
7. Automatic Shut-Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	<i>Until 3 Minute Delay Expires and Bin Switch Re-closes</i>

QUIETQUBE® MODELS

NOTE: The power button must be depressed and the water curtain/ice dampers must be in place on the evaporator before the ice machine will start.

INITIAL START-UP OR START-UP AFTER AUTOMATIC SHUT-OFF

1. Water Purge

Before the compressor starts, the water pump and water dump solenoid are energized to purge the ice machine of old water. This feature ensures that the ice making cycle starts with fresh water.

2. Refrigeration System Start-Up

Ice Machine Head Section:

The harvest valve(s) air pump(s) and liquid line solenoid valve energizes to equalize high and low side refrigeration pressure.

After 10 seconds the harvest valve(s) and air pump(s) de-energize.

ICVD Condensing Unit:

The low pressure switch closes and sends 24 volts to the control board. The control board completes the circuit and sends 24 volts to the contactor coil and energizes the compressor.

FREEZE SEQUENCE

3. Pre chill

The water inlet valve energizes and the compressor lowers the temperature of the evaporator(s) before the water pump(s) is energized. The water fill valve will remain energized until water completes the water level probe circuit.

4. Freeze

The water pump(s) energizes and water flows over the evaporator. After water contacts the water level probe the water fill valve de-energizes. The control board will automatically cycle the water fill valve on and off as needed during the first six minutes of the freeze cycle.

The freeze cycle continues until the six minute freeze lock expires and enough ice has formed to send a signal from the ice thickness probe to the control board.

HARVEST SEQUENCE

5. Water Purge

The air pump(s) (when used) and the harvest valve(s) open at the beginning of the water purge to divert refrigerant gas into the evaporator.

The water pump continues to run, and the water dump valve energizes to purge the water in the water trough.

ICVD Condensing Unit:

When the refrigerant pressure is low enough to open the fan cycling pressure control the condenser fan motor stops.

6. Harvest

The air pump(s) (when used) remains energized and the harvest valve(s) remains open. The refrigerant gas warms the evaporator causing the cubes to slide, as a sheet, off the evaporator and into the storage bin.

Single evaporator models - The sliding sheet of cubes opens the water curtain/ice damper and bin switch.

The momentary opening and re-closing of the bin switch will terminate the harvest sequence and return to the freeze sequence (Step 3 - 4.)

Twin & Quad evaporator models - The sliding sheet of cubes opens the ice damper and bin switch. The momentary opening and re-closing of the bin switch de-energizes the harvest valve for the evaporator. When all of the bin switches have opened and closed the ice machine will terminate the harvest sequence and return to the freeze sequence (Step 3 - 4.)

AUTOMATIC SHUT-OFF

7. Automatic Shut-Off

Ice Machine Section: Shuts off when:

- The storage bin is full at the end of a harvest sequence.
- The sheet of cubes fails to clear the water curtain and holds it open.
- Ice contacts the bin level thermostat probe (when used).
- Ice damper is held down.

After the water curtain or ice damper are held open for 30 seconds, the ice machine shuts off. The ice machine remains off for 10 minutes before it can automatically restart.

ICVD Condensing Unit: The liquid line solenoid valve closes and the condensing unit pumps down. The LPCO opens and signals the control board. The control board starts a ten minute delay period and opens the 24 VAC circuit to the contactor coil, stopping the compressor and condenser fan motor.

RESTART AFTER AUTOMATIC SHUT-OFF

The ice machine remains off until enough ice has been removed to allow the ice to fall clear of the water curtain or ice damper. As the water curtain or ice damper swings back to the operating position, the bin switch re-closes and the ice machine restarts (steps 1 - 2), provided the 10 minute delay period is complete.

Single & Twin Evaporator QuietQube® Models Energized Parts Chart

Ice Making Sequence of Operation	Water Pump	Harvest Valve (s)	Air Pumps	Water Inlet Valve	Water Dump Valve	Liquid Line Solenoid Valve	Contactor Refrigeration Compressor & Condenser Fan Motor	Length of Time
Start-Up - Initial or After Auto Shut Off	On	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	45 Seconds
1. Water Purge	On	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	45 Seconds
2. Refrigeration System Start-up	Off	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	5 Seconds
Pressure Equalization	Off	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	5 Seconds
Compressor Start	Off	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	5 Seconds
Freeze Sequence	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	On	On	Initial Start-Up is 60 Seconds 30 Seconds thereafter
3. Pre chill	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	On	On	Initial Start-Up is 60 Seconds 30 Seconds thereafter
4. Freeze	On	Off	Off	Cycles Off then On/ Off, one more time	Off	On	On	Until Ice contact with ice thickness probe

**Single & Twin Evaporator QuietQube® Models
Energized Parts Chart (Continued)**

Ice Making Sequence of Operation	Water Pump	Harvest Valve (s)	Air Pumps	Water Inlet Valve	Water Dump Valve	Liquid Line Solenoid Valve	Contactors Refrigeration Compressor & Condenser Fan Motor	Length of Time
Harvest Sequence								
5. Water Purge	On	On	On	Off	On	On	On	Factory-set at 45 Seconds
6. Harvest	Off	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	Bin switch activation
7. Automatic Shut-Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Until 10 min. delay expires & all bin switches re-close

**Quad Evaporator QuietQube®
Energized Parts Chart**

Ice Making Sequence of Operation	Water Pump	Harvest Valve (s)	Air Pumps	Water Inlet Valve	Water Dump Valve	Liquid Line Solenoid Valve	Refrigeration Compressor & Condenser Fan Motor	Length of Time
Start-Up - Initial or After Auto Shut Off	On	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	45 Seconds
1. Water Purge								
2. Refrigeration System Start-up	Off	On	On	On	Off	Off	Off	5 Seconds
	Off	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	5 Seconds
Freeze Sequence								
3. Pre chill	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	On	On	30 Seconds
4. Freeze	On	Off	Off	Cycles Off then On/Off one more time	Off	On	On	Until Ice contact with ice thickness probe

**Quad Evaporator QuietQube®
Energized Parts Chart (Continued)**

Ice Making Sequence of Operation	Water Pump	Harvest Valve (s)	Air Pumps	Water Inlet Valve	Water Dump Valve	Liquid Line Solenoid Valve	Refrigeration Compressor & Condenser Fan Motor	Length of Time
Harvest Sequence								
5. Water Purge	On	On	On	Off	On	On	On	45 Seconds
6. Harvest	Off	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	Bin switch activation
7. Automatic Shut-Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Until 10 min. delay expires & all bin switches re-close

SAFETY TIMERS

The control board has the following non-adjustable safety timers:

- The ice machine is locked into the freeze cycle for 6 minutes before a harvest cycle can be initiated. This can be overridden by initiating a manual harvest. Refer to “Manual Harvest” on page 98
- The maximum freeze time is 60 minutes at which time the control board automatically initiates a harvest sequence (steps 5 & 6).
- The maximum harvest time is 3.5 minutes at which time the control board automatically ends the harvest cycle. When the bin switch is closed a freeze sequence initiates (steps 3 & 4). When the bin switch is open an automatic shutoff sequence initiates.
- The maximum water fill is 6 minutes.

WATER ASSIST HARVEST FEATURE

Twin & Quad Evaporators Only:

Typical duration of a Harvest sequence is less than 2.5 minutes. When the Harvest sequence time reaches 4 minutes, the following occurs:

4 minutes into a Harvest sequence: The water fill valve will energize to fill the trough with water.

5 minutes into a Harvest sequence: The water pump will energize and flow water over the evaporators.

The water fill valve and water pump remain on until all bin switches have been activated, or until the 7-minute Harvest sequence time limit is reached.

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Troubleshooting

Safety Limits

In addition to standard safety controls, the control board has built in safety limit controls which protect the ice machine from major component failures.

Safety limits are stored and indicated by the control board after three cycles. The number of cycles required to stop the ice machine varies for each safety limit.

- **Safety Limit 1 *all models*** - If the freeze time reaches 60 minutes, the control board automatically initiates a harvest cycle. If 6 consecutive 60-minute freeze cycles occur, the ice machine stops
- **Safety Limit 2 *single evaporator models*** - If the harvest time reaches 3.5 minutes, the control board automatically returns the ice machine to the freeze cycle. If 500 consecutive 3.5 minute harvest cycles occur, the ice machine stops.
- **Safety Limit 2 *Multiple evaporator models*** - If the harvest time reaches 7 minutes, the control board automatically returns the ice machine to the freeze cycle. If 500 consecutive 7 minute harvest cycles occur, the ice machine stops.

ANALYZING WHY A SAFETY LIMIT STOPPED THE ICE MACHINE

Safety limits are designed to stop the ice machine prior to major component failures, most often a minor problem or something external to the ice machine. This may be difficult to diagnose, as many external problems occur intermittently.

Example: An ice machine stops intermittently on safety limit #1 (long freeze times). The problem could be a low ambient temperature at night, a water pressure drop, the water is turned off one night a week, etc.

Refrigeration and electrical component failures will cause a safety limit trip. Eliminate all electrical components and external causes first. If it appears that the refrigeration system is causing the problem, use Manitowoc's Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table, along with detailed charts, checklists, and other references to determine the cause.

The following checklists are designed to assist the service technician in analysis. However, because there are many possible external problems, do not limit your diagnosis to only the items listed.

SAFETY LIMIT #1

Freeze time exceeds 60 minutes for 6 consecutive freeze cycles.

Possible cause list

Water System

- Dirty/defective water level probe
- Low water pressure (20 psig min.)
- High water pressure (80 psig max.)
- High water temperature (90°F/32.2°C max.)
- Clogged water distribution tube
- Dirty/defective water fill valve
- Dirty/defective water dump valve
- Defective water pump
- Loss of water from sump area

Electrical System

- Low incoming voltage
- Ice thickness probe out of adjustment
- Harvest cycle not initiated electrically
- Contactor not energizing
- Compressor electrically non-operational
- Defective fan cycling control
- Defective fan motor

Miscellaneous

- Non-Manitowoc components
- Improper refrigerant charge
- Defective head pressure control
- Defective harvest valve
- Defective compressor
- TXV starving or flooding (check bulb mounting)
- Non-condensable in refrigeration system
- Plugged or restricted high side refrigerant lines or component
- Restricted air flow/dirty condenser fins
- High inlet air temperature
- Condenser discharge air recirculation

SAFETY LIMIT #2

Single Evaporator Models - Harvest time exceeds 3.5 minutes for 500 consecutive harvest cycles

Multiple Evaporator Models - Harvest time exceeds 7 minutes for 500 consecutive harvest cycles

Possible Cause Checklist

Improper Installation

- Refer to "Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist" page 162

Water System

- Water area (evaporator) dirty
- Dirty/defective water dump valve
- Vent tube not installed on water outlet drain
- Water freezing behind evaporator
- Plastic extrusions and gaskets not securely mounted to the evaporator
- Low water pressure (20 psig min.)
- Loss of water from sump area
- Clogged water distribution tube
- Dirty/defective water fill valve
- Defective water pump

Electrical System

- Ice thickness probe out of adjustment
- Ice thickness probe dirty
- Bin switch closed/defective
- Premature harvest
- I3300W Only - Harvest pressure solenoid valve not energizing

Refrigeration System

- Non-Manitowoc components
- Improper refrigerant charge
- Defective head pressure control valve
- Defective harvest valve
- TXV flooding (check bulb mounting)
- Defective fan cycling control
- Water cooled only - Water inlet valve is incorrectly adjusted or will not close during harvest cycle.
- I3300W Only - Harvest pressure solenoid valve not energizing.

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Troubleshooting By Symptom

The troubleshooting procedures follow flow charts. There are four symptoms, the symptom that you are experiencing will determine which flow chart to use. The flow chart asks yes and no questions to determine the problem. The flow chart will direct you to a procedure to correct the problem. Remote condenser, QuietQube® remote condensing units and self contained models use separate charts.

SYMPTOM #1

Ice Machine Stops Running

Ice machine is in Ice Making cycle

or

Has a History of Shutting Down

- Refer to Ice Machine Stops Running Flow Chart

SYMPTOM #2

Ice Machine has a Long Freeze Cycle.

Ice Formation is Thick

or

Thin Ice Fill on Top or Bottom of Evaporator

or

Low Production

Safety Limit #1 (possible)

- Refer to Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table

SYMPTOM #3

Ice Machine Will Not Harvest - Freeze Cycle is Normal and Ice Cubes are Not Melted After Harvest

Safety Limit #2 (possible)

- Refer to Refrigeration Harvest Flow Chart

Symptom #4

Ice Machine Will Not Harvest - Freeze Cycle is Normal and Ice Cubes are Melted After Harvest

- Refer to Ice Meltout Flow Chart

Reset To Factory Defaults

Before starting troubleshooting procedures, reset the control board to factory defaults to prevent misdiagnosis. Before resetting to factory defaults do one of the following:

- A. Copy settings to a usb device and flash settings into the control board when diagnostics are complete.
- B. Write down any customer settings so they can be re-entered when diagnostics are complete.

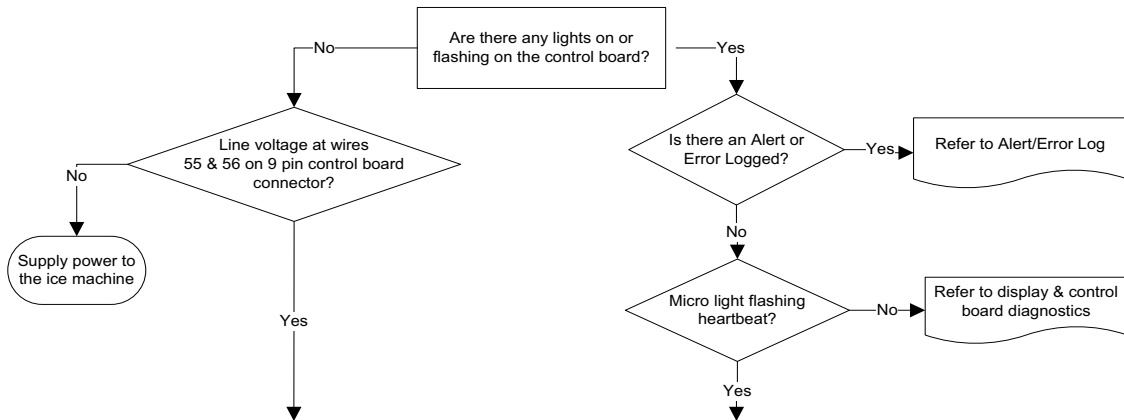
This procedure also resets the password to the factory default. The default factory password is 1234. To reset the ice machine to factory defaults use the following procedure.

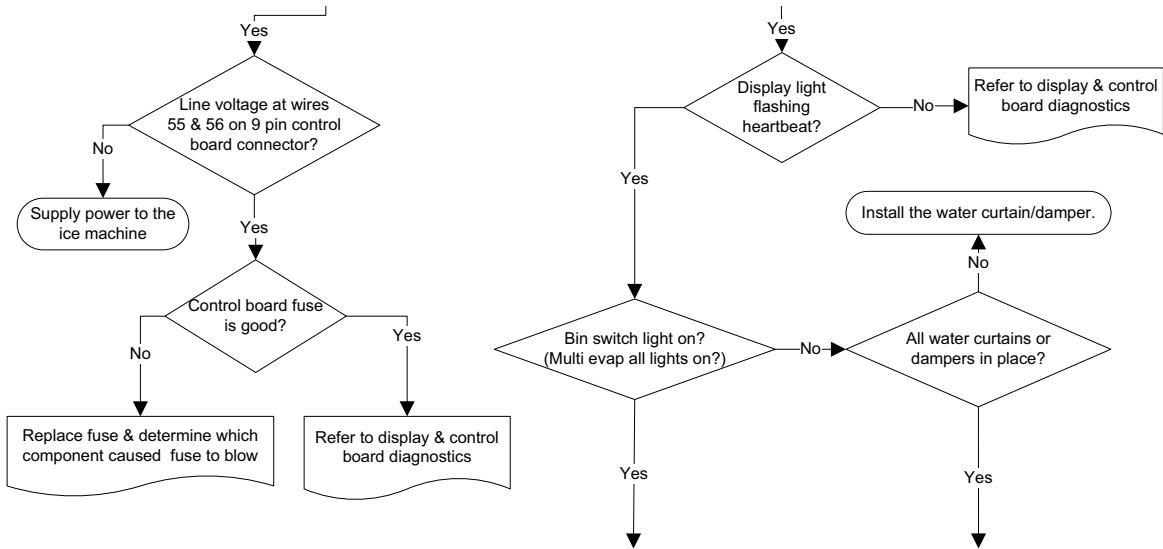
1. Ensure that the ice machine's power is on.
2. Press the Menu button.
3. From the Main menu, use the Down button to highlight Fact Deflts
4. Press either the Checkmark or right arrow two times to reset the ice machine. The display will return to the Set-Up menu and the defaults listed below will be in affect. Refer to Setup to adjust settings.

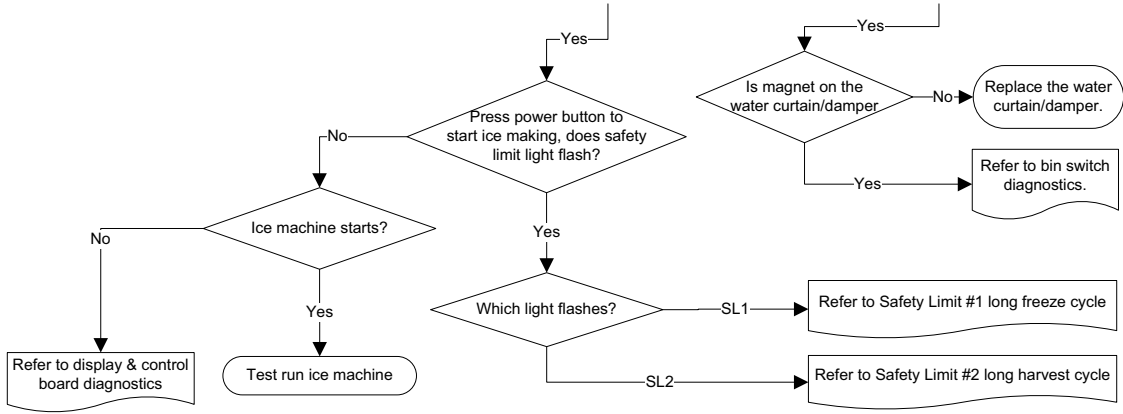
Setting	Default
Language	English
Time/Date	Month/Day/Year/Time
Time Configuration	Mo/Day/Yr/24 Hour
Units	Fahrenheit/Lbs/Gallons
Ice Clarity	Off
LCD Brightness	Level 2
Password On	Off - Enter Password Default Password = 1234
Edit Password	Off - Edit password
Clean Minder	Off
AuCS RunTime	Off
Air Filter Minder	Off
Water Filter Minder	Off

SYMPTOM #1 ICE MACHINE WILL NOT RUN

ICE MACHINE STOPS RUNNING OR HAS A HISTORY OF SHUTTING DOWN







Diagnosing an Ice Machine That Will Not Run

Warning

High (line) voltage is applied to the control board (terminals #55 and #56) at all times. Removing control board fuse or pressing the power button will not remove the power supplied to the control board.

1. Verify primary voltage is supplied to ice machine and the fuse/circuit breaker is closed.
2. Verify the high pressure cutout is closed.
3. Verify control board fuse is okay. If the micro or display lights on the control board are energized the fuse is okay.
4. Verify all bin switches function properly. A defective bin switch can falsely indicate a full bin of ice.
5. Perform control board, display board and touch screen diagnostics. Be sure steps 1-6 were followed thoroughly. Intermittent problems are not usually related to the control board.

DIAGNOSING A CONDENSING UNIT THAT WILL NOT RUN

If the ice machine water pump is not energized, refer to "Diagnosing an Ice Machine that Will Not Run."

1. Verify primary voltage is supplied to ice machine condensing unit and the fuse/circuit breaker is closed.
2. Test for 24 vac at terminals C & V - Replace transformer if 24 vac is not present.
3. Verify the low-pressure control is closed by testing for 24 vac @ terminals C & LPC.
4. Verify wires are intact and ice machine is calling for cooling by testing for 24 vac @ terminals C & HPC1.
5. Verify the high-pressure control is closed by testing for 24 vac at the contactor coil terminals.
6. Verify the contactor contacts are closed and line voltage is present across all lines.
7. Refer to compressor diagnostics.

COMPRESSOR ELECTRICAL DIAGNOSTICS

The compressor does not start or will trip repeatedly on overload.

Check Resistance (Ohm) Values

NOTE: Compressor windings can have very low ohm values. Use a properly calibrated meter.

Perform the resistance test after the compressor cools. The compressor dome should be cool enough to touch (below 120°F/49°C) to assure that the overload is closed and the resistance readings will be accurate.

SINGLE PHASE COMPRESSORS

1. Disconnect power then remove the wires from the compressor terminals.
2. The resistance values between C and S and between C and R, when added together, should equal the resistance value between S and R.
3. If the overload is open, there will be a resistance reading between S and R, and open readings between C and S and between C and R. Allow the compressor to cool, then check the readings again.

THREE PHASE COMPRESSORS

1. Disconnect power and remove the wires from the compressor terminals.
2. The resistance values between L1 and L2, between L2 and L3, and between L3 and L1 should all be equal.
3. If the overload is open, there will be open readings between L1 and L2, between L2 and L3, and between L3 and L1. Allow the compressor to cool, then check the readings again.

CHECK MOTOR WINDINGS TO GROUND

Check continuity between all three terminals and the compressor shell or copper refrigeration line. Scrape metal surface to get good contact. If continuity is present, the compressor windings are grounded and the compressor should be replaced.

COMPRESSOR DRAWING LOCKED ROTOR

To determine if the compressor is seized, check the amp draw while the compressor is trying to start.

The two likely causes of this are a defective starting component and a mechanically seized compressor.

To determine which you have:

1. Install high and low side gauges.
2. Try to start the compressor.
3. Watch the pressures closely.
 - A. If the pressures do not move, the compressor is seized. Replace the compressor.
 - B. If the pressures move, the compressor is turning slowly and is not seized. Check the capacitors and relay.

COMPRESSOR DRAWING HIGH AMPS

The continuous amperage draw on start-up should not be near the maximum fuse size indicated on the serial tag.

SYMPTOM #2 - SELF-CONTAINED AIR, WATER & REMOTE CONDENSER MODELS

Symptom #2 Low Production, Long Freeze

Ice Machine has a Long Freeze Cycle.

Ice Formation is Thick

or

Thin on Top or Bottom of Evaporator

or

Low Production

How to Use the Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table

GENERAL

These tables must be used with charts, checklists and other references to eliminate refrigeration components not listed on the tables and external items and problems which can cause good refrigeration components to appear defective.

The tables list five different defects that may affect the ice machine's operation.

NOTE: A low-on-charge ice machine and a starving expansion valve have very similar characteristics and are listed under the same column.

NOTE: Before starting, see "Before Beginning Service" for a few questions to ask when talking to the ice machine owner.

PROCEDURE

Step 1 Complete the “Operational Analysis” column.

Read down the left “Operational Analysis” column. Perform all procedures and check all information listed. Each item in this column has supporting reference material to help analyze each step.

While analyzing each item separately, you may find an “external problem” causing a good refrigerant component to appear bad. Correct problems as they are found. If the operational problem is found, it is not necessary to complete the remaining procedures.

Step 2 Enter Checkmarks (√).

Each time the actual findings of an item in the “Operational Analysis” column matches the published findings on the table, enter a Checkmark.

Example: Freeze cycle suction pressure is determined to be low. Enter a Checkmark in the “low” column.

Step 3 Add the Checkmarks listed under each of the four columns. Note the column number with the highest total and proceed to “Final Analysis.”

NOTE: If two columns have matching high numbers, a procedure was not performed properly, supporting material was not analyzed correctly or the problem component is not covered by the analysis table.

SYMPTOM #2 - FREEZE CYCLE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS TABLES

SINGLE EXPANSION VALVE SELF CONTAINED AIR, WATER & REMOTE CONDENSER

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Ice Production	Air-Temperature Entering Condenser _____ Water Temperature Entering Ice Machine _____ Published 24 hour ice production _____ Calculated (actual) ice production _____ NOTE: The ice machine is operating properly if the ice fill patterns is normal and ice production is within 10% of charted capacity.			
Installation and Water System	All installation and water related problems must be corrected before proceeding with chart.			
Ice Formation Pattern	Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of evaporator -or- No ice formation on the entire evaporator	Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of evaporator -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator	Ice formation normal -or- Ice formation is extremely thin on inlet of evaporator -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator	Ice formation normal -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator
Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure _____ 1 minute Middle End into cycle	If discharge pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low discharge pressure problem checklist page 166 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			

SINGLE EXPANSION VALVE SELF CONTAINED AIR, WATER & REMOTE CONDENSER

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Freeze Cycle Suction Pressure _____ 1 minute _____ Middle _____ End	If suction pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low suction pressure problem checklist page 169 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			
	Suction pressure is High	Suction pressure is Low or Normal	Suction pressure is High	Suction pressure is High
Wait 5 minutes into the freeze cycle. Compare temperatures of evaporator inlet and evaporator outlet . Inlet _____ ° F (°C) Outlet _____ ° F (°C) Difference _____ ° F (°C)	Inlet and outlet within 7° F (4°C) of each other	Inlet and outlet <u>not</u> within 7° F (4°C) of each other -and- Inlet is colder than outlet	Inlet and outlet within 7°F (4°C) of each other -or- Inlet and outlet <u>not</u> within 7°F (4°C) of each other -and- Inlet is warmer than outlet	Inlet and outlet within 7°F (4°C) of each other

SINGLE EXPANSION VALVE SELF CONTAINED AIR, WATER & REMOTE CONDENSER

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Wait 5 minutes into the freeze cycle. Compare temperatures of compressor discharge line and harvest valve inlet .	The harvest valve inlet is Hot -and- approaches the temperature of a Hot compressor discharge line.	The harvest valve inlet is Cool enough to hold hand on -and- the compressor discharge line is Hot .	The harvest valve inlet is Cool enough to hold hand on -and- the compressor discharge line is Cool enough to hold hand on.	The harvest valve inlet is Cool enough to hold hand on -and- the compressor discharge line is Hot .
Discharge Line Temperature Record freeze cycle discharge line temperature at the end of the freeze cycle _____ °F (°C)	Discharge line temp. 150°F (65°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle ----- I0850/I1000 Air & Water Only Discharge line temp. 140°F (60°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle	Discharge line temp. 150°F (65°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle ----- I0850/I1000 Air & Water Only Discharge line temp. 140°F (60°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle	Discharge line temp. less than 150°F (65°C) at the end of the freeze cycle ----- I0850/I1000 Air & Water Only Discharge line temp. less than 140°F (60°C) at the end of the freeze cycle	Discharge line temp. 150°F (65°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle ----- I0850/I1000 Air & Water Only Discharge line temp. 140°F (60°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle
Final Analysis Enter total number of boxes checked in each column.	Harvest Valve Leaking	Low On Charge -Or- TXV Starving	TXV Flooding	Compressor

DUAL EXPANSION VALVE SELF CONTAINED AIR, WATER & REMOTE CONDENSER

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Ice Production	Air-Temperature Entering Condenser _____ Water Temperature Entering Ice Machine _____ Published 24 hour ice production _____ Calculated (actual) ice production _____ NOTE: The ice machine is operating properly if the ice fill patterns is normal and ice production is within 10% of charted capacity.			
Installation and Water System	All installation and water related problems must be corrected before proceeding with table.			
Ice Formation Pattern Left Side _____ Right Side _____	Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of evaporator -or- No ice formation on the one side of evaporator	Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of one side of evaporator -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator	Ice formation normal -or- Ice formation is extremely thin at inlet of one side of evaporator -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator	Ice formation normal -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator
Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure _____ 1 minute Middle End into cycle	If discharge pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low discharge pressure problem checklist page 166 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			

DUAL EXPANSION VALVE SELF CONTAINED AIR, WATER & REMOTE CONDENSER

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Freeze Cycle Suction Pressure <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> 1 minute Middle End </div>	If suction pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low suction pressure problem checklist page 169 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			
	Suction pressure is High	Suction pressure is Low or Normal	Suction pressure is High	Suction pressure is High
Wait 5 minutes into the freeze cycle. Compare temperatures of compressor discharge line and both harvest valve inlets .	The harvest valve inlet is Hot -and- approaches the temperature of a Hot compressor discharge line.	The harvest valve inlet is Cool enough to hold hand on -and- the compressor discharge line is Hot .	The harvest valve inlet is Cool enough to hold hand on -and- the compressor discharge line is Cool enough to hold hand on.	The harvest valve inlet is Cool enough to hold hand on -and- the compressor discharge line is Hot .

DUAL EXPANSION VALVE SELF CONTAINED AIR, WATER & REMOTE CONDENSER

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
<p>Discharge Line Temperature Record freeze cycle discharge line temperature at the end of the freeze cycle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ °F (°C)</p>	<p>Discharge line temp. 150°F (65°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle</p>	<p>Discharge line temp. 150°F (65°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle</p>	<p>Discharge line temp. less than 150°F (65°C) at the end of the freeze cycle</p>	<p>Discharge line temp. 150°F (65°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle</p>
<p>Final Analysis Enter total number of boxes checked in each column.</p>	<p>Harvest Valve Leaking</p>	<p>Low On Charge -Or- TXV Starving</p>	<p>TXV Flooding</p>	<p>Compressor</p>

FOUR EXPANSION VALVE SELF CONTAINED WATER-COOLED S

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4	5
Ice Production	Ambient Air-Temperature _____ Water Temperature Entering Ice Machine _____ Published 24 hour ice production _____ Calculated (actual) ice production _____ NOTE: The ice machine is operating properly if the ice fill patterns is normal and ice production is within 10% of charted capacity.				
Installation & Water System	All installation and water related problems must be corrected before proceeding with chart.				
Ice Formation Pattern Evaporators are numbered left to right viewed from the front of the ice machine Evaporator #1 _____ Evaporator #2 _____ Evaporator #3 _____ Evaporator #4 _____	Ice formation is normal	Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of 1 or more evaporators -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator	Ice formation normal	Ice formation normal or No ice formation on entire evaporator	Ice formation is normal
Safety Limits Refer to "Analyzing Safety Limits" page 134 to eliminate all non refrigeration problems	Stops on Safety Limit: 2	Stops on Safety Limit: 1 or 2	Stops on Safety Limit: 2	Stops on Safety Limit: 1	Stops on Safety Limit: 2

FOUR EXPANSION VALVE SELF CONTAINED WATER-COOLED S

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4	5
Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure _____ 1 minute Middle End	If discharge pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low discharge pressure problem checklist page 166 and eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.				
Freeze Cycle Suction Pressure _____ 1 minute Middle End	If suction pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low suction pressure problem checklist page 169 and eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.				
	Suction pressure is High	Suction pressure is Normal or Low	Suction pressure is Normal or High	Suction pressure is High	Suction pressure is High
Evaporator Outlet Temperature Comparison Attach and insulate temperature probes between evaporator outlet and 90° elbow	Evaporator outlet temperatures are within 10°F of each other	Evaporator outlet temperatures are NOT within 10°F of each other or Within 10°F of each other and above 32°F	Evaporator outlet temperatures are NOT within 10°F of each other	Evaporator outlet temperatures are within 10°F of each other	Evaporator outlet temperatures are within 10°F of each other

FOUR EXPANSION VALVE SELF CONTAINED WATER-COOLED S

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Harvest Valve Temperature Wait 5 minutes into the freeze cycle. Compare temperatures of compressor discharge line and harvest valve inlets.</p>	One harvest valve inlet is Hot -and- approaches the temperature of a Hot compressor discharge line.	All harvest valve inlets are Cool enough to hold and the compressor discharge line is Hot .	All harvest valve inlets are Cool enough to hold and- the compressor discharge line is Cool enough to hold hand on.	All harvest valve inlets are Cool enough to hold and- the compressor discharge line is Hot .	All harvest valve inlets are Cool enough to hold and- the compressor discharge line is Cool enough to hold hand on.
<p>Discharge Line Temperature Record freeze cycle discharge line temperature at the end of the freeze cycle _____°F (°C)</p>	Discharge line temperature 150°F (65°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle	Discharge line temperature 150°F (65°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle	Discharge line temperature less than 150°F (65°C) at the end of the freeze cycle or Compressor shell is frosted	Discharge line temperature 150°F (65°C) or higher at the end of the freeze cycle	Discharge line temperature less than 150°F (65°C) at the end of the freeze cycle or Compressor shell is frosted
<p>Final Analysis Enter total number of boxes checked in each column.</p>	Harvest Valve Leaking	Low On Charge -Or- TXV Starving	TXV Flooding	Compressor	Harvest Pressure Valve Leaking

The following are the procedures for completing each step of the Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Tables. Each procedure must be performed exactly for the table to work correctly.

Before Beginning Service

Ice machines may experience operational problems only during certain times of the day or night. A machine may function properly while it is being serviced, but malfunctions later. Information provided by the user can help the technician start in the right direction, and may be a determining factor in the final diagnosis.

Ask these questions before beginning service:

- When does the ice machine malfunction? (night, day, all the time, only during the Freeze cycle, etc.)
- When do you notice low ice production? (one day a week, every day, on weekends, etc.)
- Can you describe exactly what the ice machine seems to be doing?
- Has anyone been working on the ice machine?
- During “store shutdown,” is the circuit breaker, water supply or air temperature altered?
- Is there any reason why incoming water pressure might rise or drop substantially?

Ice Production Check

The amount of ice a machine produces directly relates to the operating water and air temperatures. This means a condensing unit with a 70°F (21°C) outdoor ambient temperature and 50°F (10°C) water produces more ice than the same model condensing unit with a 90°F (32°C) outdoor ambient temperature and 70°F (21°C) water.

1. Determine the ice machine operating conditions:
Air temp entering condenser: _____°
Air temp around ice machine: _____°
Water temp entering sump trough: _____°
 2. Refer to the appropriate 24-Hour Ice Production Chart (starting on page 307). Use the operating conditions determined in step 1 to find published 24-Hour Ice Production: _____
- Times are in minutes.
Example: 1 min. 15 sec. converts to 1.25 min.
(15 seconds ÷ 60 seconds = .25 minutes)
 - Weights are in pounds.
Example: 2 lb. 6 oz. converts to 2.375 lb.
(6 oz. ÷ 16 oz. = .375 lb.)
3. Perform an ice production check using the formula below.

1.	$\frac{\text{Freeze Time}}{\text{Freeze Time}}$	+	$\frac{\text{Harvest Time}}{\text{Harvest Time}}$	=	$\frac{\text{Total Cycle Time}}{\text{Total Cycle Time}}$
2.	$\frac{1440}{\text{Minutes in 24 Hrs.}}$	÷	$\frac{\text{Total Cycle Time}}{\text{Total Cycle Time}}$	=	$\frac{\text{Cycles per Day}}{\text{Cycles per Day}}$
3.	$\frac{\text{Weight of One Harvest}}{\text{Weight of One Harvest}}$	×	$\frac{\text{Cycles per Day}}{\text{Cycles per Day}}$	=	$\frac{\text{Actual 24-Hour Production}}{\text{Actual 24-Hour Production}}$

Weighing the ice is the only 100% accurate check. However, if the ice pattern is normal and the 1/8 in. thickness is maintained, the ice slab weights listed with the 24-Hour Ice Production Charts may be used.

4. Compare the results of step 3 with step 2. Ice production checks that are within 10% of the chart are considered normal. If they match closely, determine if:

- Another ice machine is required.
- More storage capacity is required.
- Relocating the existing equipment to lower the load conditions is required.

Contact the local Manitowoc Distributor for information on available options and accessories.

Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist

Inadequate Clearances

- Check all clearances on sides, back and top.

Ice machine is not level

- Level the ice machine

Condenser is dirty

- Clean the condenser

Water filtration is plugged (if used)

- Install a new water filter

Water drains are not run separately and/or are not vented

- Run and vent drains according to the Installation Manual

Line set is improperly installed

- Reinstall according to the Installation Manual

Water System Checklist

A water-related problem often causes the same symptoms as a refrigeration system component malfunction.

Water system problems must be identified and eliminated prior to replacing refrigeration components.

Water area (evaporator) is dirty

- Clean as needed

Water inlet pressure not between 20 and 80 psig (1-5 Bar, 138-552 kPa).

- Install water regulator or increase water pressure

Incoming water temperature is not between 35°F (2°C) and 90°F (32°C)

- If too hot, check the hot water line check valves in other store equipment

Water filtration is plugged (if used)

- Install a new water filter

Water dump valve leaking during the Freeze cycle

- Clean/replace dump valve as needed

Vent tube is not installed on water outlet drain

- See Installation Instructions

Hoses, fittings, etc., are leaking water

- Repair/replace as needed

Water fill valve is stuck open or closed

- Clean/replace as needed

Water is leaking out of the sump trough area

- Stop the water loss

Uneven water flow across the evaporator

- Clean the ice machine

Plastic extrusions and gaskets are not secured to the evaporator

- Remount/replace as needed

Ice Formation Pattern

Evaporator ice formation pattern analysis is helpful in ice machine diagnostics.

Analyzing the ice formation pattern alone cannot diagnose an ice machine malfunction. However, when this analysis is used along with Manitowoc's Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Tables, it can help diagnose an ice machine malfunction.

Any number of problems can cause improper ice formation.

Important

Keep the water curtain/ice dampers in place while checking the ice formation pattern to ensure no water is lost.

1. Normal Ice Formation

Ice forms across the entire evaporator surface.

At the beginning of the Freeze cycle, it may appear that more ice is forming on the inlet of the evaporator than on the outlet. At the end of the Freeze cycle, ice formation at the outlet will be close to, or just a bit thinner than, ice formation at the inlet. The dimples in the cubes at the outlet of the evaporator may be more pronounced than those on the inlet. This is normal.

It is normal for ice thickness to vary up to 1/16" across the surface of the evaporator. The ice bridge thickness at the ice thickness control probe should be at least 1/8".

The ice thickness probe must be set to maintain the ice bridge thickness at approximately 1/8 in. If ice forms uniformly across the evaporator surface, but does not reach 1/8 in. in the proper amount of time, this is still considered a normal ice fill pattern.

2. Extremely Thin at Evaporator Outlet

There is no ice, or a considerable lack of ice formation, at the outlet of the evaporator.

Examples: No ice at all on the outlet half of the evaporator, but ice forms on the inlet half of the evaporator. Or, the ice at the outlet of the evaporator reaches 1/8 in. to initiate a harvest, but the inlet of the evaporator already has 1/2 in. to 1 in. of ice formation.

3. Extremely Thin at Evaporator Inlet

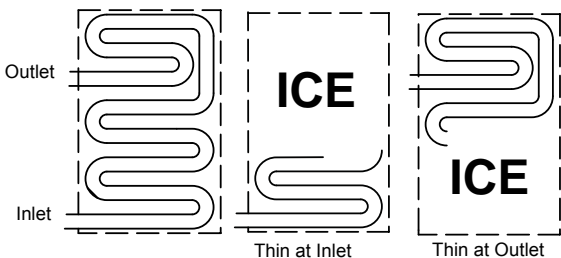
There is no ice, or a considerable lack of ice formation at the inlet of the evaporator. Examples: The ice at the outlet of the evaporator reaches 1/8 in. to initiate a harvest, but there is no ice formation at all on the inlet of the evaporator.

4. No Ice Formation

The ice machine operates for an extended period, but there is no ice formation at all on the evaporator.

Evaporator Tubing Routing

Routing of the tubing on the back of the evaporator determines the ice fill pattern failure mode. The evaporator outlet tubing does not exit directly at the top of the evaporator, but exits several inches below the top of the evaporator. Extremely Thin at the Evaporator Outlet will first be visible several inches below the top of the evaporator. Extremely Thin at Evaporator Inlet will first be visible at the bottom of the evaporator.



Analyzing Discharge Pressure in the Freeze Cycle

1. Determine the ice machine operating conditions:
Air temp. entering condenser _____
Air temp. around ice machine _____
Water temp. entering sump trough _____
2. Refer to Operating Pressure table (starting on page 307) for ice machine being checked.
Use the operating conditions determined in step 1 to find the published normal discharge pressures.
Freeze Cycle _____
Harvest Cycle _____
3. Perform an actual discharge pressure check.

Freeze Cycle psig (kPa)

1 Minute into the
Freeze Cycle

Middle of Freeze Cycle

End of Freeze Cycle

4. Compare the actual discharge pressure (step 3) with the published discharge pressure (step 2).

The discharge pressure is normal when the actual pressure falls within the published pressure range for the ice machine's operating conditions. It is normal for the discharge pressure to be higher at the beginning of the Freeze cycle (when load is greatest), then drop throughout the Freeze cycle.

FREEZE CYCLE DISCHARGE PRESSURE HIGH CHECKLIST

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” (page 162)

Air Condenser

- Dirty condenser filter
- Dirty condenser fins
- High inlet air temperature
- Condenser discharge air recirculation
- Defective fan cycling control (page 273)
- Defective fan motor
- Defective head pressure control valve {Remote}

Water Condenser

- Low water pressure [20 psig (138 kPa) min.]
- High inlet water temperature (90°F/32°C max.)
- Dirty condenser
- Dirty/Defective water regulating valve
- Water regulating valve out of adjustment

Other

- Overcharged
- Non-condensable (air) in system
- Wrong type of refrigerant
- Non-Manitowoc components in system
- High side refrigerant lines/component restricted

FREEZE CYCLE DISCHARGE PRESSURE LOW CHECKLIST

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” (page 162)

Air Cooled Condensers

- Defective head pressure control valve, won't bypass (page 273)
- Defective fan cycle control, stuck closed (page 273)

Water Cooled Condensers

- Water Regulating Valve out of adjustment
- Water Regulating Valve Defective

Other

- Undercharged
- Wrong type of refrigerant
- Non-Manitowoc components in system
- Liquid line/component restricted

Analyzing Suction Pressure

The suction pressure gradually drops throughout the freeze cycle. The actual suction pressure (and drop rate) changes as the air and water temperature entering the ice machine changes. These variables also determine the freeze cycle times.

To analyze and identify the proper suction pressure drop throughout the freeze cycle, compare the published suction pressure to the published freeze cycle time.

NOTE: Analyze discharge pressure before analyzing suction pressure. High or low discharge pressure may be causing high or low suction pressure.

Procedure	
Step	
1.	Determine the ice machine operating conditions. *Temperature of air entering the condenser. Look up and determine the published suction pressure.
2.	Perform an actual suction pressure check at the beginning, middle and end of the Freeze cycle. *Freeze cycle begins when the water pump starts
3.	Compare the actual Freeze cycle suction pressure (step 2) to the published Freeze cycle pressure. Determine if the suction pressure is high, low or normal.

Suction Pressure High Checklist

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” page 162

Discharge Pressure

- Discharge pressure is too high and is affecting suction pressure – refer to “Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure High Checklist” (page 167)

Improper Refrigerant Charge

- Overcharged (also see “Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure High Checklist” page 167)
- Wrong type of refrigerant
- Non condensable in system

Components

- Harvest valve leaking - continue the table
- Harvest pressure solenoid valve leaking - continue the table
- TXV flooding - continue the table
- Defective compressor - continue the table

Other

- Non-Manitowoc components in system

SUCTION PRESSURE LOW CHECKLIST

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” (page 162)

Discharge Pressure

- Discharge pressure is too low and is affecting low side – refer to “Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure High Checklist” (page 167)

Improper Refrigerant Charge

- Undercharged
- Wrong type of refrigerant

Other

- Non-Manitowoc components in system
- Improper water supply over evaporator – refer to “Water System Checklist” (page 163)
- Restricted/plugged liquid line drier
- Restricted/plugged tubing in suction side of refrigeration system
- TXV starving - continue the table

Self-contained & Remote Condenser Single Expansion Valve Machines - Comparing Evaporator Inlet and Outlet Temperatures

NOTE: This procedure will not work on dual or Quad expansion valve ice machines.

The temperatures of the suction lines entering and leaving the evaporator alone cannot diagnose an ice machine. However, comparing these temperatures during the freeze cycle, along with using Manitowoc's Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table, can help diagnose an ice machine malfunction.

The actual temperatures entering and leaving the evaporator vary by model, and change throughout the freeze cycle. This makes documenting the "normal" inlet and outlet temperature readings difficult. The key to the diagnosis lies in the difference between the two temperatures five minutes into the freeze cycle. These temperatures should be within 7° of each other.

Use this procedure to document freeze cycle inlet and outlet temperatures.

1. Use a quality temperature meter, capable of taking temperature readings on curved copper lines.
2. Attach the temperature meter sensing device to the copper lines entering and leaving the evaporator.

Important

Do not simply insert the sensing device under the insulation. It must be attached to and reading the actual temperature of the copper line.

3. Wait five minutes into the freeze cycle.
4. Record the evaporator inlet and outlet temperatures after 5 minutes into the freeze cycle. Determine the difference.
5. Record the information on the table.

Self-contained Multiple Expansion Valve Ice Machines - Comparing Evaporator Outlet Temperatures

Comparing the temperatures of the suction lines leaving the evaporator alone cannot diagnose an ice machine. However, comparing these temperatures during the freeze cycle, along with using Manitowoc's Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table, can help diagnose an ice machine malfunction.

The temperature difference between evaporator outlets vary throughout the freeze cycle. Compare the evaporator outlet temperatures to each other during the last 60 seconds of the freeze cycle. The end of freeze cycle temperatures vary with ambient and water temperature, but the temperatures of all evaporators will always be within 10 degrees of each other in a correctly operating ice machine. Use this procedure to document freeze cycle inlet and outlet temperatures.

1. Use a quality temperature meter, capable of taking temperature readings on curved copper lines.
2. Attach the temperature meter sensing device to the copper lines entering and leaving the evaporator.

Important

Do not simply insert the sensing device under the insulation. It must be attached to and reading the actual temperature of the copper line.

3. Estimate end of freeze cycle and take multiple readings to assure the comparison was taken in the last 60 seconds of the freeze cycle.
4. Record the temperatures and compare the difference.
5. Record the information on the table.

Harvest Valve Analysis

Symptoms of a harvest valve remaining partially open during the freeze cycle can be similar to symptoms of either an expansion valve or compressor problem. The best way to diagnose a harvest valve is by using Manitowoc's Ice Machine Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table.

Use the following procedures to determine if a harvest valve is remaining partially open during the freeze cycle.

SELF-CONTAINED OR REMOTE CONDENSER MODELS HARVEST VALVE ANALYSIS

1. Wait five minutes into the freeze cycle.
2. Feel the inlet of the harvest valve(s).

Important

Feeling the harvest valve outlet or across the harvest valve itself will not work for this comparison.

The harvest valve outlet is on the suction side (cool refrigerant). It may be cool enough to touch even if the valve is leaking.

3. Feel the compressor discharge line.
4. Compare the temperature of the inlet of the harvest valves to the temperature of the compressor discharge line.



Warning

The inlet of the harvest valve and the compressor discharge line could be hot enough to burn your hand. Just touch them momentarily.

Findings	Comments
<p>The inlet of the harvest valve is cool enough to touch and the compressor discharge line is hot.</p> <p>Cool & Hot</p>	<p>This is normal as the discharge line should always be too hot to touch and the harvest valve inlet, although too hot to touch during harvest, should be cool enough to touch after 5 minutes into the freeze cycle.</p>
<p>The inlet of the harvest valve is hot and approaches the temperature of a hot compressor discharge line.</p> <p>Hot & Hot</p>	<p>This is an indication something is wrong, as the harvest valve inlet did not cool down during the freeze cycle. If the compressor dome is also entirely hot, the problem is not a harvest valve leaking, but rather something causing the compressor (and the entire ice machine) to get hot.</p>
<p>Both the inlet of the harvest valve and the compressor discharge line are cool enough to touch.</p> <p>Cool & Cool</p>	<p>This is an indication something is wrong, causing the compressor discharge line to be cool to the touch. This is not caused by a harvest valve leaking.</p>

5. Record your findings on the table.

Discharge Line Temperature Analysis

GENERAL

Knowing if the discharge line temperature is increasing, decreasing or remaining constant can be an important diagnostic tool. Compressor discharge line temperature on a normally operating ice machine steadily increases throughout the freeze cycle.

Ambient air temperatures affect the discharge line temperature.

Higher ambient air temperatures at the condenser and/or higher inlet water temperature = higher discharge line temperatures at the compressor.

Lower ambient air temperatures at the condenser and/or lower supply water temperature = lower discharge line temperatures at the compressor.

Regardless of ambient and water temperatures, the freeze cycle discharge line temperature will be higher than 150°F (66°C) [I0850/I1000 Air & Water Machines Only - 140°F (60°C)] at the end of the freeze cycle.

PROCEDURE

Connect a temperature probe on the compressor discharge line with-in 6" of the compressor and **insulate**.

Observe the discharge line temperature for the last three minutes of the freeze cycle and record on the table.

Discharge Line Temperature Above 150°F (66°C) [I0850/I1000 Air & Water Machines Only - 140°F (60°C)] At End Of Freeze Cycle:

Ice machines that are operating normally will have consistent minimum discharge line temperature of 150°F (66°C) [I0850/I1000 Air & Water Machines Only - 140°F (60°C)].

Water Regulating Valve

Problem (Freeze Cycle)

Valve not maintaining discharge pressure.

- Valve incorrectly set, dirty or defective. Adjust valve to correct discharge pressure for your model (refer to cycle times/24 hour productions charts), clean or replace valve.

Discharge pressure extremely high; Liquid line entering receiver feels hot.

- Water regulating valve incorrectly set or not opening. Verify Head Pressure Control Valve operation before changing water regulating valve.

Discharge pressure low, Liquid line entering receiver feels warm to hot.

- Ice machine low on charge. Verify Total System Refrigerant Charge page 301.

Final Analysis - Self-contained Air, Water & Remote Condenser Models

The column with the highest number of Checkmarks identifies the refrigeration problem.

COLUMN 1 - HARVEST VALVE LEAKING

Replace the valve as required.

COLUMN 2 - LOW CHARGE/TXV STARVING

Normally, a starving expansion valve only affects the freeze cycle pressures, not the harvest cycle pressures. A low refrigerant charge normally affects both pressures. Verify the ice machine is not low on charge before replacing an expansion valve.

1. Add refrigerant charge to verify a low charge (air and water self-contained only). Do not add more than 30% of nameplate refrigerant charge. If the problem is corrected, the ice machine is low on charge.

*Do not add charge to remote models. The symptoms of a remote low on charge will result in a safety limit #1 in cool ambient temperatures. Check the liquid line temperature at the ice machine. The liquid line will be hot with a normal or below normal head pressure in freeze when the ice machine is low on refrigerant.

2. Find the refrigerant leak. The ice machine must operate with the nameplate charge. If the leak cannot be found, proper refrigerant procedures must still be followed Change the liquid line drier. Then, evacuate and weigh in the proper charge.
3. If the problem is not corrected by adding charge, the expansion valve is faulty.

COLUMN 3 - TXV FLOODING OR REFRIGERANT OVERCHARGE

A loose or improperly mounted expansion valve bulb causes the expansion valve to flood. Check bulb mounting, insulation, etc., before changing the valve. Verify refrigerant amount is correct by weighing recovered refrigerant before replacing a TXV. On Quad evaporator machines, the service technician is able to tell which TXV is flooding by comparing the evaporator outlets. Change only the flooding expansion valve. On dual expansion valve machines a third and fourth valve are not available for comparison and both valves will need to be changed.

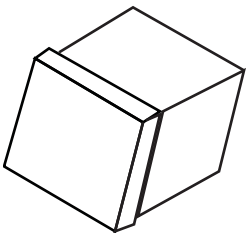
COLUMN 4 - COMPRESSOR

Replace the compressor. To receive warranty credit, the compressor ports must be properly sealed by crimping and soldering them closed.

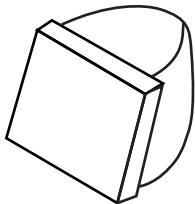
COLUMN 5 - HARVEST PRESSURE VALVE LEAKING (4 EVAPORATOR MODELS ONLY)

Replace the valve as required.

SYMPTOM #3 HARVEST PROBLEMS SELF-CONTAINED AIR, WATER & REMOTE CONDENSER MODELS



Normal Ice Cube



Melted Out Ice Cube

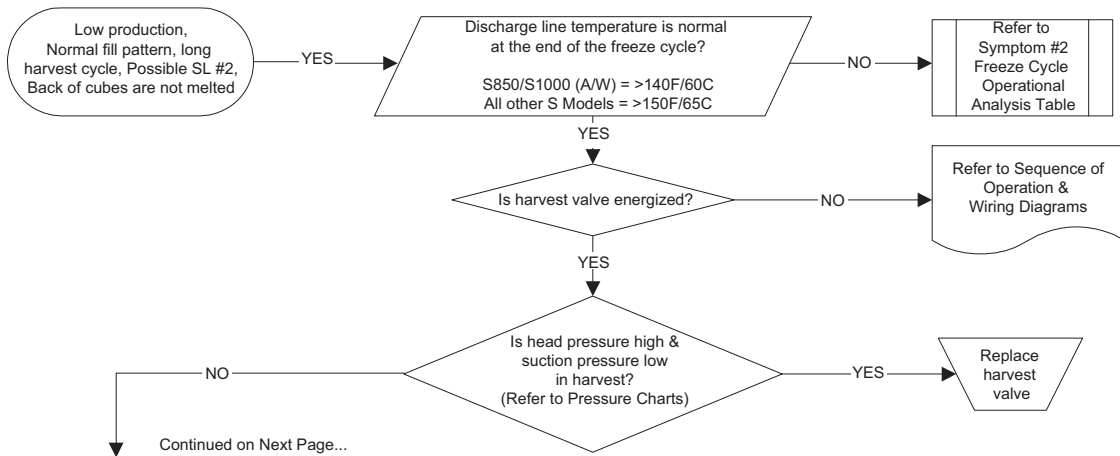
Definition of a harvest problem; At the end of a 3.5 minute harvest cycle the slab of ice is still contacting the evaporator. The slab of ice may or may not be removable by hand.

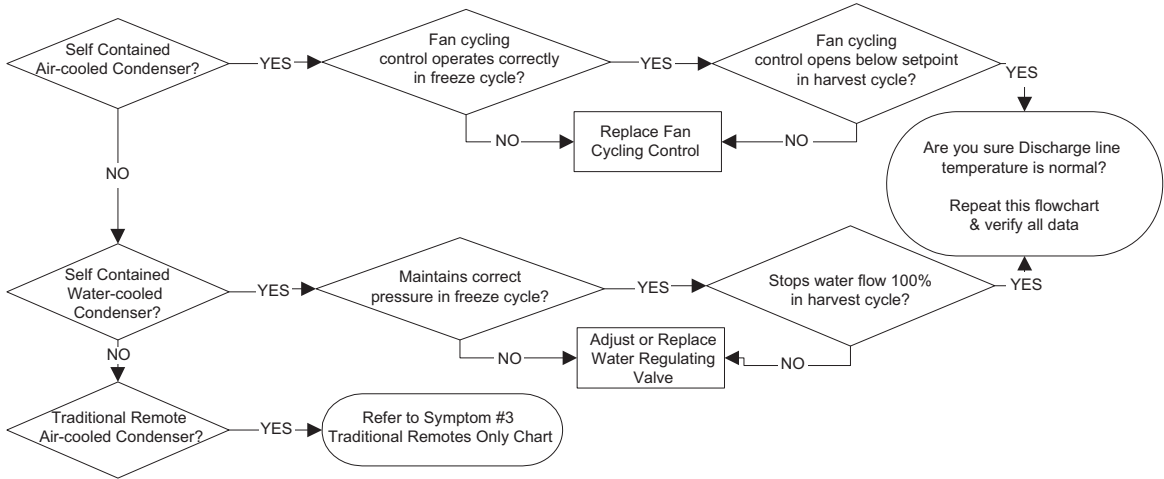
Harvest problems can be split into two categorizes.

- Melted sheet of cubes at the end of the harvest cycle. Ice can be removed rather easily by hand. The back of the cubes are misshapen and melted. This indicates something is on the evaporator preventing the ice slab from releasing. Follow the appropriate flow chart (in Troubleshooting) to determine the cause of the problem. A manual cleaning procedure must always be performed when this problem is encountered.
- Normal sheet of cubes at the end of the harvest cycle. Ice is difficult to remove from the evaporator by hand. Once removed the back of the cubes are square and show no signs of melting. This indicates a refrigeration problem. The source of the problem could be in the freeze or harvest cycle. Use the appropriate flow chart (in Troubleshooting) to determine the cause of the problem.

SYMPTOM #3 SELF-CONTAINED AIR OR WATER-COOLED

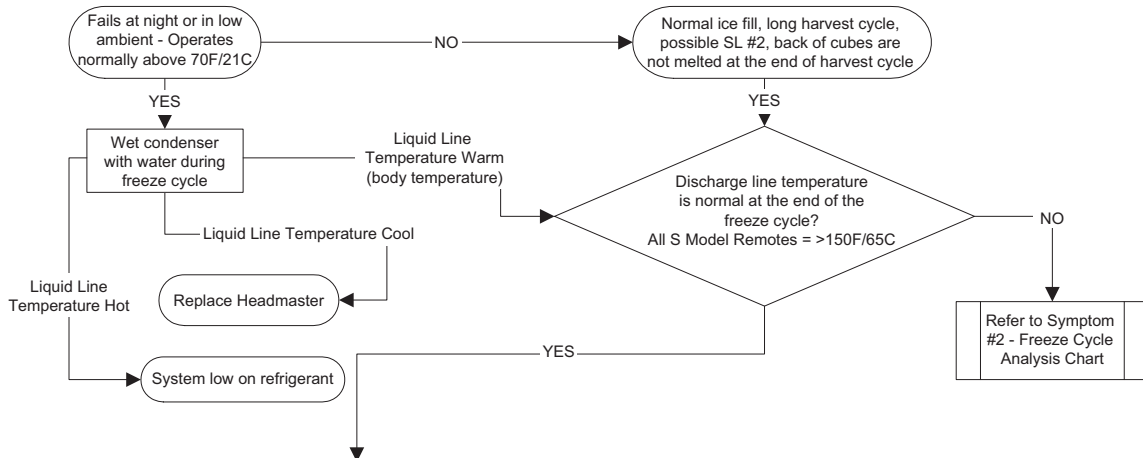
Ice Machine Will Not Harvest - Freeze Cycle is Normal and Ice Cubes are Not Melted After Harvest

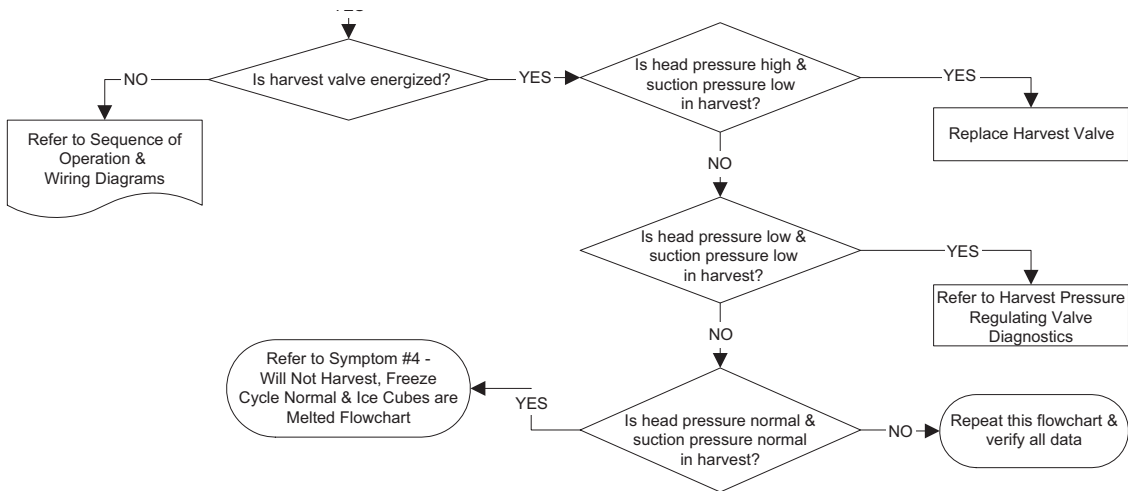




SYMPTOM #3 - REMOTE CONDENSER

Traditional Remote Ice Machine - Long Harvest/Low Production/Intermittent Safety Limit 2

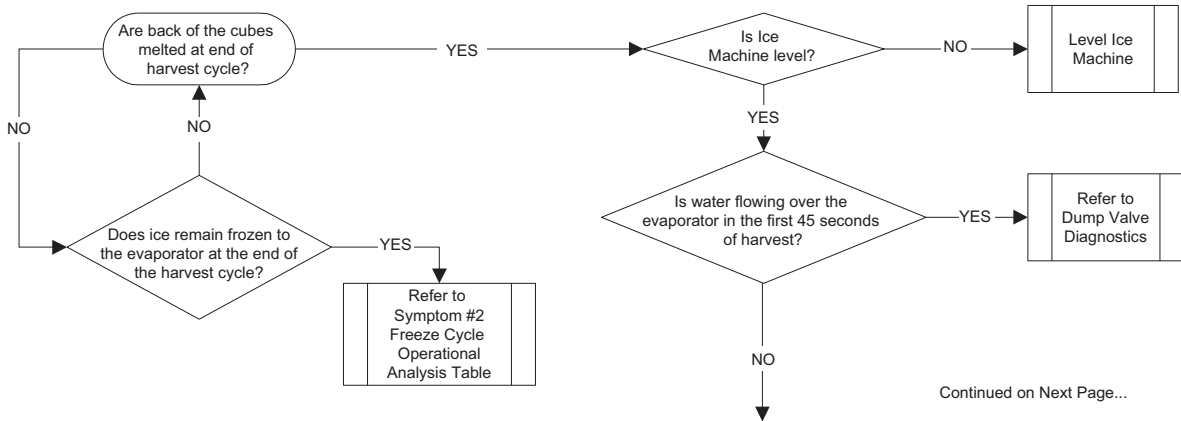




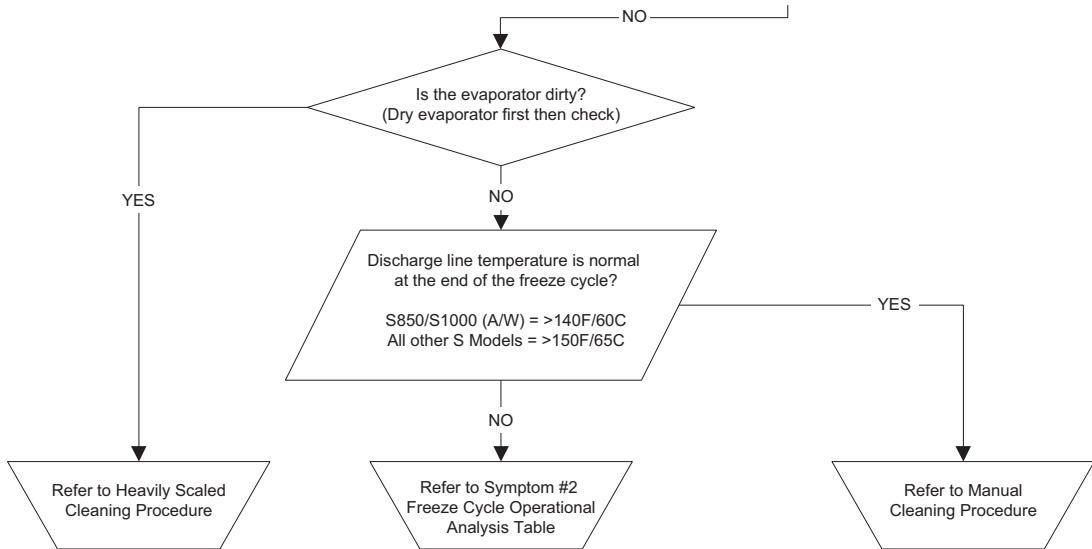
Single Evaporator Systems with Dual Harvest Valves: If one Harvest Valve is open and the other is restricted / stuck closed you may have normal harvest pressures. Look for ice not melting on one side of the evaporator.

SYMPTOM #4 SELF-CONTAINED AIR, WATER-COOLED OR REMOTE

Ice Machine Will Not Harvest - Freeze Cycle is Normal and Ice Cubes are Melted After Harvest



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Symptom #2 - QuietQube® Remote Condensing Unit Models

SYMPTOM #2 LOW PRODUCTION, LONG FREEZE

Ice Machine has a Long Freeze Cycle.

Ice Formation is Thick

or

Thin on Top or Bottom of Evaporator

or

Low Production

How to Use the Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table

GENERAL

These tables must be used with charts, checklists and other references to eliminate refrigeration components not listed on the tables and external items and problems which can cause good refrigeration components to appear defective.

The tables list five different defects that may affect the ice machine's operation.

NOTE: A low-on-charge ice machine and a starving expansion valve have very similar characteristics and are listed under the same column.

NOTE: Before starting, see "Before Beginning Service" for a few questions to ask when talking to the ice machine owner.

PROCEDURE

Step 1 Complete the “Operation Analysis” column.

Read down the left “Operational Analysis” column. Perform all procedures and check all information listed. Each item in this column has supporting reference material to help analyze each step.

While analyzing each item separately, you may find an “external problem” causing a good refrigerant component to appear bad. Correct problems as they are found. If the operational problem is found, it is not necessary to complete the remaining procedures.

Step 2 Enter Checkmarks (✓).

Each time the actual findings of an item in the “Operational Analysis” column matches the published findings on the table, enter a Checkmark.

Example: Freeze cycle suction pressure is determined to be low. Enter a Checkmark in the “low” column.

Step 3 Add the Checkmarks listed under each of the four columns. Note the column number with the highest total and proceed to “Final Analysis.”

NOTE: If two columns have matching high numbers, a procedure was not performed properly, supporting material was not analyzed correctly or the problem component is not covered by the analysis table.

QUIETQUBE® MODELS- Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Tables**I Model QuietQube® Single Expansion Valve**

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Ice Production	Published 24 hour ice production _____ Calculated (actual) ice production _____ NOTE: The ice machine is operating properly if the ice fill patterns is normal and ice production is within 10% of charted capacity.			
Installation and Water System	All installation and water related problems must be corrected before proceeding with chart.			
Ice Formation Pattern	Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of evaporator -or- No ice formation on the entire evaporator	Ice formation normal -or- Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of evaporator -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator	Ice formation normal -or- Ice formation is extremely thin on inlet of evaporator -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator	Ice formation normal -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator

I Model QuietQube® Single Expansion Valve

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Safety Limits Refer to “Analyzing Safety Limits” page 134 to eliminate all non-refrigeration problems.	Stops on safety limit: 1 or 2	Stops on safety limit: 1 or 2	Stops on safety limit: 1 or 2	Stops on safety limit: 1
Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure _____ 1 minute Middle End into cycle	If discharge pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low discharge pressure problem checklist page 166 & page 166 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			
Freeze Cycle Suction Pressure _____ 1 minute Middle End	If suction pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low suction pressure problem checklist page 166 & page 169 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			
	Suction pressure is High	Suction pressure is Low or Normal	Suction pressure is Normal or High	Suction pressure is High
Harvest Valve	Audible refrigerant flow through left or right valve in Freeze cycle	No audible refrigerant flow through left or right valve in Freeze cycle	No audible refrigerant flow through left or right valve in Freeze cycle	No audible refrigerant flow through left or right valve in Freeze cycle

I Model QuietQube® Single Expansion Valve

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
<p>Suction Line Temperature Attach a temperature probe on the suction line with-in 6" of the shut-off valve outlet. Record the low event at the end of the freeze cycle</p>	<p>Suction line temp. at the suction shut-off valve is greater than 10°F (-12.2°C) at the end of the freeze cycle</p>	<p>Suction line temp. at the suction shut-off valve is greater than 10°F (-12.2°C) at the end of the freeze cycle</p>	<p>Suction line temp. at the suction shut-off valve is less than 10°F (-12.2°C) at the end of the freeze cycle</p>	<p>Suction line temp. at the suction shut-off valve is greater than 10°F (-12.2°C) at the end of the freeze cycle</p>
<p>Final Analysis Enter total number of boxes checked in each column.</p>	<p>Harvest Valve Leaking</p>	<p>Low On Charge -Or- TXV Starving</p>	<p>Refrigerant Overcharge -Or- TXV Flooding</p>	<p>Compressor</p>

QUIETQUBE® MODELS- Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Tables

Twin Expansion Valve – I1470C/I1870C/I2170C Models

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Ice Production	Published 24-hour ice production _____ Calculated (actual) 24-hour ice production _____ NOTE: The ice machine is operating properly if the ice fill pattern is normal and ice production is within 10% of charted capacity.			
Installation and Water System	All installation and water-related problems must be corrected before proceeding with chart.			
Ice Formation Pattern				
Left _____	Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of one evaporator -or- No ice formation on top of one evaporator	Ice formation is normal -or- Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of one or both evaporators -or- No ice formation on one or both evaporators	Ice formation is normal -or- Ice formation is extremely thin on the inlet of one evaporator -or- No ice formation on one evaporator	Ice formation is normal -or- No ice formation on both evaporators
Right _____				

Twin Expansion Valve – I1470C/I1870C/I2170C Models

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
<p>Safety Limits Refer to “Analyzing Safety Limits” page 134 to eliminate all non-refrigeration problems.</p>	<p>Stops on safety limit: 1 or 2</p>	<p>Stops on safety limit: 1 or 2</p>	<p>Stops on safety limit: 1 or 2</p>	<p>Stops on safety limit: 1</p>
<p>Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Middle _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 minute End</p>	<p>If discharge pressure is High or Low, refer to Freeze cycle high or low discharge pressure problem checklist page 166 & page 166 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.</p>			
<p>Freeze Cycle Suction Pressure</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Middle _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 minute End</p>	<p>If suction pressure is High or Low, refer to Freeze cycle high or low suction pressure problem checklist page 169 & page 169 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.</p>			
	<p>Suction pressure is High</p>	<p>Suction pressure is Low or Normal</p>	<p>Suction pressure is High or Normal</p>	<p>Suction pressure is High</p>

Twin Expansion Valve – I1470C/I1870C/I2170C Models

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Harvest Valve	Audible refrigerant flow through left or right valve in Freeze cycle	No audible refrigerant flow through left or right valve in Freeze cycle	No audible refrigerant flow through left or right valve in Freeze cycle	No audible refrigerant flow through left or right valve in Freeze cycle
Suction Line Temperature Attach a temperature probe on the suction line within 6 in. of the shut-off valve outlet. Record the low event at the end of the Freeze cycle.	Suction line temperature at the suction shut-off valve is greater than 10°F (-12.2°C) at the end of the Freeze cycle	Suction line temperature at the suction shut-off valve is greater than 10°F (-12.2°C) at the end of the Freeze cycle	Suction line temperature at the suction shut-off valve is less than 10°F (-12.2°C) at the end of the Freeze cycle	Suction line temperature at the suction shut-off valve is greater than 10°F (-12.2°C) at the end of the Freeze cycle
Final Analysis Enter total number of boxes checked in each column.	Harvest Valve Leaking	Low on charge -or- TXV starving	Refrigerant Overcharge -or- TXV flooding	Compressor

QUIETQUBE® MODELS- Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Tables**Quad Expansion Valve – I3070C**

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Ice Production	Air-Temperature Entering Condenser _____ Water Temperature Entering Ice Machine _____ Published 24 hour ice production _____ Calculated (actual) ice production _____ NOTE: The ice machine is operating properly if the ice fill patterns is normal and ice production is within 10% of charted capacity.			
Installation and Water System	All installation and water related problems must be corrected before proceeding with chart.			
Ice Formation Pattern Evaporators are numbered left to right viewed from the front of the ice machine Evaporator #1 _____ Evaporator #2 _____ Evaporator #3 _____ Evaporator #4 _____	Ice formation is normal	Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of 1 or more evaporators -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator	Ice formation normal	Ice formation normal or No ice formation on entire evaporator

Quad Expansion Valve – I3070C

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Safety Limits Refer to “Analyzing Safety Limits” page 134 to eliminate all non refrigeration problems	Stops on Safety Limit: 2	Stops on Safety Limit: 1 or 2	Stops on Safety Limit: 2	Stops on Safety Limit: 1
Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure _____ _____ Middle _____ 1 minute End	If discharge pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low discharge pressure problem checklist page 166 & page 166 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			
Freeze Cycle Suction Pressure _____ _____ Middle _____ 1 minute End	If suction pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low suction pressure problem checklist page 169 & page 169 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			
	Suction pressure is Normal or High	Suction pressure is Low or Normal	Suction pressure is Normal or High	Suction pressure is High

Quad Expansion Valve – I3070C

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
<p>Evaporator Outlet Temperature Comparison Attach and insulate temperature probes between evaporator outlet and 90° elbow</p>	<p>Evaporator outlet temperatures are within 10°F of each other</p>	<p>Evaporator outlet temperatures are NOT within 10°F of each other or Within 10°F of each other and above 32°F</p>	<p>Evaporator outlet temperatures are NOT within 10°F of each other</p>	<p>Evaporator outlet temperatures are within 10°F of each other</p>
<p>Harvest Valve A leaking harvest valve gives an audible indication before ice fill pattern or machine performance is affected</p>	<p>Audible flow of refrigerant through any harvest valve during the freeze cycle</p>	<p>No Audible flow of refrigerant through any harvest valve during the freeze cycle</p>	<p>No Audible flow of refrigerant through any harvest valve during the freeze cycle</p>	<p>No Audible flow of refrigerant through any harvest valve during the freeze cycle</p>
<p>Final Analysis Enter total number of boxes checked in each column.</p>	<p>Harvest Valve Leaking</p>	<p>Low On Charge -Or- TXV Starving</p>	<p>Refrigerant Overcharge or TXV Flooding</p>	<p>Compressor</p>

QUIETQUBE® MODELS - FREEZE CYCLE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS TABLE PROCEDURES

The following is the procedures for completing each step of the Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Tables. Each procedure must be performed exactly for the table to work correctly.

Before Beginning Service

Ice machines may experience operational problems only during certain times of the day or night. A machine may function properly while it is being serviced, but malfunctions later. Information provided by the user can help the technician start in the right direction, and may be a determining factor in the final diagnosis.

Ask these questions before beginning service:

- When does the ice machine malfunction? (night, day, all the time, only during the Freeze cycle, etc.)
- When do you notice low ice production? (one day a week, every day, on weekends, etc.)
- Can you describe exactly what the ice machine seems to be doing?
- Has anyone been working on the ice machine?
- During “store shutdown,” is the circuit breaker, water supply or air temperature altered?
- Is there any reason why incoming water pressure might rise or drop substantially?

QuietQube® Models - Ice Production Check

The amount of ice a machine produces directly relates to the operating water and air temperatures. This means a condensing unit with a 70°F (21°C) outdoor ambient temperature and 50°F (10°C) water produces more ice than the same model condensing unit with a 90°F (32°C) outdoor ambient temperature and 70°F (21°C) water.

1. Determine the ice machine operating conditions:
Air temp entering condenser: _____°
Air temp around ice machine: _____°
Water temp entering sump trough: _____°
 2. Refer to the appropriate 24-Hour Ice Production Chart (starting on page 307). Use the operating conditions determined in step 1 to find published 24-Hour Ice Production: _____
- Times are in minutes.
Example: 1 min. 15 sec. converts to 1.25 min.
(15 seconds ÷ 60 seconds = .25 minutes)
 - Weights are in pounds.
Example: 2 lb. 6 oz. converts to 2.375 lb.
(6 oz. ÷ 16 oz. = .375 lb.)
3. Perform an ice production check using the formula below.

1.	$\frac{\text{Freeze Time}}{\text{Freeze Time}}$	+	$\frac{\text{Harvest Time}}{\text{Harvest Time}}$	=	$\frac{\text{Total Cycle Time}}{\text{Total Cycle Time}}$
2.	$\frac{1440}{\text{Minutes in 24 Hrs.}}$	÷	$\frac{\text{Total Cycle Time}}{\text{Total Cycle Time}}$	=	$\frac{\text{Cycles per Day}}{\text{Cycles per Day}}$
3.	$\frac{\text{Weight of One Harvest}}{\text{Weight of One Harvest}}$	×	$\frac{\text{Cycles per Day}}{\text{Cycles per Day}}$	=	$\frac{\text{Actual 24-Hour Production}}{\text{Actual 24-Hour Production}}$

Weighing the ice is the only 100% accurate check. However, if the ice pattern is normal and the 1/8 in. thickness is maintained, the ice slab weights listed with the 24-Hour Ice Production Charts may be used.

4. Compare the results of step 3 with step 2. Ice production checks that are within 10% of the chart are considered normal. If they match closely, determine if:

- Another ice machine is required.
- More storage capacity is required.
- Relocating the existing equipment to lower the load conditions is required.

Contact the local Manitowoc Distributor for information on available options and accessories.

QuietQube® Models - Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist

Inadequate Clearances

- Check all clearances on sides, back and top.

Ice machine is not level

- Level the ice machine

Condenser is dirty

- Clean the condenser

Water filtration is plugged (if used)

- Install a new water filter

Water drains are not run separately and/or are not vented

- Run and vent drains according to the Installation Manual

Line set is improperly installed

- Reinstall according to the Installation Manual

Lineset is the incorrect size

- Refer to Installation Use and Care Manual

QuietQube® Models - Water System Checklist

A water-related problem often causes the same symptoms as a refrigeration system component malfunction.

Water system problems must be identified and eliminated prior to replacing refrigeration components.

Water area (evaporator) is dirty

- Clean as needed

Water inlet pressure not between 20 and 80 psig (1-5 Bar, 138-552 kPa).

- Install water regulator or increase water pressure

Incoming water temperature is not between 35°F (2°C) and 90°F (32°C)

- If too hot, check the hot water line check valves in other store equipment

Water filtration is plugged (if used)

- Install a new water filter

Water dump valve leaking during the Freeze cycle

- Clean/replace dump valve as needed

Vent tube is not installed on water outlet drain

- See Installation Instructions

Hoses, fittings, etc., are leaking water

- Repair/replace as needed

Water fill valve is stuck open or closed

- Clean/replace as needed

Water is leaking out of the sump trough area

- Stop the water loss

Uneven water flow across the evaporator

- Clean the ice machine

Plastic extrusions and gaskets are not secured to the evaporator

- Remount/replace as needed

QuietQube® Models - Ice Formation Pattern

Evaporator ice formation pattern analysis is helpful in ice machine diagnostics.

Analyzing the ice formation pattern alone cannot diagnose an ice machine malfunction. However, when this analysis is used along with Manitowoc's Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Tables, it can help diagnose an ice machine malfunction.

Any number of problems can cause improper ice formation.

Important

Keep the water curtain, splash shields and ice dampers in place while checking the ice formation pattern to ensure no water is lost.

1. Normal Ice Formation

Ice forms across the entire evaporator surface.

At the beginning of the Freeze cycle, it may appear that more ice is forming on the inlet of the evaporator than on the outlet. At the end of the Freeze cycle, ice formation at the outlet will be close to, or just a bit thinner than, ice formation at the inlet. The dimples in the cubes at the outlet of the evaporator may be more pronounced than those on the inlet. This is normal.

It is normal for ice thickness to vary up to 1/16" across the surface of the evaporator. The ice bridge thickness at the ice thickness control probe should be at least 1/8".

The ice thickness probe must be set to maintain the ice bridge thickness at approximately 1/8 in. If ice forms uniformly across the evaporator surface, but does not reach 1/8 in. in the proper amount of time, this is still considered a normal ice fill pattern.

2. Extremely Thin at Evaporator Outlet

There is no ice, or a considerable lack of ice formation, at the outlet of the evaporator.

Examples: No ice at all on the outlet half of the evaporator, but ice forms on the inlet half of the evaporator. Or, the ice at the outlet of the evaporator reaches 1/8 in. to initiate a harvest, but the inlet of the evaporator already has 1/2 in. to 1 in. of ice formation.

3. Extremely Thin at Evaporator Inlet

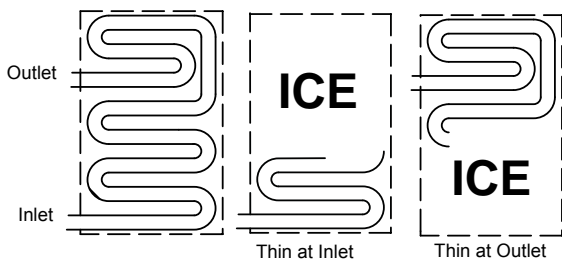
There is no ice, or a considerable lack of ice formation at the inlet of the evaporator. Examples: The ice at the outlet of the evaporator reaches 1/8 in. to initiate a harvest, but there is no ice formation at all on the inlet of the evaporator.

4. No Ice Formation

The ice machine operates for an extended period, but there is no ice formation at all on the evaporator.

Evaporator Tubing Routing

Routing of the tubing on the back of the evaporator determines the ice fill pattern failure mode. The evaporator outlet tubing does not exit directly at the top of the evaporator, but exits several inches below the top of the evaporator. Extremely Thin at the Evaporator Outlet will first be visible several inches below the top of the evaporator. Extremely Thin at Evaporator Inlet will first be visible at the bottom of the evaporator.

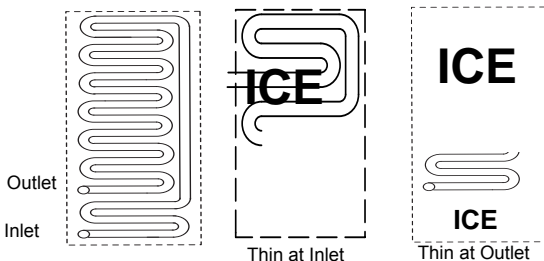


IB MODELS - ICE FORMATION PATTERN

Tubing routing for Ice Beverage evaporators is different. The evaporator outlet is moved lower on the evaporator.

- IB600 and IB800 evaporators outlets exit roughly 1/2 way down the evaporator. Extremely Thin at the Evaporator Outlet will first be visible near the middle of the evaporator
- IB1000 evaporator outlet is roughly 3/4 of the way down the evaporator. Extremely Thin at the Evaporator Outlet will first be visible near the bottom and then the right side of the evaporator.

Extremely Thin at the Evaporator Inlet remains the same as the other models and will first be visible several inches above the bottom of the evaporator.



QuietQube® Models - Analyzing Discharge Pressure in the Freeze Cycle

1. Determine the ice machine operating conditions:
Air temp. entering condenser _____
Air temp. around ice machine _____
Water temp. entering sump trough _____
2. Refer to Operating Pressure table (starting on page 307) for ice machine being checked.
Use the operating conditions determined in step 1 to find the published normal discharge pressures.
Freeze Cycle _____
Harvest Cycle _____
3. Perform an actual discharge pressure check.

Freeze Cycle psig (kPa)

1 Minute into the Freeze Cycle	_____
Middle of Freeze Cycle	_____
End of Freeze Cycle	_____

4. Compare the actual discharge pressure (step 3) with the published discharge pressure (step 2).
The discharge pressure is normal when the actual pressure falls within the published pressure range for the ice machine's operating conditions. It is normal for the discharge pressure to be higher at the beginning of the Freeze cycle (when load is greatest), then drop throughout the Freeze cycle.

QUIETQUBE® MODELS - FREEZE CYCLE DISCHARGE PRESSURE HIGH CHECKLIST

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” (page 162)

Air Condenser

- Dirty condenser filter
- Dirty condenser fins
- High inlet air temperature
- Condenser discharge air recirculation
- Defective fan cycling control (page 273)
- Defective fan motor
- Defective head pressure control valve {Remotes}

Water Condenser

- Low water pressure [20 psig (138 kPa) min.]
- High inlet water temperature (90°F/32°C max.)
- Dirty condenser
- Dirty/Defective water regulating valve
- Water regulating valve out of adjustment

Other

- Overcharged
- Non-condensable (air) in system
- Wrong type of refrigerant
- Non-Manitowoc components in system
- High side refrigerant lines/component restricted

QUIETQUBE® MODELS - FREEZE CYCLE DISCHARGE PRESSURE LOW CHECKLIST

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” (page 162)

Air Cooled Condensers

- Defective head pressure control valve, won't bypass (page 273)
- Defective fan cycle control, stuck closed (page 273)

Water Cooled Condensers

- Water Regulating Valve out of adjustment
- Water Regulating Valve Defective

Other

- Undercharged
- Wrong type of refrigerant
- Non-Manitowoc components in system
- Liquid line/component restricted

QuietQube® Models - Analyzing Suction Pressure

The suction pressure gradually drops throughout the freeze cycle. The actual suction pressure (and drop rate) changes as the air and water temperature entering the ice machine changes. These variables also determine the freeze cycle times.

To analyze and identify the proper suction pressure drop throughout the freeze cycle, compare the published suction pressure to the published freeze cycle time.

NOTE: Analyze discharge pressure before analyzing suction pressure. High or low discharge pressure may be causing high or low suction pressure.

Procedure	
Step	
1.	Determine the ice machine operating conditions. *Temperature of air entering the condenser. Look up and determine the published suction pressure.
2.	Perform an actual suction pressure check at the beginning, middle and end of the Freeze cycle. *Freeze cycle begins when the water pump starts
3.	Compare the actual Freeze cycle suction pressure (step 2) to the published Freeze cycle pressure. Determine if the suction pressure is high, low or normal.

QuietQube® Models - Suction Pressure High Checklist

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” page 162

Discharge Pressure

- Discharge pressure is too high and is affecting suction pressure – refer to “Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure High Checklist” (page 167)

Improper Refrigerant Charge

- Overcharged (also see “Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure High Checklist” page 167)
- Wrong type of refrigerant
- Non condensable in system

Components

- Harvest valve leaking - continue the table
- TXV flooding - continue the table
- Defective compressor - continue the table

Other

- Non-Manitowoc components in system

QUIETQUBE® MODELS - SUCTION PRESSURE LOW CHECKLIST

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” (page 162)

Discharge Pressure

- Discharge pressure is too low and is affecting low side – refer to “Freeze Cycle Discharge Pressure High Checklist” (page 167)

Improper Refrigerant Charge

- Undercharged
- Wrong type of refrigerant

Other

- Non-Manitowoc components in system
- Improper water supply over evaporator – refer to “Water System Checklist” (page 163)
- Restricted/plugged liquid line drier
- Restricted/plugged tubing in suction side of refrigeration system
- TXV starving - continue the table

QuietQube® Models - Harvest Valve Analysis

Symptoms of a harvest valve remaining partially open during the freeze cycle can be similar to symptoms of either an expansion valve or compressor problem. The best way to diagnose a harvest valve is by using Manitowoc's Ice Machine Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table.

Use the following procedures to determine if a harvest valve is remaining partially open during the freeze cycle.

QUIETQUBE® REMOTE CONDENSING UNIT MODELS HARVEST VALVE ANALYSIS

The valve can fail in two positions:

- Valve will not open in the Harvest cycle.
- Valve remains open during the Freeze cycle.

Valve will not open in the Harvest cycle

Although the circuit board has initiated a Harvest cycle, suction and discharge pressures remain unchanged from the Freeze cycle. The ice machine will remain in the Harvest cycle for 3.5 minutes (7 minutes Quad Evaporators), then initiate a new Freeze cycle.

Valve remains open in the Freeze cycle

Symptoms of a harvest valve remaining partially open during the Freeze cycle can be similar to symptoms of an expansion valve, float valve or compressor problem. Symptoms are dependent on the amount of leakage in the Freeze cycle.

A small amount of leakage will cause increased freeze times and an ice fill pattern that is normal.

As the amount of leakage increases, the length of the Freeze cycle increases and the amount of ice on the bottom of the evaporator decreases.

A small amount of leakage will cause an audible indication as the vapor passes through the valve. As the size of the leak increases, the audible indication becomes more apparent.

QuietQube® Models - Analyzing Freeze Cycle Suction Line Temperature

Suction line temperature alone cannot diagnose an ice machine. However, comparing this temperature during the freeze cycle, along with using Manitowoc's Symptom #2 - Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table, can help diagnose an ice machine malfunction.

The actual temperature of the suction line varies by model, and will change throughout the freeze cycle. This makes documenting the "normal" suction line temperature difficult. The key to the diagnosis is observing the compressor suction line temperature during the last three minutes of the freeze cycle.

1. Use a quality temperature meter, capable of taking temperature readings on curved copper lines.
2. Attach the temperature meter thermocouple to the copper suction line within 6" of the shut-off valves.

Important

Do not simply insert the sensing device under the insulation. It must be attached to and reading the actual temperature of the copper line. Infrared thermometers are not recommended for this procedure.

3. Monitor the suction line temperature during the last three minutes of the freeze cycle and record the low event.
4. Use this with other information gathered on the Refrigeration Component Analysis Chart to determine the ice machine malfunction.
5. Verify refrigerant amount is correct by weight when recovering refrigerant and replacing a TXV. Grossly overcharged QuietQube® ice machine in ambient temperatures below 70°F will have a suction line temperature below 10°F.

QuietQube® Model Final Analysis

The column with the highest number of Checkmarks identifies the refrigeration problem.

COLUMN 1 - HARVEST VALVE LEAKING

Replace the valve as required.

COLUMN 2 - LOW CHARGE/TXV STARVING

Normally, a starving expansion valve only affects the freeze cycle pressures, not the harvest cycle pressures. A low refrigerant charge normally affects both pressures. Verify the ice machine is not low on charge before replacing an expansion valve.

1. Add refrigerant charge to verify a low charge (air and water self-contained only). Do not add more than 30% of nameplate refrigerant charge. If the problem is corrected, the ice machine is low on charge.

*Do not add charge to remote models. The symptoms of a remote low on charge will result in a safety limit #1 in cool ambient temperatures. Check the liquid line temperature at the ice machine. The liquid line will be hot with a normal or below normal head pressure in freeze when the ice machine is low on refrigerant.

2. Find the refrigerant leak. The ice machine must operate with the nameplate charge. If the leak cannot be found, proper refrigerant procedures must still be followed Change the liquid line drier. Then, evacuate and weigh in the proper charge.
3. Verify refrigerant charge by weight when recovering to prevent misdiagnosis of the expansion valve.

COLUMN 3 - TXV FLOODING OR REFRIGERANT OVERCHARGE

A loose or improperly mounted expansion valve bulb causes the expansion valve to flood. Check bulb mounting, insulation, etc., before changing the valve. Verify refrigerant amount is correct by weighing recovered refrigerant before replacing a TXV. On Quad evaporator machines, the service technician is able to tell which TXV is flooding by comparing the evaporator outlets. Change only the flooding expansion valve. On dual expansion valve machines a third and fourth valve are not available for comparison and both valves will need to be changed.

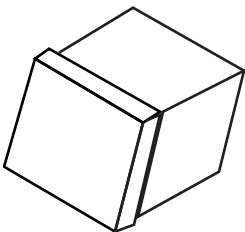
COLUMN 4 - COMPRESSOR

Replace the compressor. To receive warranty credit, the compressor ports must be properly sealed by crimping and soldering them closed.

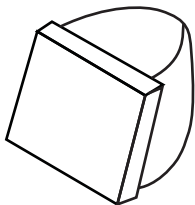
COLUMN 5 - HARVEST PRESSURE VALVE LEAKING (I3300W ONLY)

Replace the valve as required.

SYMPTOM #3 HARVEST PROBLEMS QUIETQUBE® REMOTE CONDENSING UNIT MODELS



Normal Ice Cube



Melted Out Ice Cube

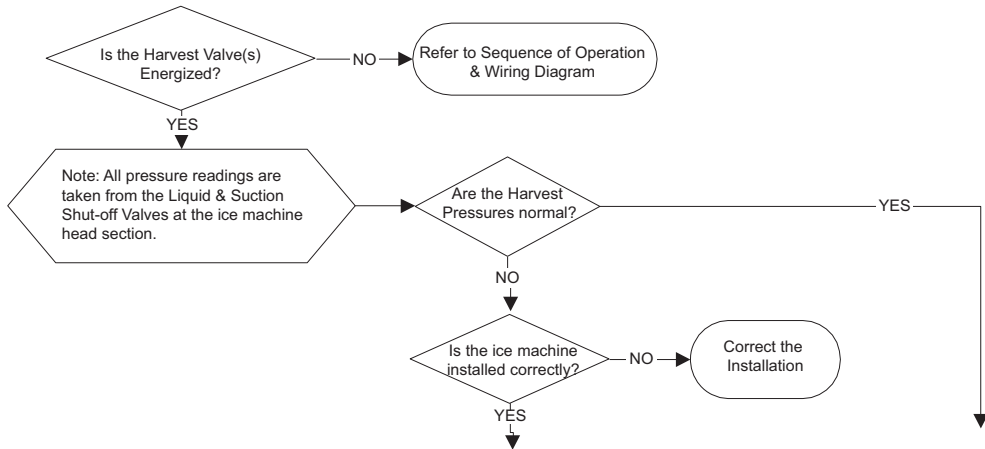
Definition of a harvest problem; At the end of a 3.5 minute harvest cycle the slab of ice is still contacting the evaporator. The slab of ice may or may not be removable by hand.

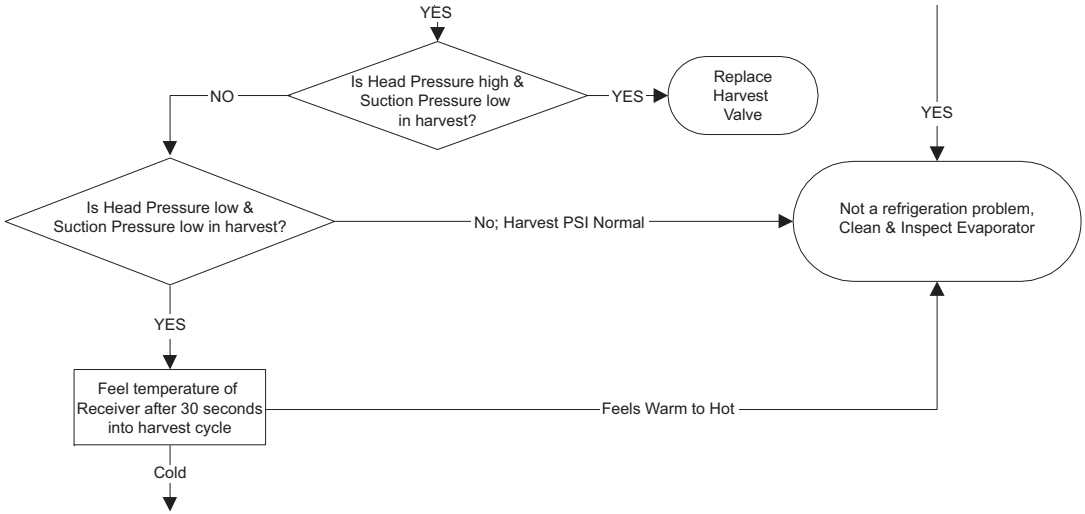
Harvest problems can be split into two categorizes.

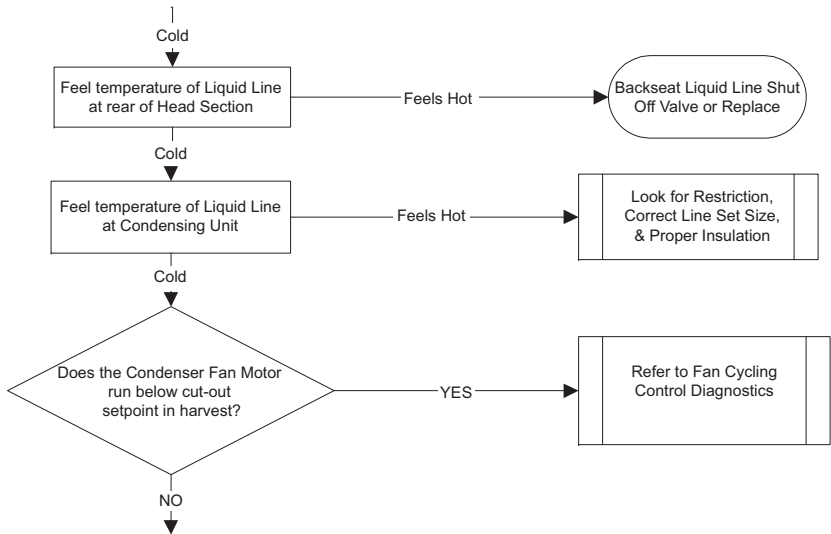
- Melted sheet of cubes at the end of the harvest cycle. Ice can be removed rather easily by hand. The back of the cubes are misshapen and melted. This indicates something is on the evaporator preventing the ice slab from releasing. Follow the appropriate flow chart (in Troubleshooting) to determine the cause of the problem. A manual cleaning procedure must always be performed when this problem is encountered.
- Normal sheet of cubes at the end of the harvest cycle. Ice is difficult to remove from the evaporator by hand. Once removed the back of the cubes are square and show no signs of melting. This indicates a refrigeration problem. The source of the problem could be in the freeze or harvest cycle. Use the appropriate flow chart (in Troubleshooting) to determine the cause of the problem.

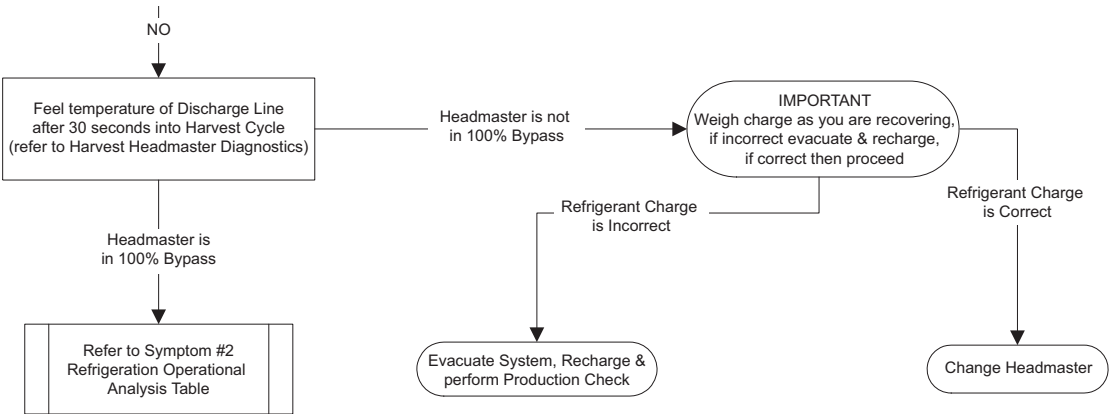
SYMPTOM #3 QUIETQUBE® MODELS WITH ICVD CONDENSING UNITS

ICE MACHINE WILL NOT HARVEST - FREEZE CYCLE NORMAL, CUBES ARE NOT MELTED



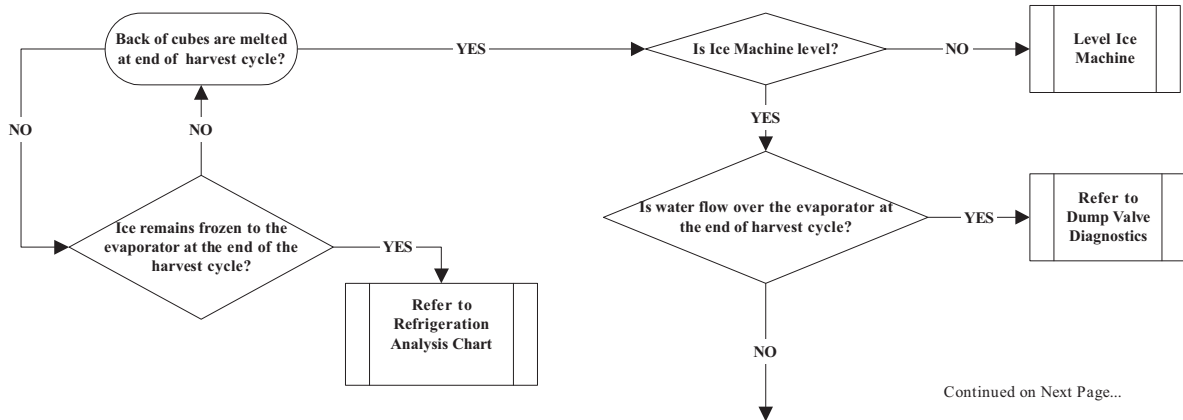




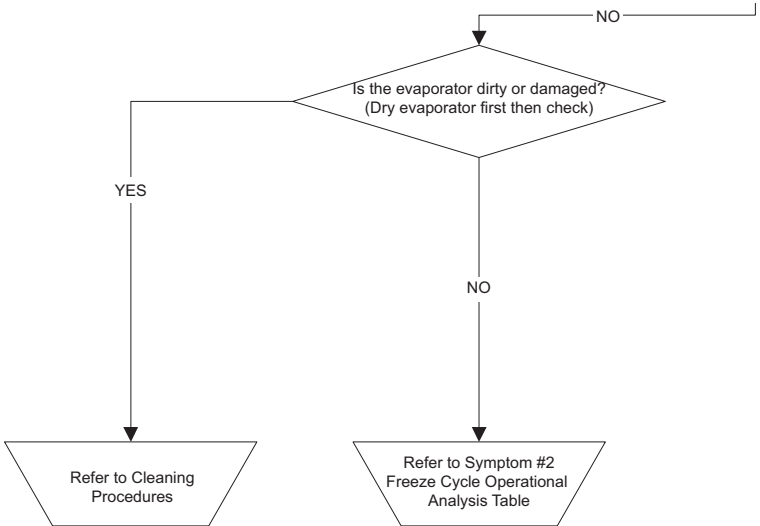


SYMPTOM #4 QUIETQUBE® MODELS WITH ICVD CONDENSING UNITS

Ice Machine Will Not Harvest - Freeze Cycle Is Normal and Ice Cubes Are Melted After Harvest



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Component Check Procedures

Electrical Components

CONTROL BOARD, DISPLAY BOARD AND TOUCH PAD

FUNCTION

The control board, display board and touch pad provide user input and control the ice machine sequence of operation.

NOTE: Anytime power is supplied to wires #55 & #56 on the control board, the “Display” and “Micro” lights will flash like a heartbeat. The two green lights are located on the top right corner of the control board.

Display Diagnostics

1. Micro light flashes and display light is off.
2. Disconnect and reconnect both ends of the communication cable running between the control board and the back of the display module.
3. Press the power button on the display and watch the green Display light on the control board.
 - A. Display light flashes- Test run ice machine.
 - B. Display light is off - Replace communication cable first as a test, then replace display/ touch pad assembly if required.

Control Board Diagnostics

1. Micro light is not flashing a heartbeat.
2. Disconnect line voltage power supply to the ice machine and wait a minimum of 15 seconds, then reapply power.
 - A. Micro light flashes - continue with step 3.
 - B. Micro light is off - Replace control board.
3. Perform the following keystrokes on the display.
 - Press Menu, scroll down to Service and press right arrow
 - Scroll down to Diagnostics and press right arrow
 - Display reads Control Board, press right arrow
 - Display reads Self Check, press right arrow to start control board test

The control board performs a self test. As the test progresses the display will show Checkmarks at the top left of the display screen. When the fifth Checkmark appears the display will show "Status Passed" indicating the control board is functioning normally.

Touch Pad Diagnostics

Follow the control board diagnostics to the Status Passed display. Perform the following keystrokes on the display.

- Display reads Status Passed, press the right arrow
- Display reads Pass Yes, press the right arrow
- Display reads Key Pad Test, press the right arrow
- 4. Test the functionality of all buttons on the touch pad.

NOTE: Pushing the power button will start and stop the ice machine. Testing it last will allow the ice machine to continue running a freeze cycle.

- As you press the buttons the first letter of the corresponding word will flash indicating the push button is operating correctly
- Press the right arrow 5 times rapidly to exit.
- 5. Display reads Pass Yes and Pass No.
- Press left arrow 4 times to exit to home screen.

CONTROL BOARD RELAY TEST

The control board can be set to energize all relays for 3.5 minutes. This allows testing to verify control board relays are closed and line voltage is available for ice machine components - Water pump, dump valve, water inlet valve, harvest valve(s), air compressor, contactor/compressor/fan motor - The fan cycle control must close to energize the fan motor.

1. Press power button to turn off ice machine.
2. Perform the following keystrokes on the display.
 - Press Menu, scroll down to Service and press the right arrow
 - Scroll down to Diagnostics, press the right arrow and select Diagnostics
 - Display reads Control Board, press right arrow
 - Scroll down to enbl relays and press right arrow to start control board test
3. The control board will energize all relays and the red light next to the relay. The red light indicates the relay coil is energized.
4. Test for line voltage at the individual components.
 - A. Line voltage is present and the component is non functional - Replace component
 - B. Voltage is not present at the component - Proceed to step 5
5. Refer to wiring diagram and determine wire location on the 9 pin molex connector for the component you are testing.
6. Check for line voltage at the control board 9 pin molex connector.
 - A. Line voltage at 9 pin connector - Repair wiring to component
 - B. No power at 9 pin connector - Replace control board

UPGRADING FIRMWARE WITH A FLASH DRIVE OR TRANSFERRING SETUP DATA TO MULTIPLE MACHINES

Important

Do not use a flash drive with a built-in software program, such as Sandisk brand.

1. Drag and drop the file from your email onto a flash drive or refer to Exporting data to a flash drive to transfer settings to multiple machines.
2. Ensure that the ice machine's power is on.
3. Press the Menu button.
4. Press the Down arrow until Service is highlighted.
5. Press the Checkmark. The Service menu will be displayed.

USB Setup



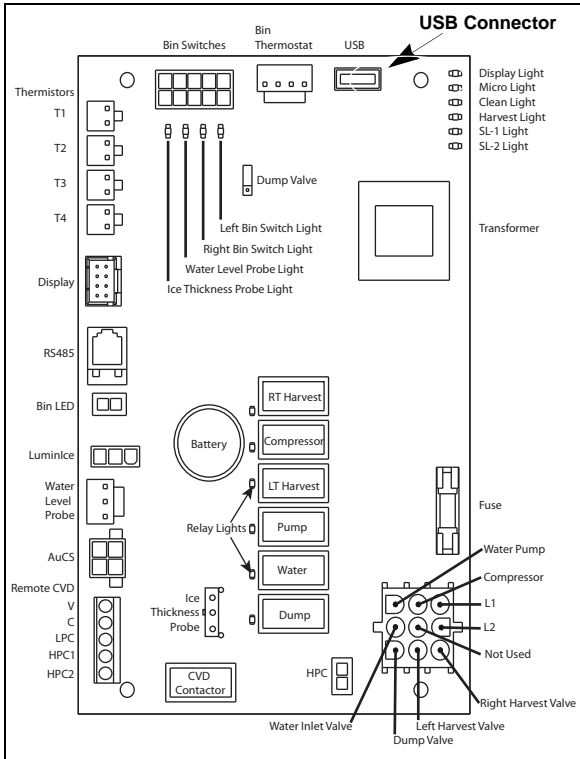
USB Stick



Download Frm



6. Press the Down arrow until USB Setup is highlighted.
7. Press the Checkmark. USB Stick will appear highlighted.
8. Press the Checkmark again. A submenu with Download Frm (Download Firmware) appears.
9. Ensure that Download Frm is highlighted and press the Checkmark. A display of instructions will appear.



Control Board

10. Follow these on-screen instructions to:
 - A. Insert Drive (Insert the flash drive into the USB port on the ice machine's control board.)
 - B. Press Check (Press the Checkmark.)
 - C. Wait For Comp (Wait approximately 5 to 10 minutes for the Firmware upgrade to complete.)
11. Upgrade Complete will appear on the display, along with the firmware version number.

EXPORTING DATA TO A FLASH DRIVE

Data can be copied from the control board memory to a flash drive and used to transfer setup and/or cycle data to a replacement control board or to transfer setup information to multiple ice machines. Data may also be requested by service department personnel for analysis or as an aid to troubleshooting. The data files are small and can be attached to an email.

Important

Do not use a flash drive with a built-in software program, such as Sandisk brand.

1. Ensure that the ice machine's power is on.
2. Press the Menu button.
3. Press the Down arrow until Service is highlighted.
4. Press the Checkmark. The Service menu will be displayed.

USB Setup



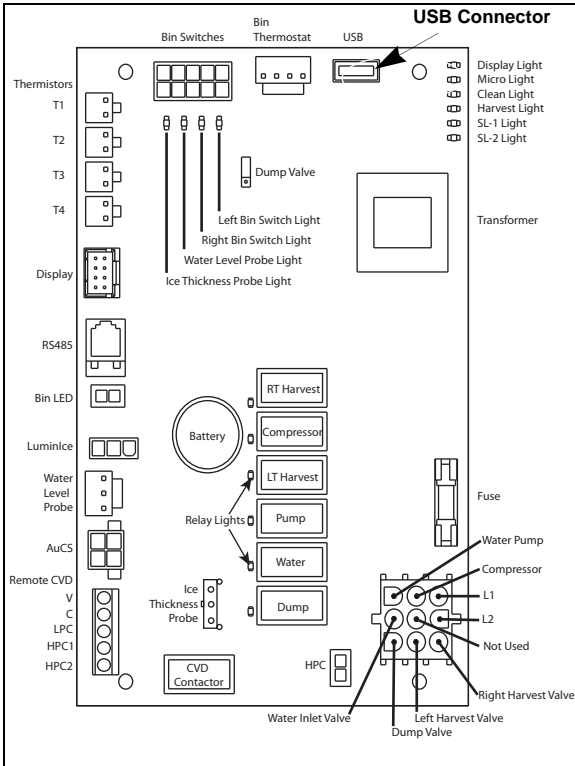
USB Stick



Export All



5. Press the Down arrow until USB Setup is highlighted.
6. Press the Checkmark. USB Stick will appear highlighted.
7. Press the Checkmark again. A submenu with Export ALL and Export Setup appears.
8. Highlight Export ALL or Export Setup, depending on your requirements, and press the Checkmark. A display of instructions will appear.
9. Follow these on-screen instructions to:
 - A. Insert Drive (Insert the flash drive into the USB port on the ice machine's control board.)
 - B. Press Check (Press the Checkmark.)
 - C. Wait For Comp (Wait approximately 5 to 10 minutes for the download to complete.)
 - D. Export Complete will appear on the display.



Control Board

MAIN FUSE

FUNCTION

The control board fuse stops ice machine operation if electrical components fail, causing high amp draw.

SPECIFICATIONS

The main fuse is 250 Volt, 8 amp.



Warning

High (line) voltage is applied to the control board (terminals #55 and #56) at all times. Removing the control board fuse or pressing the On/Off button will not remove the power supplied to the control board.

CHECK PROCEDURE

1. If the bin switch light is on with the water curtain/ice dampers closed, the fuse is good.



Warning

Disconnect electrical power to the entire ice machine before proceeding.

2. Remove the fuse. Check for continuity across the fuse with an ohmmeter.

Reading	Result
Open (OL)	Replace fuse
Closed (O)	Fuse is good

BIN SWITCH

FUNCTION

Movement of the water curtain/ice dampers control bin switch operation. The bin switch has two main functions:

1. Terminating the Harvest cycle and returning the ice machine to the Freeze cycle. This occurs when the bin switch is opened and closed again within 30 seconds during the Harvest cycle.
2. Automatic ice machine shut-off.
If the storage bin is full at the end of a Harvest cycle, the sheet of cubes fails to clear the water curtain/ice dampers and holds it open. After the water curtain/ice dampers are held open for 30 seconds, the ice machine shuts off. The ice machine remains off until enough ice is removed from the storage bin to allow the sheet of cubes to drop clear of the water curtain/ice dampers. As the water curtain/ice dampers swing back to the operating position, the bin switch closes and the ice machine restarts, provide the 3-minute delay has expired.

Important

The water curtain/ice dampers must be ON (bin switch closed) to start ice making.

SPECIFICATIONS

The bin switch is a magnetically operated reed switch. The magnet is attached to the lower right corner of the water curtain/ice dampers.

The bin switch is connected to a varying D.C. voltage circuit. (Voltage does not remain constant.)

NOTE: Because of a wide variation in D.C. voltage, it is not recommended that a voltmeter be used to check bin switch operation.

Diagnostics

SYMPTOMS

Bin Switch Fails Open

- The ice machine will not start an ice making cycle and the display indicates “Curtain Open”.
- The ice machine will run in the clean cycle.

Bin Switch Fails Closed

- When running a “Long Harvest” alert is displayed and safety limit 2 indicated.
- May be off on a safety limit 2.
- The harvest cycle continues after ice opens and closes the ice damper (harvest cycle is 3.5 minutes for single evaporators and 7 minutes for multiple evaporator models).

DIAGNOSTICS

1. Verify bin switch, damper and damper magnet are in place.
 - Press the Menu button.
 - Scroll down to Service and press right arrow.
 - Scroll down to Diagnostics and press right arrow
 - Scroll down to Inputs and press right arrow to display curtain switch readings (Curt SW1, Curt SW2, etc).
2. Open and close the ice damper(s) repeatedly while observing the display and control board lights.
 - A. Curtain switch cycles open/closed and control board light energizes/de-energizes - Bin switch is operating normally
 - B. Curtain switch remains closed and control board light remains on - Replace bin switch
 - C. Curtain switch remains open and control board light remains off - Go to next step

3. Disconnect bin switch wire from control board.
4. Jumper control board bin switch wire to ground, press the power button and observe the display and control board lights.
 - A. Curtain switch closes, control board light energizes and ice machine starts - Replace bin switch
 - B. Curtain switch remains open and control board light is off - Verify procedure was correctly followed - Test all switches on multiple evaporator ice machines - Replace control board

WATER LEVEL CONTROL CIRCUITRY

FUNCTION

The water level probe controls the water level by sensing whether water is or is not contacting the water level probe. The water level probe has three sensing probes. Two probes are equal in length and are used to measure conductivity for diagnostics, ice clarity and water miser options. Factory default settings measure resistance from both long probes to the short probe.

SPECIFICATIONS

Freeze Cycle Water Level Setting

During the Freeze cycle, the water level probe is set to maintain the proper water level above the water pump housing. The water level is not adjustable. If the water level is incorrect, check the water level probe position. Reposition or replace the probe as necessary.

Water Inlet Valve Safety Shut-Off

In the event of a water level probe failure, this feature limits the water inlet valve to a six-minute on time. Regardless of the water level probe input, the control board automatically shuts off the water inlet valve if it remains on for 6 continuous minutes.

Freeze Cycle Operation

During the Freeze cycle, the water inlet valve energizes and de-energizes in conjunction with the water level probe located in the water trough.

During the first 45 seconds of the Freeze cycle:

- The water inlet valve is **ON** when there is no water in contact with the water level probes.
- The water inlet valve turns **OFF** after water contacts the water level probes for 3 continuous seconds.
- The water inlet valve will cycle ON and OFF as many times as needed to fill the water trough.

After 45 seconds into the Freeze cycle:

The water inlet valve will cycle ON, and then OFF one more time to refill the water trough. The water inlet valve is now OFF for the duration of the freeze cycle.

Diagnostics

SYMPTOMS

- Water trough overfills
- Water trough will not fill
- Display indicates a “Long Freeze” alert and may or may not also indicate a safety limit 1
- Ice production is low

WATER TROUGH OVERFILLING DURING THE FREEZE CYCLE

Step 1 Press the power button and turn off the ice machine.

Step 2 If water continues to flow with the ice machine off, disconnect power. If water continues to flow verify water pressure is below 80 psig before replacing the water inlet valve.

Step 3 Check water level probe mounting and verify secure wiring connections at the probe and control board.

Step 4 Scroll to Service/Diagnostics/Inputs and press down arrow until Wtr Low and Wtr High are displayed.

- No is displayed - Control board is not receiving a sensing water signal. Continue with step 5.
- Yes is displayed - Control board is receiving a sensing water signal. Clean the water level probe and test run.

Step 5 Start a new freeze cycle by pressing the power button.

Step 6 Wait until the pre-chill cycle begins, then jumper water level probe connection #2 & #3 at the control board.

- A. Water level light energizes and water flow stops - Repair wire or replace water level probe.
- B. Water level light does not energize and water continues to flow - Replace control board.

WATER TROUGH OVERFILLING CONTINUED

Step 6. Water level probe wires #2 & #3 jumpered at the control board connector			
Is Water Flowing into the Water Trough?	The Water Level Light Is:	The Water Inlet Valve Solenoid Coil Is:	Cause
No	On	De-energized	The interconnecting wire or water level probe is causing the problem. Ohm, then clean or replace the water level probe or wire.
Yes	Off	Energized	The control board is causing the problem.
Yes	On	De-energized	The water fill valve is causing the problem.

WATER WILL NOT RUN INTO THE SUMP TROUGH
DURING THE FREEZE CYCLE

Step 1 Verify water is supplied to the ice machine.

Step 2 Scroll to Service/Diagnostics/Inputs and press down arrow until Wtr Low and Wtr High are displayed.

- A. Yes is displayed - Control board is receiving a sensing water signal. Proceed to step 3.
- B. No is displayed - Control board is not receiving a sensing water signal. Proceed to Control Board Diagnostics page 228.

Step 3 Disconnect water level probe, observe LCD display text.

- A. No is displayed - Clean the water level probe and test interconnecting wiring.
- B. Yes is displayed - Refer to Control Board Diagnostics page 228

ICE THICKNESS PROBE (HARVEST INITIATION) FUNCTION

The ice thickness probe senses ice on the evaporator and signals the control board to start a harvest cycle. After ice forms on the evaporator, the ice will contact the ice thickness probe. After 6 - 10 seconds of continuous contact, a harvest cycle is initiated.

SPECIFICATIONS

Freeze Time Lock-In Feature

The ice machine control system incorporates a freeze time lock-in feature. This prevents the ice machine from short cycling in and out of harvest.

The control board locks the ice machine in the freeze cycle and a harvest cycle can not start for six minutes.

Maximum Freeze Time

The control system includes a built-in safety which will automatically cycle the ice machine into harvest after 60 minutes in the freeze cycle.

Maximum Temperature

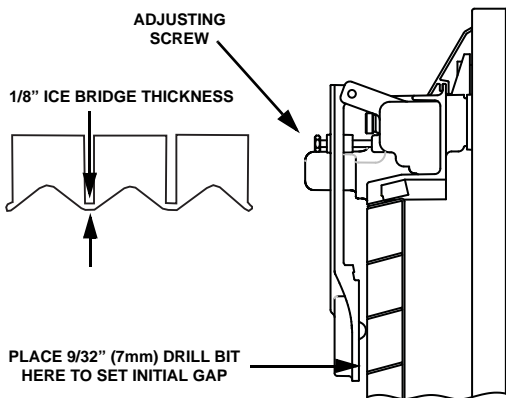
Maximum temperature for the ice thickness probe is 120 degrees F (49 degree's C). Do not clean probe in a dishwasher or expose to temperatures above the maximum.

Ice Thickness Check

The ice thickness probe is factory-set to maintain the ice bridge thickness at 1/8 in. (32 mm).

NOTE: Make sure the water curtain/splash shields are in place when performing this check. It prevents water from splashing out of the water trough.

1. Inspect the bridge connecting the cubes. It should be about 1/8 in. (32 mm) thick.
2. If adjustment is necessary, turn the ice thickness probe adjustment screw clockwise to increase bridge thickness or counterclockwise to decrease bridge thickness. Set a 9/32" gap between the ice thickness probe and evaporator as a starting point. Then adjust to achieve 1/8" ice thickness.
3. Make sure the ice thickness probe wire and the bracket do not restrict movement of the probe



ICE THICKNESS ADJUSTMENT

Diagnostics

SYMPTOMS

Premature harvest

- Display indicates ITP Failure
- Low ice production
- Thin ice in bin
- Freeze cycles are faster than published cycle times

Will not harvest

- Display indicates ITP Failure
- Low ice production
- Thick ice in bin
- Large sheet of ice on evaporator
- Harvest cycle doesn't start
- Freeze cycles are slower than published cycle times

ICE MACHINE CYCLES INTO HARVEST BEFORE ICE CONTACTS THE ICE THICKNESS PROBE

1. Reboot the control board by disconnecting and reconnecting line voltage to the ice machine.
2. Verify ice thickness probe gap is approximately 9/32" (7 mm).
3. Wait six minutes:
 - Ice Machine remains in freeze cycle - Allow ice machine to run.
 - Ice machine cycles into harvest - Replace ice thickness probe to determine if problem is resolved. If problem persists replace the control board.

ICE MACHINE DOES NOT CYCLE INTO HARVEST

If ice is on the evaporator initiate a manual harvest cycle by performing the following keystrokes.

- Press Menu
 - Scroll down to Service and press right arrow
 - Scroll down to Manual Harvest and press right arrow - A new freeze cycle will start after the manual harvest cycle is complete.
1. Reboot the control board by disconnecting and reconnecting line voltage to the ice machine.
 2. Verify ice thickness probe gap is approximately 9/32" (7 mm).
 3. Wait for ice to contact the ice thickness probe.
- Ice Machine cycles into harvest normally - Allow ice machine to run.
 - Ice machine will not cycle into harvest - Replace ice thickness probe to determine if problem is resolved. If problem persists replace the control board.

HIGH PRESSURE CUTOUT (HPCO) CONTROL FUNCTION

Stops the ice machine if subjected to excessive high-side pressure. The HPCO control is normally closed, and opens on a rise in discharge pressure.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Specifications	
Cut-Out	Cut-In
440 psig \pm 10 (3103 kPa \pm 69 31 bar \pm .69)	Automatic Reset
(Must be below 300 psig (2068 kPa 20.68 bar) to reset.)	

SYMPTOM

Opening the HPCO will cause the control board to initiate a 10 minute delay. The display counts down from 10 minutes to 0 minutes, at which point the ice machine attempts a restart. If the HPCO is closed the ice machine will continue to run. If the HPCO remains open after the 10 minute delay or reopens when the compressor starts, the ice machine will start another 10 minute delay period. The ice machine will lockout after 10 failed attempts.

1. Machine is off and the display indicates "Delay XX min, HPCO Active"
2. Machine is running and the display indicates "HPC Fault" and an alert triangle

CHECK PROCEDURE

Symptom #1 Machine is off and the display indicates “Delay xx min, HPCO Active”.

1. Leave all wiring connectors attached and perform testing within the 10 minute time delay period
2. Check for line voltage at P9 connector on control board (Two wire connector adjacent to 9 pin connector).
 - A. Line voltage present - HPCO switch has reset and closed.
 - B. No line voltage present - HPCO switch is open. Verify pressure - Below cut-in replace HPCO - Above cut-in find root cause problem.
3. Wait for the 10 minute delay to end. The ice machine will go to an initial start sequence. When the compressor relay closes the control board checks the HPCO
 - A. HPCO is open - Another 10 minute delay period starts.
 - B. HPCO closed - A 3.5 minute harvest cycle starts followed by an ice making cycle.
4. Run the system to see if the control trips at the rated pressure. If HPCO opens at a pressure significantly lower or higher than the control setting of 440 psig replace the HPCO.
5. If the control opens at the correct pressure find the root cause - Fan motor, dirty condenser, refrigeration system issue, etc.

Symptom #2 Machine is running and the display indicates “HPC Fault” and an alert triangle

1. Navigate to the event log on the Service menu. Scroll down to HPC Fault #5. Open the event and view when and how often HPCO Fault has occurred.
2. If this is a one time event it may be intermittent and caused by conditions around the unit changing. For example: High ambient temperature, water turned off to condenser (water cooled unit) etc.
3. Run the system to see if the control trips at the rated pressure. If HPCO opens at a pressure significantly lower than the control setting of 440 psig replace the HPCO.
4. If the control opens at the correct pressure (+-10 lbs) find the root cause - Fan motor, dirty condenser, refrigeration system issue, etc.

LOW PRESSURE CUTOUT (LPCO) CONTROL FUNCTION

Signals the control board to energize and de-energize the ice machine when suction pressure rises above or falls below setpoint.

The LPCO control is closed at pressures above setpoint and opens at pressures below setpoint.

Specifications	
Cut-Out	Cut-In
12 psig \pm 3	35 psig \pm 3

CHECK PROCEDURE

1. Connect manifold gauges at suction and discharge access valves and verify refrigerant pressure exceeds LPCO cut-in.
2. Navigate to LPCO input on display
 - Press the Menu button.
 - Scroll down to Service and press right arrow.
 - Scroll down to Diagnostics and press right arrow
 - Scroll down to Inputs and press right arrow to display LPCO reading
3. LPCO display indicates
 - A. Open = Replace Switch
 - B. Closed = Switch OK

FAN CYCLE CONTROL

FUNCTION

Cycles the fan motor on and off to maintain proper operating discharge pressure.

The fan cycle control closes on an increase, and opens on a decrease in discharge pressure.

SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications		
Model	Cut-In (Close)	Cut-Out (Open)
I0300 / I0320 I0520 / I0450 / I0500 / I0600 I0850 ICVD0695 ICVD0895 ICVD1095 ICVD1195 ICVD1295 ICVD1495 ICVD1895 ICVD2095 ICVD3095	250 ±5 (1723 kPa ±.34) (17.23 bar ±.34)	200 ±5 (1517 kPa ±.34) (15.17 bar ±.34)
I1000 I1400 / I1800 ICVD3095	275 psig ±5 (1896 kPa ±34) (18.96 bar±.34)	225 psig ±5 (1551 kPa ±34) (15.51 bar ±.34)

CHECK PROCEDURE

1. Verify fan motor windings are not open or grounded, and fan spins freely.
2. Connect manifold gauges to ice machine.
3. Hook voltmeter in parallel across the fan cycle control, leaving wires attached.
4. Refer to chart below.

FCC Setpoint:	Reading Should Be:	Fan Should Be:
Above Cut-In	0 Volts	Running
Below Cut-Out	Line Voltage	Off

THERMISTORS

FUNCTION

Thermistor resistance values change with temperature. The value supplied to the control board is used to identify temperature at the thermistor location.

SPECIFICATIONS

:

Temperature of Thermistor		Resistance
°C	°F	K Ohms (x 1000)
-30° - -20°	-22° - -4°	820.85 - 466.35
-20° - -10°	-4° - 14°	466.35 - 269.05
-10° - 0°	14° - 32°	269.05 - 160.70
0° - 10°	32° - 50°	160.70 - 98.930
10° - 20°	50° - 68°	98.930 - 62.015
20° - 30°	68° - 86°	62.015 - 39.695
30° - 40°	86° - 104°	39.695 - 25.070
40° - 50°	104° - 122°	25.070 - 17.481
50° - 60°	122° - 140°	17.481 - 11.860
60° - 70°	140° - 158°	11.860 - 8.1900
70° - 80°	158° - 176°	8.1900 - 5.7530
80° - 90°	176° - 194°	5.7530 - 4.1015
90° - 100°	194° - 212°	4.1015 - 2.9735
100° - 110°	212° - 230°	2.9735 - 2.1885
110° - 120°	230° - 248°	2.1885 - 1.6290
120° - 130°	248° - 266°	1.6290 - 1.2245
130° - 140°	266° - 284°	1.2245 - 0.9319
140° - 150°	284° - 302°	0.9319 - 0.7183
150° - 160°	302° - 320°	0.7183 - 0.5624
160° - 170°	320° - 338°	0.5624 - 0.4448
170° - 180°	338° - 356°	0.4448 - 0.3530
180° - 190°	356° - 374°	0.3530 - 0.2831
190° - 200°	374° - 392°	0.2831 - 0.2273

Four thermistors are located on the ice machine. They are labeled T1, T2, T3, T4

T1 - Air or Water cooled Models

- Liquid line temperature sensor located at the outlet of the condenser.

T1 - Remote Condenser or Remote Condensing Unit Models

- Liquid line temperature sensor located at the inlet of the receiver.

T2 - Air or Water cooled Models

- Discharge line temperature sensor located near the compressor.

T2 - Remote Condenser or Remote Condensing Unit Models

- Liquid line temperature sensor located at the outlet of the receiver.

T3 -Single Expansion Valve Models

- Suction line temperature sensor located at the inlet of the evaporator.

T3 - Multiple Evaporator Models

- Suction line temperature sensor located at the outlet of evaporator #1.

T4 -Single Expansion Valve Models

- Suction line temperature sensor located at the outlet of the evaporator.

T4 - Multiple Evaporator Models

- Suction line temperature sensor located at the outlet of evaporator #2.

SYMPTOM

Alert icon on the display is flashing and the alert indicates a T1, T2, T3, or T4 Fault.

CHECK PROCEDURE

- Press the Menu button.
- Scroll down to Service and press right arrow.
- Scroll down to Diagnostics and press right arrow
- Scroll down to Temp Sensors and press right arrow to display thermistor temperature readings.

NOTE: An open thermistor will display -22°F (-30°C) and a shorted thermistor displays 475°F (246°C).

Thermistor Test

1. Disconnect thermistor from control board and measure resistance.
2. Measure temperature at the thermistor.
3. Compare measured resistance/temperature readings to resistance/temperature relationship chart.
 - A. Within 10% of the published resistance value - Thermistor is good
 - B. Not within 10% of the published resistance value - Thermistor is defective.

Control Board Test

1. Disconnect thermistor from control board - The display temperature reading, dropping to -22°F (-30°C) indicates the control board is good.
2. Short thermistor pins - The display temperature reading, climbing to 475°F (246°C) indicates the control board is good.

HARVEST ASSIST AIR PUMP

FUNCTION

The air pump breaks the vacuum between the sheet of ice and the evaporator which results in shorter harvest cycles.

SPECIFICATIONS

115 Volt or 230 Volt - matches the ice machine voltage.

CHECK PROCEDURE

1. The air pump is wired in parallel with the harvest valve - Verify the ice machine is in the harvest cycle and the harvest valve is energized.
2. If there is voltage at the air pump connector, use a volt ohm meter to verify there is no continuity through the motor windings then replace motor.

COMPRESSOR ELECTRICAL DIAGNOSTICS

The compressor does not start or will trip repeatedly on overload.

Check Resistance (Ohm) Values

NOTE: Compressor windings can have very low ohm values. Use a properly calibrated meter.

Perform the resistance test after the compressor cools. The compressor dome should be cool enough to touch (below 120°F/49°C) to assure that the overload is closed and the resistance readings will be accurate.

SINGLE PHASE COMPRESSORS

1. Disconnect power then remove the wires from the compressor terminals.
2. The resistance values between C and S and between C and R, when added together, should equal the resistance value between S and R.
3. If the overload is open, there will be a resistance reading between S and R, and open readings between C and S and between C and R. Allow the compressor to cool, then check the readings again.

THREE PHASE COMPRESSORS

1. Disconnect power and remove the wires from the compressor terminals.
2. The resistance values between L1 and L2, between L2 and L3, and between L3 and L1 should all be equal.
3. If the overload is open, there will be open readings between L1 and L2, between L2 and L3, and between L3 and L1. Allow the compressor to cool, then check the readings again.

CHECK MOTOR WINDINGS TO GROUND

Check continuity between all three terminals and the compressor shell or copper refrigeration line. Scrape metal surface to get good contact. If continuity is present, the compressor windings are grounded and the compressor should be replaced.

COMPRESSOR DRAWING LOCKED ROTOR

To determine if the compressor is seized, check the amp draw while the compressor is trying to start.

The two likely causes of this are a defective starting component and a mechanically seized compressor.

To determine which you have:

1. Install high and low side gauges.
2. Try to start the compressor.
3. Watch the pressures closely.
 - A. If the pressures do not move, the compressor is seized. Replace the compressor.
 - B. If the pressures move, the compressor is turning slowly and is not seized. Check the capacitors and relay.

COMPRESSOR DRAWING HIGH AMPS

The continuous amperage draw on start-up should not be near the maximum fuse size indicated on the serial tag.

DIAGNOSING START COMPONENTS

If the compressor attempts to start, or hums and trips the overload protector, check the start components before replacing the compressor.

Capacitor

Visual evidence of capacitor failure can include a bulged terminal end or a ruptured membrane. Do not assume a capacitor is good if no visual evidence is present. A good test is to install a known good substitute capacitor. Use a capacitor tester when checking a suspect capacitor. Clip the bleed resistor off the capacitor terminals before testing.

- If the compressor attempts to start, or hums and trips the overload protector, check the starting components before replacing the compressor.
- Visual evidence of capacitor failure can include a bulged terminal end or a ruptured membrane. Do not assume a capacitor is good if no visual evidence is present.
- A good test is to install a known good substitute capacitor.
- Use a capacitor tester when checking a suspect capacitor. Clip the bleed resistor off the capacitor terminals before testing.

Relay

The relay has a set of contacts that connect and disconnect the start capacitor from the compressor start winding. The contacts on the relay are normally closed (start capacitor in series with the start winding). The relay senses the voltage generated by the start winding and opens the contacts as the compressor motor starts. The contacts remain open until the compressor is de-energized.

RELAY OPERATION CHECK

1. Disconnect wires from relay terminals.
2. Verify the contacts are closed.
Measure the resistance between terminals 1 and 2. No continuity indicates open contacts. Replace the relay.
3. Check the relay coil.
Measure the resistance between terminals 2 and 5. No resistance indicates an open coil. Replace the relay.

PTCR

The PTCR allows current to flow through the start winding at compressor startup. Current flow heats the ceramic discs in the PTCR. The electrical resistance increases with temperature and stops all except a trickle of current flow through the start winding. The small flow of current keeps the PTCR hot (260°F/ 127°C) and the start winding out of the circuit.

The PTCR must be cooled before attempting to start the compressor, otherwise the PTCR will heat up too quickly and stop current flow through the start winding before the compressor motor reaches full speed.

Warning

Disconnect electrical power to the entire ice machine at the building electrical disconnect box before proceeding.

NOTE: If a PTCR is dropped internal damage can occur to the ceramic PTCR discs. The ceramic disc can chip and cause arcing which leads to PTCR failure. Since there is no way to open the PTCR in order to determine if the ceramic disc is chipped or not, it must be discarded when dropped.

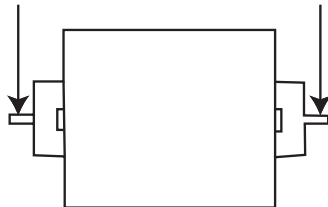
PTCR Operation Check

1. Visually inspect the PTCR. Check for signs of physical damage.

NOTE: The PTCR case temperature may reach 210°F (100°C) while the compressor is running. This is normal. Do not change a PTCR just because it is hot.

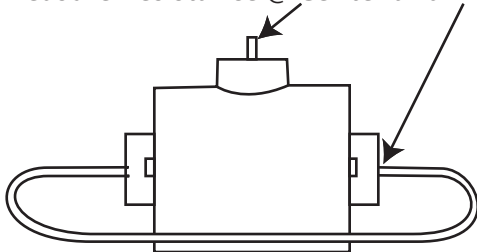
2. Wait at least 10 minutes for the PTCR to cool to room temperature.
 3. Remove the PTCR from the ice machine.
 4. Measure the resistance of the PTCR as shown.
The resistance reading must be between:
- Two Terminal PTCR = 18 to 40 ohms
 - Three Terminal PTCR = 8 to 22 ohms.

Measure Resistance At Ends



Two Terminal PTCR

Measure Resistance @ Center and End



Leave Jumper Wire Attached

Three Terminal PTCR

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Refrigeration Components

HEAD PRESSURE CONTROL VALVE

Manitowoc remote systems require head pressure control valves with special settings. Replace defective head pressure control valves only with “original” Manitowoc replacement parts.

Refrigerant Charge Verification

The correct amount of refrigerant (name plate charge) is required to operate correctly at all ambient conditions.

An ice machine with an overcharge or undercharge of refrigerant may function properly at higher ambient temperatures and fails at lower ambient temperatures. Symptoms of incorrect refrigerant amount are:

- Works during the day and malfunctions at night, and/or fails whenever the outdoor temperature drops.
- A Safety limit is stored in control board memory.

Refrigerant loss and ambient temperature are directly related to each other. As the ambient temperature drops, more refrigerant is stored in the condenser.

When the refrigerant charge and ambient temperature create an undercharge of refrigerant in the freeze cycle, the receiver dip tube will lose it's liquid seal. Without liquid refrigerant to the TXV, the ice machine fails to make a full sheet of ice in 60 minutes and a safety limit #1 results.

NOTE: When a head pressure control valve is being replaced or refrigerant charge is suspected, verify the refrigerant charge is correct by recovering the refrigerant, weighing and comparing to the nameplate amount. Refer to Refrigerant Recovery/Evacuation” page 280 for recovery procedures.

Freeze Cycle Operation All Models

The R404A head pressure control valve is non adjustable.

At ambient temperatures of approximately 70°F (21°C) or above, refrigerant flows through the valve from the condenser to the receiver inlet. At temperatures below this (or at higher temperatures if it is raining), the head pressure control dome's nitrogen charge closes the condenser port and opens the bypass port from the compressor discharge line.

In this modulating mode, the valve maintains minimum head pressure by building up liquid in the condenser and bypassing discharge gas directly to the receiver.

Harvest Cycle Operation

Remote Condenser Models

The head pressure control cycles into full bypass due to the pressure drop when the harvest valve opens. Refrigerant flows from the compressor to the evaporator through the harvest valve and the head pressure valve is out of the circuit.

Harvest Cycle Operation QuietQube® Models

During the Harvest cycle, the harvest valve opens and allows refrigerant from the top of the receiver tank to enter the evaporator. The refrigerant's change of state (from vapor to liquid) releases the heat necessary for the Harvest cycle.

Opening the harvest valve causes a drop in discharge pressure.

The discharge pressure will drop below the condenser fan cycling control setpoint and the condenser fan motor cycles off (at ambient temperatures above 110°F (43°C) the condenser fan motor remains energized).

The warm discharge gas adds heat to the receiver in the harvest cycle. Without this additional heat the head pressure would continue to drop as liquid refrigerant boils off in the receiver.

Example: A service technician removes refrigerant vapor from a cylinder by boiling off the liquid refrigerant. A refrigeration effect is created as the refrigerant changes state from a liquid to a vapor. The cylinder cools and the refrigerant pressure drops. To maximize flow and maintain pressure the technician places the cylinder in warm water.

Diagnostics

FREEZE CYCLE - REMOTE CONDENSER & QUIETQUBE® REMOTE CONDENSING UNIT

1. Determine if the coil is clean.
2. Determine the air temperature entering the condenser.
3. Determine if the head pressure is high or low in relationship to the outside temperature. (Refer to the proper "Cycle Times/24-Hour Ice Production/Refrigerant Pressure Charts" page 307).
4. Determine the temperature of the liquid line entering the receiver by feeling it. This line is normally warm; "body temperature."
5. Using the information gathered, refer to the chart.

NOTE: A head pressure control valve that will not bypass, will function properly with condenser air temperatures of approximately 70°F (21°C) or above. When the temperature drops below 70°F (21°C), the head pressure control valve fails to bypass and the ice machine malfunctions. Lower ambient conditions can be simulated by rinsing the condenser with cool water during the freeze cycle.

Condition	Probable Cause	Corrective Measure
Discharge Pressure - High Liquid Line Temperature - Hot	Valve stuck in bypass	Replace valve
Discharge Pressure - Low Liquid Line Temperature - Cold	Valve not bypassing	Replace valve
Discharge Pressure - Low Liquid Line Temperature - Hot	Ice Machine Low on Charge	Refrigerant Charge Verification

Harvest Cycle

REMOTE CONDENSER

The head pressure control cycles into full bypass due to the pressure drop when the harvest valve opens. Refrigerant flows from the compressor to the evaporator through the harvest valve and the head pressure valve is out of the circuit.

QUIETQUBE® REMOTE CONDENSING UNIT

QuietQube® ice machines may fail in the harvest cycle when the refrigerant charge and ambient temperature create a marginal undercharge of refrigerant. The ice machine may be able to make a full sheet of ice, but fails in the harvest cycle when the receiver runs out of liquid refrigerant. A safety limit #2 will result when the ice machine is unable to harvest.

Undercharge Symptoms

- Safety limit #1 or Safety limit #2 in control board memory.
- Harvest cycle suction pressure is low.
- Harvest cycle discharge pressure is low.
- Liquid line entering receiver feels warm to hot in the freeze cycle.

Overcharge Symptoms

- Safety limit #2 in control board memory.
- Harvest cycle suction pressure is low.
- Harvest cycle discharge pressure is normal.
- Freeze cycle time, suction and discharge pressure are normal and the ice machine will not harvest. The sheet of ice cubes show little or no sign of melting when removed from the evaporator after the harvest cycle has been completed. (If the cubes are melted you have a release problem, clean the ice machine).

HARVEST CYCLE DIAGNOSTICS QUIETQUBE® REMOTE CONDENSING UNIT

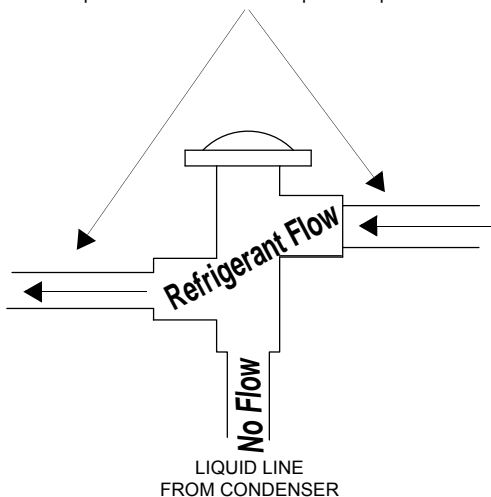
The headmaster control valve diverts the compressor discharge gas to the ice machine receiver in the harvest cycle. All refrigerant flow through the condenser in the harvest cycle stops. Symptoms of a headmaster valve that will not seat 100% closed (completely bypass the condenser) in the harvest cycle are:

- Freeze cycle suction and discharge pressure are normal.
- The control board indicates safety limit #2. The failure seems to be temperature related. Example: The ice machine may function correctly at temperatures above 32°F but fails at temperatures below 32°F.
- Harvest cycle suction pressure is low.
- Harvest cycle discharge pressure is normal or slightly low.

Procedure

1. Freeze cycle operation must be normal before diagnosing the headmaster in the harvest cycle. (Refer to Cycle Times/24 hr Ice Production/ Refrigerant Pressure Chart)
2. Allow the ice machine to run a normal freeze cycle (do not initiate an early harvest cycle).
3. At the start of the harvest cycle feel the compressor discharge line and the liquid line to the ice machine receiver at the headmaster valve. The temperature of both lines will be highest at the beginning of the harvest cycle and then decrease. Compare the lines 30 seconds into the harvest cycle and then refer to Harvest Cycle Headmaster Control Valve Failure List page 273.

Step 3 Details
Grasp Here with Hands to Compare Temperatures



HARVEST CYCLE HEADMASTER CONTROL VALVE FAILURE LIST

Temperature of the compressor discharge line and liquid line to the ice machine receiver feel the same 30 seconds into the harvest cycle.

- The headmaster is functioning correctly.

The compressor discharge line is noticeably warmer than the liquid line to the ice machine receiver.

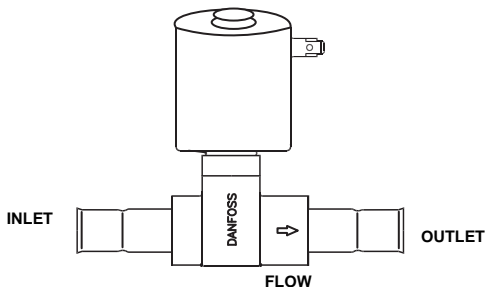
- Headmaster valve is not bypassing 100%.
Replace headmaster valve.
-

HARVEST PRESSURE REGULATING (HPR) SYSTEM REMOTE CONDENSER ONLY

GENERAL

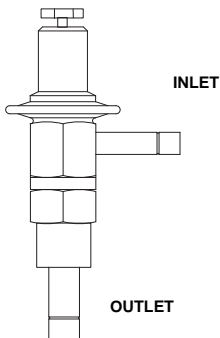
The harvest pressure regulating (HPR) system includes:

- Harvest pressure regulating solenoid valve (HPR solenoid). This is an electrically operated valve which opens when energized, and closes when de-energized.



HPR SOLENOID

- Harvest pressure regulating valve (HPR valve). This is a pressure regulating valve which modulates open and closed, based on the refrigerant pressure at the outlet of the valve. The valve closes completely and stops refrigerant flow when the pressure at the outlet rises above the valve setting.



HPR VALVE

SV3053

FREEZE CYCLE

The HPR system is not used during the freeze cycle. The HPR solenoid is closed (de-energized), preventing refrigerant flow into the HPR valve.

HARVEST CYCLE

During the harvest cycle, the check valve in the discharge line prevents refrigerant in the remote condenser and receiver from back feeding into the evaporator and condensing to liquid.

The HPR solenoid is opened (energized) during the harvest cycle, allowing refrigerant gas from the top of the receiver to flow into the HPR valve. The HPR valve modulates open and closed, raising the suction pressure high enough to sustain heat for the harvest cycle, without allowing refrigerant to condense to liquid in the evaporator.

In general, harvest cycle suction pressure rises, then stabilizes in the range of 70-100 psig (517-758 kPa). Exact pressures vary from model to model. Refer to cycle time/24 hour ice production and operational pressure charts.

HPR DIAGNOSTICS

Steps 1 through 4 can be quickly verified without attaching a manifold gauge set or thermometer.

All questions must have a yes answer to continue the diagnostic procedure.

1. Liquid line warm?
(Body temperature is normal)
If liquid line is cooler than body temperature, refer to head pressure control valve diagnostics page 273.
2. Ice fill pattern normal?
Refer to "Ice Formation Pattern" if ice fill is not normal page 164.

3. Freeze time normal?
(Refer to Cycle Times/Refrigerant Pressures/24 Hour Ice Production Charts page 307)
Shorter freeze cycles - Refer to head pressure control valve diagnostics page 273.
Longer freeze cycles - Refer to water system checklist page 163, then refer to Refrigeration Diagnostic Procedures.
4. Harvest time is longer than normal and control board indicates safety limit #2?
(Refer to Cycle Times/Refrigerant Pressures/24 Hour Ice Production Charts page 307)
Connect refrigeration manifold gauge set to the access valves on the front of the ice machine. Establish baseline by recording suction and discharge pressure and freeze & harvest cycle times. (Refer to "**Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Tables**" for data collection detail page 144).
5. Discharge line temperature is greater than 150°F (66°C) [I0850/I1000 Air/Water Only - 140°F (60°C)] at the end of the freeze cycle? (See Discharge Line Temperature Analysis on page 176)
6. Freeze cycle Head Pressure is in the range indicated in the cycle time/24 hour ice production and operational pressure chart?
If the head pressure is low refer to head pressure control valve diagnostics page 273.
7. Freeze cycle Suction Pressure normal?
Refer to analyzing suction pressure if suction pressure is high or low page 169.
8. Harvest cycle suction and discharge pressures are lower than indicated in the cycle times/refrigerant pressures/24 hour ice production chart?
Replace Harvest Pressure Regulating solenoid.

WATER REGULATING VALVE

Water-Cooled Models Only

FUNCTION

The water regulating valve maintains the freeze cycle discharge pressure.

CHECK PROCEDURE

1. Determine if the head pressure is high or low (refer to cycle time/24 hour ice production and operational pressure chart for the model you are servicing).
2. Verify the condenser water meets specifications.
3. Adjust valve to increase or decrease discharge pressure.
4. Determine the temperature of the liquid line entering the receiver by feeling it. This line is normally warm; body temperature.
5. Using the information gathered, refer to the list for diagnosis.

Problem (Freeze Cycle)

Valve not maintaining discharge pressure.

- Valve incorrectly set, dirty or defective. Adjust, clean or replace valve.

Discharge pressure extremely high; Liquid line entering receiver feels hot.

- Water regulating valve incorrectly set or not opening.

Discharge pressure low, Liquid line entering receiver feels warm to hot.

- Ice machine low on charge. Verify Total System Refrigerant Charge page 301.

HARVEST PRESSURE SOLENOID VALVE

(I3300W Only)

FUNCTION

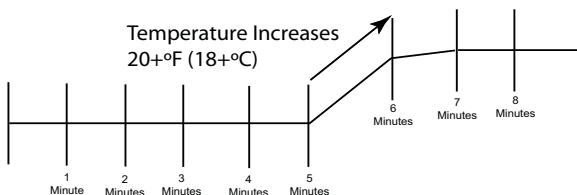
Transfers refrigerant from the high side to the low side during the harvest cycle.

CHECK PROCEDURE

1. Reset the ice machine with the power button to over ride the 6 minute freeze lock.
2. Initiate a manual harvest cycle.
3. Verify the coil has line voltage supplied in the harvest cycle and magnetism is present
4. If voltage and magnetism are present refer to Quad evaporator operational analysis chart page 153.

SUCTION ACCUMULATOR OPERATION QUIETQUBE® REMOTE CONDENSING UNIT

Liquid refrigerant collects in the suction accumulator during the harvest cycle and is removed during the freeze cycle. The liquid refrigerant is returned to the compressor through a screen and orifice in the suction accumulator J tube. Passing the liquid through the orifice causes a pressure drop; the liquid flashes to a vapor and creates a refrigeration affect. It is normal to see frost on the accumulator, suction line and compressor suction port in the freeze cycle. The suction accumulator empties within the first 5 minutes of the freeze cycle. When the refrigeration affect ends (liquid refrigerant has been removed), the suction line between the accumulator and compressor will increase in temperature. The suction line temperature increases 20 plus degrees within 2 minutes after the liquid has been removed.



The time needed to remove the liquid refrigerant will vary with the ambient temperature and the length of the harvest cycle. Higher ambient temperatures = shorter harvest cycles, faster removal of liquid refrigerant from the accumulator and greater suction line temperature increases.

Refrigerant Recovery/Evacuation

SELF-CONTAINED MODEL PROCEDURE

Do not purge refrigerant to the atmosphere. Capture refrigerant using recovery equipment. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

Important

Manitowoc assumes no responsibility for the use of contaminated refrigerant. Damage resulting from the use of contaminated refrigerant is the sole responsibility of the servicing company.

Important

Replace the liquid line drier after recovering the refrigerant and before evacuating and recharging. Use only a Manitowoc (OEM) liquid line filter-drier to prevent voiding the warranty.

Connections

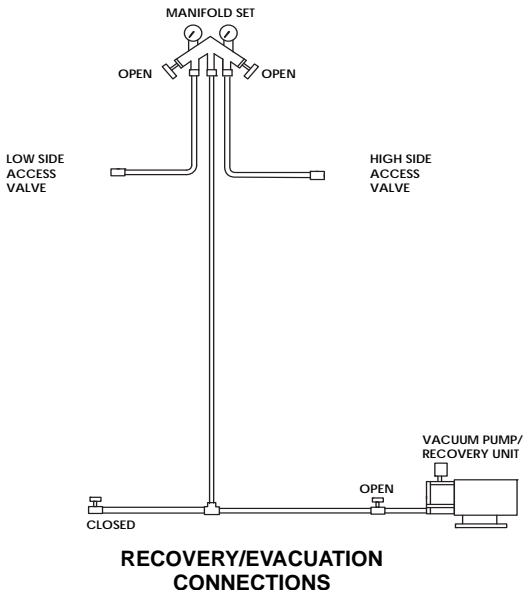
Manifold gauge sets must utilize low loss fittings to comply with U.S. Government rules and regulations.

Make these connections:

- Suction side of the compressor through the suction service valve.
- Discharge side of the compressor through the discharge service valve.

Self-Contained Recovery/Evacuation

1. Press the power button and cycle the ice machine off.
2. Install manifold gauges, scale and recovery unit or two-stage vacuum pump and open high and low side on manifold gauges.



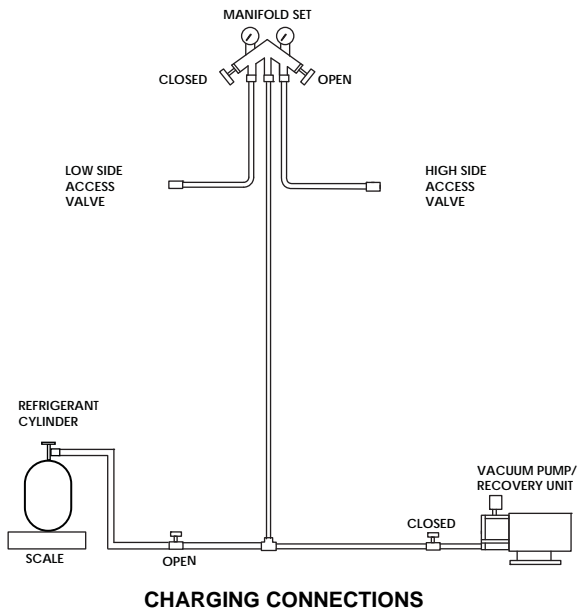
3. Perform recovery or evacuation:
 - A. Recovery: Operate the recovery unit as directed by the manufacturer's instructions.
 - B. Evacuation prior to recharging: Pull the system down to 500 microns. Then, allow the pump to run for an additional half hour. Turn off the pump and perform a standing vacuum leak check.
4. Follow the Charging Procedures.

Self-Contained Charging Procedures

Important

The charge is critical on all Manitowoc ice machines. Use a scale to ensure the proper charge is installed.

1. Be sure the ice machine is off.



2. Close the vacuum pump valve, the low side service valve, and the low side manifold gauge valve.
3. Open the high side manifold gauge valve.
4. Open the charging cylinder and add the proper refrigerant charge (shown on nameplate) through the discharge service valve.
5. Let the system “settle” for 2 to 3 minutes.
6. Close the high side on the manifold gauge set.
7. Press the power button.
8. Add any remaining vapor charge through the suction service valve (if necessary).

NOTE: Manifold gauges must be removed properly to ensure that no refrigerant contamination or loss occurs.

9. Make sure that all of the vapor in the charging hoses is drawn into the ice machine before disconnecting the charging hoses.
 - A. Run the ice machine in freeze cycle.
 - B. Remove the high side low loss fitting from the access valve.
 - C. Open the high and low side valves on the manifold gauge set. Any refrigerant in the lines will be pulled into the low side of the system.
 - D. Allow the pressures to equalize while the ice machine is in the freeze cycle.
 - E. Remove the hoses from the ice machine and install the caps.

REMOTE CONDENSER MODEL PROCEDURE

Refrigerant Recovery/Evacuation

Do not purge refrigerant to the atmosphere. Capture refrigerant using recovery equipment. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

Important

Manitowoc Ice assumes no responsibility for the use of contaminated refrigerant. Damage resulting from the use of contaminated refrigerant is the sole responsibility of the servicing company.

Important

Replace the liquid line drier after recovering the refrigerant and before evacuating and recharging. Use only a Manitowoc (O.E.M.) liquid line filter drier to prevent voiding the warranty.

CONNECTIONS

Important

Recovery/evacuation of a remote system requires connections at four points for complete system evacuation.

Make these connections:

- Suction side of the compressor through the suction service valve.
- Discharge side of the compressor through the discharge service valve.
- Receiver outlet service valve, which evacuates the area between the check valve in the liquid line and the pump down solenoid.
- Access (Schraeder) valve on the discharge line quick-connect fitting, located on the outside of the compressor/evaporator compartment. This connection evacuates the condenser. Without it, the magnetic check valves would close when the pressure drops during evacuation, preventing complete evacuation of the condenser.

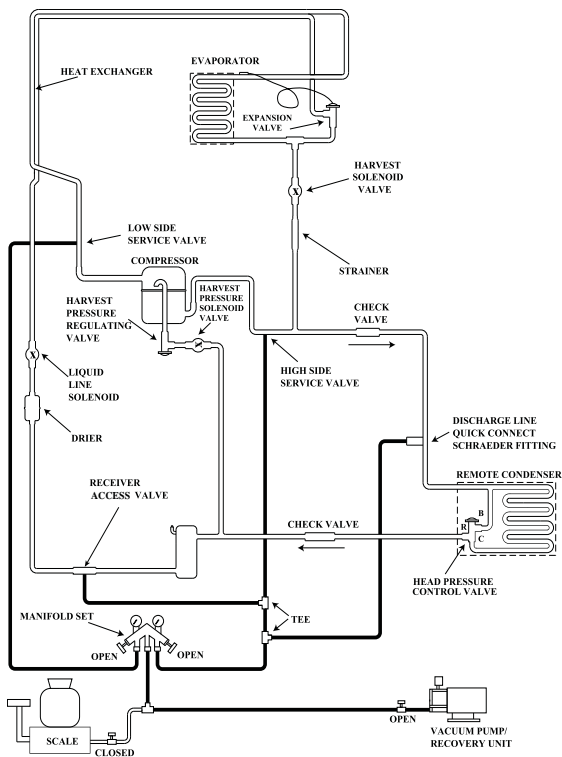
NOTE: Manitowoc recommends using an access valve core removal and installation tool on the discharge line quick-connect fitting. This permits access valve core removal. This allows for faster evacuation and charging, without removing the manifold gauge hose.

REMOTE CONDENSER RECOVERY/EVACUATION

1. Press the power button to stop the ice machine.
2. Install manifold gauges, scale and recovery unit or two-stage vacuum pump.
3. Open high and low side on the manifold gauge set.
4. Perform recovery or evacuation:
 - A. Recovery: Operate the recovery unit as directed by the manufacturer's instructions.
 - B. Evacuation prior to recharging: Pull the system down to 500 microns. Then, allow the pump to run for an additional hour. Turn off the pump and perform a standing vacuum leak check.

NOTE: Check for leaks with an electronic leak detector after charging the ice machine.

5. Follow the Charging Procedures.



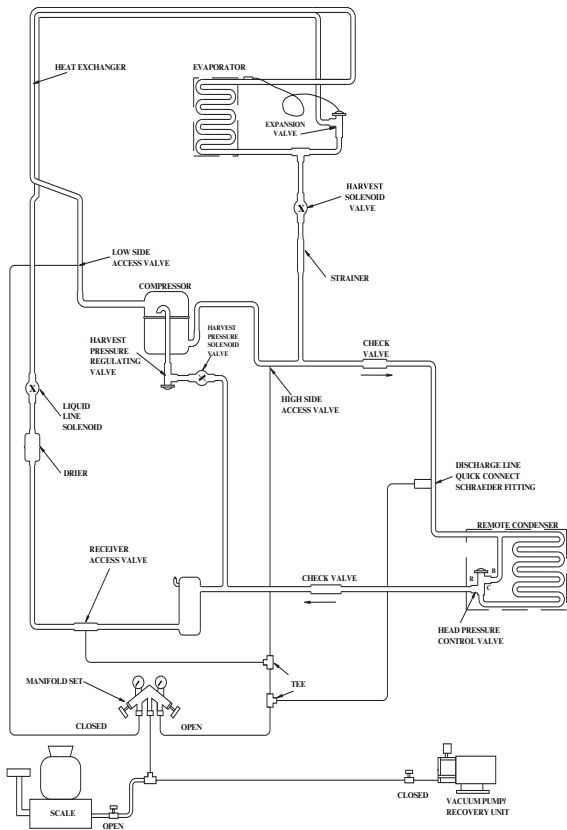
REMOTE RECOVERY/EVACUATION CONNECTIONS

Remote Charging Procedures

1. Close the vacuum pump valve and the low side manifold gauge valve.
2. Open the refrigerant cylinder and add the proper refrigerant charge (shown on nameplate) into the system high side (receiver outlet valve and discharge lines quick-connect fitting).
3. If the high side does not take the entire charge, close the high side on the manifold gauge set and start the ice machine. Add the remaining charge through the low side (in vapor form) until the machine is fully charged.

NOTE: If an access valve core removal and installation tool is used on any of the Schraeder valves, reinstall the cores before disconnecting the access tool and hose.

4. Open the high and low side valves on the manifold gauge set. Any refrigerant in the lines will be pulled into the low side of the system.
5. Allow the pressures to equalize while the ice machine is in the freeze cycle.
6. Remove the low side hose from the access valve and install the caps.



REMOTE CHARGING CONNECTIONS

QUIETQUBE® MODELS

Do not purge refrigerant to the atmosphere. Capture refrigerant using recovery equipment. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

Important

Manitowoc Ice assumes no responsibility for the use of contaminated refrigerant. Damage resulting from the use of contaminated refrigerant is the sole responsibility of the servicing company.

Important

Replace the liquid line drier after recovering the refrigerant and before evacuating and recharging. Use only a Manitowoc (OEM) liquid line filter-drier to prevent voiding the warranty.

Warning

Recovery/evacuation of a QuietQube® remote system requires connections at five points for complete system recovery/evacuation. Check valves are located in the ice machine head section and the ICVD condensing unit. Five point requires connections between the compressor and suction filter access valve, receiver access valve and the high and low side access valves on the front or rear of the ice machine to recover and evacuate the entire system.

Warning

The receiver access valve (located in the ice machine head section) must be accessed during refrigerant recovery to allow complete removal of the refrigerant charge.

CONNECTIONS

Manifold gauge sets must utilize low loss fittings to comply with U.S. Government rules and regulations.

All ICVD condensing units are manufactured with a check valve in the compressor discharge line. The check valve requires an additional connection on the condensing unit during evacuation and recovery procedures. **Connection of a manifold gauge set (or a hose with core depressors on both ends) between the suction filter access port and the compressor access valve (located between the compressor and discharge line check valve) is required.**

Make these connections:

Ice Machine Head Section - All Models

1. Suction side of the compressor through the suction shut-off valve or suction access valve.
2. Discharge side of the compressor through the liquid line shut-off valve or high side access valve.
3. Receiver access valve, (both receiver service valves on S3070C = fastest recovery time) which evacuates the area between the check valve in the liquid line and the liquid line solenoid valve.
4. Compressor discharge access valve
5. Suction filter access valve.

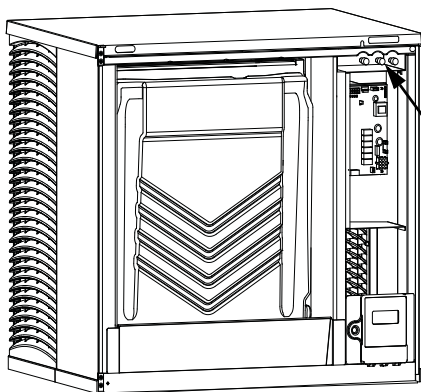


Warning

Recovery/evacuation of a QuietQube® remote system requires connections at five points for complete system recovery/evacuation. Check valves are located in the ice machine head section and the ICVD condensing unit. Five point requires connections between the compressor and suction filter access valve, receiver access valve and the high and low side access valves on the front or rear of the ice machine to recover and evacuate the entire system

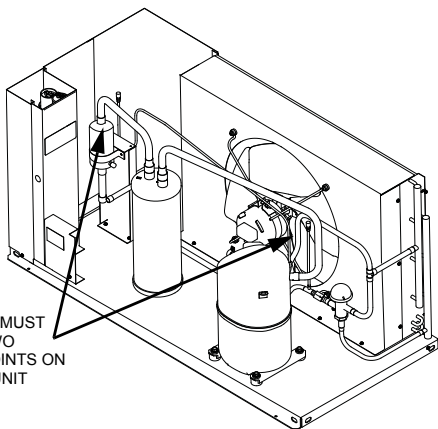
Warning

The receiver access valve (located in the ice machine head section) must be accessed during refrigerant recovery to allow complete removal of the refrigerant charge.



CONNECTIONS
MUST BE MADE
AT THREE
POINTS FOR
COMPLETE
REFRIGERANT
RECOVERY ON
ALL
QUIETQUBE®
MODELS.

Refrigerant Recovery Connections Ice Machine Head



CONNECTIONS MUST
BE MADE AT TWO
ADDITIONAL POINTS ON
CONDENSING UNIT

**Refrigerant Recovery Connections
ICVD Condensing Unit**

RECOVERY/EVACUATION PROCEDURES

1. Press the power button to stop the ice machine. and disconnect all power to the ice machine and condensing unit.
2. Install manifold gauges, charging scale, and recovery unit or two-stage vacuum pump.
3. Open high and low side on the manifold gauge set.
4. Perform recovery or evacuation:
 - A. Recovery: Operate the recovery unit as directed by the manufacturer's instructions.
 - B. Pressure test the system.
 - C. Evacuation prior to recharging: Evacuate to 500 microns. Then allow the pump to run for an additional hour.
5. Refer to Charging Procedures.

CHARGING PROCEDURES

1. The ice machine must be off.
2. Close the vacuum pump valve and the low side manifold gauge valve.
3. Open the refrigerant cylinder and add the proper refrigerant charge (shown on nameplate) into the system high side (receiver service valve and discharge line shut-off valve).
4. If the high side does not take the entire charge, close the high side on the manifold gauge set. Start the ice machine and add the remaining charge through valves on back of ice making head, or through valves on suction filter.
5. Run the ice machine in the freeze cycle.
6. Close the receiver service valve in the ice machine head section.
7. Disconnect the manifold gauge set from the liquid line shut-off valve.
8. Open the high and low side valves on the manifold gauge set. Any refrigerant in the lines will be pulled into the low side of the system.
9. Allow the pressures to equalize while the ice machine is in the freeze cycle.
10. Disconnect the manifold gauge set from the suction line shut-off valve.
11. Install and torque all valve caps

NOTE: Check for refrigerant leaks after all valve caps have been installed.

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System Contamination Clean-Up

General

This section describes the basic requirements for restoring contaminated systems to reliable service.

Important

Manitowoc Ice assumes no responsibility for the use of contaminated refrigerant. Damage resulting from the use of contaminated refrigerant is the sole responsibility of the servicing company.

DETERMINING SEVERITY OF CONTAMINATION

System contamination is generally caused by either moisture or residue from compressor burnout entering the refrigeration system.

Inspection of the refrigerant usually provides the first indication of system contamination. Obvious moisture or an acrid odor in the refrigerant indicates contamination.

If either condition is found, or if contamination is suspected, use a Total Test Kit from Totaline or a similar diagnostic tool. These devices sample refrigerant, eliminating the need to take an oil sample. Follow the manufacturer's directions.

If a refrigerant test kit indicates harmful levels of contamination, or if a test kit is not available, inspect the compressor oil.

1. Remove the refrigerant charge from the ice machine.
2. Remove the compressor from the system.
3. Check the odor and appearance of the oil.
4. Inspect open suction and discharge lines at the compressor for burnout deposits.
5. If no signs of contamination are present, perform an acid oil test.

Check the chart on the next page to determine the type of cleanup required.

Contamination Cleanup Chart	
Symptoms/Findings	Required Cleanup Procedure
No symptoms or suspicion of contamination	Normal evacuation/recharging procedure
Moisture/Air Contamination symptoms Refrigeration system open to atmosphere for longer than 15 minutes Refrigeration test kit and/or acid oil test shows contamination Leak in water cooled condenser No burnout deposits in open compressor lines	Mild contamination cleanup procedure
Mild Compressor Burnout symptoms Oil appears clean but smells acrid Refrigeration test kit or acid oil test shows harmful acid content No burnout deposits in open compressor lines	Mild contamination cleanup procedure
Severe Compressor Burnout symptoms Oil is discolored, acidic, and smells acrid Burnout deposits found in the compressor, lines, and other components	Severe contamination cleanup procedure

CLEANUP PROCEDURE

Mild System Contamination

1. Replace any failed components.
2. If the compressor is good, change the oil.
3. Replace the liquid line drier.

NOTE: If the contamination is from moisture, use heat lamps during evacuation. Position them at the compressor, condenser and evaporator prior to evacuation. Do not position heat lamps too close to plastic components, or they may melt or warp.

Important

Dry nitrogen is recommended for this procedure. This will prevent CFC release.

4. Follow the normal evacuation procedure, except replace the evacuation step with the following:
 - A. Pull vacuum to 1000 microns. Break the vacuum with dry nitrogen and sweep the system. Pressurize to a minimum of 5 psig (35 kPa,.35 bar).
 - B. Pull vacuum to 500 microns. Break the vacuum with dry nitrogen and sweep the system. Pressurize to a minimum of 5 psig (35 kPa,.35 bar).
 - C. Change the vacuum pump oil.
 - D. Pull vacuum to 500 microns. Run the vacuum pump for 1/2 hour on self-contained models, 1 hour on remotes.

NOTE: You may perform a standing vacuum test to make a preliminary leak check. You should use an electronic leak detector after system charging to be sure there are no leaks.

5. Charge the system with the proper refrigerant to the nameplate charge.
6. Operate the ice machine.

Severe System Contamination

1. Remove the refrigerant charge.
2. Remove the compressor and inspect the refrigeration lines. If burnout deposits are found, install a new harvest valve, replace the manifold strainer, TXV and harvest pressure regulating valve.
3. Wipe away any burnout deposits from suction and discharge lines at compressor.
4. Sweep through the open system with dry nitrogen.

Important

Refrigerant sweeps are not recommended, as they release CFCs into the atmosphere.

5. Install a new compressor and new start components.
6. Install a suction line filter-drier with acid and moisture removal capability. Place the filter drier as close to the compressor as possible.
7. Install an access valve at the inlet of the suction line drier.
8. Install a new liquid line drier (and suction filter on QuietQube® condensing units).

Important

Dry nitrogen is recommended for this procedure. This will prevent CFC release.

9. Follow the normal evacuation procedure, except replace the evacuation step with the following:
 - A. Pull vacuum to 1000 microns. Break the vacuum with dry nitrogen and sweep the system. Pressurize to a minimum of 5 psig (35 kPa,.35 bar).
 - B. Change the vacuum pump oil.
 - C. Pull vacuum to 500 microns. Break the vacuum with dry nitrogen and sweep the system. Pressurize to a minimum of 5 psig (35 kPa,.35 bar).
 - D. Change the vacuum pump oil.
 - E. Pull vacuum to 500 microns. Run the vacuum pump for 1/2 hour on self-contained models, 1 hour on remotes.

NOTE: You may perform a standing vacuum test to make a preliminary leak check. You should use an electronic leak detector after system charging to be sure there are no leaks.

10. Charge the system with the proper refrigerant to the nameplate charge.
11. Operate the ice machine for one hour. Then, check the pressure drop across the suction line filter-drier.
 - A. If the pressure drop is less than 1 psig (7 kPa,.7 bar), the filter-drier should be adequate for complete cleanup.
 - B. If the pressure drop exceeds 1 psig (7 kPa,.7 bar), change the suction line filter-drier and the liquid line drier. Repeat until the pressure drop is acceptable.
12. Operate the ice machine for 48-72 hours. Then remove the suction line drier and change the liquid line drier.
13. Follow normal evacuation procedures.

REPLACING PRESSURE CONTROLS WITHOUT REMOVING REFRIGERANT CHARGE

This procedure reduces repair time and cost. Use it when any of the following components require replacement, and the refrigeration system is operational and leak-free.

- Fan cycle control (air cooled only)
- Water regulating valve (water cooled only)
- High pressure cut-out control
- Low Pressure cut-out control
- High side service valve
- Low side service valve

Important

This is a required in-warranty repair procedure.

1. Disconnect power to the ice machine.
2. Follow all manufacturer's instructions supplied with the pinch-off tool. Position the pinch-off tool around the tubing as far from the pressure control as feasible. (See the figure on next page.) Clamp down on the tubing until the pinch-off is complete.

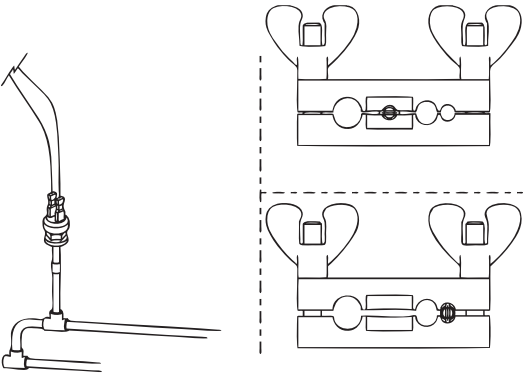


Warning

Do not unsolder a defective component. Cut it out of the system. Do not remove the pinch-off tool until the new component is securely in place.

3. Cut the tubing of the defective component with a small tubing cutter.
4. Solder the replacement component in place. Allow the solder joint to cool.
5. Remove the pinch-off tool.
6. Re-round the tubing. Position the flattened tubing in the proper hole in the pinch-off tool. Tighten the wing nuts until the block is tight and the tubing is rounded.

NOTE: The pressure controls will operate normally once the tubing is re-rounded. Tubing may not re-round 100%.



USING PINCH-OFF TOOL

LIQUID LINE FILTER-DRIERS

The filter-driers used on Manitowoc ice machines are manufactured to Manitowoc specifications.

The difference between a Manitowoc drier and an off-the-shelf drier is in filtration. A Manitowoc drier has dirt-retaining filtration, with fiberglass filters on both the inlet and outlet ends. This is very important because ice machines have a back-flushing action that takes place during every Harvest cycle.

A Manitowoc filter-drier has high moisture and acid removal capability.

The size of the filter-drier is important. The refrigerant charge is critical. Using an improperly sized filter-drier will cause the ice machine to be improperly charged with refrigerant.

Important

Driers are covered as a warranty part. The drier must be replaced any time the system is opened for repairs.

SUCTION FILTER

The suction filter on QuietQube® ICVD condensing units traps particulate only, and do not contain a desiccant. The filter needs replacement when:

1. The pressure drop across the drier exceeds 2 psig.
2. A compressor is replaced.
3. Refrigeration system contains contaminants.

TOTAL SYSTEM REFRIGERANT CHARGE

NOTE: All machines listed use R-404A refrigerant - This information is for reference only. Refer to the ice machine serial number tag to verify the system charge. Serial plate information overrides information listed on these pages.

Model	Air Cooled	Water Cooled	Remote	Additional Refrigerant for Line Sets 51'-100'	Maximum System Charge
I0300	15 oz.	12 oz.	NA	NA	NA
I0320	20 oz.	18 oz.	NA	NA	NA
I0450	20 oz.	14 oz.	NA	NA	NA
I0500	24 oz.	23 oz.	6 lb.	1.5 lb.	7.5 lb.
I0520	22 oz.	14 oz.	NA	NA	NA
I0600	32 oz.	28 oz.	6.5 lb.	1.5 lb.	8 lb.
I0850	34 oz.	26 oz.	8.5 lb.	2 lb.	10.5 lb.
I1000	36 oz.	28 oz.	7 lb.	2 lb.	9 lb.
I1200	42 oz.	34 oz.	NA	NA	NA

QuietQube® ICVD Models

Model	Condensing Unit	Refrigerant Charge	Line Set Length
I0680C I0680C IB0690C	ICVD0695	11 lbs. 5 kg.	0-100 ft. 0-30 M
I0870C	ICVD0895	11 lbs. 5 kg.	0-50 ft. 0-15 M
		12 lbs. 5.44 kg	51-100 ft. 15-30 M
IB0890C	ICVD0895	11 lbs. 5 kg	0-100 ft. 0-30 M
I1070C	ICVD1095	10 lbs. 4.5 kg	0-50 ft. 0-15 M
		11 lbs 5 kg	51-100 ft. 15-30 M
IB1090C	ICVD1195	12 lbs. 5.44 kg	0-100 ft. 0-30 M

NOTE: All ice machines on this list are charged using R-404A refrigerant. This information is for reference only. Refer to the ice machine serial number tag to verify the system charge. Serial plate information overrides information listed on this page.

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Charts

Cycle Times/24-Hour Ice Production/ Refrigerant Pressure Charts

These charts are used as guidelines to verify correct ice machine operation.

Accurate collection of data is essential to obtain the correct diagnosis.

- Production and cycle times are for dice cube - Half dice cube cycle times can be 2 - 3 minutes faster, depending on model and ambient temperature.
- Regular cube production derate is 7%.
- Ice production checks that are within 10% of the chart are considered normal. This is due to variances in water and air temperature. Actual temperatures will seldom match the chart exactly.
- Refer to "Symptom #2 - Operational Analysis Table" page 144 for the list of data that must be collected for refrigeration diagnostics. This list includes: before beginning service, ice production check, installation/visual inspection, water system checklist, ice formation pattern, safety limits, comparing evaporator inlet/outlet temperatures, discharge and suction pressure analysis.
- Zero out manifold gauge set before obtaining pressure readings to avoid misdiagnosis.
- Discharge and suction pressure are highest at the beginning of the cycle. Suction pressure will drop throughout the cycle. Verify the pressures are within the range indicated.
- Record beginning of freeze cycle suction pressure one minute after water pump energizes.
- 50Hz dice and half dice production derate is 12%.
- 50Hz regular cube total production derate is 14%.

I0300 SERIES

I0300A

Self-Contained Air-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	9.6-11.5	10.8-12.9	12.3-14.6	1-2.5
80/27	10.6-12.6	12.3-14.6	13.5-16.0	
90/32	11.8-14.0	13.9-16.4	15.0-17.7	
100/38	13.2-15.7	14.6-17.3	16.2-19.2	
110/43	15.0-17.7	15.8-18.7	17.7-20.9	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	310	280	250
80/27	285	250	230
90/32	260	225	210
100/38	235	215	195
110/43	210	200	180

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 2.40 - 2.80 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	195-245	50-20	135-160	75-100
70/21	195-260	50-20	135-165	80-110
80/27	220-290	60-24	150-170	90-120
90/32	240-320	60-25	170-195	115-135
100/38	285-370	70-28	200-220	130-155
110/43	330-415	78-32	230-250	150-175

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I0300W

Self-Contained Water-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	10.0-11.9	11.1-13.2	12.3-14.6	1-2.5
80/27	10.2-12.2	11.3-13.4	12.3-14.6	
90/32	10.4-12.4	11.8-14.0	12.6-15.0	
100/38	10.6-12.6	11.8-14.0	12.6-15.7	
110/43	10.8-12.9	11.8-14.0	12.9-15.3	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	300	275	250
80/27	295	270	250
90/32	290	260	245
100/38	285	260	245
110/43	280	260	240

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	220-230	50-25	130-170	75-100
70/21	220-230	50-28	130-170	85-100
80/27	225-245	65-29	130-180	85-110
90/32	230-250	65-30	135-180	85-115
100/38	230-260	70-31	145-190	90-120
110/43	235-260	70-31	150-190	90-120

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

2 Water regulating valve set to maintain 220 psig

3 Condenser Water Usage = 193 gal/100 lb ice @ 90°/70°F

I0320 SERIES

I0320A

Self-Contained Air-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	13.1-15.2	15.7-18.2	16.6-19.3	1-2.5
80/27	15.7-18.2	17.3-20.1	18.9-21.9	
90/32	18.1-21.0	20.3-23.5	21.3-24.6	
100/38	21.3-24.6	23.0-26.6	24.3-28.1	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	335	285	270
80/27	285	260	240
90/32	250	225	215
100/38	215	200	190

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 3.40 - 3.90 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	195-260	60-34	130-160	80-115
70/21	195-260	70-36	130-165	90-120
80/27	215-295	75-36	140-165	110-125
90/32	240-320	80-38	155-180	120-135
100/38	290-365	90-40	175-215	140-165
110/43	325-415	95-42	200-230	160-185

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I0320W

Self-Contained Water-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	13.3-15.5	15.4-17.9	16.6-19.3	1-2.5
80/27	13.8-16.1	16.0-18.6	17.3-20.1	
90/32	1.3-16.6	16.6-19.3	18.1-21.0	
100/38	14.8-17.2	17.3-20.1	18.9-21.9	
110/43	1.4-17.9	18.1-21.0	19.5-22.9	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	330	290	270
80/27	320	280	260
90/32	310	270	250
100/38	300	260	240
110/43	290	250	230

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 3.40-3.90 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	220-245	60-33	140-185	85-105
70/21	220-250	60-34	140-190	90-120
80/27	235-265	75-38	145-195	90-145
90/32	250-300	80-40	145-200	100-145
100/38	250-360	85-41	175-225	110-150
110/43	250-380	90-42	200-240	120-160

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

2 Water regulating valve set to maintain 220 psig

3 Condenser Water Usage = 193 gal/100 lb ice @ 90°/70°F

I0450 SERIES

I0450A

Self-Contained Air-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	10.2-11.9	11.1-12.9	12.1-14.1	1-2.5
80/27	11.4-13.3	12.3-14.3	13.3-15.5	
90/32	12.5-14.5	13.8-16.1	14.8-17.2	
100/38	13.8-16.1	15.4-17.9	16.6-19.3	
110/43	16.3-18.9	17.7-20.5	19.3-22.4	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	420	390	360
80/27	380	355	330
90/32	350	320	300
100/38	320	290	270
110/43	275	255	235

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 3.40 - 3.90 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	195-255	50-25	125-185	70-90
70/21	195-255	60-25	135-190	80-110
80/27	220-275	62-28	135-195	80-110
90/32	250-320	70-31	175-195	85-115
100/38	290-370	75-33	190-215	115-140
110/43	310-380	80-33	210-250	120-170

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I0450W

Self-Contained Water-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	9.9-11.6	11.1-12.9	12.1-14.1	1-2.5
80/27	10.2-11.9	11.6-13.5	12.5-14.5	
90/32	10.3-12.0	12.1-14.1	12.9-15.0	
100/38	10.4-12.2	12.5-14.5	13.3-15.5	
110/43	10.7-12.5	12.9-15.0	14.3-16.6	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	430	390	360
80/27	420	375	350
90/32	415	360	340
100/38	410	350	330
110/43	400	340	310

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 3.40 - 3.90 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	220-230	48-28	130-160	70-95
70/21	220-240	52-28	130-160	75-100
80/27	230-240	55-29	130-160	75-110
90/32	220-240	55-30	135-160	80-115
100/38	235-240	60-30	170-205	80-120
110/43	240-240	60-30	140-205	80-120

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

2 Water regulating valve set to maintain 220 psig

3 Condenser Water Usage = 169 gal/100 lb ice @ 90°/70°F

I0500 SERIES

I0500A

Self-Contained Air-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	11.0-12.6	12.9-14.8	14.3-16.3	1-2.5
80/27	12.4-14.3	14.9-17.0	15.1-17.2	
90/32	14.5-16.5	15.5-17.7	17.4-19.9	
100/38	16.2-18.5	17.7-20.2	19.9-22.7	
110/43	18.6-21.2	20.2-22.1	22.2-25.2	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹²		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	530	460	420
80/27	475	405	400
90/32	415	390	350
100/38	375	345	310
110/43	330	305	280

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 4.60 - 5.20 lb

2 230/50/1 is approximately 12% lower than 230/60/1

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	200-240	50-28	120-145	70-100
70/21	205-245	70-30	120-150	80-110
80/27	210-270	70-31	120-165	80-110
90/32	270-325	70-32	120-190	100-120
100/38	300-400	90-34	210-230	130-150
110/43	330-425	90-36	220-240	140-160

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I0500W

Self-Contained Water-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	10.5-12.1	13.2-15.1	15.3-17.5	1-2.5
80/27	11.9-13.6	13.7-15.7	15.5-17.7	
90/32	12.3-14.1	13.9-15.9	15.7-17.9	
100/38	12.6-14.4	14.3-16.3	16.2-18.5	
110/43	12.9-14.8	14.5-16.5	16.6-19.0	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	550	450	395
80/27	495	435	390
90/32	480	430	385
100/38	470	420	375
110/43	460	415	365

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 4.60 - 5.20 lb

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
70/21	230-240	60-33	130-150	95-120
80/27	230-240	65-33	130-160	95-120
90/32	230-250	70-33	170-190	95-120
100/38	235-250	75-33	170-190	95-120
110/43	235-250	75-33	170-190	95-120

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

2 Water regulating valve set to maintain 230 psig

3 Condenser Water Usage = 165 gal/100 lb ice @ 90°/70°F

I0500N

Remote Air-Cooled Condenser Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20/-29 to 70/21	12.3-14.1	12.7-14.7	13.7-15.8	0.75-2.0
90/32	12.4-14.3	13.9-15.9	14.7-17.0	
100/38	12.8-14.9	14.1-16.3	15.3-17.7	
110/43	13.3-15.4	14.5-16.7	16.0-18.5	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20/-29 to 70/21	480	445	415
90/32	455	430	390
100/38	440	405	375
110/43	425	395	360

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 4.60 - 5.20 lb

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	205-220	50-32	100-150	75-100
70/21	240-260	60-32	110-160	75-100
80/27	240-270	60-32	110-160	75-100
90/32	250-270	60-32	120-160	80-100
100/38	300-375	85-35	130-170	80-100
110/43	310-375	90-36	130-170	80-100

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I0520 SERIES

I0520A

Self-Contained Air-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	8.8-10.3	10.2-11.9	11.7-13.7	1-2.5
80/27	9.9-11.6	11.4-13.3	13.8-16.1	
90/32	10.7-12.5	13.6-15.8	15.4-17.9	
100/38	12.5-14.5	14.8-17.2	16.6-19.3	
110/43	15.4-17.9	16.6-19.3	18.1-21.0	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	475	420	370
80/27	430	380	320
90/32	400	325	290
100/38	350	300	270
110/43	290	270	250

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 3.40 - 3.90 lb

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	195-255	50-30	125-185	70-90
70/21	195-270	60-30	135-190	80-115
80/27	220-285	62-32	135-195	80-115
90/32	250-320	70-34	175-195	85-115
100/38	290-390	75-35	190-215	115-140
110/43	320-400	80-37	225-250	130-170

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I0520W

Self-Contained Water-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	9.1-10.7	10.9-12.7	11.7-13.7	1-2.5
80/27	9.4-11.0	11.2-13.1	12.1-14.1	
90/32	9.6-11.3	11.6-13.5	12.5-14.5	
100/38	9.9-11.6	11.9-13.9	12.9-15.0	
110/43	10.2-11.9	12.3-14.3	13.3-15.5	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	460	395	370
80/27	450	385	360
90/32	440	375	350
100/38	430	365	340
110/43	420	355	330

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 3.4 - 3.9 lb

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
70/21	220-250	52-30	160-190	85-100
80/27	225-265	56-30	170-190	90-110
90/32	225-270	62-31	170-195	95-115
100/38	225-275	65-32	170-205	100-102
110/43	235-280	65-32	170-205	100-120

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

2 Water regulating valve set to maintain 220 psig

3 Condenser Water Usage = 190 gal/100 lb ice @ 90°/70°F

I0600 SERIES

I0600A

Self-Contained Air-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10.0	70/21.1	90/32.2	
70/21	7.6-9.0	9.5-11.2	10.2-12.0	1-2.5
80/27	8.8-10.4	9.9-11.7	10.5-12.3	
90/32	9.7-11.4	11.0-12.9	11.4-13.4	
100/38	11.1-13.1	12.3-14.4	12.8-15.0	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10.0	70/21.1	90/32.2
70/21	650	540	505
80/27	575	520	495
90/32	530	475	460
100/38	470	430	415

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 4.12 - 4.75 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	220-255	45-27	140-160	60-80
70/21	220-270	45-28	145-170	70-90
80/27	230-300	50-30	165-185	75-95
90/32	265-345	54-32	180-215	80-105
100/38	300-395	60-35	210-245	85-120
110/43	340-430	65-39	240-280	100-140

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I0600W

Self-Contained Water-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	7.6-9.0	9.0-10.6	9.7-11.4	1-2.5
80/27	8.8-10.4	9.1-10.7	9.9-11.7	
90/32	9.6-10.6	9.1-10.7	9.9-11.7	
100/38	9.1-10.7	9.5-11.2	10.2-12.0	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	650	565	530
80/27	575	560	520
90/32	565	560	520
100/38	560	540	505

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 4.12 - 4.75 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	240-250	36-26	140-190	65-95
70/21	240-250	36-26	140-190	65-95
80/27	240-250	40-28	150-195	70-100
90/32	245-255	40-29	160-200	70-100
100/38	245-260	40-30	170-205	75-105
110/43	245-265	40-30	180-210	80-110

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

2 Water regulating valve set to maintain 240 psig

3 Condenser Water Usage = 157 gal/100 lb ice @ 90°/70°F

I0600N

Remote Air-Cooled Condenser Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20/-29 to 70/21	7.9-9.4	9.9-11.7	10.5-12.3	1-2.5
80/27	9.0-10.6	9.9-11.7	10.7-12.6	
90/32	9.1-10.7	9.9-11.7	10.7-12.6	
100/38	9.9-11.7	10.9-12.8	11.7-13.7	
110/43	10.9-12.8	12.0-14.0	12.8-15.0	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹²		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20/-29 to 70/21	630	520	495
80/27	565	520	485
90/32	560	520	485
100/38	520	480	450
110/43	480	440	415

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 4.12 - 4.75 lb

2 Ratings with JC0895 condenser dice cubes

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
-20/-29 to 50/10	210-240	40-29	130-190	62-80
70/21	225-250	50-30	130-200	75-95
80/27	245-275	52-31	130-200	75-100
90/32	245-285	52-32	135-200	80-100
100/38	260-315	55-32	140-200	80-100
110/43	290-365	60-34	170-200	85-100

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I0680C/ICVD0695

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Cycle Time				
Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	8.7-10.0	10.8-12.4	12.3-14.1	.75-2.5
90/32	10.3-11.9	11.6-13.3	12.4-14.3	
100/38	11.0-12.6	12.2-13.9	13.4-15.3	
110/43	12.0-13.8	13.4-15.3	14.9-17.0	

¹Times in minutes.

24-HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	650	540	480
90/32	560	505	475
100/38	530	485	445
110/43	490	445	405

¹Based on average ice slab weight of 4.60 - 5.20 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	200-250	44-26	180-210	65-85
70/21	235-255	50-28	185-210	65-90
80/27	245-275	50-28	190-210	75-100
90/32	250-290	52-30	195-215	75-105
100/38	270-320	52-31	210-240	80-110
110/43	300-360	60-32	215-260	85-115

IB0690C/ICVD695

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Cycle Time				
Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	8.9-10.2	9.5-11.0	1.3-11.9	.75-2.5
80/27	9.3-10.7	10.0-11.5	10.9-12.5	
90/32	9.6-11.1	10.4-12.0	11.4-13.0	
100/38	10.2-11.8	11.1-12.8	12.2-13.9	
110/43	11.0-12.6	12.0-13.8	13.2-15.1	

¹Times in minutes.

24-HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	640	600	560
80/27	615	575	535
90/32	595	555	515
100/38	565	525	485
110/43	530	490	450

¹Based on average ice slab weight of 4.60 - 5.20 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	215-260	46-26	140-185	70-95
70/21	220-270	51-26	150-190	70-100
80/27	225-285	56-27	155-195	80-105
90/32	235-295	59-28	165-200	85-105
100/38	260-340	60-30	180-210	85-112
110/43	300-385	65-34	195-230	90-120

I0850 SERIES

I0850A

Self-Contained Air-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	9.0-10.4	9.8-11.2	10.5-12.1	1-2.5
80/27	10.1-11.6	10.8-12.4	11.6-13.4	
90/32	11.3-13.0	12.9-14.8	12.9-14.8	
100/38	12.9-14.8	13.7-15.7	14.6-16.7	
110/43	14.9-17.0	15.8-18.0	16.5-18.8	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	785	735	690
80/27	715	675	630
90/32	645	575	575
100/38	575	545	515
110/43	505	480	460

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 5.75 - 6.50 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	200-255	45-25	125-140	70-90
70/21	200-255	45-26	125-140	75-90
80/27	250-275	50-28	130-160	80-100
90/32	315-260	55-30	160-175	90-115
100/38	330-385	75-34	200-225	130-160
110/43	335-400	78-35	200-230	130-160

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I0850W

Self-Contained Water-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	8.4-9.7	9.5-10.9	10.7-12.3	1-2.5
80/27	8.7-10.1	9.7-11.1	10.8-12.6	
90/32	9.1-10.5	11.4-13.1	11.0-12.8	
100/38	9.5-10.9	10.3-11.9	11.3-13.0	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	835	755	680
80/27	810	740	665
90/32	780	640	655
100/38	755	700	645
110/43	730	680	635

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 5.75 - 6.50 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	230-240	45-28	135-160	70-85
70/21	230-240	60-28	135-160	70-85
80/27	230-240	65-28	135-160	70-85
90/32	240-250	65-28	135-160	70-90
100/38	240-255	70-30	140-160	75-95
110/43	240-265	70-32	140-160	75-95

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

2 Water regulating valve set to maintain 230 psig

3 Condenser Water Usage = 150 gal/100 lb ice @ 90°/70°F

I0850N

Remote Air-Cooled Condenser Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20/-29 to 70/21	9.5-11.0	11.0-12.6	12.0-13.7	0.75-2.0
80/27	10.0-11.5	10.8-12.4	11.2-12.9	
90/32	11.3-13.0	12.1-13.8	13.4-15.4	
100/38	12.0-13.7	13.0-14.9	14.1-16.2	
110/43	12.8-14.6	13.8-15.8	14.9-17.0	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20/-29 to 70/21	750	665	615
80/27	720	675	650
90/32	645	610	555
100/38	615	570	530
110/43	580	540	505

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 5.75 -6.5 lb

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	200-220	40-21	140-160	70-85
70/21	225-250	50-30	140-160	70-90
80/27	250-265	55-31	140-160	70-95
90/32	260-295	60-32	140-160	70-95
100/38	310-375	65-35	145-170	75-100
110/43	325-390	70-36	145-170	80-100

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I0870C

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Cycle Time				
Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	11.0-12.6	12.1-13.8	13.4-15.4	.75-2.5
90/32	12.5-14.4	12.8-14.6	14.9-17.0	
100/38	13.6-15.5	14.7-16.9	15.3-18.2	
110/43	14.9-16.9	15.8-18.0	16.9-19.3	

¹Times in minutes.

24-HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	665	610	555
90/32	590	580	505
100/38	550	510	475
110/43	510	480	450

¹Based on average ice slab weight of 5.75-6.50 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	200-250	50-30	170-200	65-75
70/21	250-290	60-30	180-210	75-95
80/27	260-300	60-31	190-220	75-95
90/32	270-310	60-33	200-230	80-100
100/38	300-380	80-34	210-250	90-110
110/43	310-390	80-35	220-260	105-130

I1000 SERIES

I1000A

Self-Contained Air-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	7.5-9.0	8.2-9.8	8.8-10.4	0.75-2.0
80/27	8.4-10.0	9.3-11.0	9.9-11.8	
90/32	9.5-11.3	10.6-12.6	11.4-13.5	
100/38	10.7-12.7	11.9-14.1	12.9-15.2	
110/43	12.2-14.5	13.4-15.8	14.7-17.4	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹²		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	990	920	870
80/27	900	830	780
90/32	810	735	690
100/38	730	665	620
110/43	650	600	550

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 6.2 -7.2 lb

2 230/50/1 is approximately 12% lower than 230/60/1

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	195-255	45-26	130-145	70-90
70/21	220-275	50-27	130-145	70-90
80/27	235-290	50-28	150-165	75-95
90/32	265-330	55-30	165-185	85-110
100/38	300-360	60-35	180-210	95-120
110/43	330-415	60-37	215-235	115-145

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I1000W

Self-Contained Water-Cooled Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	7.4-8.9	8.5-10.1	9.4-11.1	0.75-2.0
90/32	7.8-9.3	8.9-10.6	9.7-11.5	
100/38	7.9-9.4	9.1-10.8	9.8-11.6	
110/43	8.0-9.5	8.0-10.9	9.9-11.8	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	1000	895	820
80/27	980	875	810
90/32	960	855	800
100/38	950	845	790
110/43	940	835	780

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 6.2 - 7.2 lb

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	215-225	45-22	145-170	75-85
70/21	215-225	45-23	150-170	75-90
80/27	220-225	45-24	150-175	75-95
90/32	220-230	45-25	155-175	80-100
100/38	230-250	50-26	160-195	80-110
110/43	240-260	50-27	170-200	80-115

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

2 Water regulating valve set to maintain 220 psig

3 Condenser Water Usage = 180 gal/100 lb ice @ 90°/70°F

I1000N

Remote Air-Cooled Condenser Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	7.7-9.2	8.6-10.3	9.5-11.3	0.75-2.0
80/27	8.5-10.1	9.5-11.3	10.4-12.3	
90/32	9.5-11.3	10.6-12.6	11.4-13.5	
100/38	10.7-12.7	11.6-13.8	12.4-14.7	
110/43	12.2-14.5	12.7-15.0	13.6-16.1	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	960	870	800
80/27	880	800	740
90/32	800	725	680
100/38	720	670	630
110/43	640	620	580

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 6.2 - 7.2 lb

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	200-220	35-22	100-165	70-85
70/21	220-260	40-24	100-170	70-90
80/27	245-285	45-25	100-170	70-95
90/32	250-300	50-27	100-170	70-95
100/38	285-330	60-32	130-180	75-100
110/43	300-375	60-32	130-190	80-100

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

I1070C/ICVD1095

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Cycle Time				
Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	7.9-9.4	9.7-11.5	11.1-13.1	.75-2.5
80/27	8.4-10.0	10.2-12.1	11.6-13.7	
90/32	8.9-10.6	10.8-12.8	12.3-14.6	
100/38	9.5-11.3	11.4-13.5	13.1-15.5	
110/43	9.9-11.8	12.0-14.2	13.9-16.4	

¹Times in minutes.

24-HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	950	800	710
80/27	900	760	680
90/32	860	725	645
100/38	810	690	610
110/43	780	660	580

¹Based on average ice slab weight of 6.2 - 7.2 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	200-250	40-30	155-180	70-85
70/21	230-255	50-30	155-180	70-90
80/27	235-260	50-30	155-180	70-95
90/32	240-290	55-31	155-180	85-105
100/38	275-345	60-32	160-200	90-115
110/43	310-380	65-32	160-210	100-120

IB1090C/ICVD1195

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Cycle Time				
Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	9.3-10.7	10.1-11.7	11.1-12.7	.75-2.5
80/27	10.1-11.7	11.1-12.7	11.8-13.6	
90/32	10.9-12.6	12.2-14.0	12.7-14.6	
100/38	12.0-13.8	12.9-14.8	13.7-15.7	
110/43	13.1-15.0	13.9-16.0	14.9-17.1	

¹Times in minutes.

24-HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	1000	930	860
80/27	930	860	810
90/32	870	790	760
100/38	800	750	710
110/43	740	700	660

¹Based on average ice slab weight of 7.5 - 8.5 lb.

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	200-250	40-25	140-170	65-75
70/21	220-270	40-25	150-185	65-85
80/27	225-275	50-26	160-190	70-90
90/32	235-275	60-27	175-195	75-95
100/38	260-325	65-30	190-220	80-100
110/43	300-360	70-33	200-230	90-105

I1200 SERIES

S1200A

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	8.3-9.3	8.9-10.0	9.7-10.8	0.75-2.0
80/27	9.2-10.3	9.9-11.0	10.6-11.8	
90/32	10.2-11.3	10.9-12.2	11.8-13.2	
100/38	11.4-12.6	12.3-13.6	13.3-14.8	
110/43	12.9-14.3	13.9-15.5	15.1-16.8	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹²		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	1100	1035	965
80/27	1010	950	890
90/32	925	870	810
100/38	840	785	730
110/43	750	700	650

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 7.5 - 8.25 lb

2 230/50/1 is approximately 12% lower than 230/60/1

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	195-255	40-20	135-155	65-85
70/21	220-280	50-22	140-180	70-90
80/27	240-300	50-24	155-180	75-95
90/32	265-340	55-25	165-200	85-100
100/38	310-390	60-28	200-215	95-110
110/43	340-430	60-30	200-240	105-125

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

S1200W

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

CYCLE TIMES

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time ¹
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
70/21	7.5-8.7	8.4-9.8	9.7-11.2	0.75-2.0
80/27	8.5-9.9	9.7-11.2	11.1-12.8	
90/32	8.6-10.0	10.1-11.7	11.2-12.9	
100/38	8.7-10.1	10.5-12.2	11.2-13.0	
110/43	8.8-10.2	10.6-12.3	11.3-13.1	

1 Times in minutes

24 HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C ¹		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
70/21	1165	1050	935
80/27	1040	935	830
90/32	1030	900	825
100/38	1020	870	820
110/43	1010	860	815

1 Based on average ice slab weight of 7.25 - 8.25 lb

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Around Ice Machine °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG ¹
50/10	225-230	40-20	150-175	70-85
70/21	225-230	42-20	150-185	70-90
80/27	230-250	44-22	160-190	80-95
90/32	240-270	45-22	170-195	80-105
100/38	240-280	50-22	175-205	85-110
110/43	240-280	50-23	180-215	85-115

1 Suction pressure drops gradually throughout the freeze cycle

2 Water regulating valve set to maintain 225 psig

3 Condenser Water Usage = 169 gal/100 lb ice @ 90°/70°F

Diagrams

Wiring Diagrams

The following pages contain electrical wiring diagrams. Be sure you are referring to the correct diagram for the ice machine you are servicing.



Warning

Always disconnect power before working on electrical circuitry.

Some components are wired differently on energy efficient machines. Please verify your serial number (page 18) to reference the correct diagrams.

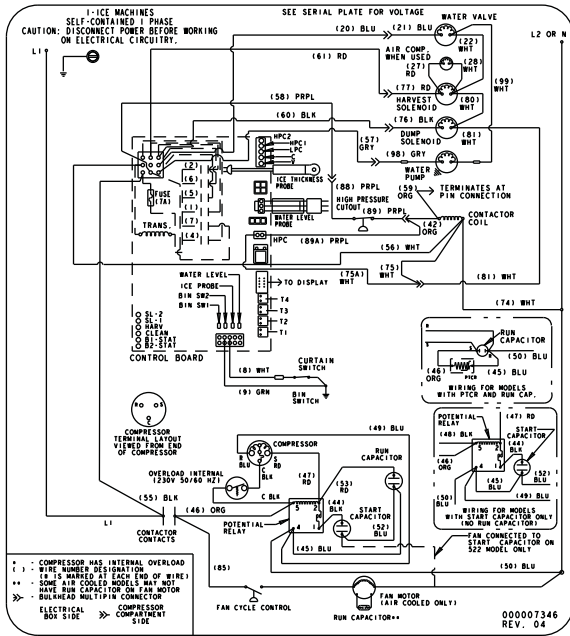
WIRING DIAGRAM LEGEND

The following symbols are used on all of the wiring diagrams:

- * Internal Compressor Overload
(Some models have external compressor overloads)
- ** Fan Motor Run Capacitor
(Some models do not incorporate fan motor run capacitor)
- () Wire Number Designation
(The number is marked at each end of the wire)
- >>— Multi-Pin Connection
(Electrical Box Side) —>>—
(Compressor Compartment Side)

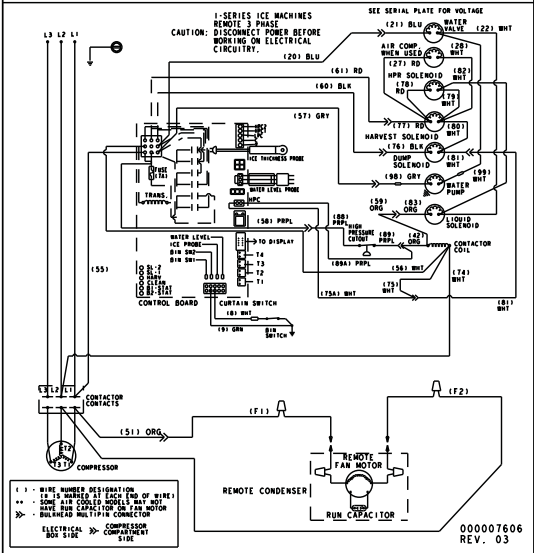
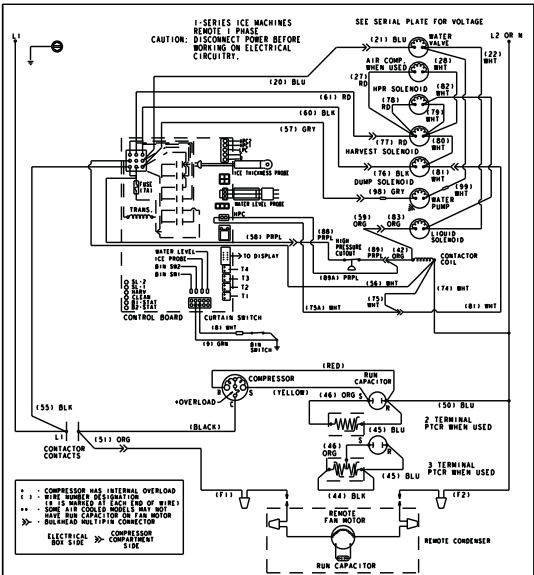
I0300/I0320/I0450/I0500/I0520

Self Contained Air & Water-cooled - 1 Ph



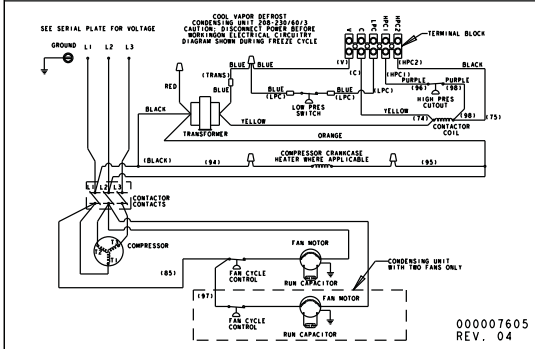
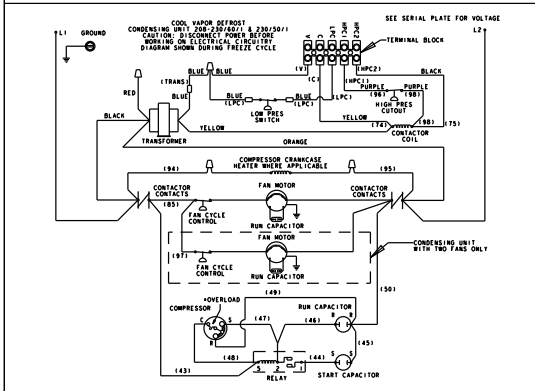
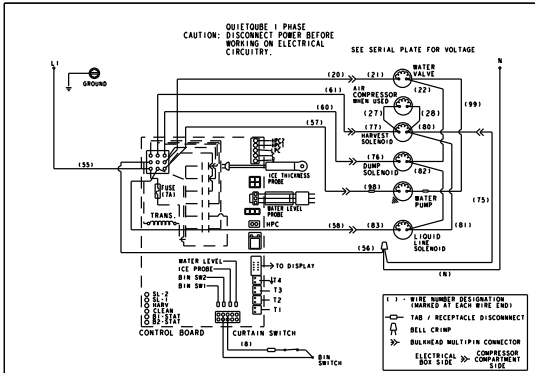
I0600/I0850/I1000

Remote Condenser Air-cooled - 1 & 3 Ph



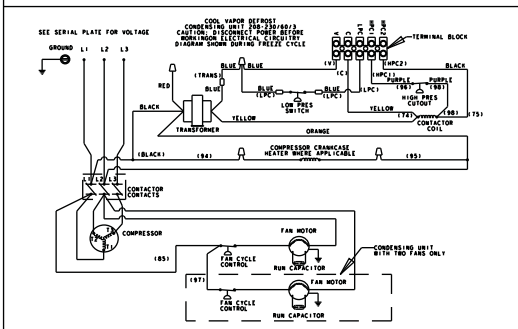
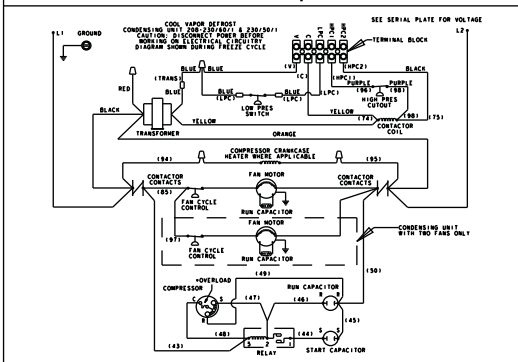
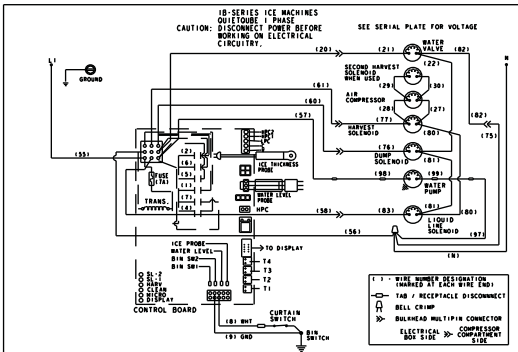
I0670C/I0870C/I1070C/I1270C

QuietQube® Remote Air-cooled - 1 & 3 Ph



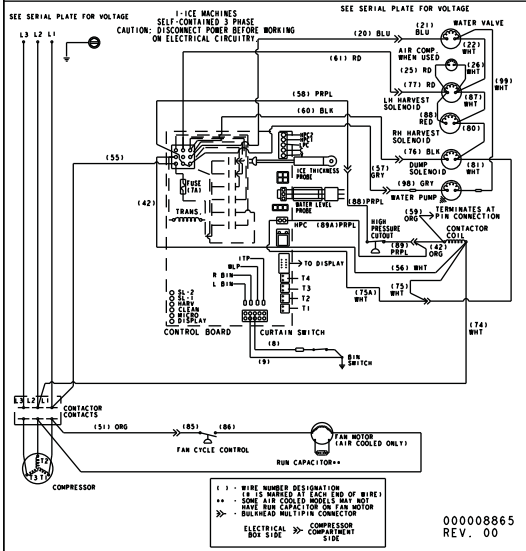
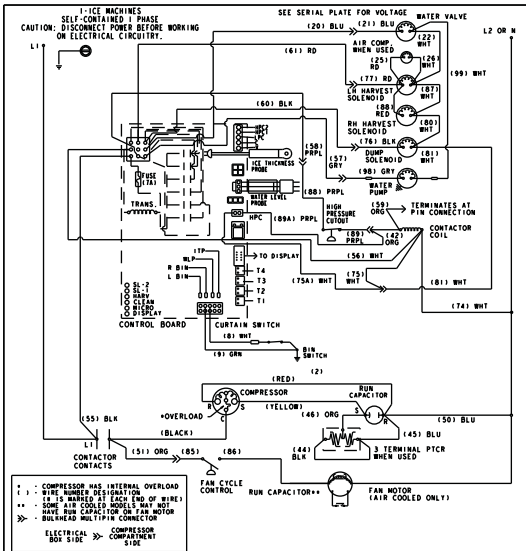
IB0690C/IB0890C/IB1090C

QuietQube® Remote Air-cooled - 1 & 3 Ph

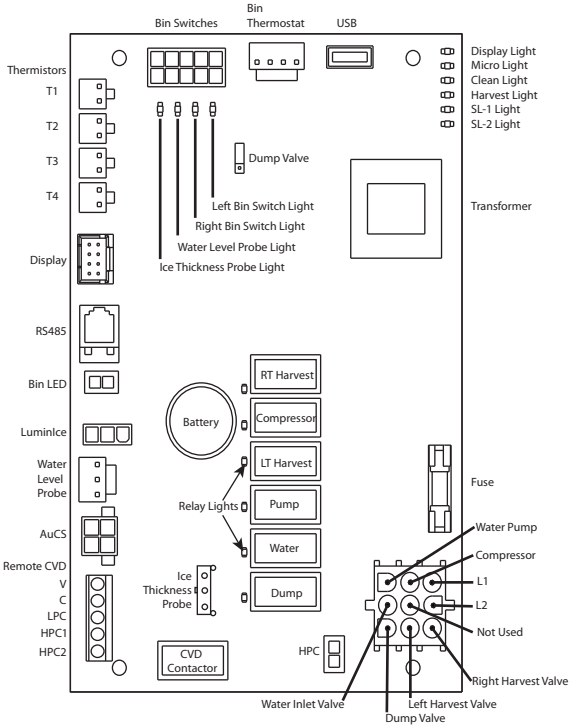


I1400/I1800

Self Contained Air & Water-cooled - 1 & 3 Ph



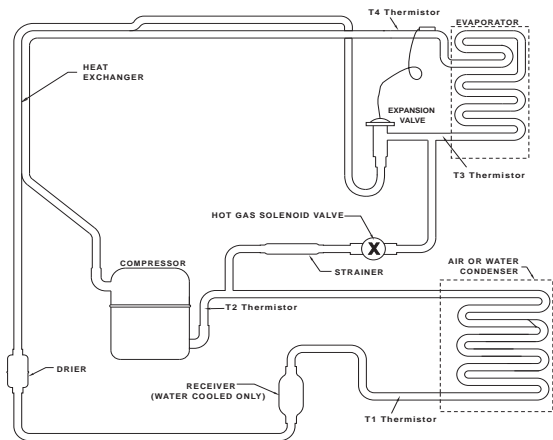
Electronic Control Board



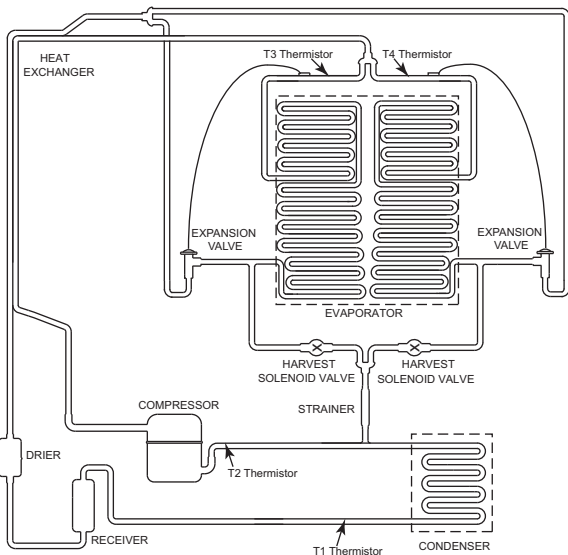
Refrigeration Tubing Schematics

SELF-CONTAINED AIR OR WATER -COOLED

I0300/I0320/I0520/I0450/I0500/I0600/I0850/I1000

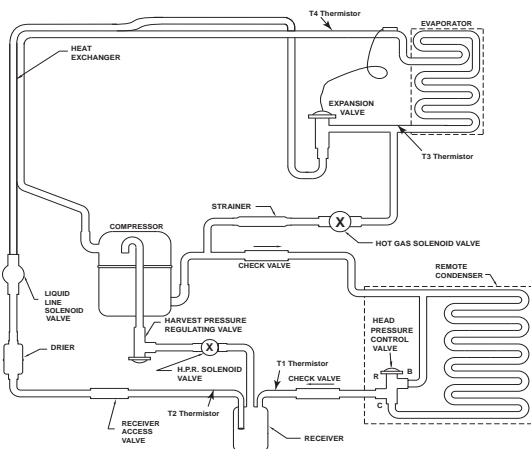


I1400/I1800

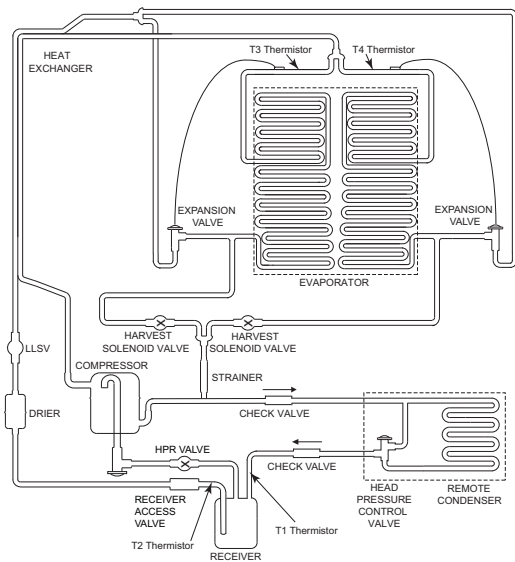


REMOTE CONDENSER MODELS

I0500/I0600/I0850/I1000

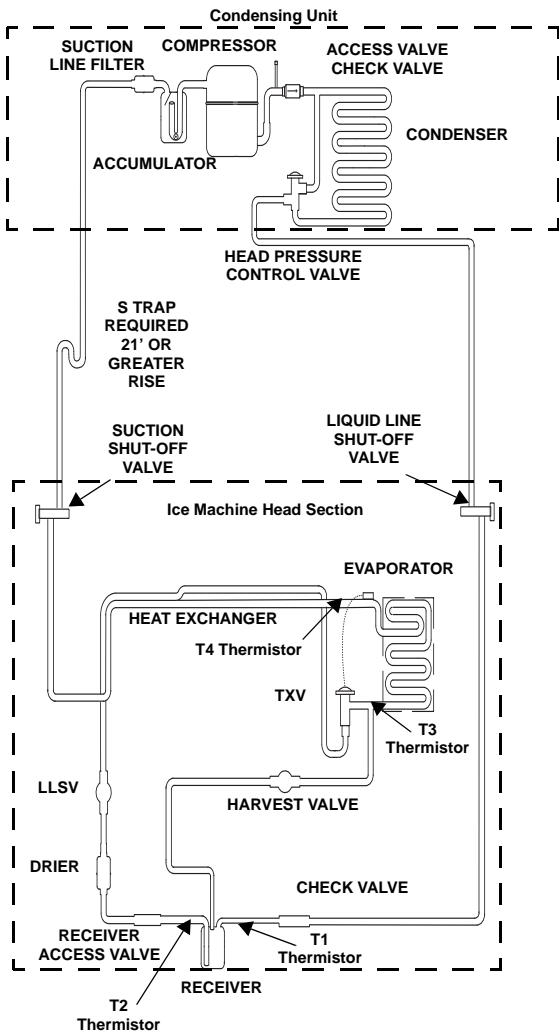


I1400/I1800



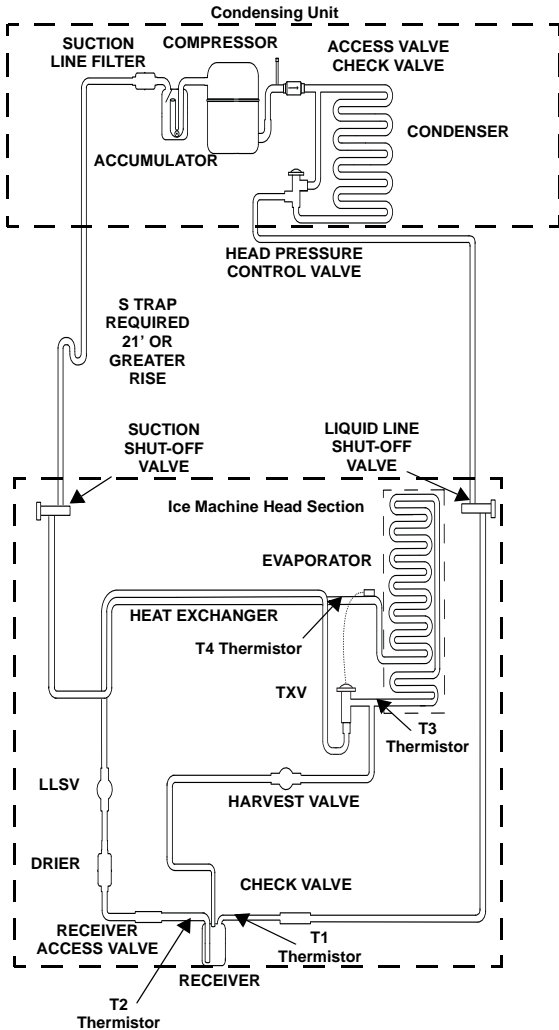
REMOTE CONDENSING UNIT MODELS

I0670C/I0870C/I1070C/I1270C



IB MODELS

IB0690C/IB0890C/IB1090C





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