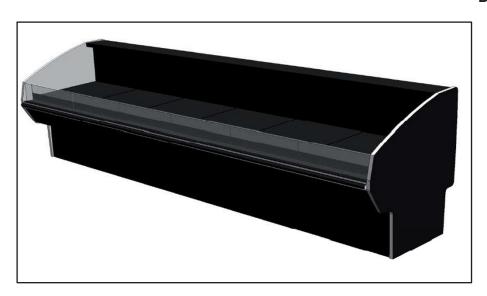
HUSSM Ranual BELI SELF SERVICE CASE Installation Manual Rev. 1123

HUSSMANN®

Q1-SSN DELI SELF SERVICE CASE



General Instructions

Table of Contents

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General Instructions	
Installation	3
Location	3
Uncrating the Stand	. 3
Tighten Glass Screws	. 3
Exterior Loading Setting and Joining	3
Setting and Joining	4
L eveling	4
LevelingQ1-SSN Refrigerated Wedges and Standard Cases	<i>i</i>
Pumper Installation Instructions	. +
Bumper Installation Instructions. Waste Outlet and P-TRAP	46
waste Outlet and P-TRAP	ĮŲ
Installing Condensate Drain	10
Refrigeration	10
Refrigerant Type	10
Piping	10
PipingRefrigeration Lines	10
Control Settings	10
Control Settings	iň
Floatronic Expansion Value (Ontional)	10
Electronic Expansion Valve (Optional) Specification Sheet	10
Specification Sheet	41
Electrical	12
Electrical Circuit Identification	12
Electrical Service Receptacles (When Applicable)	12
Field Wiring and Serial Plate Amperage	12
LED Driver Location	12
LED Driver Location	13
Finishing Touches	13
Rumner Installation Tins	13
Inetalling Splachguard	13
Bumper Installation Tips Installing Splashguard User Information	1 4
Ote slike a	14
Stocking	14
Important Steps	14
Case Cleaning	14
Cleaning Glass and Mirrors	15
Plexiglass and Acrylic Care	15
Cleaning	15
CleaningAntistatic Coatings	15
Maintenance	16
Evaporator Fans	16
Copper Coils	16
Tine and Traublachacting	10
Class Perlacement and Adjustment Instructions	10
Chairle - Chail Classing and Care	10
Stainless Steel Cleaning and Care	16
Electrical wiring Diagrams	18
Wiring Diagrams	19
Glass Replacement and Adjustment Instructions Stainless Steel Cleaning and Care Electrical Wiring Diagrams Wiring Diagrams Appendices	29
Annendix A - Temperature Guidelines - Refrigerated	20
Appendix A Temperature Guidelines - Refrigerated Appendix B Application Recommendations - Refrigerated	20 20
Appendix D Application Recommendations - Reingerated	29
Appendix C Field Recommendations - Refrigerated	29
Appendix C Field Recommendations - Refrigerated Appendix D Recommendations to User - Refrigerated	30
Controller Parameters	32
Danfoss Controller	35
Dixell Controller	56

This Booklet Contains Information on:

Q1-SSN refrigerated, service deli merchandiser.

Shipping Damage

All equipment should be thoroughly examined for shipping damage before and during unloading.

This equipment has been carefully inspected at our factory and the carrier has assumed responsibility for safe arrival. If damaged, either apparent or concealed, claim must be made to the carrier.

Apparent Loss or Damage

If there is an *obvious loss or damage*, it must be noted on the freight bill or express receipt and signed by the carrier's agent; otherwise, carrier may refuse claim. The carrier will supply necessary claim forms.

Concealed Loss or Damage

When loss or damage is not apparent until after equipment is uncrated, a claim for concealed damage is made. Make request in writing to carrier for inspection within 15 days, and retain all packaging. The carrier will supply inspection report and required claim forms.

Shortages

Check your shipment for any possible shortages of material. If a shortage should exist and is found to be the responsibility of Hussmann Chino, notify Hussmann Chino. If such a shortage involves the carrier, notify the carrier immediately, and request an inspection. Hussmann Chino will acknowledge shortages within ten days from receipt of equipment.

Hussmann Chino Product Control

The serial number and shipping date of all equipment has been recorded in Hussmann's files for warranty and replacement part purposes. All correspondence pertaining to warranty or parts ordering must include the serial number of each piece of equipment involved, in order to provide the customer with the correct parts.

Keep this booklet with the case at all times for future reference.

HUSSMAnn®/CHINO

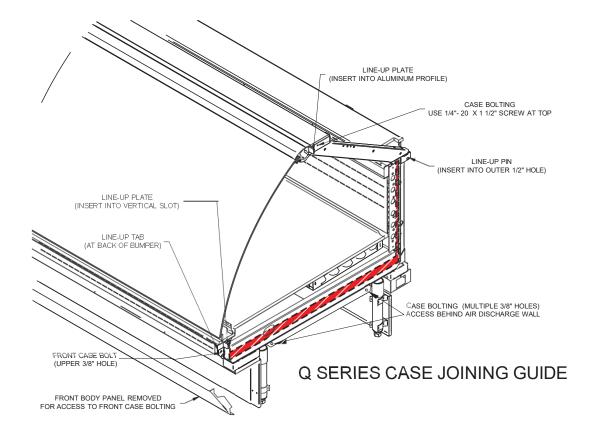
A publication of HUSSMANN® Chino 13770 Ramona Avenue • Chino, California 91710 (909) 628-8942 FAX (909) 590-4910

(800) 395-9229



This equipment is to be installed to comply with the applicable NEC, Federal, State, and Local Plumbing and Construction Code having jurisdiction.

Q-Series Joining Guide



Installation

Location

The refrigerated merchandisers have been designed for use only in air conditioned stores where temperature and humidity are maintained at or below 75°F and 55% relative humidity. DO NOT allow air conditioning, electric fans, ovens, open doors or windows (etc.) to create air currents around the merchandiser, as this will impair its correct operation.

Product temperature should always be maintained at a constant and proper temperature. This means that from the time the product is received, through storage, preparation and display, the temperature of the product must be controlled to maximize life of the product.

Uncrating the Stand

Place the fixture as close to its permanent position as possible. Keep in place, attached case until ready to set/bolt to adjoining case.

Tighten Glass Screws

Tighten screws along clamshell located on the underside of glass before placing unit into operation.

Exterior Loading

These models have **not** been structurally designed to support excessive external loading. **Do not walk on their tops;** This could cause serious personal injury and damage to the fixture.

Setting and Joining

The sectional construction of these models enable them to be joined in line to give the effect of one continuous display

An Alignment pin kit is supplied with every case and must be used in alignment.

Leveling

IMPORTANT! IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT CASES BE LEVELED FROM FRONT TO BACK AND SIDE TO SIDE PRIOR TO JOINING. A LEVEL CASE IS NECESSARY TO INSURE PROPER OPERATION, WATER DRAINAGE, GLASS ALIGNMENT, AND OPERATION OF THE HINGES SUPPORTING THE GLASS. LEVELING THE CASE CORRECTLY WILL SOLVE ALL HINGE OPERATION AND GLASS ALIGNMENT PROBLEMS.

NOTE: A. To avoid removing concrete flooring, begin lineup leveling from the highest point of the store floor.

All cases were leveled and joined prior to shipment to insure the closest possible fit when cases are joined in the field. When joining, use a carpenters level and adjust legs accordingly. The legs on the Q1-SSN are adjustable and do not require shims. Simply screw the leg up or down to adjust height.

- 1. Using case blueprints, measure off and mark on the floor the exact dimensions of where the cases will sit. Snap chalk line for front and back positions of base rail or pedestal. Mark the location of each joint front and back. Find the highest point throughout the lineup. FLOORS ARE NORMALLY NOT LEVEL! Determine the highest point of the floor; cases will be set off this point. All cases in the entire lineup must be brought up to the highest level of the case sitting at the highest point in the lineup. This may be done a few different ways.
 - a) Walk the floor looking for any mounds or dips.
 - b) Use a string level.
 - c) Use a transit.

If a wedge is used in the middle of a lineup, the wedge must be set on the highest point on the floor FIRST, with the rest if the lineup being leveled from it. The Q1-SSN case has adjustable legs to allow for leveling.

- 2. Set first case over the highest part of the floor and adjust legs so that case is level. Remove side and back leg braces after case is set and joined.
- 3. Set second case within one foot (1') of the first case, and remove leg skids. Keep the supports along the length of the case and far end of case. Level case to the first using the instructions in step one.

- 4. Apply masking tape 1/8" in from end of case on inside and outside rear mullion and body work on both cases to be joined.
- 5. Apply liberal bead of case joint sealant (butyl) to first case. Sealant area is shown using a dotted line in illustration in Step 8. Apply heavy amount to cover entire shaded area.

DO NOT USE PERMAGUM!



It is the contractor's responsibility to install case(s) according to local construction and health codes

6. Slide second case up to first case snugly. Then level second case to the first case so glass front, bumper and top are flush.



Do not use bolts to pull cases together.

- To compress butyl at joint, use two Jurgenson wood clamps. Make sure case is level from front to back and side to side on inside bulkheads at joint.
- 8. Attach sections together via the bolts pictured in the illustration below.
- Apply bead of butyl to top of bulk heads and slip on stainless steel bulkhead cap. Also apply silicone to seam between joints.
- Use finger to smooth silicone as thin as possible at masking tape on inside and outside of rear mullion (apply additional silicone if necessary). Remove tape applied on line #4.
- 11. Remove front, back and end shipping braces.

Q1-SSN Refrigerated Wedges and Standard Cases

Line up taper pins and line-up plates with holes on adjoining case. Bolting is located at the rear of the case, behind the air discharge wall, and behind the front body panel. The cases are bolted together in front by means of a bracket located behind the front panel. Remove the front panel by unscrewing these bottom screws.

To adjust the front glass please follow these steps Before you start any adjustments make sure the cases are

level, Front to Back and side to side





Step 2: Adjust Glass Height

Step#1

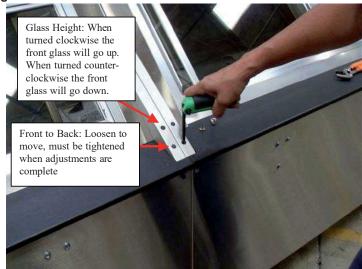
To level the cases remove the front and rear close-offs, You can adjust the Height by turning the base leg adjusters



When you turn the leg adjuster clock-wise the case will

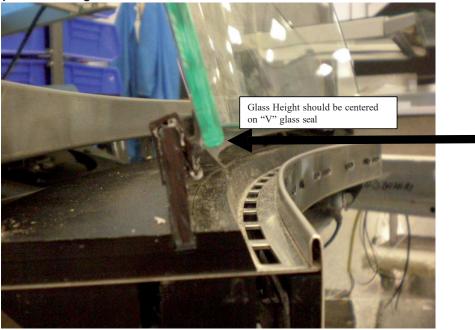
When you turn the leg adjuster counter clock-wise the case will go down.

IMPORTANT: Attempting to compensate for poor installation practices by manipulating the canopy hardware will result in unsatisfactory workmanship and possibly cause hardware failure and/or injury.



To properly adjust the height of the glass requires that both hinge arms of each section of glass be loosened before attempting to change the glass position.

Glass must be parallel to ledge when viewed from front



IMPORTANT: Attempting to compensate for poor installation practices by manipulating the canopy hardware will result in unsatisfactory workmanship and possibly cause hardware failure and/or injury.

Bumper Installation Instructions



Step 1: Make sure the aluminum channel and end caps are installed.



Step 3: Starting on one end: while inserting the bumper, push it up against the end cap to prevent the bumper from shrinking after installation (when it gets cold).



Step 2: Use silicone lubricant to help the bumper slide into the channel.



Step 4: As you insert the bumper into the channel with one hand, pull the bumper toward you with the other to open the inside lips. Slowly apply pressure by rolling the bumper into the track.

Boston Series 2000

NOTE: Flexible top: Over cut vinyl 1/8" for every 4' section for

the flexible top to ensure a proper fit.

NOTE: Rigid Top: Do not over cut.



 Attach the base and end/corner cap to the desired surface by inserting #8 pan head screws through the pre-slotted holes in both the end cap and the base. Insert screws through the two holes of end cap and tighten.



- 2a. Flexible Top: Butt end of the vinyl top against end/corner cap. While applying pressure, bend back vinyl top so that vinyl legs are positioned within the base grooves. Roll vinyl top over full length of base, then tap with rubber mallet to ensure vinyl is securely locked into the base.
- 2b. Rigid Top: Snap the Rigid Top over the Rigid Base.



3. If necessary wipe clean with any household cleaning product.

Helpful Hints:

- For best results, before cutting, install a scrap piece of base into vinyl top to achieve a clean cut.
- Set the uncoiled flexible vinyl at room temperature 24 hours prior to installation.
- Lubricate the inside of the vinyl with soapy water or silicone before installing.
- Over cut the flexible vinyl and compression fit.
 Adding the additional materials will compensate for stretching which occurs during installation.

Boston 2000 Eco Series



 Attach the base and end/corner cap to the desired surface by inserting #8 pan head screws through the pre-slotted holes in both the end cap and the base. Insert screws through the two holes of end cap and tighten.



- 2a. Flexible Top: Butt end of the vinyl top against end/corner cap. While applying pressure, bend back vinyl top so that vinyl legs are positioned within the base grooves. Roll vinyl top over full length of base, then tap with rubber mallet to ensure vinyl is securely locked into the base.
- 2b. Rigid Top: Snap the Rigid Top over the Rigid Base.



3. If necessary wipe clean with any household cleaning product.

Helpful Hints:

- For best results, before cutting, install a scrap piece of base into vinyl top to achieve a clean cut.
- Set the uncoiled flexible vinyl at room temperature 24 hours prior to installation.
- Lubricate the inside of the vinyl with soapy water or silicone before installing.
- Over cut the flexible vinyl and compression fit.
 Adding the additional materials will compensate for stretching which occurs during installation.

Boston 1000 Series

NOTE: Flexible top: Over cut vinyl 1/8" for every 4' section for

the flexible top to ensure a proper fit.

NOTE: Rigid Top: Do not over cut.

Installation

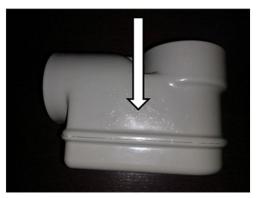


 Attach the base and end/corner cap to the desired surface by inserting #8 pan head screws through the pre-slotted holes in both the end cap and the base. Insert screws through the two holes of end cap and tighten.



2a. Flexible Top: Butt end of the vinyl top against end/corner cap. While applying pressure, bend back vinyl top so that vinyl legs are positioned within the base grooves. Roll vinyl top over full length of base, then tap with rubber mallet to ensure vinyl is securely locked into the base.





2b. Rigid Top: Snap the Rigid Top over the Rigid Base.



3. If necessary wipe clean with any household cleaning product.

Helpful Hints:

- For best results, before cutting, install a scrap piece of base into vinyl top to achieve a clean cut.
- Set the uncoiled flexible vinyl at room temperature 24 hours prior to installation.
- Lubricate the inside of the vinyl with soapy water or silicone before installing.
- Over cut the flexible vinyl and compression fit.
 Adding the additional materials will compensate for stretching which occurs during installation.

Plumbing

Waste Outlet and P-TRAP

The waste outlet is located off the center of the case on one side allowing drip piping to be run lengthwise under the fixture.

P-traps must be installed at the base of all refrigerated cases. The 1 ½" P-TRAP and threaded adapter must be installed to prevent air leakage and insect entrance into the fixture.

Installing Condensate Drain

Poorly or improperly installed condensate drains can seriously interfere with the operation of this refrigerator, and result in costly maintenance and product losses. Please follow the recommendations listed below when installing condensate drains to insure a proper installation:

- Never use pipe for condensate drains smaller than the nominal diameter of the pipe or P-TRAP supplied with the case.
- When connecting condensate drains, the P-TRAP must be used as part of the condensate drain to prevent air leakage or insect entrance. Store plumbing system floor drains should be at least 14" off the center of the case to allow use of the P-TRAP pipe section. Never use two water seals in series in any one line. Double P-TRAPS in series will cause a lock and prevent draining.

- Always provide as much down hill slope ("fall") as possible; 1/8" per foot is the preferred minimum.
 PVC pipe, when used, must be supported to maintain the 1/8" pitch and to prevent warping.
- 4. Avoid long runs of condensate drains. Long runs make it impossible to provide the "fall" necessary for good drainage.
- 5. Provide a suitable air break between the flood rim of the floor drain and outlet of condensate drain. 1" is ideal.
- 6. Prevent condensate drains from freezing:
 - a. Do not install condensate drains in contact with non-insulated suction lines. Suction lines should be insulated with a non-absorbent insulation material such as Armstrong's Armaflex.
 - b. Where condensate drains are located in dead air spaces (between refrigerators or between a refrigerator and a wall), provide means to prevent freezing. The water seal should be insulated to prevent condensation.

Refrigeration

Refrigerant Type

The standard refrigerant will be R-22 unless otherwise specified on the customer order. Check the serial plate on the case for information.

Piping

The refrigerant line outlets are located under the case. Locate first the electrical box, the outlets are then on the same side of the case, but at the opposite end. Insulate suction lines to prevent condensation drippage.

Refrigeration Lines

<u>Liquid</u> <u>Suction</u> 3/8" O.D. 5/8" O.D.

NOTE: The standard coil is piped at \$\frac{5}{8}\cdot\text{s}\$ (suction); however, the store tie-in may vary depending on the number of coils and the draw the case has. Depending on the case setup, the connecting point in the store may be \$\frac{5}{8}\cdot\text{,}^{7}\frac{8}{9}\cdot\text{,} or \$1^{1}\s^{1}\text{s}\$. Refer to the particular case you are hooking up.

Refrigerant lines should be sized as shown on the refrigeration legend furnished by the store.

Oil traps must be installed at the base of all suction line vertical risers on refrigerated cases.

Pressure drop can rob the system of capacity. To keep the pressure drop to a minimum, keep refrigerant line run as short as possible, using the minimum number of elbows. Where elbows are required, use long radius elbows only.

Control Settings

See Q1-SSN technical data sheet for the appropriate settings for your merchandiser. Maintain these parameters to achieve near constant product temperatures. Product temperature should be measured first thing in the morning, after having been refrigerated overnight. For all multiplexing, defrost should be time terminated. Defrost times should be as directed in the Q1-SSN technical data sheet. The number of defrosts per day should never change. The duration of the defrost cycle may be adjusted to meet conditions present at your location.

Access to TEV Valves and Drain Lines

Mechanical - Remove product from case. Remove pans. TX valve (mechanical only) and drain are located under the pans within the case.

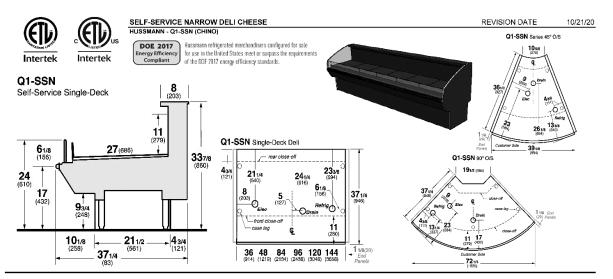
Electronic - The electronic expansion valve master and slave cylinder(s) are located within the electrical access panel(s) in the rear of case. Rear panels lift up and out.

NOTE: Duplex receptacles must be detached before removing rear panels.

Electronic Expansion Valve (Optional)

A wide variety of electronic expansion valves and case controllers can be utilized. Please refer to EEV and controller manufacturers information sheet. Sensors for electronic expansion valves will be installed on the coil inlet, coil outlet, and in the discharge air. (Some supermarkets require a 4th sensor in the return air). Case controllers will be located in the electrical raceway or under the case.

Spec Sheet



|--|

KEIKIGEKATION	DAIA.						
		CAPACITY *** (BTU/HR/FT) (TOTAL		т	EMPERAT	VELOCITY (FT/MIN)	
CASE LENGTHS/ WEDGES	CASE USAGE	RATING CONDITION		EVAPORATOR			
		NSF 7	AHRI 1200	NSF 7	AHRI 1200	NSF 7	NSF 7
3',4',5',6',7',8',10',12'	DELI / CHEESE	540	540	22	22	27~30	100~200
45° OS *	DELI / CHEESE	1450	1450	22	22	30~34	100~200
90° OS *	DELL/ CHEESE	3400	3400	22	22	28~32	100~200

* ADJACENT CASE(S) REQUIRED
**FRONT DISCHARGE AIR MEASURED INSIDE AIR CURTAIN HONEYCOMB
***REFRIGERATION NOTES:

10) BTU'S INCLUDE 1 ROW CANOPY LED LIGHTS AND NO SHELF LIGHTS 45° OS 0.2 0.4

2) AHRI 1200 RATING POINT FOR ENERGY CONSUMPTION COMPARISON ONLY 90° OS 0.3 1.1

3) USE DEW POINT FOR HIGH GLIDE REFRIGERANTS. CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO USE THE DEW POINT IN P/T TABLES FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING SUPERHEAT. ADJUST EVAPORATOR PRESSURE AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE 0.4 0.4 1.0 2.2

DISCHARGE AIR TEMPERATURE SHOWN.
4) RATING CONDITION IS NSF TYPE I, 75°F/55% RH

REFRIGERATION DATA CONTINUED:												
	C. THERMOSTAT / AIR SENSOR SETTINGS			TIME	DEFROST	TERM.	DRIP	DEFROST				
USAGE	CUT IN (°F)	CUT OUT (°F)	DEFROST TYPE	(MIN)	FREQUENCY (#/DAY)	(°F) COIL ONLY	TIME	WATER (LBS/DAY/FT)				
DELI / CHEESE	30	27	OFF TIME	30	4	45	N/A	3				

ı	END PANEL WIDTH KEY									
	# OF END PNLS	END PNL WIDTH (IN.)	TOTAL ADDED LENGTH (IN.)							
	1	1.125	1.125							
I	2	1.125	2.25							

GLYCOL (20°F INLET, 6° RISE)

GPM PSI

REFG. CHRG. 404A

(LBS) 0.4 0.5 0.7 0.7

CASE LENGTHS

ELECTRICAL DATA:

STANDARD FANS, HEATERS, LED LIGHTS (115 VOLT)																
CASE LENGTH		EV	APORATOR	FANS		CANOPY LIGHTS LED		CANOPY LIGHTS OPTION SHELF		OPTIONAL LED MAX. LED LOAD SHELF LIGHTS (W/ ALL OPTIONS)		ANTI-SWEAT HEATERS (ON FAN CIRCUIT)		CONVENIENCE OUTLETS (OPTIONAL)		
CASE LENGTH	# OF EVAP FANS	BLADE DIA. (IN.)	BLADE PITCH (°)	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	# OUTLETS	VOLTS	AMPS
3'	1	6.7	25	0.12	8	0.07	8	N/A	N/A	0.07	8	0.15	17	N/A	N/A	N/A
4'	1	6.7	25	0.12	8	0.09	10	N/A	N/A	0.09	10	0.20	23	N/A	N/A	N/A
5'	2	6.7	15	0.24	16	0.11	13	N/A	N/A	0.11	13	0.25	29	N/A	N/A	N/A
6'	2	6.7	25	0.24	16	0.13	15	N/A	N/A	0.13	15	0.30	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
7'	2	6.7	25	0.24	16	0.16	18	N/A	N/A	0.16	18	0.35	40	N/A	N/A	N/A
8'	2	6.7	25	0.24	16	0.18	21	N/A	N/A	0.18	21	0.40	46	N/A	N/A	N/A
10'	2	6.7	15	0.24	16	0.23	26	N/A	N/A	0.23	26	0.50	57	N/A	N/A	N/A
12'	3	6.7	25	0.36	24	0.27	31	N/A	N/A	0.27	31	0.59	68	N/A	N/A	N/A
45° OS	1	6.7	25	0.12	8	0.02	2	N/A	N/A	0.02	2	0.10	11	N/A	N/A	N/A
90° OS	2	6.7	15	0.24	16	0.03	4	N/A	N/A	0.03	4	0.20	23	N/A	N/A	N/A

OPTION	IAL HIGH	OUTPUT L	ED LIGHT:	S (115 VOLT)

		OPTION	IAL RIGH O	UIPUILE	LIGHT	3 (113 VU	L
CASE LENGTH	LIG	IOPY HTS LED	OPTIONAL	L SHELF		I.O. LED DAD	
	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	
3'	0.11	13	N/A	N/A	0.11	13	
4'	0.13	15	N/A	N/A	0.13	15	
5'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
6'	0.23	26	N/A	N/A	0.23	26	
7'	0.25	28	N/A	N/A	0.25	28	
8'	0.26	30	N/A	N/A	0.26	30	
10'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
12'	0.40	46	N/A	N/A	0.40	46	
45° OS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
90° OS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Electrical

Wiring Color Code



USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY
UTILISEZ LES CONDUCTEURS DE CUIVRE SEULEMENT
UTILICE LOS CONDUCTORES DE COBRE SOLAMENTE
430-01-0338 R101003

CASE MUST BE GROUNDED

NOTE: Refer to label affixed to case to determine the actual configuration as checked in the "TYPE INSTALLED" boxes,

Electrical Circuit Identification

Standard lighting for all models will be full length fluorescent lamps located within the case at the top. The switch controlling the lights, the plug provided for digital scale, and the thermometer are located at the rear of the case mullion. The receptacle that is provided on the exterior back of these models is intended for computerized scales with a five amp maximum load, not for large motors or other high wattage appliances. It should be wired to a dedicated circuit.

Electrical Service Receptacles (When Applicable)

The receptacles located on the exterior of the merchandiser are intended for scales and lighted displays. They are not intended nor suitable for large motors or other external appliances.



BEFORE SERVICING
ALWAYS DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL
POWER AT THE MAIN DISCONNECT
WHEN SERVICING OR REPLACING ANY
ELECTRICAL COMPONENT.
This includes (but not limited to) Fans, Heater
Thermostats, and Lights

Field Wiring and Serial Plate Amperage

Field Wiring must be sized for component amperes printed on the serial plate. Actual ampere draw may be less than specified. Field wiring from the refrigeration control panel to the merchandisers is required for refrigeration thermostats. Case amperes are listed on the wiring diagram, but always check the serial plate.

LED Driver Location

Drivers are located within the access panel that runs the length of the rear of the case. Refer to diagram on page 4.

Electrical (Cont'd)

Ashrae Color Code

NOTE: All other manufacturers have no standard sensor codes.

0 0t 0t 0FN00D 001 0D										
Case Control Systems SENSOR COLOR										
Manufacturer ®	>	EIL	CPC							
Location										
Coil Inlet	Color	Blue	Blue							
	Part#	225-01-1755	225-01-3255							
Coil Outlet	Color	Red	Red							
Coll Oullet	Part#	225-01-1757	225-01-3123							
D: A:	Color	Green	Green							
Discharge Air	Part#	225-01-1756	225-01-3260							
Return Air	Color	Purple	Green							
Return All	Part#	225-01-1758	225-01-3260							
Defrost Term.	Color	White	Orange							
Deliost Telli.	Part#	225-01-0650	225-01-3254							
Liquid Line	Color	White	Blue							
Liquid Lille	Part#	225-01-0650	225-01-3255							

Finishing Touches

Bumper Installation Tips

- 1. Start to attach the bumper at one end of the lineup, preferably on a straight case.
- 2. Push the end of the bumper into the bumper channel firmly. This may be difficult if bumper is cold.
- 3. Bend the bumper backwards to open and guide it forward onto the bumper channel.
- 4. An inside bumper miter must be cut on wedges.
- 5. Loose ends on miters must be anchored with screws on the bottom edge.
- 6. The top and bottom edges of the bumper must be firmly seated into the retainer by applying with a rubber mallet (not by hand).
- 7. The bumper should be struck by the mallet at a slight angle that forces the bumper back into itself to prevent stretching. The installation can be made easier by applying a paraffin block to the retainer grooves.

Installing Splashguard

After merchandisers have been leveled and joined, and all drip piping, electrical and refrigeration work has been completed, install the splashguards. Splashguards may be sealed to the floor using a vinyl cove base trim. The size of trim needed will depend on how much the floor is out of level.

NOTE: The splashguard must be removable to allow access to components behind it.

- 1. Remove all dirt, wax, debris, etc. from the area of the splashguard to ensure a secure adhesion.
- 2. Apply a good contact cement to the trim, allowing a proper dry time.
- 3. Install trim to the splashguard so that it is flush with the floor.

User Information

Stocking

Improper temperature and lighting will cause serious product loss. Discoloration, dehydration and spoilage can be controlled with proper use of the equipment and handling of product. Product temperature should always be maintained at a constant and proper temperature. This means that from the time the product is received, through storage, preparation and display, the temperature of the product must be controlled to maximize life of the product. Hussmann cases were not designed to "heat up" or "cool down" product - but rather to maintain an item's proper temperature for maximum shelf life. To achieve the protection required always:

- Minimize processing time to avoid damaging temperature rise to the product. Product should be at proper temperature.
- 2. Keep the air in and around the case area free of foreign gasses and fumes or food will rapidly deteriorate.
- Maintain the display merchandisers temperature controls as outlined in the refrigerator section of this manual.
- 4. Do not place any product into these refrigerators until all controls have been adjusted and they are operating at the proper temperature. Allow merchandiser to operate a minimum of 6 hours before stocking with any product.
- When stocking, never allow the product to extend beyond the recommended load limit. Air discharge and return air flow must be unobstructed at all times to provide proper refrigeration.
- 6. There are vents located at the base of the front of the glass, just above the front rail. These vents supply a continuous, gentle flow of air across the front glass which inhibits condensation. Do not place any signs or other restrictive objects on the front of the refrigerator that will block these vents.
- 7. Keep the service doors closed (when applicable). Refrigeration performance will be seriously affected if left open for a prolonged period of time.
- Avoid the use of supplemental flood or spot lighting. Display light intensity has been designed for maximum visibility and product life at the factory. The use of higher output fluorescent lamps (H.O. and V.H.O.), will shorten the shelf life of the product.
- 9. In the Deli, Meat and Fish cases, completely cover the product each night with a clean damp cloth or butcher paper (never use plastic, as it does not allow for proper circulation). Make sure the cloth or paper is in direct contact with the product.
- 10. Turn and rotate the meat fairly often. The blood which gives the pink color works its way downward with time.

11. Cold coils remove heat and moisture from the case and deposit this as frost onto the coil. Thus, a defrost is required. Our humidity system induces moisture into the case and helps slow down the dehydration process. The only other moisture within the case is that in the product itself. A single level of meat will dry out faster than a fully loaded case of 3-4 levels of meat.

Important Steps

- 1. Do not set temperature too cold, as this causes product dehydration.
 - Product Temperature: 33°-35°F! Set thermostat to cut in at 28°F discharge air. Meat holding box: 32°F. Meat prep room: 55°F. Meat bloom box: 36°F. Process the meat to enter case at 40°F or below. Product deterioration is very rapid above 40°F.
- Temperature control should be by means of a T-STAT and Suction Stop Solenoid at each case. DO NOT use EPR valves, Liquid line solenoids or electronic control devices of any kind, as these allow temperature swings causing dehydration and excessive energy consumption.
- 3. Product should be worked and rotated on a regular basis, not to exceed a 4 hour period.
- 4. At night, turn off case lights and cover the product with a damp (not wet) cloth similar to cheese cloth (etc.). This should be washed out in the morning and kept in a walk-in box during the day-so that it is cool and moist when covering the product.
- 5. Discharge air temperature should be approximately 26°F, with between 150-200 FPM air velocity. Do not display product directly within the air discharge.
- 6. Clean humidity system a minimum of every 90 days for proper system operation.

Case Cleaning

Long life and satisfactory performance of any equipment are dependent upon the care given to it. To insure long life, proper sanitation and minimum maintenance costs, the refrigerator should be thoroughly cleaned frequently. SHUT OFF FAN DURING CLEANING PROCESS. It can be unplugged within the case, or shut off case at the source. The interior bottom may be cleaned with any domestic soap or detergent based cleaners. Sanitizing solutions will not harm the interior bottom, however, these solutions should always be used according to the manufacturer's directions. It is essential to establish and regulate cleaning procedures. This will minimize bacteria causing discoloration which leads to degraded product appearance and significantly shortening product shelf life.

Soap and hot water are not enough to kill this bacteria. A sanitizing solution must be included with each cleaning process to eliminate this bacteria.

User Information (Cont'd)

- Scrub thoroughly, cleaning all surfaces, with soap and hot water.
- 2. Rinse with hot water, but do not flood.
- 3. Apply the sanitizing solution according to Hussmann's directions.
- 4. Rinse thoroughly.
- 5. Dry completely before resuming operation.

Cleaning Glass and Mirrors

Only use a soft cloth and water for cleaning any glass or mirrored components. Be sure to rinse and/or dry completely.

Never use hot water on cold glass surfaces! It may shatter and cause serious injury! Allow glass surfaces to warm first.

Plexiglass and Acrylic Care

Improper cleaning not only accelerates the cleaning cycle but also degrades the quality of this surface. Normal daily buffing motions can generate static cling attracting dust to the surface. Incorrect cleaning agents or cleaning cloths can cause micro scratching of the surface, causing the plastic to haze over time.

Cleaning

Hussmann recommends using a clean damp chamois, or a paper towel marked as dust and abrasive free with 210® Plastic Cleaner and Polish available by calling Sumner Labs at 1-800-542-8656. Hard, rough cloths or paper towels will scratch the acrylic and should not be used.

Antistatic Coatings

The **210**[®] has proven to be very effective in not only cleaning and polishing the Plexiglass surface, but also providing anti-static and anti-fog capabilities. This product also seals pores and provides a protective coating.

Maintenance



Have case Model and Serial Number ready! This information is located on the nameplate of the unit.



BEFORE SERVICING
ALWAYS DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL
POWER AT THE MAIN DISCONNECT
WHEN SERVICING OR REPLACING ANY
ELECTRICAL COMPONENT.

This includes (but not limited to) Fans, Heater
Thermostats, and Lights

Evaporator Fans

The evaporator fans are located at the center front of these merchandisers directly beneath the display pans. Should fans or blades need servicing, always replace fan blades with the raised embossed side of the blade TOWARD THE MOTOR.

Copper Coils

The copper coils used in Hussmann merchandisers may be repaired in the field. Materials are available from local refrigeration wholesalers.

Hussmann recommends using #15 Sil-Fos for repairs.

NOTICE

Wooden cutting boards, butchers blocks, and bakers tables are not intended to be soaked for a prolonged length of time during the cleaning and sanitizing process

Tips and Troubleshooting Before calling for service, check the following:

- 1. Check electrical power supply to the equipment for connection.
- 2. Check fixture loading. Overstocking case will affect

its proper operation.

 If frost is collecting on fixture and/or product, check that Humidity Control is working properly, and that no outside doors or windows are open - allowing moisture to enter store.

CAUTION

CLEANING PRECAUTIONS

When cleaning:

- · Do not use high pressure water hoses
- Do not introduce water faster then waste outlet can drain
- NEVER INTRODUCE WATER ON SELF CONTAINED UNIT WITH AN EVPORATOR PAN
- NEVER USE A CLEANING OR SANITIZING SOLUTION THAT HAS AN OIL BASE (these will dissolve the butyl sealants) or an AMMONA BASE (this will corrode the copper components of the case)
- TO PRESERVE THE ATTRACTIVE FINISH:
- DO USE WATER AND A MILD DETERGENT FOR THE EXTERIOR ONLY
- DO NOT USE A CHLORINATED CLEANER ON ANY SURFACE
- DO NOT USE ABRASIVES OR STEEL WOOL SCOURING PADS (these will mar the finish)

Glass Replacement and Adjustment Instructions

In order to replace or adjust the glass, the glass must be placed in the raised position. The underside of the clamp is exposed, revealing the tightening screws. By turning these screws counterclockwise 1/4 turn each, the glass will be loosened for either removal or adjustment.

Note: Do not overtighten the screws since damage may occur.

Stainless Steel Cleaning and Care

There are three basic things, which can break down your stainless steel's passivity layer and allow corrosion.

1. Mechanical Abrasion

Mechanical Abrasion means those things that will scratch the steels surface. Steel Pads, wire Brushes, and Scrapers are prime examples.

2. Water

Water comes out of our tap in varying degrees of hardness. Depending on what part of the country you live in, you may have hard or soft water. Hard water may leave spots. Also, when heated, hard water leaves deposits behind that if left to sit, will break down the passive layer and rust your stainless steel. Other deposits from food preparation and service must be properly removed.

3. Chlorides

Chlorides are found nearly everywhere. They are in water, food and table salt. One of the worst perpetrators of chlorides can come from household and industrial cleaners.

Don't Despair! Here are a few steps that can help prevent stainless steel rust.

1. Use the Proper Tools

Maintenance (Cont'd)

When cleaning your stainless steel products, take care to use non-abrasive tools. Soft Clothes and plastic scouring pads will NOT harm the steel's passive layer. Stainless steel pads can also be used but the scrubbing motion must be in the same direction of the manufacturer's polishing marks.

2. Clean With the Polish Lines

Some stainless steels come with visible polishing lines or "grain". When visible lines are present, you should ALWAYS scrub in a motion that is parallel to them. When the grain cannot be seen, play it safe and use a soft cloth or plastic scouring pad.

3. Use Alkaline, Alkaline Chlorinated or Non-chloride Containing Cleaners

While many traditional cleaners are loaded with chlorides, the industry is providing an ever increasing choice of non-chloride cleaners. If you are not sure of your cleaner's chloride content contact your cleaner supplier. If they tell you that your present cleaner contains chlorides, ask for an alternative. Also, avoid cleaners containing quaternary salts as they also can attack stainless steel & cause pitting and rusting.

4. Treat your Water

Though this is not always practical, softening hard water can do much to reduce deposits. There are certain filters that can be installed to remove distasteful and corrosive elements. Salts in a properly maintained water softener are your friends. If you are not sure of the proper water treatment, call a treatment specialist.

5. Keep your Food Equipment Clean

Use alkaline, alkaline chlorinated or non-chlorinated cleaners at recommended strength. Clean

frequently to avoid build-up of hard, stubborn stains. If you boil water in your stainless steel equipment, remember the single most likely cause of damage is chlorides in the water. Heating cleaners that contain chlorides has a similar effect.

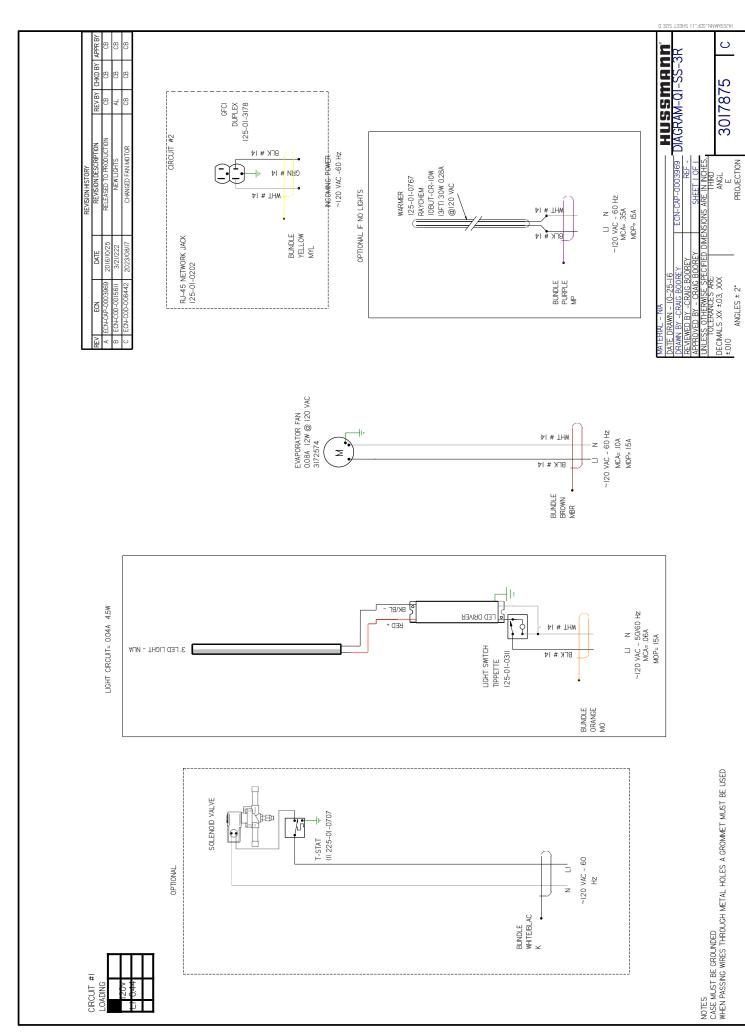
6. RINSE, RINSE, RINSE

If chlorinated cleaners are used you must rinse, rinse, rinse and wipe dry immediately. The sooner you wipe off standing water, especially when sit contains cleaning agents, the better. After wiping the equipment down, allow it to air dry for the oxygen helps maintain the stainless steel's passivity film.

- 7. Never Use Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic Acid) on Stainless Steel.
- 8. Regularly Restore/Passivate Stainless Steel.

Electrical Wiring Diagrams

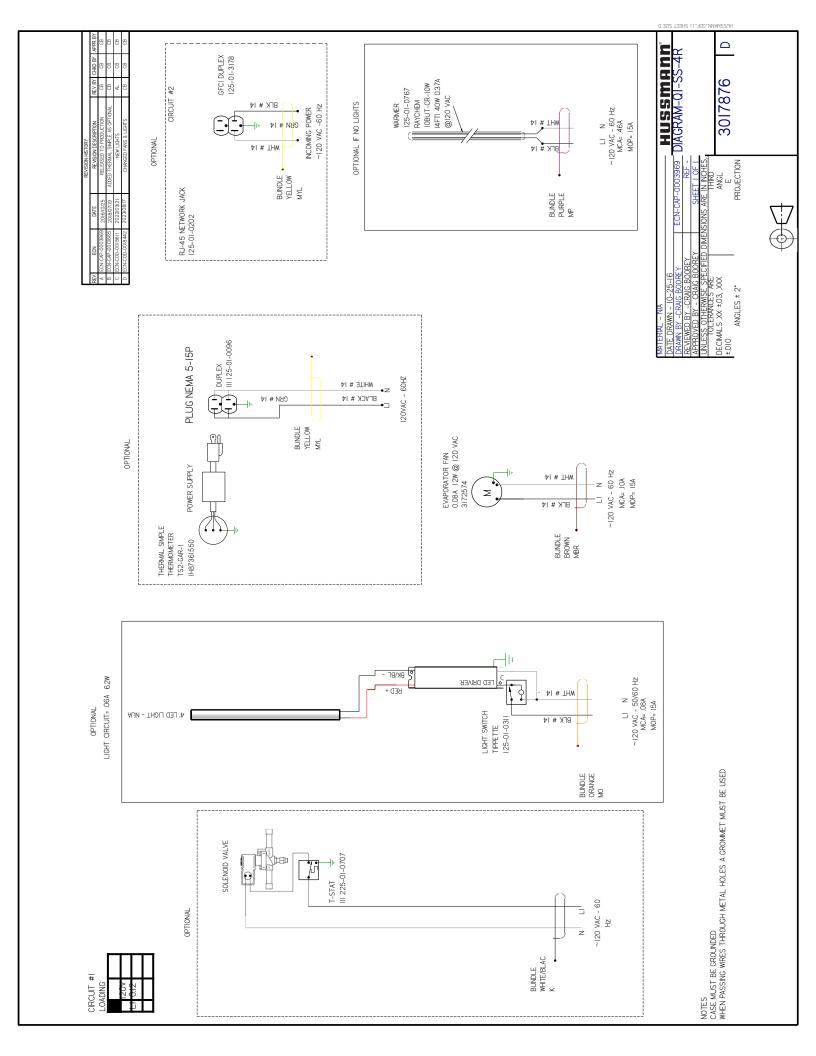
Q1-SS-3R	3'	3017875
Q1-SS-4R	4'	3017876
Q1-SS-5R	5'	3017877
Q1-SS-6R	6'	3017878
Q1-SS-8R	8'	3017879
Q1-SS-10R	10'	3020840
Q1-SS-12R	12'	3017880
Q1-SS-22.5I/22.5O-R		3017881
Q1-SS-45I/455O-R		3017882
Q1-SS-90O-R		3017883

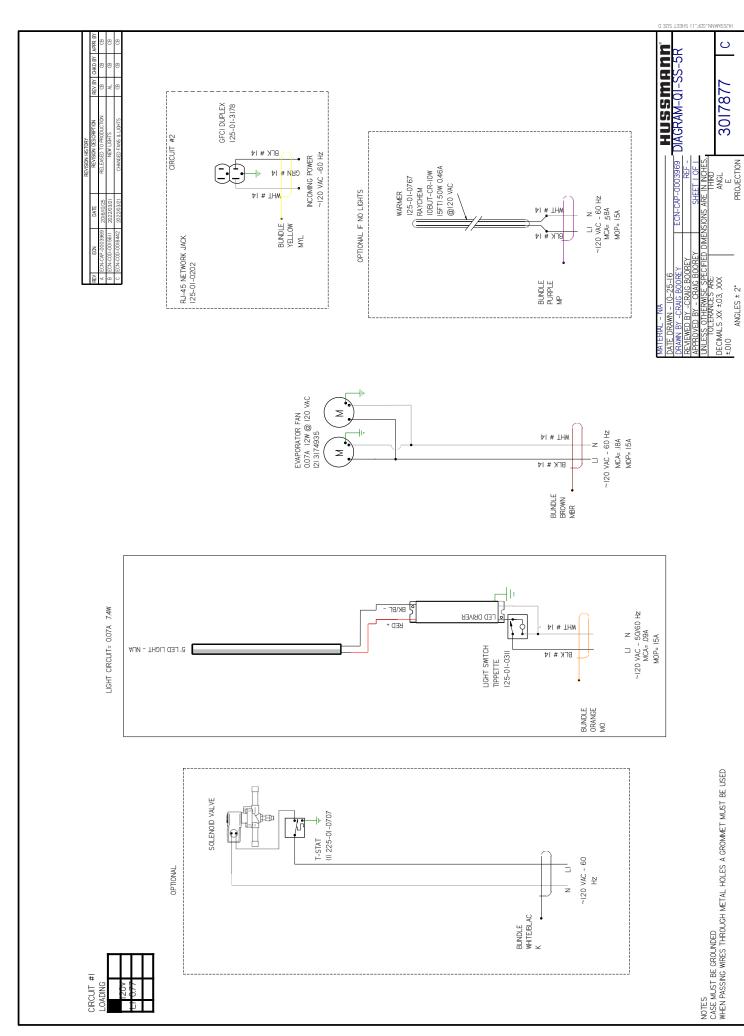


NOTES. CASE MUST BE GROUNDED WHEN PASSING WIRES THROUGH METAL HOLES A GROMMET MUST BE USED

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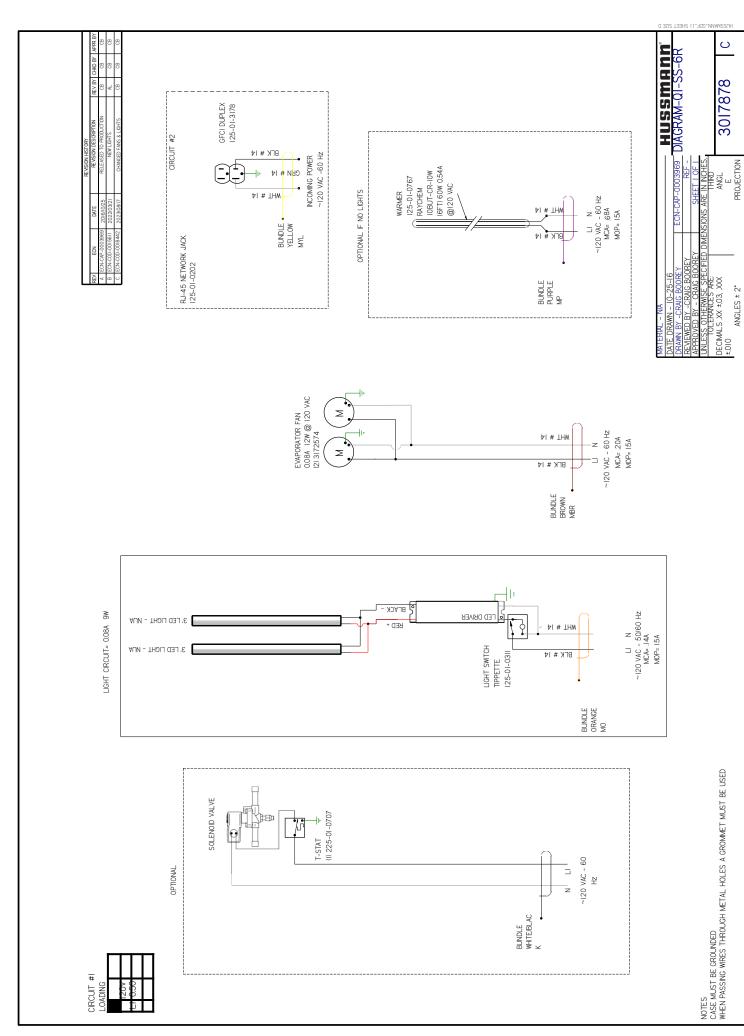




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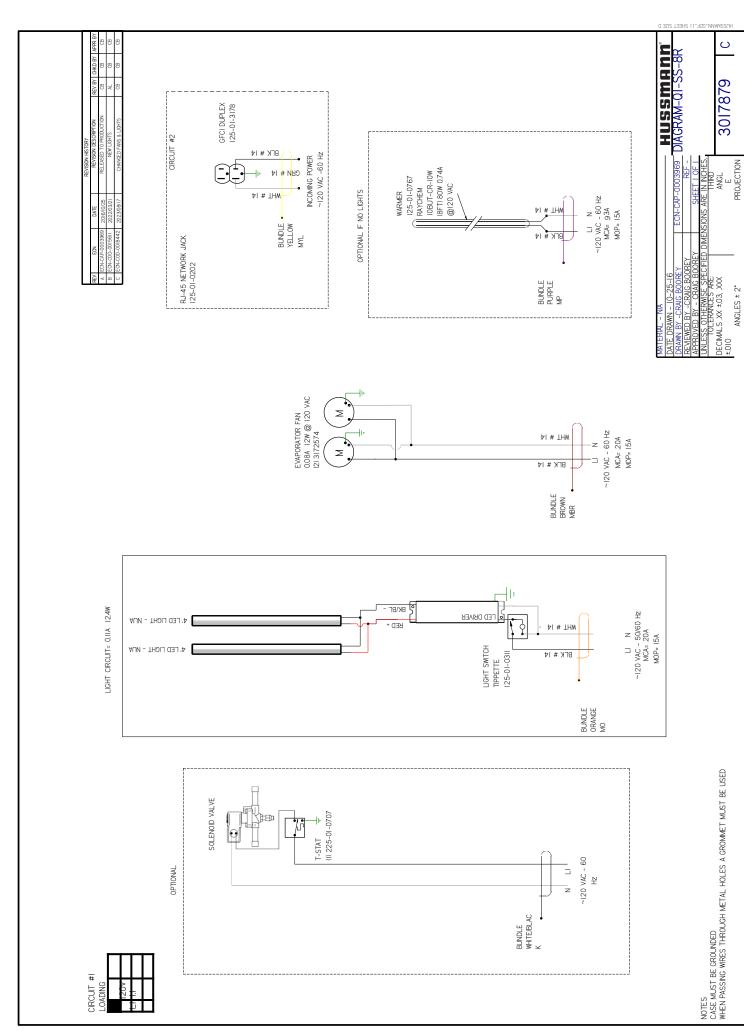


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ANGLES ± 2°

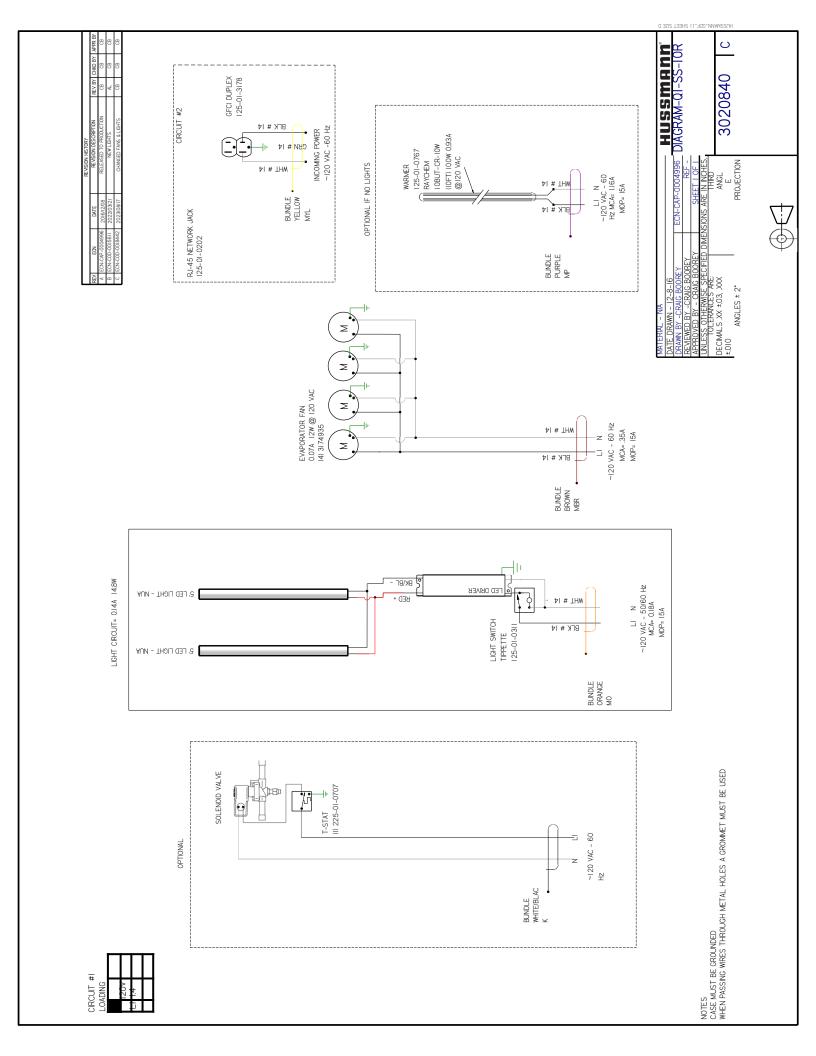
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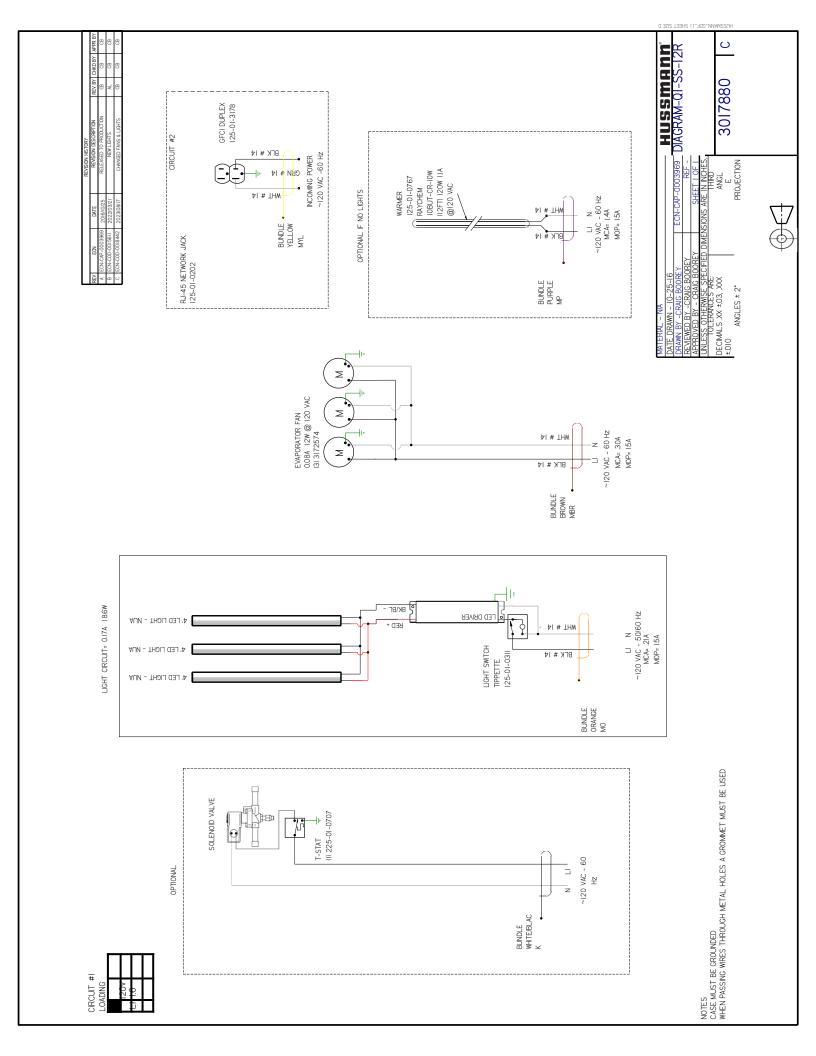


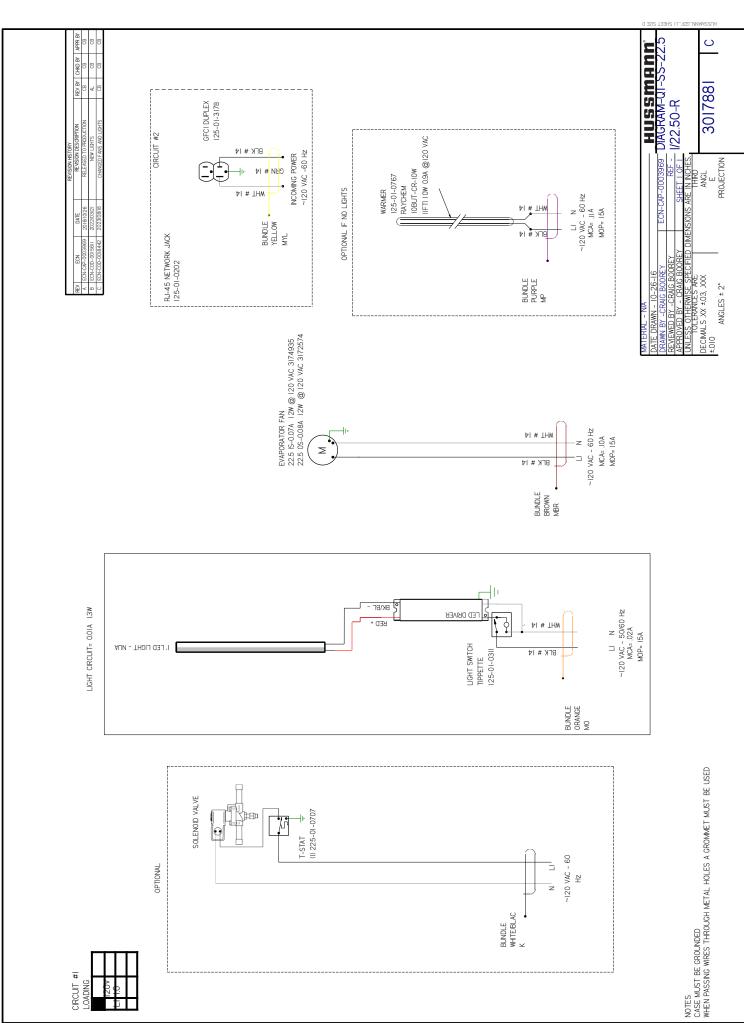
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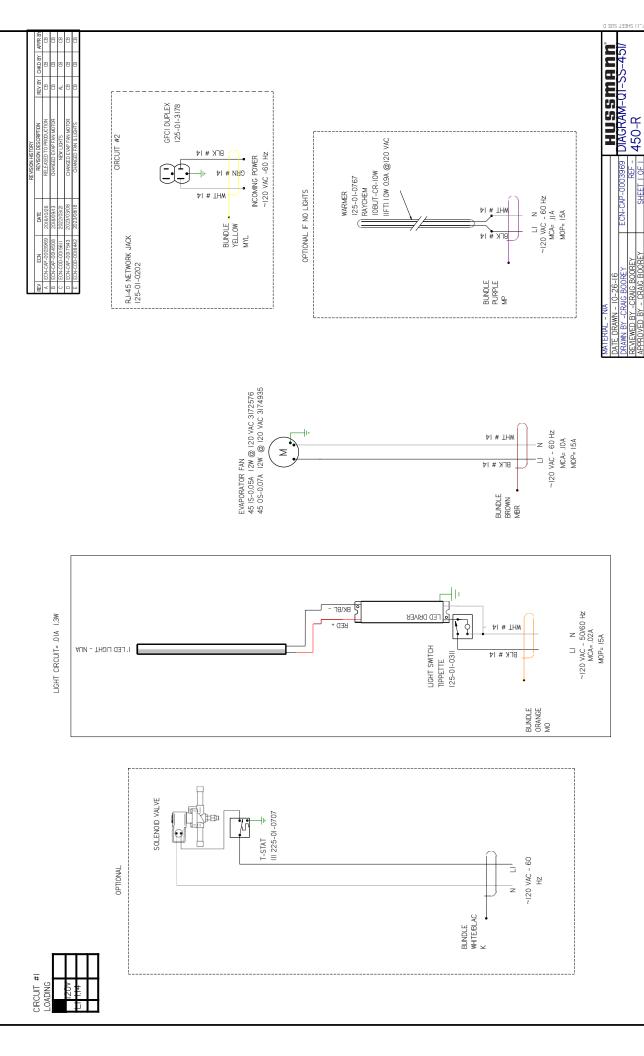
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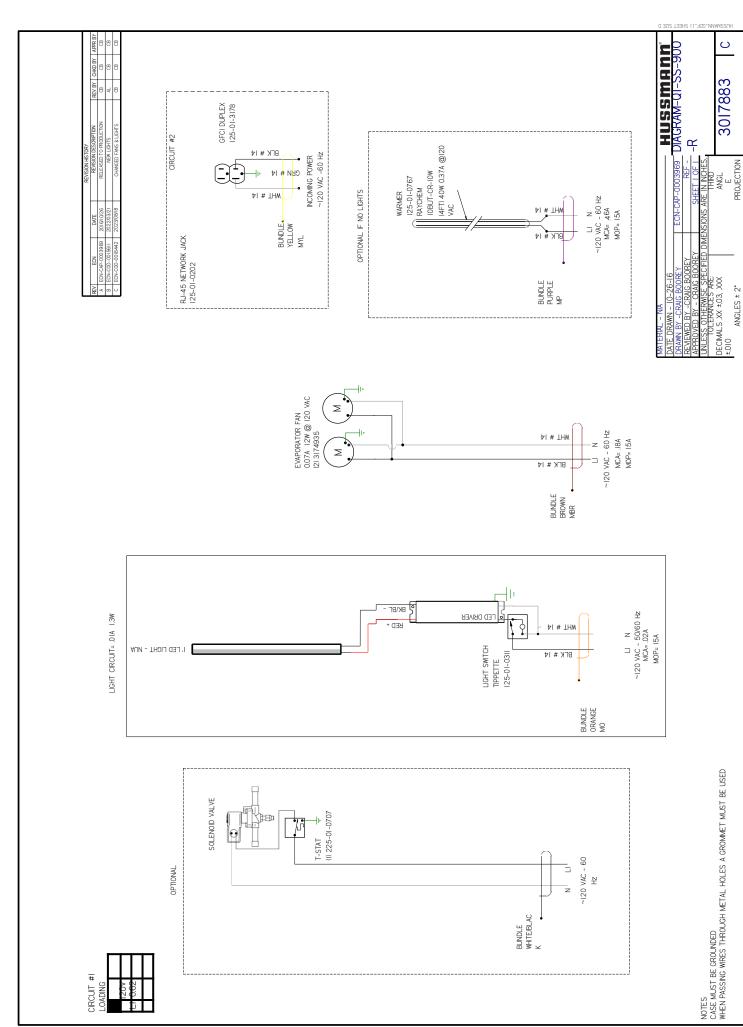
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WHEN PASSING WIRES THROUGH METAL HOLES A GROMMET MUST BE USED

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ARE IN INCHES.
THIRD
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PROJECTION

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPEC TOLEKANCES ARE DECIMALS XX ±.03, XXX ±.010



NOTES. CASE MUST BE GROUNDED WHEN PASSING WIRES THROUGH METAL HOLES A GROMMET MUST BE USED

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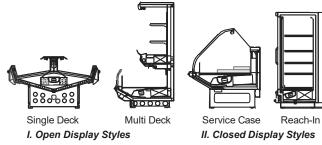
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Appendices

Appendix A. - Temperature Guidelines - Refrigerated

The refrigerators should be operated according to the manufacturer's published engineering specifications for entering air temperatures for specific equipment applications. Table 1 shows the typical temperature of the air entering the food zone one hour before the start of defrost and one hour after defrost for various categories of refrigerators. Refer to Appendix C for Field Evaluation Guidelines.

• •									
•	Table 1								
Type of Refrigerator	Typical Entering Air Temperature								
I. OPEN DISPLAY	•								
A. Non frozen:									
1) Meat	28°F								
2) Dairy/Deli	32°F								
3) Produce									
a. Processed	36°F								
b. Unprocessed	45°F								
B. Frozen	0°F								
C. Ice Cream	-5°F								
II. CLOSED DISPLAY									
A. Non frozen:									
1) Meat	34°F								
2) Dairy/Deli	34°F								
3) Produce									
a. Processed	36°F								
b. Unprocessed	45°F								
B. Frozen	0°F								
C. Ice Cream	-5°F								



Appendix B. - Application Recommendations - Refrigerated

- Temperature performance is critical for controlling bacteria growth. Therefore, the following recommendations are included in the standard. They are based on confirmed field experience over many years.
- The installer is responsible for following the installation instructions and recommendations provided by Hussmann for the installation of each individual type refrigerator.
- Refrigeration piping should be sized according to the equipment manufacturer's recommendations and installed in accordance with normal refrigeration practices. Refrigeration piping should be insulated according to Hussmann's recommendations.

- A clogged waste outlet blocks refrigeration. The installer is responsible for the proper installation of the system which dispenses condensate waste through an air gap into the building indirect waste system.
- 4. The installer should perform a complete start-up evaluation prior to the loading of food into the refrigerator, which includes such items as:
 - a) Initial temperature performance, Coils should be properly fed with a refrigerant according to manufacturer's recommendations.
 - b) Observation of outside influences such as drafts, radiant heating from the ceiling and from lamps. Such influence should be properly corrected or compensated for.
 - c) At the same time, checks should be made of the store dry-bulb and wet-bulb temperatures to ascertain that they are within the limits prescribed by Hussmann.
 - d) Complete start-up procedures should include checking through a defrost to make certain of its adequate frequency and length without substantially exceeding the actual needs. This should include checking the electrical or refrigerant circuits to make sure that defrosts are correctly programmed for all the refrigerators connected to each refrigeration system.
 - e) Recording instruments should be used to check performance.

Appendix C. - Field Recommendations - Refrigerated Recommendations for field evaluating the performance of retail food refrigerators and hot cases

1.0 The most consistent indicator of display refrigerator performance is temperature of the air entering the product zone (see Appendix A). In practical use, the precise determination of return air temperature is extremely difficult. Readings of return air temperatures will be variable and results will be inconsistent. The product temperature alone is not an indicator of refrigerator performance.

NOTE: Public Health will use the temperature of the product in determining if the refrigerator will be allowed to display potentially hazardous food. For the purpose of this evaluation, product temperature above the FDA Food Code 1993 temperature for potentially hazardous food will be the first indication that an evaluation should be performed. It is expected that all refrigerators will keep food at the FDA Food Code 1993 temperature for potentially hazardous food.

Appendices (Cont'd)

- The following recommendations are made for the purpose of arriving at easily taken and understood data which, coupled with other observations, may be used to determine whether a display refrigerator is working as intended:
 - a) INSTRUMENT A stainless steel stem-type thermometer is recommended and it should have a dial a minimum of 1 inch internal diameter. A test thermometer scaled only in Celsius or dually scaled in Celsius and Fahrenheit shall be accurate to 1°C (1.8°F). Temperature measuring devices that are scaled only in Fahrenheit shall be accurate to 2°F. The thermometer should be checked for proper calibration. (It should read 32°F when the stem is immersed in an ice water bath).
 - b) LOCATION The probe or sensing element of the thermometer should be located in the airstream where the air first enters the display or storage area, and not more than 1 inch away from the surface and in the center of the discharge opening.
 - c) READING It should first be determined that the refrigerator is refrigerating and has operated at least one hour since the end of the last defrost period. The thermometer reading should be made only after it has been allowed to stabilize, i.e., maintain a constant reading.
 - d) OTHER OBSERVATIONS Other observations should be made which may indicate operating problems, such as unsatisfactory product, feel/appearance.
 - e) CONCLUSIONS In the absence of any apparent undesirable conditions, the refrigerator should be judged to be operating properly. If it is determined that such condition is undesirable, i.e., the product is above proper temperature, checks should be made for the following:
 - 1. Has the refrigerator been loaded with warm product?
 - 2. Is the product loaded beyond the "Safe Load Line" markers?
 - 3. Are the return air ducts blocked?
 - 4. Are the entering air ducts blocked?
 - 5. Is a dumped display causing turbulent air flow and mixing with room air?

- 6. Are spotlights or other high intensity lighting directed onto the product?
- 7. Are there unusual draft conditions (from heating/air-conditioning ducts, open doors, etc.)?
- 8. Is there exposure to direct sunlight?
- 9. Are display signs blocking or diverting airflow?
- 10. Are the coils of the refrigerator iced up?
- 11. Is the store ambient over 75°F, 55% RH as set forth in ASHRAE Standard 72 and ASHRAE Standard 117?
- 12. Are the shelf positions, number, and size other than recommended by Hussmann?
- 13. Is there an improper application or control system?
- 14. Is the evaporator fan motor/blade inoperative?
- 15. Is the defrost time excessive?
- 16. Is the defrost termination, thermostat (if used) set too high?
- 17. Are the refrigerant controls incorrectly adjusted?
- 18. Is the air entering the condenser above design conditions? Are the condenser fins clear of dirt, dust, etc.?
- 19. Is there a shortage of refrigerant?
- 20. Has the equipment been modified to use replacements for CFC-12, CFC-502 or other refrigerant? If so, have the modifications been made in accordance with the recommendations of the equipment manufacturer? Is the refrigerator charged with the proper refrigerant and lubricant? Does the system use the recommended compressor?

Appendix D. - Recommendations to User - Refrigerated

1.0 Hussmann Corporation provides instructions and recommendations for proper periodic cleaning. The user will be responsible for such cleaning, including the cleaning of low temperature equipment within the compartment and the cooling coil area(s). Cleaning practices, particularly with respect to proper refrigerator unloading and warm-up, must be in accordance with applicable recommendations.

Appendices (Cont'd)

- 1.1 Cleaning of non frozen food equipment should include a weekly cleaning of the food compartment as a minimum to prevent bacteria growth from accumulating. Actual use and products may dictate more frequent cleaning. Circumstances of use and equipment design must also dictate the frequency of cleaning the display areas. Weekly washing down of the storage compartment is also recommended, especially for equipment subject to drippage of milk or other liquids, or the collection of vegetable, meat, crumbs, etc. or other debris or litter. Daily cleaning of the external areas surrounding the storage or display compartments with detergent and water will keep the equipment presentable and prevent grime buildup.
- Load levels as defined by the manufacturer must be observed.
- The best preservation is achieved by following these rules:
 - a) Buy quality products.
 - Receive perishables from transit equipment at the ideal temperature for the particular product.
 - c) Expedite perishables to the store's storage equipment to avoid unnecessary warm-up and prolonged temperature recovery. Food store refrigerators are not food chillers nor can they reclaim quality lost through previous mishandling.

- d) Care must be taken when cross merchandising products to ensure that potentially hazardous vegetable products are not placed in non refrigerated areas.
- e) Display and storage equipment doors should be kept closed during periods of inactivity.
- f) Minimize the transfer time of perishables from storage to display.
- g) Keep meat under refrigeration in meat cutting and processing area except for the few moments it is being handled in processing. When a cut or tray of meat is not to be worked on immediately, the procedure should call for returning it to refrigeration.
- h) Keep tools clean and sanitized. Since mechanical equipment is used for fresh meat processing, all such equipment should be cleaned at least daily and each time a different kind of meat product comes in contact with the tool or equipment.
- i) Make sure that all refrigeration equipment is installed and adjusted in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- j) See that all storage and refrigeration equipment is kept in proper working order by routine maintenance.

Controller Parameters

Q1-SS					PGM0	005A01
					TANDARD CAS	E REV E 6/5/1
Parameter	Co e	Min	Ma	Default	A tual (C)	A tual ()
Temperature (set point)						
Deli (Type I)		-50.0°C	50.0°C	2.0°C	-6.1	21
Thermostat						
Differential	r01	0.1 K	20.0K	2.0 K	3.3	6
Ma . limitation of setpoint setting	r02	-49.0°C	50°C	50.0°C	2.2	36
Min. limitation of setpoint setting	r03	-50.0°C		-50.0°C	-6.1	21
Adjustment of temperature indication	r04	-20.0 K	20.0 K	0.0 K	0.0 K	
Temperature unit (°C=0/°F=1)	r05	0	1	0	1	
Correction of the signal from S4	r09	-10.0 K	+10.0 K	0.0 K	0.0 K	
Correction of the signal from S3	r10	-10.0 K	+10.0 K	0.0 K	0.0 K	
Manual service, stop regulation, start regulation (-1, 0,						
1)	r12	-1	1	0	1	
Displacement of reference during night operation	r13	-10.0 K	10.0 K	0.0 K	0.0 K	
Definition and weighting, if applicable, of thermostat		20:	4000:	40000	4000:	
sensors - S4% (100%=S4, 0%=S3)	r15	0%	100%	100%	100%	
The heating function is started a number of degrees	r36	-15.0 K	-3.0 K	-15.0 K	-15.0 K	
below the thermostats cutout temperature						
Activation of reference displacement r40	r39	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	
Value of reference displacement (activate via r39 or DI)	r40	-50.0 K	50.0 K	0.0 K	0.0 K	
Alarm						
Delay for temperature alarm	A03	0 min	240 min	30 min	30 min	
Delay for door alarm	A04	0 min	240 min	60 min	60 min	
Delay for temperature alarm after defrost	A12	0 min	240 min	90 min	30	
7igh alarm limit	A13	-50.0°C		8.0°C	5.0	41
Low alarm limit	A14	-50.0°C	50.0°C	-30.0°C	-9.4	15
Alarm delay DI1	A27	0 min	240 min	30 min	30 min	
Alarm delay DI2	A28	0 min	240 min	30 min	30 min	
Signal for alarm thermostat. S4% (100%=S4, 0%=S3)	A36	0%	100%	100%	100%	
Compressor			7.7,0			
Min. ON-time	c01	0 min	30 min	0 min	1	
Min. OFF-time	c02	0 min	30 min	0 min	2	
Time delay for cutin of comp.2	c05	0 sec	999 sec	0 sec	0 sec	
Compressor relay 1 must cutin and out inversely	c30	0	1	0	0	
(NC-function)		OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	
Defrost		011	011	011	011	
Defrost method (none/EL/GAS/BRINE)	d01	no	bri	EL	EL	
Defrost stop temperature	d02	0.0°C	25.0°C	6.0°C	8.9	48
Interval between defrost starts	d03	0 hours		8 hours	6	
Ma . defrost duration	d04	0 min	180 min	45 min	50	
Displacement of time on cutin of defrost at start-up	d05	0 min	240 min	0 min	0 min	
Drip off time	d06	0 min	60 min	0 min	0 min	
Delay for fan start after defrost	d07	0 min	60 min	0 min	0 min	
Fan start temperature	d08	-15.0°C		-5.0°C	-5.0°C	
Fan cutin during	d09	0	2	1	1	
defrost 0: Stopped			-		.	
1: Running						
2: Running during pump down and defrost						

Defrost Sensor (0=time, 1=S5. 2=S4)	d10	I 0	2	0	0	1
Pump down delay	d16	0 min	60 min	0 min	0 min	1
Drain delay	d17	0 min	60 min	0 min	0 min	
Max. aggregate refrigeration time between two defrosts	d18	0 hours	48 hours	0 hours		
Defrost on demand - S5 temperature's permitted						
variation during frost build-up. On central plant choose	d19	0.0 K	20.0 k	20.0 K		
20 K (=off)	100					
Delay of hot gas defrost	d23	0 min	60 min	0 min	0 min	
Fan	70.1					
Fan stop at cutout compressor	F01	no	yes	no	no	
Delay of fan stop	F02	0 min	30 min	0 min	0 min	
Fan stop temperature (S5)	F04	-50.0°C	50.0°C	50.0°C	50.0°C	
HACCP						
Actual temperature measurement for the HACCP	h01					
Last registered peak temperature	h10					
Selection of function and sensor for the HACCP HACCP function. 1 = S4 used (maybe also S3). 2 = S5	h11	0	2	0	0	
Alarm limit for the HACCP function	h12	-50.0°C	50.0°C	8.0°C	8.0°C	
Time delay for the HACCP alarm	h13	0 min.	240 min.	30 min.	30 min.	
Select signal for the HACCP function. S4% (100% = S4,	h14	0%	100%	100%	100%	
Real time clock	шт	0 70	10070	10070	10070	
Six start times for	t01-	0 hours	23 hours	0 hours	0 hours	ī
defrost. Setting of	101-	o nours	25 Hours	o nours	0 Hours	
hours.						
0=OFF						
Six start times for	t11-	0 min	59 min	0 min	0 min	
defrost. Setting of	tii i	0 111111	5711111	O IIIIII	O IIIIII	
minutes.						
0=OFF						
Clock - Setting of hours	t07	0 hours	23 hours	0 hours	0 hours	
Clock - Setting of minute	t08	0 min	59 min	0 min	0 min	
Clock - Setting of date	t45	1	31	1	1	
Clock - Setting of month	t46	1	12	1	1	
Clock - Setting of year	t47	0	99	0	0	
Miscellaneous			7.7			
Delay of output signals after start-up	o01	0 s	600 s	5 s	5 s	
Input signal on DI1. Function:	o02	1	11	0	0	
Network address	003	0	240	0	0	
On/Off switch (Service Pin message)	o04	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	
Access code 1 (all settings)	o05	0	100	0	0	
Used sensor type (Pt /PTC/NTC)	006	Pt	ntc	Pt	Pt	
Display step = 0.5 (normal 0.1 at Pt sensor)	o15	no	yes	no	no	
Max hold time after coordinated defrost	016	0 min	60 min	20	20	
Select signal for display view. S4% (100%=S4, 0%=S3)	o17	0%	100%	100%	100%	
Input signal on DI2. Function:	o37	0	12	0	0	ļ
Configuration of light function (relay 4)	038	1	3	1	1	
Activation of light relay (only if o38=2)	039	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ļ
Rail heat On time during day operations	041	0%	100%	100	100	
Rail heat On time during night operations	o42	0%	100%	100	100	ļ
Rail heat period time (On time + Off time)	043	6 min	60 min	10 min	10 min	ļ
Case cleaning. 0=no case cleaning. 1=Fans only. 2=All	046	0	2	0	0	ļ
Selection of EL diagram. See overview page 6	061	1	10	1	1	

Download a set of predetermined settings. See	062	0	6	0	0	
Access code 2 (partly access)	064	0	100	0	0	
Save the controllers present settings to the	065	0	25	0	0	
Load a set of settings from the programming key	066	0	25	0	0	
Replace the controllers factory settings with the	067	OFF	On	OFF	OFF	
Service						-
Status codes are shown on page 17	S0-S33					
Temperature measured with S5 sensor	u09					
Status on DI1 input. on/1=closed	u10					
Temperature measured with S3 sensor	u12					
Status on night operation (on or off) 1=closed	u13					
Temperature measured with S4 sensor	u16					
Thermostat temperature	u17					
Read the present regulation reference	u28					
Status on DI2 output. on/1=closed	u37					
Temperature shown on display	u56					
Measured temperature for alarm thermostat	u57					
Status on relay for cooling	u58					
Status on relay for fan	u59					
Status on relay for defrost	u60					
Status on relay for railheat	u61					
Status on relay for alarm	u62					
Status on relay for light	u63					
Status on relay for valve in suction line	u64					
Status on relay for compressor 2	u67					

Danfoss Controller











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IPhone User Hold the camera up to the QR code



Android User Open QR Code Reader app if necessary. Hold the camera up to the QR code





Tap the notification to be taken to the destination of the QR code

Dixell Controller

026-1210 Rev 3 03-FEB-2015

XR75CX Digital Controller for Medium-Low Temperature Refrigeration Applications Installation and Operation Manual









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August 31, 2018

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