

HUSSMANN®/CHINO
R3HV-WD-B/CR3HV-WD-B,
R3HV-WD (CR3HV-WD)-D

REFRIGERATED HIGH VOLUME WIDE STRAIGHT OR CURVED
GLASS, SERVICE-SELF-SERVICE BAKERY MERCHANDISER,
COMBINATION SERVICE AND SELF-SERVICE DELI CASE
WITH REAR STORAGE

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BAKERY MERCHANDISER, COMBINATION SERVICE
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INSTALLATION & OPERATION GUIDE

1. General Instructions

HUSSMANN®/CHINO

A publication of HUSSMANN® Chino
13770 Ramona Avenue • Chino, California 91710
(909) 628-8942 FAX
(909) 590-4910
(800) 395-9229

www.hussmann.com

This Booklet Contains Information on:

R3HV-WD-B/CR3HV-WD-B: Refrigerated High Volume Wide Straight or Curved Glass, Service-Self-Service Bakery Merchandiser

R3HV-WD/CR3HV-WD: Refrigerated high volume wide straight or curved glass service-self 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.

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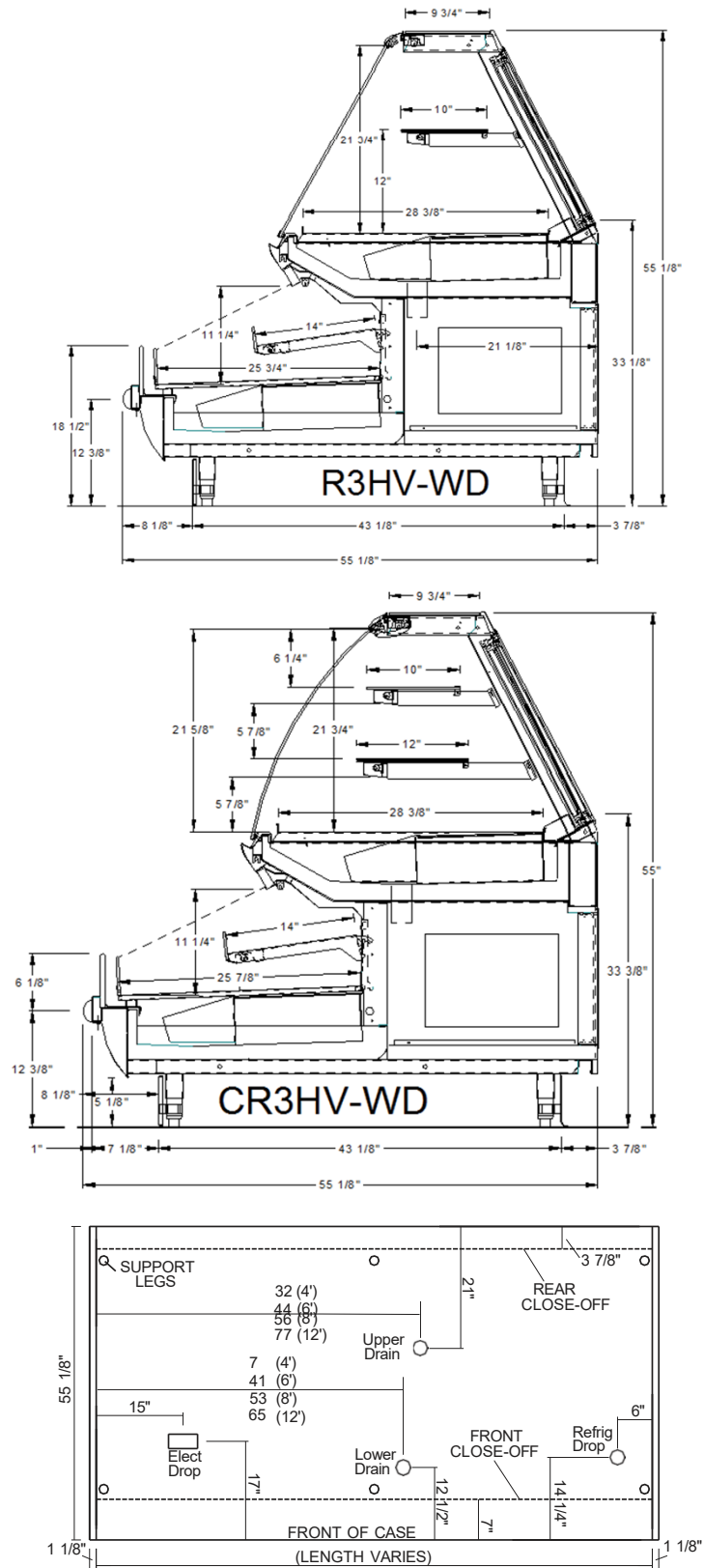
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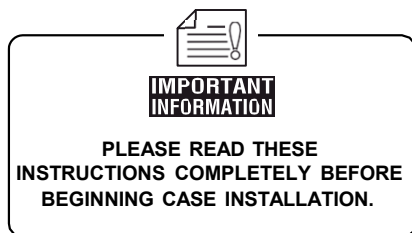
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3. Cut and Plan Views



4. 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. Remove the top of the crate. Detach the walls from each other and remove from the skid. Unbolt the case from the skid. The fixture can now be lifted off the crate skid. **Lift only at base of stand!**

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.

Leveling

IMPORTANT!: TO AVOID REMOVING CONCRETE FLOORING, WHEN INSTALLING A LINEUP OF CASES, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE HIGHEST SPOT OF THE STORE FLOOR IN THE AREA WHERE THE CASES ARE TO BE SET IS DETERMINED. BEGIN SETTING THE LINEUP WITH THE CASE THAT IS NEAREST TO THE HIGHEST PART OF THE FLOOR. IF A WEDGE IS A PART OF THE LINEUP NEAR THE HIGH SPOT, SET IT FIRST.

IMPORTANT!: WHEN REMOVING LOOSE PARTS FROM INSIDE OR ON TOP OF THE CASE SUCH AS INSTALLATION KITS, HARDWARE OR FASTENERS, ICE PANS, DISPLAY PANS, SPLASH GUARDS, AND INSTRUCTION MANUALS TO GAIN ACCESS TO THE SIDE BULKHEADS AT EACH END OF THE CASE OR TO BEGIN PREPARATION FOR INSTALLATION: DO NOT LOSE THEM OR PUT THEM WHERE THEY CAN BECOME DAMAGED.

LEVELING: ALL CASES WERE LEVELED AND JOINED WHERE NECESSARY PRIOR TO SHIPMENT TO ENSURE THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE FIT WHEN CASES

ARE JOINED IN THE FIELD. WHEN JOINING, USE A CARPENTERS LEVEL AND SHIM LEGS ACCORDINGLY. CASES MUST BE RAISED CORRECTLY: LIFT UNDER LEGS OR WOOD LEG BRACES WHERE SUPPORT IS BEST, TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE CASE.

1. It is imperative that the cases be leveled from front to back and side to side as they are being joined beginning with the first case that is set in place. Remember: the first case in a line-up to be set should be the one closest to the highest spot of the store floor. A level case is necessary to ensure proper operation, water drainage, and glass alignment. Remove any skids or shipping supports that are **under** the legs. Leave the leg supports attached to the sides of the legs on the case until the case has been set and leveled.

Front to back plumb should be checked by placing the level on the top of the side bulkhead of the lower case after the lower deck pans have been removed. Make sure that the area on the bulkhead where the level is placed is smooth and free of debris. Check plumb at both ends of the case at the side bulkheads.

Side to side plumb should be checked both at the front and rear of the case. At the front, a level can be placed on the stainless steel liner cap at the front of the lower case interior or on the stainless steel bumper box between the bumper and front Plexiglass. At the rear of the case, place the level on the stainless steel rear ledge. **Check plumb at the center and ends** to ensure that the case is truly level and that **all** legs of the case are supporting the weight of the case equally, front and rear and side to side.

2. Set the first case, and adjust the legs over the highest part of the floor so that case is level as described above. Prevent case damage: if lifting the case, it must be raised under the legs, the leg tubes or by the use of the wood 2" x 6" or 2" x 4" leg braces if applicable. Remove the side and back leg braces **after** the case is set.
3. Set the second case as close as possible to the first case, and level the second case to the first using the instructions in step 1. This will be a mock-up only. The final leveling of the case will be rechecked once they are bolted together in steps 7 and 8.
4. Apply masking tape 1/8" in from end of case on the inside and outside rear mullion and to the side bulkheads on both cases to be joined. The tape will minimize cleanup from sealant overflow when the cases are drawn together. (It can also be left in place on the upper case mullions and exterior bodywork for finish caulking with silicone in step 9.)

Installation (Cont'd)

5. Apply liberal beads of case joint sealant (butyl) to the areas (solid dark lines) shown in the diagram below (Fig.2, #1) of the first case.

DO NOT USE PLUMBER'S PUTTY!

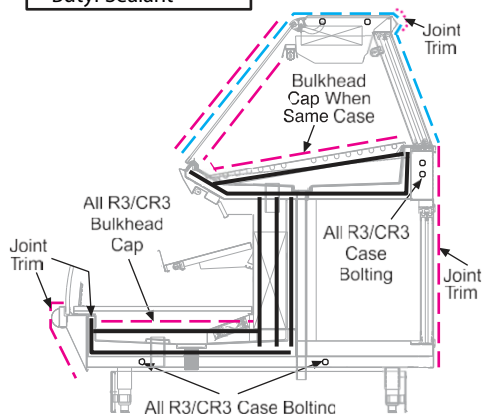


Fig.2, #1

DO NOT USE PLUMBER'S PUTTY!

Plumber's putty will not allow the cases to be fully drawn together which will cause gaps between the cases resulting in poor bodywork fit, finish and case sealing. Only use Plumber's putty where necessary after the cases have been bolted and drawn tightly together.



**ATTENTION
INSTALLER**

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

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

7. To compress the sealant at the joints, use two Jurgenson® or similar hand screw type wood clamps. Make sure the case is level from front to back and side to side per the instructions in step 1. If using clamps on the plastic sprayed interior liner use scrap wood (as wide as possible) under the clamps so that the liner is not damaged. Be careful to observe the area where the clamp is being tightened so that the case is not damaged as pressure is applied.
8. Attach cases together via 2 bolts located in the end leg tubes at the base of the cases and 1 bolt in the rear raceway end brackets. On fixed glass Meat and Fish cases, there are 2 additional bolts in the top of the case that are accessible by removing the top insert. The top insert is removed by pushing up on the bottom side of the insert from inside of the case.
9. Remove the masking tape from the bulkheads only and trial fit the stainless steel bulkhead caps. Once proper fit is confirmed, apply a bead of silicone to the tops of the bulkheads and install the stainless steel bulkhead cap. Also, sparingly apply silicone to seal case interior and exterior bodywork as needed to ensure a water-tight seal, and a cleanable and professional appearance. Use a finger in a clean rag, as you go, to smooth the silicone as thin as possible on the inside and outside of the case, while it is still fluid. (Apply additional silicone if necessary). Immediately remove the masking tape applied in step 3.



DANGER

GLASS BREAKAGE MAY OCCUR!
Retighten glass along glass clamp after leveling and first time case is brought to full operating temperature!

Installation (Cont'd)

Glass Installation/Balancing

Glass Adjustment

The top cylinders, which allow the raising and lowering of the glass, have been carefully tested for proper tension. However, during shipment, the lubricant inside may have settled. This settling may cause excessive or uneven tension on the glass - to the point of breakage. Perform the three easy steps listed below before completely raising the front glass.

1. Slowly raise and lower each glass section 6 times to a height of 6 inches.
2. Increase the height to 12 inches, and raise and lower the glass 6 more times.
3. Finally raise the glass to its full extension, and lower.

These steps should release any settled lubricant within the cylinders and prevent any stress on the front glass.

Additionally, after installing NEW cylinders, it is advisable to perform these three easy steps before completely raising the front glass.



WARNING

Cylinders are a "wear" item
Glass is **HEAVY** and can cause bodily harm.

Cylinders are designed to:

- Support the glass when fully open
- Allow the glass to close slowly

Have your service Contractor replace the cylinders when required



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

**READ BEFORE RAISING FRONT GLASS
ON R3HV-D or CR3HV-D:**



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

READ BEFORE RAISING FRONT GLASS :
Hex screws along glass clamp may
have loosened during shipping!!
Retighten all glass clamp screws
before opening glass!

Level Minitop Hardware

IF GLASS DOES NOT CLOSE/STAY OPEN PROPERLY - Level MINI TOP HARDWARE

During shipping, it is possible that the mini top hardware housing the pistons and armature has been jostled out of position. This affects the opening angle of the glass.

1. Be sure mini top hardware is level front to back by placing a level along the top of the mini top housing at each hinge location. **If it is not, you will need a shim kit before you can correct. Order from Hussmann.**
2. Remove top glass and panel at top of hardware housing.
3. Mark position of hardware (glass) in relation to case before loosening hex screw using masking tape applied on mini top hardware and case, and pen. Hex screw allows realignment of glass angle and position front to back.
4. Raise glass and loosen hex screw. (See diagram on page 8.)
5. Shim to adjust until level using shims available from Hussmann (16 or 20 gauge stainless steel).
6. Check angle by using level placed on top of mini top hardware.

Note: A 6" level will fit perfectly within access area.

7. Tighten hex screw.
8. If there is still a problem with glass staying open over-level by adding an addition shim under front of case.

NOTE: Before making any of the recommended adjustments, Verify that the case(s) have been leveled properly.

Installation (Cont'd)

Strategies for correcting Glass bounce and opening overlap problems

Adjust hinges **FRONT – BACK**.

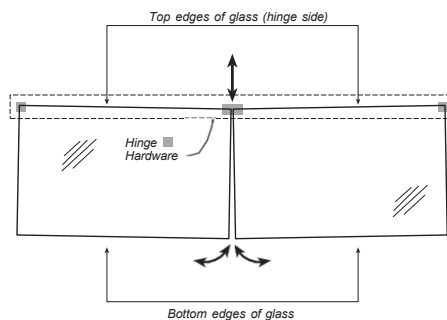
Adjustments

Before calling for service if something seems wrong, check the following:

1. **Inspect the gap between the glass panels**

A. If pinched at the top: Gap is more narrow at the top than at the bottom.

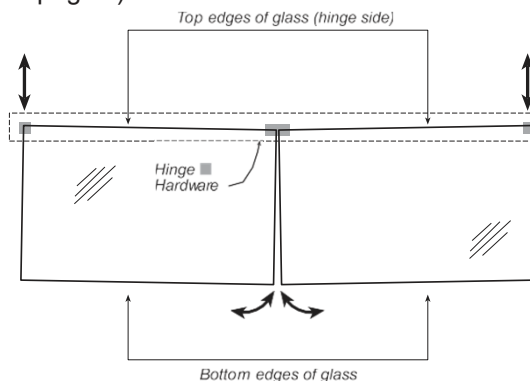
Correct **UNEVEN GAP** and opening overlap problems by Vertically adjusting the hinge(s) to even the gap. Adjust center hinge (Outer hinges stationary) As this diagram indicates, raising the middle hinge draws the bottom edges closer together. Whereas lowering the hinge widens the gap. (See Vertical Adjustment on page 8)



B. If pinched at the bottom: Gap is more narrow at the bottom than at the top.

Adjust outside hinges (Center hinge stationary). This diagram indicates that raising the outside hinges widens the gap at the bottom; whereas, lowering the outside hinges will draw the bottom edges closer together.

(See Vertical Adjustment on page 8).



Which hinge(s) should I adjust first?

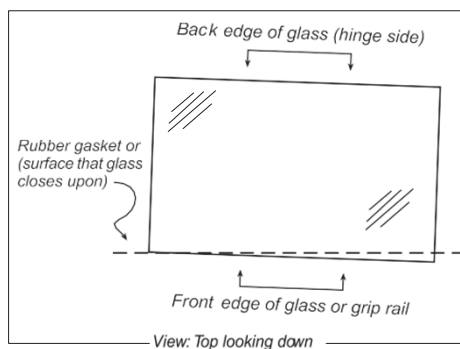
In most cases the center hinge is the first candidate, but if it cannot be adjusted because, either the adjustment screw is “maxed” out or no additional shims can be added or removed, then obviously the outer hinges must be adjusted

2. **Check closing action of the glass panel**

Test each panel by gently pushing it to close. Does the glass panel bounce or wobble as it closes?

A glass panel that does not close smoothly and neatly, most likely is misaligned with the front edge of the glass and the surface or edge which it closes upon. Refer to diagram below.

Installation (Cont'd)

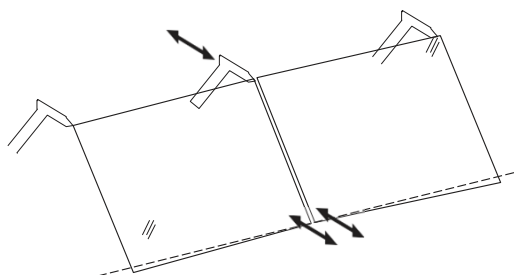


3. Strategies for correcting Glass Bounce and opening overlap problems

Adjust hinges FRONT - BACK.

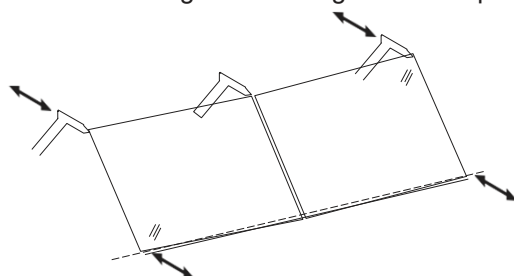
A. Adjust center Hinge (Outer hinges stationary).

As this diagram indicates, pulling the middle hinge further back, pulls the inside edges closer to the surface or edge which the glass rests upon. And pushing the middle hinge to the front, pushes the inside edges further away from the surface or edge which the glass rests upon. (See Vertical Adjustment of Glass)



B. Adjust outside hinges (Center hinge stationary)

As this diagram indicates, pulling the outside hinge further back, pulls the outside edge closer to the surface or edge which the glass rests upon. And pushing the middle hinge to the front, pushes the inside edges further away from the surface or edge which the glass rests upon.



Which hinge(s) should I adjust first?

In most cases the center hinge is the first candidate, but if the arm/minicam is at its maximum or minimum position, then obviously the outer hinges must be used. (See Vertical Adjustment of Glass)

Vertical Adjustment of Glass

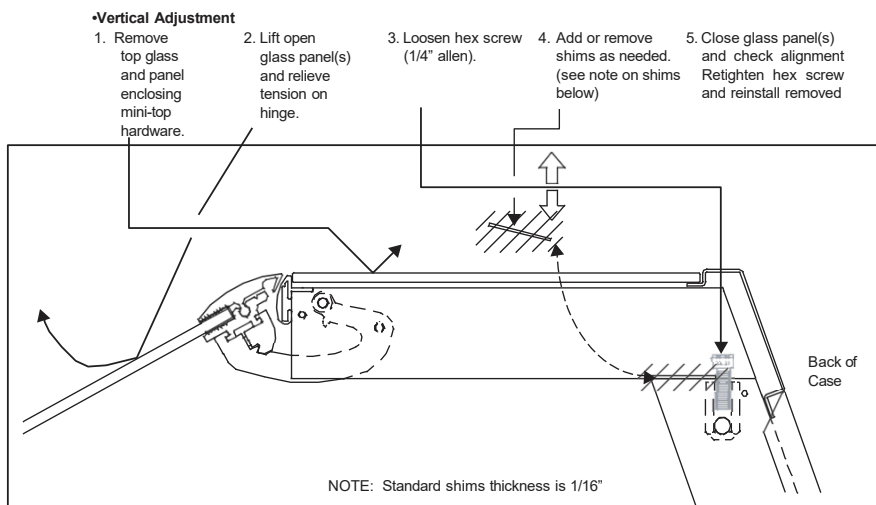
A. Adjust outside hinges (Center hinge stationary)

This diagram indicates that raising the outside hinges widens the gap at the bottom; whereas, lowering the outside hinges will draw the bottom edges closer together.

Which hinge(s) should I adjust first?

In most cases the center hinge is the first candidate, but if it cannot be adjusted because, either the adjustment screw is "maxed" out or no additional shims can be added or removed, then obviously the outer hinges must be adjusted.

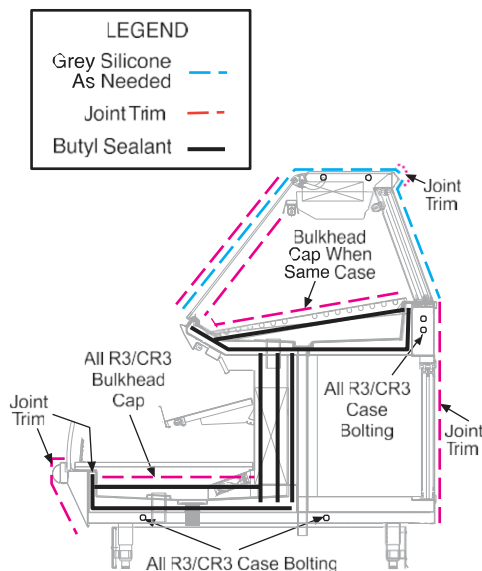
Installation (Cont'd)



Joint Trim

After cases have been leveled and joined, and refrigeration, electrical, and waste piping work completed, install the splashguards and joint trim where necessary. Fasten the splash guards along the top edge, or center, with 3/8" long sheet metal screws. If needed, use silicone sparingly to caulk the joint trim and exterior body panels with an appropriate colored silicone to ensure that a cleanable and professional appearance is achieved. Use a finger in a clean rag, as you go, to create smooth and neat joints, while the silicone is still fluid.

DO NOT SEAL JOINT TRIM OR SPLASHGUARDS TO THE FLOOR!



Installation (Cont'd)

Bumper Installation Instructions



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



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



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 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.

5. 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. There are 2 drains in each fixture that can be easily located.

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:

1. Never use pipe for condensate drains smaller than the nominal diameter of the pipe or P-TRAP supplied with the case.
2. 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.
3. 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 wrapping.
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.

6. Refrigeration

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 5/8" (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 5/8", 7/8", or 1 1/8". 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

Maintain these parameters to achieve near constant product temperatures. Product temperature should be measured first thing in the morning, after having been refrigerated overnight. Defrost times should be as follows: OFF CYCLE - The number of defrosts per day and the duration of the defrost cycle may be adjusted to meet conditions present at your location.

Access to Thermostatic Expansion Valve (TEX) and Drain Lines

Mechanical - Remove product from end of case. Remove product racks. Remove refrigeration and drain access panels (labeled). TEX valve (mechanical only) and drain are located under each access panel at end of the case.

Electronic - The Electronic Expansion valve master and slave cylinder(s) are located within the electrical access panel(s).

Electronic Expansion Valve EEV (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.

Thermostatic Expansion Valve Location

This device is located on the same side as the refrigeration stub. A balanced port expansion valve model is furnished as standard equipment, unless otherwise specified by customer.

Expansion Valve Adjustment

Expansion valves must be adjusted to fully feed the evaporator. Before attempting any adjustments, make sure the evaporator is either clear or very lightly covered with frost, and that the fixture is within 10°F of its expected operating temperature.

Measuring the Operating Superheat

1. Determine the suction pressure with an accurate pressure gauge at the evaporator outlet.
2. From a refrigerant pressure temperature chart, determine the saturation temperature at the observed suction pressure.
3. Measure the temperature of the suction gas at the thermostatic remote bulb location.
4. Subtract the saturation temperature obtained in step No. 2 from the temperature measured in step No. 3. The difference is superheat.
5. Set the superheat for 5°F - 7°F.

Evaporator Pressure Regulator

An Evaporator Pressure Regulator is installed in the front of the self service section to maintain a constant discharge temperature. It is located at the front right side of the case, under the fan plenum near the TEX Valve.

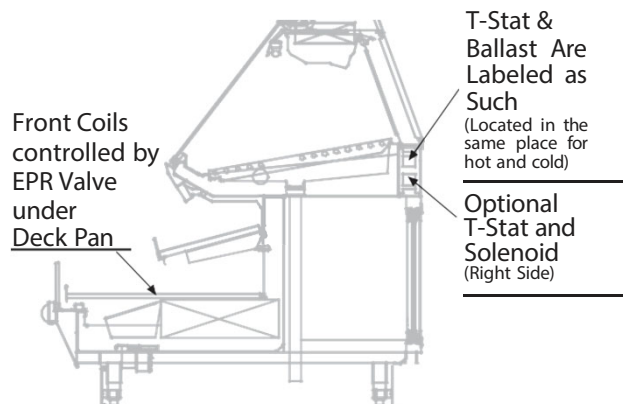
Service Case Temperature Control

Temperature control in the upper section of the CR3 with the Service Option is done by means of a thermostat and suction solenoid valve. This controls both temperature and humidity.

Thermostat (T-STAT) Location

Thermostats are located within the electrical raceway. Refer to diagram below. There are also labels on the back of the case indicating T-STAT location(s).

Refrigeration (Cont'd)



WARNING!
Do NOT apply thread sealer to ABS P-Trap.



7. Electrical

Wiring Color Code

STANDARD CASE WIRE COLOR CODE CODIGO DE COLORES DE LOS ALAMBRES PARA LAS VITRINAS ESTANDAR CODE COULER POUR FILS DE BOITIER NORMALISE		
COLOR DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPCION	DESCRIPTION
GROUND	TIERRA MASA	MASSE
ANTI-SWEAT	ANTICONDENSACION	ANTI-SUITEMENT
LIGHTS	LUCES	ECLAIRAGE
RECEPTACLES	ENCHUFES	PRISE DE COURANT
T-STAT/SOLENOID 230VAC	TERMOSTATO/SOLENOIDE (230VAC)	SOUPAPE A SOLENOID (230 VAC)
T-STAT/SOLENOID 115VAC	TERMOSTATO/SOLENOIDE (115VAC)	SOUPAPE A SOLENOID (115 VAC)
T-STAT/SOLENOID 24VAC	TERMOSTATO/SOLENOIDE (24VAC)	SOUPAPE A SOLENOID (24 VAC)
FAN MOTORS	VENTILADORES	VENTILATEUR
BLUE CONDENSING UNIT	UNIDAD DE CONDENSACION	UNITE DE CONDENSATION

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 LED 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.



DANGER

BEFORE SERVICING
ALWAYS DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL
POWER AT THE MAIN DISCONNECT
WHEN SERVICING OR REPLACING ANY
ELECTRICAL COMPONENT.
This includes (but not limited to) Fans, Heaters
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 (Electrical raceway) that runs the length of the rear of the case. Refer to Figure 3 on page 14.

8. 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:

1. 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.
3. 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.
5. 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. Keep the service doors closed (when applicable). Refrigeration performance will be seriously affected if left open for a prolonged period of time.
7. 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 LED lamps (H.O. and V.H.O.), will shorten the shelf life of the product.

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.

Aluminum Coils

The aluminum coils should be replaced if damaged.

Non-Glare Glass (Optional)

The high optical clarity of this glass is possible due to special coatings on the glass surface itself. To preserve this coating and the optical clarity, keep the glass clean.

Water is the only solution recommended to be used to clean the non-glare glass. The damage to the glass from improper, caustic solutions is irreparable.

In addition to cleaning the glass with the recommended product, there are precautions that should be taken when working and cleaning the inside of the case.

- When cleaning the inside of the cases, we recommend that the glass be fully opened and covered to prevent to prevent solutions from splashing onto the glass and ruining the coating on the inside.
- Only use a soft cloth and water (in a spray bottle) 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 warmed to room temperature.

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 generated 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 marketed 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 product **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.

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.
3. If frost is collecting on fixture and/or product, check that no outside doors or windows are open allowing

User Information (Cont'd)

moisture to enter store. These merchandisers were designed for use in stores where temperature & humidity does not exceed 75° F and 55% H.

4. If front self-service case is not performing check proper installation of lower deck pan refer to case cleaning section.

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.

Remove all food stuffs, ice, debris, etc., and either access the case from the rear or the front of the case. Allow the case to come to room temperature.



CAUTION

WHEN CLEANING, DO NOT SPRAY GLASS!
FRONT AND BACK GLASS IS NOT SEALED AND WILL LEAK!!!
 Front glass is "Lift Up Glass" that is NOT SEALED and back access doors ARE NOT SEALED and WILL LEAK if sprayed with any liquid!



CAUTION

If you access the case from the front, be certain the glass is FULLY upright before beginning the cleaning process.

1. Scrub thoroughly, cleaning all surfaces, with soap and hot water.
2. Rinse with hot water, but DO NOT flood or spray

glass. (If you are working from the rear of the case, the front glass is "lift up glass" and is NOT sealed. IT WILL LEAK.) Keep all water within the base of the case.

CAUTION

CLEANING PRECAUTIONS

When cleaning:

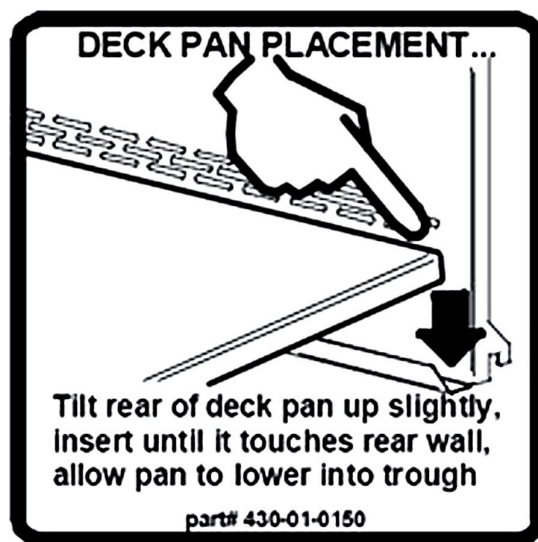
- Do not use high pressure water hoses
- Do not introduce water faster than waste outlet can drain
- NEVER INTRODUCE WATER ON SELF CONTAINED UNIT WITH AN EVAPORATOR PAN
- NEVER USE A CLEANING OR SANITIZING SOLUTION THAT HAS AN OIL BASE (these will dissolve the butyl sealants) or an AMMONIA BASE (this 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 CHLORANATED CLEANER ON ANY SURFACE
- DO NOT USE ABRASIVES OR STEEL WOOL SCOURING PADS (these will mar the finish)

3. Apply the sanitizing solution according to the manufacturer's directions.
4. Rinse thoroughly.
5. Dry completely before resuming operation.

Front Deck Pan Placement

ATTENTION!

When reassembling the front self-service portion of the case, assure proper installation of bottom deck pan. If the deck pan is NOT installed properly, the front self service section will NOT maintain safe product temperature.



Stainless Steel Cleaning and Care

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

User Information (Cont'd)

1. Mechanical Abrasion

Mechanical Abrasion means those things that will scratch the steel's 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.

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 it 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

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

1. Use the Proper Tools

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.

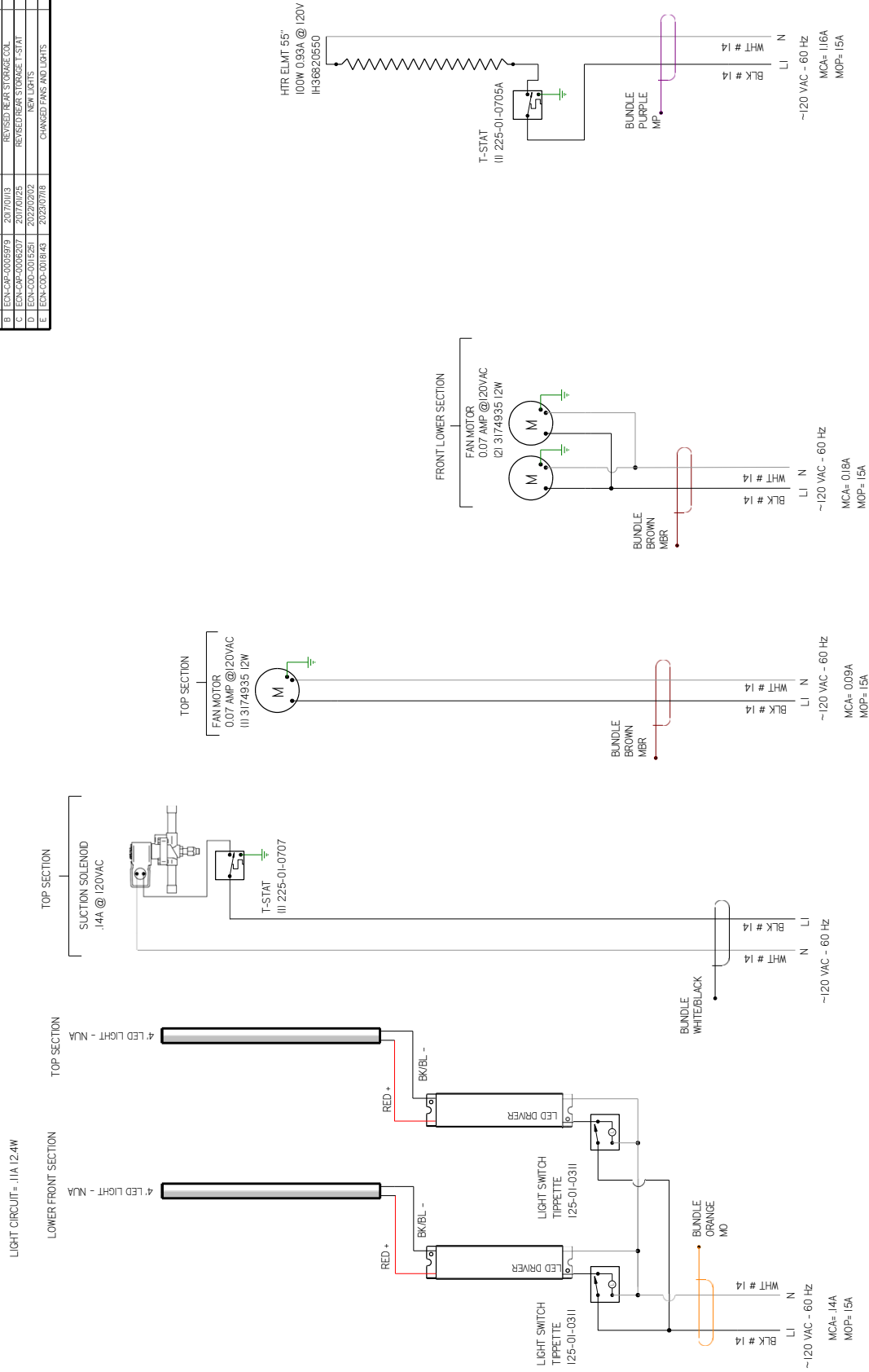
5. Keep your Food Equipment Clean

9. Electrical Wiring Diagrams

MODEL	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	DIAGRAM #
R3HV/CR3HV-WD/WB	R3/CR3-HV-4-R WD/WB	4'	3016798
	R3/CR3-HV-6-R WD/WB	6'	3016799
	R3/CR3-HV-8-R WD/WB	8'	3016800

CIRCUIT #1	LOADING
	120V
	11.0

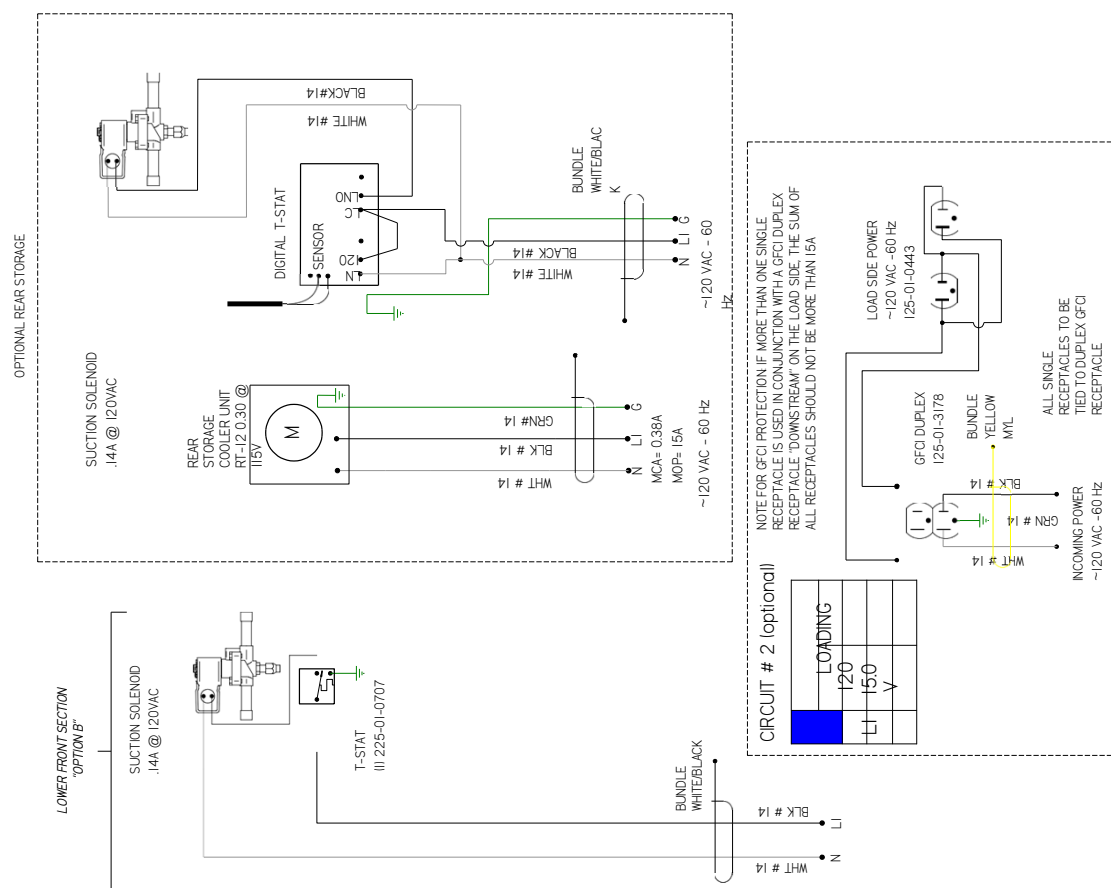
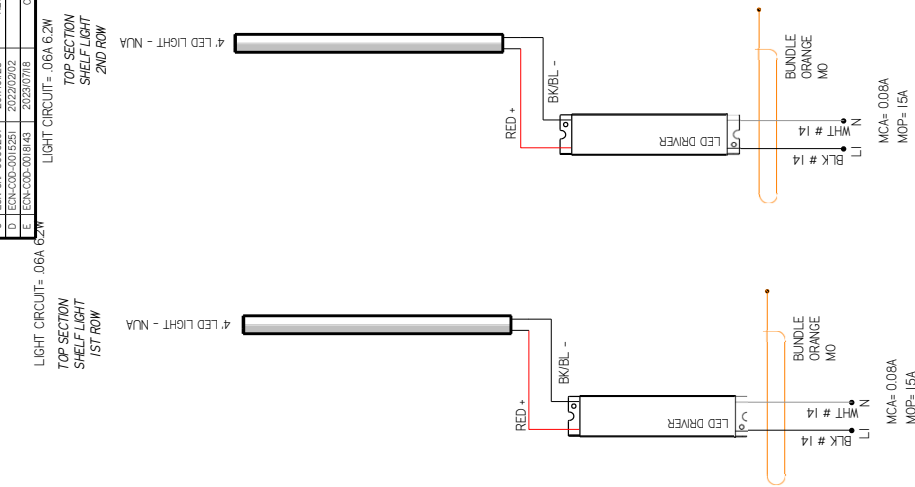
REVISION HISTORY						
REV	ECN	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	REV BY	CHG BY	APPR BY
A	ECN-C00-0004580	2016/01/0	RELEASED TO PRODUCTION	CB	CB	
B	ECN-C00-0005979	2017/01/13	REVISED REAR STORAGE COIL	CB	CB	
C	ECN-C00-0006207	2017/01/25	REVISED REAR STORAGE 1-STAT	CB	CB	
D	ECN-C00-0015261	2022/02/02	NEW LIGHTS	AL	CB	
E	ECN-C00-0018143	2023/07/18	CHANG FANS AND LIGHTS	CB	CB	




MATERIAL -- N/A DATE DRAWN -- 10-10-16 DRAWN BY CRAIG BOOREY REVIEWED BY CRAIG BOOREY APPROVED BY -- CRAIG BOOREY SHEET OF 2 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES. TOLERANCES ARE DECIMALS XX ±.03 .XXX .010		ECN-CAP-00044590 DIAGRAM R3/CR3-HV -4-R WD/WB 3016798 E ANGLE PROJECTION ANGLES ± .2°	
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NOTES:
CASE MUST BE GROUNDED
WHEN PASSING WIRES THROUGH METAL HOLES A GROMMET MUST BE USED

REV	EON	DATE	REVISION HISTORY	REV'D	CHG'D	APPR'D
A	EON-CAD-0004840	2016/01/01	RELEASED TO PRODUCTION	CB	CB	CB
B	EON-CAD-0005979	2017/01/03	REVISED RE-STORE LOG	CB	CB	CB
C	EON-CAD-0006207	2017/01/25	REVISED RE-STORE LOG - 1-STAT	CB	CB	CB
D	EON-CAD-0015251	2022/02/02	NEW LIGHTS	AL	CB	CB
E	EON-CAD-0018143	2022/07/18	CHANGED FANS AND LIGHTS	CB	CB	CB

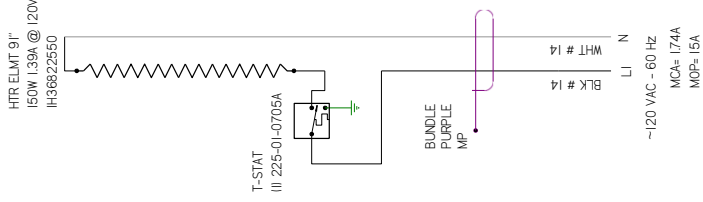
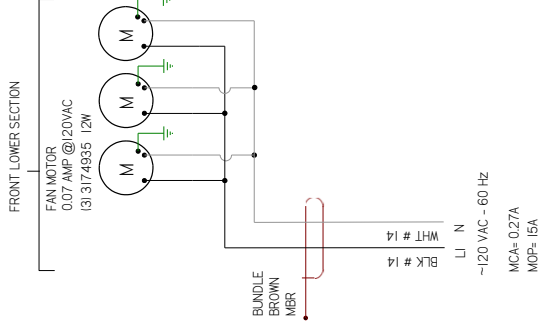
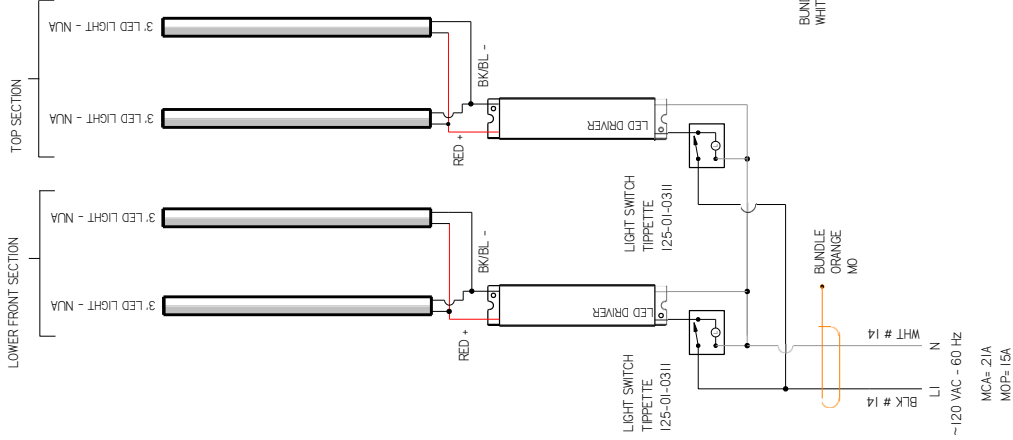


DATE DRAWN - 10-10-16		ECON-CAP-00045901		HUSSELMANN	
DRAWN BY - CRAIG BOOREY		REVIEWED BY - CRAIG BOOREY		DIAGRAM-R3/CR3-HV	
APPROVED BY - CRAIG BOOREY		SHEET 2 OF 2		-R WD/WB	
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES.		TOLERANCES ARE:		3016798	
DECIMALS .XX ±.03 .XXX		FRACTIONS 1/16 ±.005 3/16 ±.005		E	
±.010					

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

CIRCUIT #1 LOADING	120V	15A	20A	25A

LIGHT CIRCUIT= 17A 18W



REV	ECN	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	REV BY	CHKD BY	APPR B
A	ECN-CAP-0004590	2016/10/10	RELEASED TO PRODUCTION	CB	CB	CB
B	ECN-CAP-0004590	2017/01/13	REVISED REAR STORAGE COIL	CB	CB	CB
C	ECN-CAP-0006207	2017/01/25	REVISED REAR STORAGE T-STAT	CB	CB	CB
D	ECN-COD-0016261	2022/02/02	NEW LIGHTS	AL	CB	CB
E	ECN-COD-0016969	2022/01/13	REMOVE 111EVP FAN	CB	CB	CB
F	ECN-COD-0016143	2022/01/18	CHANGED FANS AND LIGHTS	CB	CB	CB

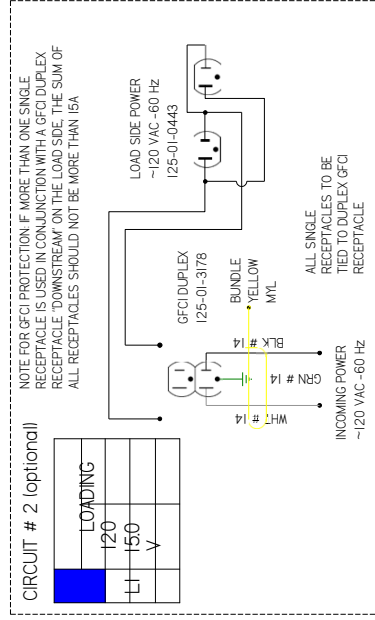
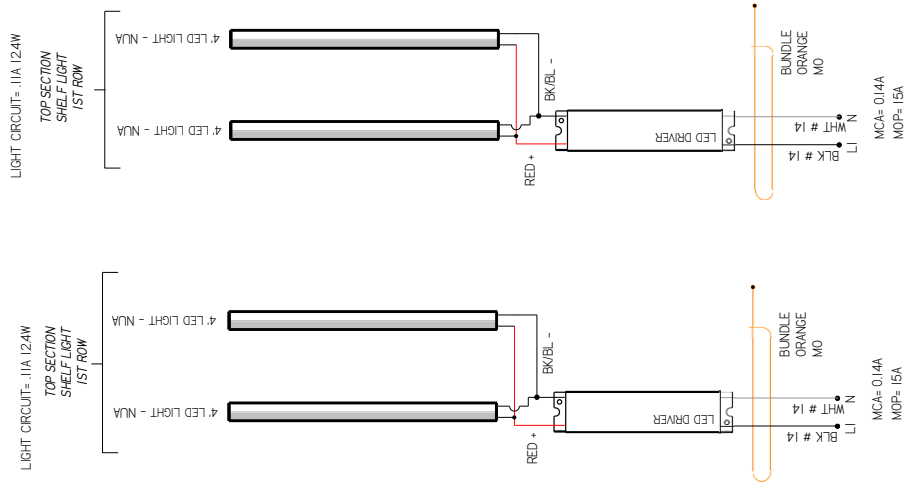
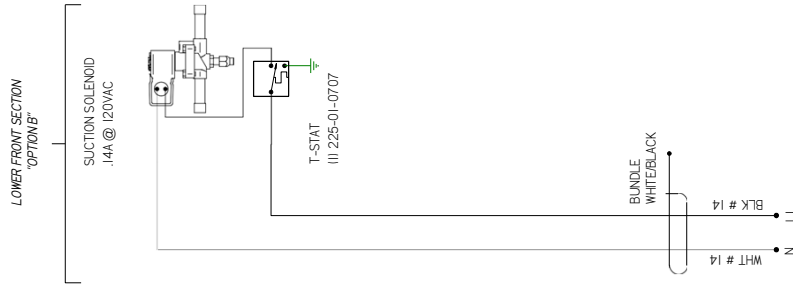
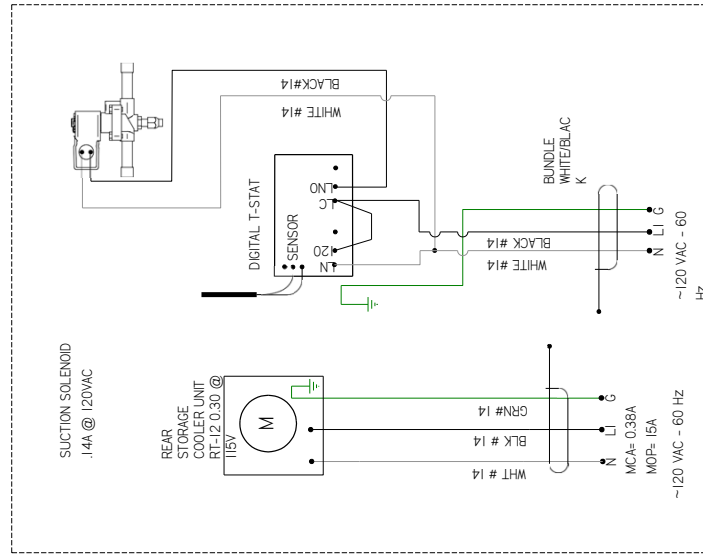
HUSSMANN
DIAGRAM-R3/CR3-HV
-6-R WD/WB

MATERIAL - NA
DATE DRAWN - 10-10-16
DRAWN BY - CRAIG BOOREY
REVIEWED BY - CRAIG BOOREY
APPROVED BY - CRAIG BOOREY
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES.
TOLERANCES ARE:
DECIMALS .XX +0.3 .XXX
ANGLES ± 2°

3016799 | F

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

REV	EN	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	REV'D	CHD'D	APPR'D
A	ECN-COQ-0004290	2016/01/01	RELEASED TO PRODUCTION	CB	CB	
B	ECN-COQ-0005979	2017/01/03	REVISED RAR STORAGE COL	CB	CB	
C	ECN-COQ-0006207	2017/07/25	REVISED RAR STORAGE 1-5T	CB	CB	
D	ECN-COQ-0016251	2022/07/18	NEW LIGHTS	AL	CB	
E	ECN-COQ-0018413	2023/07/18	CHANGED PARTS AND LIGHTS	AL	CB	



HUSSMANN®
DIAGRAM-R3/CR3-HV
-8-R WD/WB

30/6800	E
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11. Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Case temperature is too warm.	Ambient conditions may be affecting the case operation.	Check case position in store. Is the case located near an open door, window, electric fan or air conditioning vent that may cause air currents? Case must be located minimum 15 Ft away from doors or windows. Cases are designed to operate at 55% Relative humidity and a temperature of 75°F.
	Discharge air temp is out of spec.	Check evaporator fan operation. Check electrical connections and input voltage.
		Fans are installed backwards. Check airflow direction.
		Fan blades are installed incorrectly. Make sure fan blades have correct pitch and are per specification.
		Check to see that fan plenum is installed correctly. It should not have any gaps.
		Check suction pressure and insure that it meets factory specifications.
	Case is in defrost.	Check defrost settings. See Technical Specifications section.
	Product load may be over its limits blocking airflow.	Redistribute product so it does not exceed load level. There is a sticker on the inside of the case indicating what the maximum load line is.
	Coil is freezing over.	Return air is blocked, make sure debris is not blocking the intake section.
		Coil close-offs are not installed. Inspect coil to make sure these parts are on the case.
	Condensing coil or evaporator coil is clogged or dirty.	Clean coil.
Case temperature is too cold.	The t-stat temp is set too low.	Check settings. See Technical Specifications section.
	Ambient conditions may be affecting the case operation.	Check case position in store. Is the case located near an open door, window, electric fan or air conditioning vent that may cause air currents? Case must be located minimum 15 Ft away from doors or windows. Cases are designed to operate at 55% Relative humidity and a temperature of 75°F.
Condensation on glass.	Ambient conditions may be affecting the case operation.	Check case position in store. Is the case located near an open door, window, electric fan or air conditioning vent that may cause air currents? Case must be located minimum 15 Ft away from doors or windows. Cases are designed to operate at 55% Relative humidity and a temperature of 75°F.
	Inadequate air circulation.	Check if air sweep fans are functioning, check electrical connections.
	There is not enough heat provided in the airflow.	Check if air sweep heater is functioning, check electrical connections.
	There are glass gaps on the side of the case.	See glass adjustment section.
	Glass is not completely shut.	Close glass correctly.

Troubleshooting Guide (Cont'd)

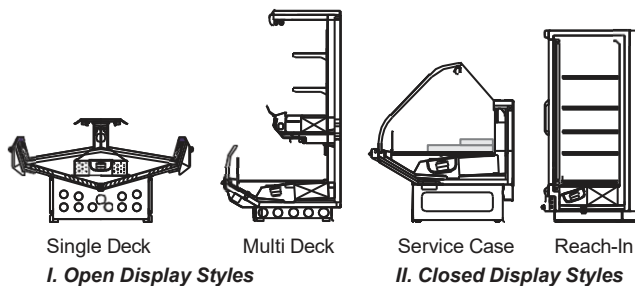
Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Water has pooled under case.	Case drain is clogged.	Clear drain.
	PVC drains under case may have a leak.	Repair as needed.
	Case tub has unsealed opening.	Seal as needed.
	If the case is in a line-up, case to case joint is missing or unsealed.	Install case to case joint and seal as needed.
	Evaporator pan is overflowing (if applicable).	Check electrical connection to evaporator pan. Check float assembly, it should move freely up and down the support stem. Clear any debris.
Case is not draining properly.	Case is not level.	Level the case.
	Drain screen is plugged.	Clean drain screen and remove any debris.
	Drain or P-trap is clogged.	Clear any debris.
Frost or ice on evaporator coil.	Evaporator fans are not functioning.	Check electrical connections.
	Defrost clock is not functioning.	Case should be serviced by a qualified service technician.
	Coil is freezing over.	Return air is blocked, make sure debris is not blocking the intake section.
		Coil close-offs are not installed. Inspect coil to make sure these parts are on the case.
Large gap is visible on bottom of front glass or glass can't be opened because it is too low.	Glass Height adjusters need to be adjusted.	See Glass Adjustment section.
Large gaps are visible in between glass panels or glass rubs against end panel.	Glass/glass clamp assembly needs to be adjusted.	See Glass Adjustment section.
Front glass does not stay open and falls closed.	Glass shock/piston may need to be replaced.	Case should be serviced by a qualified service technician.
Lights do not come on.	LED Driver/light socket wiring.	Check electrical connections. See Electrical Section and check wiring diagram.
	LED Driver needs to be replaced.	Case should be serviced by a qualified service technician. See Electrical Section.
	Lamp socket needs to be replaced.	Case should be serviced by a qualified service technician.
	Lamp needs to be replaced.	See Maintenance Section.
	Light Switch needs to be replaced.	Case should be serviced by a qualified service technician.

12. Appendices

Appendix A. - Temperature Guidelines

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

1. 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.
2. The installer is responsible for following the installation instructions and recommendations provided by Hussmann for the installation of each individual type refrigerator.

- 1.2 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.
3. 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

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.

Appendices (Cont'd)

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.

1. 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

- 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. 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.
2. Load levels as defined by the manufacturer must be observed.
3. The best preservation is achieved by following these rules:
 - a) Buy quality products.
 - b) 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.

13. Spec Sheet



HIGH VOLUME SERVICE - SELF SERVICE - WIDE (FRONT) DELI / BAKERY

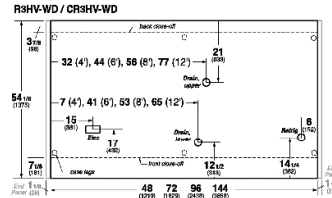
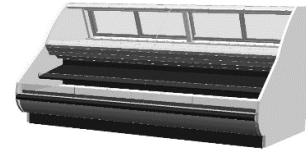
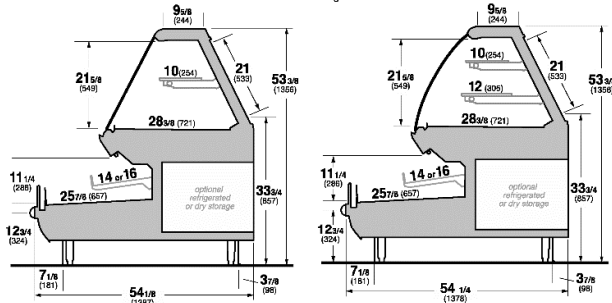
HUSSMANN - R3HV-WD, R3HV-WB / CR3HV-WD, CR3HV-WB



Hussmann refrigerated merchandisers configured for sale for use in the United States meet or surpass the requirements of the DOE 2017 energy efficiency standards.

REVISION DATE

01/24/23



REFRIGERATION DATA:

REFrigeration Data:		Capacity Top/Front *** (BTU/HR/FT)		Temperature (°F)			Velocity (Top/Front) (ft/min)
Case Lengths/ Wedges	Case Usage			Evapo- rator		Discharge Air (Top/Frnt) **	
				Rating Condition			
		NSF 7	AHRI 1200	NSF 7	AHRI 1200	NSF 7	NSF 7
4', 6', 8', 10', 12'	DELI/ BAKERY	280 / 740	180 / 490	20	24	26 / 30	150~175/175~200
REAR STORAGE	DELI/ BAKERY	110	90	20	26	29	600~700

CASE LENGTHS	EST REFG CHRG (R404A) (LBS)	20°F GLYCOL 6" RISE INLET TOP		20°F GLYCOL 6" RISE INLET FRONT		20° GLYCOL 6" RISE INLET OPTION REFRIGERATED REAR STORAGE	
		GPM	PSI	GPM	PSI	GPM	PSI
4'	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.7	0.2	0.1
6'	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.5	6.2	0.2	0.3
8'	2.0	0.7	3.7	2.0	2.9	0.3	0.5
10'	2.5	0.8	6.0	2.5	5.0	0.4	0.8
12'	3.1	1.0	8.7	3.0	5.8	0.5	1.1

**FRONT DISCHARGE AIR MEASURED INSIDE AIR CURTAIN HONEYCOMB

***REFRIGERATION NOTES:

- 1) BTU'S INCLUDE 2 ROWS (1 TOP, 1 FRONT) CANOPY LED LIGHTS AND NO SHELF LIGHTS
- 2) ADD 10 BTU'S PER FOOT/PER SHELF FOR OPTIONAL TOP LED SHELF LIGHTS
- 3) AHRI 1200 RATING POINT FOR ENERGY CONSUMPTION COMPARISON ONLY
- 4) 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 DISCHARGE AIR TEMPERATURE SHOWN.
- 5) RATING CONDITION IS NSF TYPE I, 75°F/55% RH

REFRIGERATION DATA CONTINUED:

LOCATION	ELEC. THERMOSTAT / AIR SENSOR SETTINGS		DEFROST TYPE	TIME (MIN)	DEFROST FREQUENCY (#/DAY)	TERM. TEMP (°F) AIR TEMP	DRIP TIME	DE- FROST WATER (LBS/ DAY/FT)	FAN BLADE DIA.	FAN BLADE PITCH
	USAGE	CUT IN (°F)	CUT OUT (°F)							
TOP	DELI / BAKERY	29	26	OFF TIME	40	34	NA	0.34	6.75"	15°
FRONT	DELI / BAKERY	31	28							
REFRIGERATED REAR STORAGE	DELI / BAKERY	37	36							

END PANEL WIDTH KEY

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

ELECTRICAL DATA:

STANDARD FANS, HEATERS, LED LIGHTS (115 VOLT)

CASE LENGTH	EVAPORATOR FANS: TOP / FRONT			EVAPORATOR FANS: REFRIGERATED REAR STORAGE			CANOPY LIGHTS LED (TOP / FRONT)		OPTIONAL LED SHELF LIGHTS (TOP / FRONT)		OPTIONAL LED 2ND SHELF (TOP)		MAX. LED LOAD (W/ ALL OPTIONS) TOP / FRONT		ANTI-SWEAT HEATERS		CONVENIENCE OUTLETS (OPTIONAL)		
	# OF EVAP FANS	AMPS	WATTS	# OF EVAP FANS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	# OUTLETS	VOLTS	AMPS
4'	1 / 2	0.1 / 0.2	8 / 16	1	0.3	8.8	0.1 / 0.1	10 / 10	0.1 / 0.1	10 / 10	0.1	10	0.2 / 0.3	20 / 30	0.8	97	1	115	15
6'	2 / 3	0.2 / 0.4	16 / 24	1	0.3	8.8	0.1 / 0.1	15 / 13	0.1 / 0.1	15 / 13	0.1	15	0.2 / 0.3	30 / 41	1.3	147	1	115	15
8'	2 / 4	0.2 / 0.5	16 / 32	1	0.3	8.8	0.2 / 0.2	21 / 21	0.2 / 0.2	21 / 21	0.2	21	0.4 / 0.6	42 / 63	1.7	197	1	115	15
10'	3 / 5	0.4 / 0.6	24 / 40	1	0.3	8.8	0.2 / 0.2	26 / 26	0.2 / 0.2	26 / 26	0.2	26	0.4 / 0.6	52 / 78	2.1	247	1	115	15
12'	3 / 6	0.4 / 0.7	24 / 48	1	0.3	8.8	0.3 / 0.3	31 / 31	0.3 / 0.3	31 / 31	0.3	31	0.6 / 0.9	62 / 93	2.6	297	2	115	30

OPTIONAL HIGH OUTPUT LED LIGHTS (115 VOLT)

CASE LENGTH	CANOPY LIGHTS H.O. LED (TOP / FRONT)		OPTIONAL SHELF (TOP / FRONT)		OPTIONAL 2ND SHELF (TOP)		MAX. H.O. LED LOAD	
	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS
4'	0.1 / 0.1	15 / 15	0.1 / 0.1	15 / 15	0.1	15	0.2 / 0.3	30 / 45
6'	0.2 / 0.2	26 / 26	0.2 / 0.2	26 / 26	0.1	26	0.4 / 0.5	52 / 78
8'	0.3 / 0.3	30 / 30	0.3 / 0.3	30 / 30	0.2	30	0.6 / 0.8	60 / 90
10'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12'	0.4 / 0.4	46 / 46	0.4 / 0.4	46 / 46	0.3	46	0.8 / 1.1	92 / 138



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