REFRIGERATION SYSTEM COMPONENT PARTS

COMPRESSOR

The compressor is considered the heart of the refrigeration system. It is a pump, like the heart in the circulatory system of the human body. However, the compressor only pumps vapor. The compressor has cool refrigerant entering the suction valve to fill the cylinders. This cool vapor contains the heat absorbed in the evaporator where the refrigerant was boiled and absorbed heat. The compressor pumps this heat-laden vapor to the condenser so that it can be rejected from the system. The vapor leaving the compressor can be very warm and on a bottled water cooler with a discharge of pressure of 180 psig. The discharge line at the compressor could easily be 200°F.

CONDENSER

The condenser rejects heat from the refrigeration system that the evaporator absorbed and the compressor pumped. The condenser receives the hot gas after it leaves the compressor through the discharge line and is forced into the top of the condenser coil by the compressor. The gas entering the condenser is so hot compared to the surrounding air that a heat exchange begins to take place immediately in the air.

As the gas moves through the condenser, it begins to give up heat to the surrounding air which causes a drop in gas temperature. The gas keeps cooling off until it reaches the proper condensing temperature and the change of state takes place. The change of state begins slowly at first with small amounts of liquid and gets faster as the combination gas-liquid mixture moves toward the end of the condenser. When the refrigerant gets about 90% of the way through the condenser, it becomes almost pure liquid. Bottled water coolers use a static type condenser which means that no additional parts, such as a fan motor, are used to help remove the heat from the system.

FILTER - DRIER

The warm liquid moves from the condenser outlet line in the direction of the filter-drier which is a device that removes foreign matter from the refrigerant. This can be dirt, flux from soldering, filings, moisture and acid caused by moisture. The most common agents found in the filter-driers are activated alumina, molecular sieve or silica gel. The drier has a fine screen at the outlet to catch any small particles. Sunroc uses two different types of filter-driers, one for R-12 systems and one for R-134a systems.

CAPILLARY TUBE

The capillary tube is a metering device which holds back the full flow of refrigerant and is the dividing point between the high pressure and low pressure sides of the system. Sunroc Bottled Water Coolers use 5' of .026 capillary tube pre-engineered and tested to meet the capacity rating on the name plate.

EVAPORATOR COIL

The evaporator absorbs heat into the system. When the refrigerant is boiled at a lower temperature than that of the substance to be cooled, it absorbs heat from the substance. In a Sunroc Bottled Water Cooler, the evaporator assembly consists of a 3 quart stainless steel can with 4 coils of 1/4" copper tubing pressed into the can for maximum heat exchange. As the liquid in these coils boils, it removes the heat from the water inside the can until the thermostat is satisfied. The evaporator coils help form a 1/2" ice ring inside the can to constantly produce cold water between 36° - 45°F.

The purpose of the evaporator is to boil all of the liquid into a vapor just before the end of the coil. Once absorbed into the system, the heat is now in the refrigerant gas and drawn back to the compressor in the suction line.

COLD THERMOSTAT

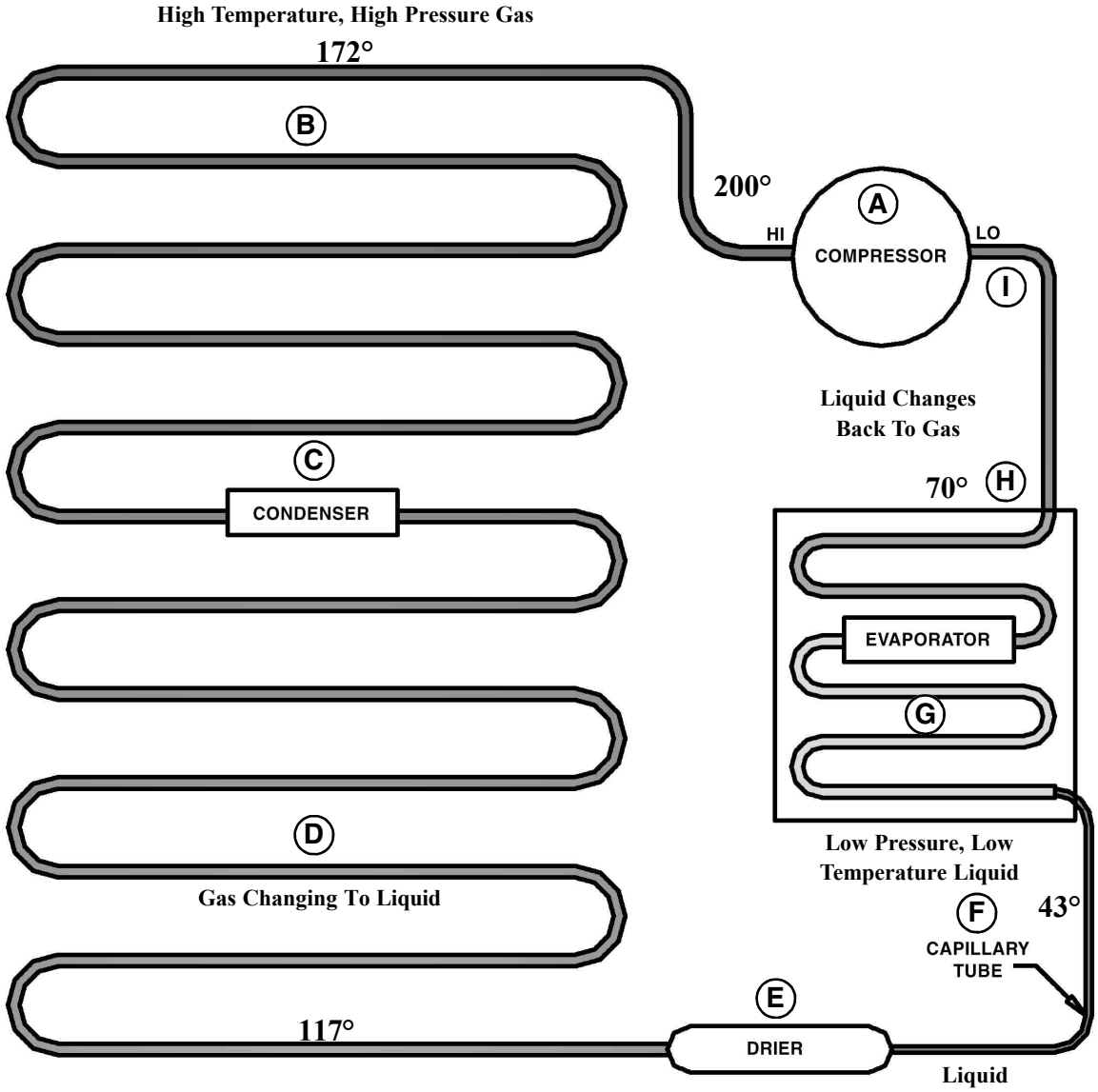
The cold thermostat is a switching device used to maintain the cold water temperature in the cooling can. The thermostat operates by using a temperature sensitive gas sealed inside the thermobulb which is attached to bellows assembly inside the thermostat housing.

As the water temperature increases, the gas expands which forces the bellows to expand causing points inside the housing to start the compressor. Once the water temperature begins to decrease, the sensitive gas will contract until the bellows shrink and separates the two contacts, cutting off the power to the compressor, thus shutting off the refrigeration systems.

If for any reason the thermobulb would become broken, allowing the sensitive gas to escape, the thermostat would fail in the open position. This would result in no refrigeration and a new thermostat would have to be installed.

The cold thermostat has an external adjustment which may increase or decrease the temperature of the water approximately 8°F. Never turn thermostat to the Off position (completely-counter clockwise) as this will turn of the refrigeration system altogether.

BASIC REFRIGERATION SYSTEM



A **Compressor pumps high temperature, high pressure gas through the system.**

B **High temperature, high pressure gas entering condenser.**

C **Condenser rejects heat from the system that the compressor pumps.**

D **As heat is removed the gas begins it's change to liquid.**

E **The drier removes any impurities within the system.**

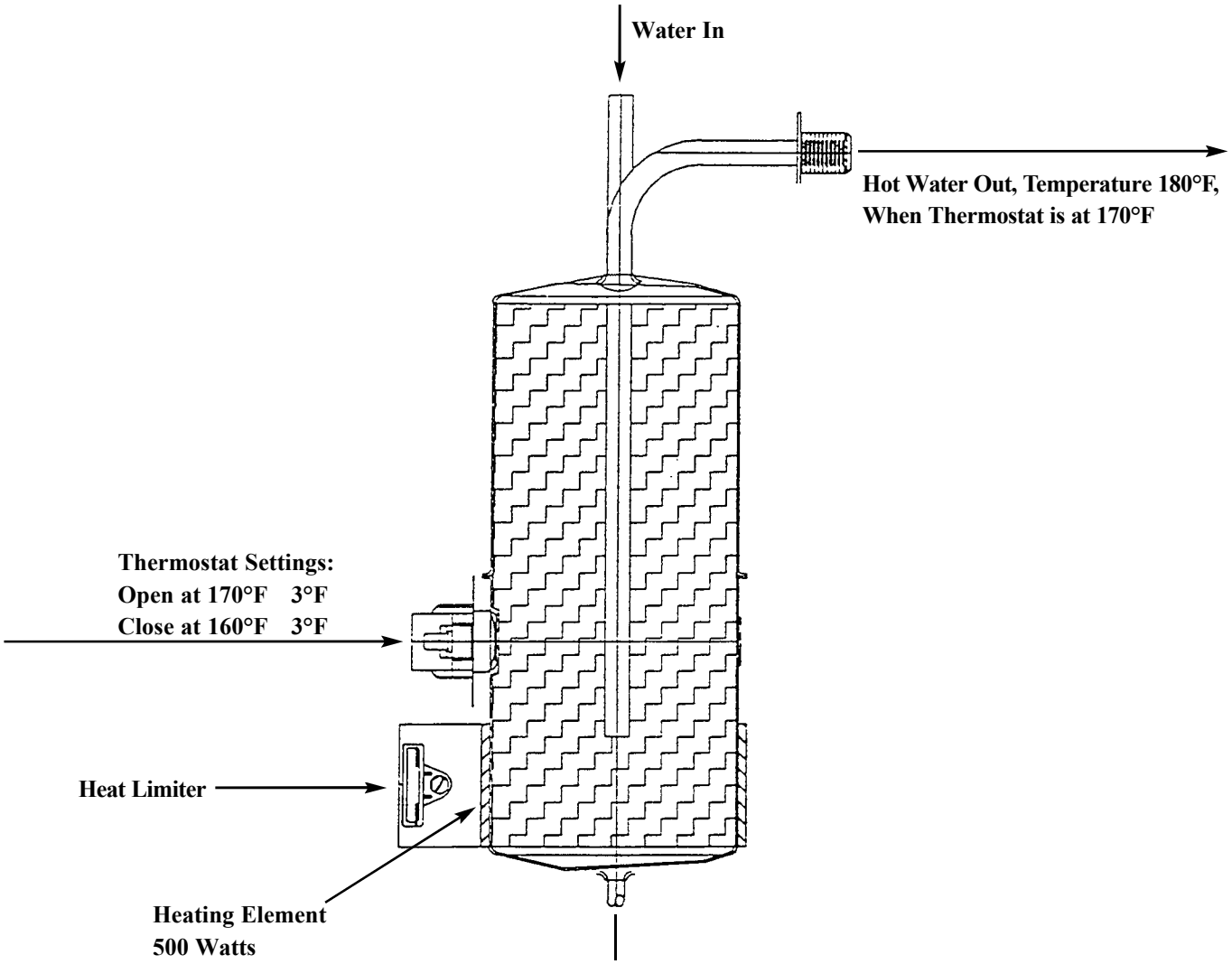
F **The capillary tube holds back the full flow of refrigeration and is the dividing point between the high pressure and low pressure side of the system.**

G **The evaporator absorbs heat into the system. When the refrigerant boils at a lower temperature that the water to be cooled,it absorbs the heat from the water.**

H **As the liquid refrigerant absorbs heat it begins to change back into a gas form.**

I **The low temperature, low pressure gas returns to the compressor in the suction line where the compressor cycle continues until the cold thermostat has been satisfied.**

BOTTLED WATER COOLER HOT TANK



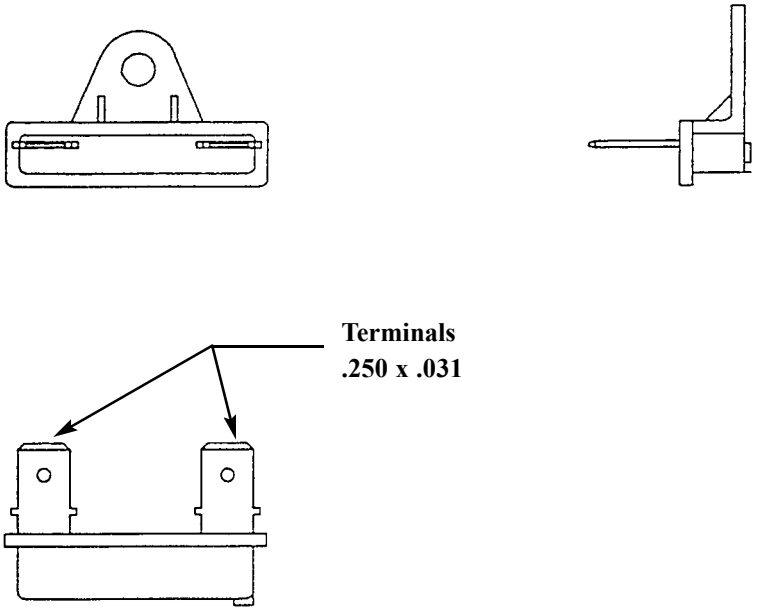
When water temperature at thermostat reaches 170°F, it opens up the circuit stopping power to the element. The temperature of the water at the outlet is 182°F. Now, if the unit is just left sitting without
anyone using it, the water will cool to 160°F before the turning element turns back on again.

It will then take about 4 or 5 minutes to reheat the water back to 182°F again. You can see, that there can be times when the water drawn could be as low as 160°F when it is used, and if a lot of water is drawn off it could go even lower.

The upper part of the hot tank is insulated to reduce the heat loss and helps the hot tank cycle in a more efficient manner.

An adjustable hot thermostat is available when water up to 195°F is required.

HEAT LIMITER - THERMO DISC



HEAT LIMITER

The heat limiter above is a device to protect the hot tank from overheating. Sunroc uses a non-resettable type which is preset to cut out at 84°C. This type works the same as a fuse. When the hot tank reaches a predetermined temperature, the wire breaks, shutting off the power to the hot tank.

TESTING

The heat limiter is considered operative when tested positive for continuity across the spade terminals.

BOTTLED WATER COOLER DIAGNOSIS

The diagnosis of electrical components will require the use of a volt/ohm meter to perform continuity tests. The continuity of component parts is checked by setting the meter to the ohms mode and placing test leads on the correct terminals as noted on each component part. If the meter shows no reading, the part must be replaced. Make sure the water cooler is disconnected from the power supply before doing any continuity tests.

A. COMPRESSOR DOES NOT RUN (WATER IS WARM)

1. Incoming Voltage

A. Check the electrical receptacle for power and correct voltage with a volt meter. The incoming voltage must be within 10% of the rated voltage on the serial nameplate.

2. Cold Thermostat

A. Check to make sure the wires from the wall cord are connected to the two power terminals on the cold thermostat.

B. Check for continuity by placing one meter test lead on each thermostat terminal. If the meter shows a reading on the ohms mode, the control is operative. If no continuity exists, make sure the thermostat is not in the off position (complete counterclockwise setting).

C. If the thermostat is not in the off position and there is still no continuity, then the capillary bulb on the thermostat must have lost its charge - replace your thermostat.

3. Loose Wires

A. Check for loose wires within the compressor box to make sure all power leads are connected to the relay, overload or prestarter.

4. Relay, Overload, PTC Starter

A. Make sure the relay, overload and PTC Starter are in working order by doing a continuity test.

5. Compressor Terminals

A. Each compressor has three terminals that the electrical components plug into. These terminals are the common, start and run windings which may be tested for continuity with the ohm meter. Continuity should exist between each winding on compressors using an overload and relay. The compressors using PTC Start devices should not be tested in this manner due to an internal overload. The component part should be replaced to determine if the compressor is good.

6. Wiring Harness

A. The wiring harness can sometimes develop an open (disruption of electrical flow) within the terminal black and needs to be replaced if all other electrical components check out satisfactorily.

B. COMPRESSOR RUNS (WATER IS WARM)

1. Loss of Refrigerant

A. The most common problem when the compressor runs, but does not cool the water is a gas leak within the sealed system. Any sign of oil within the cooler indicates a loss of freon. The cooler should be taken to an authorized service agency for service.

2. Compressor Not Pumping

A. The only way to determine if a compressor is not pumping is to have an authorized service center check it out. The compressor running and not pumping will give the same results as a cooler that has lost its freon - no cool water.

3. Dirty Condenser

A. The bottled cooler condenser should be cleaned periodically and must be installed at least 2 - 4 inches away from the wall for proper air circulation.

4. Incorrect Charge

A. The authorized service agency will determine if a bottled water cooler is short charges or over charged. In either situation, the drier must be replaced and the system should be pulled down to a minimum of 500 microns during the vacuum process. An overcharged system will result in a very hot condenser and possibly the compressor tripping out on the overload.

5. Restriction in System

A. A mechanical or otherwise internal restriction will cause the compressor to start and stop intermittently and a noticeable frost condition will appear at the capillary tube, drier or evaporator inlet. These conditions warrant the bottled water to be sent to an authorized service agency.

6. Loose Refrigerant Coils

A. The evaporator must be replaced by an authorized service agency if the refrigerant coils are loose on the stainless steel can.

C. COMPRESSOR CYCLING ON OVERLOAD

1. If a bottled water cooler starts and stops every few minutes, then it is probably cycling on the compressor overload protector caused by the following:

A. Dirty condenser - clean or make sure it is 4" away from the wall
B. High or low voltage - check power supply
C. Restriction in system - send to an authorized service center
D. Defective overload or relay - same as above

D. NOISY OPERATION

1. Check internal refrigerant lines for vibration - secure
2. Compressor mounting loose - tighten
3. Noisy compressor internally - replace the compressor

E. NO WATER FROM COLD FAUCET

1. **Water bottle empty - fill**
2. **Defective faucet - repair or replace**
3. **Unit frozen - check cold control and thermowell line**
4. **Control bulb not in thermowell - repair**

F. NO HOT WATER

1. **Hot tank heating element - open circuit, replace heating band assembly or hot tank assembly**
2. **Hot tank overload device - open circuit, replace**
3. **Hot tank thermostat - open circuit, replace**
4. **Loose connections or break in electrical system - correct**
5. **Hot tank switch - check if in OFF position**

G. NO WATER FLOW FROM HOT FAUCET

1. **Water bottle empty - fill**
2. **Defective faucet - repair or replace**
3. **Hot water feed line blocked - freezing conditions within can - check cold control**

H. WATER LEAKS NOT FROM FAUCET

1. **Bottle pin hole leak - replace bottle**
2. **Overfilled water reservoir - drain to bottle level**
3. **Faucet gasket - replace if needed**
4. **Internal fitting/joints - replace**

BOTTLED WATER COOLER DIAGNOSIS CHART

Diagnosis

1. **Find Problem.**
2. **Check Part Failure.**
3. **Check Parts in Numerical Order.**

PART FAILURE	Electrical Outlet - Open Circuit	Cold Control	Compressor Overload	Compressor	Compressor Overload	Condenser - Dirty	Refrigerant Shortage/Leak	Unit Pressures Not Equalized	Compressor Relay	Liquid Line Restriction	Control Bulb Not In Well	Break In Wiring System - Cooler	Tubing Rattle	Compressor Mounting	Refrigeration Overcharge	Water Bottle Empty	Faucet	High or Low Voltage	Bottle Pin Hole Leak	Internal Fittings/Joints	Hot Tank Thermostat	Hot Tank Heater element	Hot Tank Overheat Device	Overfilled Water Reservoir	Faucet Gasket
PROBLEMS																									
Drinking Water Warm Compressor Not Operating	1	2	4	6					5			3													
Drinking Water Warm Compressor Operating		3		5	1	2	4																		
Drinking Water Warm, Compressor Cycles on Overload Protector			5	6		1		2	4	7								3							
Drinking Water to Cold		1					3				2														
No Water From Cold Faucet, Frozen		3					5				4					1	2								
Continuous Flow From Faucet																	1								
Unit Runs To Long		2				1	3								4										
Unit Operation Noisy				4									1	2	3										
No Hot or Cold Water	1											2													
No Water Flow From Hot Faucet																1	2								
Water Leaks Not From Faucet																			1	4				2	3
No Hot Water												4									3	1	2		

This diagnosis chart is used as a step by step guide for repairing coolers. It's intention is to assist you in locating your coolers problem.

For further assistance please call the
Sunroc's
Service Department at
1-800-220-1136

BOTTLED WATER COOLERS
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following are the most commonly asked questions.

Q. My bottled water cooler seems noisy. What is the accepted noise level and how can I make it more quiet?

A. Bottled water coolers make a noise similar to a household refrigerator. The acceptable noise level is 30 decibels. Bottled water coolers placed on a carpet or mat tend to be more quiet than those on hardwood floors.

Q. What is the crackling noise and is it dangerous? It sounds like an electrical spark.

A. No, it is not electrical or dangerous. The crackling noise is a result of the low temperature inside the evaporator jacket during the refrigeration cycle where ice is formed and melts when the compressor turns off.

Q. What is the purpose of the baffle?

A. The baffle serves several purposes. On the Cook and Hot models it allows the warm water to enter the hot tank and cook outlet line through the opening at the top of the baffle. It also allows the coldest water to be dispensed at the faucet by deflecting the incoming water to the sides of the can away from the water outlet line.

The baffle must be used at all times, especially on the Hot and Cold models to get the maximum cold water effect and assure correct venting of the hot tank.

Q. Why is there ice in the evaporator can?

A. The design of the bottled water cooler allows an ice ring (approximately 1/2" thick) to form inside the evaporator can right before the compressor cycles off. The ice will melt which drops the water temperature inside the can from 38° to 33° and allows the compressor to remain off for a longer period of time when no one is using the cooler. This saves energy and prolongs the cycle life of the thermostat and compressor.

Q. Can the refrigeration system be tested without water?

A. Yes. Since the cold thermostat senses water temperature, the refrigeration system can be tested without water in the can. This allows a quick check of the refrigeration system after refurbishing or before sending out to a customer. The water cooler cold thermostat located on the back of the condenser should be set in mid-position and the unit will turn off in 4 - 7 minutes if working correctly. On hot water models, the hot tank switch must be off during this test.

Q. **Once a bottle of water is installed and the cooler is plugged in, how long does it take to make cold water?**

A. **Usually 45 minutes to 1 hour running time is required before the water cooler cycles off when a new bottle of water is installed.**

Q. **Can the water cooler be installed against a wall?**

A. **The bottled water cooler must be at least 2 - 4 inches away from the wall so the incoming air can remove heat from the condenser.**

Q. **How do I make the water colder?**

A. **The cold thermostat located on the condenser is pre-set at 3/4 cold position at the factory. This will deliver water at 40° - 42°F upon compressor turn off. By turning the setting completely clockwise the water will be 3° - 4°F colder. The cold thermostat range is 38°F cut out and 44°F cut in.**

Q. **How do I make the water hotter?**

A. **The hot tank uses a fixed hot thermostat set to deliver water at 185°F. If hotter water is required, an adjustable thermostat is available to deliver water up to 195°F.**

INSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL FOR DOUBLE MECHANICAL FLOAT POINT OF USE WATER COOLERS

VERY IMPORTANT! YOU MUST READ BEFORE USE.

Please check the cooler and carton for evidence of rough handling and concealed damage. File damage claims with the carrier or return the cooler to the place of purchase. If the cooler was placed on its side during transport, be sure to allow the unit to stand upright for at least four (4) hours before plugging it in. Failure to observe this procedure could cause the unit to fail or produce excessive noise, and may void your warranty.

UNITS WITH HOT TANKS

Note: On Hot and Cold units, the hot tank must be filled with water before connecting cooler to the electrical source. Air must be bled out of the hot tank by depressing the hot side (red) faucet to fill the hot tank with water before energizing the unit. (The tank is full when water is free of air bubbles and flows from the hot faucet). Some Hot and Cold units are equipped with an On/Off switch, which controls the hot tank. These units are shipped with the hot tank control in the Off position. The On/Off switch is located on the rear of the cooler.

BASIC OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

- **Always unplug the cooler from the wall outlet when out of water.**
- **If the power is disconnected for any reason, wait five minutes before reconnecting.**
- Locate the cooler in a well-ventilated area making sure there is at least 2" of clearance around the back of the cooler for proper airflow.
- Locate cooler within reach of a suitable grounded electrical outlet.
- To help prevent algae growth, do not place cooler in direct sunlight or in front of heating vents.
- Choose a location where floor is level. If cooler does not set level to the floor use a shim under one of the feet at the base of the cooler.
- Do not locate cooler in area where the temperature may fall below freezing.
- The cooler is pre-cleaned at the factory. However, the stainless steel reservoir and water lines must be sanitized and flushed with fresh water before use. (See "Maintenance" section). Regular cleaning and sanitizing is advised to ensure continued quality of water consumed.
- Before plugging in, check the serial plate on the rear of the unit to ensure the power supply is correct. Serious damage could result if the incorrect supply is used.
- Never rest cigarettes on cooler top. Do not use the cooler as a shelf for plants or storage of other objects. Keep area around cooler free of dust and dirt.
- **DO NOT remove foam insulation from the outside of the reservoir. Unit will not operate properly with the foam removed and warranty will be voided.**
- If water accidentally splashes inside the cooler, unplug the unit, remove excess water and dry out before putting back into service.

PLACING COOLER INTO SERVICE

The connection between this supply line and the facility waterline is the responsibility of the customer. Please ensure that any connecting device chosen is of suitable materials for potable water service. Install a supply shut-off upstream accessible and close to the inlet connection. All fittings are to be capable of handling the range of pressures involved in the facility supply system. DO NOT connect to systems with supply pressures greater than 100 psig.
WARNING: Source water must be potable water.

- Lift off plastic cooler top and remove the POU float assembly to inspect the baffle placement. There are three clips holding the lid in place, depress tabs and slide clips outward. After inspection, replace the assembly.
- Connect facility supply waterline to inlet fitting extending from rear of cooler and turn on water supply.
- The cooler assembly has been leak tested at the factory, however due to shipment a small leak could occur. If a leak should occur, turn water supply off and secure leaking area. If the inlet nut has to be tightened, make sure you hold the body secure when tightening the nut.
- The water flow is self-regulating and water will be automatically added to the reservoir after each use.

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MAINTENANCE

- At regular intervals, inspect the condenser (wire grid located across the back of the cooler) for lint and dust accumulation. Always unplug the cooler before any cleaning! Vacuum accumulations or clean with a stiff brush. Regular cleaning will help to keep the cooler running efficiently and economically.
- The compressor is hermetically sealed and requires no lubrication. It is also fitted with an automatic reset overload protection switch.

How to Clean and Sanitize Your Cooler

1. Unplug the cooler from the electrical outlet.
2. Shut off the water supply and remove the cooler lid and POU Assembly.
3. Drain off any water left in the reservoir through the faucets.
4. Let cooler stand for a few minutes to allow any ice in the reservoir to melt. Add hot water to speed up this process.
5. Fill stainless steel reservoir 3/4 full of fresh clean water and add 1/2 tablespoon of liquid bleach to water.
   DO NOT USE A STRONGER SANITIZING SOLUTION!`
   NOTE: For units with hot tanks, do not let sanitizing solution into the hot tank. Plug the center hole of the reservoir with a tapered cork or similar device prior to adding the solution. Remove plug after draining.
6. Allow water to stand for 5 to 7 minutes.
7. Drain sanitizing solution out of the reservoir through the faucet(s).
8. Flush thoroughly with clean water.
9. If a taste problem develops, place 1 tablespoon of baking soda into cooling tank and add fresh water. Allow this solution to stand for 5 minutes, then drain.

How to Remove Mineral Deposits - Use a solution of distilled vinegar and water, and scrub reservoir with sponge or cloth. ***Do not use steel wool to clean stainless reservoir. This will leave small metal filings in the stainless steel reservoir and it will eventually start to rust.***

Cleaning of Plastic Parts - Periodic cleaning of drip tray, valve paddles, and top is required. To clean, use liquid soap and warm water. Avoid using abrasive cleaners. Drip tray should not be used to dispose of unwanted beverages.
Do not use formulated cleaner or similar products on plastic parts. These products contain chemicals that can cause the plastics to become brittle.

Cleaning of Exterior Cabinet - The cooler exterior can be cleaned with liquid soap and warm water. Make sure washed parts are rinsed properly and all soap residue is removed. ***(Do not use abrasive cleaners, which can scratch surfaces.)***

POU FLOAT ASSEMBLY GUIDE

- Unplug the cooler, turn off the water supply and remove plastic top from the cooler.
- Drain the reservoir through the faucets.
- The POU float assembly is attached to the top of the reservoir by three clips, remove clips by depressing tabs and pushing clips outward through the bridged area.
- Lift the float assembly from the reservoir and gently drape it to the side of the cooler. Care must be taken not to kink or put undue stress on the water supply line.
- The reservoir is now open for access.
- Inspect float assembly seals for wear or mineral deposits at regular intervals. Replace worn seals with seal kit (Part No. 200341) as necessary.
- Inspect the air filter disc at regular intervals for cleanliness. For best results, replace the air filter disc at least once a year. (Water flow will stop if the air filter disc is clogged).
- Inspect inlet water screen at regular intervals and clean as necessary.
- Remove the float valve assembly and remove air filter disc. Then clean any deposits on the float valve mechanism with a soft brush and mild detergent. Be careful not to get the air filter disc wet while washing or rinsing the assembly.
- To reinstall, place the float assembly back on top of the reservoir and reattach the clips. Make sure all three clips engage the retainer and are repositioned over beaded edge of the reservoir.
- **It is very important the clips are firmly seated around the beaded edge. Failure to have the clips properly restrained could lead to failure of the float system and cause flooding.**
- Turn on water supply and check for leaks.
- Replace the cooler top and plug the cooler back in.

TAKING THE COOLER OUT OF SERVICE

- Unplug the unit
- Remove water supply.
- Drain the water from the unit through the faucet(s).
- On coolers fitted with a hot tank, turn the switch to the Off position. Drain the water from the hot tank by removing the plug from the bottom of the hot tank drain line. **DANGER -- THIS WATER MAY BE HOT AND WILL SCALD!**
- Coolers should not be transported on their sides. Transport upright if possible and secure them so they will not fall.

Note: If the cooler has a detachable power supply cord, the power supply cord shall be of the basic cord type SJ or S sheathing with three conductors, each having a minimum wire size of 18 AWG (.75 mm2). The detachable power supply cord must be approved by a safety agency acceptable in your country.

Description of Float Valve Assembly

Primary Float Valve
Maintains water level in reservoir.
Secondary Float Valve
Shuts off flow of incoming water in the event of primary float valve failure. Once activated, water can still be dispensed from the reservoir until it is empty. To reset the secondary float, draw approximately 1 quart of water from the cold faucet. Firmly press RED reset button in and then release. Secondary float will automatically reset. **DO NOT FORCE SECONDARY FLOAT VALVE OPEN AS THIS COULD DAMAGE VALVE.**
NOTE: The button relieves inlet water pressure to the float mechanism. It is normal for a small amount of water to escape along edge of button when it is depressed. Pressure exceeding 100 psi and / or surges exceeding 100 psi may cause secondary float to activate. Pressure Regulator Valve # A021206-01 is available to reduce incoming water pressure.
Gasket
Provides seal to the reservoir.
Air Filter
The air filter system prevents airborne contaminants from reaching the water.
Inlet Water Screen
Protects against particles clogging float valves.

Troubleshooting

Slow or no water from cooler.
1. Check whether air filter disc on the float valve assembly is dirty. If so, replace air filter. Water flow will stop if air filter disc is clogged.
2. Slow or no water flow from cold faucet only. Cold control may be set too cold. Adjust the cold control counterclockwise for warmer chilled water.
3. Check whether there is water flow to shut-off valve on inlet side of the water filter; correct as necessary.
4. Check whether the inlet water screen or in-line water filter is clogged. Replace or clean as necessary.
5. Check whether the secondary float valve has shut off the incoming water. Repair or replace primary float valve as necessary. To reset the secondary float valve, draw approximately 1 quart of water from the cold faucet. Firmly press RED button in and then release. The secondary float will automatically reset.

For Kit Installation

This point-of-use kit is designed to convert the standard range of Sunroc bottle water coolers and/or solenoid style point-of-use coolers to a mechanical point-of-use dispensing device.

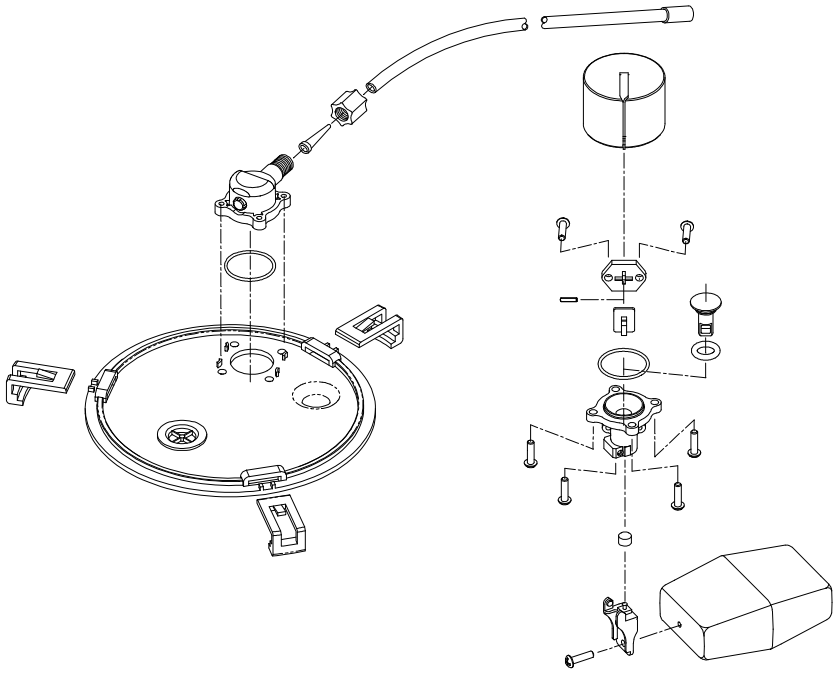
NOTE: Some older Sunroc coolers did not include a lip on the cooling can; therefore this kit cannot be used with these coolers.

The kit comes pre-assembled and tested, ready for installation. The top for the cooler must be ordered separately. (Order top per model and serial number).

- Make sure cooler is working correctly before installing the kit. Clean and sanitize before installation of the kit.
- Shut off water supply and unplug cooler from electrical supply.
- Remove old cooler top and rotate the cooler so the condenser is facing you.
- Make sure the baffle is secure in the reservoir.
- Feed the water supply tube coming from the float assembly, by the midpan through the opening between the midpan and the front panel.
- Set the assembly on the reservoir, do not crimp the tubing. If the insulation prevents any of the clips from letting the gasket set flat, mark and cut the insulation away from the three clips. Center the assembly on top of the reservoir and push the three clips in until they snap into place and secure the assembly to the reservoir.
- **It is very important the clips are firmly seated around the beaded edge. Failure to have the clips properly restrained could lead to failure of the float system and cause flooding.**

For Kit Installation Continued

- Feed the tubing through the cooler to the back of the condenser. **WARNING: Make sure tubing is not against any metal tubes or electrical wiring.**
- Place cooler in original location.
- Connect to potable water supply and test that all connections are watertight.
- Plug cooler into electrical supply. If equipped with a hot tank be sure the hot tank reservoir is full before plugging in unit
- After reservoir has completely filled, depress hot (red) faucet until steady flow of water occurs. (Hot models only).
- Place new cooler top on unit.
- **Part # 200003 represents assembly shown. For TPVER series use part # 200003-01**



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