Installation & Operation Manual

VERSATILE SERVICE TOP AND SELF-SERVICE FRONT

**REV. 0823** 

**DELI MERCHANDISER** 

**CR3FO** 

HUSSMANN®/CHINO

# **HUSSMANN®**

CR3FO **VERSATILE SERVICE TOP AND SELF-SERVICE FRONT DELI MERCHANDISER** 



# **General Instructions**

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#### This Booklet Contains Information on:

**CR3FO:** Versatile Service Top and Self-Service Front Deli Merchandiser

# **Shipping Damage**

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

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

# **Apparent Loss or Damage**

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

# **Concealed Loss or Damage**

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

# **Shortages**

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

# **Hussmann Chino Product Control**

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

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

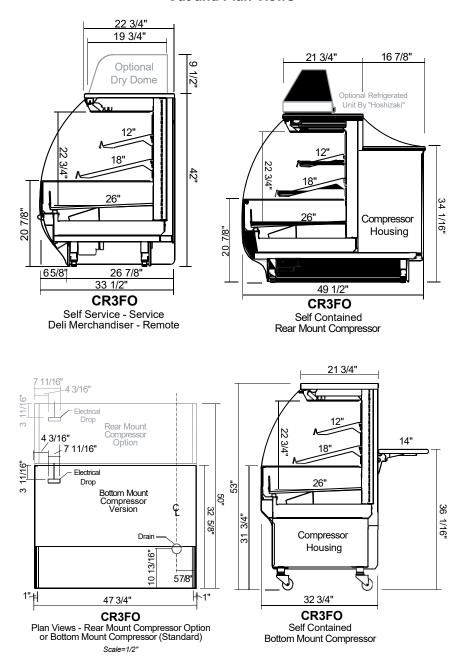
# HUSSMANN®/CHINO

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



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

# **Cut and Plan Views**



Note: see also the spec sheets

#### 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 period partial injury and damage to the fixture.



# **GLASS BREAKAGE MAY OCCUR!**

Retighten glass along clamshell after leveling and first time case is brought to full operating temperature!

#### **Glass Adjustment**

During shipment, the lubricant inside the cylinders may have settled. This settling may cause excessive or uneven tension on the glass - to the point of breakage. To avoid any damage, please follow these three easy steps:

- 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.

# **Setting and Joining**

The sectional construction of these models enable them to be joined in line to give the effect of one continuous display. A joint trim kit is supplied with each joint.

# Leveling

IMPORTANT! IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT CASES BE LEVELED FROM FRONT TO BACK AND SIDE TO SIDE PRIOR TO JOINING. A LEVEL CASE IS NECESSARY TO INSURE PROPER OPERATION, WATER DRAINAGE, PLEXIGLASS ALIGNMENT.

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

B. When wedges are involved in a lineup, set them first. All cases were leveled and joined prior to shipment to insure the closest possible fit when cases are joined in the field. When joining, use a carpenters level and shim legs accordingly. Case must be raised correctly, under legs where support is best, to prevent damage to case.

- Check level of floor where cases are to be set.
   Determine the highest point of the floor; cases will be set off this point.
- Set first case, and adjust legs over the highest part of the floor so that case is level. Prevent damage - case must be raised under leg or by use of 2x6 or 2x4 leg brace. Remove side and back leg braces after case is set.
- Set second case as close as possible to the first case and level case to the first using the instructions in step one.
- Apply masking tape 1/8" in from end of case on inside and outside rear mullion on both cases to be joined.
- Apply liberal bead of case joint sealant (butyl) to (dotted area shown in figure) first case. Apply heavy amount to cover entire shaded area.

# DO NOT USE PERMAGUM!



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

- Slide second case up to first case snugly. Then level second case to the first case so glass front, bumper and top are flush.
- To compress silicone at joint, use two Jurgenson wood clamps. Make sure case is level from front to back and side to side on inside bulkheads at joint.
- Attach sections together via a 2 bolts located in the base of the case. Secure the overhead structure by bolting the bracket, located inside behind lights.
- Apply bead of silicone to top of bulkheads and slip on stainless steel bulkhead cap. Also apply silicone to seam between overhead light tubes.

# Installation (Cont'd)

 Use finger to smooth silicone as thin as possible at masking tape on inside and outside of rear mullion (apply additional silicone if necessary). Remove tape applied on line #3.

# **Corner Wedges**

Corner wedges are attached via front and rear camlocks. Use a 7mm allen wrench to turn the locks. Do not overtighten! Join the top by using a joint bracket (included in joint kit) with 3/8" bolts.

# **Bumper Installation Instructions**



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



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

# **Joint Trim**

After cases have been leveled and joined, and refrigeration, electrical, and wasted piping work completed, install the splashguards. Fasten along the top edge, or center, with #10 X 3/3" sheet metal screws.

#### DO NOT SEAL JOINT TRIM TO FLOOR!



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



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

# Installation (Cont'd)

#### **Boston Series 2000**

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

the flexible top to ensure a proper fit.

NOTE: Rigid Top: Do not over cut.



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



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



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

# **Helpful Hints:**

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

# **Boston 2000 Eco Series**



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



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



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

# **Helpful Hints:**

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

# Installation (Cont'd)

# **Boston 1000 Series**

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

the flexible top to ensure a proper fit.

NOTE: Rigid Top: Do not over cut.

Installation



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



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



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

# **Helpful Hints:**

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

# **Plumbing**

#### Waste Outlet and P-TRAP

The waste outlet is located off the center of the case on one side allowing drip piping to be run lengthwise under the fixture. There are 3 drains in each fixture that can be easily located. The water seal is facory installed. Do not tighten the water seal where it connects to the drain fitting. Twisting the water seal "trap" can cause a water leak in the case's bottom liner. Do not use thread sealant between ABS drain fitting and water seal.

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

## **Installing Condensate Drain**

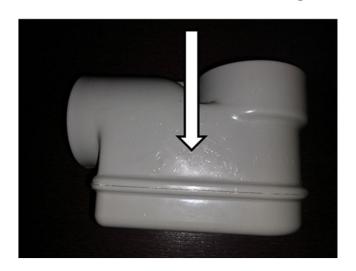
Poorly or improperly installed condensate drains can seriously interfere with the operation of this refrigerator, and result in costly maintenance and product losses. Please follow the recommendations listed below when installing condensate drains to insure a proper installation:

- Never use pipe for condensate drains smaller than the nominal diameter of the pipe or P-TRAP supplied with the case.
- When connecting condensate drains, the P-TRAP must be used as part of the condensate drain to prevent air leakage or insect entrance. Store

plumbing system floor drains should be at least 14" off the center of the case to allow use of the P-TRAP pipe section. Never use two water seals in series in any one line. Double P-TRAPS in series will cause a lock and prevent draining.

- Always provide as much down hill slope ("fall") as possible; 1/8" per foot is the preferred minimum.
   PVC pipe, when used, must be supported to maintain the 1/8" pitch and to prevent warping.
- Avoid long runs of condensate drains. Long runs make it impossible to provide the "fall" necessary for good drainage.
- 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.







THE DRAIN AND WATER SEAL ARE FACTORY INSTALLED. DO NOT USE THREAD SEALANT OR OVERTIGHTEN THESE PARTS. DO NOT TWIST WATER SEAL. DAMAGE TO THE DRAIN FITTING OR WATER SEAL MAY OCCUR

# Refrigeration

# **Refrigerant Type**

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

## **Piping**

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

# **Refrigeration Lines**

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

NOTE: The standard coil is piped at 5/s" (suction); however, the store tie-in may vary depending on the number of coils and the draw the case has. Depending on the case setup, the connecting point in the store may be 5/s", 7/s", or 11/s". Refer to the particular case you are hooking up.

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

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

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

#### **Control Settings**

See CR3FO technical data sheet for the appropriate settings for your merchandiser. Maintain these parameters to achieve near constant product temperatures. Product temperature should be measured first thing in the morning, after having been refrigerated overnight. Defrost times should be as follows: OFF CYCLE - Defrost times should be as directed in the CR3FO technical data sheet. 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 TX Valves and Drain Lines**

**Mechanical -** Remove product from end of case. Remove product racks. Remove refrigeration and drain access panels (labeled). TX 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 (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. The front Self Service Evaporator has an EPR valve installed to

maintain a constant discharge temperature. It is located in the front at the right side of the case under the fan plenum near the TX valve.

## **Thermostatic Expansion Valve Location**

This device is located on the same side as the refrigeration stub. A Sporlan 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.
- 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**

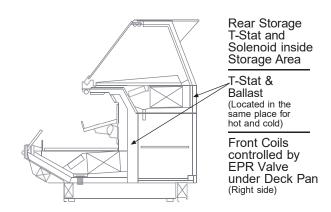
An Evaporator Pressure Regulator is installed in the front of the self service section to maintain a constant discharge temperature. It is located at the front right side of the case, under the fan plenum near the TX Valve.

# **Service Case Temperature Control**

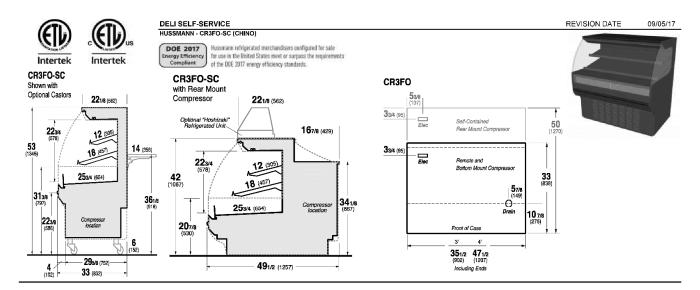
Temperature control in the upper section of the R3 with the Service Option is done by means of a thermostat and suction solenoid valve. This controls both temperature and humidity.

# **T-STAT Location**

T-STATS are located within the electrical raceway. Refer to diagram below.



# Spec Sheet



REFRIGERATION DATA:

CASE LENGTHS	CASE USAGE	CONVENTIONAL CAPACITY ** (BTU/HR/FT)	DISCHARGE AIR * (°F) (SEE SETPOINTS BELOW)	VELOCITY (FT/MIN)
3',4',5'	SS DELI	750	27~29	225~275

\*FRONT DISCHARGE AIR MEASURED INSIDE AIR CURTAIN HONEYCOMB
\*\*REFRIGERATION NOTES:

1) CAPACITY FOR REFERENCE ONLY

- 2) 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.
  3) RATING CONDITION IS NSF TYPE I, 75°F/55% RH

REFRIGERATION	DATA CONTINUED:

CONTROLLER / AIR SENSOR SETTINGS				EAH CAEE	DEFROST	TERM. TEMP	DRIP TIME	DEFROST WATER	
USAGE	SET POINT (°F)	DIFFER- ENTIAL (°F)	TYPE	FAILSAFE TIME (MIN)	FREQUENCY (#/DAY)	(°F) AIR	(MIN)	(LBS/DAY/FT)	
DELI	24	8	OFF TIME	25	6	52	NA	4.2	]

4) DEFROST IS BASED ON TERMINATION TEMP, WHICH UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES, IS SHORTER THAN FAILSAFE TIME

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					CANOPY LIGHTS LED OPTIONAL LED SHELF LIGHTS				ANTI-SWEAT HEATERS		CONVENIENCE OUTLETS (OPTIONAL)				
CASE LENGTH	# OF EVAP FANS	BLADE DIA. (IN.)	BLADE PITCH (°)	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	# OUTLETS	VOLTS	AMPS
3'	1	6.7	15	0.1	8	0.1	10	0.1	10	0.2	20	0.1	17	1	115	15
4'	2	6.7	15	0.2	16	0.1	15	0.1	15	0.3	31	0.2	23	1	115	15
5'	2	6.7	20	0.2	16	0.2	21	0.2	21	0.4	41	0.2	29	1	115	15

CONDENSING UNIT AND EVAPORATIVE PANS (115 & 208V)

CONDENSING ONLY AND EVALUATIVE FAMO (110 & 2000)											
CASE LENGTH		(	CONDENSIN	IG UNIT		EVAP	ORATIVE PAR	1	EST. REFG. CHRG.	NEMA	
CASE LENGTH	NOM. HP	REFRIG.	Hz/Ph	Volts	RLA	VOLTS	AMPS	WATTS	(R-404a) (LBS)	PLUG	
3'	1/2	404a	60/1	115	9.2	120	10.0	1200	2.7	L5-30P	
4'	1/2	404a	60/1	115	10.5	115	8.3	1000	2.7	L5-30P	
5'	1/2	4045	60/1	115	10.5	115	83	1000	2.7	15-30P	

OPTIONAL HIGH OUTPUT LED LIGHTS (445 VOLT)

OPTIONAL HIGH OUTPUT LED LIGHTS (115 VOLT)											
CASE LENGTH		LIGHTS	OPTION	IAL SHELF	MAX. H.O. LED LOAD						
	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS	AMPS	WATTS					
3'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
4'	0.2	26	0.2	26	0.5	52					
5'	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.5	61					

#### **Electrical**

# Wiring Color Code



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

# CASE MUST BE GROUNDED

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

#### **Electrical Circuit Identification**

Standard lighting for all refrigerated models will be full length fluorescent lamps located within the case at the top.

The switch controlling the lights, the plug provided for digital scale, and the thermometer are located at the rear of the case mullion.

The receptacle that is provided on the exterior back of these models is intended for computerized scales with a five amp maximum load, not for large motors or other high wattage appliances. It should be wired to a dedicated circuit.

# **Electrical Service Receptacles (When Applicable)**

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



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

This includes (but not limited to) Fans, 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 that runs the length of the rear of the case.

# **User Information**

## Stocking

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

- Minimize processing time to avoid damaging temperature rise to the product. Product should be at proper temperature.
- Keep the air in and around the case area free of foreign gasses and fumes or food will rapidly deteriorate.
- Maintain the display merchandisers temperature controls as outlined in the refrigerator section of this manual.
- 4. Do not place any product into these refrigerators until all controls have been adjusted and they are operating at the proper temperature. Allow merchandiser to operate a minimum of 6 hours before stocking with any product.
- When stocking, never allow the product to extend beyond the recommended load limit. Air discharge and return air flow must be unobstructed at all times to provide proper refrigeration.
- Keep the service doors closed (when applicable).
   Refrigeration performance will be seriously affected if left open for a prolonged period of time.
- Avoid the use of supplemental flood or spot lighting. Display light intensity has been designed for maximum visibility and product life at the factory. The use of higher output fluorescent lamps (H.O. and V.H.O.), will shorten the shelf life of the product.



# FOR PROMPT SERVICE

When contacting the factory, be sure to have the Case Model and Serial Number handy. This information is on a plate located on the case itself.

## **Cleaning Glass and Mirrors**

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

dry completely.

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

# Non-glare Glass

Windex® or Glass Plus® are the only solutions 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.

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

# CAUTION

## **CLEANING PRECAUTIONS**

# When cleaning:

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

# **User Information (Cont'd)**

#### **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.

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

- Check electrical power supply to the equipment for connection.
- Check fixture loading. Overstocking case will affect its proper operation.
- If frost is collecting on fixture and/or product, check that no outside doors or windows are open - allowing moisture to enter store. These merchandisers were designed for use in stores were temperature & humidity does not exceed 75° F and 55% H.

## Stainless Steel Cleaning and Care

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

#### 1. Mechanical Abrasion

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

## 2. Water

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

#### 3. Chlorides

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

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

## 1. Use the Proper Tools

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 and cause pitting and rusting.

#### 4. Treat your Water

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

# 5. Keep your Food Equipment Clean

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

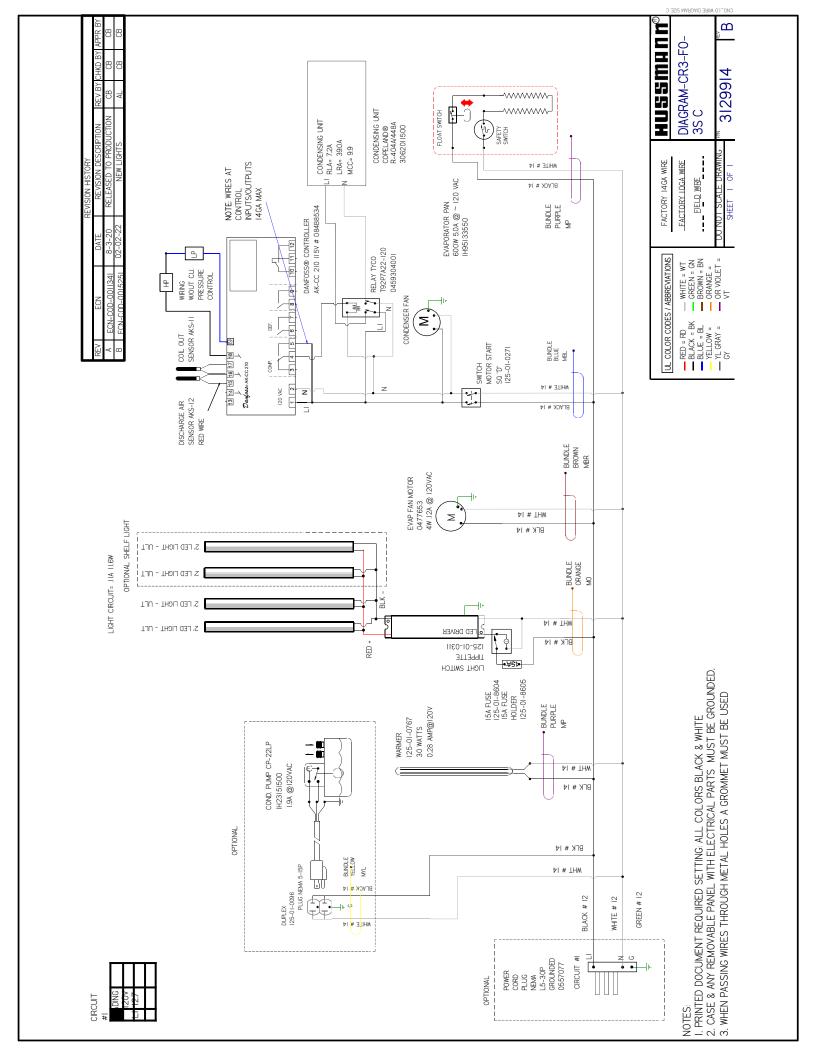
#### 6. RINSE, RINSE, RINSE

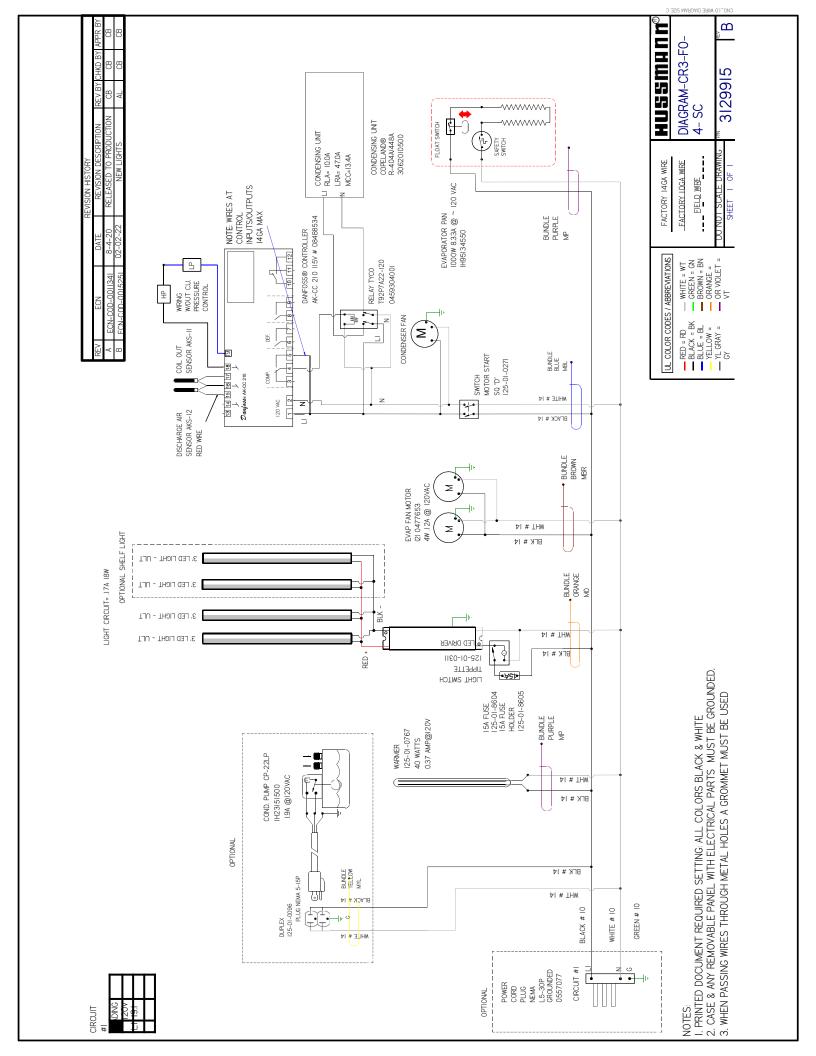
If chlorinated cleaners are used you must rinse, rinse, rinse and wipe dry immediately. The sooner you wipe off standing water, especially when sit contains cleaning agents, the better. After wiping the equipment down, allow it to air dry for the oxygen helps maintain the stainless steel's passivity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

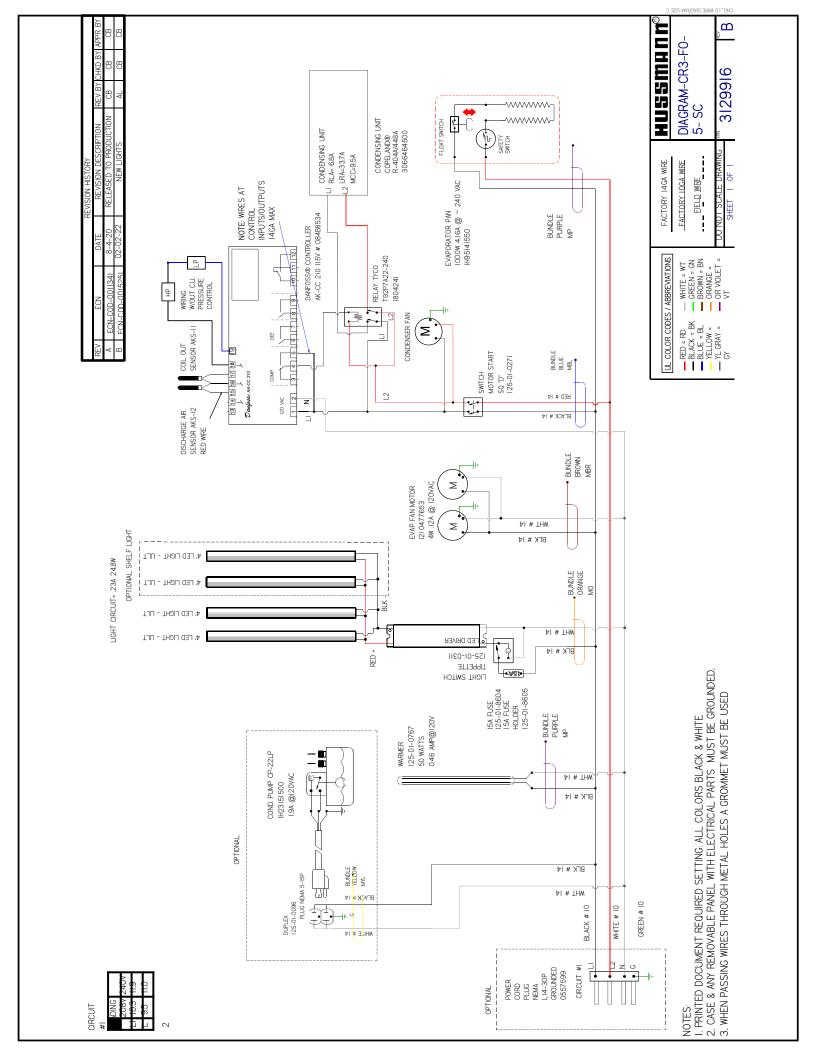
- 7. Never Use Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic Acid) on Stainless Steel
- 8. Regularly Restore/Passivate Stainless Steel

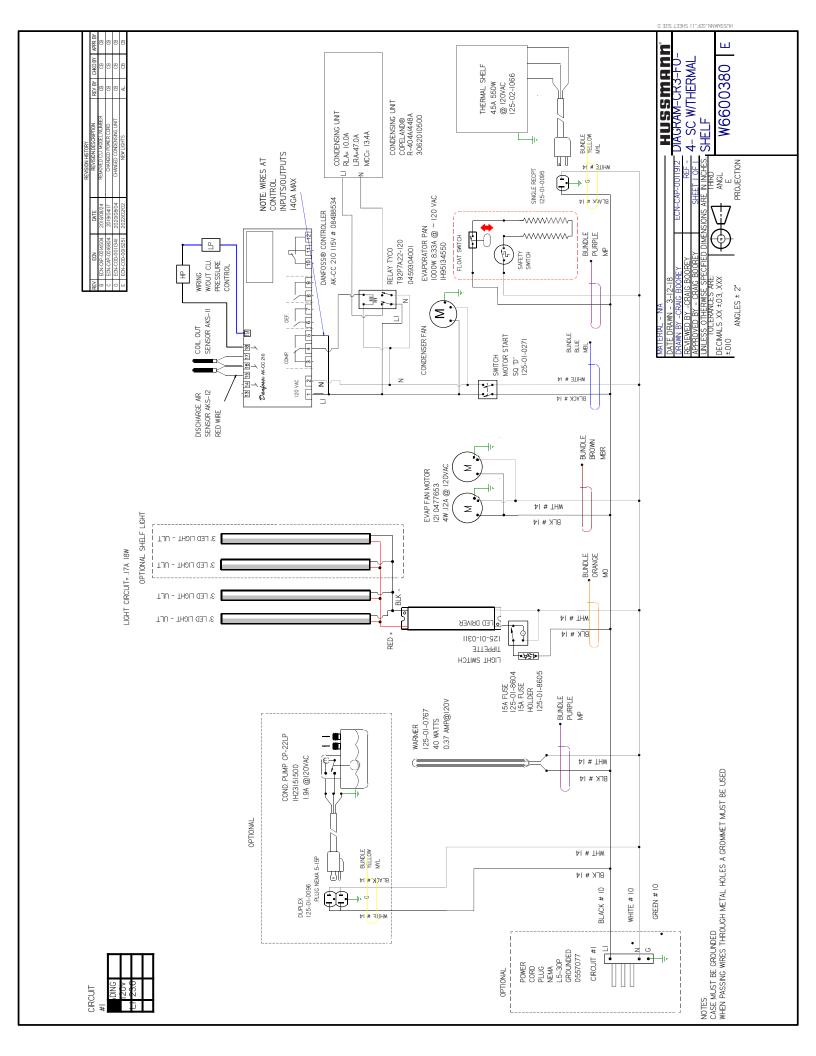
# **Electrical Wiring Diagrams Index**

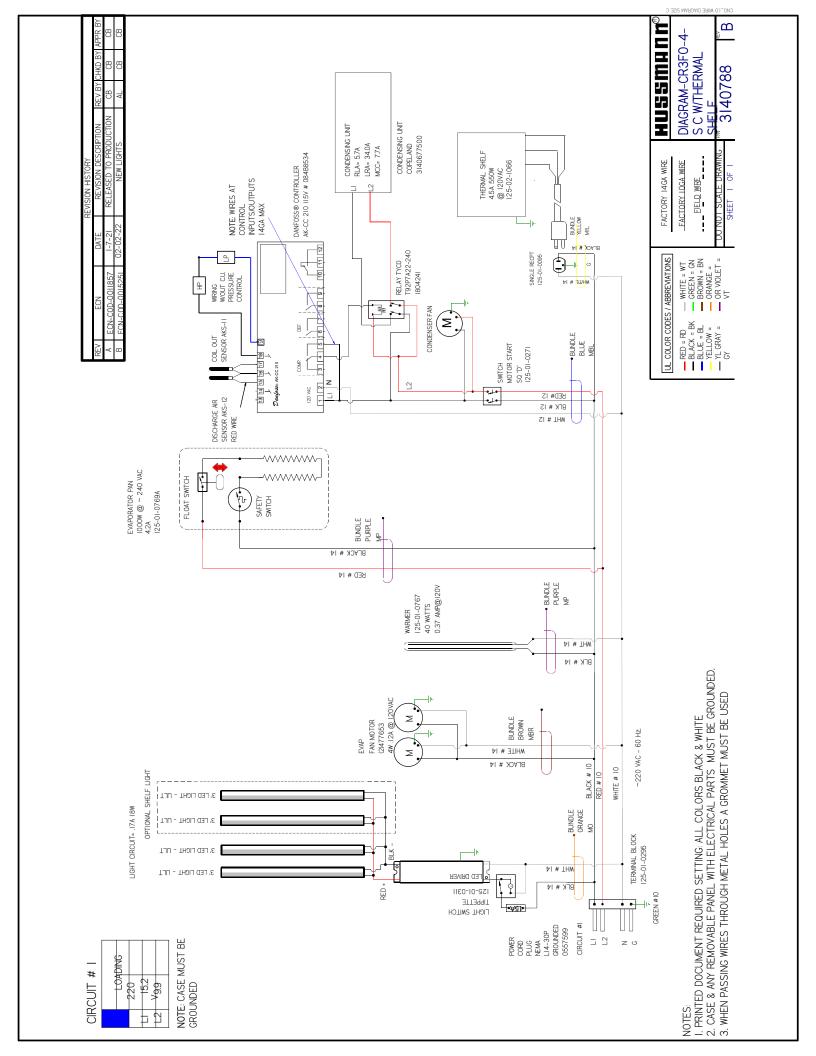
CR3-FO PRESSURE	CR3-FO-3-SC R-404A/448A	3'	3129914
CONTROL	CR3-FO-4-SC R-404A/448A	4'	3129915
	CR3-FO-5-SC R-404A/448A	5'	3129916
	CR3-FO-4-SC, R-404A/448A 36"THERMAL SHELF	4'	W6600380
	CR3-FO-4-SC, R-404A 36"THERMAL SHELF	4'	3140788
	CR3-FO-3-SC R-404A/448A PANDA TYPE II	3'	3129919
CR3-FRONT ONLY	CR3-FO-3-R	3'	3017328
SAFENET	CR3-FO-4-R	4'	3017329
	CR3-FO-5-R	5'	3017330
	CR3-FO-6-R	6'	3017331
	CR3-FO-8-R	8'	3017332

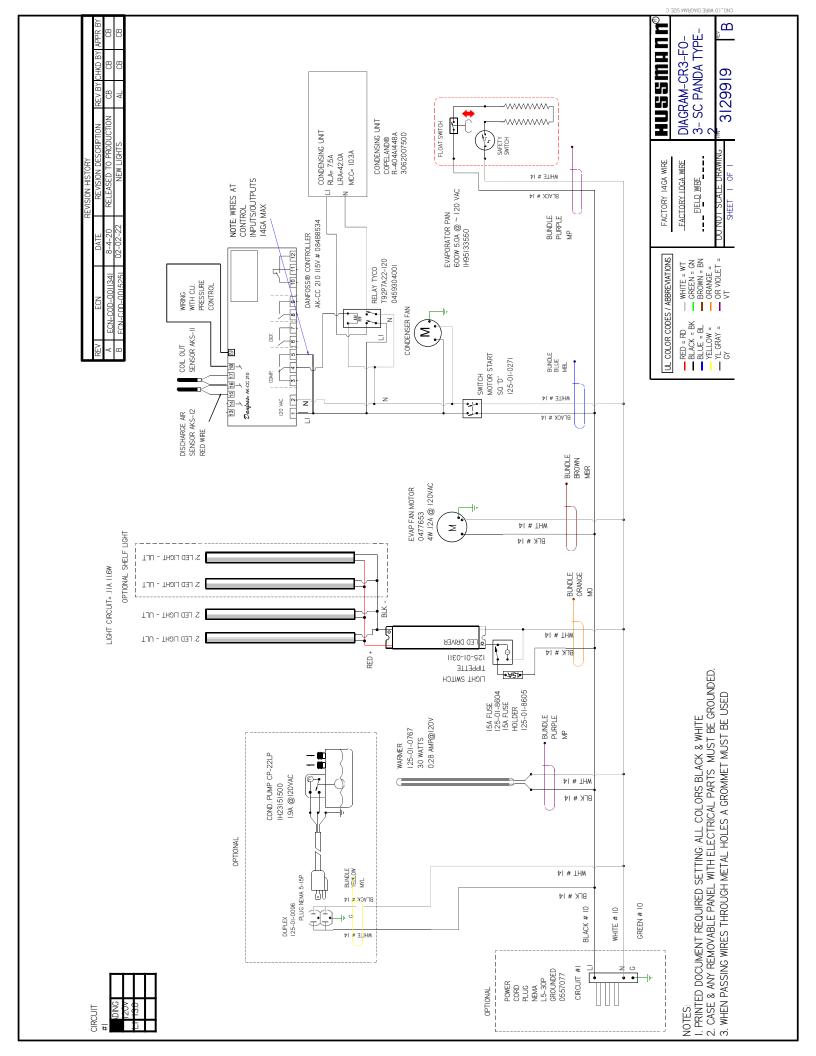


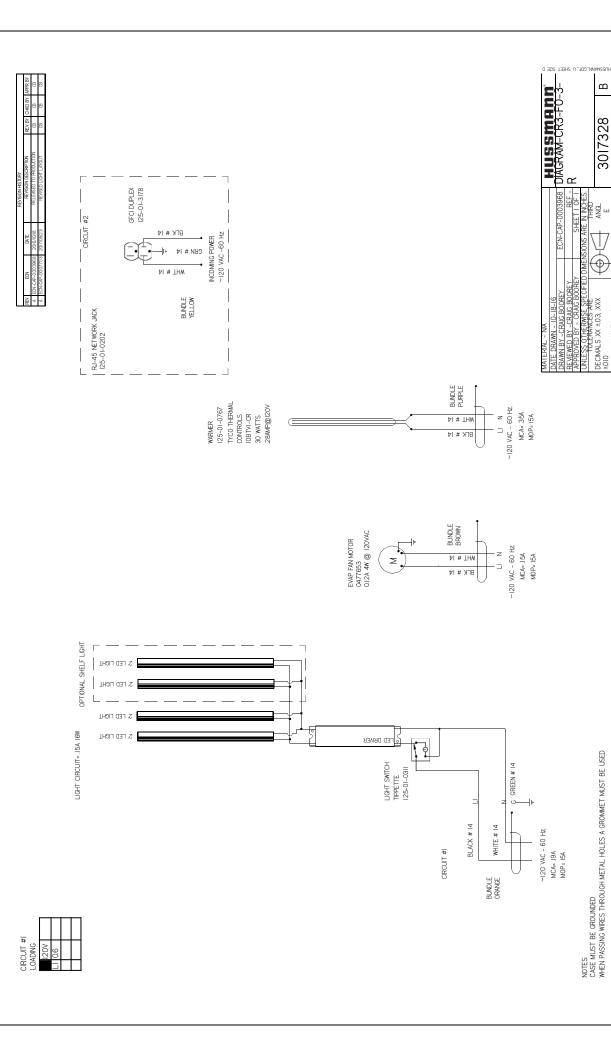


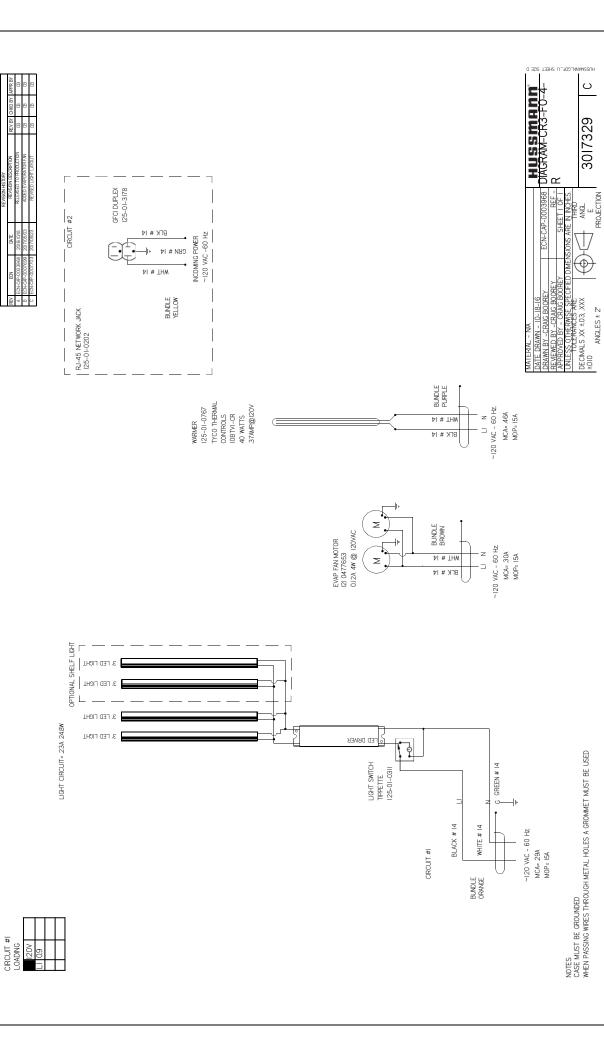


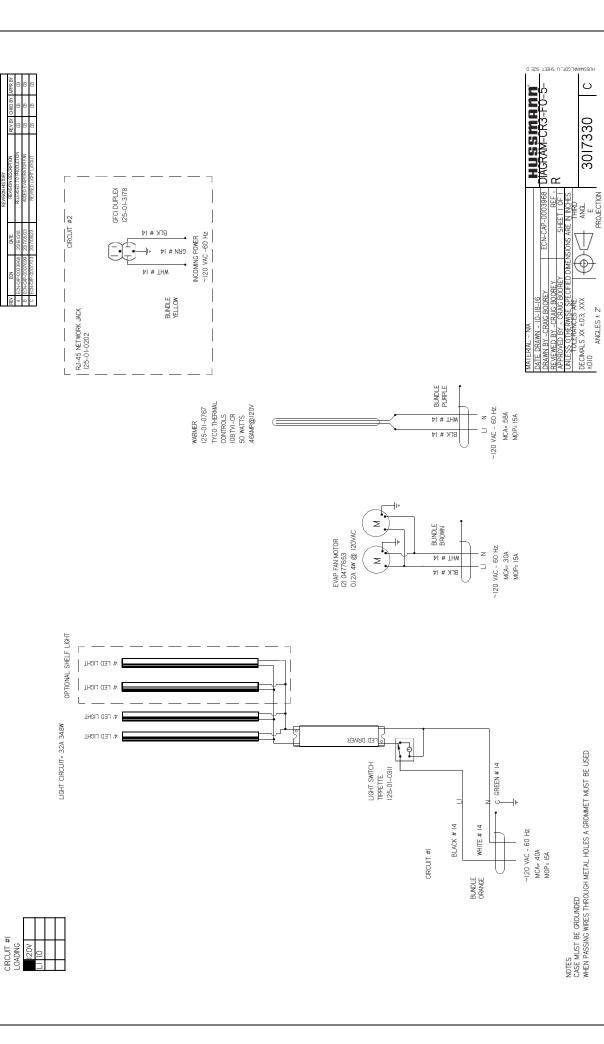


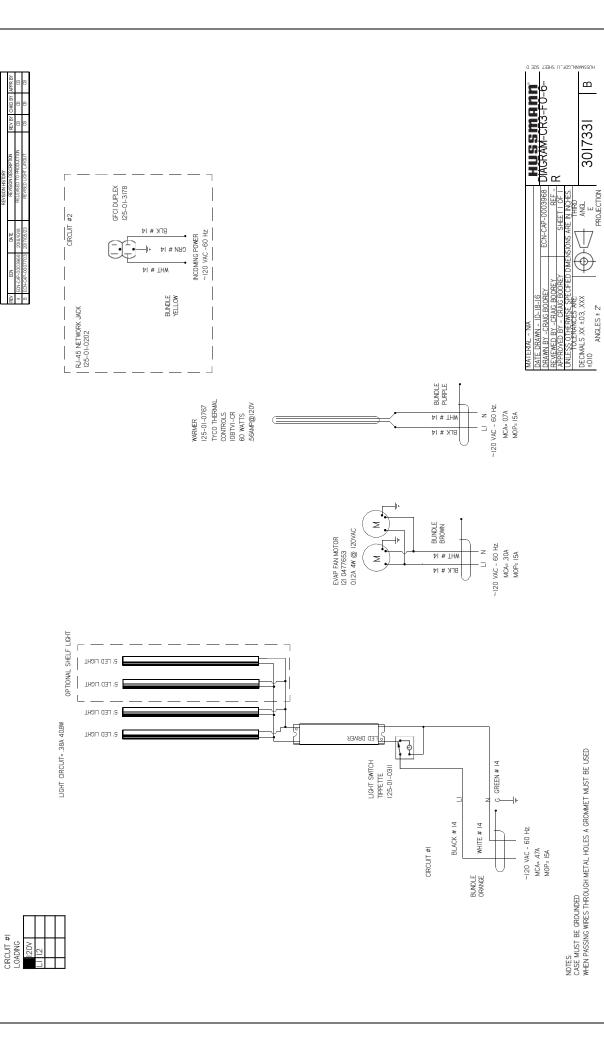


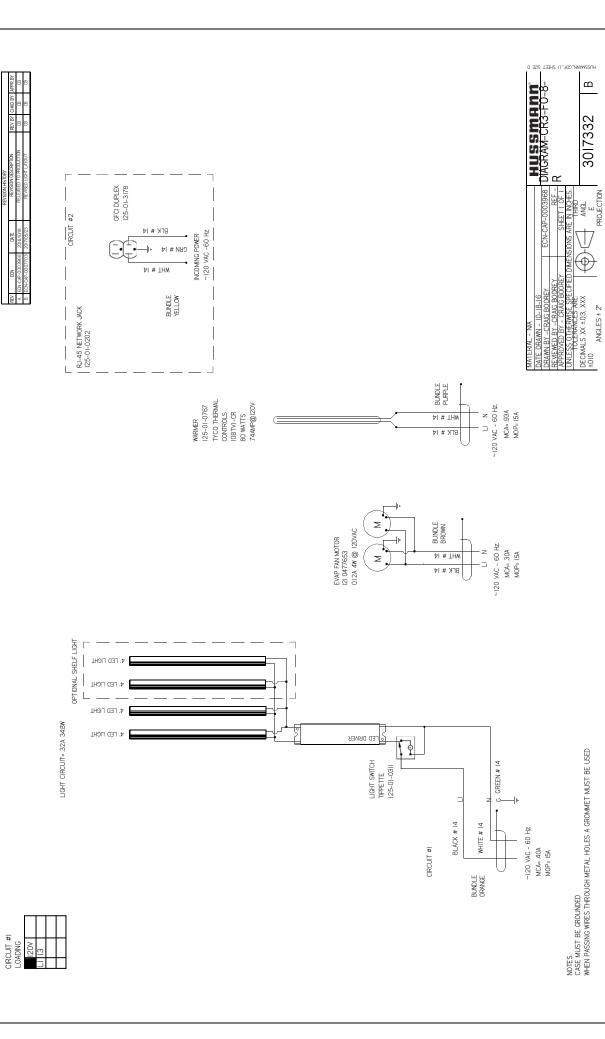












# **Danfoss Controller Operations**











Open Camera





IPhone User Hold the camera up to the QR code



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





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

# **Dixell Controller Operations**

# 026-1210 Rev 3 03-FEB-2015

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









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



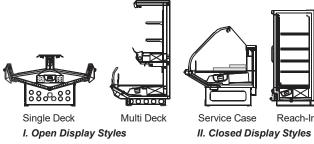
Tap the notification to be taken to the destination of the QR code

# **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.

1	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**

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

- 1.3 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.

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

# Appendices (Cont'd)

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

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

# Appendix D. - Recommendations to User

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

# Appendices (Cont'd)

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

- d) Care must be taken when cross merchandising products to ensure that potentially hazardous vegetable products are not placed in non refrigerated areas.
- e) Display and storage equipment doors should be kept closed during periods of inactivity.
- f) Minimize the transfer time of perishables from storage to display.
- g) Keep meat under refrigeration in meat cutting and processing area except for the few moments it is being handled in processing. When a cut or tray of meat is not to be worked on immediately, the procedure should call for returning it to refrigeration.
- 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.





Cancer and Reproductive Harm www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

August 31, 2018

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