MANITOWOC

INDIGO NXT

QuietQube Series Ice Machines

Technician's Handbook

Part Number 000015431 5/18

Safety Notices

Read these precautions to prevent personal injury:

- Read this manual thoroughly before operating, installing or performing maintenance on the equipment. Failure to follow instructions in this manual can cause property damage, injury or death.
- Routine adjustments and maintenance procedures outlined in this manual are not covered by the warranty.
- Proper installation, care and maintenance are essential for maximum performance and trouble-free operation of your equipment.
- Visit our website www.manitowocice.com for manual updates, translations, or contact information for service agents in your area.
- This equipment uses high voltage electricity and contains refrigerant charge. Installation and repairs are to be performed by properly trained technicians aware of the dangers of dealing with high voltage electricity and refrigerant under pressure. The technician must also be certified in proper refrigerant handling and servicing procedures. All lockout and tag out procedures must be followed when working on this equipment.
- As you work on this equipment, be sure to pay close attention to the safety notices in this handbook. Disregarding the notices may lead to serious injury and/or damage to the equipment.

⚠ Warning

Follow these electrical requirements during installation of this equipment.

- All field wiring must conform to all applicable codes of the authority having jurisdiction. It is the responsibility of the end user to provide the disconnect means to satisfy local codes. Refer to rating plate for proper voltage.
- This appliance must be grounded.
- This equipment must be positioned so that the plug is accessible unless other means for disconnection from the power supply (e.g., circuit breaker or disconnect switch) is provided.
- Check all wiring connections, including factory terminals, before operation. Connections can become loose during shipment and installation.

⚠ Warning

Follow these precautions to prevent personal injury during installation of this equipment:

- Installation must comply with all applicable equipment fire and health codes with the authority having jurisdiction.
- To avoid instability the installation area must be capable of supporting the combined weight of the equipment and product. Additionally the equipment must be level side to side and front to back.
- Ice machines require a deflector when installed on an ice storage bin. Prior to using a non-OEM ice storage system with this ice machine, contact the bin manufacturer to assure their ice deflector is compatible.
- Remove all removable panels before lifting and installing and use appropriate safety equipment during installation and servicing. Two or more people are required to lift or move this appliance to prevent tipping and/or injury.
- Do not damage the refrigeration circuit when installing, maintaining or servicing the unit.
- Connect to a potable water supply only.
- This equipment contains refrigerant charge.
- Installation of the line sets must be performed by a properly trained and EPA certified refrigeration technician aware of the dangers of dealing with refrigerant charged equipment.

⚠ Warning

Follow these precautions to prevent personal injury while operating or maintaining this equipment.

- Legs or casters must be installed and the legs/casters must be screwed in completely. When casters are installed the mass of this unit will allow it to move uncontrolled on an inclined surface. These units must be tethered/secured to comply with all applicable codes. Swivel casters must be mounted on the front and rigid casters must be mounted on the rear. Lock the front casters after installation is complete.
- Refer to nameplate to identify the type of refrigerant in your equipment.
- Only trained and qualified personnel aware of the dangers are allowed to work on the equipment.
- Read this manual thoroughly before operating, installing or performing maintenance on the equipment. Failure to follow instructions in this manual can cause property damage, injury or death.
- Crush/Pinch Hazard. Keep hands clear of moving components. Components can move without warning unless power is disconnected and all potential energy is removed.
- Moisture collecting on the floor will create a slippery surface. Clean up any water on the floor immediately to prevent a slip hazard.

⚠ Warning

Follow these precautions to prevent personal injury while operating or maintaining this equipment.

- Objects placed or dropped in the bin can affect human health and safety. Locate and remove any objects immediately.
- Never use sharp objects or tools to remove ice or frost.
- Do not use mechanical devices or other means to accelerate the defrosting process.
- When using cleaning fluids or chemicals, rubber gloves and eye protection (and/or face shield) must be worn.

⚠ DANGER

Do not operate equipment that has been misused, abused, neglected, damaged, or altered/modified from that of original manufactured specifications. This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety. Do not allow children to play with, clean or maintain this appliance without proper supervision.

⚠ DANGER

Follow these precautions to prevent personal injury during use and maintenance of this equipment:

- It is the responsibility of the equipment owner to perform a Personal Protective Equipment Hazard Assessment to ensure adequate protection during maintenance procedures.
- Do Not Store Or Use Gasoline Or Other Flammable Vapors Or Liquids In The Vicinity Of This Or Any Other Appliance. Never use flammable oil soaked cloths or combustible cleaning solutions for cleaning.
- All covers and access panels must be in place and properly secured when operating this equipment.
- Risk of fire/shock. All minimum clearances must be maintained. Do not obstruct vents or openings.
- Failure to disconnect power at the main power supply disconnect could result in serious injury or death. The power switch DOES NOT disconnect all incoming power.
- All utility connections and fixtures must be maintained in accordance with the authority having jurisdiction.
- Turn off and lockout all utilities (gas, electric, water) according to approved practices during maintenance or servicing.
- Units with two power cords must be plugged into individual branch circuits. During movement, cleaning or repair it is necessary to unplug both power cords.

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How to Read a Model Number

HEAD SECTIONS

I Y T 1 2 0 0 C – 2 6 1 X

ICE MACHINE SERIES
- I — Indigo
- U — Undercounter
- K — Koolaire
- R — Flake/Nugget
- B — Big shot
- S — S-series
- IB — Ice Beverage
- C — Countertop

ICE TYPE
- R — Regular
- D — Dice
- Y — Half-dice
- F — Flake
- N — Nugget
- G — Gourmet
- Blank — for IB only

REFRIGERANT TYPE
- P — R290 (propane)
- F — R404A (four)
- T — R410A (ten)
- B — R600A (butane)
- E — R134A (eight)

2= 22" wide cabinet
#= all other #s mean
production value

NOMINAL PRODUCTION @ 70/50
- 0300 — produces ~300 #/day
- 0320 — produces ~300 #/day
- 0350 — produces ~350 #/day
- etc. . .

Sotto is stated in kg/day

CONDENSER TYPE
- A — air cooled
- W — water cooled
- N — remote (traditional)
- C — CVD (remote)

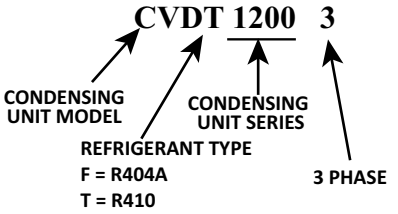
ELECTRICAL CONFIGURATION
- 161 = 115/60/1
- 261 = 208-230/60/1
- 251 = 220-240/50/1 (S=230)
- 263 = 208-230/60/3
- 271 = 200/50-60/1
- 273 = 200/50-60/3
- 453 = 380-415/50/3
- 463 = 460/60/3

POWER CORD OPTION
- Blank — junction box
- Z — cord without plug
- B — NEMA plug (USA)
- F — schuko plug (EU)
- G — 13A blade (GBR)
- I — oblique V blades (AUS)

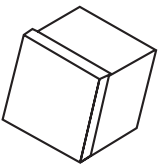
SPECIAL USE
- Blank — general use
- Q — coated condenser
- H — high pressure
- M — marine
- P — correctional
- T — top air discharge
- X — Luminice/Sanitation
- L — lever
- V — space maker

MARKET IDENTIFIER
- Blank — not market specific
- S — Saudi Arabia (GCC)
- K — Korea (KC)
- C — China (CCC)
- D — Germany (GS)
- N — Brazil (InMetro)

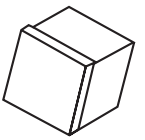
CVD CONDENSING UNITS



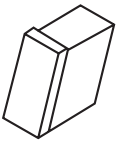
Ice Cube Sizes



Regular
1-1/8" x 1-1/8" x 7/8"
2.86 x 2.86 x 2.22 cm



Dice
7/8" x 7/8" x 7/8"
2.22 x 2.22 x 2.22 cm



Half Dice
3/8" x 1-1/8" x 7/8"
0.95 x 2.86 x 2.22 cm

⚠Warning

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

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

Model/Serial Number Location

These numbers are required when requesting information from your local Manitowoc Distributor, service representative, or Manitowoc Ice, Inc.

- The model and serial number can be viewed by pressing the information icon on the touchscreen.
- The owner warrenty regiastration card.
- The model/serial number data plate located in the evaporator compartment and onthe back of the ice machine.

The model and serial number displayed on the touchscreen must match the data plate for proper operation. For example a model number listed on the data plate may show IDT1200C-161X but the display would only show IDT1200C-161.

Model Numbers

QUIETQUBE® MODELS

Ice Machine Head Section	CVD® Condensing Unit
IYF0600C IBF0620C	CVDF0600
IBF0820C IYF0900C	CVDF0900
IBT1020C IYT1200C	CVDT1200
IDF1400C IYF1400C	CVDF1400
IDF1800C IYF1800C	CVDF1800
IDF2100C IYF2100C	CVDF2100

Ice Machine Warranty Information

For warranty information visit:

http://www.manitowocice.com/Service/Warranty

- Warranty Verification
- Warranty Registration
- View and download a copy of the warranty Owner Warranty Registration Card

Warranty coverage begins the day the ice machine is installed.

LuminIce® II

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

- LuminIce® bulbs require replacement on a yearly basis.
- The control board can be set to automatically display a reminder after 12 months.

NOTE: LuminIce® and LuminIce® II bulbs are not interchangeable; verify your model before ordering a replacement bulb. LuminIce® bulbs have a white base and LuminIce® II bulbs have a blue base.

Cleanup Procedure for Accidental Bulb Breakage

The cleanup procedure is identical to the procedure used to clean up compact fluorescent (CFL) or fluorescent tube lights. These lights contain a small amount of mercury sealed within a glass tube. Breaking these types of lights will release mercury and mercury vapor. The broken bulb can continue to release mercury vapor until it is cleaned up and removed.

The latest EPA procedures can be viewed on their website at www.epa.gov/cfl/cflcleanup.html.

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Installation

⚠Warning

PERSONAL INJURY POTENTIAL

Remove all ice machine panels before lifting.

⚠Warning

IF1400C/IF1800C/IF2100C ice machines are not approved for use on Manitowoc D570 bins.

⚠Caution

The ice machine head section must be protected if it will be subjected to temperatures below 32°F (0°C). Failure caused by exposure to freezing temperatures is not covered by the warranty.

STACKING TWO ICE MACHINES ON A SINGLE STORAGE BIN

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

ICE DEFLECTOR

An ice deflector is required for all ice machines installed on a bin and may be required by the dispenser manufacture when installed on a dispenser.

Location of Ice Machine

HEAD SECTION

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

- The location must be free of airborne and other contaminants.
- The air temperature must be at least 35°F (1.6°C), but must not exceed 110°F (43°C).
- Ice Making Water Inlet - Water Pressure must be at least 20 psi (1.38 bar), but must not exceed 80 psi (5.52 bar).
- The location must not be near heat-generating equipment or in direct sunlight and protected from weather.
- The ice machine must be protected if it will be subjected to temperatures below 32°F (0°C). Failure caused by exposure to freezing temperatures is not covered by the warranty.

ICE BEVERAGE MODELS

- Ice/Beverage Ice Machines require that a proper ice level be maintained when installed on a dispenser. Ice Beverage machines ship with a ice level management sensor pre installed.
- The ice machine head is installed with the electrical inlet, water supply inlet, refrigeration tubing and water drain entering from the back of the ice machine.
- The ice machine head section contains a service loop that must remain installed between the ice machine head section and line set. Sufficient tubing length must be available to allow 180° rotation of the ice machine.
- Maintain a 3” space between the back of the ice machine and the back of the dispenser to allow room for the refrigeration line set service loop.
- The water inlet and electrical connection must contain a service loop to allow future service and maintenance access.
- The drain line must contain a union or other suitable means of disconnection at the ice machine head section.
- The location must be free of airborne and other contaminants.
- The air temperature must be at least 35°F (1.6°C), but must not exceed 110°F (43°C).
- The location must not be near heat-generating equipment or in direct sunlight.

LOCATION OF CVD CONDENSING UNITS

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

- The air temperature must be at least -20°F (-28.9°C) but must not exceed 120°F (48.9°C).
- The location must not allow exhaust fan heat and/or grease to enter the condenser.
- The location must not obstruct airflow through or around the condensing unit. See below for clearance requirements.

Minimum/Maximum Temperatures

Model	Minimum Air Temperature	Maximum Air Temperature
All Ice Machine Head Sections	35°F 2°C	110°F 43°C

QuietQube Condensing Units		
CVDF0600 **CVDF0900** **CVDT1200** **CVDF2100**	-20°F -29°C	120°F 49°C
CVDF1400 **CVDF1800**	-20°F -29°C	130°F 54°C

Clearance Requirements

QuietQube Model Clearance Requirements

Model	Top	Back	Sides
IF0600C **IF0900C** **IT1200C** **IF1400C** **IF1800C** **IF2100C**	5” (13 cm)	5” (13 cm)	5” (13 cm)
IBF0620C **IBF0820C** **IBT1020C**	2”** (5 cm)	5” (13 cm)	8” ** (20 cm)
** 61 cm (24") is recommended on top/sides for servicing			

Condensing Unit Clearance Requirements

Model	Top/Sides	Back	Front
CVDF0600 **CVDF0900** **CVDT1200** **CVDF1400** **CVDF1800** **CVDF2100**	0” (0 cm*)	48” (122 cm)	48” (122 cm)
* 61 cm (24") is recommended on top/sides for servicing			

Dual Evaporator Model
Installation on a Manitowoc Bin

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

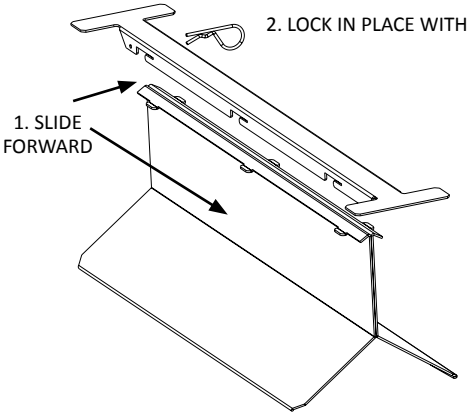
The stock bin deflector must be removed and replaced with the correct deflector to prevent injury.

⚠Warning

PERSONAL INJURY POTENTIAL

Do not operate any ice machine with the deflector removed.

NOTE: A deflector must be installed on all dual evaporator models used in bin applications.



Ice Machine on a Dispenser Installation

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

Ice level management is recommended to prevent water leakage or movement of ice machine during agitation. A dispenser baffle is required to prevent ice from contacting the ice machine door and prevent possible water leakage.

Important

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

⚠Warning

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

Water Supply and Drains

Potable Water

- Water temperature must be between 40°F (4.4°C) and 90°F (32°C).
- Water pressure must be between 20 psi (140 kPa) and 80 psi (550 kPa).
- Minimum internal diameter of tubing 3/8” (10mm).

Drain Connections

- Drain lines must have a 1.5 inch drop per 5 feet (2.5 cm per meter) of run and must not create traps.
- The floor drain must be large enough to accommodate drainage from all drains.
- Run separate bin and ice machine drain lines.
- Insulate drain lines to prevent condensation.
- Vent the ice machine drain to the atmosphere.
- Drain termination must have an air gap that meets local code.

Lineset Applications

⚠ Caution

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

⚠ Warning

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

Important

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

QuietQube® Remote Condensing Unit

QuietQube® Ice Machine	Remote Single Circuit Condenser	Line Set*
IF0600C IBF0620C	CVDF0600	RC-21 RC-31 RC-51
IBF0820C IF0900C	CVDF0900	
IBT1020C	CVDT1200	
IT1200C	CVDT1200	
IF1400C	CVDF1400	RC-20 RC-30 RC-50
IF1800C	CVDF1800	
IF2100C	CVDF2100	RC-23 RC-33 RC-53

*Line Set	Suction Line	Liquid Line	Minimum Insulation Thickness
RC 21/31/51	5/8 inch (16 mm)	3/8 inch (10 mm)	1/2” (13 mm) Suction Line 1/4” (7 mm) Liquid Line
RC 20/30/50	3/4 inch (19 mm)	1/2 inch (13 mm)	1/2”(13 mm) Suction Line 1/4” (7 mm) Liquid Line
RC 23/33/53	3/4 inch (19 mm)	5/8 inch (16 mm)	1/2”(13 mm) Suction Line 1/4” (7 mm) Liquid Line

Additional Refrigerant Charge For 51' to 100' Line Sets

Ice Machine	Condenser	Additional Amount of Refrigerant To Be Added To Nameplate Charge
IF0600C	CVDF0600	1.5 lbs
IBF0620C		680 g
IBF0820C	CVDF0900	4 lbs
IF0900C		1814 g
IBT1020C	CVDT1200	2 lbs 907 g
IT1200C		2 lbs 907 g
IF1400C	CVDF1400	2 lbs 907 g
IF1800C	CVDF1800	2 lbs 907 g
IF2100C	CVDF2100	4 lbs 1814 g

Calculating Allowable Lineset Distance

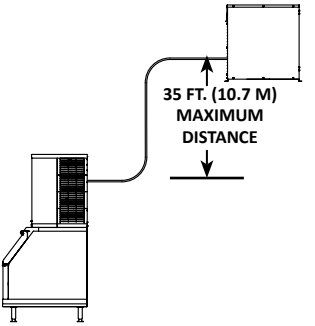
Line Set Length

The maximum length is 100’ (30.5 m).

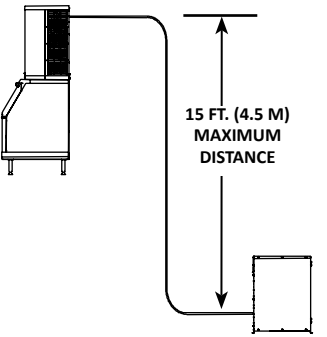
Line Set Rise/Drop

The maximum rise is 35’ (10.7 m).

The maximum drop is 15’ (4.5 m).



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



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

If a line set has a rise followed by a drop, another rise cannot be made. Likewise, if a line set has a drop followed by a rise, another drop cannot be made.

Cleaning and Sanitizing

GENERAL

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

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

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

⚠ Caution

Use only Manitowoc approved Ice Machine Cleaner and Sanitizer for this application (Manitowoc Cleaner part number 9405463 and Manitowoc Sanitizer part number 9405653). It is a violation of Federal law to use these solutions in a manner inconsistent with their labeling. Read and understand all labels printed on bottles before use.

⚠ Caution

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

⚠ Warning

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

CLEANING/SANITIZING PROCEDURE

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

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

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE CLEANING PROCEDURE

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

IAUCS®

iAuCS® does not operate when the Clean button is used to start a clean cycle. To prime the hose activation is required through the Service Menu/iAuCS® icon.

EXTERIOR CLEANING

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

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

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

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

Touchscreen Operation For The Clean Cycle

STARTING A CLEAN CYCLE

Pressing the clean button will display a Continue/Abort screen, and a warning that pressing Continue will result in a clean cycle that can last up to 35 minutes.

WATER CURTAIN/DAMPER OPERATION DURING THE CLEAN CYCLE

The water curtain/damper must remain closed during the clean sequence. When the curtain/damper is open for more than 3 seconds the clean cycle stops and a message is displayed on the touchscreen with a choice to continue or stop the clean cycle. Stopping the clean cycle will result in a series of rinse and dump cycles to verify cleaner or sanitizer has been removed before ice making.

PAUSING A CLEAN CYCLE

The clean cycle can be paused and resumed at any time by pressing the on/off button. The clean cycle will resume from the beginning of either the wash or rinse cycle depending on the point of interruption.

POWER INTERRUPTION DURING CLEAN CYCLE

If the power supply is interrupted during the clean cycle the state is retained in the circuit board. When power is reapplied the clean cycle will resume from the beginning of either the wash or rinse cycle depending on the point of interruption

ABORTING A CLEAN CYCLE

Verify cleaner/sanitizer is not present in the water system before aborting a clean cycle.

1. Press and hold the Clean button, then press and release the On/Off button.
2. Release the Clean button and select abort from the touchscreen.

Cleaning / Sanitizing Procedure

CLEANING PROCEDURE

⚠ Caution

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

⚠ Warning

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

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

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

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

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

> **⚠ Caution**
>
> Never use anything to force ice from the evaporator. Damage may result.

Step 2 Remove all ice from the bin/dispenser.

Step 3 Press the Clean button and select "Turn off when complete". Water will flow through the water dump valve and down the drain. Wait approximately 1 minute until the water trough refills and the display indicates Add Chemical. Add the proper amount of ice machine cleaner to the water trough by pouring between the water curtain and evaporator, then confirm the chemical was added.

NOTE: There is a 10 minute time limit to confirm chemical was added.

- Confirmation is pushed within 10 minutes - The ice machine will start a 10 minute wash cycle, followed by 6 rinse and flush cycles.
- Confirmation is not pushed within 10 minutes - The ice machine will skip the 10 minute wash cycle and start 6 rinse and flush cycles.

Step 4

Model	Amount of Cleaner
IF0600C/IBF0620C/IBF0820C IF0900C/IBT1020C/IT1200C	5 ounces (150 ml)
IF1400C/IF1800C/IF2100C	9 ounces (265 ml)

Step 5 Wait until the clean cycle is complete, then disconnect power to the ice machine (and dispenser when used).

> **⚠Warning**
>
> Disconnect the electric power to the ice machine at the electric service switch box.

Step 6 Remove parts for cleaning.

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

“Single Evaporator Ice Machines” on page 41

“Ice Beverage Ice Machines” on page 43

“Dual Evaporator Ice Machines” on page 45

Step 7 Mix a solution of cleaner and lukewarm water. Depending upon the amount of mineral buildup, a larger quantity of solution may be required. Use the ratio in the table below to mix enough solution to thoroughly clean all parts.

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

Step 8 Use 1/2 of the cleaner/water mixture to clean all components. The cleaner solution will foam when it contacts lime scale and mineral deposits; once the foaming stops use a soft-bristle nylon brush, sponge or cloth (NOT a wire brush) to carefully clean the parts. Soak parts for 5 minutes (15 - 20 minutes for heavily scaled parts). Rinse all components with clean water.

Step 9 While components are soaking, use 1/2 of the cleaner/water solution to clean all food zone surfaces of the ice machine and bin (or dispenser). Use a nylon brush or cloth to thoroughly clean the following ice machine areas:

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

Rinse all areas thoroughly with clean water.

SANITIZING PROCEDURE

Step 10 Mix a solution of sanitizer and lukewarm water.

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

Step 11 Use 1/2 of the sanitizer/water solution to sanitize all removed components. Use a spray bottle to liberally apply the solution to all surfaces of the removed parts or soak the removed parts in the sanitizer/water solution. Do not rinse parts after sanitizing.

Step 12 Replace all removed components.

Step 13 Wait 20 minutes.

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

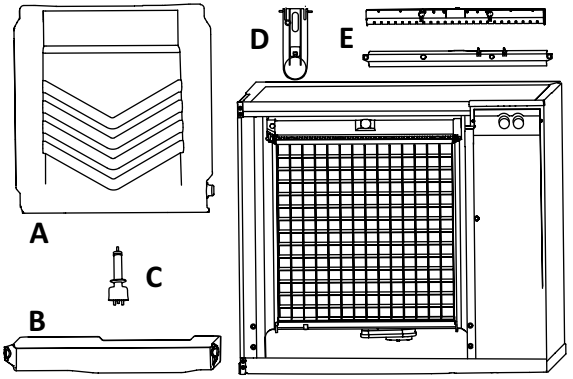
Step 15 Press the Clean button and select "Make ice when complete". Water will flow through the water dump valve and down the drain. Wait approximately 1 minute until the water trough refills and the display indicates Add Chemical. Add the proper amount of ice machine sanitizer to the water trough by pouring between the water curtain and evaporator, then confirm the chemical was added.

Model	Amount of Sanitizer
IF0600C/IBF0620C/ IBF0820C IF0900C/IBT1020C/IT1200C	3 ounces (90 ml)
IF1400C/IF1800C/IF2100C	12 ounces (355 ml)

Step 16 he ice machine will automatically start ice making after the sanitize cycle is complete.

PARTS REMOVAL FOR CLEANING/SANITIZING

Single Evaporator Ice Machines



A. Remove the water curtain

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

B. Remove the water trough

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

C. Remove the water level probe

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

D. Remove the ice thickness probe

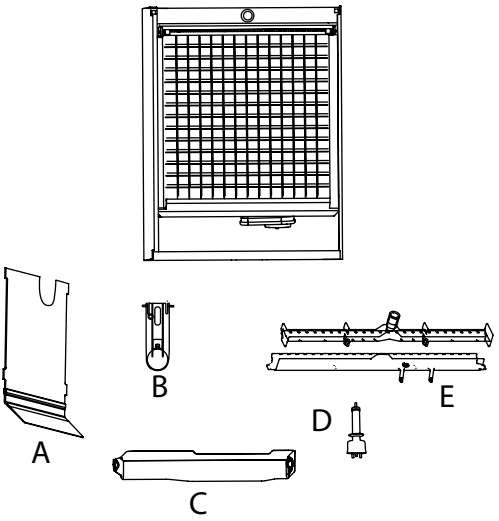
- Compress the hinge pin on the top of the ice thickness probe.
- Pivot the ice thickness probe to disengage one pin then the other. The ice thickness probe can be cleaned at this point without complete removal. If complete removal is desired, disconnect the ice thickness control wiring from the control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

E. Remove the water distribution tube

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

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

NOTE: Proceed to step 6 on page 38.



A. Remove splash shield

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

B. Remove ice thickness probe

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

C. Remove the water trough

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

D. Remove the water level probe

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

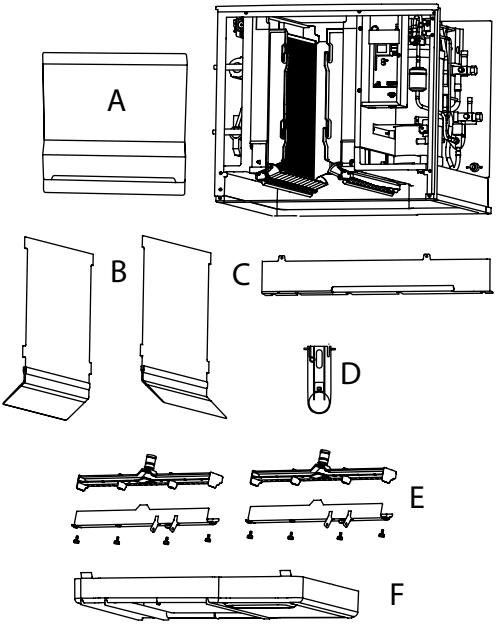
E. Remove the water distribution tube

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

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

NOTE: Proceed to step 6 on page 38.

Dual Evaporator Ice Machines



A. Remove front splash shield

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

B. Remove evaporator splash shields

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

C. Remove the water trough shield

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

D. Remove ice thickness probe

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

E. Remove ice dampers

- Grasp ice damper and apply pressure toward the back mounting bracket.
- Apply pressure to the front mounting bracket with thumb.
- Pull ice damper download when the front ice damper pin disengages.

F. Remove the water pump assembly

- Disconnect the vinyl distribution tube from the water pump.
- Disconnect the water pump and water level probe electrical connections.
- After the wires are disconnected, remove the two thumbscrews and lift the water pump assembly out of the ice machine.
- Depress tabs, lift and remove water pump. Do not immerse the water pump motor in cleaner or sanitizer solutions.
- Remove the water level probe from the assembly housing.

G. Remove distribution tubes

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

H. Remove the water trough

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

NOTE: Proceed to page 38 Step 6.

Ice Thickness Probe & Water Level Probe

Clean the probes using the following procedure.

NOTE: Do not soak electrical connectors in cleaner or sanitizer solution.

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

Water Inlet Valve

The water inlet valve normally does not require removal for cleaning. Refer to"Water System Checklist" on page 103, if you are troubleshooting water related problems.

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

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

Water Dump Valve

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

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

Removal from Service/Winterization

General

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

⚠ Caution

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

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

Touch Screen Features

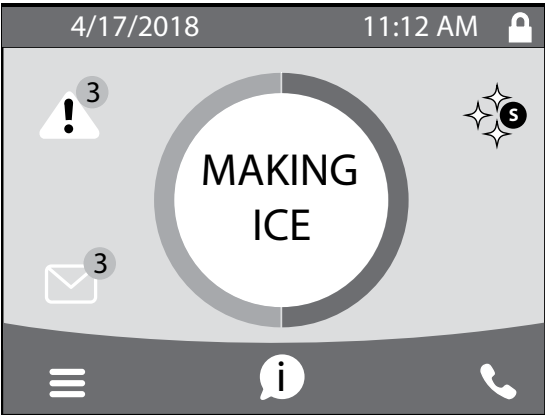
The Indigo® control panel offers a series of pressure-sensitive buttons and an interactive touchscreen.

Buttons

Power Button: Provides On/Off functions for the ice machine.

Lock/Unlock Button: Allows or prevents touchscreen navigation.

Cleaning Button: Initiates a cleaning cycle. Refer to “Cleaning and Sanitizing” on page 33 for details on starting and bypassing a clean cycle.



Touchscreen

Home screen allows viewing of ice machine status, alerts and messages. Navigation with the touchscreen provides access to menu items,machine information, settings and event logs. Setup and Energy Saver settings can be adjusted along with access to service and troubleshooting information.

Icons: Provide status indication and allow navigation by pressing the icon.

HOME SCREEN ICON DESCRIPTIONS

Icon	Description
Home Screen 	Pressing this icon at any time will return the display to the home screen. State of ice Machine is the center portion of the screen which displays the current condition of the ice machine - Making ice, bin full, program mode or machine off
Alert 	Alert icon with number of messages. Pressing this icon will display the alert log which will allow viewing and resetting of alerts
Message 	Message icon with umber of messages. Pressing this icon will display the routine maintenance reminder screen which will allow viewing and resetting of the reminder
Menu 	Menu icon will take you to the main menu
Information 	Information icon provides model and serial number, installation date and other information specific to the ice machine
Service Locater 	Provides contact information for your local service support - Default is the Manitowoc Ice website service locater
Lock/Unlock 	Indicates if screen is locked or unlocked
LuminIce 	Only visible when a LuminIce II accessory is connected. Blue S - Normal operation Red S - Replace bulb Red/Blue alternating - Incorrect bulb installed

Setup Wizard

Screens will automatically advance after a selection is made or press the arrows to advance/go back one screen. All settings can be accessed and changed without the wizard by using menu screen navigation.

Setup	Description
Press ON/OFF Button	On/Off button is used to start/stop ice making.
Select Language	Default is English. Scroll to select a different language.
Start Wizard	Setup wizard will guide ice machine programming.
Date and Time Configuration	Select Month/Day/Year or Day/Month/Year. Select 12 hour or 24 hour time format.
Set Local Time	Use arrows to set local time.
Verify Date	Use arrows to set date for your location.
Accessory Detection	Detects if Ice Level Sensor, LuminIce II or AuCS are connected. Checkmark = yes - X = no
Optional USB Settings Download	Only used when setup features have been transferred to a USB drive. Skip screen by selecting right arrow.
Configure Units	Select standard or metric.
Set Brightness	Configure screen brightness during normal operation.
Optional Ice Program	Program ice machine run times or press right arrow to skip this setup.
Optional Cleaning Reminder	Set clean and sanitize reminder or press right arrow to skip.
Optional Clean Air Filter Air-cooled models only	Set to ON for self-contained air cooled models.
Optional Water Filter Reminder	Select Yes or No.
Water Usage Option	Factory default - or - Use less water for reverse osmosis systems (see “Reverse Osmosis or Deionized Water Usage” on page 135) - or - Use more water to improve clarity for unfiltered water
Congratulations	Setup wizard is complete
Turn On Ice Machine	Turn on ice machine by pressing the On/Off button.

Menu Navigation Overview

SETTINGS MENU SCREEN NAVIGATION

Select SETTINGS Icon from the Home Screen to access Main Menu screen. The main menu screen contains four main headings, which allow access to subheadings under each main heading.

	**Energy**
	**Ice Program**
	Continuous Mode - Default, No Program
	Time Program - Select Daily On/Off times
	Weight Program - Select Daily Production Weight
	**Water Usage**
	Use Factory Default
	Use Less Water With Reverse Osmosis
	Use More Water To Improve Ice Clarity
	**Statistics**
	Ice Production - Previous 7 Days
	Water Usage - Previous 7 Days
	Energy Usage - Previous 7 Days

NOTE: The performance statistics are calculated based on the performance of the ice machine at 90ºF (32ºC) ambient temperature and 70ºF (21ºC) water temperature. The actual statistics will vary dependent on your environmental conditions.

	**Service**
	**Data**
	Real Time Data
	Time and Temperature
	Inputs
	Outputs
	Data History for 5 Previous Days Minimum and Maximum Freeze (Length, Time of day, Thermistor Temperatures) Minimum and Maximum Harvest (Length, Time of day, Thermistor Temperatures)
	Lifetime Data History Installation Date Control Board Replacement Date Control Board Manufacture Date Runtime Cycle Count Potable Water Clean Cycles
	**Alert Log**
	Lists/Clears Alerts
	**Manual Harvest**
	Off or On
	**Control Board Replacement**
	Manual Replacement Manually enter model number Manually enter serial number Manually enter condenser serial number (optional) Verification
	USB Replacement Import to ice machine Export to USB

	Service
	Diagnostics
	Control board
	Enable All Relays
	Self Check
	Temperature Sensors
	Lists Sensor Temperatures
	Inputs
	Lists Control Board Input Information
	User Interface Screen Calibration Button Diagnostics Screen Diagnostics
	Screen Calibration
	Contact information
	Factory defaults to QR code and website address to Manitowoc Ice's Global Locator. Edit Contact Information Button.
	USB
	Upgrade Firmware
	Export Data
	iAuCS
	Manually initiate the iAuCS pump for pump/hose priming. NOTE The clean button does not initiate the iAuCS pump.

	**Settings**
	**Language**
	Select Language
	**Reminders**
	Clean Reminder
	Set Month Interval
	Air Filter
	Set On/Off/Interval
	Water Filter
	Set Reminder
	**Configure Date & Time**
	Configure Date & Time Set Time Set Date
	**Units**
	Standard or Metric
	**Brightness**
	Adjust Touch Screen Brightness For Sleep Mode or Inactivity. NOTE: 100% brightness is activated by touching the screen when the lock feature is off.
	**USB**
	Import Settings To Ice Machine
	Export Settings To USB
	**IAuCs**
	When the iAuCS is detected, the icon will appear in the settings menu to set frequency of cleanings with iAuCS

	**Reset Defaults**
	Require Setup Wizard Optional Setup Wizard restart for training purposes or resale of equipment.
	Backup Current Settings
	Import To Ice Machine
	Export To USB
	Reset Factory Defaults

EVENT LOG

Refer to Event Log Detail For Code descriptions.

Displayed Text	Code	Description
Long Freeze	E01	Long Freeze Cycle
Long Harvest	E02	Long Harvest Cycle
Power Loss	E03	Input Power Loss
Hi cnd Temp or Wtr Cnd Fault	E04	High Condenser Temperature
HPC Fault	E05	High Pressure Control Opened
	E06	Spare
Starving TXV	E07	Starving TXV Single Evaporator or Low On Charge
TXV Fault	E08	TXV Fault Single or Dual Circuit Evaporators
Flood Evap1	E09	Flooding Evaporator Fault Single Evaporator, Single Circuit
Flood Evap2	E10	Flooding Evaporator Fault Dual TXV, Dual Circuit
Refrig Fault	E11	Refrigeration Fault
Curtain Fault	E12	Curtain Switch Fault - Open more than 24 hours
	E13	Spare
	E14	Spare
Low liq temp	E15	Fan Cycle Control Fault - Low Liquid Line Temperature
Rmt Cnd Fault	E16	Remote Condensing Unit Fault (CVD Only)
	E17	Spare
	E18	Spare
ITP Fault	E19	Ice Thickness Probe Fault
WTR Fault	E20	Water System Fault
T1 Fault	E21	T1 Temperature Sensor Issue
T2 Fault	E22	T2 Temperature Sensor Issue
T3 Fault	E23	T3 Temperature Sensor Issue
T4 Fault	E24	T4 Temperature Sensor Issue
Bin Probe Fault	E25	Bin Level Probe Low Sensor Fault
AUCS	E26	T6 or T7 Temperature Sensor Issue
USB COMM	E27	T6 or T7 Temperature Sensor Issue
USB DNLD	E28	iAuCS
	E29	USB Communication Fault
	E30	USB Download Fault
Safe Mode	E31	Safe Mode
RS485 COMM	E32	RS485 Communication Fault
Keyboard	E33	Touchscreen Fault
Display	E34	Display Fault

Displayed Text	Code	Description
Checksum	E36	Check Sum Error
WatchDog	E37	Watch Dog Event
UI Comm	E38	UI Comm Event

EVENT LOG DETAIL

E01 Long Freeze

6 consecutive 35 minute freeze cycles = Ice machine is off.

E02 Long Harvest

3 consecutive 7minute harvest cycles = Ice machine is off.

E03 Power Loss

When power is interrupted to the ice machine the control board will log the event in the ELOG and stamp the loss of power on power-up.

E04 High Condenser Temperature

Liquid Line Temperature too High for Self-contained Air Cooled Ice machine = Air Cooled Condenser Fault

Or

Liquid Line Temperature too High for Self-contained Water Cooled ice machine = Water Cooled Condenser Fault

E05 High Pressure Control Opened

The high pressure cutout switch (HPCO) opened.

E06 Spare

E07 Starving TXV Single Evaporator or Low On Charge

The difference of the average evaporator inlet (T3) and outlet (T4) is greater than 12°F in the last 1 minute of the freeze cycle.

E08 TXV Fault Single or Dual Circuit Evaporators

The difference of the average evaporator inlet (T3) and outlet (T4) is greater than 12°F in the last 1 minute of the freeze cycle.

E09 Flooding Evaporator Fault Single Evaporator, Single Circuit

Average compressor discharge line temperature during the first 6 minutes of the freeze cycle (T2) compared to the average of the Prechill (T1) +50°F is less than 1.05°F.

E10 Flooding Evaporator Fault Dual TXV, Dual Circuit

Average compressor discharge line temperature during the first 6 minutes of the freeze cycle (T2) compared to the average of the Prechill (T1) +50°F is less than 1.05°F.

E11 Refrigeration Fault

The compressor discharge temperature did not increase by at least 10° F, and the evaporator temperature did not decreased by at least 10° F - Measured from Refrigeration Start up or Prechill until 2 minutes into the Freeze cycle.

E12 Curtain Switch Fault Open more than 24 hours

The ice machine is set to ice making and remains in bin full condition for more than 24 hours. The curtain switch is open or curtain is off.

E13 Spare

E14 Spare

E15 Fan Cycle Control Fault - Low Liquid Line Temperature

The liquid line temperature dropped below 60° F for more than one continuous minute during the freeze cycle.

E16 Remote Condensing Unit Fault (CVD Only)

The liquid line temperature dropped below 40° F, or exceeded 140° F for more than 1 continuous minute during the freeze cycle.

E17 Spare

E18 Spare

E19 Ice Thickness Probe Fault

The monitored Frequencies is out of the appropriate range (Probe unplugged or problem with microphone).

E20 Water System Fault

Any of the following:

1. Sensing high water probe and not low water probe.
2. Evaporator outlet temperature is less than -10°F 6.5 to 7.5 minutes in freeze cycle.
3. Low water probe is satisfied at the end of harvest.
4. Low or high water probe is satisfied at end of freeze cycle.

E21 T1 Temperature Sensor Issue

During Pre-chill the thermistor had an average value reading outside the valid range.

E22 T2 Temperature Sensor Issue

During Pre-chill the thermistor had an average value reading outside the valid range.

E23 T3 Temperature Sensor Issue

During Pre-chill the thermistor had an average value reading outside the valid range.

E24 T4 Temperature Sensor Issue

During Pre-chill the thermistor had an average value reading outside the valid range.

E25 Bin Level Probe Low Sensor Fault

The thermistor had an average value reading outside of the valid range for 10 continuous minutes.

E26 T6 or T7 Temperature Issue

The thermistor had an average value reading outside of the valid range.

E27 T6 or T7 Temperature Issue

The thermistor had an average value reading outside of the valid range.

E28 AuCS

When the AUCS clean option is selected from the menu, the control checks for the presence of the AUCS board. When the AUCS is not connected it will signal an Event which will clear as soon as the hardware is detected.

E29 USB Communication Fault

USB Communication error; No USB drive in port or defective USB drive.

E30 USB Download Fault

USB Download error related to USB drive or a defective USB drive.

E31 Safe Mode

Safe mode allows the ice machine to operate for a period of time in the event of a Water level or ice thickness probe failure. The controller allows the machine to operate based on model data and historical cycle information.

E32 RS485 Communication Fault

The device plugged into the RS485 port is not communicating between the control board and gateway.

E33 Touchscreen Fault

The Touchscreen is not plugged into the control board or is faulty.

E34 Display Fault

The touchscreen is not plugged into the control board or is faulty.

E36 Check Sum Error

Event Log Only: Activates on power loss.

E37 Watch Dog Event

Event Log Only: Micro Process time out, possible electrical noise.

E38 UI Comm Event

Event Log Only: User interface communication error: loose communication cable, power interruption.

USB FLASH DRIVE SPECIFICATIONS AND FORMATTING

Updating firmware on Indigo™ model ice machines requires a properly formatted 32 GB or smaller USB flash drive. All USB flash drives must be formatted before use to remove any software programs or files currently on the flash drive.

USB Flash Drive Specifications:

- USB 2 Version
- 32 GB or less capacity
- Fat32 File System

USB Flash Drive Formatting:

Procedure to format a USB flash drive varies with operating system software. Refer to operating system software manufacturer's website for formatting instructions.

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UPGRADING FIRMWARE WITH A FLASH DRIVE

Important

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

1. Drag and drop the files from website or email onto a flash drive.
2. Ensure that the ice machine's power is on.
3. Navigate to USB - Menu / Service / USB.
4. Insert the flash drive into the USB port on the ice machine control board. Do not remove flash drive until transfer is complete.

NOTE: See "Electronic Control Board" on page 194 for USB location.

5. Select Upgrade firmware and remove USB drive when the transfer is complete.

EXPORTING DATA TO A FLASH DRIVE

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

Important

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

1. Ensure that the ice machine's power is on.
2. Press the Menu button.
3. Navigate to USB - Menu / Service / USB.
4. Insert the flash drive into the USB port on the ice machine control board. Do not remove flash drive until update is complete.
5. Select Export Data and remove USB drive when the transfer is complete.

Operational Checks

GENERAL

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

To ensure proper operation, always follow the Operational Checks:

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

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

Important

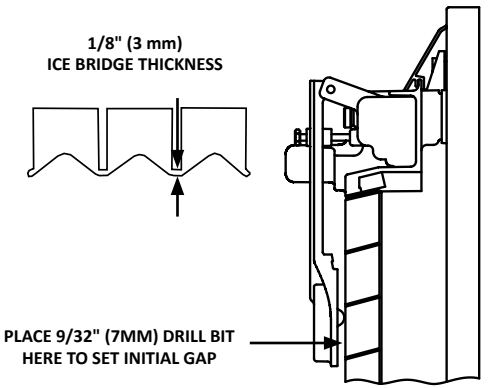
Refrigeration compressors must be operated for a minimum break in period of 24 hours before full ice production will be reached.

ICE THICKNESS CHECK

The ice thickness probe is factory-set to maintain the ice bridge thickness at 1/8 in. (3 mm).

NOTE: Make sure the water curtain/splash shields are in place when performing this check. It prevents water from splashing out of the water trough. Remove the curtain to make an adjustment, then replace immediately after the adjustment is made.

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



Ice Thickness Check

NOTE: Turning the adjustment 1/3 of a turn will change the ice thickness about 1/16” (1.5 mm). Make adjustment only when the ice machine is off to prevent initiating a harvest.

Control Board Timers

The control board has the following non-adjustable timers:

- The ice machine is locked into the freeze cycle for 6 minutes before a harvest cycle can be initiated. This can be overridden by initiating a manual harvest. Refer to “Manual Harvest” on page 56
- The maximum freeze time is 35 minutes at which time the control board automatically initiates a harvest sequence.
- The maximum harvest time is 7 minutes, the control board will preform a remove ice cycle and then return the ice machine to the freeze cycle.
- Maximum water fill time:
- Maximum water fill time in the freeze cycle:
    - Single evaporator 6 minutes.
    - Dual evaporator 8 minutes.

Sequence of Operation

QUIETQUBE® MODELS

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

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

1. Water Purge

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

2. Refrigeration System Start-Up

Ice Machine Head Section:

The harvest valve(s), air pump(s) and liquid line solenoid valve energize to equalize high and low side refrigeration pressure. After 10 seconds the harvest valve(s) and air pump(s) de-energize.

CVD Condensing Unit:

The low pressure switch closes and sends voltage to the time delay relay. The time delay relay when closed sends voltage to the contactor coil, which energizes the compressor.

FREEZE SEQUENCE

3. Prechill

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

4. Freeze

The water pump energizes and water flows over the evaporator. After water contacts the water level probe the water fill valve de-energizes. The control board will automatically cycle the water fill valve. The valve energizes once in the pre-chill and up to twice in the freeze cycle.

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

HARVEST SEQUENCE

5. Water Purge

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

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

CVD Condensing Unit:

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

6. Harvest

The air pump(s) remain energized and the harvest valve(s) remains open. The refrigerant gas warms the evaporator causing the cubes to begin melting and slide, as a sheet, off the evaporator and into the storage bin.
If the damper/curtain does not open within 3.5 minutes in the harvest cycle the following occurs:

- 3.5 minutes - The water inlet valve energizes untilwater touches the high water level probe.
- 4 minutes - The water pump energizes.
- 6.5 to 7 minutes - The water dump valve energizes.

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

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

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

AUTOMATIC SHUT-OFF

7. Automatic Shut-Off

Ice Machine Section: Shuts off when:

- The storage bin is full at the end of a harvest sequence.
- The sheet of cubes fails to clear the water curtain and holds it open.
- One or both ice dampers are held down.
- Bin level probe thermistor senses setpoint (when used).

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

CVD Condensing Unit: The liquid line solenoid valve closes and the condensing unit pumps down. The LPCO opens, starts a ten minute delay period and de-energizes the contactor coil, which de-energizes the compressor and condenser fan motor.

RESTART AFTER AUTOMATIC SHUT-OFF

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

Single & Twin Evaporator QuietQube® Models Energized Parts Chart								
Ice Making Sequence of Operation	**Water Pump**	**Harvest Valve(s)**	**Air Pumps**	**Water Inlet Valve**	**Water Dump Valve**	**Liquid Line Solenoid Valve**	**Contactor** Refrigeration Compressor & Condenser Fan Motor*	**Length of Time**
Start-Up - Initial or After Auto Shut Off **1. Water Purge**	On	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	45 Seconds
2. Refrigeration System Start-up								
Pressure Equalization	Off	On	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	5 Seconds
Compressor Start	Off	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	5 Seconds

Single & Twin Evaporator QuietQube® Models Energized Parts Chart								
Ice Making Sequence of Operation	**Water Pump**	**Harvest Valve(s)**	**Air Pumps**	**Water Inlet Valve**	**Water Dump Valve**	**Liquid Line Solenoid Valve**	**Contactor** Refrigeration Compressor & Condenser Fan Motor*	**Length of Time**
Freeze Sequence **3. Pre chill**	Off	Off	Off	May cycle On/Off	Off	On	On	Initial Start-Up is 120 Seconds 30 Seconds thereafter
4. Freeze	On	Off	Off	Cycles Off then On/Off, two more times	Off	On	On	Until Ice contact with ice thickness probe

Ice Making Sequence of Operation	Water Pump	Harvest Valve(s)	Air Pumps	Water Inlet Valve	Water Dump Valve	Liquid Line Solenoid Valve	**Contactor** Refrigeration Compressor & Condenser Fan Motor*	Length of Time
Harvest Sequence **5. Water Purge**	On	On	On	Off	On	On	On	Factory-set at 45 Seconds
6. Harvest	Off	On	On	Off	Off	On	On	Bin switch activation
Water Assist Starts 3.5 minutes in harvest cycle	Off **	On	On	On	Off**	On	On	Until urtain switch activation
7. Automatic Shut-Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Until 10 min. delay expires & all bin switches re-close

* The condenser fan motor is controlled by a fan cycle control, therefore it may cycle on/off

** Water Pump On after 4 minutes - Dump Valve On after 6.5 minutes.

Service Faults

- **E01 Long Freeze Cycle** - If the freeze time reaches 35 minutes, the control board automatically initiates a harvest cycle. If 6 consecutive 35-minute freeze cycles occur, the ice machine stops.
- **E02 Long Harvest Cycle** - If the harvest time reaches 7 minutes, the control board will start a remove ice cycle and automatically return the ice machine to the freeze cycle. After 3 consecutive long harvest cycles the ice machine stops.

SAFE OPERATION MODE

Allows the ice machine to operate up to 72 hours if the ice thickness probe (E19 fault) and/or water level probe sensors fail (E20 fault).

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

REMOVE ICE CYCLE

When the damper/curtain does not open during the 7 minute harvest cycle the following ice thaw cycle occurs:

- 7 minutes - The compressor, harvest solenoid valve and dump valve de-energize.
  The water pump remains energized and the water inlet valve energizes until water touches the high water level probe.
- Water is circulated, dumped and refilled to the high water level probe for 3 minutes.
  Model 1200 or smaller:
  Circulate 165 seconds, dump 45 seconds
  Model 1400 and larger
  Circulate 240 seconds, dump 120 seconds
- At the end of the thaw cycle the ice machine will start another freeze cycle (approximately 1 - 1.75 hour).

Curtain Operation In Water Assist Harvest

- Open & close damper = Continue Thaw Cycle
- Open damper 30 seconds = Full Bin Shutoff

NOTE: Use the keypad and turn the ice machine off and then on to terminate the cycle. Disconnecting and reconnecting power to end the cycle will result in the ice machine restarting in a harvest cycle.

ANALYZING WHY A SERVICE FAULT STOPPED THE ICE MACHINE

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

Example: An ice machine stops intermittently on E01 Long Freeze (long freeze time). The problem could be a low ambient temperature at night, a water pressure drop, the water is turned off one night a week, etc.

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

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

E01 LONG FREEZE

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” on page 102

Water System

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

Electrical System

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

Miscellaneous

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

E02 LONG HARVEST

Harvest time exceeds 7 minutes for 3 consecutive harvest cycles.

Possible Cause Checklist

Improper Installation

- "Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist" on page 102

Water System

- Water area (evaporator) dirty
- Dirty/defective water dump valve
- Vent tube not installed on water outlet drain
- Water freezing behind evaporator
- Plastic extrusions and gaskets not securely mounted to the evaporator
- Clogged water distribution tube

Electrical System

- Ice thickness probe out of adjustment
- Bin switch closed/defective
- Premature harvest

Refrigeration System

- Non-Manitowoc components
- Improper refrigerant charge
- Defective head pressure control valve
- Defective harvest valve
- TXV flooding (check bulb mounting)
- Defective fan cycling control

Troubleshooting By Symptom

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

SYMPTOM #1

Ice Machine Stops Running

Ice machine is in Ice Making cycle
or
Has a History of Shutting Down

- Refer to Ice Machine Stops Running Flow Chart

SYMPTOM #2

Ice Machine has a Long Freeze Cycle.

Ice Formation is Thick
or
Thin Ice Fill on inlet or outlet of Evaporator
or
Low Production

E01 Long Freeze (possible)

- Refer to Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table

SYMPTOM #3

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

E02 Long Harvest (possible)

Refer to Refrigeration Harvest Flow Chart

SYMPTOM #4

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

- Refer to Ice Meltout Flow Chart

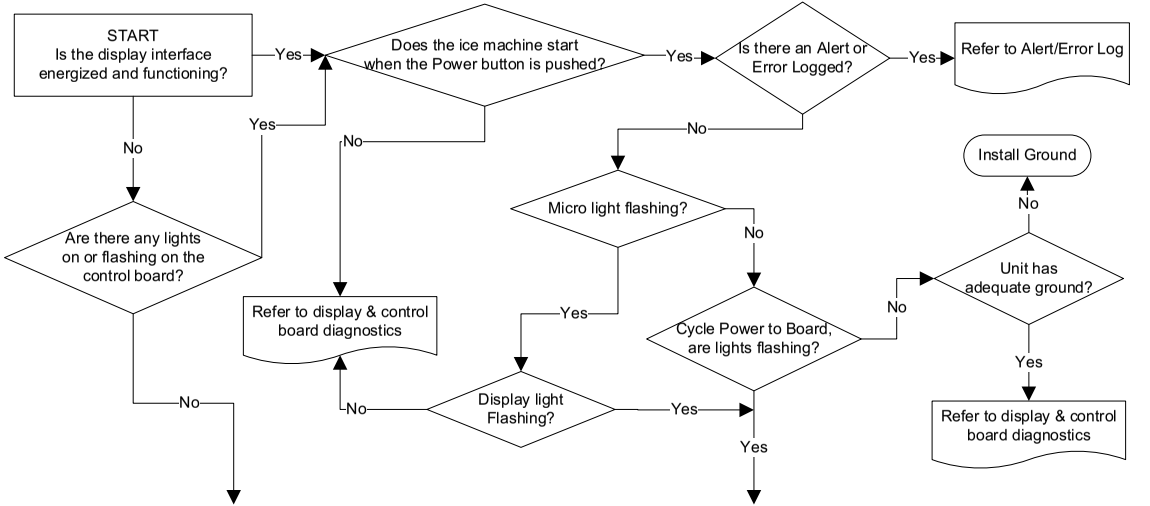
RESET TO FACTORY DEFAULTS

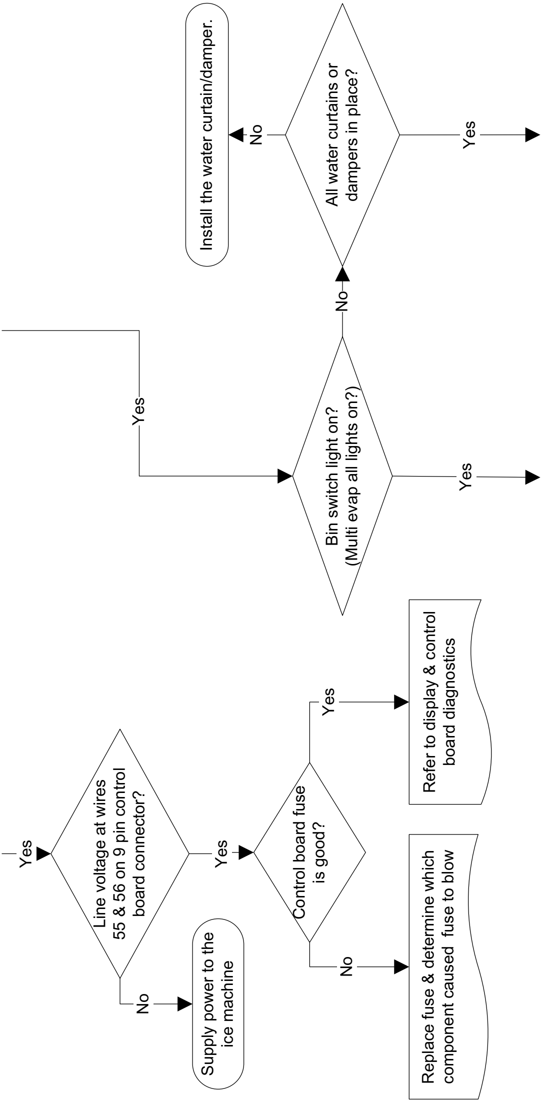
Before starting troubleshooting procedures, reset the control board to factory defaults to prevent mis-diagnosis. Before resetting to factory defaults do one of the following:

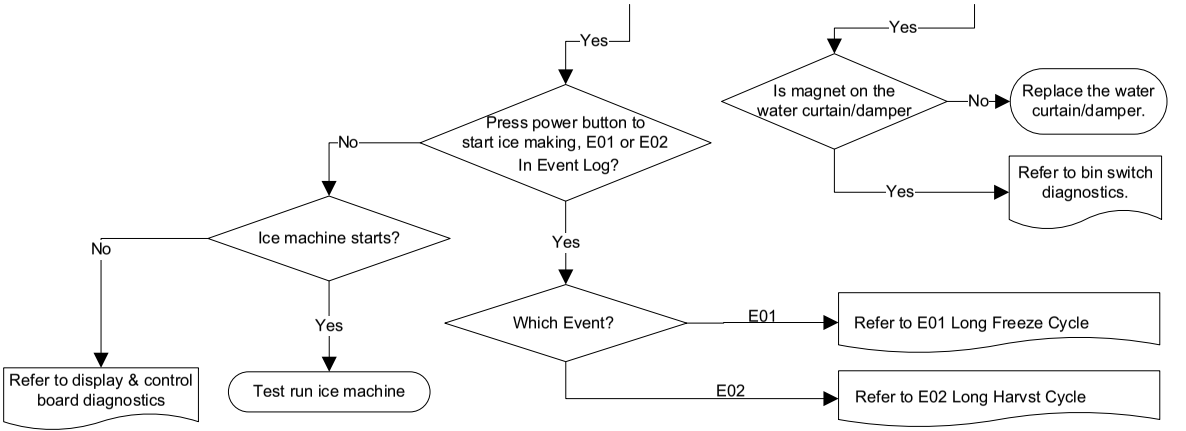
A. Copy settings to a usb device and flash settings into the control board when diagnostics are complete.

B. Write down any customer settings so they can be re-entered when diagnostics are complete.

SYMPTOM #1 ICE MACHINE WILL NOT RUN




Yes
Line voltage at wires 55 & 56 on 9 pin control board connector?
No
Supply power to the ice machine
Yes
Control board fuse is good?
Yes
Refer to display & control board diagnostics
No
Replace fuse & determine which component caused fuse to blow
Yes
Bin switch light on? (Multi evap all lights on?)
Yes
No
All water curtains or dampers in place?
No
Install the water curtain/damper.
Yes


Yes
Press power button to start ice making, E01 or E02 In Event Log?
No
Ice machine starts?
No
Refer to display & control board diagnostics
Yes
Test run ice machine
Yes
Which Event?
E01
Refer to E01 Long Freeze Cycle
E02
Refer to E02 Long Harvst Cycle
Yes
Is magnet on the water curtain/damper
No
Replace the water curtain/damper.
Yes
Refer to bin switch diagnostics.

DIAGNOSING A CONDENSING UNIT THAT WILL NOT RUN

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

1. Verify primary voltage is supplied to the ice machine condensing unit and the fuse/circuit breaker is closed.
2. Verify the high-pressure control is closed.
3. Verify the low-pressure control is closed.
4. Verify voltage is present at terminals 1 & 2 on the compressor time delay relay.
5. Verify the time delay period has expired and test for line voltage at compressor time delay relay terminals 1 & 3.
6. Verify line voltage is present at the contactor coil.
7. Verify the contactor contacts are closed and line voltage is present across all lines.
8. Refer to compressor diagnostics.

SYMPTOM #2 LOW PRODUCTION, LONG FREEZE CYCLE

Ice Machine has a Long Freeze Cycle.

Ice Formation is Thick
or
Thin ice fill at Inlet or Outlet of Evaporator
or
Low Production

How to Use the Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Table

GENERAL

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

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

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

NOTE: Before starting, see "Before Beginning Service" on page 99 for a few questions to ask when talking to the ice machine owner.

PROCEDURE

Step 1 Complete the "Operation Analysis" column.

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

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

Step 2 Enter Checkmarks (√).

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

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

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

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

FREEZE CYCLE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS TABLES

QuietQube® Single Expansion Valve

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Ice Production	Published 24 hour ice production_____ Calculated (actual) ice production_____ NOTE: The ice machine is operating properly if the ice fill patterns is normal and ice production is within 10% of charted capacity. See "QuietQube® Models - Ice Production Check" on page 100			
Installation and Water System	All installation and water related problems must be corrected before proceeding with chart. See "QuietQube® Models - Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist" on page 133			
Ice Formation Pattern See "QuietQube® Models - Ice Formation Pattern" on page 104	Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of evaporator -or- No ice formation on the entire evaporator	Ice formation normal -or- Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of evaporator -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator	Ice formation normal -or- Ice formation is extremely thin on inlet of evaporator -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator	Ice formation normal -or- No ice formation on entire evaporator

QuietQube® Single Expansion Valve

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Freeze Cycle **Discharge Pressure** _____ _____ _____ 1 minute Middle End into cycle	If discharge pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low discharge pressure problem checklist page 139 & page 140 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			
Freeze Cycle **Suction Pressure** _____ _____ _____ 1 minute Middle End	If suction pressure is High or Low refer to freeze cycle high or low suction pressure problem checklist page 111 & page 112 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			
	Suction pressure is High	Suction pressure is Low or Normal	Suction pressure is Normal or High	Suction pressure is High
Harvest Valve	Audible refrigerant flow through harvest valve in Freeze cycle	No audible refrigerant flow through harvest valve in Freeze cycle	No audible refrigerant flow through harvest valve in Freeze cycle	No audible refrigerant flow through harvest valve in Freeze cycle

QuietQube® Single Expansion Valve

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

Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Tables

Twin Expansion Valve Models

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Ice Production	Published 24-hour ice production _____ Calculated (actual) 24-hour ice production _____ NOTE: The ice machine is operating properly if the ice fill pattern is normal and ice production is within 10% of charted capacity. See "QuietQube® Models - Ice Production Check" on page 100			
Installation and Water System	All installation and water-related problems must be corrected before proceeding with chart.			
Ice Formation Pattern See "QuietQube® Models - Ice Formation Pattern" on page 104 **Top Half** _____ **or Left** **Bottom Half** _____ **or Right**	Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of one evaporator -or- No ice formation on top of one evaporator	Ice formation is normal -or- Ice formation is extremely thin on outlet of one or both evaporators -or- No ice formation on one or both evaporators	Ice formation is normal -or- Ice formation is extremely thin on the inlet of one evaporator -or- No ice formation on one evaporator	Ice formation is normal -or- No ice formation on both evaporators

Twin Expansion Valve Models

Operational Analysis	1	2	3	4
Freeze Cycle **Discharge Pressure** _____ _____ _____ 1 minute Middle End	If discharge pressure is High or Low, refer to Freeze cycle high or low discharge pressure problem checklist page 111 & page 112 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			
Freeze Cycle **Suction Pressure** _____ _____ _____ 1 minute Middle End	If suction pressure is High or Low, refer to Freeze cycle high or low suction pressure problem checklist page page 111 & page 112 to eliminate problems and/or components not listed on this table before proceeding.			
	Suction pressure is High	Suction pressure is Low or Normal	Suction pressure is High or Normal	Suction pressure is High

Twin Expansion Valve Models

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

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

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

Before Beginning Service

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

Ask these questions before beginning service:

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

Ice Production Check

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

1. Determine the ice machine operating conditions:

   Air temp entering condenser: ____°

   Air temp around ice machine: ____°

   Water temp entering sump trough: ____°

2. Refer to the appropriate 24-Hour Ice Production Chart (starting on page 211). Use the operating conditions determined in step 1 to find published 24-Hour Ice Production:_____

   - Times are in minutes.
     Example: 1 min. 15 sec. converts to 1.25 min.
     (15 seconds ÷ 60 seconds = .25 minutes)
   - Weights are in pounds.
     Example: 2 lb. 6 oz. converts to 2.375 lb.
     (6 oz. ÷ 16 oz. = .375 lb.)

3. Perform an ice production check using the formula below.

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

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

4. Compare the results of step 3 with step 2. Ice production checks that are within 10% of the chart are considered normal. If they match closely, determine if:
    - Another ice machine is required.
    - More storage capacity is required.
    - Relocating the existing equipment to lower the load conditions is required.

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

Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist

Inadequate Clearances

- Check all clearances on sides, back and top.
  See “Clearance Requirements” on page 25

Ice machine is not level

- Level the ice machine

Condenser is dirty

- Clean the condenser

Water filtration is plugged (if used)

- Install a new water filter

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

- Run and vent drains according to the Installation Manual
- Floor drain must have an air gap
- Install condensation drain in the ice machine base

Line set is improperly installed

- Reinstall according to the Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual

Lineset is the incorrect size

- Refer to Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual
  See “Water Supply and Drains” on page 28

Water System Checklist

A water-related problem often causes the same symptoms as a refrigeration system component malfunction. Water system problems must be identified and eliminated prior to replacing refrigeration components.

Water area (evaporator) is dirty

- Clean as needed

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

- Install water regulator or increase water pressure

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

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

Water filtration is plugged (if used)

- Install a new water filter

Water dump valve leaking during the Freeze cycle

- Clean or replace dump valve as needed

Vent tube is not installed on water outlet drain

- See Installation Instructions

Hoses, fittings, etc., are leaking water

- Repair or replace as needed

Water fill valve is stuck open or closed

- Clean or replace as needed

Water is leaking out of the sump trough area

- Stop the water loss

Uneven water flow across the evaporator

- Clean the ice machine

Plastic extrusions and gaskets are not secured to the evaporator

- Remount/replace as needed

Condensation drain line is not installed

• Install condensation drain in the ice machine base

Ice Formation Pattern

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

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

Any number of problems can cause improper ice formation.

Important

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

1. Normal Ice Formation

Ice forms across the entire evaporator surface.

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

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

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

2. Extremely Thin at Evaporator Outlet

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

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

3. Extremely Thin at Evaporator Inlet

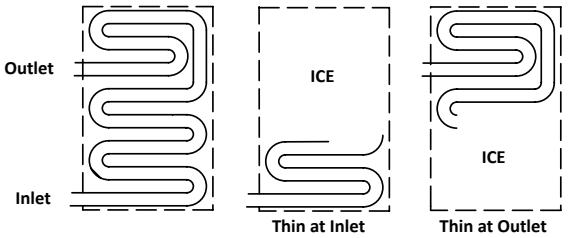
There is no ice, or a considerable lack of ice formation at the inlet of the evaporator. Examples: The ice at the outlet of the evaporator reaches 1/8 in. to initiate a harvest, but there is no ice formation at all on the inlet of the evaporator.

4. No Ice Formation

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

Evaporator Tubing Routing

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

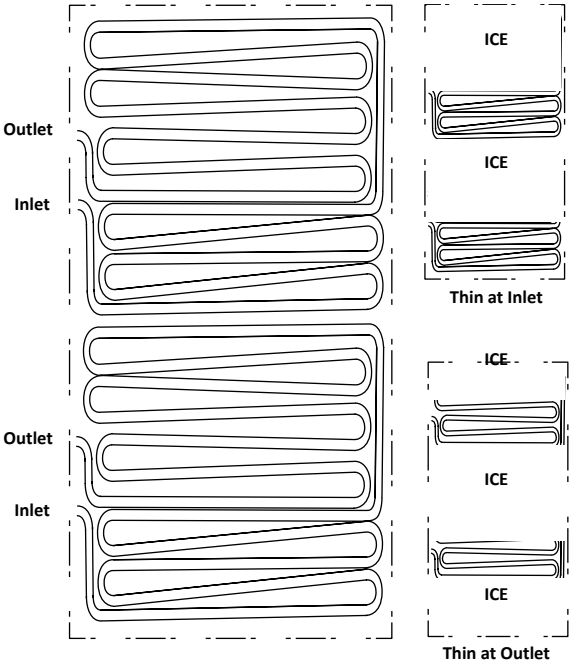


One Evaporator, Two TXV Models

Tubing routing for one evaporator with two TXV's is different. The evaporator has two inlets and outlets. Fill pattern varies depending on which circuit is affected.

Extremely Thin at the Evaporator Outlet will first be visible either 1/4 or 3/4 of the way down the evaporator.

Extremely Thin at the Evaporator Inlet will show at the bottom of the evaporator or 1/2 of the way down depending on the circuit affected.



Analyzing Discharge Pressure in the Freeze Cycle

1. Determine the ice machine operating conditions:

   Air temp. entering condenser _____

   Air temp. around ice machine _____

   Water temp. entering sump trough _____

2. Refer to "Cycle Times/24-Hour Ice Production/ Refrigerant Pressure Charts" on page 173 for ice machine being checked.

   Use the operating conditions determined in step 1 to find the published normal discharge pressures.

   Freeze Cycle _____

   Harvest Cycle _____

3. Perform an actual discharge pressure check.

	Freeze Cycle psig (kPa)
1 Minute into the Freeze Cycle	_____
Middle of Freeze Cycle	_____
End of Freeze Cycle	_____

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

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

FREEZE CYCLE DISCHARGE PRESSURE HIGH CHECKLIST

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” on page 102

Air Condenser

- Dirty condenser filter
- Dirty condenser fins
- High inlet air temperature
- Condenser discharge air recirculation
- Defective “Fan Cycle Control” on page 144)
- Defective fan motor
- Defective head pressure control valve {Remote}

Other

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

FREEZE CYCLE DISCHARGE PRESSURE LOW CHECKLIST

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” on page 102

Condenser

- Defective head pressure control valve, won’t bypass page 152
- Defective fan cycle control, stuck closed (page 144)

Other

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

Analyzing Suction Pressure

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

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

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

1. Determine the ice machine operating conditions:
   Air temp. entering condenser _____
   Air temp. around ice machine _____
   Water temp. entering sump trough _____
2. Refer to Operating Pressure table (starting on page 211) for ice machine being checked.

   Use the operating conditions determined in step 1 to find the published normal discharge pressures.
   Freeze Cycle _____
   Harvest Cycle _____
3. Perform an actual suction pressure check.

	Freeze Cycle psig (kPa)
1 Minute into the Freeze Cycle	_____
Middle of Freeze Cycle	_____
End of Freeze Cycle	_____

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

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

Suction Pressure High Checklist

Improper Installation

- Refer to “Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” on page 102

Discharge Pressure

- Discharge pressure is too high and is affecting suction pressure – refer to ”Analyzing Discharge Pressure in the Freeze Cycle” on page 108

Improper Refrigerant Charge

- Overcharged
- Wrong type of refrigerant
- Non condensable in system

Components

- Harvest valve leaking
- TXV flooding
- Defective compressor

Other

- Non-Manitowoc components in system

SUCTION PRESSURE LOW CHECKLIST

Improper Installation

- Refer to ”Installation/Visual Inspection Checklist” on page 102

Discharge Pressure

- Discharge pressure is too low and is affecting low side – refer to “Analyzing Discharge Pressure in the Freeze Cycle” on page 108

Improper Refrigerant Charge

- Undercharged
- Wrong type of refrigerant

Other

- Non-Manitowoc components in system
- Improper water supply over evaporator – refer to “Water System Checklist” on page 103
- Restricted/plugged liquid line drier
- Restricted/plugged tubing in suction side of refrigeration system
- TXV starving
- Liquid line solenoid valve closed

Harvest Valve Analysis

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

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

QUIETQUBE® HARVEST VALVE ANALYSIS

The valve can fail in two positions:

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

Valve will not open in the Harvest cycle

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

Valve remains open in the Freeze cycle

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

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

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

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

Analyzing Freeze Cycle Suction Line Temperature

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

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

1. Navigate to Service / Diagnostics / Temperature Sensors and view T3 & T4 Thermistors.
2. Monitor the suction line temperature during the last three minutes of the freeze cycle and record the low event.
3. Use this with other information gathered on the Refrigeration Component Analysis Chart to determine the ice machine malfunction.
4. Verify refrigerant amount is correct by weight when recovering refrigerant and replacing a TXV. Grossly overcharged QuietQube® ice machine in ambient temperatures below 70°F will have a suction line temperature below 10°F.

Final Analysis

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

COLUMN 1 - HARVEST VALVE LEAKING

Replace the valve as required.

COLUMN 2 - LOW CHARGE/TXV STARVING

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

1. Do not add charge to QuietQube models. The symptoms of a QuietQube condensing unit low on charge will result in a E01 Long Freeze in cool ambient temperatures. Check the liquid line temperature at the ice machine. The liquid line will be hot with a normal or below normal head pressure in freeze when the ice machine is low on refrigerant.
2. Find the refrigerant leak. The ice machine must operate with the nameplate charge. If the leak cannot be found, proper refrigerant procedures must still be followed Change the liquid line drier. Then, evacuate and weigh in the proper charge.
3. Verify refrigerant charge by weight when recovering to prevent misdiagnosis of the expansion valve.

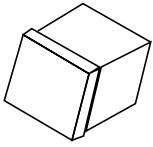
COLUMN 3 - TXV FLOODING OR REFRIGERANT OVERCHARGE

A loose or improperly mounted expansion valve bulb causes the expansion valve to flood. Check bulb mounting, insulation, etc., before changing the valve. Verify refrigerant amount is correct by weighing recovered refrigerant before replacing a TXV.

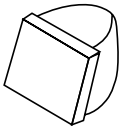
COLUMN 4 - COMPRESSOR

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

SYMPTOM #3 HARVEST PROBLEMS



Normal Ice Cube



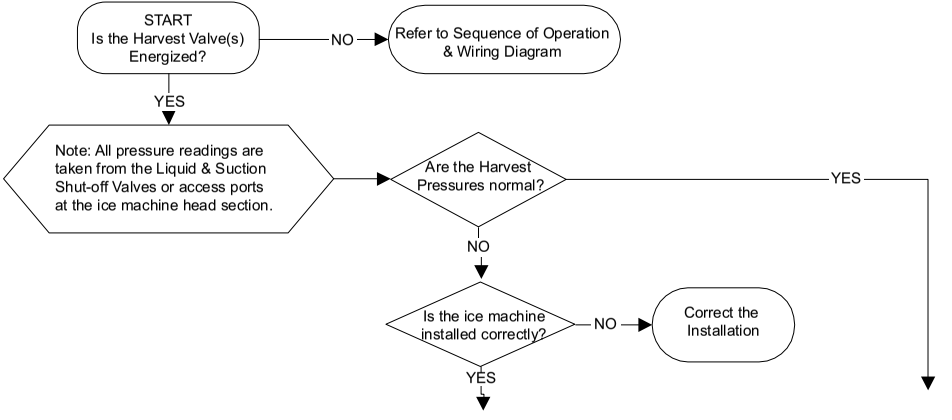
Melted Out Ice Cube

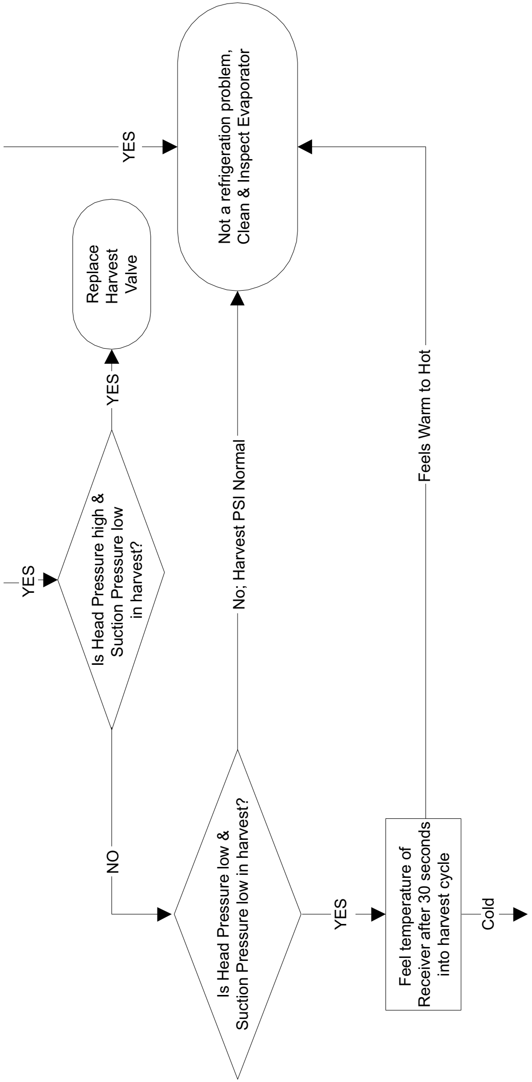
Definition of a harvest problem; At the end of a 7 minute harvest cycle the slab(s) of ice is still contacting the evaporator. The slab of ice may or may not be removable by hand. Harvest problems can be split into two categorizes.

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

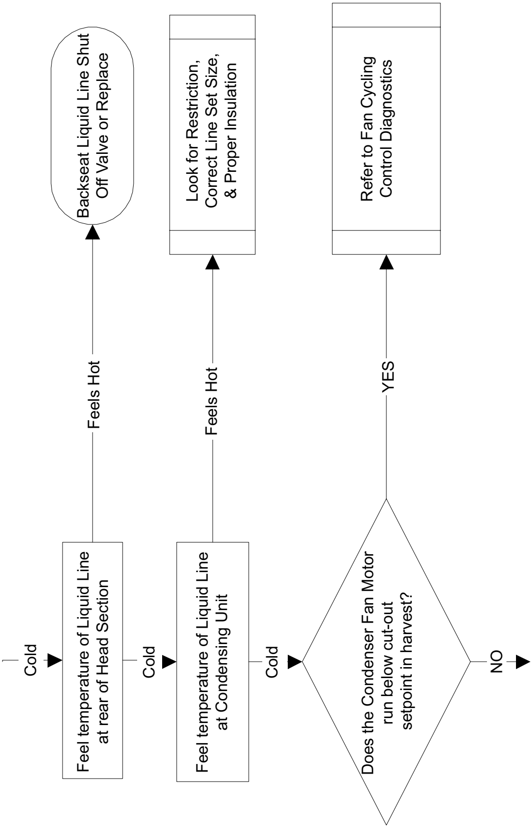
SYMPTOM #3 QUIETQUBE® MODELS WITH CVD CONDENSING UNITS

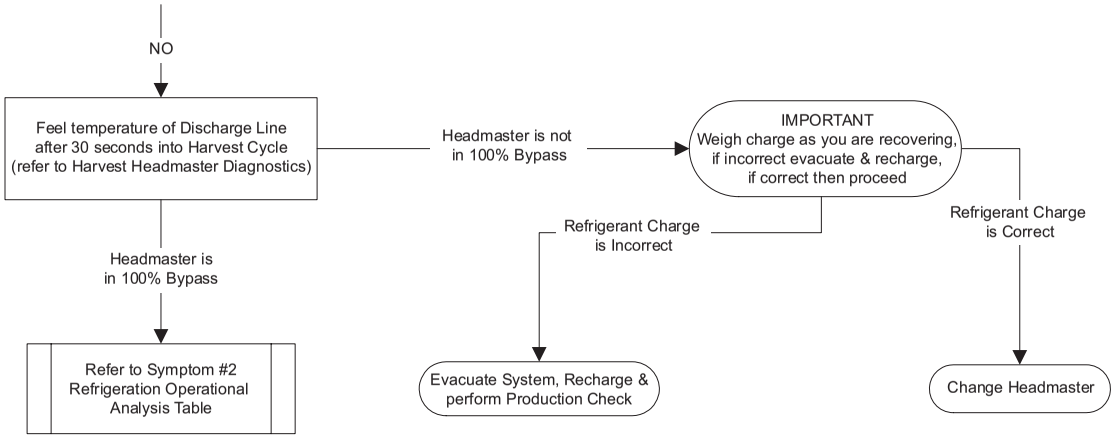
ICE MACHINE WILL NOT HARVEST - FREEZE CYCLE NORMAL, CUBES ARE NOT MELTED





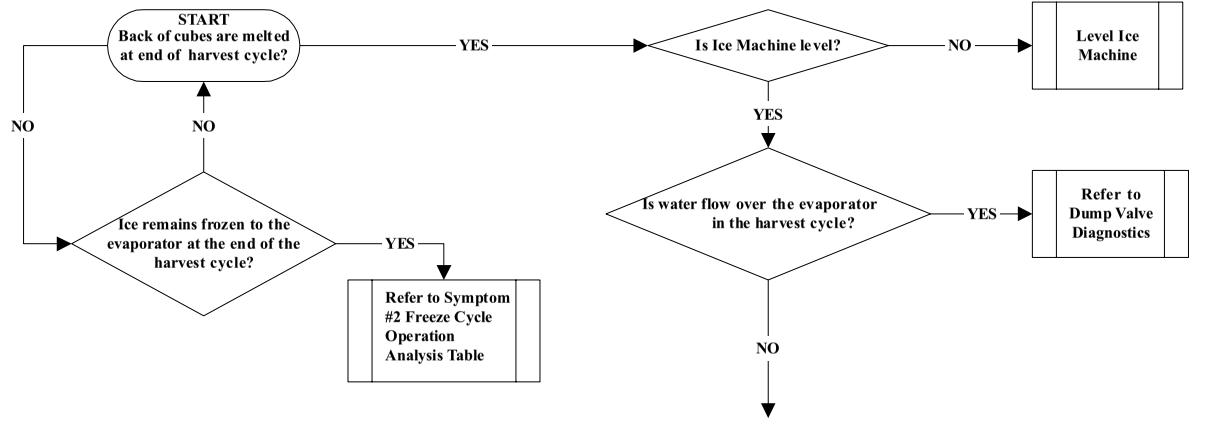
Is Head Pressure high & Suspect Pressure low in harvest?
YES
Replace Harvest Valve
NO
Is Head Pressure low & Suction Pressure low in harvest?
No; Harvest PSI Normal
Not a refrigeration problem, Clean & Inspect Evaporator
Feel temperature of Receiver after 30 seconds into harvest cycle
Feels Warm to Hot
Cold

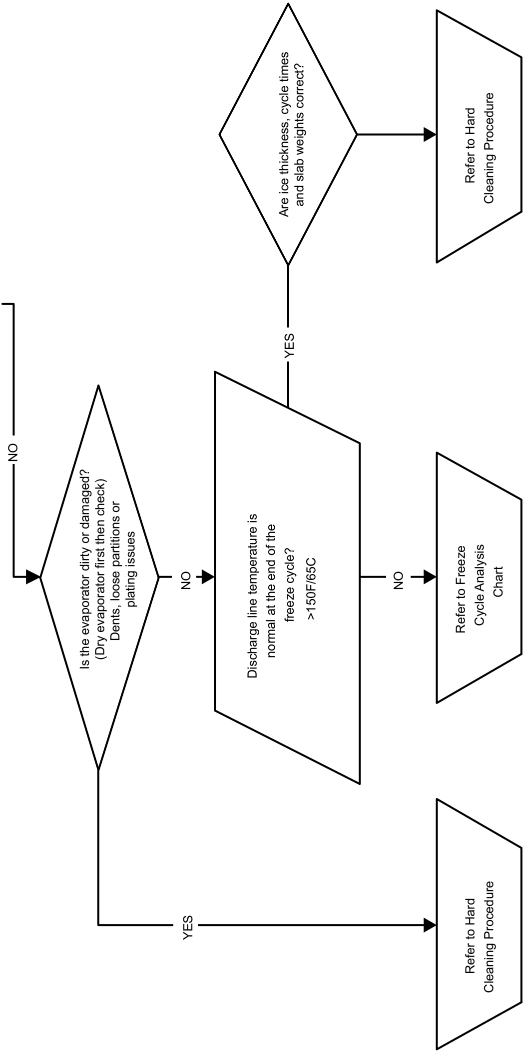

Cold
Feel temperature of Liquid Line at rear of Head Section
Feels Hot
Backseat Liquid Line Shut Off Valve or Replace
Cold
Feel temperature of Liquid Line at Condensing Unit
Feels Hot
Look for Restriction, Correct Line Set Size, & Proper Insulation
Cold
Does the Condenser Fan Motor run below cut-out setpoint in harvest?
YES
Refer to Fan Cycling Control Diagnostics
NO


NO
Feel temperature of Discharge Line after 30 seconds into Harvest Cycle (refer to Harvest Headmaster Diagnostics)
Headmaster is not in 100% Bypass
IMPORTANT
Weigh charge as you are recovering, if incorrect evacuate & recharge, if correct then proceed
Refrigerant Charge is Incorrect
Refrigerant Charge is Correct
Headmaster is in 100% Bypass
Refer to Symptom #2 Refrigeration Operational Analysis Table
Evacuate System, Recharge & perform Production Check
Change Headmaster

SYMPTOM #4 QUIETQUBE® MODELS WITH CVD CONDENSING UNITS

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




NO
Is the evaporator dirty or damaged?
(Dry evaporator first then check)
Dents, loose partitions or
plating issues
NO
Discharge line temperature is
normal at the end of the
freeze cycle?
>150F/65C
YES
Are ice thickness, cycle times
and slab weights correct?
Refer to Hard
Cleaning Procedure
NO
Refer to Freeze
Cycle Analysis
Chart
YES
Refer to Hard
Cleaning Procedure

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Component Check Procedures

Electrical Components

Control Board, Display Board and Touch Pad

FUNCTION

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

NOTE: Anytime power is supplied to wires #55 & #56 on the control board, the “Display” and “Micro” lights will flash.

Display Diagnostics

Symptom - Micro light flashes and display light is off.

1. Reboot ice machine by disconnecting power for a minimum of 15 seconds, reapplying power and checking micro light for normal flashing.
2. Disconnect the display module communication cable from the control board and inspect for bent, damaged or loose pins. Reconnect after inspection
3. Press the power button on the display and watch the green Display light on the control board.
   A. Display light flashes- Test run ice machine.
   B. Display light is off - Replace display/touch pad assembly.

Control Board Diagnostics

1. Micro light is not flashing.
2. Disconnect line voltage power supply to the ice machine and wait a minimum of 15 seconds, then reapply power.
    A. Micro light flashes - continue with step 3.
    B. Micro light is off - If fuse tests good replace control board.
3. Perform a control board self test.

- Menu / Service / Diagnostics / Control Board / Self Check

The control board performs a self test. As the test progresses the display will show pass or fail as the tests are completed.

- Status passed -The control board is functioning normally, continue with touch pad diagnostics on next page.
- Status failed - Replace control board.

Touch Pad Diagnostics

Verify touch pad is unlocked prior to performing diagnostics.

1. Navigate to User Interface on the display and perform the on-screen instructions.

- Menu / Service / Diagnostics / User Interface.

NOTE: During screen calibration it is important to touch and hold down the cross hairs for three seconds at a time.

2. The calibration will either pass or fail. If the touchscreen fails calibration and will not function correctly in other menu functions replace the touchscreen module.

NOTE: Verify you have followed all of the instructions for screen calibration. Skipping steps will result in a failed calibration message.

Important

The ice machine can be run without a touchscreen by pressing the test button on the control board.

CONTROL BOARD RELAY TEST

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

1. Press power button to turn off ice machine and navigate in menu to enable all relays.

- Menu / Service / Diagnostics / Control Board / Enable All Relays

2. The control board will energize all relays and the red light next to the relay. The red light indicates the relay coil is energized.
3. Test for line voltage at the individual components.
    A. Line voltage is present and the component is non functional - Replace component
    B. Voltage is not present at the component - Proceed to step 5
4. Refer to wiring diagram and determine wire location on the 9 pin molex connector for the component you are testing.
5. Check for line voltage at the control board 9 pin molex connector.
    A. Line voltage at 9 pin connector - Repair wiring to component
    B. No power at 9 pin connector - Replace control board

PROGRAMMING A REPLACEMENT CONTROL BOARD

Indigo™ replacement control boards require the Model number to be entered to activate the appropriate look up tables for operation and diagnostic. This can be done two different ways, USB Setup or Manual Setup.

USB Setup - Applicable when the control board is operational and has a mechanical issue such as a sticking relay. The asset data is transferred to the replacement control board from the faulty control board. Refer to “Exporting Data to a Flash Drive” on page 68 “Exporting Data To A Flash Drive” before installing the replacement board.

Manual Setup - Applicable when the control board is non-operational or data from the faulty board is suspect.

1. Install replacement control board and reapply power.
2. Detection of a model number - If the control board can not detect the ice machine model number, a service screen with prompts will display the steps required to enter the model number.

NOTE: The control board can also be setup through the Control Board Replacement menu.

- Menu / Service / Control Board Replacement.

3. If a replacement control board is installed into the ice machine without a display and model number. The “Test/Display Bypass Button” push button can still activate the ice making mode without the display. This will allow the ice machine to temporary run until a new display can be installed. Once a new display is installed the correct model number will have to be entered into the ice machine.

MAIN FUSE

FUNCTION

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

SPECIFICATIONS

The main fuse is 250 Volt, 6.3 amp.

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

CHECK PROCEDURE

1. If control board lights are energized the fuse is good.

> **⚠Warning**
>
> Disconnect electrical power to the entire ice machine before proceeding.

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

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

BIN SWITCH

FUNCTION

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

1. Terminating the Harvest cycle and returning the ice machine to the Freeze cycle. This occurs when the bin switch is opened and closed again within 30 seconds during the Harvest cycle.
2. Automatic ice machine shut-off. If the storage bin is full at the end of a Harvest cycle, the sheet of cubes fails to clear the water curtain/ice dampers and holds it open. After the water curtain/ice dampers are held open for 30 seconds, the ice machine shuts off. The ice machine remains off until enough ice is removed from the storage bin to allow the sheet of cubes to drop clear of the water curtain/ice dampers. As the water curtain/ice dampers swing back to the operating position, the bin switch closes and the ice machine restarts, provide the 10-minute delay has expired.

Important

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

SPECIFICATIONS

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

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

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

Diagnostics

SYMPTOMS

Bin Switch Fails Open

- The ice machine will not start an ice making cycle and the display indicates “Full Bin”.
- The ice machine displays “Full Bin Remove Ice” in the clean cycle.

Bin Switch Fails Closed

- When running a “Long Harvest” alert is displayed and E02 Long Harvest indicated.
- May be off on a E02 Long Harvest.
- The harvest cycle continues after ice opens and closes the ice damper (harvest cycle is 7 minutes).

DIAGNOSTICS

1. Verify bin switch, curtain/damper and curtain/damper magnet are in place and navigate to inputs.
   - Menu / Service / Diagnostics / Inputs
2. Open and close the ice damper(s) repeatedly while observing the display and control board lights.
   A. Curtain switch cycles open/closed - The display indicates open/closed and the control board light energizes/de-energizes - Bin switch is operating normally
   B. Curtain switch remains closed, the display indicates closed and control board light remains on - Go to step 3
   C. Curtain switch remains open, display indicates open and control board light remains off - Go to step 3
3. Disconnect bin switch wire from control board.
4. Jumper control board bin switch wire to ground, press the power button and observe the display and control board lights.
   A. Curtain switch closes, display indicates closed, control board light energizes and the ice machine starts - Replace bin switch
   B. Curtain switch remains open, display indicates open and the control board light is off - Verify procedure was correctly followed - Replace control board.

WATER LEVEL CONTROL CIRCUITRY

FUNCTION

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

SPECIFICATIONS

Freeze Cycle Water Level Setting

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

Water Inlet Valve Safety Shut-Off

In the event of a water level probe failure, this feature limits the maximum amount of time the water inlet valve can remain.

SINGLE EVAPORATOR MODELS

Regardless of the water level probe input, the control board automatically shuts off the water inlet valve if it remains on for 12.5 continuous minutes (30 seconds in prechill and two 6 minute periods in the freeze cycle). Initial cycle is 14 minutes and 12.5 minutes thereafter.

DUAL EVAPORATOR MODELS

Regardless of the water level probe input, the control board automatically shuts off the water inlet valve if it remains on for 16.5 continuous minutes (30 seconds in prechill and two 8 minute periods in the freeze cycle). Initial cycle is 18 minutes and 16.5 minutes thereafter.

PRECHILL & FREEZE CYCLE OPERATION

The water inlet valve energizes and de-energizes in conjunction with the water level probe located in the water trough.

- The water inlet valve is ON when there is no water in contact with the water level probes.
- The water inlet valve turns OFF after water contacts the water level probes for 6 continuous seconds.
- The water inlet valve can cycle ON and OFF once in the prechill and up to two times in the freeze cycle.
- Maximum fill time in the freeze cycle is:
  Single evaporator 12 minutes
  Dual evaporator 16 minutes

The water inlet valve energizes in the Prechill cycle and will de-energize if water touches the high level probe (in most instances the water trough can't fill in the prechill cycle and the water inlet valve will remain energized into the freeze cycle). The water inlet valve will remain energized until water contacts the high water probe. The water inlet valve will cycle ON, and then OFF one more time to refill the water trough. The water inlet valve is now OFF for the duration of the freeze cycle.

REVERSE OSMOSIS OR DEIONIZED WATER USAGE

When using water with low total dissolved solid content (low TDS) the water level probe sensitivity can be increased by moving the jumper over one pin (refer to "Electronic Control Board" on page 194) for location.

The Electronic Control Board diagrams shows the default position of the jumper covering the left and center pins. Moving the jumper to the center and right pins and enabling R.O. menu "Use less water with reverse osmosis" will increase the sensitivity of the water level probe.

Diagnostics

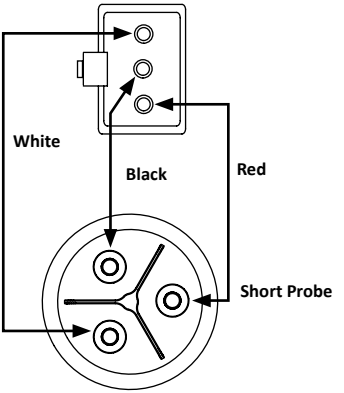
Check real time data

1. Navigate to Menu/Service/Diagnostics/Inputs
2. Focus on Water LVL Low and Water LVL High display

- Not sensing displayed: indicates not touching water.
- Sensing displayed: Indicates touching water.

NOTE: If using reverse osmosis or deionized water, increase sensitivity by moving the jumper over one pin (refer to “Electronic Control Board” on page 194) and enabling R.O. menu “Use less water with reverse osmosis”.

3. Disconnect the water level probe wiring harness from the control board and ohm harness and water level probe. Normal readings will show no resistance.



Ohm water Level Probe and Wiring Harness

ICE THICKNESS PROBE (INITIATES HARVEST)

FUNCTION

The ice thickness probe senses ice on the evaporator and signals the control board to start a harvest cycle.

SPECIFICATIONS

Freeze Time Lock-In Feature

The ice machine control system incorporates a 6 minute freeze time lock-in feature. This prevents the ice machine from short cycling in and out of harvest.

Maximum Freeze Time

The maximum freeze time is 35 minutes at which time the control board automatically initiates a harvest sequence.

Maximum Temperature

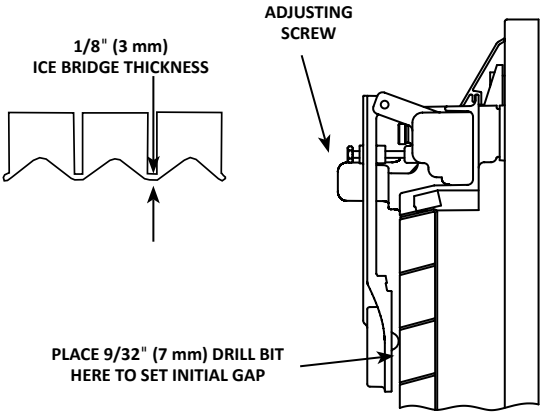
Maximum temperature for the ice thickness probe is 120°F (49°C). Do not clean probe in a dishwasher or expose to temperatures above the maximum.

Ice Thickness Check

The ice thickness probe is factory-set to maintain the ice bridge thickness at 1/8 in. (3 mm).

NOTE: Make sure the water curtain/splash shields are in place when performing this check. It prevents water from splashing out of the water trough. Remove the curtain to make an adjustment, then replace immediately after the adjustment is made. Make adjustment only when the ice machine is off to prevent initiating a harvest

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



Ice Thickness Adjustment

Ice Thickness Probe Diagnostics

1. Perform Control Board Self Check and insure the internal ITP circuit passes before proceeding. (Menu/Service/Diagnostics/Control Board/Self Check)

- Ice Thickness Circuit: Pass = Continue with step #2.
- Ice Thickness Circuit: Fail = Change control board.

2. Remove all ice from the evaporator when present.
3. Press the power button and turn off the ice machine.
4. Disconnect power to the ice machine at the main disconnect.
5. Inspect the ice thickness probe for physical damage. On the face of the probe look for bulging, cracks around the nipple and deformed pivot pins or pivot pin arms.
6. Verify the ice thickness probe gap is approximately 9/32" (7 mm) and the ice thickness probe wire and bracket do not restrict movement of the probe. See “Ice Thickness Probe (Initiates Harvest)” on page 137.
7. Reapply power to the ice machine at the main disconnect and confirm the ice machine is off.
8. Navigate to Real Time data (Menu / Service / Data / Real Time data / Inputs and observe ITP FFT 100Hz & 120 Hz.
9. Observe the initial number range and perform a tap test.

- Remove the water curtain or splash shield if present.
- Lift the ice thickness probe and carefully tap the nipple on the face of the probe for at least 10 seconds.

NOTE: When performing tap test:

- Pass = ITP is not the problem
- Fail = Check DC Voltage on the control board

The initial numbers displayed are constantly changing and are less than 3000.

With an initial reading of less than 300 FFTs and a tap test reading of 3300 or higher indicates a good ice thickness probe and control board.

The initial numbers displayed do not change or initial numbers did not increase by 3000 during tap test.

- Verify the ice thickness probe connector is properly plugged into the board and the ice thickness probe wiring is correct. If the wiring is incorrect replace the ice thickness probe.

J11 Connector On Control Board	
Pin 1 (+)	Red
Pin 2 (-)	Black
Pin 3	Twisted Wire

10. Unplug the ice thickness probe and set a VOM to DC voltage scale - Measure voltage across Pin 1 (+) Red Wire and Pin 2 (-) Black Wire. Refer to “Electronic Control Board” on page 194 for location.
    A. Voltage measures 3.25 to 3.35 VDC = Replace ice thickness probe.
    B. Voltage does not measure 3.25 to 3.35 VDC = Replace the control board.

HIGH PRESSURE CUTOUT (HPCO) CONTROL

FUNCTION

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

SPECIFICATIONS

	Specifications	
	Cut-Out	**Cut-In**
R404A	450 psig ±7 (3102 kPa ±48 31 bar ±.48)	300 psig ±10 (2068 kPa 20.68 bar)
R410A	600psig ±10 (3147 kPa ±69	450 psig ±10 (3103 kPa ±69)
Automatic Reset		

Opening the HPCO will initiate the 5 minute compressor time delay. Repeated HPCO opening/closing or failure to close will result in an E01 long freeze error.

CHECK PROCEDURE

1. Connect manifold gauges to ice machine.
2. Hook voltmeter in parallel across the fan cycle control, leaving wires attached.
3. Refer to chart below.

HPCO Setpoint	Reading Should Be	HPCO Contact Position
Below Cut-Out	0 Volts	Closed
Above Cut-In	Line Voltage	Open

COMPRESSOR TIME DELAY

FUNCTION

Supplies or interrupts power to the compressor contactor coil. The time delay starts whenever line voltage is removed/reapplied; The contact closes when the delay period ends.

Specifications	
Contact	Delay Period
SPST Normally open	300 seconds (5 minutes) +35%/-15%

CHECK PROCEDURE

1. Verify line voltage is supplied to the condensing unit.
2. Disconnect/reconnect power to the condensing unit and test for line voltage at terminals 2 & 3.

Line Voltage at Terminals 2 & 3?	
Yes	Proceed To Next Step
No	Verify HPCO & LCPO are closed

3. Wait 5 minutes for the delay period to expire then test for line voltage at terminals 1 & 3.

Line Voltage at Terminals 1 & 3?	
Yes	Time Delay is operating correctly
No	• Verify the delay time has expired • Verify the HPCO & LPCO are not momentarily opening/closing during the delay period • Replace the time delay

LOW PRESSURE CUTOUT (LPCO) CONTROL

FUNCTION

Supplies or interrupts power to the compressor time delay when suction pressure rises above or falls below setpoint.

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

Specifications		
	Cut-Out	Cut-In
R404A	12 psig ±3	35 psig ±5
R410A	20 psig ±3	50 psig ±5

CHECK PROCEDURE

Opening the LPCO will initiate the 5 minute compressor time delay relay. Repeated opening/closing or failure to close will result in an E01 long freeze error.

CHECK PROCEDURE

1. Connect manifold gauges to ice machine.
2. Hook voltmeter in parallel across the fan cycle control, leaving wires attached.
3. Refer to chart below.

LPCO Setpoint	Reading Should Be	LPCO Contact Position
Above Cut-In	0 Volts	Closed
Below Cut-Out	Line Voltage	Open

FAN CYCLE CONTROL

FUNCTION

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

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

SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications		
Model	**Cut-In (Close)**	**Cut-Out (Open)**
CVDF0600 CVDF0900 CVDF1400 CVDF1800 CVDF2100	250 ±5 (1723 kPa ±.34) (17.23 bar ±.34)	200 ±5 (1517 kPa ±.34) (15.17 bar ±.34)
CVDT1200	335 psig ±5 2310 kPa ±5 (23.10 bar ±.34)	275 psig ±5 1896 kPa ±5 (18.96 bar ±.34)

CHECK PROCEDURE

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

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

THERMISTORS

FUNCTION

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

SPECIFICATIONS

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

Thermistor Matrix

Four thermistors are standard on the ice machine. They are labeled T1, T2, T3, T4. Two addition thermistors are available as an option and measure potable water supply temperature and air temperature entering the condenser.

TEMPERATURE SENSOR LOCATION

Models with 1 evaporator, 1 evaporator circuit.

T1 - Receiver Inlet

T2 - Receiver Outlet

T3 - Evaporator Inlet

T4 - Evaporator Outlet

Models with 1 evaporator, 2 evaporator circuits

T1 - Receiver Inlet

T2 - Receiver Outlet

T3 - Evaporator Outlet for second evaporator circuit

T4 - Evaporator Outlet for first evaporator circuit

SYMPTOM

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

CHECK PROCEDURE

NOTE: Navigate to Menu / Service / Data / Real Time data / Time & Temperature

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

Thermistor Test

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

Control Board Test

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

HARVEST ASSIST AIR PUMP

FUNCTION

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

SPECIFICATIONS

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

CHECK PROCEDURE

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

COMPRESSOR ELECTRICAL DIAGNOSTICS

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

Check Resistance (Ohm) Values

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

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

SINGLE PHASE COMPRESSORS

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

THREE PHASE COMPRESSORS

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

CHECK MOTOR WINDINGS TO GROUND

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

COMPRESSOR DRAWING LOCKED ROTOR

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

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

To determine which you have:

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

COMPRESSOR DRAWING HIGH AMPS

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

DIAGNOSING START COMPONENTS

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

Capacitor

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

Relay

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

RELAY OPERATION CHECK

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

Refrigeration Components

HEAD PRESSURE CONTROL VALVE

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

Refrigerant Charge Verification

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

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

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

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

When the refrigerant charge and ambient temperature create an undercharge of refrigerant in the freeze cycle, the receiver dip tube will lose its liquid seal. Without liquid refrigerant to the TXV, the ice machine fails to make a full sheet of ice in 35 minutes and a E01 Long Freeze results.

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

Freeze Cycle Operation All Models

The head pressure control valve is non adjustable.

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

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

Harvest Cycle Operation

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

Opening the harvest valve causes a drop in discharge pressure.

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

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

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

Diagnostics

FREEZE CYCLE - QUIETQUBE® REMOTE CONDENSING UNIT

1. Determine if the coil is clean.
2. Determine the air temperature entering the condenser.
3. Determine if the head pressure is high or low in relationship to the outside temperature. (Refer to the proper “Cycle Times/24-Hour Ice Production/ Refrigerant Pressure Charts” on page 173.
4. Determine the temperature of the liquid line entering the receiver by feeling it. This line is normally warm; “body temperature.”
5. Using the information gathered, refer to the chart.

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

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

Harvest Cycle

QUIETQUBE ® REMOTE CONDENSING UNIT

QuietQube® ice machines may fail in the harvest cycle when the refrigerant charge and ambient temperature create a marginal undercharge of refrigerant. The ice machine may be able to make a full sheet of ice, but fails in the harvest cycle when the receiver runs out of liquid refrigerant. A E02 Long Harvest will result when the ice machine is unable to harvest.

Undercharge Symptoms

- E01 Long Freeze or E02 Long Harvest in control board memory, a flashing triangle alert and after pressing left arrow Long Freeze or Long Harvest is displayed.
- Harvest cycle suction pressure is low.
- Harvest cycle discharge pressure is low.
- Liquid line entering receiver feels warm to hot in the freeze cycle.

Overcharge Symptoms

- E02 Long Harvest in control board memory, a flashing triangle alert and after pressing left arrow Long Harvest is displayed.
- Harvest cycle discharge pressure is normal.
- Freeze cycle time, suction and discharge pressure are normal and the ice machine will not harvest. The sheet of ice cubes show little or no sign of melting when removed from the evaporator after the harvest cycle has been completed. (If the cubes are melted you have a release problem, clean the ice machine).

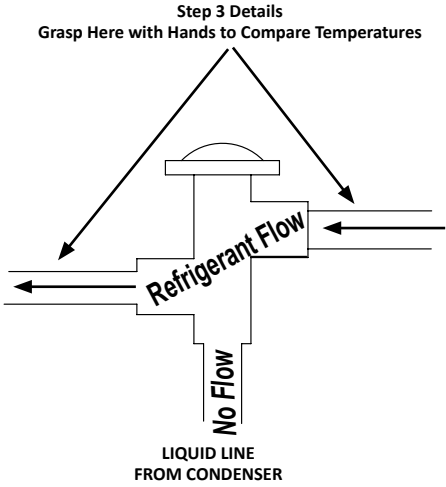
HARVEST CYCLE DIAGNOSTICS QUIETQUBE ® REMOTE CONDENSING UNIT

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

- Freeze cycle suction and discharge pressure are normal.
- The control board indicates E02 Long Harvest, a flashing triangle alert and after pressing left arrow Long Harvest is displayed. The failure seems to be temperature related. Example: The ice machine may function correctly at temperatures above 32°F but fails at temperatures below 32°F.
- Harvest cycle suction pressure is low.
- Harvest cycle discharge pressure is normal or slightly low.

Procedure

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



HARVEST CYCLE HEAD PRESSURE CONTROL VALVE FAILURE LIST

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

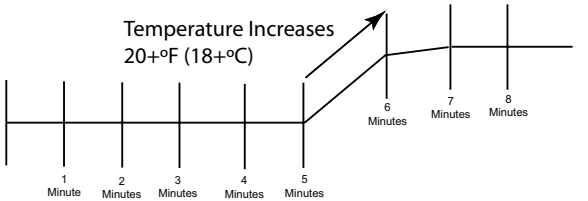
- The head pressure control valve is functioning correctly.

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

- Head pressure control valve is not bypassing 100%. Replace head pressure control valve.

SUCTION ACCUMULATOR OPERATION

Liquid refrigerant collects in the suction accumulator during the harvest cycle and is removed during the freeze cycle. The liquid refrigerant is returned to the compressor through a screen and orifice in the suction accumulator J tube. Passing the liquid through the orifice causes a pressure drop; the liquid flashes to a vapor and creates a refrigeration affect. It is normal to see frost on the accumulator, suction line and compressor suction port in the freeze cycle. The suction accumulator empties within the first 5 minutes of the freeze cycle. When the refrigeration affect ends (liquid refrigerant has been removed), the suction line between the accumulator and compressor will increase in temperature. The suction line temperature increases 20 plus degrees within 2 minutes after the liquid has been removed.



The time needed to remove the liquid refrigerant will vary with the ambient temperature and the length of the harvest cycle. Higher ambient temperatures = shorter harvest cycles, faster removal of liquid refrigerant from the accumulator and greater suction line temperature increases.

Recovery/Evacuation/Charging Procedures QuietQube® Models

Do not purge refrigerant to the atmosphere. Capture refrigerant using recovery equipment. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

Important

Manitowoc Ice assumes no responsibility for the use of contaminated refrigerant. Damage resulting from the use of contaminated refrigerant is the sole responsibility of the servicing company.

Important

Replace the liquid line drier after recovering the refrigerant and before evacuating and recharging. Use only a Manitowoc (OEM) liquid line filter-drier to prevent voiding the warranty.

⚠Warning

Recovery/evacuation of a QuietQube® remote system requires connections at either 4 or 5 recovery points for complete system recovery/ evacuation. Check valves are located in the ice machine head section and the CVD condensing unit. Five point requires connections between the compressor and suction filter access valve, receiver access valve and the high and low side access valves on the front or rear of the ice machine. Four point is required on units that do not have a receiver service valve.

⚠Warning

The receiver access valve (located in the ice machine head section) must be accessed during refrigerant recovery to allow complete removal of the refrigerant charge.

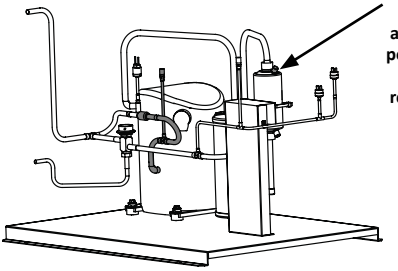
CONNECTIONS

Manifold gauge sets must utilize low loss fittings to comply with U.S. Government rules and regulations.

CVD condensing units with reciprocating compressors are manufactured with a check valve in the compressor discharge line. The check valve requires an additional connection on the condensing unit during evacuation or recovery procedures. Connection of a manifold gauge set (or a hose with core depressors on both ends) between the suction filter access port and the compressor access valve (located between the compressor and discharge line check valve) is required.

Make these connections:

Ice Machine Head Section	CVD Condensing Unit
Receiver Service Valve	Compressor Discharge Access Valve
Low Side Access Valve	Suction Filter Access Valve
High Side Access Valve	



Connections must also be made at two points on condensing unit for complete refrigerant recovery.

RECOVERY/EVACUATION PROCEDURES

1. Press the power button to stop the ice machine. and disconnect all power to the ice machine and condensing unit.
2. Install manifold gauges, charging scale, and recovery unit or two-stage vacuum pump.
3. Open high and low side on the manifold gauge set.
4. Perform recovery or evacuation:
   A. Recovery: Operate the recovery unit as directed by the manufacturer's instructions.
   B. Pressure test the system.
   C. Evacuation prior to recharging: Evacuate to 500 microns. Then allow the pump to run for an additional hour.
5. Refer to Charging Procedures.

CHARGING PROCEDURES

1. The ice machine must be off.
2. Close the vacuum pump valve and the low side manifold gauge valve.
3. Open the refrigerant cylinder and add the proper refrigerant charge (shown on nameplate) into the system high side (receiver service valve and discharge line shut-off valve).
4. If the high side does not take the entire charge, close the high side on the manifold gauge set. Start the ice machine and wait until the freeze cycle starts, then add the remaining charge through valves on back of ice making head, or through valves on suction filter..
5. Disconnect the manifold gauge set from the liquid line shut-off valve.
6. Open the high and low side valves on the manifold gauge set. Any refrigerant in the lines will be pulled into the low side of the system.
7. Allow the pressures to equalize while the ice machine is in the freeze cycle.
8. Disconnect the manifold gauge set from the suction line shut-off valve.
9. Install and torque all valve caps

NOTE: Check for refrigerant leaks after all valve caps have been installed.

System Contamination Clean-Up

General

This section describes the basic requirements for restoring contaminated systems to reliable service.

Important

Routine adjustments and maintenance procedures Manitowoc Ice assumes no responsibility for the use of contaminated refrigerant. Damage resulting from the use of contaminated refrigerant is the sole responsibility of the servicing company.

DETERMINING SEVERITY OF CONTAMINATION

System contamination is generally caused by either moisture or residue from compressor burnout entering the refrigeration system.

Inspection of the refrigerant usually provides the first indication of system contamination. Obvious moisture or an acrid odor in the refrigerant indicates contamination.

If either condition is found, or if contamination is suspected, use a Total Test Kit from Totaline or a similar diagnostic tool. These devices sample refrigerant, eliminating the need to take an oil sample. Follow the manufacturer's directions.

If a refrigerant test kit indicates harmful levels of contamination, or if a test kit is not available, inspect the compressor oil.

1. Remove the refrigerant charge from the ice machine.
2. Remove the compressor from the system.
3. Check the odor and appearance of the oil.
4. Inspect open suction and discharge lines at the compressor for burnout deposits.
5. If no signs of contamination are present, perform an acid oil test.

Chart shows required cleanup.

CONTAMINATION CLEANUP CHART	
Symptoms/Findings	**Required Cleanup Procedure**
No symptoms or suspicion of contamination	Normal evacuation/ recharging procedure
Moisture/Air Contamination symptoms Refrigeration system open to atmosphere for longer than 15 minutes Refrigeration test kit and/or acid oil test shows contamination No burnout deposits in open compressor lines	Mild contamination cleanup procedure
Mild Compressor Burnout symptoms Oil appears clean but smells acrid Refrigeration test kit or acid oil test shows harmful acid content No burnout deposits in open compressor lines	Mild contamination cleanup procedure
Severe Compressor Burnout symptoms Oil is discolored, acidic, and smells acrid Burnout deposits found in the compressor, lines, and other components	Severe contamination cleanup procedure

CLEANUP PROCEDURE

Mild System Contamination

1. Replace any failed components.
2. If the compressor is good, change the oil.
3. Replace the liquid line drier.

NOTE: If the contamination is from moisture, use heat lamps during evacuation. Position them at the compressor, condenser and evaporator prior to evacuation. Do not position heat lamps too close to plastic components, or they may melt or warp.

Important

Dry nitrogen is recommended for this procedure. This will prevent CFC release.

4. Follow the normal evacuation procedure, except replace the evacuation step with the following:
   A. Pull vacuum to 1000 microns. Break the vacuum with dry nitrogen and sweep the system. Pressurize to a minimum of 5 psig (35 kPa, .35 bar).
   B. Pull vacuum to 500 microns. Break the vacuum with dry nitrogen and sweep the system. Pressurize to a minimum of 5 psig (35 kPa, .35 bar).
   C. Change the vacuum pump oil.
   D. Pull vacuum to 500 microns. Run the vacuum pump for 1 hour.

NOTE: You may perform a standing vacuum test to make a preliminary leak check. You should use an electronic leak detector after system charging to be sure there are no leaks.

5. Charge the system with the proper refrigerant to the nameplate charge.
6. Operate the ice machine.

Severe System Contamination

1. Remove the refrigerant charge.
2. Remove the compressor and inspect the refrigeration lines. If burnout deposits are found, install a new harvest valve and TXV.
3. Wipe away any burnout deposits from suction and discharge lines at compressor.
4. Sweep through the open system with dry nitrogen.

Important

Refrigerant sweeps are not recommended, as they release CFCs into the atmosphere.

5. Install a new compressor and new start components.
6. Install a suction line filter-drier with acid and moisture removal capability. Place the filter drier as close to the compressor as possible.
7. Install an access valve at the inlet of the suction line drier.
8. Install a new liquid line drier.

Important

Dry nitrogen is recommended for this procedure. This will prevent CFC release.

9. Follow the normal evacuation procedure, except replace the evacuation step with the following:
   A. Pull vacuum to 1000 microns. Break the vacuum with dry nitrogen and sweep the system. Pressurize to a minimum of 5 psig (35 kPa, .35 bar).
   B. Change the vacuum pump oil.
   C. Pull vacuum to 500 microns. Break the vacuum with dry nitrogen and sweep the system. Pressurize to a minimum of 5 psig (35 kPa, .35 bar).
   D. Change the vacuum pump oil.
   E. Pull vacuum to 500 microns. Run the vacuum pump for 1 hour.

NOTE: You may perform a standing vacuum test to make a preliminary leak check. You should use an electronic leak detector after system charging to be sure there are no leaks.

10. Charge the system with the proper refrigerant to the nameplate charge.
11. Operate the ice machine for one hour. Then, check the pressure drop across the suction line filter-drier.
    A. If the pressure drop is less than 1 psig (7 kPa, .7 bar), the filter-drier should be adequate for complete cleanup.
    B. If the pressure drop exceeds 1 psig (7 kPa, .7 bar), change the suction line filter-drier and the liquid line drier. Repeat until the pressure drop is acceptable.
12. Operate the ice machine for 48-72 hours. Then remove the suction line drier and change the liquid line drier.
13. Follow normal evacuation procedures.

REPLACING PRESSURE CONTROLS WITHOUT REMOVING REFRIGERANT CHARGE

This procedure reduces repair time and cost. Use it when any of the following components require replacement, and the refrigeration system is operational and leak-free.

- Fan cycle control
- High pressure cut-out control
- Low Pressure cut-out control
- High side service valve
- Low side service valve

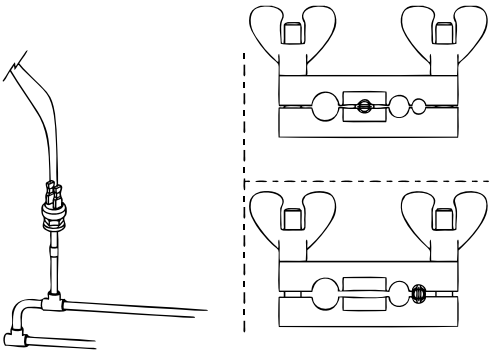
Important

This is a required in-warranty repair procedure.

1. Disconnect power to the ice machine.
2. Follow all manufacturer's instructions supplied with the pinch-off tool. Position the pinch-off tool around the tubing as far from the pressure control as feasible. (See the figure on next page.) Clamp down on the tubing until the pinch-off is complete.

⚠Warning

Do not unsolder a defective component. Cut it out of the system. Do not remove the pinch-off tool until the new component is securely in place.



USING PINCH-OFF TOOL

3. Cut the tubing of the defective component with a small tubing cutter.
4. Solder the replacement component in place. Allow the solder joint to cool.
5. Remove the pinch-off tool.
6. Re-round the tubing. Position the flattened tubing in the proper hole in the pinch-off tool. Tighten the wing nuts until the block is tight and the tubing is rounded.

NOTE: The pressure controls will operate normally once the tubing is re-rounded. Tubing may not re-round 100%.

LIQUID LINE FILTER-DRIERS

The filter-driers used on Manitowoc ice machines are manufactured to Manitowoc specifications and have an access fitting for charging with refrigerant. A Manitowoc drier has dirt-retaining filtration, with fiberglass filters on both the inlet and outlet ends. This is very important because ice machines have a back-flushing action that takes place during every Harvest cycle.

The size of the filter-drier is important. The refrigerant charge is critical. Using an improperly sized filter-drier will cause the ice machine to be improperly charged with refrigerant.

Important

Driers are covered as a warranty part. The drier must be replaced any time the system is opened for repairs.

SUCTION FILTER

The suction filter on QuietQube® CVD condensing units traps particulate only, and do not contain a desiccant. The filter needs replacement when:

1. The pressure drop across the drier exceeds 2 psig.
2. A compressor is replaced.
3. Refrigeration system contains contaminants.

Total System Refrigerant Charge QuietQube® CVD Models

Ice machines listed with an F in the model number use R404A refrigerant - Ice machines listed with a T in the model number use R410A. This information is for reference only. Refer to the ice machine model/serial label to verify the system charge and refrigerant type.

Serial plate information overrides the information listed in this chart.

Model	Condensing Unit	Refrigerant Charge	Line Set Length
IF0600C	CVDF0600	10.50 lbs. 4.76kg.	0-50 ft. 0-15 m
		12.00 lbs. 5.54 kg.	51-100 ft. 15-30 m
IBF0620C	CVDF0600	11.00 lbs 4.99 kg	0-50 ft. 0-15 m
		12.50 lbs 5.67 kg	51-100 ft. 15-30 m
IBF0820C	CVDF900	8.00 lbs. 3.63 kg	0-50 ft. 0-15 m
		10.00 lbs. 4.54 kg	51-100 ft. 15-30 m
IF0900C	CVDF0900	8.00 lbs. 3.63 kg.	0-50 ft. 0-15 m
		10.00 lbs. 4.54 kg.	51-100 ft. 15-30 m
IBT1020C	CVDT1200	12.25 lbs. 5.55 kg	0-50 ft. 0-15 m
		14.25 lbs 6.35 kg	51-100 ft. 15-30 m
IT1200C	CVDT1200	10.25 lbs 4.76 kg	0-50 ft. 0-15 m
		12.25 lbs 5.55 kg	51-100 ft. 15-30 m
IF1400C	CVDF1400	12.50 lbs. 5.67 kg	0-50 ft. 0-15 m
		14.50 lbs 6.58 kg	51-100 ft. 15-30 m

Model	Condensing Unit	Refrigerant Charge	Line Set Length
IF1800C	CVDF1800	15.00 lbs. 6.80 kg	0-50 ft. 0-15 m
		17.00 lbs 7.71 kg	51-100 ft. 15-30 m
IF2100C	CVDF2000	18.00 lbs. 8.16 kg	0-50 ft. 0-15 m
		22.00 lbs 9.98kg	51-100 ft. 15-30 m

Cycle Times/24-Hour Ice Production/ Refrigerant Pressure Charts

These charts are used as guidelines to verify correct ice machine operation.

Accurate collection of data is essential to obtain the correct diagnosis.

- Production and cycle times are for dice cube - Half dice cube cycle times can be 2 - 3 minutes faster, depending on model and ambient temperature.
- Regular cube production derate is 7%.
- Ice production checks that are within 10% of the chart are considered normal. This is due to variances in water and air temperature. Actual temperatures will seldom match the chart exactly.
- Refer to “Freeze Cycle Refrigeration System Operational Analysis Tables” on page 93for the list of data that must be collected for refrigeration diagnostics.
- Zero out manifold gauge set before obtaining pressure readings to avoid misdiagnosis.
- Discharge and suction pressure are highest at the beginning of the cycle. Suction pressure will drop throughout the cycle. Verify the pressures are within the range indicated.
- Record beginning of freeze cycle suction pressure one minute after water pump energizes.
- 50 Hz dice and half dice production derate is 12%.
- 50 Hz regular cube total production derate is 14%.

IF0600C/CVDF0600

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.
All data on this page is preliminary and subject to change

Cycle Times

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	8.9-10.2	9.5-11.0	10.3-11.9	.75-2.5
80/27	9.3-10.7	10.0-11.5	10.9-12.5	
90/32	9.6-11.1	10.4-12.0	11.4-13.0	
100/38	10.2-11.8	11.1-12.8	12.2-13.9	
110/43	11.0-12.6	12.0-13.8	13.2-15.1	

[1]Times in minutes - Dice cube

24-Hour Ice Production

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	640	600	560
80/27	615	575	535
90/32	595	555	515
100/38	565	525	485
110/43	530	490	450

[1]Based on average ice slab weight of 4.60 - 5.20 lb.

Operating Pressures

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	200-250	44-26	180-210	65-85
70/21	235-255	50-28	185-210	65-90
80/27	245-275	50-28	190-210	75-100
90/32	250-290	52-30	195-215	75-105
100/38	270-320	52-31	210-240	80-110
110/43	300-360	60-32	215-260	85-115

IBF0620C/CVDF0600

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.
All data on this page is preliminary and subject to change

Cycle Times
Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time Water Temperature °F/°C			Harvest Time
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	8.9-10.2	9.5-11.0	10.3-11.9	**.75-2.5**
80/27	9.3-10.7	10.0-11.5	10.9-12.5	
90/32	9.6-11.1	10.4-12.0	11.4-13.0	
100/38	10.2-11.8	11.1-12.8	12.2-13.9	
110/43	11.0-12.6	12.0-13.8	13.2-15.1	
[1]Times in minutes - Dice cube - [2]Preliminary Data				

24-HOUR ICE PRODUCTION

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	640	600	560
80/27	615	575	535
90/32	595	555	515
100/38	565	525	485
110/43	530	490	450
[1]Based on average ice slab weight of 4.60 - 5.20 lb.			

OPERATING PRESSURES

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	215-260	46-26	140-170	70-95
70/21	220-270	51-27	150-180	70-95
80/27	225-285	56-28	155-190	80-100
90/32	235-295	59-28	165-200	85-105
100/38	260-340	60-30	180-210	85-112
110/43	300-385	65-34	195-230	90-120

IBF0820C/CVDF0900

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.
All data on this page is preliminary and subject to change

Cycle Times

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time			Harvest Time
	Water Temperature °F/°C			
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	8.5-9.8	9.3-10.7	10.0-11.5	**.75-2.5**
90/32	9.5-11.0	10.8-12.4	11.4-13.1	
100/38	11.2-12.9	12.3-14.1	13.3-15.2	
110/43	13.0-14.9	14.0-16.0	14.9-17.0	
[1]Times in minutes - Dice cube				

24-Hour Ice Production

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	825	770	720
90/32	750	675	640
100/38	650	600	560
110/43	570	535	505
[1]Based on average ice slab weight of 5.75 - 6.50 lb.			

Operating Pressures

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	230-260	45-25	180-205	60-80
70/21	250-275	55-30	180-205	75-105
80/27	260-290	60-31	185-215	80-110
90/32	265-300	60-32	190-220	80-110
100/38	300-370	70-34	200-250	90-115
110/43	310-385	75-35	230-260	95-115

IF0900C/CVDF0900

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.
All data on this page is preliminary and subject to change

Cycle Times

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time Water Temperature °F/°C			Harvest Time
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	8.9-10.3	9.4-14.4	10.1-11.6	**.75-2.5**
90/32	9.8-11.3	10.4-12.0	11.2-12.9	
100/38	11.0-12.7	11.9-13.6	12.8-14.6	
110/43	12.5-14.4	13.4-15.4	14.3-16.3	
[1]Times in minutes - Dice cube				

24-Hour Ice Production

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	795	760	715
90/32	730	695	650
100/38	660	620	580
110/43	590	555	525
[1]Based on average ice slab weight of 5.75 - 6.50 lb.			

Operating Pressures

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	230-260	45-25	180-205	60-80
70/21	250-275	50-30	180-205	75-105
80/27	260-290	55-31	185-215	80-110
90/32	265-300	60-32	190-220	80-110
100/38	300-370	70-34	200-250	90-115
110/43	310-385	75-35	230-260	95-115

IBT1020C/CVDT1200

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

Cycle Times

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time Water Temperature °F/°C			Harvest Time
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	6.2-7.2	6.5-7.8	7.4-8.8	.75-2.5
80/27	6.4-7.7	6.8-8.1	7.8-9.2	
90/32	6.7-8.1	7.3-8.7	7.9-9.5	
100/38	7.1-8.5	7.8-9.2	8.9-10.6	
110/43	8.2-9.7	8.7-10.3	10.0-11.9	
[1]Times in minutes - Dice cube				

24-Hour Ice Production

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	1165	1115	1005
80/27	1125	1075	965
90/32	1085	1015	945
100/38	1035	965	855
110/43	925	875	775
[1]Based on average ice slab weight of 6.2 - 7.2 lb.			

Operating Pressures

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	240-340	70-44	165-260	120-135
70/21	300-340	70-44	165-280	110-130
80/27	310-350	70-44	170-290	110-140
90/32	315-360	75-45	180-300	115-145
100/38	395-440	80-50	215-360	150-175
110/43	395-460	80-50	220-370	155-180

IT1200C/CVDT1200

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

Cycle Times

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time Water Temperature °F/°C			Harvest Time
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	6.4-7.7	7.4-8.8	7.8-9.4	.75-2.5
80/27	7.2-8.6	7.7-9.1	8.2-9.7	
90/32	7.6-9.0	8.0-9.5	8.8-10.4	
100/38	8.3-9.9	8.5-10.1	9.9-11.8	
110/43	8.9-10.6	9.7-11.5	10.5-12.4	
[1]Times in minutes - Dice cube				

24-Hour Ice Production

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	1075	1005	955
80/27	1025	975	925
90/32	985	940	870
100/38	910	890	780
110/43	860	800	745
[1]Based on average ice slab weight of 6.2 - 7.2 lb.			

Operating Pressures

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	230-340	70-40	155-200	110-135
70/21	275-350	70-40	160-210	110-130
80/27	290-360	70-41	170-210	115-140
90/32	310-370	75-41	180-210	120-140
100/38	365-470	90-44	220-315	130-175
110/43	375-480	90-45	225-320	150-175

IF1400C/CVDF1400

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.
All data on this page is preliminary and subject to change

Cycle Times

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time Water Temperature °F/°C			Harvest Time
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	11.3-13.4	12.3-14.6	14.2-16.8	**.75-2.5**
90/32	12.8-15.2	13.7-16.3	16.0-18.9	
100/38	13.8-16.3	15.8-18.7	17.1-20.2	
110/43	14.7-17.4	16.9-19.9	18.2-21.5	

[1]Times in minutes - Dice cube

24-Hour Ice Production

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	1350	1255	1100
90/32	1210	1135	990
100/38	1130	1000	930
110/43	1065	940	875

[1]Ice slab weight of one harvest cycle = 12.0 lb. to 14.0 lb.
6.0 to 7.0 lbs per evaporator
5.44 kg to 6.35 kg (2.72 to 3.18 kg per evaporator)
230/50/1 is approximately 12% lower than 230/60/1.

Operating Pressures

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	250-235	50-36	140-165	70-95
70/21	250-235	55-38	150-170	70-95
80/27	275-240	60-38	160-180	85-95
90/32	300-285	65-39	170-190	90-110
100/38	350-300	70-40	180-200	95-115
110/43	410-350	80-40	190-215	100-125

IF1800C/CVDF1800

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.
All data on this page is preliminary and subject to change

Cycle Times

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time Water Temperature °F/°C			Harvest Time
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	11.5-12.6	15.5-14.4	14.3-15.6	**.75-2.5**
90/32	14.3-15.5	16.4-17.8	17.7-19.3	
100/38	15.4-16.8	17.7-19.3	19.3-20.9	
110/43	11.5-12.6	15.5-14.4	14.3-15.6	
[1]Times in minutes - Dice cube				

24-Hour Ice Production

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	1715	1520	1410
90/32	1520	1375	1240
100/38	1415	1250	1160
110/43	1320	1160	1075

[1]Ice slab weight of one harvest cycle = 15.5 lb. to 16.75 lb.
7.75 - 8.38 lb per evaporator
7.0 kg to 7.6 kg (3.5 to 3.8 kg per evaporator)
230/50/1 is approximately 12% lower than 230/60/1

Operating Pressures

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	215-250	50-30	140-155	65-90
70/21	215-260	50-33	140-155	65-90
80/27	240-280	50-34	145-165	65-95
90/32	250-295	55-35	150-170	65-95
100/38	290-365	65-36	160-190	75-100
110/43	300-380	70-37	170-200	80-110

IF2100C/CVDF2100

Remote Air-Cooled Condensing Unit Model

Characteristics vary depending on operating conditions.

All data on this page is preliminary and subject to change

Cycle Times

Freeze Time + Harvest Time = Total Cycle Time

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Time Water Temperature °F/°C			Harvest Time
	50/10	70/21	90/32	
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	10.4-11.4	11.4-12.4	12.3-13.4	.75-2.5
80/27	11.3-12.3	12.1-13.2	13.2-14.4	
90/32	11.6-12.6	12.4-13.5	14.2-15.4	
100/38	12.8-13.9	13.9-15.1	15.3-16.6	
110/43	13.9-15.1	14.9-16.2	16.0-17.4	

[1]Times in minutes - Dice cube

24-Hour Ice Production

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Water Temperature °F/°C		
	50/10	70/21	90/32
-20 to 70/ -29 to 21	1920	1785	1670
80/27	1800	1690	1565
90/32	1760	1655	1470
100/38	1610	1500	1375
110/43	1500	1405	1315

[1]Ice slab weight of one harvest cycle = 15.5 lb. to 16.75 lb.
7.75 - 8.38 lb per evaporator
7.0 kg to 7.6 kg (3.5 to 3.8 kg per evaporator)
230/50/1 is approximately 12% lower than 230/60/1

Operating Pressures

Air Temp. Entering Condenser °F/°C	Freeze Cycle		Harvest Cycle	
	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig	Discharge Pressure psig	Suction Pressure psig
-20 to 50/ -29 to 10	220-250	45-28	125-140	70-80
70/21	220-260	50-28	125-160	70-80
80/27	220-275	50-28	130-180	70-90
90/32	260-315	58-30	150-190	70-100
100/38	300-360	65-30	160-200	80-110
110/43	320-400	70-30	170-210	90-120

Diagrams

Wiring Diagrams

The following pages contain electrical wiring diagrams. Be sure you are referring to the correct diagram for the ice machine you are servicing.

> **⚠Warning**
>
> Always disconnect power before working on electrical circuitry.

Some components are wired differently on energy efficient machines. Please verify your model number (page 18) to reference the correct diagrams.

WIRING DIAGRAM LEGEND

The following symbols are used on all of the wiring diagrams:


Equipment Ground

( ) Wire Number Designation
(The number is marked at each end of the wire)

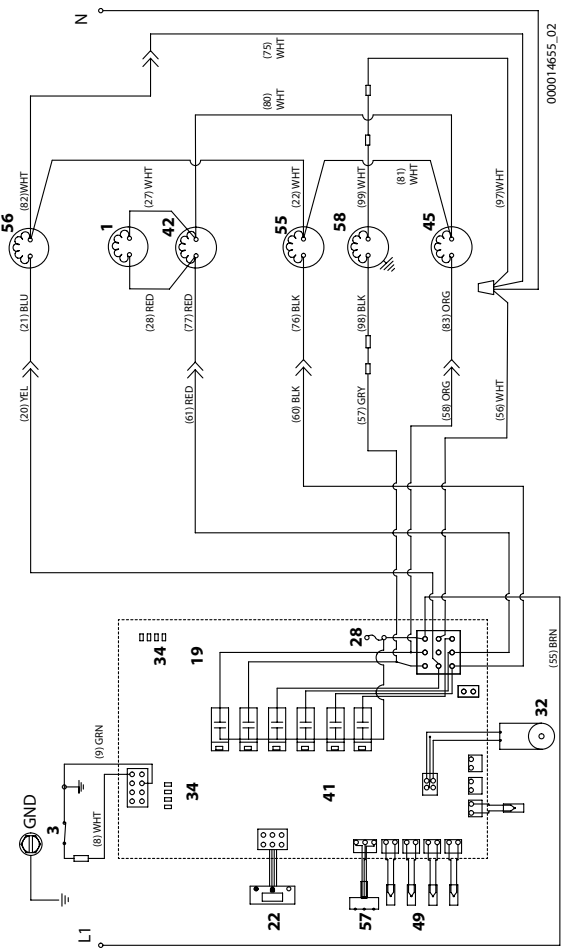
—>>— Multi-Pin Connection
—> (Electrical Box Side)
>— (Compressor Compartment Side)


Male/Female Disconnect


Crimp Connector

IF0600C/IBF0620C/IBF0820C/IF0900C 1PH

QuietQube® Ice Machine Head Section

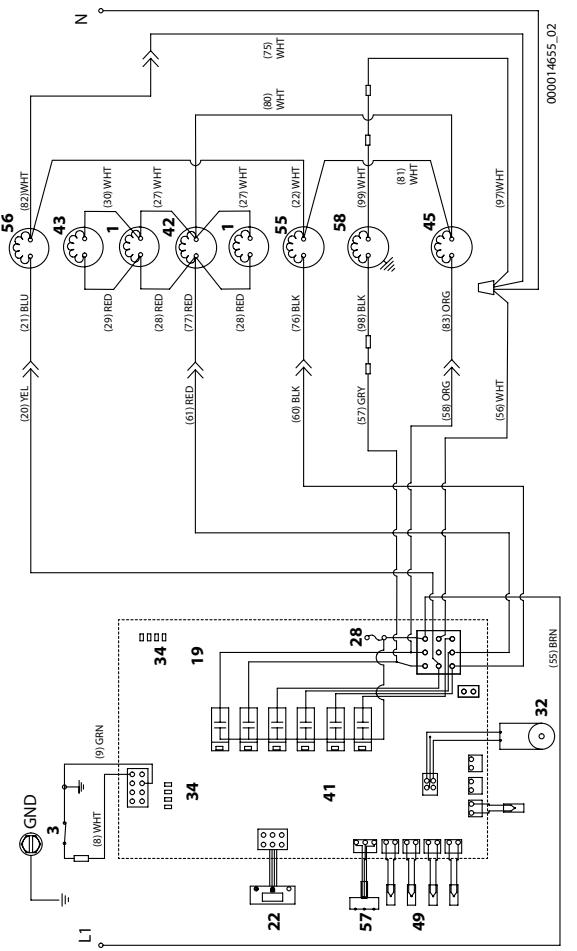


IF0600C/IBF0620C/IBF0820C/IF0900C 1Ph

Number	Component
1	Air Pump Harvest Assist
3	Bin Switch
5	Compressor
19	Control Board
22	Touchscreen
28	Fuse
32	Ice Thickness Probe
34	LED
41	See Control Board Schematic For Detail
42	Solenoid Valve - Harvest
49	Thermistors
55	Water Dump Valve
56	Water Inlet Valve
57	Water Level Probe
58	Water Pump
Wire Colors	
BLK	Black
BLU	Blue
BRN	Brown
GRY	Grey
ORG	Orange
PRPL	Purple
RED	Red
WHT	White
YEL	Yellow
Refer to control board schematic for control board detail	

IT1200C/IBT1020C 1PH

QuietQube® Ice Machine Head Section

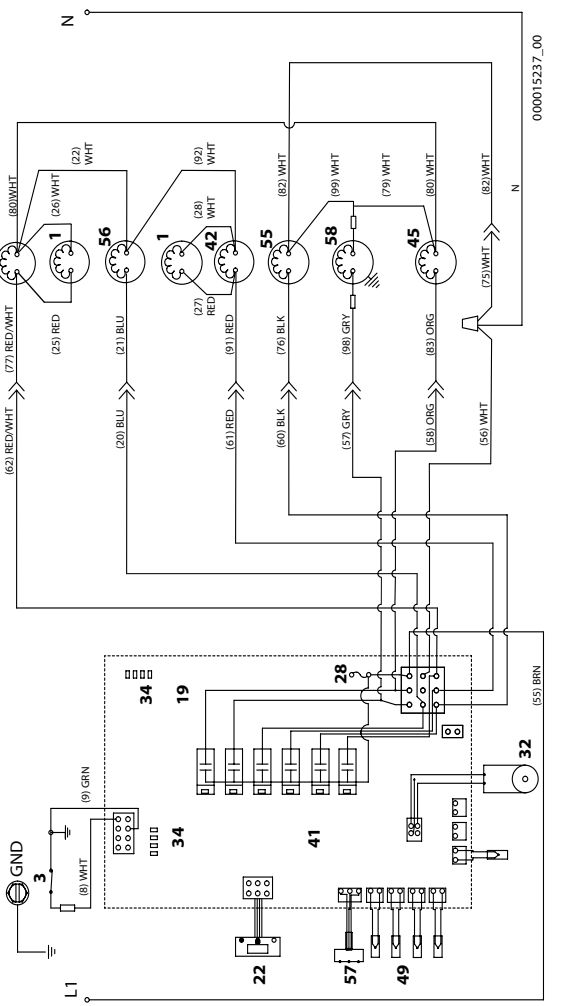


IT1200C/IBT1020C 1PH

Number	Component
1	Air Pump Harvest Assist
3	Bin Switch
19	Control Board
22	Touchscreen
28	Fuse
32	Ice Thickness Probe
34	LED
41	See Control Board Schematic For Detail
42	Solenoid Valve - Harvest
43	Solenoid Valve - Harvest
45	Solenoid Valve - Liquid Line
49	Thermistors
55	Water Dump Valve
56	Water Inlet Valve
57	Water Level Probe
58	Water Pump
Wire Colors	
BLK	Black
BLU	Blue
BRN	Brown
ORG	Orange
RED	Red
WHT	White
YEL	Yellow
Refer to control board schematic for control board detail	

IF1400C/IF1800C/IF2100C 1PH

QuietQube® Ice Machine Head Section

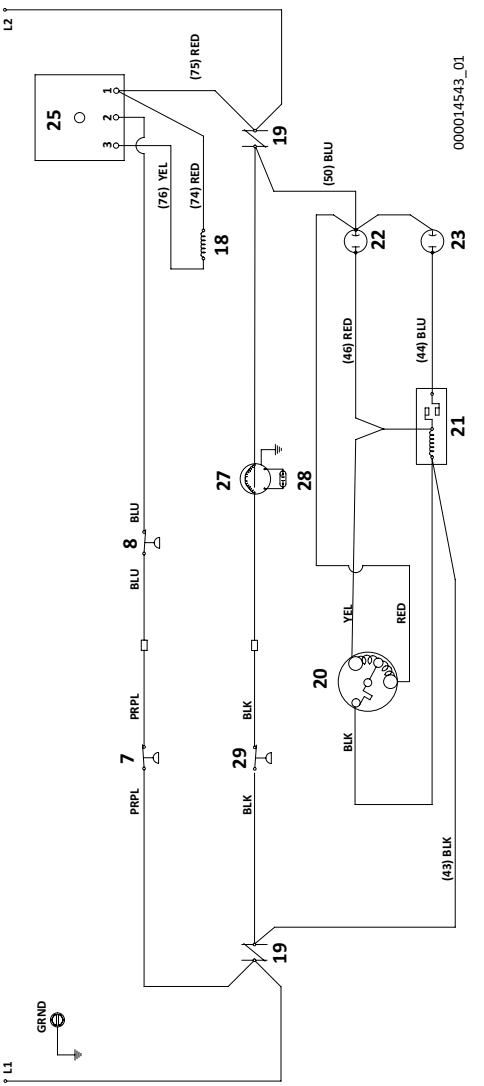


IF1400/IF1800C/IF2100C 1ph

Number	Component
1	Air Pump Harvest Assist
3	Bin Switch
5	Compressor
19	Control Board
22	Touchscreen
28	Fuse
32	Ice Thickness Probe
34	LED
41	See Control Board Schematic For Detail
42	Solenoid Valve - Harvest Left Hand
43	Solenoid Valve - Harvest Right Hand
49	Thermistors
55	Water Dump Valve
56	Water Inlet Valve
57	Water Level Probe
58	Water Pump
Wire Colors	
BLK	Black
BLU	Blue
BRN	Brown
GRY	Grey
ORG	Orange
RED	Red
WHT	White
Refer to control board schematic for control board detail	

CVD 1PH CONDENSING UNIT

QuietQube® CVD Condensing Unit

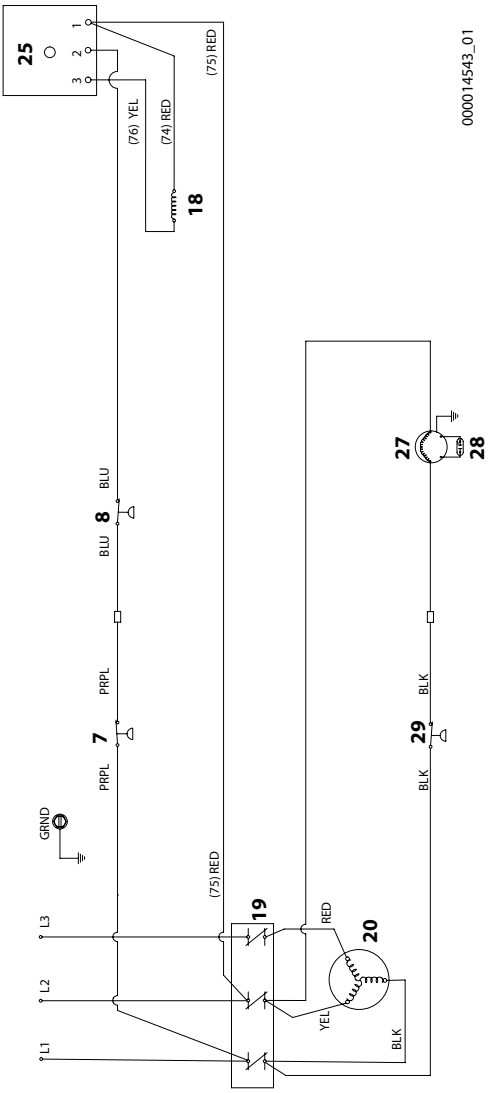


CVD 1PH Condensing Unit

Number	Component
7	High Pressure Cutout
8	Low Pressure Cutout
14	Condenser Fan Motor
15	Condenser Fan Motor Run Capacitor
18	Contactor Coil
19	Contactor Contacts
20	Compressor
25	Compressor Time Delay Relay
27	Condenser Fan Motor
28	Condenser Fan Motor Capacitor
29	Fan Cycle Control
Wire Colors	
BLK	Black
BLU	Blue
PRPL	Purple
RED	Red
YEL	Yellow

CVD 3PH CONDENSING UNIT

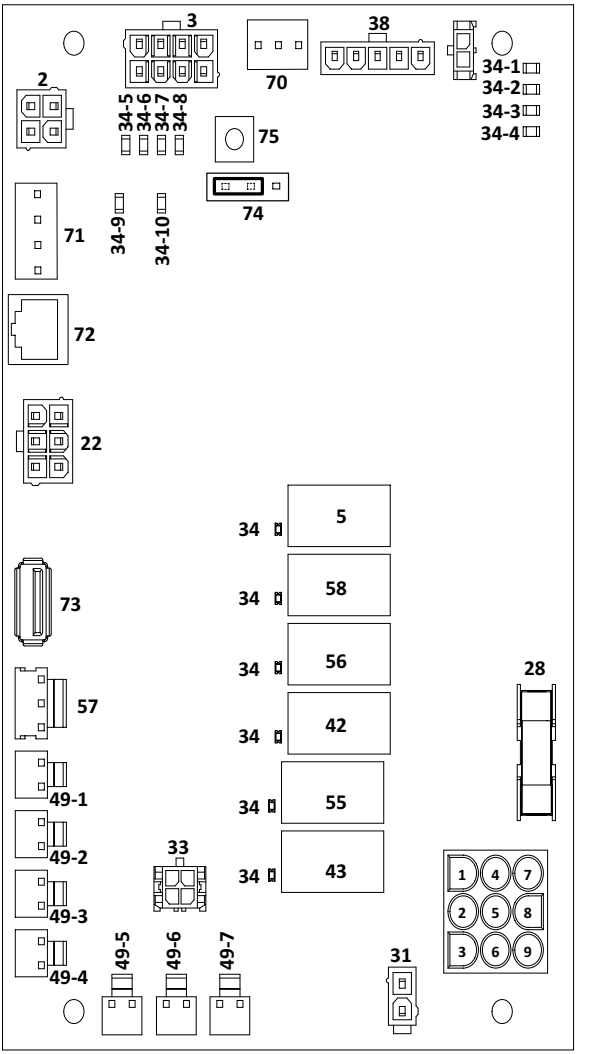
QuietQube® CVD Condensing Unit



CVD 3PH Condensing Unit

Number	Component
7	High Pressure Cutout
8	Low Pressure Cutout
14	Condenser Fan Motor
15	Condenser Fan Motor Run Capacitor
18	Contactor Coil
19	Contactor Contacts
20	Compressor
21	Compressor Potential Relay
22	Compressor Run Capacitor
23	Compressor Start Capacitor
25	Compressor Time Delay Relay
27	Condenser Fan Motor
28	Condenser Fan Motor Capacitor
29	Fan Cycle Control
Wire Colors	
BLK	Black
BLU	Blue
BRN	Brown
PRPL	Purple
RED	Red
YEL	Yellow

Electronic Control Board

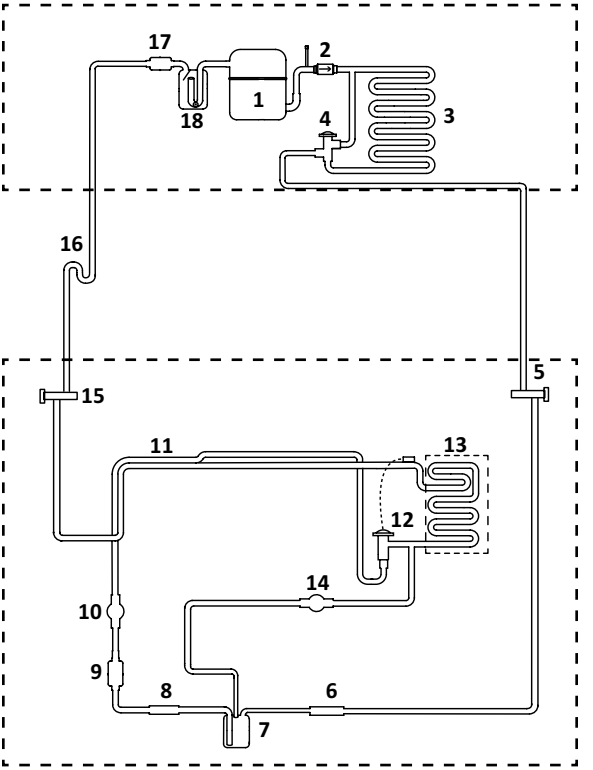


Electronic Control Board Schematic

Number	Description
2	AuCs
3	Bin Switch
5	Compressor Contactor Coil Relay
22	Touchscreen
28	Fuse
31	High Pressure Cutout
33	Ice Thickness Probe
34	LED - Relays
34-1	LED - Display
34-2	LED - Micro
34-2	LED - Clean
34-4	LED - Harvest
34-5	LED - Ice Thickness Probe
34-6	LED - High Water Probe
34-7	LED - Low Water Probe
34-8	LED - Display Bypass Is Active
34-9	LED - Right Bin Switch
34-10	LED - Left Bin Switch
38	LuminIce
42	Relay Solenoid Valve - Harvest Left Hand
43	Relay Solenoid Valve - Harvest Right Hand
49-1	Thermistor T1 Liquid Line Temperature
49-2	Thermistor T2 - Discharge Line Temperature
49-3	Thermistor T3 - Evaporator Inlet Temperature Single Evaporator models Evaporator Outlet Temperature Dual Evaporator Models
49-4	Thermistor T4 - Evaporator Outlet Temperature
49-5	Thermistor T5 - Bin Level Probe
49-6	Thermistor T6 - Potable water Temperature
49-7	Thermistor T7 - Ambient Air Temperature
55	Relay Water Dump Valve
56	Relay Water Inlet Valve
57	Water Level Probe
58	Relay Water Pump
70	RS232 Communication Port
71	RS485 Communication Port
72	12VDC Power Supply
73	USB Connector
74	Reverse Osmosis/Deionized Water Usage Jumper
75	Test/Display Bypass button

Refrigeration Tubing Schematics

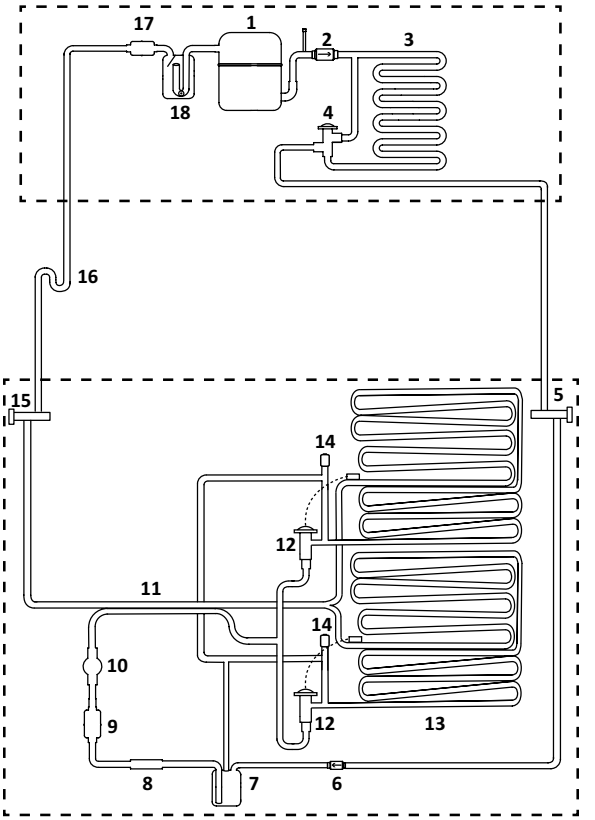
IF0600C/CVDF0600 IB0620C/CVDF0600
IBF0820/CVDF0900 IF0900C/CVDF0900



IF0600C/CVDF0600 IB0620C/CVDF0600
IBF0820/CVDF0900 IF0900C/CVDF0900

Number	Component
1	Compressor
2	Discharge Check Valve
3	Condenser - Remote Air-Cooled
4	Head Pressure Control Valve
5	Liquid Line Shut-off Valve
6	Liquid Line Check Valve
7	Receiver
8	Receiver Access Valve
9	Liquid Line Filter Drier
10	Liquid Line Solenoid Valve
11	Heat Exchanger
12	TXV - Thermostatic Expansion Valve
13	Evaporator
14	Harvest Solenoid Valve
15	Suction Shut-off Valve
16	S Trap - Required on 21” or greater rise
17	Suction line Filter
18	Accumulator

IBT1020C/CVDT1200 IT1200C/CVDT1200

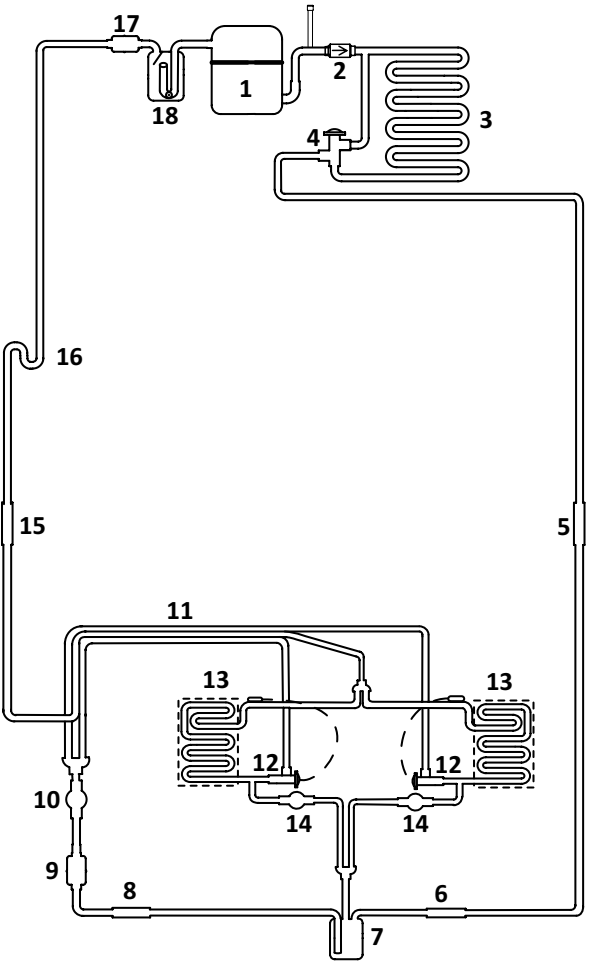


IBT1020C/CVDT1200 IT1200C/CVDT1200

Number	Component
1	Compressor
2	Discharge Check Valve
3	Condenser - Remote Air-Cooled
4	Head Pressure Control Valve
5	Liquid Line Shut-off Valve
6	Liquid Line Check Valve
7	Receiver
8	Receiver Access Valve
9	Liquid Line Filter Drier
10	Liquid Line Solenoid Valve
11	Heat Exchanger
12	TXV - Thermostatic Expansion Valve
13	Evaporator
14	Harvest Solenoid Valve
15	Suction Shut-off Valve
16	S Trap - Required on 21” or greater rise
17	Suction line Filter
18	Accumulator

Dual Evaporators

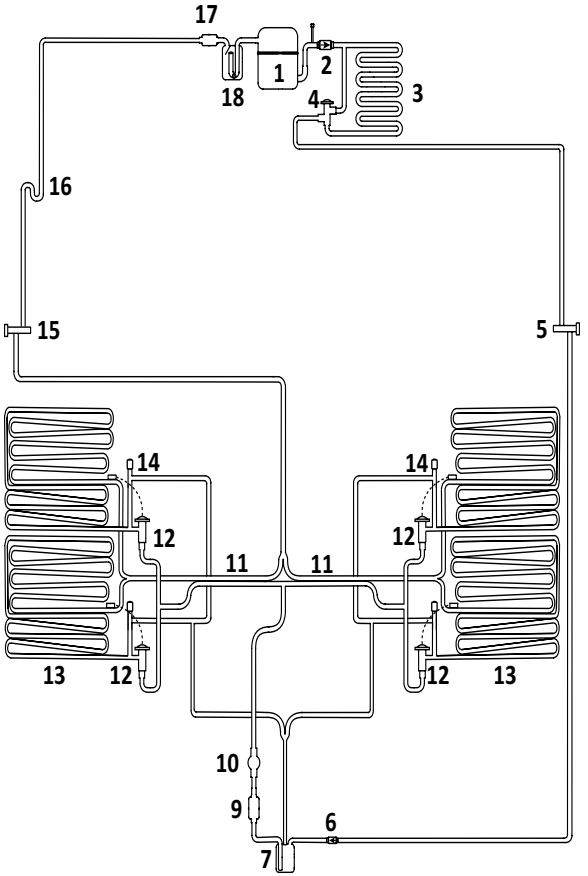
IF1400C/IF1800C



IF1400C/IF1800

Number	Component
1	Compressor
2	Discharge Check Valve
3	Condenser - Remote Air-Cooled
4	Head Pressure Control Valve
5	Liquid Line Shut-off Valve
6	Liquid Line Check Valve
7	Receiver
8	Receiver Access Valve
9	Liquid Line Filter Drier
10	Liquid Line Solenoid Valve
11	Heat Exchanger
12	TXV - Thermostatic Expansion Valve
13	Evaporator
14	Harvest Solenoid Valve
15	Suction Shut-off Valve
16	S Trap - Required on 21” or greater rise
17	Suction line Filter
18	Accumulator

IF2100C



IF2100C

Number	Component
1	Compressor
2	Discharge Check Valve
3	Condenser - Remote Air-Cooled
4	Head Pressure Control Valve
5	Liquid Line Shut-off Valve
6	Liquid Line Check Valve
7	Receiver
9	Liquid Line Filter Drier
10	Liquid Line Solenoid Valve
11	Heat Exchanger
12	TXV - Thermostatic Expansion Valve
13	Evaporator
14	Harvest Solenoid Valve
15	Suction Shut-off Valve
16	S Trap - Required on 21” or greater rise
17	Suction line Filter
18	Accumulator

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