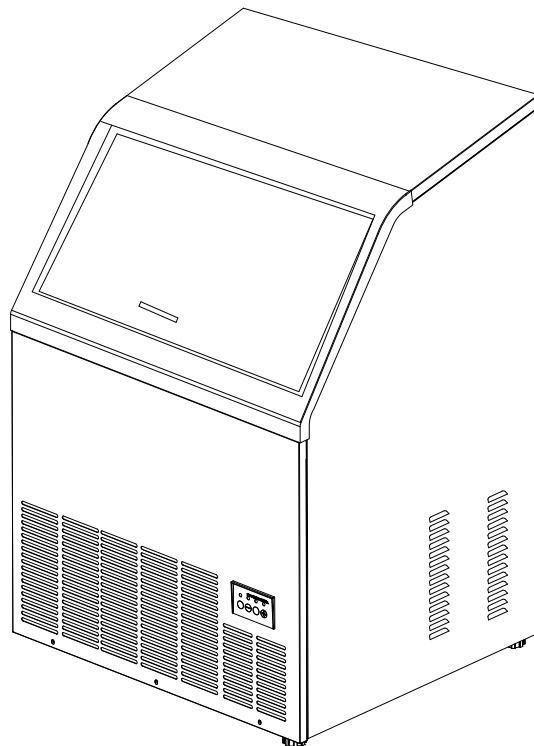


MERCATOR

NAVIGATING SUCCESS

Undercounter Ice Maker User Manual



MI75GB	Bullet Cube Ice Machine
MI130GB	Bullet Cube Ice Machine
MI80F	Slab Ice Machine Full Dice
MI80H	Slab Ice Machine Half Dice
MI120F	Slab Ice Machine Full Dice
MI120H	Slab Ice Machine Half Dice

Asbury World Wide LLC

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

We have provided many important safety messages in this manual and on your appliance.
Always read and obey all safety messages

DANGER – Risk of Fire or Explosion. FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANT



Do not use mechanical devices to defrost.
Do not puncture refrigerant tubing.
To be repaired only by trained service personnel.



This is the Safety Alert Symbol. This symbol alerts you to potential hazards that can injure or kill you and others. All safety messages will follow the Safety Alert Symbol and either the words “**DANGER**”, “**WARNING**” OR “**CAUTION**”

DANGER

DANGER means that failure to heed this safety statement may result in death or severe personal injury.

WARNING

WARNING means that failure to heed this safety statement may result in extensive product damage, serious personal injury, or death.

CAUTION

CAUTION means that failure to heed this safety statement may result in minor or moderate personal injury, or property or equipment damage.

All safety messages will alert you to what the potential hazard is, tell you how to reduce the chance of injury, and let you know what can happen if the instructions are not followed.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock or injury, when using your ice maker, follow these basic precautions:

- Plug into grounded 3-prong outlet
- Do not remove grounding prong
- Do not use an adapter
- Do not use an extension cord
- Disconnect power before cleaning
- Disconnect power before servicing
- Replace all panels before operating
- Use 2 or more people to move and install ice maker

- Do not store explosive substances such as aerosol cans with a flammable propellant in this appliance.

WARNING: Keep clear of obstruction all ventilation openings in the appliance enclosure or in the structure for building-in.

WARNING: Do not use mechanical devices or other means to accelerate the defrosting process, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.

WARNING: Do not use electrical appliances inside the food/ice storage compartments unless they are of the type recommended by the manufacturer.

DISPOSAL

Dispose of properly in accordance with Federal or Local regulations. Flammable Refrigerant Used. The appliance cannot be treated as normal domestic trash but must be handed in at a collection point for recycling electric and electronic appliances. Further information about the recycling of this product can be obtained from your local municipal authority.

IMPORTANT SAFEGUARDS



Before the ice maker is used, it must be properly positioned and installed as described in this manual, so read the manual carefully. We strongly recommend that you have a professional install your new machine. The warranty may be affected or voided by an incorrect installation. To reduce the risk of fire, electrical shock or injury when using the ice maker, follow basic precautions, including the following:

DANGER

- Plug into a grounded 3-prong outlet. Do not remove grounding prong, do not use an adapter, and do not use an extension cord.
- It is recommended that a separate circuit, serving only your ice maker, be provided. Use receptacles that cannot be turned off by a switch or pull chain.
- Do not connect or disconnect the electric plug when your hands are wet.
- Never unplug the ice maker by pulling on the power cord. Always grip the plug firmly and pull straight out from the outlet.
- Never clean ice maker parts with flammable fluids. Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance. The fumes can create a fire hazard or explosion.
- Before proceeding with cleaning and maintenance operations, make sure the power line of the unit is disconnected and the water line is shut off. (EXCEPTION: When cleaning the machine's ice making and water systems)
- Before operating, put all the enclosure panels back into their original places.
- Do not touch the evaporator with your hand when the machine is operating.
- Unplug the ice maker or disconnect power before cleaning or servicing. Failure to do so can result in electrical shock or death.

- Do not attempt to repair or replace any part of your ice maker unless it is specifically recommended in this manual. A qualified technician should do all other service.

WARNING

- Use two or more people to move and install the ice maker. Failure to do so can result in back or other injuries.
- To ensure proper ventilation for your ice maker, the front of the unit must be completely unobstructed. Choose a well-ventilated area with temperatures above 50°F(10°C) and below 100°F (38°C). This unit **MUST** be installed in an area protected from the elements, such as wind, rain, water spray or drips.
- The ice maker should not be located next to ovens, grills or other sources of high heat.
- The ice maker must be installed with all electrical and water connections in accordance with state and local codes. A standard electrical supply (115 VAC, 60 Hz, 15 A), properly grounded in accordance with the National Electrical Code and local codes and ordinances, is required.
- Do not kink or pinch the power supply cord or drain lines between ice maker and cabinet.
- The fuse (or circuit breaker) size should be 15 amperes.
- It is important for the ice maker to be leveled to work properly. You may need to make several adjustments to level it.
- All installations must be in accordance with local plumbing code requirements.
- Make certain that the hoses are not pinched or kinked or damaged during installation.
- Check for leaks after connection is completed.
- Remove the packing materials and clean the ice maker before using.
- Turn on the water supply tap before switching on the ice maker. Never turn the water supply tap off when the ice maker is working.
- Except to take ice from the unit, keep the door closed to reduce ice melting and to promote proper ice formation.
- Although the unit has been tested at the factory, due to long-term transit and storage, the first batch of cubes must be discarded.
- If the ice maker will not be used for a long time, before the next use it must be thoroughly cleaned. Carefully follow any instructions provided for cleaning or use of sanitizing solution. Do not leave any solution inside the ice maker after cleaning.
- **DO NOT** touch the condenser fins. The condenser fins are sharp and can be easily damaged.
- **DO NOT** use solvent-based cleaning agents or abrasives on the interior. These cleaners may transmit taste to the ice cubes, or damage or discolor the interior.
- The ice machine cleaner contains acids. **DO NOT** use or mix with any other solvent-based cleaner products. Use rubber gloves to protect hands. Carefully read the material safety instructions on the container of the ice machine cleaner.
- Do not use this apparatus for anything other than its intended purpose.
- Do not store explosive substances such as aerosol cans with a flammable propellant in this appliance.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Electrical Connection

Do not, under any circumstances, cut or remove the third (ground) prong from the power cord. For personal safety, this appliance must be properly grounded. The power cord of this appliance is equipped with a 3-prong grounding plug that mates with a standard 3-prong grounding wall outlet to minimize the possibility of electric shock hazard from the appliance. Have the wall outlet and circuit checked by a qualified electrician to make sure the outlet is properly grounded. When a standard 2-prong wall outlet is encountered, it is your responsibility and obligation to have it replaced with a properly grounded 3-prong wall outlet.

The ice maker should always be plugged into its own individual electrical outlet which has a voltage rating that matches the rating label on the appliance. This provides the best performance and prevents overloading wiring circuits which could cause a fire hazard from overheated wires. Never unplug your ice maker by pulling on the power cord. Always grip the plug firmly and pull straight out from the outlet. Repair or replace immediately all power cords that have become frayed or otherwise damaged. Do not use a cord that shows cracks or abrasion damage along its length or at either end. When moving the ice maker, be careful not to damage the power cord.

If the SUPPLY CORD is damaged, it must be replaced by a special cord or assembly available from the manufacturer or its service agent.

Extension Cord

Because of potential safety hazards under certain conditions, it is strongly recommended that you do not use an extension cord with this ice maker.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

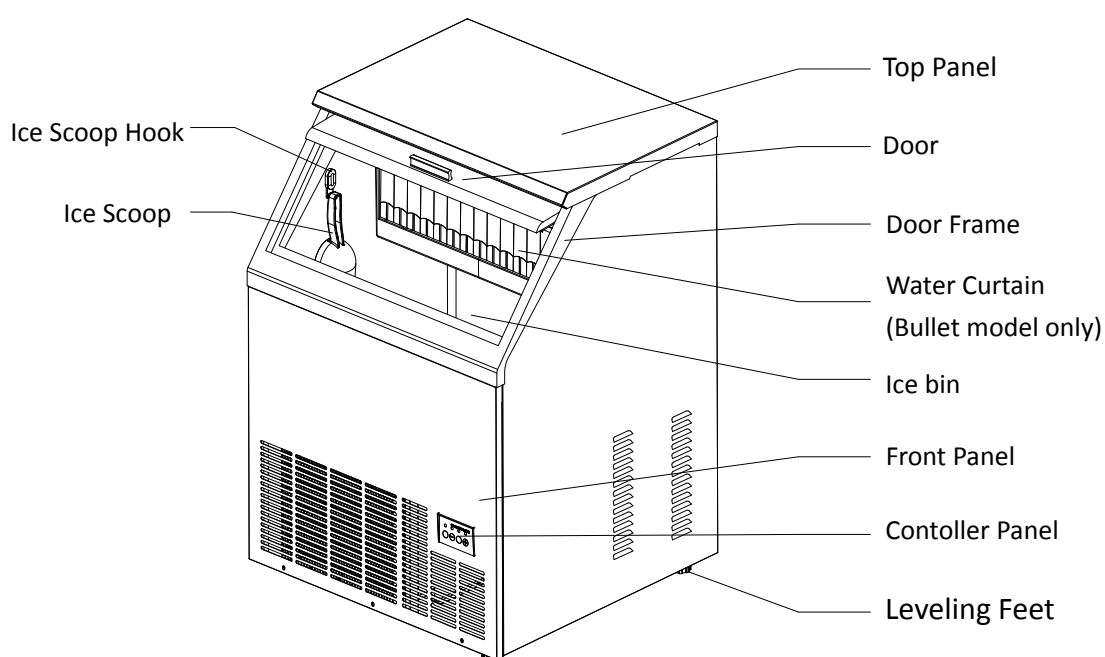
Model	MI80F, MI80H	MI120F, MI120H	MI75GB	MI130GB
Electrical Input	115V / 60Hz			
Rated Current (Ice Making/Harvest)	4.3A/3.0A	3.8A/3.5A	3.1A/2.1A	4.4A/3.6A
Refrigerant	R290, 2.05oz	R290, 2.72oz	R290, 2.54oz	R290, 3.0oz
Ambient Operating Range	50°F~100°F (10°C~38°C)			
Water Pressure Operating Range	15~80psig (0.1MPa~0.55MPa)			
Ice Size	7/8" x 7/8" x 7/8" 1/2" x 7/8" x 7/8" (half-dice)		1-1/2" x 1-1/4" x 1"	
Ice quantity per cycle	44/72	80/130	32	48
Ice Production Capacity*	80 lbs/day	122 lbs/day	80 lbs/day	130 lbs/day
Ice Storage Capacity	29.3lbs (13.3Kg)	42.3lbs (19.2Kg)	29.3lbs (13.3Kg)	42.3lbs (19.2Kg)
Unit Dimension (W×D×H)	16.7"×21.1"×31.4" (424×536×798 mm)	22.9"×21.1"×31.4" (556×536×798 mm)	16.7"×21.1"×31.4" (424×536×798 mm)	22.9"×21.1"×31.4" (556×536×798 mm)

The technical data and performance index listed above should be used for reference only. They are subject to change.

* The actual daily production of ice will vary with water temperature and ambient room conditions.

The serial number is located on the rating label. Please retain the unit's serial number and have it available for parts or service.

COMPONENTS INFORMATION



ICE MAKER INSTALLATION

Unpacking

WARNING

Excessive Weight Hazard

Use two or more people to move and install the ice maker. Failure to do so can result in back or other injury.

Remove Packaging Materials

IMPORTANT: Do not remove any permanent instruction labels or the data label on your ice maker. Remove tape and glue from your ice maker before using.

- To remove any remaining tape or glue, rub the area briskly with your thumb. Tape or glue residue can also be easily removed by rubbing a small amount of liquid dish soap over the adhesive with your fingers. Wipe with warm water and dry.
- Do not use sharp instruments, rubbing alcohol, flammable fluids, or abrasive cleaners to remove tape or glue. These products can damage the surface of your ice maker.

Cleaning Before Use

After you remove all the packaging materials, clean the inside of your ice maker before using it. See the "Interior Cleaning" in the Cleaning and Maintenance section.

WARNING

Do not use means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.
The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating ignition sources (for example: open flames, an operating gas appliance or an operating electric heater.)
Do not pierce or burn.
Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odor.

Installation Types

This ice maker should be installed in accordance with the Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems, ANSI/ASHRAE 15, by qualified personnel.

Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.

This ice maker has been designed to be free-standing or built-in. In each case, there must be adequate air space around the unit for ventilation purposes.

Free-standing Installation:

The ice cube machine can be installed to be free-standing in any place you desire provided you have access to a water supply. You must also follow the stated instructions for

- Electrical requirements
- Water supply
- Leveling the ice maker

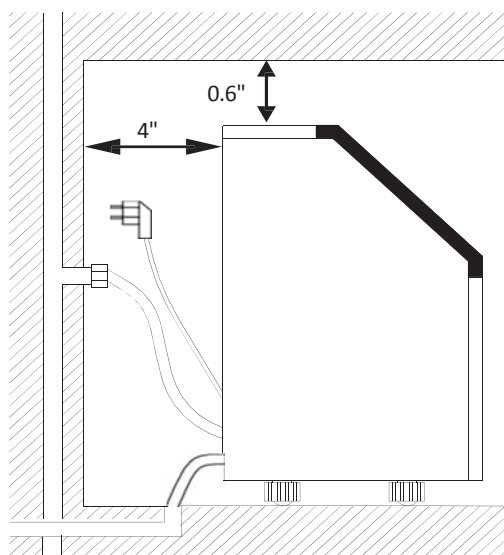
NOTE: For free-standing installations, optional high legs are available to elevate the unit and provide unobstructed clearance beneath it for cleaning. Please contact your dealer to order the high-leg set.

⚠ CAUTION
• ENSURE THAT THE AIR PATH FOR THE GRILL REMAINS UNRESTRICTED. ANY RESTRICTION OF AIR FLOW THROUGH THE GRILL WILL DISRUPT NORMAL OPERATION OF THE UNIT, RESULTING IN DAMAGE TO COMPONENTS, AND VOIDS WARRANTY.
• CONNECT THE UNIT TO A POTABLE WATER SUPPLY ONLY.

Built-in Installation:

If this method of installation is chosen, it will still be necessary to allow adequate ventilation space around the unit. The following additional items must be observed.

1. Place the ice maker in front of the installation location. Remove the feet and place the machine on the floor or on a platform depending on your installation requirements.
2. The water supply line must be plumbed before connecting to the ice maker.
3. Turn on the main water supply and tap. Check for water supply connection leaks. Tighten every connection (including connections at the water inlet).
4. If the electrical outlet for the ice maker is behind the cabinet, plug in the ice maker.
5. Push the ice maker into position. Do not kink or pinch the power supply line between the ice maker and wall or cabinet.



Minimum Clearance

Top, Sides - 0.6"

Rear - 4"

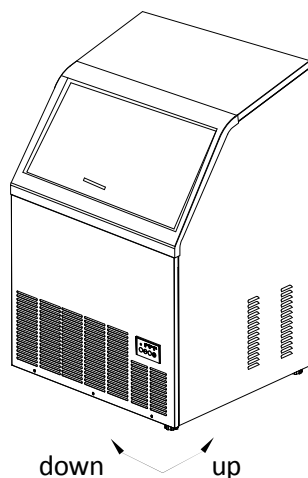
- To ensure proper ventilation for your ice maker, the front of the unit must be completely unobstructed. Allow more than 4" clearance at rear, 0.6" at top and sides for proper air circulation. The installation should allow the ice maker to be pulled forward for service if necessary.
- Choose a well-ventilated area with temperatures above 50°F and below 100°F. This unit MUST be installed in an area protected from the elements, such as wind, rain, water spray or drips.
- The ice maker should not be located next to ovens, grills or other high heat resources.
- Installation of the ice maker requires a cold-water supply inlet of 1/4" soft copper tubing with a shut-off valve and a gravity-drain system.
- The ice maker requires a continuous water supply with a minimum pressure of 15psig and a static pressure not to exceed 80psig. The temperature of the water feeding into the ice maker should be between 41°F and 90°F for proper operation.
- In general, it is always a good idea to filter the water. A water filter, if it is of the proper type, can remove taste and odors as well as particles. Where water is very hard, softened water may result in white, mushy cubes that stick together. Deionized water is not recommended.
- The ice maker must be installed with all electrical, water and drain connections in accordance with all state and local codes.
- The unit should be located on a firm and level surface. It is important for the ice maker to be leveled to work properly.
- The plug must be accessible after installation.
- A standard electrical supply (115V AC, 60Hz, 15A), properly grounded in accordance with the National Electrical Code and local codes and ordinances, is required.

	WARNING	
Electrical Shock Hazard Always disconnect power at the source before working on the unit. Failure to unplug the clear ice machine could result in electrical shock or personal injury. • Do not touch the power plug when your hands are wet. • Never unplug the unit by pulling on the cord. Grasp the plug and pull out firmly.		

Leveling the Ice Maker

It is important for the ice maker to be leveled to work properly. It can be raised or lowered by rotating the plastic sheaths around each of the four leveling legs on the bottom of the machine. If you find that the surface is not level, rotate the plastic sheaths until the ice maker becomes level. You may need to make several adjustments to level it. We recommend using a carpenter's level to check the machine.

IMPORTANT: Once you are ready to install it in a cabinet or directly on the floor, you must adjust the feet to level the ice maker. If the floor is level, just revolve the two front feet to touch the floor. (See illustration.)



CAUTION

The unit will be significantly heavier once it is operational and fully loaded.

Electrical Requirements

Before you move your ice maker into its final location, it is important to make sure you have the proper electrical connection. A standard electrical supply (115 VAC, 60 Hz, 15 A), properly grounded in accordance with the National Electrical Code and local codes and ordinances, is required. The icemaker should always be plugged into its own individual electrical outlet. It is recommended that a separate circuit, serving only your ice maker, be provided. Use receptacles that cannot be turned off by a switch or pull chain. The fuse (or circuit breaker) size should be 15 amperes.

Recommended grounding method

For your personal safety, this appliance must be grounded. It is equipped with a power supply cord having a 3-prong grounding plug. To minimize possible shock hazard, the cord must be plugged into a mating 3-pronged and grounding-type wall receptacle, grounded in accordance with the National Electrical Code and local codes and ordinances. If a mating wall receptacle is not available, it is the personal responsibility of the customer to have a properly grounded, 3-prong wall receptacle installed by a qualified electrician.

Water Supply and Drain Connection

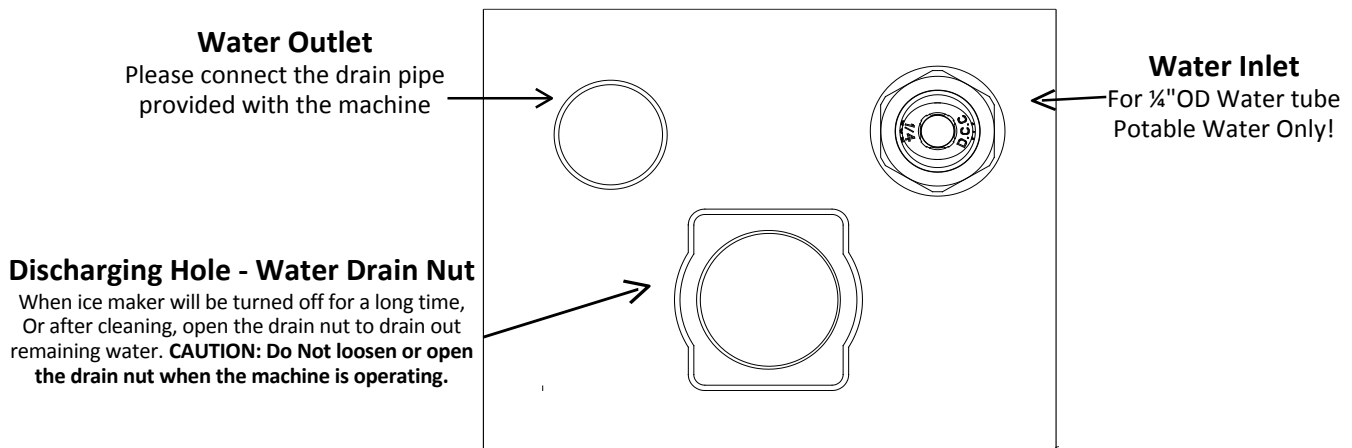
The water supply and drain should be roughed in and ready at the point of installation. A wall outlet directly behind the ice machine will make installation easier.

WARNING: Connect to potable water supply only.

IMPORTANT:

1. All installations must be in accordance with local plumbing code requirements.
2. Make certain that the pipes are not pinched or kinked or damaged during installation.
3. Check for leaks after connection.

The water supply should be ready at the point of installation. The water supply pressure should be a minimum of 15 psi (1 bar or 103 kPa) with a static pressure of not more than 80 psi (5.5 bar or 551 kPa). (A wall outlet directly behind the ice maker will make installation easier.)



The water inlet connector requires a standard 1/4" OD water tube.

NOTE: If there is a drain line near the ice maker, the best choice to drain water to the drain line is through the drain water hose provided with the ice maker.

1. Locate the floor drain near the ice maker. The distance should be less than 5 feet since the length of the long drain water hose provided with the ice maker is about 5 feet.
2. Find the drain outlet on the back of the ice maker and take off the rear drainage plug. Connect the nut of the drain outlet to the water draining hose and insert the other end of the hose into the drain line.

NOTE: Never allow the drain hose to hang or loop higher than the floor of the ice storage bin.

3. All horizontal runs of drain lines must have a fall of 1/4" per foot. An air gap will likely be required between the ice maker drain tube and the drain/waste receptacle. A standpipe with a trap below it would be acceptable for the drain/waste receptacle. A floor drain is also acceptable. If this is not possible, it is recommended to use a condensate pump.
4. Pour 1 gallon of water into the ice storage bin to check for leaks at all drain connections and at the nut of the drain water hole. Tighten any connections or nuts that leak.

NOTE: This ice maker is not a freezer. Hot temperatures will cause a high rate of melting in the ice storage bin. Ice will drain over time. A drain is required.

WARNING
Check Your Local Codes on Proper Drain Hook Up Using a licensed Plumber to install the Ice Machine will confirm it is installed to a proper drain system.

OPERATION

Final Checklist Before Operation

1. Have all packing materials and tape been removed from the interior and exterior of the ice maker?
2. Did you clean the ice storage bin?
3. Have the installation instructions been followed, including connecting the ice maker to water, drain, and electricity?
4. Has the ice maker been leveled?
5. Is the ice maker in a site where the ambient temperature is between 50°F (10°C) and 100°F (38°C) and the water temperature between 40°F (4°C) and 90°F (32°C) all year-round?
6. Has the water supply pressure been checked to ensure a minimum of 15 psi (1 bar or 103 kPa) with a static pressure not to exceed 80 psi (5.5 bar or 551 kPa)?
7. Is there a clearance of at least 4" (102 mm) at the rear, and 0.6" (15 mm) at the top and sides for proper air circulation?
8. Has the power supply voltage been checked or tested against the nameplate rating? Has proper grounding been installed in the ice maker?
9. Is the ice maker plugged in?
10. Have you turned on the main water supply and tap?
11. Have you checked for leaks at all water supply connections?

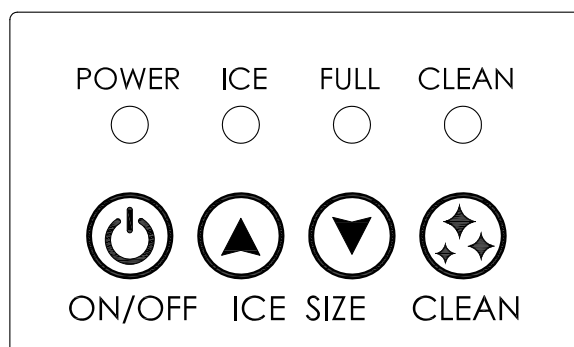
IMPORTANT: ENSURING ICE FRESHNESS AND QUALITY

- Although the unit has been tested and cleaned at the factory, discard the first batch of ice cubes due to long-term transit and storage.
- If you do not use the ice machine regularly, the manufacturer recommends emptying the ice bin periodically to ensure ice freshness.
- The ice machine produces ice in layers resulting in a clear cube. The ice may appear wet when first produced. Ice in the bin may develop surface frost which appears when the cube is placed in liquid.

OTHER OPERATING TIPS

- Keep the air intake and exhaust free of dust and lint to allow free air flow with hard water, cleaning may have to be more frequent.
- Never touch the evaporator when the unit is running.
- Keep the door closed to reduce ice melting and to promote proper ice formation. Open the door only when taking ice from the appliance.
- Turn on the water supply tap before switching on the ice machine. Never turn the water supply off when the ice machine is working.

Using The Controls



INDICATORS: POWER, ICE, ICE FULL, CLEAN

BUTTONS: POWER, ICE SIZE+/-, CLEAN

FUNCTION		OPERATION
ON		Press ON to start automatic ice making, the ICE indicator lights. Note: All indicators light for 3 minutes on initial running, and then switch to ice making automatically.
OFF		Press OFF to turn off and standby. Only POWER indicator lights.
Ice Size Adjustment	 	Press UP or DOWN to enter Ice Size Adjustment, beeper will sound when operating. By pressing UP or DOWN, the ice size setting can be toggled from automatic default 0 position to +4 or -4. Each represents bigger or smaller ice size. CLEAN indicator blinks = +4 CLEAN indicator lights = +3 BIN FULL indicator lights = +2 ICE indicator lights = +1 ALL indicator lights = 0 (default) CLEAN indicator blinks = -1 BIN FULL indicator blinks = -2 ICE indicator blinks = -3 ICE indicator lights = -4 The setting will be saved and then automatically exit after 6 seconds. Note: Ice Size Adjustment is not available during Cleaning and Standby.
Cleaning		In Standby mode, Press and hold CLEAN for 3 seconds to run the clean program, this program will run for 30 minutes and standby.

Indicator Notification

POWER lights	Unit is powered on.
ICE lights	Ice making.
ICE blinks	Ice harvesting.
BIN FULL lights	Bin is full, and ice making has stopped.
BIN FULL blinks	Counting down to switch to ice making.
CLEAN lights	The cleaning program is running.
CLEAN blinks	Clean Reminder: ice making system cleaning is required.

Expecting Normal Sounds

Your new ice machine may make sounds that are not familiar to you. Hard surfaces like the floor and walls can make the sounds seem louder than they actually are. The following describes the kinds of sounds that might be new to you and the source of those sounds:

- The high-efficiency compressor may make a pulsating or high-pitched sound.
- Water running from the evaporator to the water reservoir may make a splashing sound.
- As each cycle ends, you may hear a gurgling sound due to the refrigerant flowing in your ice machine.
- Rattling noises may come from the flow of the refrigerant, the water line or Items stored on top of the machine.
- You may hear the condenser fan forcing air over the condenser.
- During the harvest cycle, you may hear ice cubes falling into the ice bin.

System Fault Notification

When the unit detects an error, the indicator flashes. Please provide the error codes when contacting the service.

EVP temperature sensor failure	ICE indicator fast blinks
CDN temperature sensor failure	CLEAN indicator fast blinks
High temperature	CLEAN indicator fastest blinks
Ice harvesting failure	ICE and BIN FULL indicators blinks together
Lack of water	BIN FULL and CLEAN indicators blink together

MAINTENANCE

Cleaning And Maintaining the Unit

Perform periodic cleaning and proper maintenance to ensure efficiency, top performance, and long life. Maintenance should be performed every 3 to 12 months, depending on usage and environment.

- Periodically vacuum dust and dirt from the condenser, which is located behind the grill at the bottom front of the unit.
- Regularly inspect plumbing connections to ensure that no leaks exist.
- Disconnect the water supply line if the ice machine will not be used for a long period of time.
- Never keep anything in the ice storage bin that is not ice. Objects such as wine and beer bottles are not sanitary and could damage the bin liner.

Cleaning the Unit's Exterior

Clean the door and cabinet with a mild detergent and warm-water solution, such as 1oz. (28 g) of dish-washing liquid mixed with 2 gallons of warm water. Do not use solvent-based or abrasive cleaners. Use a soft sponge and rinse the unit with clean water. Wipe the unit with a soft, clean towel to prevent water spotting.

Clean stainless steel with a mild detergent, a warm-water solution, and a damp cloth. Never use an abrasive cleaning agent.

Running The Cleaning Cycle

Minerals that are removed from the water during the freezing cycle will eventually form a hard, scaly deposit in the water system and cleaning the system regularly helps remove the mineral scale buildup. How often to clean the system depends upon how hard your water is or how effective a water filtration system may be. With hard water of 15 to 20 grains/gal, you may need to clean the system more often. Normal timing will range from 3 to 12 months depending on water, use and environment.

1. Make sure that all the ice is off the evaporator. If ice is formed, wait until the cycle is completed, then turn off the ice maker to standby by pressing the Power button on the control panel.
2. Remove all ice from the storage bin.
3. Keep the ice maker connected to the water supply. Pour 8 oz. of Nickel-Safe Ice Machine Cleaner Solution into the water trough. Then press and hold the CLEAN button for 3 seconds to initiate the wash cycle. The ice maker will run in the Automatic Clean Mode.
4. Allow 30 minutes for proper cleaning. After the cleaning cycle is complete, the ice machine will go back to standby mode. **POWER OFF THE UNIT** and unscrew the nut of the water-draining hole in the rear of the unit to drain off the wastewater to a convenient container, then screw the nut on tightly after the wastewater is fully drained off.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 without Ice Machine Cleaning Solution three times to rinse the ice making

system thoroughly. This will complete ice-making system cleaning.

6. Next, prepare a sanitizing solution made of 1 ounce of household bleach and 2 gallons of hot water (95°F to 115°F). Fill a spray bottle with the sanitizing solution and spray all corners and edges, making sure to cover all surfaces with the solution. Wipe the entire bin inside and outside, covering the entire surface of the walls. Allow the solution to be in contact for at least 3 minutes, then dry.
7. Repeat steps 1 to 5 with the sanitizing solution of step 6 (bleach and water). Filling the water through to its maximum level.
8. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to rinse the ice making system one more time.
9. Press the Power button again. The ice maker will return to the regular ice making mode. Discard the first two batches of ice.

Your Ice Machine is now clean and ready to make ice again.

WARNING	
Unusual Ice Production Please note that the ice production following a cleaning cycle could produce excessive splashing and/or uneven/irregular shaped ice cubes. This is normal and should correct after several harvests.	

Cleaning The Unit's Interior

The door and cabinet may be cleaned with a mild detergent and warm water solution such as 1oz (29ml) of dishwashing liquid mixed with 2 gallons (7.5L) of warm water. Do not use solvent-based or abrasive cleaners. Use a soft sponge and rinse with clean water. Wipe with a soft, clean towel to prevent water spotting. Stainless steel models can discolor when exposed to chlorine and/or chlorine gas and should be thoroughly rinsed clean. Clean stainless steel models with a mild detergent and warm water solution and a damp cloth. Never use abrasive cleaning agents.

NOTICE: Stainless steel exposed to chlorine and/or chlorine gas and moisture, such as areas with spas or swimming pools, may show some discoloration of the stainless steel. This is a normal condition.

Commercial grades of stainless steel are susceptible to rusting if not properly maintained. It is important that you properly care for the stainless steel surfaces of your ice machine and bin to avoid the possibility of rust or corrosion. Use the following recommended guidelines for keeping your stainless steel looking new:

1. Clean the stainless steel thoroughly once a week. Clean frequently to avoid build-up of hard, stubborn stains. Also, hard water stains left to sit can weaken the steel's corrosion resistance and lead to rust. Use a nonabrasive cloth or sponge, working with, not across, the grain.
2. Don't use abrasive tools to clean the steel surface. Do not use steel wool, abrasive sponge pads, wire brushes, or scrapers to clean the steel. Such tools can break through the "passivation" layer - the thin layer on the surface of stainless steel that protects it from corrosion

3. Don't use cleaners that use chlorine or chlorides. Don't use chlorine bleach or products like Comet to clean the steel. Chlorides can also break down the surface layer and can cause rusting.
4. Rinse with clean water. If chlorinated cleansers are used, you must thoroughly rinse the surface with clean water and wipe it dry immediately.
5. Use the correct cleaning agent. The table below lists the recommended cleaning agents for common stainless steel cleaning problems:

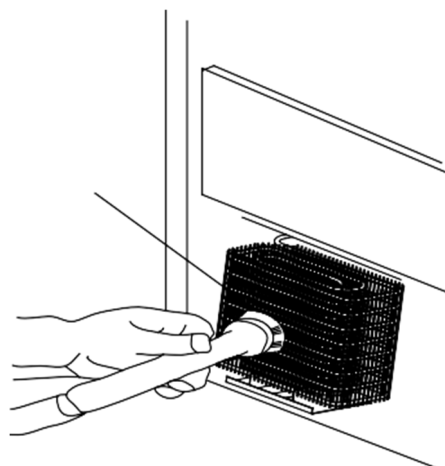
Cleaning Activity	Cleaning Agent	Method of Application
Routine Cleaning	Soap, Ammonia, or detergent with water. For stainless steel, use an approved stainless steel cleaner	Apply with a clean cloth or sponge. Rinse with clean water and wipe dry
Removing grease or fatty acids	Easy-Off or similar oven cleaners	Apply generously, allow to stand for 15-20 minutes. Rinse with clean water. Repeat as required.
Removing hard water spots and scale	Vinegar	Swab or wipe with a clean cloth. Rinse with clean water and dry

NOTE: The ice scoop should be washed regularly. Wash it just like any other food container.

Condenser Cleaning

A dirty or clogged condenser prevents proper airflow, reduces ice making capacity, and causes higher than recommended operating temperatures that may lead to component failure. Have the condenser cleaned at least once every six months.

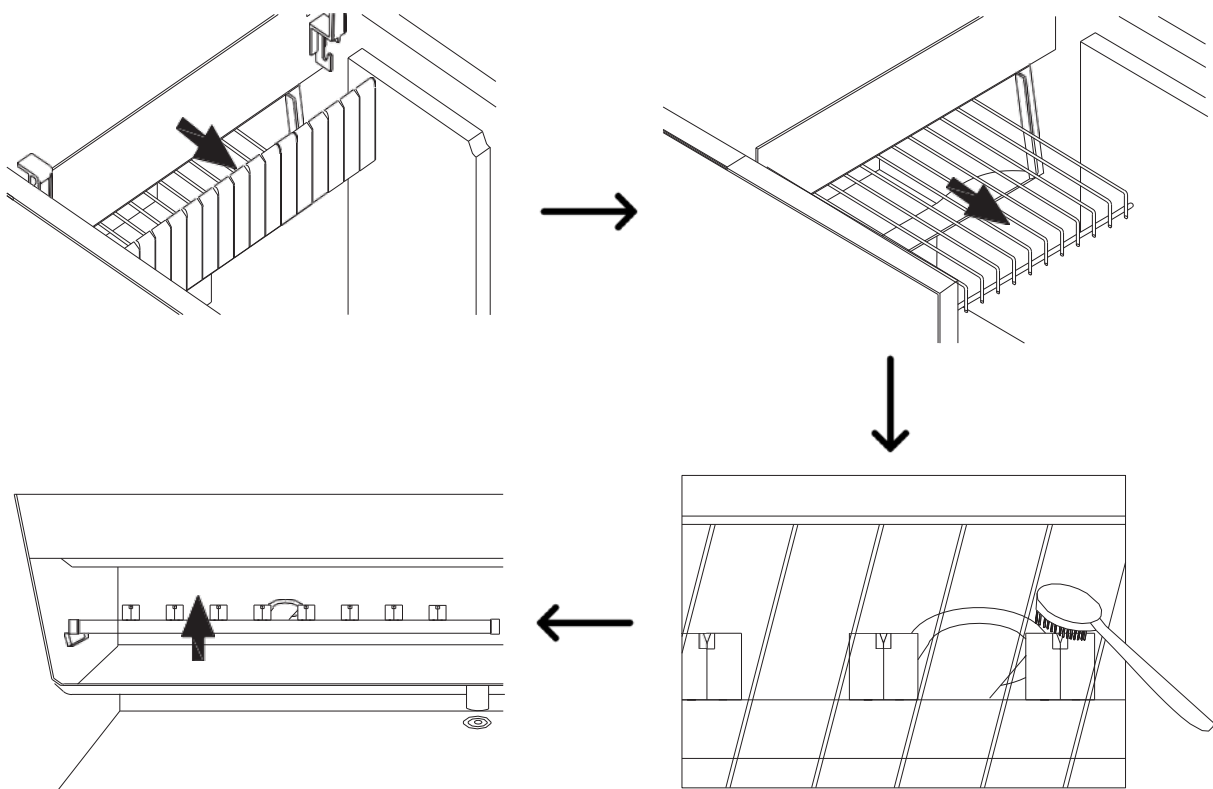
1. Unplug the ice maker or disconnect the power and water supply.
2. Unscrew the screws of the front panel, grasp the underpart of the right and left side, rise a little, and then pull down.
3. Notice: Don't overexert the panel removal; the leads connected to the Controller Panel can be damaged or torn from the switch.
4. Locate the condenser and remove dirt and lint from the condenser and the unit compartment with the brush attachment of a vacuum cleaner.
5. Reassemble the front panel and plug in the ice maker or reconnect power.



Sprinkler Head Cleaning (Bullet Cube Ice Model)

NOTE: The sprinkler should only be cleaned when you find that some of the ice cubes are improperly shaped during ice making. Cleaning the ice making system should follow cleaning of the sprinkler.

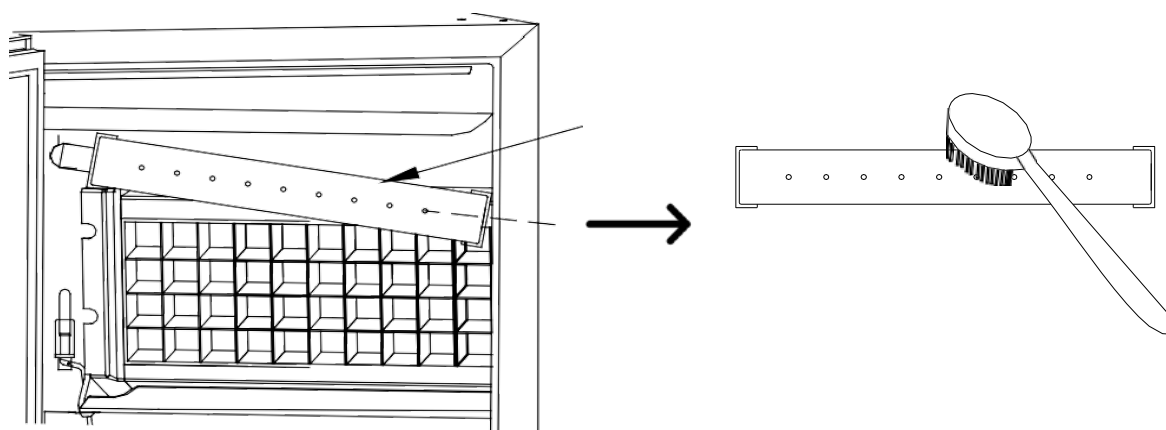
1. Disconnect power to the unit and open the door.
2. Take out the row of flake covers.
3. Find the sprinkler and the slideway
4. Find which water sector is not spraying correctly from the nozzle. If the slideway is the issue, adjust the position of the slideway to have all the water sectors flow freely toward the ice mold. If the water sectors are free, but some sectors are not spraying properly, using a new toothbrush, clean the gap of the nozzle several times. The water sector should work normally.
5. Another cleaning method: remove the slideway from the water bin.
6. Find the sprinkler arm and raise it, disconnect it from any water tube.
7. A de-scaling solution can be prepared in a plastic basin with Nu-Calgon Nickel-Safe Ice Machine Cleaner. Mix 4oz(118ml) of ice machine cleaner per 1 gallon (3.7L) of warm water.
8. Remove the sprinkler arm from the interior. Thoroughly clean the sprinkler arm by soaking it in the basin filled with the de-scaling solution until it is free of any deposit; use a soft brush to remove any thick or stubborn residue and to help the dissolving action. Rinse under a stream of tap water.
9. Wipe down the interior of the water bin with the de-scaling solution and warm water. Rinse thoroughly with clear water.



Water Distribution Tube Cleaning (Slab Cube Ice Model)

When you find that the ice cubes are incompletely formed or the output of ice cubes is low, the water distribution tube may be blocked. Set the power switch to OFF. Unscrew the six screws holding the top panel and remove the panel. You will see the water distribution tube. Rotate the water distribution tube so that the holes in it are facing up. Using a toothpick or similar tool, dredge the holes, then rotate the water distribution tube back to its original position. If the tube is badly blocked. Clean it as follows.

1. Shut off the water and power supplies
2. Disconnect the water hose from the distribution tube.
3. Lift one side, remove the distribution tube.
4. With a brush, clean the tube with a diluted solution of warm water and a mild detergent such as dishwashing liquid. After removing the dirt and lint from the surface. Rinse the tube with clean water.
5. Reinstall the distribution tube.
6. Reconnect the water supply and power supply lines.
7. Re-attach the top panel.



Extended Periods of Non-Use

WARNING	
Electrical Shock Hazard	
Always disconnect power at the source before working on the unit.	

Note: Do not winterize this unit with ANY type of anti-freeze; damage to the mold coating will occur, invalidating the product's Limited Warranty and creating a potential health hazard.

1. Turn off the water at the main water supply.
2. Disconnect the water supply line from the water inlet of the ice machine.
3. Remove any remaining ice from the storage bin.
4. Turn the unit off and unplug the power cord.
5. Unscrew the nut of the water-draining hole in the rear of the unit to drain off the wastewater to a convenient container, then screw the nut on tightly after the wastewater is fully drained off.

6. Leave the door propped open to allow for circulation to prevent mold and mildew.
7. Leave the water supply line disconnected, and the power cord unplugged until ready for use.

NOTICE: Never pull on the power cord to unplug the appliance from the electrical outlet. Grasp the plug of the power cord and pull out firmly.

RECOMMISSIONING THE UNIT

1. If stored outside, it is recommended that the unit be thoroughly inspected to remove any dirt or debris as well as for animals/insects.
2. Connect the water supply line, turn on the water, check for leaks, and then restore power to the unit.
3. It is recommended to clean the unit after long-term storage by following the instructions

STARTING UP THE UNIT

1. Turn on the water, check for leaks, and then turn on power.
2. Turn on the unit by pressing the power button.
3. The water inlet valve will turn on immediately to supply water to the unit. The water pump and compressor will turn on later (approximately 3 minutes) to initiate the ice making cycle. If the machine is shut off while in the ice-harvesting cycle, make sure the ice is harvested before starting up the unit.
4. The first harvest of ice should occur within 60 minutes of start-up.
5. After the unit purges air from the lines, normal harvesting and refilling occur every 40 minutes or less, under normal conditions.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Before Calling for Service: If the unit appears to be malfunctioning, read through the “Operation” section of this manual first. If the issue persists, check the Troubleshooting Guide below. Some of the problems mentioned in the Troubleshooting Guide can be solved easily without a service call.

Problem	Possible Cause	Probable Correction
The machine doesn't operate	The ice maker is unplugged.	Plug the ice maker in.
	The ice maker is in standby mode	Press the Power button
	The ice full sensor is malfunctioning	Replace the Ice full sensor
	The ice storage bin is full of ice.	Remove some ice; make sure the ice-full sensor is free of ice.
The water doesn't feed in after the ice maker starts.	The water supply is off.	Turn on the water supply
	Water supply pressure is low.	Adjust the water supply pressure within the range of stated range.
	The water inlet valve is malfunctioning (Bullet ice model only)	Replace the water inlet valve.
	The float valve is malfunctioning (Cube ice model only)	Check if the float valve is blocked and replace it.
	The water supply pipe is not properly connected.	Reconnect the water supply pipe and check for leaks.
The machine makes ice, but the bin does not fill up with ice	The bin should fill up and the machine shut off in 9-14 hours. If not, the condenser may be dirty.	Clean the condenser.
	The bin drain may be partially restricted.	Clean out the drain, check the installation.
	The airflow to the ice maker may be obstructed.	Check the installation.
	The hot gas valve is malfunctioning, which leads to little ice being produced.	Replace the hot gas valve
	The sprinkler was partially clogged, leading to little ice being produced. (Bullet ice model only)	Clean the sprinkler, see the user's manual "interior cleaning."
	Spraying of the small nozzle blocked by the ice slideway (Bullet ice model only)	Adjust the location of the ice slideway.
	The Water distribution tube is blocked (Cube ice model only)	Clean the water distribution tube, see the user's manual "interior cleaning."
	The water quality is poor. The water line blocks lead to a sprinkler pressure that isn't enough.	Using a filter apparatus installed in front of the water inlet valve.
	The ambient temperature and water temperature are high, or the machine is near a heat source.	Check the installation.

Problem	Possible Cause	Probable Correction
Water is leaking from the unit.	A few water drops fall to the floor when the door is opened to take ice from the ice storage bin.	Normal condensation on the door or some water together with ice. Take care when you take out ice.
	The water supply connection is leaking.	Reconnect. See "Connecting the Water Line".
	The nut of the water drain hole is leaking.	Tighten the nut.
	The drainpipe connection is leaking.	Tight-fitting. See "Connecting the Drain".
Scales occur frequently inside the machine.	The water hardness is too high.	Use a water-softening device installed in front of the water inlet valve.
Cubes are partially formed or are white at the bottom.	Not enough water in the water bin.	Check if the water supply pressure is below
		15psi (0.1MPa).
		Check water supply--filter may be restricted.
		Check for a water leak at the water bin.
		Check if the water inlet valve is restricted.
	The sprinkler or water distribution tube is blocked.	Clean it; see "Interior Cleaning".
Noise during operation	The feet are not leveled and locked	Level and lock the feet. See "Leveling the Ice Maker".
	Certain sounds are normal.	See "Normal Sounds".
Harvesting ice is difficult	The water supply tap is turned off.	Turn on the water supply tap.
	The hot gas valve is malfunctioning	Check the hot gas valve and the mainboard.
	The ambient temperature and water temperature is too low	Adjust the temperature.
The ice maker stops suddenly while making ice.	The electricity is off.	Reconnect the power supply line.
	The room temperature is out of the stated range.	Cut off the electricity; let the ice maker stop working till the temperature returns within the stated range.
	The controller's mainboard fuse is blown.	Replace the fuse.
	The voltage of the power supply is low.	Add a Manostat.
	The ventilation louvers are covered.	Remove the obstruction.
Cubes are too big.	The ambient temperature and/or the water temperature are too low.	Adjust the temperature.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INSTALLATION AND SERVICE

Detection of flammable refrigerants

Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used.

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems:

Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS, the sensitivity might not be adequate or might need recalibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of R290 and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed.

Leak detection fluids are also suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine can react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipework.

Removal and evacuation

When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs – or for any other purpose – conventional procedures shall be used. However, for flammable refrigerants it is important that best practice be followed, since flammability is a consideration. The following procedure shall be adhered to:

- a) safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations.
- b) purge the circuit with inert gas.
- c) open the circuit by cutting or brazing.

The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders if venting is not allowed by local and national codes. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, the system shall be purged with oxygen-free nitrogen to render the appliance safe for flammable refrigerants. This process might need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for purging refrigerant systems.

For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, refrigerants purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygen-free nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, when the final oxygen-free nitrogen charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place.

Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any potential ignition sources and that ventilation is available.

Charging procedures

In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed.

- a) Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment.
Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- b) Cylinders should be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
- c) Ensure that the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
- d) Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
- e) Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM.

Prior to recharging the system, it should be pressure-tested with the appropriate purging gas. The system shall be leak-tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

Recovery

When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely.

When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge is available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labelled for that refrigerant (i.e., special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order. Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.

The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of all appropriate refrigerants including, when applicable, FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales should be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition.

Before using the recovery machine, check that it is in satisfactory working order, has been properly maintained and that any associated electrical components are sealed to prevent ignition in the event of a refrigerant release. Consult manufacturer if in doubt.

The recovered refrigerant shall be returned to the refrigerant supplier in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.

If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANT does not remain within the lubricant. The evacuation process shall be carried out prior to returning the compressor to the suppliers. Only electric heating to the compressor body shall be employed to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.



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