

Continental

Refrigerator

INSTALLATION AND OPERATIONS MANUAL



Refrigerated Griddle Stands Refrigerators & Freezers

Please fill in the following information for your NEW unit, carefully read the instructions in this manual and file it for future reference.

MODEL NO. _____

SERIAL NO. _____

PURCHASED FROM _____

INSTALL DATE _____

1-800-523-7138

Continental Refrigerator

*A Division of National Refrigeration
& Air Conditioning Products, Inc.*

539 Dunksferry Road
Bensalem, PA 19020-5908

P 215-244-1400

F 215-244-9579

www.continentalrefrigerator.com

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RECEIVING YOUR NEW MODEL

Congratulations on your purchase of Continental Refrigerator superior foodservice equipment! When your shipment arrives, thoroughly examine the packaging for any punctures, dents, or signs of rough handling. It is in your best interest to partially remove or open the shipping container in order to examine the contents for any missing accessories, or concealed damage which may have occurred during shipment. If the cabinet is damaged, it must be noted on the carrier's delivery slip or bill of lading (see "Filing a Damage Claim" under "Warranty" section).

GENERAL INFORMATION AND IMPORTANT OPERATING FACTS



This manual has been compiled to aid in the installation, operation and maintenance of your new equipment. Please take the time to read it and familiarize yourself with your equipment and its operation, to enjoy optimum performance.

Continental Refrigerator offers a variety of accessories for your model (see "Optional Accessories" section towards the back of this manual or contact your dealer for more information).

SERIAL DATA TAG

A serialized data tag is located inside the machine compartment, on the wall next to the refrigerated compartment (see Figure 1). In addition to identifying the specific product, this label provides important information regarding electrical requirements and refrigeration charge, as well as agency listings and factory contacts.

FIGURE 1: Data Tag

Continental Refrigerator 539 Dunksferry Road • Bensalem, PA 19020-5908 215-244-1400 • 800-523-7138 • FAX: 215-244-9579 Division of National Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Products, Inc.					
MODEL			SERIAL		
POWER SUPPLY	WIRES		VOLTS	HZ.	PH.
	VOLTS	HERTZ	PHASE	AMPS.	
CABINET COND. UNIT					
DEFROST REFRIGERANT TYPE					
			AMOUNT OZS.		
DESIGN PRESSURE LIMIT		PSI LOW SIDE		PSI HIGH SIDE	
COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATOR FREEZER					
CONFORMS TO U.I. STANDARD 471					
					
IMPORTANT NOTICE: FOR WARRANTY PARTS AND SERVICE AUTHORIZATION CALL THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT AT 1-800-523-7138					

IMPORTANT NOTE: The model and serial number should be written on the front cover of this manual, in the spaces provided. If parts or service are ever needed for your unit, this information will be required to verify warranty status and to properly identify any parts that may be needed.

All cabinets must be given sufficient time to reach normal operating temperature before placing any food inside cabinet or pans (if equipped). For refrigerators, approximately 1 hour of operation is required to lower the cabinet and pan temperature to 40°F (4°C). During pull-down of open top models, pans should be in place and top lid should be kept closed. Freezers require approximately 2 hours of operation to lower the cabinet temperature to 0°F (-18°C) (see "Operation" section for further information).

Prior to factory shipping, all products are performance-run tested for a minimum of 12 hours providing a highly sophisticated temperature recording exclusive to each individual cabinet. This recording is supplied within this manual packet. A final evaluation, including analysis of cabinet performance, leak check, vibration, noise level and visual examination is made by a qualified quality control team to assure a superior product. The carrier signs to this effect when they accept the product for shipping. To insure the maximum in safety and sanitation, all models are listed under the applicable of Underwriters Laboratories and National Sanitation Foundation standards.

UNCRATING YOUR NEW MODEL

The shipping container should remain on your cabinet to protect against dents or scratches while transporting to the actual set-up location. Remove the shipping container only at the last possible moment by using a pry bar to take out all the staples from around the bottom of the crate. Slide the cardboard carton up and off the unit, being careful not to rub against the cabinet. Remove any accessories or boxes on the skid or in the cabinet.

Four (4) bolts secure the cabinet to the wooden skid. The bolts are located at each end on the underside of the skid. In order to remove these bolts, tilt the cabinet backwards and place wooden blocks at each end in order to hold it in its tilted position. Using a 3/4" socket or open end wrench, remove the bolts and carefully slide the cabinet off of the skid. After skid removal, the cabinet should never be moved without dollies or rollers to avoid damage to the cabinet bottom or floor.

REFRIGERATED GRIDDLE STANDS

IMPORTANT NOTE: Do not under any circumstances, lay your new model on its front or sides. You may briefly lay the cabinet on its back, but only when its properly blocked, with clearance for your hands, in order to set it in its upright position without damaging the cabinet. **Do not plug in and operate model for at least three (3) hours after cabinet is set upright from being on its back as this can damage the compressor.**

INSTALLATION AND LOCATION

Before moving the cabinet to its final point of installation, measure all doorways or passages to assure clearance.

VENTILATION

The final location site of your air cooled refrigerator or freezer **must** provide a large quantity of cool, clean air. All refrigeration systems operate most efficiently and trouble-free with cool, dry air circulation. Try to avoid locating your new unit, particularly the end where the refrigeration system is located, near heat and moisture generating equipment including ovens, cooking ranges, fryers, dishwashers, steam kettles, etc., or in direct sunlight (where temperatures can exceed 100°F). Do not select a location in an unheated room or area where temperatures may drop below 55°F. Air supply to the condensing unit is equally important. Restricting the air places an excessive heat load on the condensing unit and adversely affects its operation.

IMPORTANT NOTE: **HEAT-GENERATING EQUIPMENT (GRIDDLES, BROILERS, TOASTERS, ETC.) MUST HAVE A MINIMUM 4" CLEARANCE TO THE TOP OF YOUR REFRIGERATED CABINET. TEMPERATURES AT TOP SURFACE SHOULD NOT EXCEED 100°F, OR DAMAGE CAN OCCUR, WHICH MAY VOID YOUR WARRANTY. A HEAT SHIELD (BY OTHERS) MAY BE USED TO PROTECT YOUR CABINET. CONTACT YOUR EQUIPMENT DEALER OR FACTORY FOR MORE INFORMATION.**

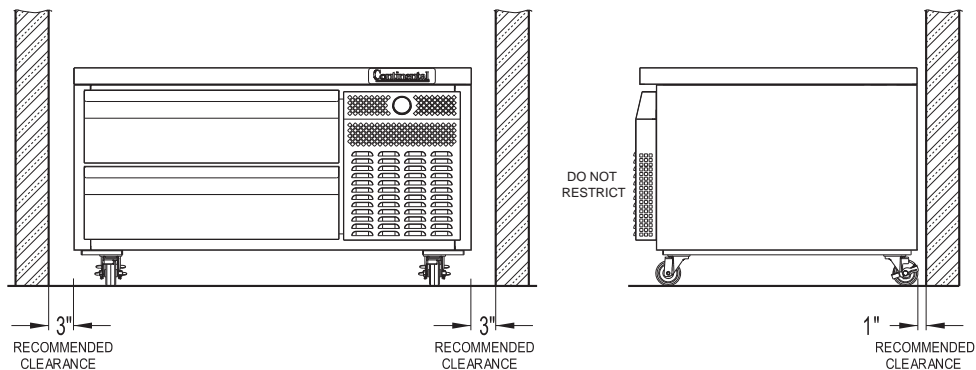
All griddle stand models are front breathing - they take in and exhaust air through the front grill, so clearance is not required around the sides or back. 3" spacing is recommended between the end of your refrigerator and adjacent equipment, when possible, for optimum performance. But air flow through the front grill cannot be restricted at any time.

IMPORTANT NOTE: For optimum performance, your cabinet should be located where an unrestricted air supply can circulate through the front grill. **Never** place or store anything inside the compressor compartment. These rules are essential for maximum cooling capacity and long life of your unit.

FLOOR LOADS

The floor at the final location site must be level, free of vibration and strong enough to support the total combined weights of your new model plus the maximum product load which might be

FIGURE 2: Minimum Clearance Dimensions for Optimum Conditions



placed into it. Keep in mind that all the weight is concentrated at the caster or leg locations. To estimate the possible product weight, assume that each cubic foot of storage space weighs approximately 35 pounds. Multiply 35 pounds by the amount of cubic feet in the cabinet to obtain the product load weight.

For example, a 20 cubic foot refrigerator can hold approximately 700 pounds of product (35 x 20). Assuming the cabinet itself weighs 300 pounds, the total combined weight of cabinet and product is approximately 1000 pounds. Therefore, the floor in this example must be able to support up to 1000 pounds.

NOTE: Any equipment placed on your cabinet must be included in the floor load calculation. Do NOT overload the top of your cabinet by placing extremely heavy equipment on it, or damage can occur, which is NOT covered under Warranty. Griddle Stand models are designed to support equipment such as griddles or broilers. Consult the factory for information on the weight load capacity for your specific cabinet.

CASTER SUPPORT PLATES

For maximum weight capacity, all Griddle Stand models are shipped with caster support plates, packed inside the accessory carton of your cabinet.

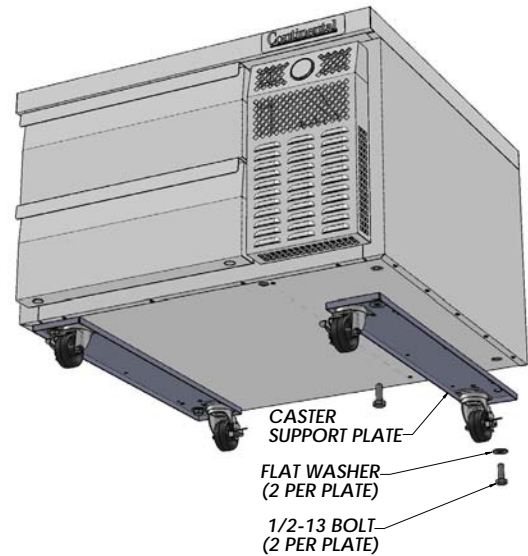
Each caster support plate assembly is made of heavy gauge galvanized steel, with (2) casters permanently welded to it, for maximum rigidity. The plate has a series of holes that will allow you to fasten the plate assembly to the bottom of the cabinet with sheet metal screws and bolts (**see Figure 3**). Contact the factory to obtain the correct parts for your model.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Always wear proper work gloves and use appropriate safety equipment. You may **CAREFULLY** lay the cabinet on it's back, but only **FOR A BRIEF PERIOD OF TIME**. Caution must be taken to ensure you **DO NOT DAMAGE** the cabinet, refrigeration system components or copper tubing. The cabinet must be properly blocked, to allow room to get your hands in to lift without damaging the cabinet. **DO NOT PLUG-IN OR OPERATE THE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM FOR AT LEAST THREE (3) HOURS AFTER THE UNIT HAS BEEN RETURNING IT TO AN UPRIGHT POSITION, AS THIS CAN DAMAGE THE COMPRESSOR.**

To install caster support plate assemblies, you will need a 3/4" open end wrench (or a large adjustable wrench), a drill with a 1/8" bit and a Phillips bit (or a Phillips-Head screwdriver). A 1/2-13 thread tap is also recommended, to repair any damage to the threaded inserts in the cabinet from the shipping bolts. If a caster or threaded insert has been stripped or cross-threaded, it may be necessary to use a wrench to loosen the caster.

Hold one of the support plate assemblies under the cabinet as shown (**see Figure 3**). Position it so the holes at the end of the plate line up with the threaded inserts in the bottom of the cabinet. Attach the plate assembly to the cabinet by putting a 1/2" x 1-3/4" long bolts and flat washer through the hole in the support plate and screwing into each of the threaded inserts in the bottom of the cabinet. If one of the threaded inserts is stripped or damaged, a thread tap should be used to clean the threads.

FIGURE 3: Caster Support Plates



Tighten the 1/2" bolts. Repeat these steps to attach the other plate assembly to the opposite end of the cabinet.

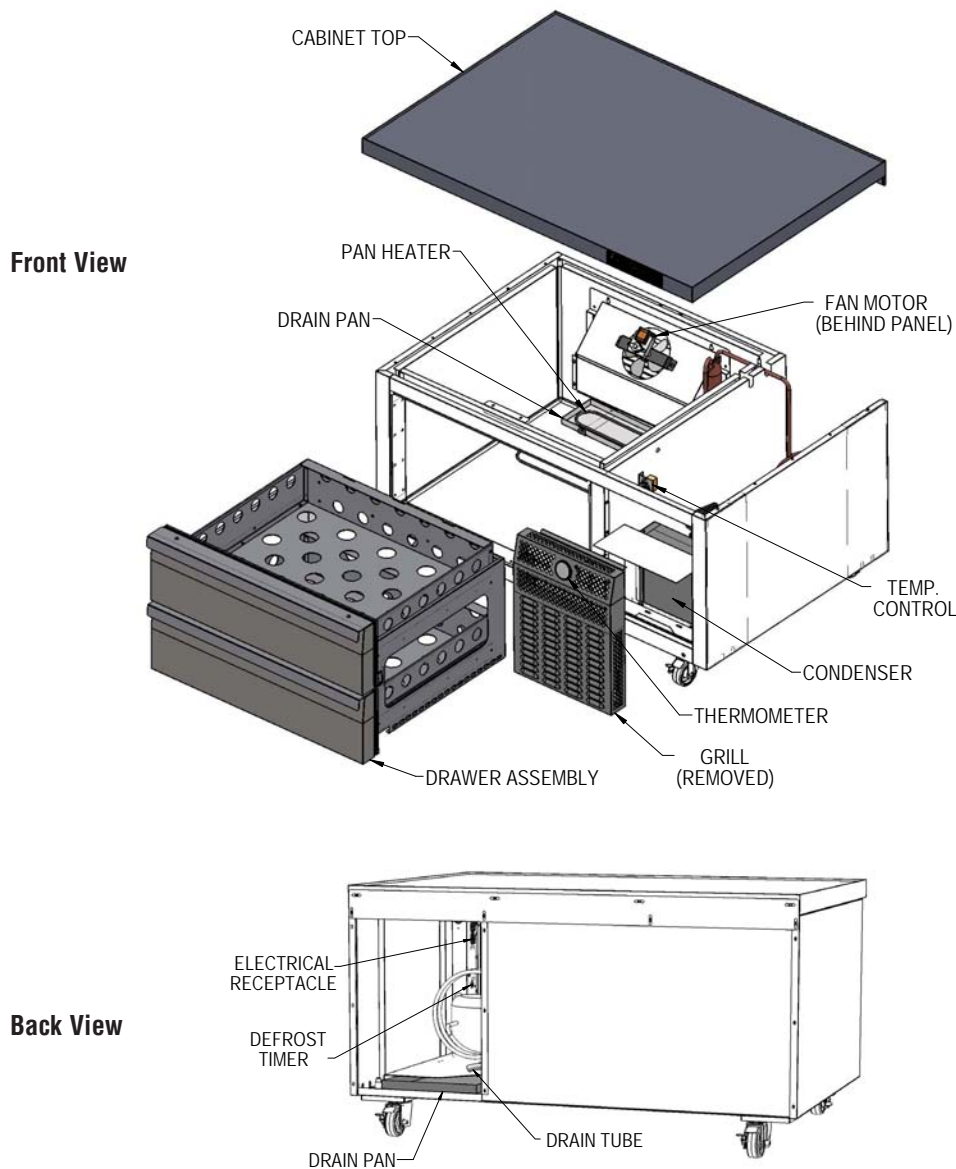
Check that both plates are secure and the casters turn and swivel freely. Carefully lift the cabinet upright and double check that the support plates are secure and the cabinet is stable. Wait at least 2 hours before turning the refrigeration system back on, and another 30 minutes for the cabinet to come down to temperature and stabilize, before reloading product.

CONDENSATE REMOVAL

No floor drains or plumbing connections are required since all models use an automatic condensate water evaporating system (see Figure 4) which is completely self-contained and no further assembly or maintenance is required. In some adverse conditions such as high ambient temperature, high humidity, extremely heavy usage, frequent loading for prolonged periods of time, or heavy pan loading, the amount of condensate water generated could overflow the pan. If this occurs, the plastic

drain tube from the cabinet can be diverted directly to a floor drain, bypassing the condensate pan. Alternatively, an optional electric condensate vaporizer may be purchased as an accessory. A condensate heater is also supplied with all remote models. To install the optional condensate heater, follow the steps for (“Installing Electric Condensate Heater” in the “Optional Accessories” section) towards the back of this manual.

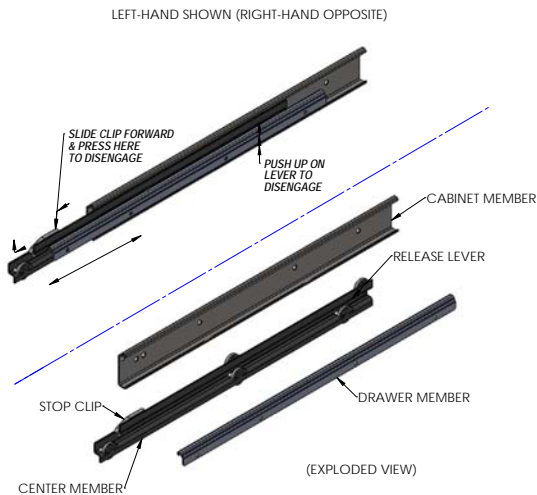
FIGURE 4: Griddle Stand Components (Exploded View)



REMOVAL OF DRAWERS AND DRAWER ADJUSTMENTS

To remove the drawers from the cabinet, slide each drawer out until it stops. Unhook the stop clip at the front of the left and right-hand drawer slide (see Figure 5) by pushing the clip forward and pressing down on the top back edge as shown. Lift the drawer slightly as you pull it the rest of the way out. **Larger drawers may require two people.** The center member, with the wheels attached, will remain in the cabinet. To remove a drawer center member for cleaning or maintenance, pull it out and push up on the release lever at the back, as shown.

FIGURE 5: Drawer Slide



To install a drawer, identify the correct parts and orient the center members so the plastic clips are in the front and at the top. Insert one of the center members into the front of the correct cabinet member (which is permanently attached to the inside of the cabinet) and slide it in, until it stops. Push up on the release lever (located toward the rear and top of the center member) to allow the center member roll the rest of the way into the cabinet member, in the “drawer closed” position. Repeat for the opposite side center member. Pull each center member out a few inches, press down on the rear of each stop clip, and pull forward so the hook on the front of the clip rotates up, into the “unlocked” position. Lift the drawer body into place, resting the drawer members (the channels welded to the sides of the drawers) on the front wheels of the center member, and slide the drawer into the cabinet. Once the drawer goes in all the way and slides smoothly, open it enough to access the stop clips.

Lift the back of each clip and push in at the front, so the hook portion snaps into the “locked” position. The drawers are now secured, so they cannot accidentally be lifted out of the cabinet. Check that the drawer is properly aligned, rolls smoothly and the drawer gasket seals firmly.

If the drawer fronts needs adjustment (once all drawers are installed and closed), loosen the screws that hold the drawer front to the drawer body. Move the drawer front into position desired and re-tighten all screws.

REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF DRAWER CAGE

Follow the instructions above to remove the drawers. Take out the four (4) mounting screws around the inside of each opening. Use a razor knife to carefully slit any silicone sealing the cage frame to the cabinet. Lift the drawer cage up, above the breaker covers, and slide it out of the cabinet. The fit is tight, so the straighter it's aligned, the easier it will be to remove.

Replacement is the opposite of the removal. Once the drawer cage is in as far as it will go, the notches at the bottom front should surround the breaker corners, the cage should be sitting flat on the interior floor of the unit and the front face of the cross mullion should be flush with the front face of the unit. This allows the drawer gasket to seal smoothly around the drawer opening.

With the cage in place, sitting flat on the floor of the unit and flush with the front, reinstall the four (4) front mounting screws in each opening, screwing through the primary breakers, and through the metal beneath them.

INITIAL CLEANING PROCEDURE

Prior to start-up and before placing any product inside of your new model, the interior of the cabinet should be thoroughly cleaned. Washing with a mild soap and warm water solution is recommended for cleaning the aluminum and stainless steel surfaces of your cabinet. This should be followed by cleaning with a baking soda solution (three (3) tablespoons of baking soda to each quart of warm water). Rinse thoroughly with clear water and dry with a clean, soft cloth.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Never use harsh detergents, cleaners, scouring powders or chemicals when cleaning your model. Failure to dry the interior surfaces after cleaning may result in a streaking or staining of the metal.

Complete cleaning procedures and precautions are listed in the “**Periodic Cleaning Procedure**” under “**Maintenance**”.

START-UP PROCEDURE

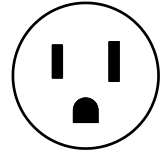
ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

To insure proper operation, your new model must be connected to an individual circuit that can supply the full voltage as stated on the cabinet serial data plate. For correct voltage, power draw, and wire accommodations, check the data on the serial data plate located on the inner right wall of your new model. Verify that this information exactly matches the electrical characteristics at the installation location. An electrical wiring diagram, located on the inside compressor compartment rear, next to the electrical console box, should also be consulted during connection. For reference, a copy of each electrical wiring diagram is located towards the back of this manual (see “**Wiring Diagrams**” section).

IMPORTANT NOTE: The condensing unit supplied with all self-contained models is designed to operate within a range of +/-10% of the voltage indicated on the cabinet serial data plate. Full voltage of the correct rating, on an isolated line, not affected by the operation of other electrical appliances, must be available to the refrigeration unit at all times. Burnout of the compressor due to exceeding high or low voltage limits is easily detected and will void the factory warranty.

115 VOLT, 60 HZ, 1 PHASE CONNECTION

All 115 volt models are provided with a factory installed, UL approved power cord and polarized plug. To insure proper operation, this equipment must be plugged into a NEMA 5-15r compatible, grounded receptacle that can supply the full voltage as stated on the serial data plate.



WARNING: ANY ALTERATIONS TO THIS CORD AND PLUG COULD CAUSE AN ELECTRICAL HAZARD AND WILL VOID THE FACTORY WARRANTY.

SPECIAL VOLTAGE CONNECTIONS

When models are ordered from the factory with special, optional voltages, connections should be made as required on the electrical wiring diagram provided on the inside compressor compartment rear next to the electrical console box.

START-UP CHECKLIST

After your unit has been installed and electrically connected in accordance with this manual, please take time to check the following before loading product, to assure trouble free operation:

- Cabinet location suitable and unit is level (see “**Installation and Location**”)
- Separate power supply with correct voltage (see “**Electrical Connections**”)
- Vaporizer connected (see “**Condensate Removal**”)
- Drawers close and seal properly (see “**Removal of Drawers and Drawer Adjustments**”)
- Refrigerators: Correct cabinet temperature (see “**Refrigeration System and Adjustment**”)
- Freezers: Correct cabinet temperature (see “**Freezer System and Adjustment**”)
- Refrigeration lines free of kinks and vibration (see “**Refrigeration System and Adjustment**”)
- Condenser and evaporator fans rotate freely (see “**Refrigeration System and Adjustment**”)
- All packaging discarded and cabinet cleaned (see “**Periodic Cleaning**”)

The system should run smoothly and quietly in accordance with generally accepted commercial standards. If any unusual noises are heard, turn the unit off immediately and check for any obstructions of the condenser or evaporator fans. Fan motors, fan blades, or fan housings can be jarred out of position through rough handling in transit or during installation.

CAUTION: IF UNIT IS UNPLUGGED OR DISCONNECTED FOR ANY REASON, ALLOW 5-6 MINUTES BEFORE TURNING THE UNIT BACK ON TO ALLOW THE SYSTEM TO EQUALIZE. DISREGARDING THIS PROCEDURE COULD CAUSE AN OVERLOAD AND PREVENT THE UNIT FROM OPERATING.

REMOTE APPLICATIONS

All units are available for purchase as remote models, in which case the condensing unit is purchased separately and connected at the time of installation. All remote models are equipped with an expansion valve located within the evaporator coil housing, and both liquid and suction lines stubbed and extending out from the cabinet side into the machine compartment. A liquid line solenoid valve is provided in the machine compartment. Installation of the refrigeration accessories, condensing unit, and electrical hook-up should be performed by qualified refrigeration personnel of a competent refrigeration company only (see “Remote Set-Up and Installation Guidelines” under “Optional Accessories”).

OPERATION

All cabinets must be given sufficient time to reach normal operating temperature before placing any product inside cabinet. Refrigerators are designed to maintain an ideal cabinet temperature of 38° to 40°F (3.3° to 4.4°C), approximately 1 hour of operation is required to reach this temperature. For optimum air flow, do not put any pans in drawers during pull-down period. After cabinet has reached temperature and begins to cycle, product and food pans can be placed in your cabinet. Freezers are designed to maintain an ideal cabinet temperature of -4° to 0°F (-20° to -18°C), approximately 2 hours of operation are required to reach this temperature.

THERMOMETER AND ADJUSTMENT

Griddle Stand models are provided with a round dial thermometer, located on the front grill (see Figure 4) so the temperature inside the cabinet can be observed without opening the drawers. The thermometer is maintenance-free and needs no further calibration. The thermometer has a round face with an analog temperature scale in Fahrenheit (°F) and Celsius (°C), as well as a color band with blue (safe) and red (danger) zones. If your dial thermometer needs adjustment, or if your cabinet has a digital thermometer, see “Optional Accessories” section of this manual for additional information.

All thermometers are pre-calibrated at the factory, to accurately

show the cabinet temperature. While in transit, your cabinet will be subjected to more jarring and vibration than at any other time in its life and the thermometer may require some adjustment at start-up. During periods of heavy use, when the cabinet doors are opened repeatedly or remain open for an extended period of time, the temperature inside your cabinet may temporarily exceed the “safe” temperature indicated on the display. This is normal, as warm air outside the cabinet mixes with the cold air inside the cabinet, or if warm product is loaded into the cabinet. If your thermometer continues to show a temperature above the “safe” zone for your refrigerator or freezer, close the doors and make sure they seal tight. Keep the doors closed for at least 30 minutes and check the display again. If it still indicates high temperature, see “Dial Thermometer and Calibration” section of this manual for additional information.

REFRIGERATION SYSTEM AND ADJUSTMENT

All self-contained refrigerators are designed and factory set to maintain an average cabinet temperature of 38° to 40°F (3.3° to 4.4°C). On Griddle Stand models, the temperature control is located behind the front grill, on the side wall of the machine compartment (see Figure 4). If an adjustment is necessary to maintain temperature within the range noted above, place a screwdriver into the slotted knob on the temperature control and turn clockwise no more than 1/4 turn for a colder cabinet temperature or counterclockwise for a warmer cabinet temperature. Allow the cabinet to stabilize for at least 30 minutes and recheck the temperature. Further adjustments out of the factory design temperature range should only be made by a qualified refrigeration mechanic.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Turning the temperature control fully counterclockwise turns the compressor “off.”

DEFROST OPERATION (Refrigerator Models)

All griddle stand refrigerators utilize a time initiated “off-cycle” defrost, to ensure consistent performance, even under heavy usage. The timer is located in the front of the machine compartment, behind the front grill (see Figure 4).

If desired, the start time for a defrost cycle can be adjusted by turning the knob on the defrost timer clockwise until defrost cycle begins (compressor and all fans will terminate). Defrost will begin at this same time every day at 8-hour intervals. For example, if an 8:00 am defrost is desired, at 8:00 am turn the timer knob to initiate defrost. A defrost cycle will start every day at 8:00 am, 4:00 pm, 12:00 am. If there is a loss of power to the cabinet, the defrost timer will have to be reset to maintain the same defrost cycle times.

EVAPORATOR ASSEMBLY

All undercounter refrigerators and freezers have an easily accessible and serviceable, performance-rated, full length, extra large coated fin coil for extended life, with a uniquely directed air flow distribution that keeps product at uniformly constant temperatures (see Figure 4).

IMPORTANT NOTE: All refrigerators are designed with an automatic, “off-cycle” defrost system which means that defrosting occurs automatically when the compressor is not operating during an off-cycle. Do not set the thermostat too cold where the cabinet temperature will fall below 35°F (1.7°C) because the evaporator will become blocked by ice since the compressor off-cycle will be considerably shortened. This will result in loss of product stored within the cabinet and require service to defrost the evaporator and re-adjust the thermostat.

FREEZER SYSTEM AND ADJUSTMENT

All self-contained freezers are factory set to maintain an average cabinet temperature of -4° to 0°F (-20° to -18°C). They are designed for the purpose of holding pre-frozen product and although they are capable of freezing small quantities of fresh product, they are not designed to be blast chillers or ice-cream freezers. Do not attempt to freeze bulk quantities of fresh food or ice-cream. The temperature control is located behind the front grill, on the side wall of the machine compartment (see Figure 4 for thermostat location). If an adjustment is necessary to maintain the above temperature range only, place a screwdriver into the thermostat slot and turn clockwise for a colder cabinet temperature or counterclockwise for a warmer cabinet temperature. Further adjustments out of the factory design temperature range must be made by a qualified refrigeration mechanic only.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Turning a thermostat fully counterclockwise turns the refrigeration compressor “off.”

DEFROST OPERATION (*Freezer Models*)

All griddle stand freezers are equipped with an automatic, electric defrost system consisting of electric evaporator coil and drain pan heaters, a defrost time clock and an automatic defrost limit switch. The defrost system is time initiated by the time clock and temperature terminated by the automatic limit switch. The time clock is preset for (3) defrost periods per day at 8-hour intervals with fail safe cut-off time of 20 minutes. These settings are not adjustable. The defrost time clock is located in the front of the machine compartment, behind the front grill. (see Figure

4). If desired, to pre-set the initiation of the defrost cycle to the time of day on the defrost time clock, turn the knob on the center dial of timer face clockwise until the unit defrost cycle begins (compressor and all fans will terminate). Defrost will begin at this same time every day at eight (8) hour intervals. For example, if an 8:00 am defrost is desired, at 8:00 am turn the defrost manual set knob to initiate defrost and a defrost cycle will start every day at 8:00 am, 4:00 pm, 12:00 am. It will be necessary to reset the time of defrost on the timer if the freezer is turned off or has loss of power.

MAINTENANCE

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

THE FOLLOWING SAFEGUARDS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED WHEN OPERATING ANY APPLIANCES: DISCONNECT THE POWER CORD BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO WORK ON OR CLEAN EQUIPMENT. DISCONNECT POWER THE APPLIANCE WILL BE IDLE FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE ANY COVERS OR PARTS YOURSELF, AS THIS CAN EXPOSE DANGEROUS, HIGH VOLTAGE WIRING. SERVICE SHOULD ONLY BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED TECHNICIAN. ALWAYS ROUTE POWER CORDS AWAY FROM AREAS WHERE THEY CAN BE WALKED ON OR DAMAGED BY OTHER EQUIPMENT. NEVER USE EXTENSION CORDS OR PLUG MORE THAN ONE APPLIANCE INTO THE SAME CIRCUIT. THIS CAN OVERLOAD THE POWER SUPPLY, WHICH CAN RESULT IN ELECTRICAL SHOCK OR FIRE. YOUR APPLIANCE IS EQUIPPED WITH A POLARIZED, GROUNDED POWER PLUG. NEVER ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE GROUND POST OR USE A NON-POLARIZED ADAPTER, WITHOUT PROPERLY GROUNDING THE EQUIPMENT. IF A REPLACEMENT PART IS REQUIRED, ALWAYS INSIST ON FACTORY AUTHORIZED COMPONENTS.

PERIODIC CLEANING PROCEDURE

It is best to clean your refrigerator or freezer when the product load in your cabinet is at its lowest level. To clean the interior or exterior cabinet surfaces, follow these procedures:

1. Disconnect your model from its power supply and remove all product from inside.
2. Open all drawers and allow the cabinet to reach room temperature. Remove all accessories (slides, shelves, racks, etc.) from inside, wash with a baking soda and warm water solution, and rinse thoroughly with clear water. Dry all acces-

sories completely with a soft clean cloth.

3. Once the cabinet has reached room temperature, wash the inside and outside with a solution of warm water and baking soda. For slightly more difficult cleanups, ammonia or vinegar in warm water can be used. Rinse thoroughly with clear water and dry with a soft clean cloth. Failure to dry all surfaces completely may cause water stains or streaking on the aluminum or stainless steel finish.
4. Return all drawers and accessories to their respective positions and return electric supply power to the model.

PRECAUTIONS

NEVER USE HARSH DETERGENTS, CLEANERS, SCOURING POWDERS, OR CHEMICALS WHEN CLEANING YOUR UNIT. STRONG BLEACHES TEND TO CORRODE MANY MATERIALS AND SHOULD NEVER COME IN CONTACT WITH STAINLESS STEEL. TINCTURE OF IODINE OR IRON SHOULD NOT COME IN CONTACT WITH STAINLESS STEEL. THESE SOLUTIONS, WHICH CAUSE STAINLESS STEEL TO DISCOLOR, SHOULD BE RINSED OFF IMMEDIATELY IF CONTACT OCCURS. GRITTY, HARD ABRASIVES WILL MAR THE FINISH OF STAINLESS STEEL AND ALUMINUM AND ARE NOT RECOMMENDED.

GENERAL PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

Performance of the air cooled condensing unit located inside of the compressor machine compartment of your new model, depends exclusively upon the amount of air passing through the condenser fins. Your refrigerator or freezer will run more efficiently, consume less current, and provide a maximum of trouble-free service throughout its lifetime if the condenser is kept clean and an adequate supply of clean, cool air is provided at all times. Periodically (at least once a month) inspect the condenser coil, which is located directly behind the front grill, to check for debris or blockage (see Figure 4).

If the condenser coil is dirty or blocked, disconnect the cabinet power supply and using a stiff brush, wipe away any dirt from the condenser fins until the condenser is clear from any debris. Using a vacuum cleaner with a brush attachment may aid in this cleaning process. After cleaning, restore electrical service to your model.

CAUTION: CONDENSER FIN PLATES ARE MADE FROM THIN METAL AND HAVE SHARP EDGES. ALWAYS WEAR GLOVES. USE CAUTION WHEN WORKING ON OR AROUND THE CONDENSING UNIT TO PREVENT CUTS AND AVOID DAMAGING FINS, TUBING AND OTHER COMPONENTS. FAILURE TO PROPERLY CLEAN THE CONDENSER REGULARLY WILL CAUSE EXCESSIVE COMPRESSOR LOAD, REDUCING THE PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY OF YOUR UNIT. THIS CAN RESULT IN PREMATURE FAILURE AND VOID YOUR WARRANTY.

PARTS AND SERVICE

Continental is committed to providing the best customer service in the industry. All new units come with a Limited Extended Protection Warranty (see “Warranty” section of this manual for details). If a problem arises with your equipment, please contact our Service Department at **1-800-523-7138** (extension 3301, 3302, or 3303). One of our Service Specialists will do everything possible to solve the problem as quickly as possible.

ITEMS NOT COVERED UNDER WARRANTY INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO:

- **Preventative maintenance:** cleaning condenser coils and other components.
- **Consumables:** light bulbs, door gaskets, batteries.
General hardware adjustments: cabinet leveling, casters/legs, doors/hinges.
- **Problems due to:** inadequate installation or supply power; improper maintenance, operation, or abuse.
- **Compressor failure due to:** dirty condenser, insufficient clearance/ventilation, excessive temperatures.
- **System adjustments and calibrations, including:** controls, thermometer and expansion valves.

Consult the Table of Contents in the front of this manual for detailed information on the items listed above. Contact Continental’s Service Department with any additional questions.

PLACING A SERVICE CALL

In order to receive prompt service, always be prepared to provide your: cabinet model and serial number; cabinet location name and date installed; contact name and phone number; plus a description of the problem.

During normal business hours (Monday to Friday, 8am to 5pm Eastern) contact the Service Department at: **1-800-523-7138** (extension 3301, 3302, or 3303) **prior to any warranty service work being performed.**

After normal business hours, or on weekends, notify our Service Department by sending an email to: jcadwallader@nrac.com, or leaving a voice message at: **1-800-523-7138** (extension 3301). Be sure to provide the information listed above. Contact Continental the following business day, during normal business hours, to verify the status of your call.

OBTAINING REPLACEMENT PARTS UNDER WARRANTY

If replacement parts are required for a unit under warranty, contact Continental's Service Department. New parts will be sent from the factory and, when applicable, a Return Goods Authorization (RGA) number will be provided to return old parts. The RGA number must appear on the packaging of any parts returned, or they will not be accepted. If a service agent uses a part from their stock, Continental will replace it with a factory part.

OBTAINING REPLACEMENT COMPRESSOR UNDER WARRANTY

If the compressor should fail within the first twelve (12) months of use, or within twenty (20) months from the date code on the compressor, an "over-the-counter" exchange must be made at an authorized Copeland, Danfoss, Embraco, or Tecumseh wholesaler.

After the first year, the compressor motor is covered under an extended "parts only" warranty. The customer is responsible for any labor charges and any additional parts that may be required. Contact the Service Department to obtain a replacement compressor through one of the following methods:

- Continental will supply a replacement compressor at no charge and pay for regular freight. (If expedited freight is requested, the end user, dealer or service agent is responsible for additional charges and must provide credit card information.

- A compressor can be purchased locally and Continental will either replace the stock unit with a new factory compressor, or offer an allowance towards the purchase of a replacement compressor, up to: \$100 for 1/5hp to 1/3hp; \$250 for 1/2hp to 3/4hp; \$350 for 1hp to 2hp.

The data tag from the defective compressor (or compressor model, serial number and date code, if the tag cannot be removed) must be included with any request for reimbursement.

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

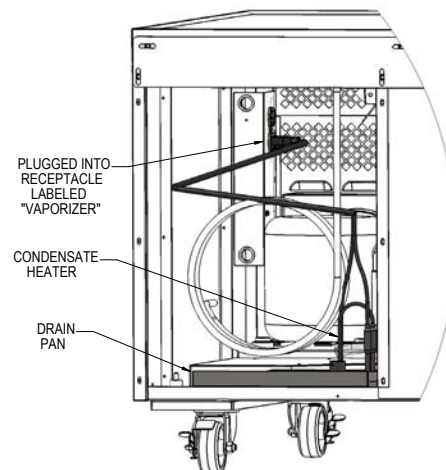
Continental offers a variety of accessories for your unit.

INSTALLING ELECTRIC CONDENSATE HEATER

The condensate heater has a thermal limit switch and power cord attached. Place the condensate heater in the drain pan as shown in **Figure 6**. Position the end of the plastic drain tube in the pan. Make sure tubing isn't kinked, end is secure and doesn't touch the heater. Plug the heater power cord into the receptacle labeled "vaporizer". Secure excess cord with wire tie, so it doesn't fall in pan or under the cabinet.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Make sure the condensate heater is plugged into the receptacle labeled "Vaporizer" and that the condensing unit is plugged into the receptacle labeled "condensing unit."

FIGURE 6: Electric Condensate Vaporizer

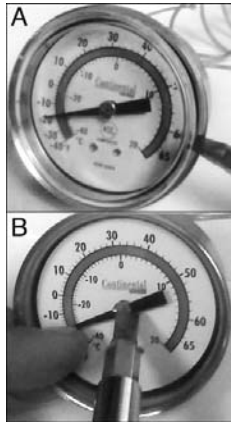


DIAL THERMOMETER AND CALIBRATION

Your NSF-approved dial thermometer has a remote sensing bulb, located in the refrigerated compartment. The display features a large 2" diameter face, with any easy to read scale that shows the internal cabinet temperature in Fahrenheit (°F) and Celsius (°C). Blue (safe) and red (caution) color bands provide a quick, visual indication of the temperature inside your refrigerator or freezer. The thermometer is pre-calibrated at the factory, to accurately show the cabinet temperature.

To check the calibration of your thermometer, place a pre-calibrated temperature sensing device in the center of the refrigerated compartment and keep the door closed for at least 10 minutes. The thermometer should read the same temperature as the sensing device, within $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$). If it does not, use a small straight-blade screwdriver to carefully pry the clear lens cover from the thermometer body as shown (see **Photo A**).

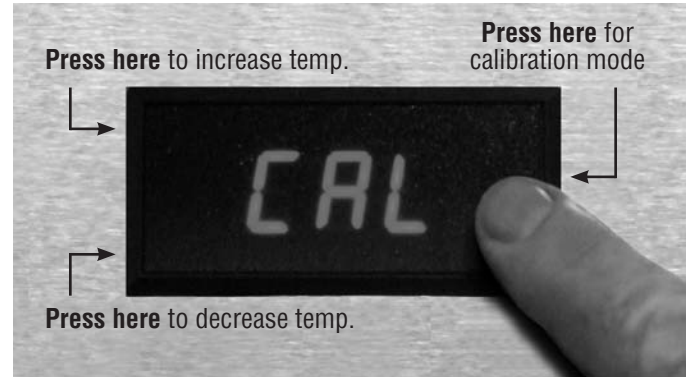
Place the screwdriver tip in the slotted center screw on the thermometer face. Carefully hold the needle pointer and turn the center screw clockwise to lower or counterclockwise to increase the desired temperature, as shown (see **Photo B**). Replace the lens cover and recheck the calibration.



DIGITAL THERMOMETER AND CALIBRATION

Your NSF-approved digital thermometer has a remote sensing bulb, with an FDA-approved coating, located in the refrigerated compartment on the left-hand wall. The unit features a large, easy to read, LED display that shows the internal cabinet temperature.

To check the calibration of your thermometer, place a pre-calibrated temperature sensing device in the center of the refrigerated compartment and keep the door closed for at least 15 minutes. The digital thermometer display should read the same temperature as the sensing device within $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$).



If it does not, press the right, center section of the front display (see **Photo**) twice. After the first press, the letters "CAL" will appear on the screen (to show the unit is in calibration mode). After the second press, the number of degrees (-25 to 25) that the display offset is set for will appear. Once you see this, press on the lower left corner of the front face to decrease the tem

perature displayed, or press on the upper left section to increase the temperature displayed.

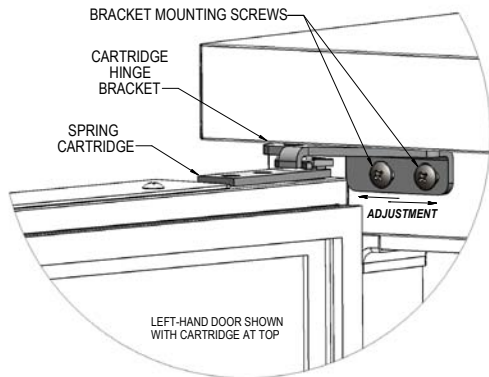
For example, if the sensing device in the cabinet reads 38° and the thermometer display reads 40° , press on the lower left corner twice so that "-2" appears on the display. After adjusting the offset, press on the right center of the display again to exit calibration mode. Wait 10 to 15 seconds for the cabinet temperature to be displayed and recheck the calibration.

NOTE: The buttons need to be pressed without delay between actions. Contact the factory with any questions.

DOOR ADJUSTMENT

All doors are aligned at the factory, however vibration during transit may cause them to shift and adjustment may be necessary. If a door requires realignment, carefully open the door (90°) and loosen, but do not remove the mounting screws securing both the top (see Figure 6) and bottom (see Figure 8) hinge brackets to the cabinet. Move the door to the desired position by hand or by gently tapping on the edge with a rubber mallet. Hold the door firmly in place and tighten all mounting screws securely, above and below the door. Check alignment and repeat adjustment if necessary.

FIGURE 6: Hinge Adjustment



HINGE TENSION ADJUSTMENT

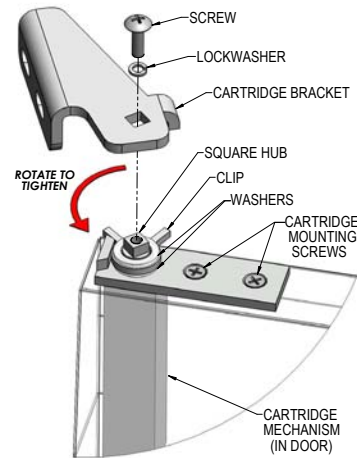
The self-closing doors on your unit have a spring-loaded hinge cartridge concealed in the door (see Figure 7) with a hold-open feature and a cushioned stop. When the door is fully opened (115°) the hinge should be tensionfree. When the door is moved between the open and closed position, the spring-loaded hinge will automatically rotate the door toward the closed position. For proper operation, self-closing doors must be installed with the spring-loaded hinge mechanism set to apply tension in the proper direction (see Figure 8).

To adjust spring tension, Open the door fully (115°) so it stays in position when released. Remove the mounting screws securing the cartridge bracket to the cabinet (see Figure 6). The bracket should stay in position when released, but if it is moved or bumped, it may snap into the closed position.

THE HINGE CARTRIDGE IS SPRING LOADED AND MAY SNAP BACK ON FINGERS WHEN BRACKET IS LOOSE. WEAR WORK GLOVES AND USE CAUTION WHEN REMOVING MOUNTING SCREWS!!

Use a hinge cartridge bracket as a wrench by positioning it upside down with the square hole over the square hub on the spring mechanism (see Figure 7). Carefully turn the square hub on the cartridge in the direction shown to tighten the spring. The mechanism should snap to a neutral position. Remount the hinge as shown and repeat the procedure described above until the hinge snaps back when it is moved from the open-door position towards the closed-door position.

FIGURE 7: Spring-Loaded Hinge Mounting



REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF DOORS

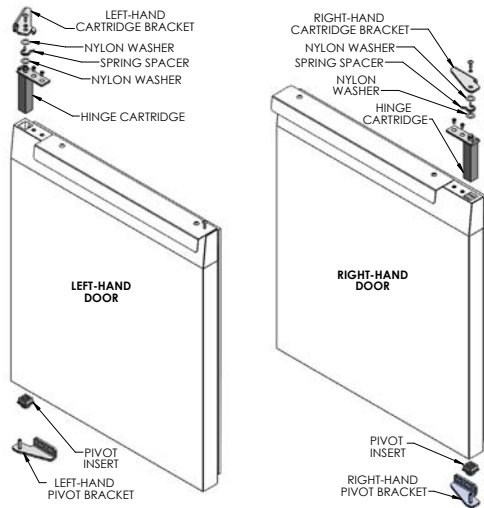
If you need to remove a door from your cabinet, first identify the location of the spring-loaded hinge cartridge (see Figure 8). Depending on the age of your cabinet, the cartridge is located either on the top or the bottom of the door.

CAUTION: THE HINGE CARTRIDGE IS SPRING LOADED AND THE BRACKET MAY SNAP TOWARDS THE DOOR!

For doors with spring cartridge on the top: Open the door fully (115°) and remove the mounting screws (see Figure 6) securing the hinge cartridge bracket to the cabinet above the door. (The bracket should stay in the open position, but if it is moved it may snap closed). Pick the door straight up, being careful not to bump the cartridge bracket, and lift it off the pivot pin bracket below the door. To reinstall a door, reverse this procedure and follow the instructions above to set the hinge tension and adjust the door properly.

For doors with spring cartridge on the bottom: Open the door fully (115°) and remove the mounting screws securing the hinge cartridge bracket to the cabinet below the door. Lower the door down carefully, to avoid bumping the cartridge bracket, and slide it off the pivot pin bracket over the door. To reinstall, reverse this procedure and follow the instructions above to set the hinge tension and adjust the door properly.

FIGURE 8: Door Hinge Components



RE-HINGING DOORS

IMPORTANT NOTE: DOORS ARE FIELD REVERSIBLE, BUT DIFFERENT HINGE BRACKETS ARE REQUIRED. HAVE YOUR MODEL & SERIAL NUMBER READY AND CONTACT THE FACTORY FOR THE PARTS NEEDED FOR YOUR UNIT.

Remove the door and hinge cartridge bracket from the cabinet, as described above (see Figure 7). Remove the pivot bracket, located at the opposite edge of the door (see Figure 8) by loosening the (2) mounting screws. Remove the hinge cartridge from the door by removing the (2) screws and sliding the cartridge out. Remove the plastic pivot insert from the opposite end of the door by carefully prying it out with a flat-blade screwdriver or putty knife. Remove the remaining “filler screws” from the face of the cabinet and reinstall them in the threaded holes where the brackets were originally mounted.

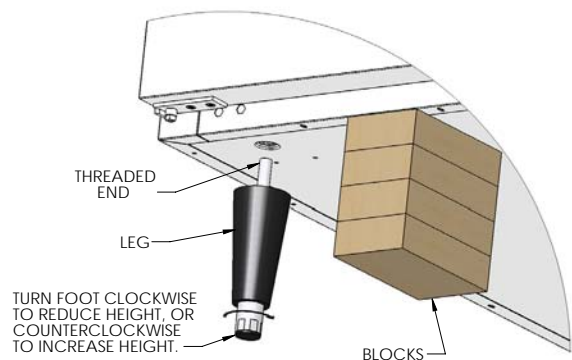
To re-assemble the reverse-hinged door, obtain the correct cartridge bracket and pivot bracket for the top and bottom of the “opposite-hand” door (see Figure 8 for parts identification). Follow the steps above, in reverse order.

INSTALLING LEGS AND LEVELING

If your new unit is supplied with adjustable legs and leg support plates, they will be packed in the accessory carton. Your cabinet will have either four (4) or (6) threaded mounting holes on the bottom of the cabinet (see Figure 9). In order to install the legs, carefully tip the cabinet back, adding four (4) 2” wood blocks underneath. Then simply screw the threaded leg studs into the case bottom front leg holes. Repeat this procedure by tilting the cabinet in the opposite direction and install the remaining legs. Make sure the legs are tightened extremely well or the entire model will sway or rock with each opening or closing of the doors, possibly causing damage to the case bottom. This procedure should be performed close to the final installation site and allow access to the rear of the cabinet for condensate evaporator installation (see “Installing Condensate Evaporator” under “Installation and Location” section).

To assure your cabinet is level, all legs are equipped with bullet-type leveling bolts. These bolts can be turned by hand or by wrench, clockwise or counterclockwise to level the cabinet.

FIGURE 9: Leg Installation



REMOTE SET-UP AND INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

All remote refrigerators and freezers are shipped with an expansion valve, thermostat, solenoid valve and defrost timer installed from the factory. The installer is responsible for installing electric condensate vaporizer, connecting all refrigerant lines, liquid line drier, sight glass, solenoid, head pressure control, hi/low pressure safety, crankcase heater, condensing unit and any other accessories as well as wiring. The evaporator section has been factory leak checked with helium, however; due to vibration in transit, the entire system must be thoroughly leak checked after installation and prior to start-up. The final leak inspection of the entire completed refrigeration system and all of its components as well as start-up and the operation of the refrigeration system is the sole responsibility of the installer.

The CFC-Free refrigerant used in standard remote and self-contained models is R-134a for refrigerators and R-404a for freezers and CPT models. All compressors and systems designed for these refrigerant utilize polyolester oil as their main lubricant, which absorbs moisture from the ambient surroundings extremely fast and in much greater quantity than conventional mineral oils. Since moisture levels greater than 100 PPM will result in system corrosion and ultimate failure, it is imperative that the compressor, components and entire system be kept sealed.

1. All refrigerant lines and components must be clean, free of burrs and purged with nitrogen prior to and during brazing or soldering connections. Nitrogen purging during brazing or soldering will eliminate carbon or foreign matter contamination. Any system restrictions or contamination is the responsibility of the installer.
2. Condensing unit or compressor shall not be left open to the atmosphere for more than five (5) minutes.
3. No refrigeration component, tubing or fitting shall be left open to the atmosphere for more than ½ hour without being soldered, capped or plugged.
4. Each completed refrigeration system shall be purged with 150psi of dry nitrogen for at least six (6) seconds, then pressurized with at least 165psi of nitrogen for pressure check (making sure to energize any solenoid valves to assure access). Leak-check all joints, flare fittings and valves and make sure there is no pressure drop within the system.
5. System evacuation is of the utmost importance with NON-CFC refrigerant systems. System must be evacuated to a minimum of 200 microns. In addition, a vacuum decay test is strongly recommended to assure there is not a large pressure differential between the system and vacuum pump. System must be evacuated from both high and low sides of the system using heavy duty vacuum hoses.

6. Each system should be charged with the refrigerant type as specified on the cabinet data tag. This refrigerant type should match the type listed on the condensing unit being used. The refrigerant charge should be held to the minimum required for the satisfactory pull down and operation. For an accurate indication of refrigerant charge, the sight glass will show a full column of liquid.
7. The superheat reading taken 6" from the compressor suction valve should be 30° +/- 5°. Expansion valve adjustment may be necessary to achieve this superheat.
8. Installation of the electric condensate vaporizer is also the responsibility of the installer (see "Installing Electric Condensate Vaporizer" under "Optional Accessories").

CAUTION: EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN ACCESSING THE SYSTEM DURING INSTALLATION. DUE TO THE COMPLEXITY OF REMOTE REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS AND THE POTENTIAL FOR IMPROPER INSTALLATION, ANY RESTRICTIONS, LEAKS, FAILED OR DAMAGED COMPONENTS CAUSED BY CONTAMINANTS ARE NOT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CONTINENTAL REFRIGERATOR.

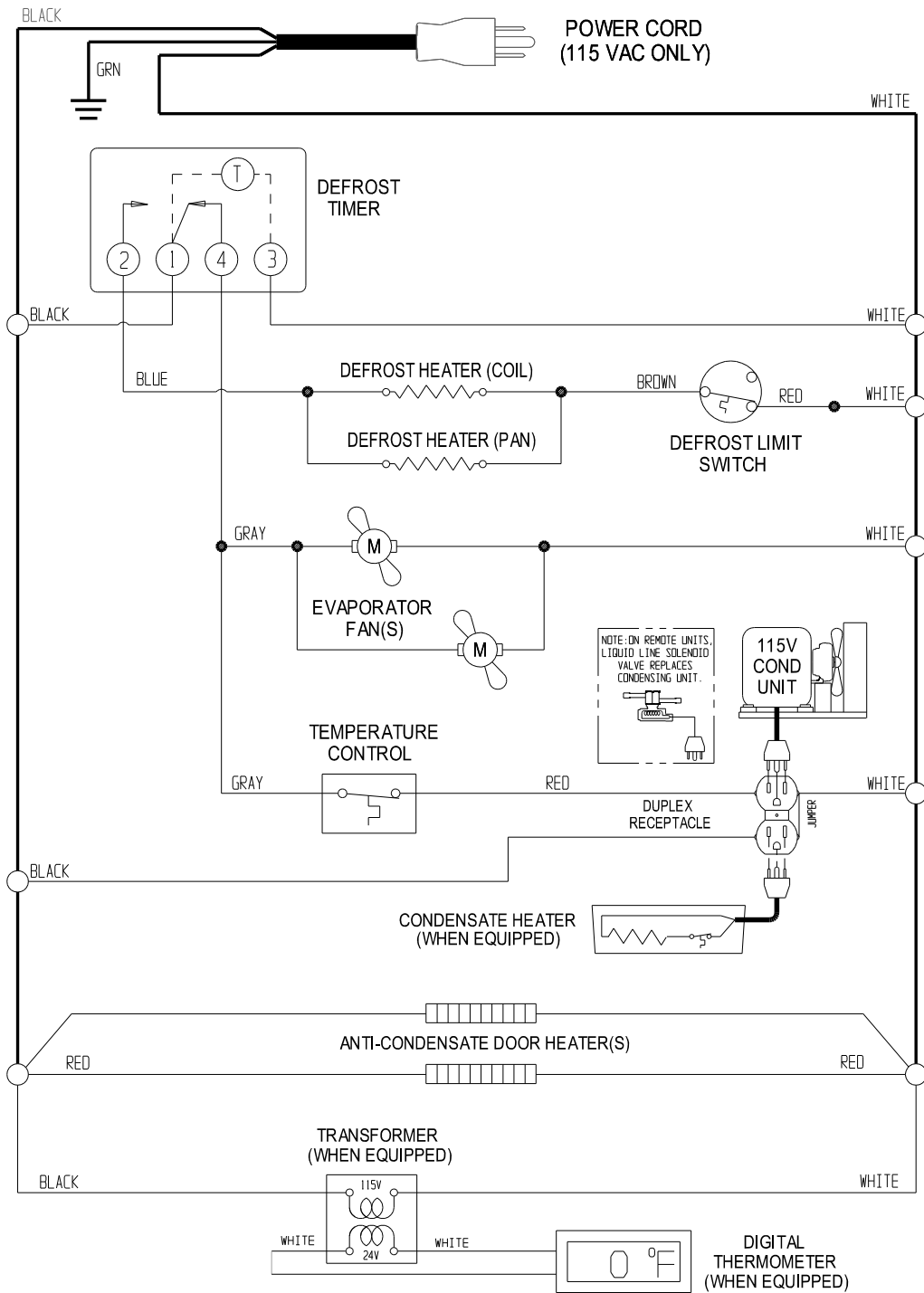
REFRIGERATED GRIDDLE STANDS

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

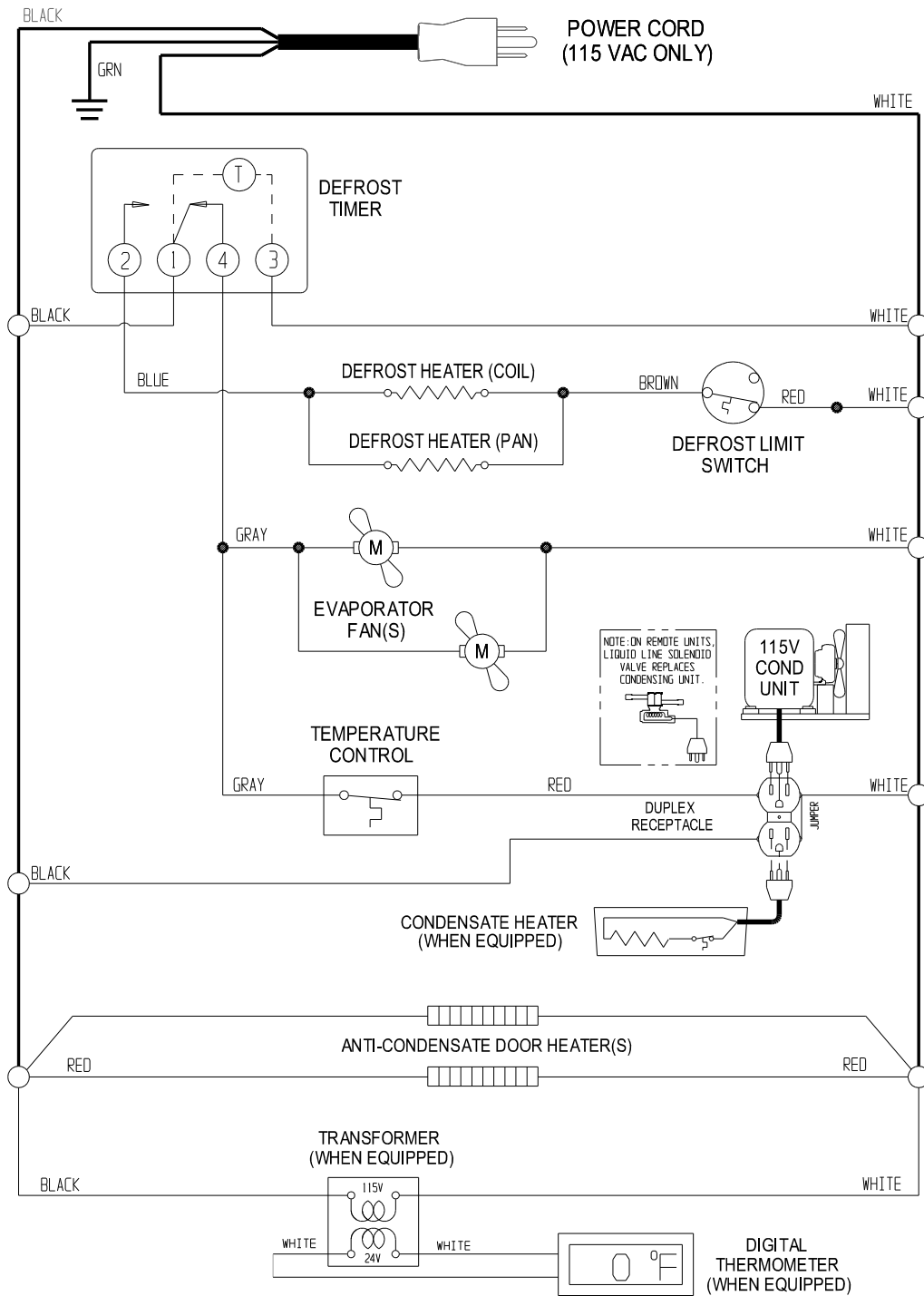
PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Condensing unit will not start - no hum.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Line disconnected, switch open. 2. Fuse removed or blown. 3. Overload protector blown. 4. Control "Off" due to cold location. 5. Control stuck in open position. 6. Wiring improper or loose. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close start or disconnect switch. 2. Replace Fuse. 3. Determine reason and correct/replace. 4. Relocate control. 5. Repair or replace control. 6. Check wiring against diagram.
Condensing unit will not start - hums but trips on overload protector.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improperly wired. 2. Low voltage to unit. 3. Starting capacitor defective. 4. Relay failing to close. 5. Compressor motor has a shorted or open winding. 6. Internal mechanical trouble in compressor. 7. Insufficient air supply. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check wiring against diagram. 2. Determine reason and correct. 3. Determine reason and replace. 4. Determine reason and replace. 5. Replace compressor. 6. Replace compressor. 7. Clear condenser and allow compressor to cool down.
Condensing unit starts and runs, but short cycles on overload protector.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional current passing through overload protector. 2. Low voltage unit. 3. Overload protector defective. 4. Run capacitor defective. 5. Excessive discharge pressure. 6. Excessive suction pressure. 7. Insufficient air supply. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check wire diagram. Check for added components connected to wrong side of overload protector. 2. Determine reason and correct. 3. Check current, replace protector. 4. Determine reason and replace. 5. Check ventilation, restrictions in cooling medium or refrig. system. 6. Check for misapplication. 7. Clear condenser and allow compressor to cool down.
Condensing unit starts, but fails to switch off of "start" winding.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improperly wired. 2. Low voltage to unit. 3. Relay failing to open. 4. Run capacitor defective. 5. Excessively high discharge pressure. 6. Compressor motor has a shorted or open winding. 7. Internal mechanical trouble in compressor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check wiring against diagram. 2. Determine reason and correct. 3. Determine reason and replace. 4. Determine reason and replace. 5. Check discharge shut-off valve, possible overcharge. 6. Replace compressor. 7. Replace compressor.
Condensing unit runs, but short cycles on:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overload protector. 2. Thermostat. 3. High pressure cut-out due to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Insufficient air supply. (b) Overcharge. (c) Air in system. 4. Low pressure cut-out due to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Valve leak. (b) Undercharge. (c) Restriction in expansion device. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. See Problem 3 2. Differential must be widened. 3. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Check air supply to condenser. (b) Evacuate and re-charge. (c) Evacuate and re-charge. 4. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Replace, evacuate and re-charge. (b) Evacuate and re-charge. (c) Replace expansion device.
Condensing unit runs, but for prolonged periods or continuous.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shortage of refrigerant. 2. Control contacts stuck closed. 3. Excessive heat load placed into cabinet. 4. Prolonged or too frequent door openings. 5. Evaporator coil iced. 6. Restriction in refrigeration system. 7. Dirty condenser. 8. Filter drier clogged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fix leak, evacuate and re-charge. 2. Clean contacts or replace control. 3. Allow unit sufficient time for removal of latent heat. 4. Plan or organize schedule to correct condition. 5. Defrost evaporator coil. 6. Determine location and remove. 7. Clean condenser coil. 8. Replace, evacuate and re-charge.

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Start capacitor open, shorted or blown.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Relay contact not opening properly. Prolonged operation on start cycle: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Low voltage to unit. Improper relay. Starting load too high. Excessive short cycling. Improper capacitor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Clean contacts or replace relay. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determine reason and correct. Replace with correct relay. Correct by using pump down. Determine reason for short cycle, see Problem 5 and correct. Determine correct size and replace.
Run capacitor open, shorted or blown.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improper capacitor. Excessively high line voltage, over 110% of rated maximum. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check size and replace. Determine reason and correct.
Relay defective or blown out.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect Relay. Incorrect mounting angle. Voltage too low or too high. Excessive short cycling. Loose or vibrating mounting position. Incorrect run capacitor. Loose wiring on relay or overload. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check relay and replace. Remount relay in correct position. Determine reason and correct. Determine reason and correct (see Problem 5). Remount rigidly. Replace with proper capacitor. Tighten all wiring screws.
Product zone temperature too high.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Control setting too high. Inadequate air circulation. Dirty condenser. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust T-stat. Rearrange product load to improve air circulation. Clean condenser coil.
Suction line frosted or sweating.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Overcharge of refrigerant. Evaporator fan not running. Expansion valve stuck open. Expansion valve superheat too low. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuate and re-charge. Determine reason and correct. Clean valve, evacuate and re-charge. Adjust superheat to required setting.
Liquid line frosted, cold or sweating.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Restriction in drier strainer. Liquid line service valve partially closed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Replace drier, evacuate and re-charge. Open valve fully or replace if necessary.
Noisy condensing unit.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loose parts or mounting. Tubing rattle or vibration. Bent fan blade causing excessive vibration. Fan bearings worn. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tighten all mounting parts and shroud cover. Reform tubing to be free of contact. Replace fan blade. Replace fan motor.
Thermometer reads different than actual temperature.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Calibration. Defective. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consult Operations Manual and calibrate. Replace.
Water leak inside unit.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Condensate drain pan not installed properly. Unit not level. Drain pan misaligned. Defective drain pan. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consult Operations Manual for install instructions. Make sure unit is level or pitched back slightly. Make sure drain pan is aligned properly. Replace.
Doors misaligned.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shifted during shipping. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Operation Manual for hinge adjustment.

**GRIDDLE STAND REFRIGERATORS WITH OFF-CYCLE TIMER - WD-R5-TMR
WIRING DIAGRAM 115/60/1**



GRIDDLE STAND FREEZERS WD-F5 WIRING DIAGRAM 115/60/1



Continental

Refrigerator

THREE (3) YEAR PARTS AND LABOR WARRANTY

Continental Refrigerator warrants to the original purchaser of every new Continental Refrigerator self contained unit, including all parts thereof, that such equipment is free from defects in material and workmanship, under normal use, proper maintenance and service as indicated by Continental Refrigerator installation and operation manual, for a period of three (3) years from the date of installation, or thirty-nine (39) months from the date of shipment from the manufacturer, whichever comes first. Normal wear type parts, such as light bulbs/lamps and gaskets are not covered by this warranty. For the purpose of this warranty, the original purchaser shall be deemed to mean the individual or company for whom the product was originally installed.

Continental Refrigerators obligation under this warranty shall be limited to repairing or replacing, including labor, any part of such product which proves thus defective. Continental Refrigerator reserves the right to examine any product claimed to be defective. The labor warranty shall be for self-contained units only and for standard straight time, which is defined as normal service rate time, for service performed during normal working hours. Any service requested outside of a servicer's normal working hours will be covered under this warranty for the normal rate and any additional overtime rate will be the responsibility of the equipment purchaser.

Any part determined to be defective in the product should be returned to the company within thirty (30) days under the terms of this warranty and must be accompanied by the cabinet model, serial number, and identified with a return material authorization number, issued by the manufacturer.

Special installation/applications, including remote locations, are limited in coverage by this warranty. Any installation that requires extra work, and/or travel, to gain access to the unit for service is the sole responsibility of the equipment purchaser.

Improper operation resulting from factors, including but not limited to, improper or negligent cleaning and maintenance, low voltage conditions, inadequate wiring, and accidental damage are not manufacturing defects and are strictly the responsibility of the purchaser.

Condenser coils must be cleaned at regular intervals. Failure to do so can cause compressor malfunction and will void warranty. Continental Refrigerator recommends a minimum monthly cleaning, as stated in the installation and operation manual.

ADDITIONAL TWO (2) YEAR COMPRESSOR PART WARRANTY

In addition to the warranty set forth above, Continental Refrigerator warrants the hermetically/semi-hermetically sealed compressor (part only) for an additional two (2) years beyond the first three (3) year warranty period; not to exceed sixty-three (63) months from the date of shipment from Continental Refrigerator, provided upon receipt of the compressor, manufacturer examination shows the sealed compressor to be defective. This extended warranty does not cover freight for the replacement compressor or freight for return of the failed compressor. Also, this extended compressor-part only warranty does not apply to any electrical controls, condenser, evaporator, fan motors, overload switch, starting relay, capacitors, temperature control, filter/drier, accumulator, refrigeration tubing, wiring harness, labor charges, or supplies which are covered by the standard warranty above.

THE FOREGOING WARRANTIES ARE EXPRESSLY GIVEN IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS, IMPLIED, OR STATUTORY, INCLUDING THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED, ALONG WITH ALL OTHER OBLIGATIONS OR LIABILITIES ON OUR PART. AND WE NEITHER ASSUME, NOR AUTHORIZE ANY OTHER PERSON TO ASSUME FOR US, ANY OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE OF SAID REFRIGERATION UNITS OR ANY PARTS THEREOF.

This warranty shall not be assignable and shall be honored only in so far as the original purchaser.

This warranty does not apply outside the limits of the United States of America and Canada, nor does it apply to any part that has been subject to misuse, neglect, alteration, accident, or to any damage caused by transportation, flood, fire, acts of terrorism, or acts of God.

IN NO EVENT SHALL CONTINENTAL REFRIGERATOR BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES. THE REMEDIES OF PURCHASER SET FORTH HEREIN ARE EXCLUSIVE AND THE TOTAL LIABILITY OF CONTINENTAL REFRIGERATOR, WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, WARRANTY, NEGLIGENCE, INDEMNIFICATION, STRICT LIABILITY, TORT, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE COMPONENT UPON WHICH LIABILITY IS BASED. CONTINENTAL REFRIGERATOR SHALL HAVE NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INDIRECT, PUNITIVE DAMAGES, LOSS OF USE, LOSS OF PRODUCT, DOWNTIME OR LOST PROFITS, ARISING OUT OF, RELATED TO OR CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH THE PRODUCT OR ITS USE.

A Division of National Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Products, Inc.
539 Dunksferry Road • Bensalem, PA 19020-5908
P 215-244-1400 • 1-800-523-7138 • F 215-244-9579
www.continentalrefrigerator.com

Continental

Refrigerator

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