USE AND INSTALLATION OF ALL POLAR CABINET COOLERS

1. COMPRESSED AIR SUPPLY
Air supplies are plagued with condensed water vapor and droplets in the air lines. This condensation leads to rust and dirt in the air lines. Also, some compressors will allow oil or oil vapor to reach the air line. Small orifices in the AIRTX Cabinet Cooler may become clogged with rust, dirt, and water droplets.

5-micron filters will separate 99% of the foreign material from the air supply, allowing virtually maintenance free operation. The use of an oil filter with an effective filtration of 0.01 ppm will remove the oil droplets for an even cleaner air supply.

Model 90175 automatic drain air filter can be used with all Coolers to remove foreign material and water droplets. This filter is standard with the thermostatic Cabinet Cooler models.

Model 91175 oil filter can be used with all models. Keep in mind that the current line or air hose might contain dirt or oil and should be blown out before installation. Also, pipe thread sealant or tape must be carefully applied to avoid clogging product orifices.

CHANGING FACTORY TEMPERATURES SETTING OF THERMOSTAT FROM 90°F DEGREES F REQUIRES ADJUSTABLE THERMOSTAT MODEL 90300.
This unit is calibrated for 90°F. To increase setting turn screw CCW. The arrow on the head of the thermostat indicates the direction to turn adjusting screw to increase the temperature setting. Disassembly of the adjusting screw may render the thermostat inoperative. If you must adjust the factory temperature setting be very careful. The range of the thermostat is very large and even a 1/16 turn of the thermostat screw will vary the temperature by 10°F. The adjusting rate is approximately 90°F per complete revolution. Observe electric rating marked on unit. Damage resulting from mishandling, improper application or injurious ambient cannot be covered by this warranty.

THE TEMPERATURE SETTING OF THE THERMOSTAT FROM THE FACTORY IS 90°F. THIS IS DONE FOR 2 MAIN REASONS:
1. If the setting of the inside of the control cabinet is 70°F for example, then on a hot 90°F day, sweating could occur on the outside of the cabinet.
2. The critical temperature for electronic controls is 100 to 104°F. 20% of the life of the controls is lost at temperatures higher than 104°F. A factory setting of 90°F allows for a safe operating temperature, prevents excessive condensation, and conserves air usage.

2. COMPRESSED AIR SUPPLY LINE SIZE
To obtain maximum performance from the AIRTX products, adequate amounts of air pressure and volume must be present.

Line pressure of 70-90 psi can be available without a sufficient volume (cfm) of air. To ensure that both pressure and volume are available to efficiently operate the AIRTX Coolers, a line size of 1/4” pipe or 1/2” hose should be used for applications up to 10 ft. from the compressed air main header. Use 3/8” pipe or 3/4” hose up to 20 ft. and 1/2” pipe or 1” hose up to 50 ft. from the header.

3. USE AND INSTALLATION OF POLAR CABINET COOLER:
The last 2-digits of the Cabinet Cooler models indicate the cfm usage at 100 psi. The generators determine the volume of air through the Cabinet Cooler. These generators are rated 8, 15, 25, and 35 cfm at 80 psi. To ensure that your air compressor can generate these volumes, the (horse power) of the compressor can be multiplied by four to determine the cfm capacity. A multiplier of 5 can be used on newer compressors over 30 horsepower.

The standard model Cabinet Cooler 70025 is equipped with a 25 cfm generator and 8’ of vinyl ducting to route the cold air inside the cabinet. This will provide 1800 BTU of cooling. This is sufficient to cool a cabinet that is 6 ft. x 6 ft. x 2 ft. from a 140°F maximum inside temperature to 90°F, provided 80 psi air is available going into the AIRTX Cabinet Cooler.

When 80 psi is not available, the potential BTUs of cooling must be reduced by 25% at 60 psi, or 50% at 40 psi. The Model 70008 will cool cabinets of 4’ x 3’ x 1’ or smaller. All thermostat models are very useful at controlling compressed air usage as it only operates when internal cabinet temperature exceeds 90°F.

4. INSTALLATION AND MOUNTING FOR ALL CABINET COOLER MODELS
The drawing suggests a way the Cabinet Cooler can be mounted regardless of which Model you ordered. The Cabinet Cooler operates the same in any place, so it can be mounted perpendicular to the side or back of the cabinet. It can also be mounted using a 90° electrical elbow Model 70000-11. The drawing shows the thermostat, solenoid, and automatic drain air filter if you ordered one of the thermostatic models. The Cabinet Cooler requires a standard 1” electrical knockout for installation and a 11/16” electrical knockout for the thermostat.

INSTALLATION THERMOSTATIC CABINET COOLER SYSTEM

ELBOW MODEL 70000-11

The Mounting Elbow is available for tight spaces and upright positioning.

INSTALLATION MOUNTING ELBOW MODEL 70000-11

The Airtix Cabinet Cooler can be mounted in any place and work just as efficiently. The Model 70000-11 is attached to the Cabinet wall through a 1” hole. O rings seal the mounting Elbow maintaining the integrity of a NEMA 4 or 12 Cabinet.
5. OPERATION OF COOLING

The AiRTX Cabinet Cooler is factory set to deliver the maximum cooling needed to maintain a desired temperature inside your control panel. At 80 psi, 17.5 cfm (70% of 25 cfm) of cold air will exit from the Model 70025 Cabinet Cooler into the panel, providing 1800 BTU of cooling. At 80 psi, Model 70015 will deliver 10.5 cfm of cold air inside the cooler, providing 1100 BTU’s of cooling. Model 70035 delivers 2800 BTU’s of cooling based on 70% of 35 cfm or 24.5 cfm of cold air. The bladder valve, located at the base of Cabinet Cooler, will automatically release hot air from the cabinet, maintaining a positive pressure inside the cabinet of 10” water column. The automatic release of air through the bladder valve enables you to close off open conduit entrances, louvers and air leaks. A sealed cabinet is also more efficient, as the cold air enters only the cabinet and doesn’t escape to the atmosphere, generating increased compressed air usage. A sealed cabinet also eliminates potential condensation from forming on the components. The bladder valve keeps the integrity of a Nema 4, 4x, or 12 cabinet. The construction allows for wash-down situations. “UL Listing is for use on a flat surface of a type 1 enclosure”.

6. CONTINUOUS RUNNING OPERATION

For Cabinet Coolers operating continuously, those without thermostats, condensation may form on the outside of the Cabinet. If this occurs, regulate the compressed air to a lower setting (50-60 psi) This will drop the inlet compressed air temperature to 30°F instead of 50°F at 80 psi and reduce the water droplets on the outside of the cabinet while still maintaining proper inside cooling. The 8’ of vinyl ducting and internal muffler should always be installed to properly distribute cooling to all internal components.

7. CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

The AiRTX Cabinet Cooler has no moving parts. Clean, compressed air moving through the tube will not cause wear on the parts and will provide you with the same reliable service for an indefinite period of time. Occasionally, dirt, water, or oil may enter the tube from the compressed air supply and hinder the performance. If this happens, simply take the unit apart, clean the parts, and reassemble, tightly replacing the cold end cap to properly seat the generator.

8. DUCTING

The 8ft. of vinyl ducting connects to the cold end of the Cabinet Cooler inside the electrical cabinet. The ducting allows more efficient use of the cold air by routing the cold air to the hottest spot. By cutting a hole in the tube at the hot spot, the cold air cools more effectively, restricting the high temperature increase of the particular hot control. The muffler end of the ducting should be placed toward the bottom of the cabinet. As the cold air exits from the muffler, it rises as it heats and provides more even cooling throughout the cabinet.

INSTALLING THE DUCTING KIT INCREASES COLD AIR DISTRIBUTION AND EFFICIENCY OF THE CABINET COOLER (MUST BE INSTALLED)

1. Push the open end of the clear vinyl ducting over the extension tube of the Cabinet Cooler. There is no need for a clamp as the tubing will remain in place.
2. Using a knife, cut small holes in the tubing to allow cold air to escape along the 8 feet length of the tubing. Let the cold air blow directly on hot relays or motor controls to keep them from getting overheated.
3. Use the three enclosed clips to hold the tubing in place throughout the cabinet.
4. Let the excess tubing with the muffler attached fall to the bottom of the cabinet. As the cold air escapes and picks up heat from the electronics, the hotter air will rise and be exhausted through the bladder valve on the Cabinet Cooler and exit outside the Cabinet.
5. While the ducting is very important to carry air throughout the cabinet, restricting the cold air flow through the ducting decreases the efficiency and cooling of the controls. The enclosed coil spring can be placed on the outside of the ducting tube in areas to prevent the tubing being crimped or bent enough to restrain the cold air flow.