

Wine Cooling Unit

Installation, Use & Care Manual WM-1500SLIM WM-1500SLIM-TE





Vinotemp International Corp 732 South Racetrack Road, Henderson, NV 89015

Tel: (800) 777-VINO Fax: (310) 886-3310

Email: info@vinotemp.com

Read and save these instructions

Important Safety Information

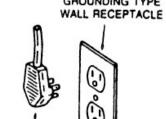
WARNING



To avoid the risk of electrical shock, property damage, personal injury or death:

- The power cord must be plugged into a 3-prong grounding-type wall receptacle, grounded in accordance with the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70 - latest edition and local codes and ordinances.
- It is the personal responsibility of the consumer to have a proper 3-prong wall receptacle
 installed by a qualified electrician.

 GROUNDING TYPE
- DO NOT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, REMOVE THE POWER CORD GROUNDING PRONG.
- A separate adequately fused and grounded circuit should be available for this appliance.
- Do not remove any grounding wires from individual components while servicing, unless the component is to be removed and replaced. It is extremely important to replace all grounding wires when components are replaced.



POWER SUPPLY CORD WITH 3-PRONG GROUNDING PLUG

WARNING



ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

Disconnect electric supply from appliance before servicing.

Replace all panels before operating.

Failure to do so could result in death or electrical shock.

Table of Contents

Features & Specifications	3
Installation Instructions	5
Temperature and Humidity	11
Care Guide	15
Troubleshooting	16
Wiring Diagram	19
Customer Support	20
Warranty	21

Features and Specifications

- WM-1500SLIM and WM-1500SLIM-TE cooling units are designed and used to provide a subtle temperature between 50~65 °F for a properly insulated wine cabinet.
- The humidity in the refrigerated space is maintained within 50~70% RH.
- These temperature and humidity ranges are optimized for long term storage of wine.
- The self-contained cooling unit features only 8" deep slim profile to fit small and medium wine cabinets.
- Innovatively designed cold air curtain keeps even temperatures everywhere in the cabinet.
- Temperature is controlled and humidity is adjusted using patented technology.
- Multiple options for top and rear hot air exhaust are convenient for different installations.

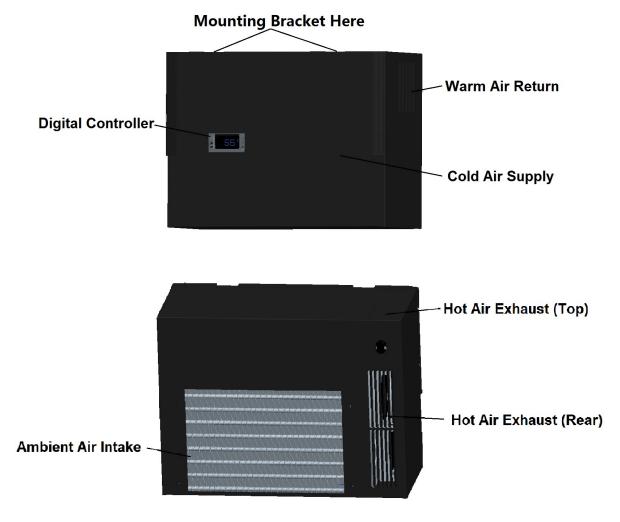


Fig. 1.1 FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

The specifications and dimensions are listed as follows:

Model NO	Exhaust	CFM	Cabinet (cu ft)	Electrical Rating	Dimensions (in) W x D x H	Weight (lb)
WM- 1500SLIM	Rear	120	90	115V/60Hz/4A	18 x 8 x 13.5	40
WM- 1500SLIM- TE	Тор	120	90	115V/60Hz/4A	18 x 8 x 13.5	40

NOTES:

- The rated cooling capacity is determined at 55°F cabinet temperature, 75°F ambient temperature with R13 interior and R19 exterior insulations. Higher ambient temperature or less insulation will cause reducing cooling capacity and the cabinet temperature may not be maintained at 55°F.
- The ambient temperature of WM-1500SLIM or WM-1500SLIM-TE shall not be higher than 78°F or lower than 50°F.

Installation Instructions

NOTES:

- DO NOT USE A GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTER (GFI).
- A DEDICATED 20 AMP CIRCUIT IS REQUIRED.
- DO NOT PLUG IN UNTIL 24 HOURS AFTER DELIVERY.
- Mounting brackets, screws, gaskets and other seal materials are not included.
- Do not install any ducts onto the supply, return, intake and exhaust.
- Because of potential safety hazards under a certain condition, we strongly recommend against the use of an extension cord. However, if you still elect to use an extension cord, it is absolutely necessary that it will be a UL LISTED 3-wire grounding type appliance extension cord having a 3-blade grounding plug and a 3-slot receptacle that will plug into the appliance. The marked rating of the extension cord shall be 115 V, 15 A.

1. Cabinet Location

- Place the wine cabinet in a properly ventilated location. Otherwise, heat exhausted by the cooling unit will build up and it will not operate properly.
- The exhaust area must not be closed space and must be ventilated. The ambient temperatures shall not be higher than 78°F for a WM-1500SLIM or WM-1500SLIM-TE unit.

1) Rear Exhaust Cabinet Location

- Leave min 6 "clearance from the rear to the wall.
- Leave min 12" clearance from the top to the ceiling.
- Leave min 6" clearance from the left and right sides.

2) Front Exhaust Cabinet Location

- Leave min 6" clearance from the front if left and right sides unobstructed.
- Or, leave min 36" clearance from the front if left and right sides obstructed

3) Top Exhaust Cabinet Location

- Leave min 12" from the top to the ceiling.
- Leave min 2 "clearance from the rear to the wall.
- Leave min 2" clearance from the left and right sides.

4) Side Exhaust Cabinet Location

- Leave min 6 "clearance from the left or right side to the wall.
- Leave min 12" clearance from the top to the ceiling.

2. Cooling Unit Installation

- The cooling unit produces cooling supplied into the cabinet, meanwhile it also generates heat that must be exhausted outside the cabinet. So the cold-air supply with return-air intake and hot-air exhaust with ambient-air side must be separated and sealed. Foam tape gasket may be used to seal them. The cooling unit must intake adequate fresh ambient-air to work properly. The ambient-air intake and hot-air exhaust must not be short-circulated. A piece of wood may be used to separate them.
- Cut a rectangular inside opening at the rear of the cabinet with the 1/4" clearance inwards to the width and height of the cooling unit. Make 1/2" lip to place the gaskets (see Fig. 2.1).
- If top exhaust installation, cut another rectangular opening at the top of the cabinet to the length and width of the top exhaust (see Fig. 2.2).
- Install 2 pieces of 1/4" ID wood thread inserts at the ceiling (see Fig. 2.3).
- Place the gaskets (1/2" foam tape) on the gasket lips (see Fig. 2.4).
- If top exhaust installation, place another gaskets along the top exhaust at the top of the cooling unit (see Fig. 2.5).
- Move the cooling unit towards the mounting sides and push to press the gaskets.
- Use 2 mounting brackets and 1/4" screws with 7/16" wrench to secure the cooling unit (see Fig. 2.6).
- Plug the cooling unit in the receptacle.

Fig. 2.1 REAR CUTOUT

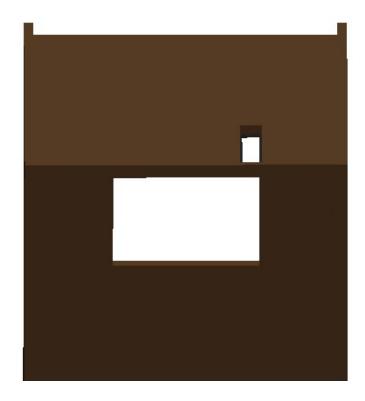


Fig. 2.2 TOP EXHAUST CUTOUTS

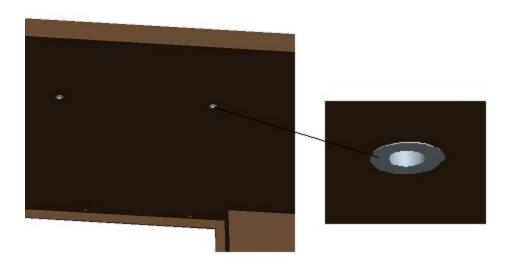


Fig. 2.3 MOUNTING SCREW INSERTS

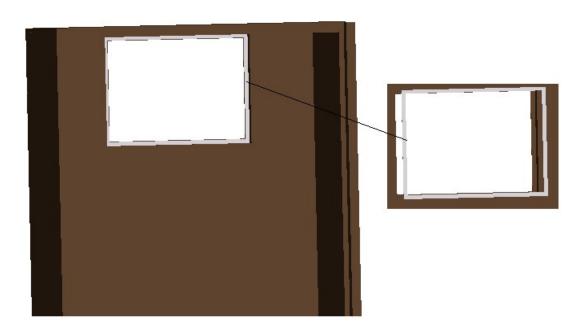
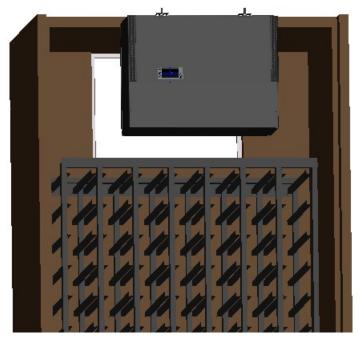


Fig. 2.4 REAR GASKETS



Fig. 2.5 TOP EXHAUST GASKETS



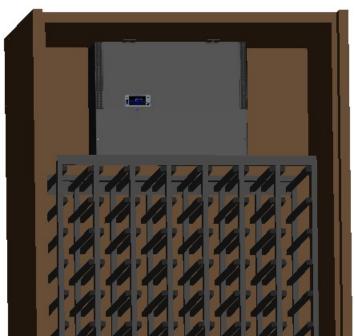


Fig. 2.6 MOUNTING OOLING UNIT

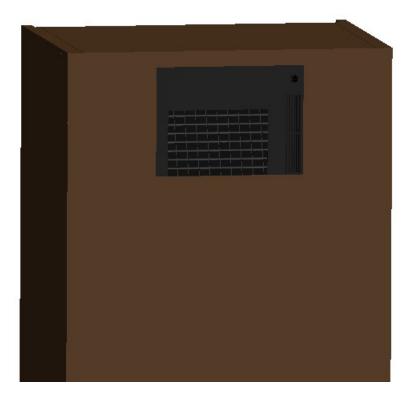


Fig. 2.7 COOLING UNIT MOUNTED (REAR EXHAUST)



Fig. 2.8 COOLING UNIT MOUNTED (TOP EXHAUST)

Temperature and Humidity

1. The controller



Fig. 3.1 TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

1) Keys

SET: To display set-point; in programming mode it selects a parameter or confirms an operation.

To start a manual defrost.

♠: To see the maximum stored temperature; in programming mode it browses the parameter codes or increases the displayed value.

▼: To see the minimum stored temperature; in programming mode it browses the parameter codes or decreases the displayed value.

①: To turn on/off the power to the unit.

△+ ▽: To lock/unlock the keypad.

SET+ ♥: To enter in the programming mode. **SET+♠:** To return to the temperature display.

2) Lock and unlock the keys

To lock the keys, press up + down keys △+♥ until POF is displayed; to unlock the keys, press up + down keys △+♥ until PON is displayed.

3) Display

During normal operating conditions, the display shows the value measured by the air temperature probe. In case of active alarm, the temperature flashes alternately to the code alarm. The LED functions are listed as follows.

LED	MODE	FUNCTION	
*	ON	Compressor enabled	
*	Flashing	Anti-short cycle enabled	
*	ON	Defrost cycle enabled	
4	ON	Fan enabled	
4	Flashing	Fan delay after defrost enabled	
(1)	ON	Alarm occurring	
°C/°F	ON	Temperature measuring unit	
°C/°F	Flashing	Programming mode	

4) Alarm Signals

The alarm codes are described as follows.

MESSAGE	CAUSE	FUNCTION
P1	Temperature probe faulty	Compressor switching to Con and CoF
НА	High temperature alarm	Probe temperature ALU higher than the
ПА	riigii temperature arariii	setting temperature; Outputs unchanged
IA	Low temperature alarm	Probe temperature ALL lower than the
LA	Low temperature afarm	setting temperature; Outputs unchanged
CA	External alarm	All outputs off

Probe alarms P1", start a few seconds after the fault in the related probe; they automatically stop a few seconds after the probe restarts normal operation. Check connections before replacing the probe. Temperature alarms "HA", "LA" automatically stops as soon as the temperature returns to normal value. Alarm "CA" (with i1F=PAL) recovers only by switching off and on the instrument.

2. Temperature Setting

- Set the temperature at 55 °F for the optimum aging of wine
- On initial start-up, the time required to reach the desired temperature will vary, depending on the quantity of bottles, temperature setting and surrounding temperature.
- Allow 24 hours to stabilize the temperature for each new temperature setting operation

3. How to see temperature set-point

- 1) Press and immediately release the **SET** key, the display will show the set-point value.
- 2) Press again and immediately release the **SET** key to display the probe value.

4. How to change the set-point

- 1) Press and hold the **SET** key until the "°C" or "°F" LED starts flashing and the set-point is displayed.
- 2) Press the up/down keys △/♥ to change the set-point value within 10 sec.
- 3) Press the **SET** key again to store the new set-point value.

NOTE: The unit turns on at set-point **Set** plus regulation differential **Hy** after antishort cycle **AC** has elapsed; the unit turns off at set-point **Set**.

5. Manual Defrost

Press and hold the defrost key until defrost starts. The defrost indicator will be on.

6. Parameter Programming

- 1) Press and hold the **SET** + ★ keys until the "°C" or "°F" LED starts flashing, then release the keys.
- 2) Press and hold again the **SET** + we keys until the **Pr2** label is displayed, then release the keys. The first parameter **Hy** will be displayed.
- 3) Press up/down keys △/♥ to scroll to the required parameter within 10 sec.
- 4) Press the "**SET**" key to display its value.
- 5) Use up/down keys △ ♥ to change its value within 10 sec.
- 6) Press "SET" to store the new value and the display will flash 3 times.
- 7) To exit: Press SET + A or wait 15sec without pressing a key.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUE
Set	set-point (°)	55
Ну	temperature regulation differential (°)	4
AC	anti-short cycle delay (min)	10
Con	compress on with probe faulty (min)	20
CoF	compress off with probe faulty (min)	20
CF	temperature unit (°F/ °C)	F: Fahrenheit
rES	display resolution	in: integer
dLy	temperature display delay (min)	1
ot	probe calibration (°)	0
LS	minimum set-point (°)	50
US	maximum set-point (°)	65
idF	defrost cycle interval time (hour)	12
MdF	defrost cycle endurance time (min)	30
ALC	temperature alarm type	rE: relative to set-point
ALU	high temperature alarm (°)	10
ALL	low temperature alarm (°)	10
AFH	alarm recovery differential (°)	5
ALd	temperature alarm delay (min)	60
dAo	temperature alarm delay on startup (hr)	23
SAA	heater set-point (°)	40
SHy	heater regulation differential (°)	4
FSU	fan action	Std
FnC	fan operating mode	C-n: on with compressor & off during defrost
Fon	fan on with compressor off (min)	0
FoF	fan off with compressor off (min)	15

NOTE: Depending on the controller, not all parameters are used.

7. How to calibrate the air probe

If the actual cellar temperature differs from the setting temperature, set parameter **ot** = actual cellar temperature minus set-point.

8. How to adjust defrost cycle

In case there is excessive frost, the parameters **FnC** = C-y, **idF** = **4** and **MdF** = 20 can be used to avoid frost.

9. How to adjust the humidity

The parameter **Fon** is used to adjust the humidity in the wine cellar. Higher **Fon** results in higher relative humidity. Use a separate hygrometer to monitor the humidity.

10. How to set alarm call

- 1) Speech notice will be sent to your phones when the cellar temperature is **ALU** higher or **ALL** lower than the set-point **Set**.
- 2) In order to test the call function, set parameters Ald = 0 and dAO = 0. After testing, set Ald = 60 and dAO = 23.

11. How to set low cellar temperature heater

The heater turns on at **SAA** minus **Shy**; the heater turns off at **SAA**. **NOTES**:

- Use a forced air heater to warm up the wine cellar.
- If there is a thermostat on the heater, bypass it or set the thermostat at the highest level.

If the heater runs more than 10 A current, use a 120VAC coil contactor.

Care Guide





ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

Disconnect the electrical power before servicing any components. Failure to do so can result in death or electrical shock.

1. Cleaning Condenser

- Clean the condenser regularly at least every 6 months.
- Condenser is located on the ambient air intake side of the cooling unit.
- Use a condenser brush or a vacuum cleaner with an extended attachment to clean the condenser.

2. Removing Condensate

Remove the excessive condensate if it is accumulated on the cooling unit in high humidity conditions.

3. Removing Unit

When you remove the cooling unit, beware water may come out of the unit.

Troubleshooting

This Troubleshooting Chart is not prepared to replace the training required for a professional refrigeration service person, not is it comprehensive

Complaint	Possible Causes	Response
1. Unit not	a. Power cord not plugged	a. Check power cord
2. Unit not starting , but	 b. No power from supply c. Incorrect or loose wirings d. Low voltage e. Setting higher than ambient temperature f. Cut-in too high g. Defrost light blinking h. Compressor light blinking i. Defective controller a. Anti-short cycle 	b. Check receptacle and fuses c. Check all wirings and connections d. Contact an authorized electrician e. Lower temperature setting f. Reduce Hy g. Unit is under defrost mode h. Unit is under anti-short cycle delay i. Call service for diagnosis a. Reset AC
temperature		
rising high 3. Temperature fluctuating	a. Air probe	a. When using an air probe, the wine bottle temperature is mainly controlled by the average air temperature. If the set-point is 55°F with the differential 4F, the cooling unit turns on at 59°F of air temperature (It may be higher than 59°F if it is in anti-short cycle or defrost cycle) and turns off at 55°F of air temperature. The average air temperature is 57°F, and then the wine temperature is around 57+/-0.5°F. The air is light enough to change so quickly that it maintains relatively constant average temperature that would prevent wine bottle temperature from fluctuating.
4. Temperature high, unit stopping and starting normally	a. Temperature setting high	a. Lower the setting
5. Temperature high, unit stopping and starting with short running time	 a. Air probe touching the evaporator coil, displaying temperature ok b. Short circuit of air flow between cold-air supply and cellar-air return, displaying temperature ok 	a. Move the air probe away from the evaporatorb. Deflect the supply air down
6. Temperature	c. Failed controller and probe a. Improper cellar insulation & seal	c. Call service for diagnosis a. Check insulation, gasket and door
o. remperature	apropor conar inculation a scal	a. Shook modiation, gabitet and door

Cooling and running continually Definition of the properties of the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Check for leaves from the hot air exhaust side and leave introduced by the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser for the hot air exhaust side and leave introduced by the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser of the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Check for fan and air short circulation gasket and door opening, power cord grommet b. Check for excessive size check in the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Check for excessive size check in the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Check for fan and air short circulation Exhaust restricted B. Fan motor running but compressor in turning mode Exhaust restricted B. Failed components B. Failed components C. Ditry Condenser E. Call service E. Call service for information E. Check	high or not		opening, power cord grommet
continually conti		b. Cellar too large	
continually d. Exhaust restricted e. Malfunctioning fans f. Evaporator or condenser airflow g. Dirty Condenser h. Iced evaporator i. Refrigerant leak k. Undercharge or overcharge l. Failed components 7. Unit running too long 6. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher 90°F d. Exhaust restricted 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running fan not run	_		
e. Malfunctioning fans f. Evaporator or condenser airflow f. Evaporator or condenser airflow g. Dirty Condenser h. Iced evaporator i. Refrigeratileak k. Undercharge or overcharge l. Failed components b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher running but compressor not running than ot running but compressor running but fan not running than ot running and starting b. Improper condenser airflow c. Dirty condenser too high than ot running time than other than of the running time than other than of the running time than other than of the running time than o	_		d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for
e. Malfunctioning fans f. Evaporator or condenser airflow f. Evaporator or condenser airflow f. Evaporator or condenser airflow g. Dirty Condenser h. leed evaporator l. Refrigerant leak k. Undercharge or overcharge l. Failed components a. Improper cellar insulation & seal b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > go°F d. Exhaust restricted b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > go°F d. Exhaust restricted c. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser airflow compressor not running but compressor not running but fan not running trunning but fan not running trunning fans e. Dirty Condenser f. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor stopping and starting but very short running time e. Malfunctioning fans f. Check for both evaporator and condenser fans f. Check for air retarictions, air short-circulation, gille directions, air short-circulation g. Clean condenser h. Defrost and reset temperature l. Call service l. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser f. Check for installation location gasket and door opening, power cord grommet l. Check for installation location gasket and door opening, power cord grommet l. Check for installation location gasket and door opening, power cord grommet l. Check for installation location gasket and door opening, power cord grommet l. Check for installation location gasket and deave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser l. Call service l. Check for installation location gasket and door opening, power cord grommet l. Check for installation l. Chec	continually		the hot air exhaust side and leave
e. Malfunctioning fans f. Evaporator or condenser airflow g. Dirty Condenser h. locd evaporator i. Refrigerant leak k. Undercharge or overcharge l. Failed components b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running but fan not running but fan not running but fan not running but compressor stopping and starting but very short running time e. Malfunctioning fans f. Evaporator or condenser airflow g. Dirty Condenser h. Led evaporator i. Refrigerant leak k. Undercharge or overcharge l. Failed components c. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted e. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow compressor not running c. Failed components c. Failed components c. Failed components c. Dirty Condenser d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor c. Check for proper clearance c. Clean condenser d. Check for proper clearance b. Check for fan and air short circulation circulation condenser d. Check or sair restrictions c. Check insulation, gasket and door opening, power cord grommet b. Check for excessive size c. Check for sair restrictions c. Check for excessive size c. Check for fan and air short circulation d. Leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side c. Clean condenser f. Check for fan and air short circulation d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the fresh air intake side c. Clean condenser f. Check for fan and air short circulation circulation d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the fresh air intake side c. Clean condenser f. Check for fan and air short circulation d. Check for fan and air short circulation circulation c. Check for fan and air short circulation circulation d. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, owneroad protector. b. Check for proper clearance b. Check for proper clearance b. Check for proper clearance c. Call service c. Call service for information d. Call service for information e			minimum 1 foot clearance for the
f. Evaporator or condenser airflow g. Dirty Condenser h. leed evaporator i. Refrigeration system restriction j. Refrigerant leak k. Undercharge or overcharge l. Failed components a. Improper cellar insulation & seal b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher go F d. Exhaust restricted b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher go F d. Exhaust restricted c. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser airflow compressor not running to fan not running but fan not running but fan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time f. Check for air restrictions, air short- circulation, grille directions g. Clean condenser i. Defrost and reset temperature i. Call service i. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector check for excessive size c. Check for installation location go b. Check for installation location go check fan running too long d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor stopping and starting but very short running time a. Par blade stuck b. Improper condenser airflow c. Dirty condenser d. Overcharge of refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high mode for humidity modulation d. Cleal service i. Call service i. Call service i. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector, compressor d. Check for proper clearance b. Check for condenser fan c. Check for proper clearance b. Check for condenser d. Call service a. Check for proper clearance b. Check for proper clearance b. Check for condenser c. Clean condenser d. Call service c. Check tompressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service c. Call service c. Check for proper clearance b. Check for proper clearance b. Check for proper clearance b. Check for proper clearance c. Clean condenser d. Call service c. Call service c. Call service c. Call			
f. Evaporator or condenser airflow g. Dirty Condenser h. Iced evaporator i. Refrigeration system restriction j. Refrigerant leak k. Undercharge or overcharge l. Failed components too long 7. Unit running too long a. Improper cellar insulation & seal b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted b. Cillar too large e. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow compressor not running but fan not running but fan not running ton long f. Check for air restrictions, air short-circulation. grille directions g. Clean condenser h. Defrost and reset temperature i. Call service i. Check for ondenser in the compressor in the to direct or service service i. Check for for an and air short irrunal service service i. Check for for an and air short		e. Malfunctioning fans	
g. Dirty Condenser h. lced evaporator i. Refrigeration system restriction j. Call service l. Call service l. Call service l. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector a. Check insulation, gasket and door opening, power cord grommet l. Check for excessive size c. Check for installation location d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clear condenser f. Improper condenser air flow l. Check for fan and air short circulation a. Post-compressor fan running mode b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed components d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor running but fan not running for limits and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running time 11.Fan running too long Dirty Condenser l. Defrost and reset temperature l. Call service j. Call service c. Clear condenser a. Check insulation, gasket and door opening, power cord grommet l. Check for recessive size c. Check for installation location d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser c. Check for fan and air short circulation d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser c. Check for fan and air short circulation d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser d. Check for for an and air short circulation d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser d. Check for for an and air short circulation d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser d. Check for for proper clearance b. Check for for proper clearance b. Check for for proper clearance c		f Francistas as condensas circless	
g. Dirty Condenser h. lced evaporator i. Refrigerant leak k. Undercharge or overcharge l. Failed components 7. Unit running too long a. Improper cellar insulation & seal b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted b. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow compressor not running to lunding but fan not running tan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running too long a. Post-compressor fan running but very short running time 11.Fan running too long a. Post-compressor fan running but limproper condenser airflow b. Ical service c. Clall service c. Call service c. Check for installation location do copening, power cord grommet b. Check for installation location d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser f. Check for fan and air short circulation a. Check fan running time FON condenser c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor d. Call service. c. Call service c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor d. Call service c. Call service c. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service c. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service c. Clear condenser d. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Check for proper clearance b. Check for proper clearance b. Check for proper clearance c. Clear condenser d. Check for oremoving refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high c. Clear condenser d. Check for information		1. Evaporator or condenser airnow	•
No. Ced evaporator		g Dirty Condenser	l a
i. Refrigeration system restriction j. Refrigerant leak k. Undercharge or overcharge l. Failed components a. Improper cellar insulation & seal b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted c. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow compressor not running d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor running but fan not running fan not running final not running final not running final not running and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running too long i. Call service c. Call service k. Call service c. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector c. Check for excessive size c. Check for fan and air short circulation a. Post-compressor fan running mode b. Check fin running time FON b. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service c. Call service c. Call service c. Clear condenser c. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service c. Call service c. Call service c. Clear condenser d. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Cleac compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Cleac condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Cleal condenser d. Call service for information a. Reset FON 1. Fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Reset FON		•	•
j. Refrigerant leak k. Undercharge or overcharge l. Falled components Falled components 7. Unit running too long a. Improper cellar insulation & seal b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted b. Check for excessive size c. Check for installation location 90°F d. Exhaust restricted c. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow compressor not running but compressor not running tan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running too long a. Improper cellar insulation & seal b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 9. Can blade stuck b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Check for fan and air short circulation c. Check for fan and air short circulation c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service. 2. Check for proper clearance b. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service c. Clean condenser f. Check for proper clearance b. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service c. Call service c. Check for proper clearance b. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service c. Call service c. Check for proper clearance b. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running too long a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Reset FON			· ·
7. Unit running too long a. Improper cellar insulation & seal b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted c. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow compressor not running d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor running but fan not running 10. Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11. Failed components l. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. d. Check for excessive size c. Check for installation location d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser f. Check for fan and air short circulation a. Check fan running time FON b. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service a. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service c. Check start relay, start relay and overload protector. b. Check all wirings c. Call service c. Clear condenser d. Call service c. Check start relay, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for information a. Check for romoving refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Reset FON			
7. Unit running too long a. Improper cellar insulation & seal b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted c. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow compressor not running d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor running but fan not running 10. Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running too long a. Improper cellar insulation & seal a. Check insulation, gasket and door opening, power cord grommet b. Check for excessive size c. Check for fan and sir short circulation a. Check fan running time FON b. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service b. Check for proper clearance c. Clear condenser d. Clear condenser d. Call service c. Clear			k. Call service
7. Unit running too long a. Improper cellar insulation & seal b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted c. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running but fan not running 10. Temperature high story short running time 11. Fan running time a. Improper cellar insulation & seal b. Check insulation, gasket and door opening, power cord grommet b. Check for recessive size c. Check for installation location d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser f. Check for fan and air short circulation d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor compressor and running but fan not running but fan not running time 11. Fan running time a. Improper cellar insulation, gasket and door opening, power cord grommet b. Check for installation location d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser f. Check for fan and air short circulation a. Check for fan and air short circulation a. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Clall service a. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser fan c. Clean condenser fan c. Cleal service for information a. Check for condenser fan c. Clall service for information a. Check for condenser fan c. Clall service for information		I. Failed components	
too long b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted c. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor running but fan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time b. Check for excessive size c. Check for installation location d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser f. Check for fan and air short circulation a. Post-compressor fan running mode b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed components d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor c. Failed motors a. Fan blade stuck b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed motors a. Failed components b. Improper condenser airflow c. Dirty condenser d. Overcharge of refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Reset FON check for installation location d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser d. Check fan running time FON b. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service. c. Check for proper clearance b. Check for proper clearance b. Check for proper clearance c. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information 11.Fan running mode for humidity modulation			
b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted e. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running mode b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed components fan not running 10. Temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted e. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow a. Post-compressor fan running mode b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed components compressor running but fan not running and starting but very short running time 11. Fan running too long b. Cellar too large c. Ambient temperature higher > 20°C Check for installation location d. Leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser f. Check for fan and air short circulation c. Cleack fan running time FON b. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service. a. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service c. Call service d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high a. Post-compressor fan running mode b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed components a. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service c. Call service d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Clean condenser d. Celan condenser d. Clean condenser d. Call service for information 11. Fan running mode for humidity modulation b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for information a. Reset FON		a. Improper cellar insulation & seal	
c. Ambient temperature higher > 90°F d. Exhaust restricted d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running of tunning a. Post-compressor fan running mode b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed components c. Failed components d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor running but fan not running fine 10. Temperature high, compressor fan running and starting but very short running time 11. Fan running too long a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation c. Check for installation location d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 2 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 2 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 2 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 2 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 2 foot clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 2 floek pressor fan running a. Check for fan and air short circulation b. Check fan running time FON c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Check for condenser fan c. Clean	too long	h Caller too large	
S. Fan motor running but compressor not running but fan not running but fan not running but fan not running but starting but very short running time			
d. Exhaust restricted d. Exhaust restricted d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running mode b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed components d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor running but fan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running to land starting but too long d. Exhaust restricted d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Clean condenser f. Check for fan and air short circulation a. Check fan running in the compressor. d. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service a. Check ompressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check all wirings c. Call service b. Check all wirings c. Call service c. Clean condenser d. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service c. Call service c. Clean condenser d. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service c. Call service c. Clean condenser d. Check for proper clearance c. Clean condenser d. Check for proper clearance d. Check for proper clearance c. Call service c. Call service c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information e. Call service for information			C. Check for installation location
the hot air exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side e. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running			d. Leave minimum 3 feet clearance for
e. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running 1. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor or running but fan not running 1. Failed components 2. Failed stuck b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed motors 3. Failed components 4. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor 5. Compressor a. Fan blade stuck b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed motors 6. Failed motors 7. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor 8. Fan blade stuck b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Call service. 9. Compressor a. Fan blade stuck b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Call service 1. Failed motors 1. Failed components 1. Failed components 1. Failed components 2. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service 3. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service 4. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service 5. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service 6. Clean condenser 6. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service 7. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service 8. Failed components 8. Failed components 8. Check fan running time FON 8. Check fan running time FON 8. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, overload protector. 9. Check for proper clearance 9. Check for condenser 9. Check for condenser fan 9. Check for condenser 9. Check		d. Exhaust restricted	
e. Dirty Condenser f. Improper condenser air flow 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running 9. Compressor running but fan not running and starting but very short running time 11. Fan running 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running a. Post-compressor fan running mode b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed components c. Failed components c. Failed components c. Failed components c. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service. a. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Check for fan and air short circulation a. Check fan running time FON b. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser c. Check fan running time FON a. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service b. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service c. Call service d. Call service for information a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser c. Clean condenser c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service c. Call service c. Call service d. Call service for information a. Reset FON mode for humidity modulation			minimum 1 foot clearance for the
8. Fan motor running but compressor not running 9. Compressor running but fan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running time 11.Fan running time a. Post-compressor fan running mode b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed components a. Post-compressor fan running and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor. d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor. a. Fan blade stuck b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed motors a. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for information a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Check for proper condenctions c. Check all wirings c. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for information a. Reset FON a. Reset FON a. Check fan running time FON b. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service b. Check for proper clearance b. Check for proper clearance b. Check for condenser c. Clean condenser d. Call service for information a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser c. Clean condenser d. Call service for information a. Reset FON			fresh air intake side
f. Improper condenser air flow 8. Fan motor running but compressor not running a. Post-compressor fan running mode b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed components b. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor 9. Compressor running but fan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running too long f. Check for fan and air short circulation a. Check fan running a. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service. a. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Reset FON a. Reset FON a. Check fan running time FON b. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service. a. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser fan c. Clean condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for information a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation		e. Dirty Condenser	
8. Fan motor running but compressor not running but compressor not running B. Check fan running ime FON B. Check all wirings and connections concertor overload protector, compressor. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. Check fan running start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. Check for proper clearance Check all wirings and connections condenser. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. Check for proper clearance Check all wirings and connections condenser. Check for proper clearance Check all wirings and connections condenser. Check for proper clearance Check all wirings Call service Call service Call service for removing refrigerant end. Check for condenser fan. Check for proper clearance Call service Call service Call service for removing refrigerant end. Call service for information			
running but compressor not running d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor running but fan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running to trunning to not running too long 12. For black ell wirings and connections compressor. d. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service. 25. Check all wirings and connections compressor. d. Call service. 26. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings compressor string time to lose wirings compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 26. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings and connections compressor. d. Call service.			
compressor not running b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed components c. Failed components c. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor running but fan not running an ot running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running time b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service a. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high 11.Fan running time 11.Fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation b. Check all wirings and connections c. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser c. Call service Call service Call service	8. Fan motor		a. Check fan running time FON
c. Failed components d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor 9. Compressor running but fan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running time c. Failed components c. Failed components d. Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor. d. Call service. c. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high 11.Fan running time 12. Failed components a. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service 4. Call service Call service for information a. Reset FON a. Reset FON	running but		h Charleall winings and compactions
overload protector, compressor. d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor a. Fan blade stuck b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed motors call service a. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for proper clearance call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser windings, start relay and overload protector. c. Dirty condenser d. Overcharge of refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation overload protector, compressor. d. Call service c. Cleack compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser of c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information a. Reset FON	compressor		
d. Liquid refrigerant in the compressor 9. Compressor	not running	c. Falled components	
9. Compressor running but fan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running time 12. Check for proper clearance b. Check all wirings c. Call service 13. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information 2. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information 3. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation 3. Reset FON		d Liquid refrigerant in the	
9. Compressor running but fan not running 10. Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11. Fan running too long a. Fan blade stuck b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Failed motors a. Failed motors b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Call service c. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Reset FON		, ,	
running but fan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time b. Incorrect or loose wirings c. Call service c. Failed motors c. Failed motors c. Call service c. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Overcharge of refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Reset FON	9. Compressor		a. Check for proper clearance
fan not running 10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running too long c. Falled motors c. Call service c. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Overcharge of refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation c. Call service a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information		_	_
runninga. Failed componentsa. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector.high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running timeb. Dirty condenser of refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too highb. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser of c. Clean condenser of c. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information11.Fan running too longa. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulationa. Reset FON	_	c. Failed motors	c. Call service
10.Temperature high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time a. Failed components b. Improper condenser airflow c. Dirty condenser d. Overcharge of refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high a. Check compressor windings, start relay and overload protector. b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information a. Reset FON a. Reset FON			
high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time high, compressor stopping and starting but very short running time Discharge or suction pressure too high Discharge or suction p		a. Failed components	a. Check compressor windings, start
compressor stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running too long b. Improper condenser airflow c. Dirty condenser d. Overcharge of refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high b. Check for condenser fan c. Clean condenser d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Reset FON	•	'	
stopping and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running too long d. Overcharge of refrigerant e. Discharge or suction pressure too high d. Call service for removing refrigerant e. Call service for information a. Reset FON a. Reset FON	1 -		
and starting but very short running time 11.Fan running too long e. Discharge or suction pressure too high a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation e. Call service for information a. Reset FON	-		
but very short running time 11.Fan running too long too high a. Post-compressor fan running a. Reset FON mode for humidity modulation			
short running time 11.Fan running too long a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Reset FON			e. Call service for information
running time 11.Fan running too long a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Reset FON	_	loo nign	
11.Fan running too long a. Post-compressor fan running mode for humidity modulation a. Reset FON			
too long mode for humidity modulation			
too long	11.Fan running		a. Reset FON
	too long	mode for humidity modulation	
12.Temperature a. Low temperature setting a. Raise the setting	12.Temperature	a. Low temperature setting	a. Raise the setting

low	b. Low ambient temperature b. Move to another location
1044	c. Air probe fault c. Change a new one
	d. Temperature controller fault d. Change a new one
13.Evaporator	a. Evaporator air flow restriction a. Check for fans and air flow
freezing up	b. Low temperature setting b. Check for set-point
ireezing up	c. Low ambient temperature c. Change defrost cycle
	d. Defective controller or probe d. Check for controller and probe
	e. Not stopping due to air leak, high e. Check for seal, door opening
	ambient temperature, condenser ambient temperature and condense
	air flow restriction or pull-down air flow
	cooling
	f. Initially working then stopping, f. Call service
	moisture in the system
	g. Refrigerant low or leaking g. Call service
	h. Capillary tube or expansion valve h. Call service
443844	blockage
14.Water leak	a. Air leak in the wine cellar causing a. Check for air leak
	excessive condensate
	b. High humidity causing excessive b. Use drain line condensate
	c. Evaporator air flow restriction c. Check supply air flow or air TD
	d. Water passages restricted d. Clean the drip tray
	e. Drip tray leak (No water overflow e. Seal the leak using silicone sealant
	but water leak)
15.Excessive	a. Air leak in the wine cellar causing a. Check for any air leak
condensate	excessive condensate
in wine	b. High humidity causing excessive b. Use drain line
_	condensate
cellar	c. Water passages restricted c. Clean the drip tray
16.Circuit	a. Incorrect fuse or breaker a. Check for proper fuse or breaker
tripping	b. Incorrect wirings b. Check for wirings and connections
	c. Failed components c. Call service
17.Noisy	a. Mounting area not firm a. Add support to improve installation
operation	b. Loose parts b. Check fan blades, bearings
-	washers, tubing contact and loose
	c. Compressor overloaded due to c. Check for airflow
	c. Compressor overloaded due to c. Check for airflow high ambient temperatures or
	airflow restriction
	d. Defective components d. Call service for checking interna
	loose, inadequate lubrication and
	incorrect wirings
	, J

Wiring Diagram

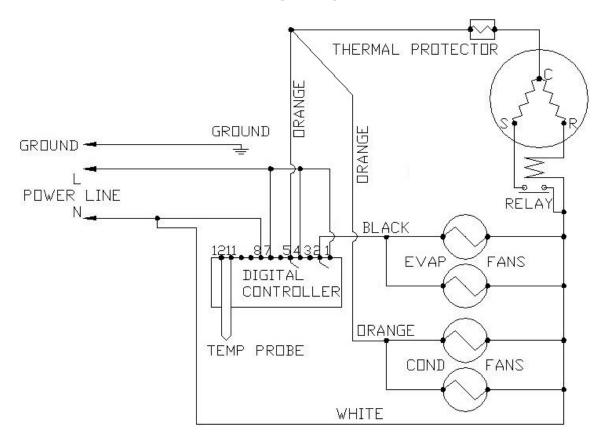


Fig. 6.1 WIRING DIAGRAM

Customer Support

If you need further assistance, please contact us at:

Vinotemp International 17631 South Susana Road Rancho Dominguez, CA 90221

Tel: (310) 886-3332 Fax: (310) 886-3310

Email: info@vinotemp.com

Warranty

Thank you for choosing a Vinotemp cooling unit.

Please enter the complete model and serial numbers in the space provided:

Model		
Serial No.		

Attach your purchase receipt to this owner's manual.

1. Limited Warranty

VINOTEMP warrants its products to be free from defects due to workmanship or materials under normal use and service, for twelve months after the initial sale. If the product is defective due to workmanship or materials, is removed within twelve months of the initial sale and is returned to VINOTEMP, in the original shipping carton, shipping prepaid, VINOTEMP will at its option, repair or replace the product free of charge. Additionally VINOTEMP warrants all parts to be free from defects for a period of sixty months after initial sale.

This warranty constitutes the entire warranty of the VINOTEMP with respect to its products and is in lieu of all other warranties, express or implied, including any of fitness for a particular purpose. In no event shall VINOTEMP be responsible for any consequential damages what is so ever. Any modification or unauthorized repair of VINOTEMP products shall void this warranty.

Service under Warranty

This service is provided to customers within the continental UNITED STATES only. VINOTEMP cooling units are warranted to produce the stated number of BTU/H. While every effort has been made to provide accurate guidelines, VINOTEMP can not warranty its units to cool a particular enclosure.

In case of failure, VINOTEMP cooling units must be repaired by the factory or its authorized agent. Repairs or modifications made by anyone else will void the warranty.

Shall a VINOTEMP cooling unit fail, please contact the dealer for instructions. Do not return the unit to the factory without authorization from VINOTEMP. If the unit requires repair, re-pack it in the original shipping carton and return it to the factory, shipping prepaid. VINOTEMP will not accept COD shipments. If the unit

is determined to be faulty and is within the twelve month warranty period VINOTEMP will, at its discretion, repair or replace the unit and return it free of charge to the original retail customer. If the unit is found to be in good working order, or beyond the initial twelve month period, it will be returned freight collect.

2. Limitation of Implied Warranty

VINOTEMP'S SOLE LIABILITY FOR ANY DEFECTIVE PRODUCT IS LIMITED TO, AT OUR OPTION, REPAIRING OR REPLACING OF UNIT.

VINOTEMP SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR:

DAMAGE TO OTHER PROPERTY CAUSED BY ANY DEFECTS IN THE UNIT, DAMAGES BASED UPON INCONVENIENCE, LOSS OF USE OF THE UNIT, LOSS OF TIME OR COMMERCIAL LOSS, ANY OUTER DAMAGES, WHETHER INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR OTHERWISE.

THIS WARRANTY IS EXCLUSIBE AND IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR INPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

While great effort has been made to provide accurate guidelines VINOTEMP cannot warrant its units to properly cool a particular enclosure. Customers are cautioned that enclosure construction, unit location and many other factors can affect the operation and performance of the unit. There for suitability of the unit for a specific enclosure or application must be determined by the customer and cannot be warranted by VINOTEMP.