

# **OWNER'S MANUAL**



# TS SERIES PIZZA/SALAD/SANDWICH PREP TABLES

\*Please Note: This manual is intended for use with the above referenced equipment manufactured after November 2024. To obtain a copy of the correct Owner's Manual to support the same products manufactured prior to this date, please contact Traulsen Service at (800) 825-8220.

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# I. THE SERIAL TAG

The serial tag is a permanently affixed label on which is recorded vital electrical and refrigeration data about your Traulsen product, as well as the model and serial number. This tag is located in the right interior compartment on all standard TS Series models.

#### **READING THE SERIAL TAG**

- Serial = The permanent ID# of your Traulsen unit
- Model = The model # of your Traulsen unit
- Volts = Voltage
- Hz = Cycle
- PH = Phase
- Total Current = Maximum amp draw
- Minimum Circuit = Minimum circuit ampacity
- Lights = Light wattage
- Heaters = Heater amperage (hot food units only)
- Refrigerant = Refrigerant type used
- Design Pressure = High & low side operating pressures and refrigerant charge
- Agency Labels = Designates agency listings



## II. RECEIPT INSPECTION

All Traulsen products are factory tested for performance and are free from defects when shipped. The utmost care has been taken in crating this product to protect against damage in transit.

You should carefully inspect your Traulsen unit for damage during delivery. If damage is detected, you should save all the crating materials and make note on the carrier's Bill of Landing describing the damage. A freight claim should be filed immediately. If damage is subsequently noted during or immediately after installation, contact the respective carrier and file a freight claim. There is a five (5) day limit to file freight damage with the carrier. Under no condition may a damaged unit be returned to Traulsen without first obtaining written permission (return authorization). You may contact Hobart/Traulsen customer care at 800-333-7447 to request a return.

# **Systems Using Refrigerant R-290 (Propane)**

Traulsen has selected propane as the refrigerant for many of their products. In addition to its low global warming potential and impact on the environment, propane is an ideal refrigerant. It is a flammable refrigerant, however, which is why you will see a "flammable refrigerant" sticker on applicable products. Traulsen products using propane as the refrigerant are UL approved and are safe to use in accordance with this Owner's Manual and general industry practices for commercial cooking environments. Please check with local codes or regulations for any restrictions to products using hydrocarbon refrigerants.

#### III. OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

Follow these simple guidelines for proper TS Series Operation.

- 1. Keep the condenser clean. Don't obstruct airflow.
- 2. Use up to 6" deep stainless steel or aluminum pans.
- 3. All pan spaces should be filled any time the unit is running, even if some pans are empty.
- 4. Keep the room temperature at 86°F (30°C) or less.
- 5. Do not allow air drafts (such as heat, A/C or ventilation to blow on or over the rail area. This will disrupt the air blanket over the product area, resulting in poor holding temperatures.
- 6. Rail covers should be closed over the rail as much as possible.
- 7. Product should be loaded into the rail at a maximum temperature of 36° F. The TS Series unit was not designed to chill warm product, but to hold refrigerated product at a safe temperature.
- 8. Keep the area around the evaporator fans clear.

## IV. INSTALLATION

#### IV. a) LOCATION

Select a proper location for your unit, away from extreme heat or cold. Allow enough clearance between the unit and the side wall in order to make use of the stay-open door feature (self-closing feature operates up to 90°). The door(s) must be able to open a minimum of 90° to make use of the maximum clear door width.

#### IV. b) PACKAGING

Your Traulsen unit is shipped from the factory bolted to a sturdy wooden pallet in stretch wrapped material and wood crate.

Most exterior stainless-steel surfaces have a protective vinyl covering to prevent scratching during manufacturing, shipping and installation.

After the unit is installed in place of application peel, remove and discard the covering from all surfaces.

To remove the wooden pallet, first, if possible, we suggest that the cabinet remain bolted to the pallet during all transportation to the point of final installation. The bolts can then be removed with a 1/2" socket wrench. Avoid laying the unit on its front, side or back for removal of the pallet.

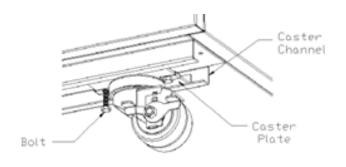
**NOTE:** Traulsen does not recommend laying the unit on its front, side or back. If you must, please allow the unit to remain in an upright position for 24 hours before plugging it in so that the compressor oils and refrigerant may settle.

#### IV. c) INSTALL/ADJUSTMENT OF CASTERS OR LEGS

To install legs or casters, slide leg or caster into the caster channel from the side of the unit without the refrigeration system.

To adjust the legs or casters, loosen the two bolts and move the leg or caster to desired location, spacing between leg or caster not to exceed 48 inches. Leg or caster on each end of the unit cannot exceed 8 inches from the end of the cabinet.

**NOTE:** Traulsen recommends positioning legs or casters under the mullion when possible.



#### IV. d) DOORS

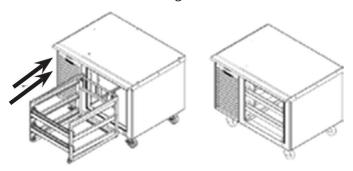
Your Traulsen TS Series model door(s) are field reversible. If re-hinging is required, please contact our in-house service department at 800-825-8220 for re-hinging instructions.

#### IV. e) INSTALLING OPTIONAL DRAWERS

Doors are supplied standard on all TS Series models. However, we have engineered our refrigerator models with a drop-in feature that allows you to easily convert door(s) into two 6" deep drawers or three 4" deep drawers.

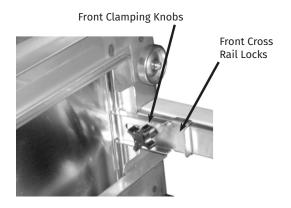
The door(s) on the refrigerator models can easily be converted to drawers in the field. To begin the process, open the door to its maximum position. Support the non-hinged end of the door so minimum movement occurs. When the bolts from the lower hinge plate are removed, remove the lower hinge plate and then the door from the top hinge bracket plate and then the door from the top hinge bracket. The hinge plate pin and plastic bushing will remain in the top hinge plate.

**NOTE:** The lower hinge plate is under spring tension. Undercounter model drawings shown below.



Once the drawer frame has been inserted, the drawer frame module can be installed by tightening the black front and back clamping knobs (2 of each) located on the cross-rail locks and liner locks. Slide the front cross rail locks towards the center of the drawer frame module and allow the liner locks to drop down from the top of the liner. Insert the door frame module push towards the back of the unit. The entire frame assembly is now installed and ready for use.

**NOTE:** Repeat process for multiple drawer inserts.



#### IV. e) INSTALLING OPTIONAL DRAWERS CONT'D



#### IV. f) CORD & PLUG

All self-contained models are shipped standard with a NEMA 5-15P plug and 9 foot cord. Select only a dedicated electrical outlet for power source.

**NOTE:** Do not under any circumstances, cut or remove the round grounding prong from the plug, or use an extension cord.

#### IV. g) POWER SUPPLY

The supply voltage should be checked prior to connection to be certain that proper voltage for the cabinet wiring is available (refer to the serial tag to determine correct unit voltage, see page 1). Make connections in accordance with local electrical codes. Use qualified electricians.

Use of a separate, dedicated circuit is required. Size wiring to handle indicated load and provide necessary over current protector in circuit (see amperage requirements on the unit's serial tag).

## V. DAILY OPERATION

#### V. a) PANS

Standard TS Series models are designed to operate with full, half or third size pans without the use of adapter bars. Other fractional size pans can be used with optional adapter bars available from Traulsen. 4" deep pans provide the best temperature performance in the rail. Both 2" & 6" deep pans will also perform to NSF7 temperature requirements.

#### V. b) SETTING UP THE PAN RAIL

Install pans in all pan spaces in the rail. Rest each pan evenly on the front and back support ledges. Do not use uneven or bent pans, as these will allow circulating cold air to escape.

Allow the unit to reach operating temperature before loading any food product. Load only refrigerated product at 36°F or below. All pan spaces should be filled, even if some pans are empty (even during nighttime storage). When not in constant use, the TS Series rail covers should be kept closed over the pans.

#### V. c) OVERNIGHT PAN RAIL STORAGE

Food product may be stored in the rail overnight if needed. Cover the entire rail with plastic wrap prior to closing the rail covers over the pans.

#### V. d) DEFROST

The Traulsen refrigerated prep table is equipped with an automatic hot gas defrost system which clears the evaporator coil of any accumulated frost. Frost is accumulated on the evaporator coil during the normal refrigeration or cool cycle. The defrost cycle occurs automatically every three hours and is indicated by the illumination of the half snowflake – half water sign and the set point temperature will be displayed on the screen of the control. The defrost cycle should last for approximately ten to twenty minutes. At the completion of the defrost cycle the cabinet will resume normal refrigeration operation with the compressor cycling ON and OFF to maintain cabinet and rail temperature.



# VI. CARE & MAINTENANCE

#### VI. a) CLEANING THE CONDENSER FILTER

The most important thing you can do to ensure a long, reliable service life for your Traulsen is to regularly clean the condenser coil and/or filter if provided.

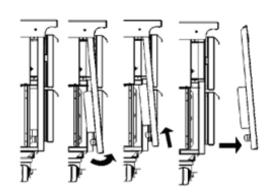
**WARNING:** DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY BEFORE CLEANING ANY PARTS OF THE UNIT.

To clean the condenser/filter, first disconnect electrical power to the cabinet and remove the front hinged louver assembly. Proceed to vacuum or brush any dirt, lint or dust from the finned condenser coil/ filter, the compressor and other cooling system parts. If significant dirt is clogging the condenser fins or filter, use compressed air to blow this clear. To replace the louver assembly, reverse the process.

#### **Systems Using Refrigerant R-290 (Propane)**

Remove any ignition source (arc, flame, heat) before cleaning the condenser coil. If the condenser coil is inadvertently damaged during cleaning to the point of causing a refrigerant leak, immediately ventilate the area and call for service.

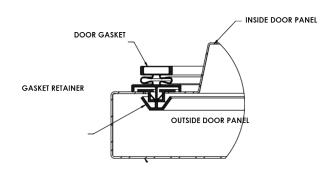
#### VI. a) CLEANING THE CONDENSER FILTER CONT'D



#### VI. b) REPLACING THE GASKETS

To remove the gasket to be replaced, grasp it firmly by one corner and pull it out. Before attempting to install a new gasket, both the unit and the gasket itself must be at room temperature. Insert the four corners first by using a rubber mallet (or hammer with a block of wood). After the corners are properly inserted, work your way towards the center from both ends by gently hitting with a mallet until the gasket is completely seated in place (see figure for proper gasket placement).

**NOTE:** The gasket may appear too large, but if it is installed as indicated above it will slip into place.



#### VI. c) CLEANING THE CABINET SURFACE

**WARNING:** DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY BEFORE CLEANING ANY PARTS OF THE UNIT.

Exterior stainless steel should be cleaned with warm water, mild soap and a soft cloth. Apply with a dampened cloth and wipe in the direction of the metal grain. Avoid the use of strong detergents and gritty, abrasive cleaners as they may tend to mar and scratch the surface. Do NOT use cleansers containing chlorine, such as bleach, this may promote corrosion of the stainless steel.

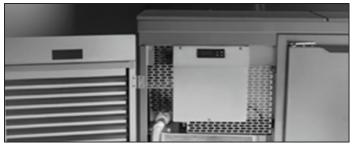
Care should also be taken to avoid splashing the unit with water containing chlorinated cleansers, when mopping the floor around the unit. For stubborn odor or spills, use baking soda and water (mixed to a 1 tbsp baking soda to 1 pint water ratio). A stainless-steel polish is recommended for shining of unit.

#### VI. d) CLEANING THE PAN RAIL

**WARNING:** DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY BEFORE CLEANING ANY PARTS OF THE UNIT.

Temperature rail is equipped with drain and flush valve. Up to 5 gallons of water can be used to clean rail compartments.





For excessive spills the front and rear air baffle in the rail are removable by un-screwing the thumb screws.



Air baffles can be cleaned in a sink using caution not to lose fasteners.

**NOTE:** Use caution in avoiding getting excessive water down in cabinet ducts with outer air ducts removed.

# VII. MICROPROCESSOR CONTROL

Your new equipment stand is equipped with a digital control, which precisely regulates operation. It is supplied from the factory completely ready for use.

VII. a) INFORMATION MENU
The information available in this menu is:

L I Instant probe 1 temperature
L \* Instant probe 2 temperature
L nd\*\* Compressor working weeks

- \* displayed only if enabled (see Configuration Parameters)
- \*\* displayed only if ACC > 0

Access to menu and information displayed:

#### VII. a) INFORMATION MENU CONT'D

- Press and immediately release button i.
- With button ▼ or ▲ select the data to be displayed.
- Press button i to display value.
- To exit from the menu, press button 

  or wait for 10 seconds.

#### Initiate Stand-By:

Keeping the button ( pressed for 3 seconds allows the controller to be put on a standby or output control to be resumed (with SB=YES only).

#### Locking the Keypad:

The keypad lock avoids undesired, potentially dangerous operations, which might be attempted when the controller is operating in a public place. In the INFO menu, set parameter LOC = YES to inhibit all functions of the buttons. To resume normal operation of keypad, adjust setting so that LOC = NO.

# VII. b) ADJUSTING CABINET SETPOINT Setpoint display and modification:

- Press button i for at least a half second to display the setpoint value.
- While keeping the i button pressed, use button or to set the desired value (adjustment is within the minimum SPL and the maximum SPH limit).

  When button i is released, the new value is stored.

# VII. c) INITIATING A DEFROST

Automatic defrost:

Defrost starts automatically as soon as the time set with parameter DFT has elapsed.

- <u>Timed defrost</u>: With DFM = TIM defrosts take place at regular intervals when the timer reaches the value of DFT. For example, with DFM = TIM and DFT = 36, a defrost will take place every 6 hours.
- Optimized defrost: With DFM = FRO the timer is only increased when the conditions occur for frost to form on the evaporator, until the time set with parameter DFT is matched. If the evaporator works at 0°F, defrost frequency depends on the thermal load and climatic conditions. With setpoints much lower than 0°F, defrost frequency mainly depends on the refrigerator operating time.
- <u>Defrost time count backup</u>: At the power-up, if DFB = YES, the defrost timer resumes the time count from where it was left off before the power interruption.
   Vice versa, with DFB = NO, the time count re-starts from 0. In stand-by, the accumulated time count is frozen.

#### VII. c) INITIATING A DEFROST CONT'D

Manual or remote defrost start:

It's possible to manually start a defrost, by pressing button for 2 seconds.

Defrost type. Once defrost has started, Compressor and Defrost outputs are controlled according to parameter DTY. If FID = YES, the evaporator fans are active during defrost.

Defrost termination. The actual defrost duration is influenced by a series of parameters.

- <u>Time termination</u>: T2 = NO and T3 different from 2EU: the evaporator temperature is not monitored and defrost will last as long as time DTO.
- Temperature monitoring of one evaporator: T2 = YES and T3 different from 2EU. In this case, if the sensor T2 measures the temperature DLI before the time DTO elapses, defrost will be terminated in advance.

#### Resuming thermostatic cycle:

When defrost is over, if DRN is greater than 0, all outputs will remain off for DRN minutes, in order for the ice to melt completely and the resulting water to drain. Moreover, if probe T2 is active (T2 = YES), the fans will re-start when the evaporator gets to a temperature lower than FDD; Vice versa, if probe T2 is not active (T2 = NO) or after defrost has come to an end, such condition does not occur by end of the time FTO, after FTO minutes have elapsed the fans will be switched on anyway.

Caution: if DFM = NON or C-H = HEA all defrost functions are inhibited; if DFT = 0, automatic defrost functions are excluded.

# VII. d) CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS

Parameter Configuration:

- To get access to the parameter configuration menu, press button (a) and (i) for 5 seconds.
- With button or select the parameter to be modified.
- Press button i to display the value.
- When button is released, the newly programmed value is stored and the following parameter is displayed.
- To exit from the setup, press button or wait for 30 seconds.

VII. e) TECHNICAL DATA

Power supply

100-240Vac ±10%, 50/60Hz, 3W

Relay output max loads (240Vac)

# VII. e) TECHNICAL DATA CONT'D

INPUTS: Input Type			Terr	minal Rating		
Power Supply			L-N	<b>5</b>		5 W
Digital Input			DI1, DI			
Probe			T1, T2		SELV 5 V, less than 15 W	
COMMUNICA	ATION:					
	Type/Function		Terr	minal	Rating	
Display			Remote	e (J5)	SELV 5 V, less than 15 W	
RS485			DATA	(J6)	SELV 5 V, less than 15 W	
OUTPUTS(+						
Output Terminals	Load Controlled	Switching De and Schema		Electrica	al Ratings	Declaration
3-4	Compressor	RL1		100k cy	oad 12 FLA 72 LRA, 240 Vac, cles re load 16 A, 240 Vac, 100k	Type 1.B
7 – 8	Defrost Heater	RL2		Motor lo cycles	oad 4 FLA 4 LRA, 240 Vac, 30k re load 12 A, 240 Vac, 100k	Type 1.B
9 – 12	Evaporator Fan	SSR1			oad (Declared specific load) 2.6	
10 – 11	Lights	SSR2		Inductiv	e load 1.3 A, 240 Vac	

PAR	RANGE	DESCRIPTION
SPL	-58SPH	Minimum limit for SP setting.
SPH	SPL180°	Maximum limit for SP setting.
SP	SPL SPH	Setpoint (value to be maintained in the room).
C-H	REF; HEA	Refrigerating (REF) or Heating (HEA) control mode.
HY0	110°	Thermostat OFF -> ON differential.
HY1	010°	Thermostat ON -> OFF differential.
CRT	030min	Compressor rest time. The output is switched on again after CRT minutes have elapsed since the previous switchover. We recommend to set CRT=03 with HYO<2.0°.
CT1	030min	Compressor/Heater output run when probe T1 is faulty. With CT1=0 the output will always remain OFF.
CT2	030min	Compressor/Heater output stop when probe T1 is faulty. With CT2=0 and CT1>0 the output will always be ON.
		Example: CT1=4, CT2= 6: In case of probe T1 failure, the compressor will cycle 4 minutes ON and 6 minutes OFF.
DFM	NON;	Defrost start mode
	TIM;	NON : defrost function is disabled (the following parameter will be FCM).
	FRO	TIM : regular time defrost.
	CRN	FRO: the defrost time count is only increased when the conditions occur for frost to form on the evaporator (optimized time increase).
		CRN : defrost is based off of compressor run time (time is based off of DAT).
DFT	0250	Time interval among defrosts in x10 minutes. When this time has elapsed since the last defrost, a new defrost cycle is started. Each number is multiplied by 10 minutes. 0-250 indicates 0-2500 minutes.
DAT	0100hrs	Frost accumulation timeout.
DFB	NO/YES	Defrost timer backup. With DFB=YES, after a power interruption, the timer resumes the count from where it was left off with ±30 min. approximation. With DFB=NO, after a power interruption, the defrost timer will re-start to count from zero.
DLI	-58180°	Defrost end temperature.
DMD	030min	Minimum defrost duration.
DTO	1120min	Maximum defrost duration.

DTY         OFF; ELE; GAS         Defro sit type ON; GF; off cycle defrost (Compressor and Heater OFF). ELE: electric defrost (Compressor OFF and Heater ON).           DSO         OFF; COM; COM; COM; DF; DF; DF; DF; DF; DF; DF; DF; DF; DF	PAR	RANGE	DESCRIPTION
GAS   OFF. off Cycle defrost (Compressor and Heater OFF). ELE: electric defrost (Compressor OFF and Heater ON). ONS. 6AS. hot gas defrost (Compressor and Heater ON). ONS. 6AS. hot gas defrost (Compressor and Heater ON). ONS. OAS. hot gas defrost (Compressor cut-out. Hit. defrost waits until the compressor cut-in.    DOI	DTY	OFF; ELE;	Defrost type
DSO         OFF; LO; OFF: no optimization. OFF: no optimization. HI: defrost waits until the compressor cut-out. HI: defrost waits until the compressor cut-out. HI: defrost waits until the compressor cut-in.           SOD         030 min Start optimization delay.           DPD         0240sec Exporator pump down. At the beginning of defrost, defrost outputs (determined by DTY) are OFF for DPD seconds.           DRN         030min Pause after defrost (evaporator drain down time).           DBM         RT; Defrost display mode. During defrost the display will show: IT; RI: the real temperature; Form of the current setpoint value; DEF: "dEF.           DDY         Defonmin DP minutes after defrost termination.           DDY         060min DDY minutes after defrost termination.           FID         NO/YES           Fans active during defrost.           FDD         -58180° Evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.           FDD         -58180° Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.           FOD         NO20min Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.           FDD         NON; Fan mode during thermostatic control.           FMTH         NON; TAP: nameded during thermostatic control.           FMTH         NON; TAP: nameded uning thermostatic control.           FMTH         NON; TAP: nameded uning thermostatic control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is ON. When the compressor is one to the fans are turned ON aga		GAS	OFF: off cycle defrost (Compressor and Heater OFF). ELE: electric defrost (Compressor OFF and Heater
LO;   OFF: no optimization.   Col defrost waits until the compressor cut-out.   Hit defrost waits until the compressor cut-out.   Hit defrost waits until the compressor cut-in.			(Compressor and Heater ON).
Hi	DSO	OFF;	Defrost start optimization
HI : defrost waits until the compressor cut-in.   SOD   030 min   Start optimization delay.   Evaporator pump down. At the beginning of defrost, defrost outputs (determined by DTY) are OFF for DPD   Deconds.   Defrost display mode. During defrost the display will show.   RT; RT the real temperature;   LT : the last temperature before defrost;   SP : the current setpoint value;   DEF : "dEF".		LO;	OFF: no optimization.
SOD         030 min         Start optimization delay.           DPD         0240sec         Evaporator pump down. At the beginning of defrost, defrost outputs (determined by DTY) are OFF for DPS esconds.           DRN         030min         Pause after defrost (evaporator drain down time).           DDM         RT;         Defrost display mode. During defrost the display will show:           RT: the real temperature;         SP: Ut is the last temperature before defrost;           SP: UT: the last temperature before defrost;         SP: the current setpoint value;           DEF: "dEF".         DEF: "dEF".           DDY on.60min         Display delay. The display shows the information selected with parameter DDM during defrost and for DDY minutes after defrost.           FID         No/YES         Fans active during defrost termination.           FID         Assimum evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.           FTO         0.120min         Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.           FTO         0.120min         Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.           FTO         0.120min         Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.           FTO         NON;         The Temperature based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is urned OFf, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature differenter Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans ser turned OFf, the fans switch ON and OFF according to p		HI	'
DPD 0240sec Evaporator pump down. At the beginning of defrost, defrost outputs (determined by DTY) are OFF for DPD seconds.  DRN 030min Pause after defrost (evaporator drain down time).  RT; Defrost display mode. During defrost the display will show: RT: the real temperature; LT: the last temperature before defrost; SP; DEF SP: the current setpoint value; DEF: "dEF".  DDY 060min Dy minutes after defrost termination.  FID NO/YES Fans active during defrost.  FDD -58180° Evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.  FTO 0120min Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.  FTO NON; Tan mode during thermostatic control.  NON; Tan mode during thermostatic control.  NON: The fans remain ON all the time; TMP; TIMP; Timed Departure-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FTI, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = 1, FDH-3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180sec Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  FT2 0180 Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ASS, REL MON; Alarm threshold management.  NON: Alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHR 1-20° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHR 012° High temperatur			HI : defrost waits until the compressor cut-in.
DRN 030mi Pause after defrost (evaporator drain down time).  DRN RT; Defrost display mode. During defrost the display will show:  LT; RT: the real temperature; SP; DEF DFF: "dEF".  DDY 060min Display delay. The display shows the information selected with parameter DDM during defrost and for DDY minutes after defrost termination.  FID NO/YES Fans active during defrost.  FDD -58180° Evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.  FTO 0120min Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.  FTO NON; The fans remain ON all the time; TIM, TMP; Tan mode during thermostatic control.  NON: The fans remain ON all the time; TIM, TMP; Temperature-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature); TIM: Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans witch ON and OFF according to parameters FTI, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH -112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT) whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT) whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT) whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT) whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT) whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT) whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT) whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT) whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT) whereas the fans are ON when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT) whereas the fans are ON w	SOD	030 min	Start optimization delay.
DDM RT; LT; RT: the real temperature; LT: the last temperature; LT: the last temperature; LT: the last temperature; LT: the last temperature before defrost; SP: the current setpoint value; DEF: "dEF".  DDV 060min Display delay. The display shows the information selected with parameter DDM during defrost and for Dm minutes after defrost termination.  FID NO/YES Fans active during defrost.  FDD -58180° Evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.  FTO 0120min Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.  FCM NON; TMP; NON: The fans remain ON all the time; TMP: TEMPERATURE AND	DPD	0240sec	
LT; SP; LT: the last temperature; SP; LT: the last temperature before defrost; SP: the current setpoint value; DEF: "dEF".  DDY 060min Display delay. The display shows the information selected with parameter DDM during defrost and for DDV minutes after defrost termination.  FID NO/YES Fans active during defrost.  FOO 0120min Maximum evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.  FTO 0120min Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.  FTO NON; The fans remain ON all the time; TMP; TMP; Temperature-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned OF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature); TIM: Timed-based control. The fans are oN when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta -1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta -4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180sec Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  FT2 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0 the fans remain on all the time.  ATM NON; ABS; the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds. REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm sare inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC). ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds. REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm	DRN	030min	Pause after defrost (evaporator drain down time).
SP; DEF   DEF   SP: the current setpoint value; DEF: "dEF"   SP: "dEF"	DDM	RT;	Defrost display mode. During defrost the display will show:
DEF SP: the current setpoint value; DEF: "dEF".  DDY 060min Display delay. The display shows the information selected with parameter DDM during defrost and for DDY minutes after defrost termination.  FID NO/YES Fans active during defrost.  FDD -58180° Evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.  FTO 0120min Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.  FTO NON; TMP; TMP; TAMP: Temperature-based control. Non: The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned OFF, the fans remain ON all the time; TMP: Temperature-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature); TIM: Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180scc Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  FT2 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC). ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds. REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  AH		LT;	RT: the real temperature;
DDY 060min Display delay. The display shows the information selected with parameter DDM during defrost and for DDY minutes after defrost termination.  FID NO/YES Fans active during defrost.  FDD -58180° Evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.  FTO 0120min Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.  FTO NON; TMP; TIM NON: Fan mode during thermostatic control. NON: The fans remain ON all the time; TIM NO: The fans remain ON all the time; TIM Time 1-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature); Time 1-120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference On When the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180 Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  ATM NON: Alarm threshold management.  NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC). ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds. REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° High temperature alarm threshold.  AHA 1-58 180° High temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 012° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.		SP;	·
DDY 060min Display delay. The display shows the information selected with parameter DDM during defrost and for DDV minutes after defrost termination.  FID NO/YES Fans active during defrost.  FDD -58180° Evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.  FTO 0120min Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.  FTO NON; Fan mode during thermostatic control.  NON: The fans remain ON all the time;  TMP: TIM TIM: Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDI. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature);  TIM: Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature);  TIM: Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180sec Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT3=0 the fans remain on all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON; all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC).  ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° High temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 012° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high		DEF	
DDY minutes after defrost termination.			DEF: "dEF".
FDD -58180° Evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.  FCM NON; Fan mode during thermostatic control.  NON: TMP; TIMP; TIMP; Timed OFF, the fans remain ON all the time; TMP: Temperature-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature); TIM: Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180sec Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  FT2 0180 Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  FT3 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ATM NON; ABS; REL NON; ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds. REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA 120° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.	DDY	060min	
FTO 0120min Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.  FCM NON; Fan mode during thermostatic control.  NON: TMP; TIMP; TMP; TMP; TMP = Temperature-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature); TIM: Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180sec Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  FT2 0180 Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  FT3 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ATM NON; ABS; REL ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds. REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.	FID	NO/YES	Fans active during defrost.
FCM NON; Fan mode during thermostatic control. NON: TMP; TIMP: Temperature-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature); TIM: Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180 Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC).  ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	FDD	-58180°	Evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.
TMP; Time temperature don't not all the time; TIM is temperature-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature); TIM: Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180sc Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON; Also the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI; T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	FTO	0120min	Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.
TIM TMP: Temperature-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature); TIM: Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180 Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT2 0180 Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  FT3 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC).  ABS; the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	FCM	NON;	
is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature); TIM : Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180 Ean stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  FT3 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC).  ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA 012° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.		TMP;	·
the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3  FDT -120° Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.  FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180sec Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  FT2 0180 Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  FT3 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  ABS; REL NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC).  ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  ALR -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.		TIM	is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference Te-Ta is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (Te = Evaporator temperature, Ta = Air temperature);
FDH 112° Temperature differential for fan re-start.  Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180 Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  FT2 0180 Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  FT3 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC).  ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  ALR -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.			the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2,FT3
Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180sec Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  FT2 0180 Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  FT3 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON : all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC).  ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  ALR -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	FDT	-120°	Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.
Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).  FT1 0180 Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2  FT2 0180 Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  FT3 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC).  ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° High temperature alarm threshold.  ALR -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	FDH	112°	Temperature differential for fan re-start.
FT2 0180 Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.  FT3 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  ABS; NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC).  ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° High temperature alarm threshold.  ALR -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.			Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when Te > Ta - 1 (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when Te < Ta - 4 (FDT-FDH).
FT3 0180 Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.  ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  ABS; NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC).  ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° High temperature alarm threshold.  ALR -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	FT1	0180sec	Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2
ATM NON; Alarm threshold management.  ABS; NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC).  ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° High temperature alarm threshold.  ALR -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	FT2	0180	Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.
ABS; REL NON: all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC). ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds. REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  ALA -58 180° Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° High temperature alarm threshold.  ALR -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	FT3	0180	Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.
ABS: the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.  REL: the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.  Low temperature alarm threshold.  AHA -58 180° High temperature alarm threshold.  ALR -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	ATM	NON;	Alarm threshold management.
AHA -58 180° High temperature alarm threshold.  ALR -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.		1	ABS : the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds.
ALR -12 0° Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.  AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	ALA	-58 180°	Low temperature alarm threshold.
AHR 0 12° High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.  ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	АНА	-58 180°	High temperature alarm threshold.
ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	ALR	-12 0°	Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.
ATI T1; T2; T3 Probe used for temperature alarm detection.	AHR	0 12°	High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.
	ATI	T1; T2; T3	
	ATD		Delay before alarm temperature warning.

PAR	RANGE	DESCRIPTION
ACC	052 weeks	Condenser periodic cleaning. When the compressor operation time, expressed in weeks, matches the ACC value programmed, "CL" flashes in the display. With ACC=0 the condenser cleaning warning is disabled and CND disappears from Info Menu.
IISM	NON; MAN; ECO; DI	Switchover mode to second parameter set  NON: inhibition to use the second parameter group (the following parameter will be SB).  MAN: button switches the two parameter groups over.  ECO: automatic switchover to the second parameter group, when ECO conditions are detected.  DI: switchover to the second parameter group when DIx input is on.
IISL	-58 IISH	Minimum limit for IISP setting.
IISH	IISL 180°	Maximum limit for IISP setting.
IISP	IISL IISH	Setpoint in mode 2.
IIH0	1 10°	Thermostat OFF->ON differential in mode 2.
IIH1	0 10°	Thermostat ON->OFF differential in mode 2.
IIDF	0250	Time interval among defrosts in mode 2 in x10 minutes.
IIFC	NON; TMP; TIM	Fan control in mode 2. See FCM.
ECS	15	Controller sensitivity for the automatic switchover from Group I to Group II (1=minimum, 5=maximum).
ECS	15	Controller sensitivity for the automatic switchover.
EPT	0240 min	Eco pull-down time. Only with IISM=ECO. Group I parameters are used in regulation for at least EPT minutes. See Fig.3
SB	NO/YES	Stand-by button enabling.
DSM	NON; ALR; STP	Door switch input mode:  NON: door switch inhibited  ALR: when DIx=DOR and the digital input is on, an alarm is generated after ADO minutes  STP: when DIx=DOR and the digital input is on, in addition to the alarm, the fans are immediately stopped and the compressor is stopped after CSD minutes.
DAD	030 min	Delay before door open alarm warning.
CSD	030 min	Compressor/heater stop delay after door has been opened.
D10	NON; DOR; ALR; IISM; RDS	DI1 digital input operation  NON: digital input 1 not active.  DOR: door input.  ALR: when the input is on, an alarm is generated (if AHM=STP, the compressor is stopped and the defrosts are suspended).  IISM: when the input is on, the controller will use group 2 parameters.  RDS: when the input is on, a defrost is started (remote control).
D1A	OPN; CLS.	DI1 digital input activation. OPN : on open CLS : on close
D2O	See D10	DI2 digital input operation. See D10.
D2A	OPN; CLS.	DI2 digital input activation. OPN : on open CLS : on close
PSL	-58158	Minimum setpoint adjusted via potentiometer.
PSR	015	Range of setpoint adjusted via potentiometer.
LSM	NON; MAN; ECO; DI1; DI2; DI3.	Light control mode  NON: light output not controlled.  MAN: light output controlled through button (if OAx=LGT).  ECO: lights activated/deactivated following the ECO state.  DIX: lights activated/deactivated following the DIX state.

PAR	RANGE	DESCRIPTION
LSA	OPN; CLS	Light activation (only with LSM=ECO or LSM=DIx). OPN : lights on with DIx open or ECO mode deactivated. CLS : lights on with DIx closed or ECO mode activated.
OT1	0600 sec	Activation time of OA1
OT2	0600 sec	Pause between OA1 activation
OA1	NON;	AUX 1 output operation
	LGT;	NON : output disabled (always off).
	0-1;	LGT : output enabled for light control.
	2CU;	0-1 : the relay contacts follow the on/standby state of controller.
	2EU;	2CU : output programmed for the control of an auxiliary compressor.
	ALO;	2EU : output enabled for the control of the electrical defrost of a second evaporator.
	ALC	ALO : contacts open when an alarm condition occurs.  ALC : contacts make when an alarm condition occurs.
2CD	0120 sec	Auxiliary compressor start delay. If OAx=2CU the auxiliary output is switched on with a delay of 2CD seconds after the main compressor has cut-in. Both compressors are turned off at the same time.
OS1	-12.512.5°	Probe T1 offset.
T2	NO/YES	Probe T2 enabling (evaporator).
OS2	-12.512.5°	Probe T2 offset.
T3	NON;	Auxiliary probe T3 operation
	DSP;	NON : probe T3 not fitted.
	CND;	DSP : temperature T3 to be displayed.
	2EU	CND : condenser temperature measurement.
		2EU : second evaporator temperature measurement.
OS3	-12.512.5°	Probe 3 offset.
AHM	NON;	Operation in case of high condenser alarm
	ALR; STP;	NON : high condenser alarm inhibited.
	311,	ALR: in case of alarm, "HC" flashes in the display and the buzzer is switched on.
		STP: in addition to the alarm symbols displayed, the compressor is stopped and defrosts are suspended.
AHT	-50110°	Condensation temperature alarm (referred to T3 probe).
TLD	130 min	Delay for minimum temperature (TLO) and maximum temperature (THI) logging.
TDS	T1;	Selects the temperature probe to be displayed. T1 : probe T1
	1-2; T3	1-2 : the AVG-weighted average between T1 and T2 T3 : probe T3
AVG	0100%	The relative weight of T2 on T1 (if TDS = 1-2)
		Example 1: T1 = -5°, T2 = -20°, AVG = 100%. The displayed temperature will be -20° (T1 has no effect)
		Example 2: T1 = -5°, T2 = -20°, AVG = 60%. The displayed temperature will be -14.
SCL	1°C;	Readout scale.
	2°C;	1°C: measuring range -50110°C (0.1°C resolution within -9.9 ÷ 19.9°C interval, 1°C outside)
	°F	2°C: measuring range -50 110°C °F: measuring range -55 180°F
SIM	0100	Display slowdown.
ADR	1255	TRL-002 address for PC communication.
NPR	01	Setup programmed.
STT	0255	Setup traceability.

#### VII. e) COMPONENTS & WIRING DIAGRAM





# Indications:

\* Thermostat output

Fan output

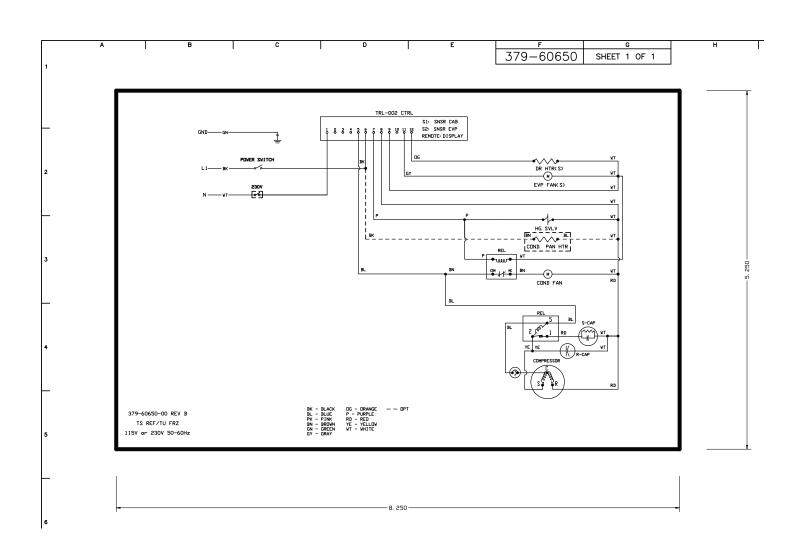
Defrost output

Activation of 2<sup>nd</sup> parameter set

Alarm 👃

Manual activation / Increase button

Exit / Stand-by button



# VIII. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

FIND YOUR PROBLEM HERE	REMEDY
1 Condensing unit fails to start	a. Check if cord & plug has been disconnected.
1. Condensing unit fails to start.	b. Check control temperature setting.
	a. Are drawers closing properly?
2. Condensing unit operates for prolonged periods	b. Dirty condenser or filter. Clean properly.
or continuously.	c. Evaporator coil iced. Needs to defrost. See instructions
	for setting a manual defrost cycle in section VII. c)
	a. Check drawers(s) and gasket(s) for proper seal
	b. Perhaps a large quantity of warm food has recently been
	added or the drawers were kept open for a long period of
2 Food compartment is too warm	time, in both cases, allow adequate time for the cabinet
3. Food compartment is too warm.	to recover its normal operating temperature.
	c. Control setting too high, readjust per instructions on
	section VII. b)
	d. Check that condensing coil is clean.
	a. Perhaps a large quantity of very cold or frozen food
4. Food compartment is too cold.	has recently been added. Allow adequate time for the
4. Food compartment is too cold.	cabinet to recover its normal operating temperature.
	b. Adjust the control to a warmer setting, see section VII. b)
	a. Check drawer alignment and gaskets for proper seal.
5. Condensation on the exterior surface.	b. Condensation on the exterior surface of the unit is
	perfectly normal during periods of high humidity.
6. Compressor hums but does not start.	a. Call for service.
7. No power to unit	a. Check if cord & plug has been disconnected.
7. No power to unit	b. Check power supply breaker.

# IX. SERVICE/WARRANTY INFORMATION

IX. a) <u>SERVICE INFORMATION</u> Before calling for service, please check the following:
Is the electrical cord plugged in?
Is the fuse OK or circuit breaker on?
Is the condenser coil clean?
Is the power switch on?
If after checking the above items and the unit is still not operating properly, please contact an authorized Traulsen service agent: 4401 Blue Mound Road Fort Worth, TX 76106 (800) 825-8220.

Traulsen reserves the right to change specifications or discontinue models without notice.



This appliance is marked with the ISO 7010-W021 warning label to indicate the presence of **FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS**. Prior to beginning work on systems containing **FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS**, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimized.

#### **VENTILATED AREA**

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

#### **CABLING**

Check that cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges, or any other adverse environmental effects. The check shall also take into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.

#### **DETECTION OF FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS**

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

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

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

#### IX. a) SERVICE INFORMATION CONT'D

**NOTE:** Examples of leak detection fluids are

- · bubble method
- · fluorescent method agents

#### If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/extinguished.

If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak. Removal of refrigerant shall be according to the removal & evacuation section below.

#### **REMOVAL & EVACUATION**

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

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

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

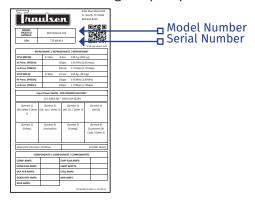
For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, refrigerants purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygen-free nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system (optional for A2L). When the final oxygen-free nitrogen charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place.

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

#### IX. b) SPARE PARTS INFORMATION

To purchase replacement parts or to speak to service support for Traulsen units please contact our Ft. Worth facility by phone at 800-825-8220 or fax to 817-740-6748 (parts) or 817-740-6757 (service).

Note: When calling for spare parts or service support, please make sure you have model and serial number of unit available.



#### IX. c) WARRANTY REGISTRATION

The warranties for your new Traulsen unit may be registered with us by completing warranty information online, via our website www.Traulsen.com. Click on the Warranty Registration text of the Service tab at the top of the home page. You may also register your product by calling us directly at 800-825-8220.



4401 Blue Mound Road Fort Worth, Texas 76106 (USA)

Phone: 800.825.8220 | Service Fax: 817.740.6757 | E-mail: service@traulsen.com | Website: traulsen.com

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