

CHILLX

WATER CHILLERS

Chiller Installation Guide

(Version 3.8)

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INTRODUCTION

Thank you for purchasing a CHILLX Chiller system! Please know that your water chiller was designed and manufactured using the finest in materials and craftsmanship. Each and every employee at CHILLX takes a personal interest in your order to make sure that you receive a quality product that will give you the performance and durability you expect. We also pledge that when you purchase one of our chillers you get our service and commitment to your success with it.

We encourage you to read this entire installation and maintenance guide before attempting to install your chiller. If you encounter any problems or have questions, please call us immediately. Our staff are on hand to assist you during the hours of 8:00a.m. to 5:00p.m. (Central Time) Monday through Friday. Our technical staff number is: (800) 886-1353.

BASIC WARRANTY

CHILLX Chillers Warrants to the original purchaser–user that products manufactured by CHILLX Chillers shall be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of twelve months from date of start-up. There is a 18 month limited Warranty on the compressor, heat exchanger/evaporator, as well as the water pump(s).

The obligation of CHILLX Chillers under this Warranty is limited to CHILLX Chillers repairing or replacing free of cost to the purchaser-user, F.O.B. factory, any part(s) that in the judgment of CHILLX Chillers show evidence of defect, provided upon factory authorization, be returned, prepaid, to the factory for inspection and judgment. Under this Warranty, CHILLX Chillers assumes no responsibility for the expense of labor or materials necessary to remove a defective part(s) or install repaired or new part(s).

This Warranty is issued only to the original purchaser-user and is not transferable. This Warranty applies to only units installed within the United States of America, its territories or possessions and Canada. This Warranty is in lieu of all other Warranties express or implied. CHILLX Chillers neither assumes nor authorizes any other person to assume any liabilities not herein stated.

CHILLX Chillers shall not be liable for any damages or delays occurring in transit, for any delays in performance caused by any contingency beyond its control including war,

government restrictions or restraints, strikes, short or reduced supply of raw materials, fire, flood or other acts of God, nor for damage or loss of products, production, refrigerant, property, loss of income or profit due to manufacturing of said unit.

IN WARRANTY REPLACEMENT PARTS

Should replacement part(s) be required, they may be obtained by calling the factory direct. When requesting In Warranty replacement part(s), it is necessary to furnish the equipment model and serial number, part(s) description and shipping information. Upon determination that the part(s) is In Warranty, a Return Authorization will be issued. Return Authorizations are valid for thirty days from issuance. After thirty days or expiration of a Return Authorization, return part(s) will no longer be accepted.

GETTING STARTED

Receiving & Inspection

- a) Immediately upon receiving shipment, equipment should be inspected for evidence of any Visible Damage received in transit. If Visible Damage is evident, a dated photo documenting the damage should be taken if possible. A claim should be made, without delay, to the transportation company and a representative of CHILLX Chillers should be notified. Should Concealed Damage be discovered after the unit is uncrated/unpackaged, the same procedure should be followed in documenting and reporting the damage and filing a claim with the transportation company.
- b) Acceptance of shipping documents should be done by making sure the delivering Bill of Lading matches the original Purchase Order and that model number(s) and voltage rating(s) are correct. If the shipping documents are not correct, contact a representative of CHILLX Chillers immediately.

Rigging

- a) Proper rigging procedures should be followed at all times making certain that the load is evenly distributed and lifted in a level configuration. When applicable, lifting mounts are provided. When lifting mounts are not provided or available, approved rigging/lifting straps should be used. Safety should always be followed through the entire rigging process.

Location & Mounting

- a) Air-cooled water chillers should be located in an area with unrestricted fresh air for efficient operation of the condenser coils. Adequate area (approx. 1 unit width) must be provided around the water chiller to insure for unrestricted air flow and service availability. Two units side by side should have a minimum of one and a half unit width between them.
- b) Care should be taken to prevent air from other sources from entering the condenser coils if the air is at an elevated temperature.
- c) Air-cooled water chillers should not be mounted under low structural overhangs which can cause interference with condenser air discharge and condenser air re-circulation.
- d) Equipment must be mounted on smooth, hard and level surface.
- e) The mounting surface should be rigid with provisions to prevent noise transmission to surrounding areas.
- f) Basic water chiller connection to a single or multiple equipment diagram is illustrated in figure #1 below. This illustration may be used as a guide for mounting location and piping layout.

g) Vertical units must be secured to a level surface using the brackets already secured to the chiller

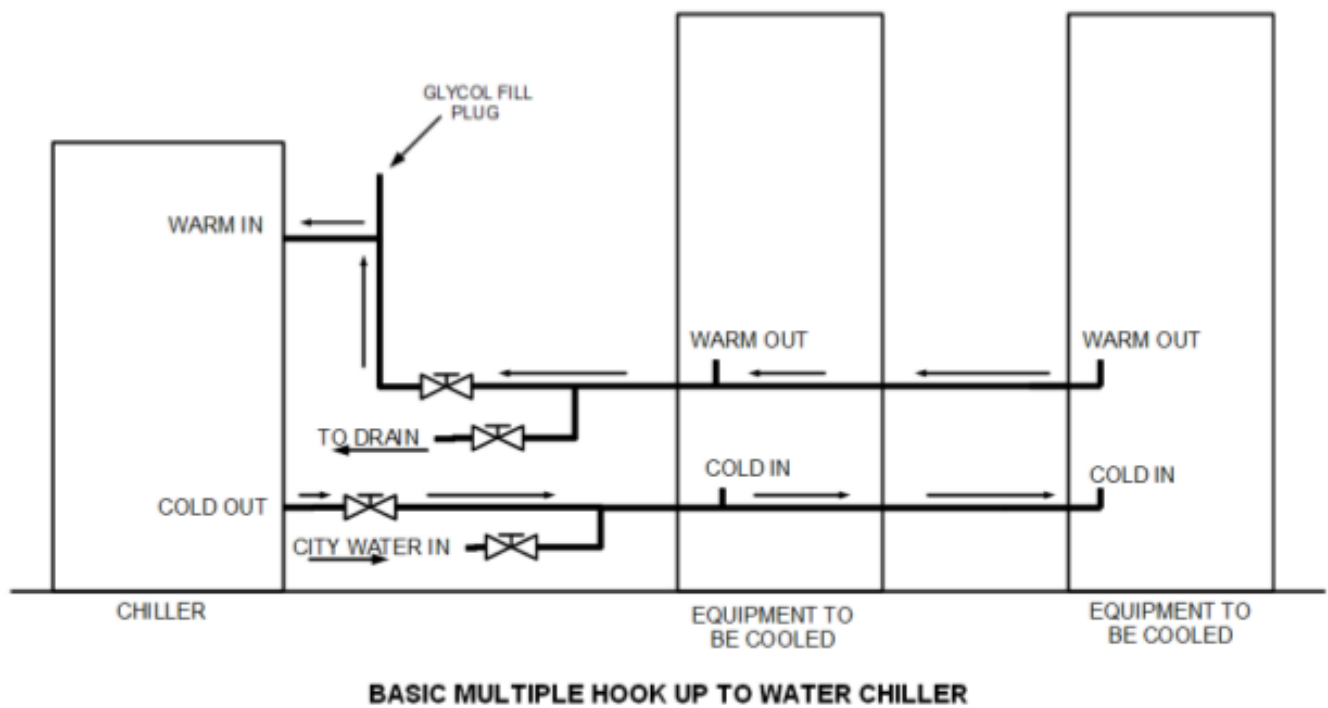
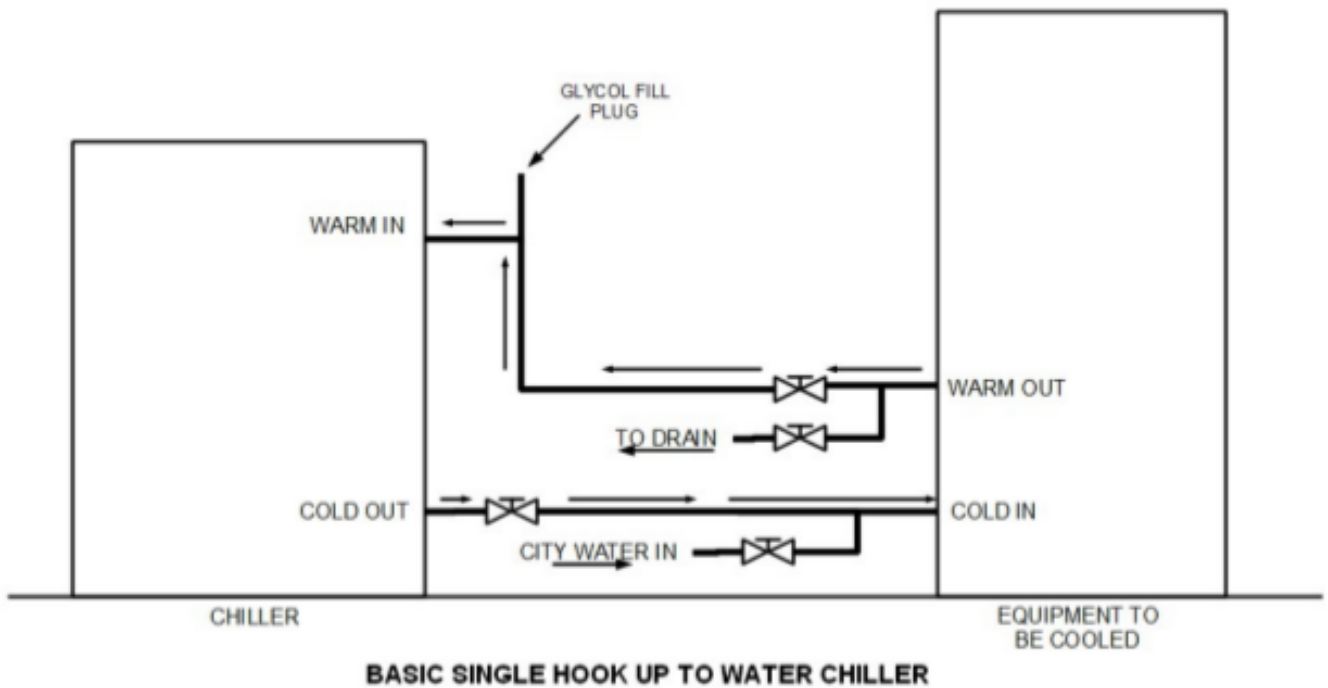


Figure 1

INSTALLATION

Piping

- a) Included in the installation packet found inside of the electrical panel of the chiller is the appropriate mechanical drawing for your water chiller. The drawing shows the location and size of the water (in) and water (out) piping connections as well as the vent pipe connection. If you cannot locate the mechanical drawing in your installation packet, please contact the factory before proceeding with the piping installation.
- b) All piping must be in accordance with applicable local and state codes.
- c) Use of dissimilar metals in the piping installation is not recommended. Doing so, will cause electrolysis between the metals resulting in corrosion.
- d) Provisions must be made to prevent freezing if local ambient temperatures dictate. Installing a (T) connection at the water (in) pipe connection with an 8" extension tube and a male plug will allow for the chiller to be charged with Propylene Glycol anti-freeze. The plug is left in place during normal operation. Please refer to the anti-freeze charging chart included in the manual for the proper protection for local ambient temperatures.
- e) A vent stack should be connected to the vent pipe connection. The stack should be at a length equal to or higher than the process location to prevent overflow when the system is shut down.
- f) In some cases it will be necessary to place a check valve on the "out" pipe and a solenoid valve on the return "in" pipe to prevent liquid from returning and overflowing the tank if/when the unit is powered down.
- g) Please refer to the illustration in figure #1 for the correct method of connecting to the city water supply for filling the system with water.
- h) AUTO-FILL VALVE : When the Auto-fill Valve option is ordered, it is supplied separately and will need to be field connected at the return water or city water supply. See figure #2 for correct installation. Provisions must be made to keep the valve from freezing in

cold weather. It is strongly suggested that the valve be connected to the water supply in a heated environment.

- i) A 24 volt valve used for the auto-fill is connected with two wires labeled “auto-fill” inside the cabinet control panel and provide power to the valve when the float switch is activated.

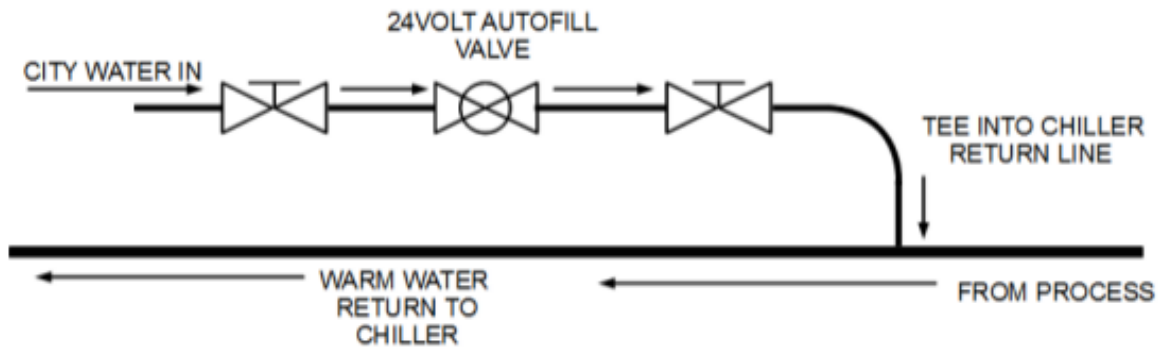


Figure 2

Split System Refrigeration Piping

- a) Refrigeration piping for split systems should be designed and installed by a licensed refrigeration technician in accordance with practices outlined in AHRI or ASHRE piping guide. See figure #3 line size guide.
- b) When refrigeration piping is completed, a thorough leak test should be performed before line evacuation. Do not exceed 150psig test pressure on low side of system.
- c) When refrigerant piping is complete and leak tested, the equipment is ready to evacuate. Do not use the compressor to evacuate the system. A quality vacuum pump capable of 350 micron vacuum is necessary for adequate and dependable system vacuum. Moisture in the refrigeration system can cause corrosion, expansion valve freeze-up and compressor oil sludge.
- d) Attach the vacuum pump to both high and low side of system through compressor service valves and evacuate to 350 microns. All service, hand valves and solenoids must be open during evacuation. It is suggested that the vacuum pump be run for a period of time after vacuum has been reached.

	Liquid Line Size (in)	Suction Line Size (in)
Equivalent	Chiller Capacity (Tons)	Chiller Capacity (Tons)

Length (ft)	Liquid Line Size (in)				Suction Line Size (in)			
	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
0-24	1/4	3/8	3/8	3/8	5/8	3/4	7/8	7/8
25-49	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/4	7/8	1-1/8	1-1/8
50-79	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/4	1-1/8	1-1/8	1-1/8

Equivalent Length (ft)	Liquid Line Size (in)					Suction Line Size (in)				
	Chiller Capacity (Tons)					Chiller Capacity (Tons)				
	7.5	10	12.5	15	20	7.5	10	12.5	15	20
0-15	1/2	5/8	5/8	5/8	7/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-5/8
16-50	1/2	5/8	5/8	5/8	7/8	1-1/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-5/8	1-5/8
51-100	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	7/8	1-3/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	1-5/8	2-1/8
101-150	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	7/8	1-3/8	1-5/8	2-1/8	2-1/8	2-1/8

Figure 3

Wiring

- a) Included in the installation packet found in the electrical panel of your chiller is the appropriate electrical schematic for your water chiller. The wiring schematic should be examined and thoroughly understood before field wiring connections are made. If you cannot find the electrical schematic, please contact the factory before proceeding with the installation wiring.
- b) DISCONNECT THE POWER SOURCE BEFORE PERFORMING ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION.
- c) All local and state codes must be strictly adhered to and good electrical practices should be followed.
- d) Power wiring must be adequately sized for the minimum ampacity shown on the chiller nameplate. A power disconnect should be installed and located adjacent to the chiller for both safety and service purposes.
- e) The power supply should be checked to be certain that the supply voltage agrees with the chiller nameplate. Serious damage to the compressor and motors can occur if improper voltage is applied.
- f) Use copper conductors **ONLY**.

- g) The control transformer located in the control access panel, must be wired for the proper incoming voltage. The transformer is wired for 240 volts from the factory.
- h) CAUTION: IF the water chiller is supplied with three phase scroll compressor(s) they MUST be checked for proper rotation after electrical connections are made. IMPROPER ROTATION WILL RESULT IN COMPRESSOR FAILURE. Refer to the START-UP instructions for the proper procedure to check rotation.
- i) Figure 4 Illustrates a typical electrical panel with connection points.



Figure 4

Start-up Procedure

- a) CAUTION: The chiller should never be run without the system charged with water. Doing so will result in water pump failure.
- b) To charge the system with water, open the city water supply valve and fill at a slow rate . When water comes out the vent opening the evaporator tank is full. Shut off the city water supply valve. Open all valves to the process and start the chiller and run for about 15 seconds to fill all lines and process equipment. Turn off the chiller and open the city water supply valve again and fill at a slow rate until water again comes out of the vent opening. Shut of the city water supply valve. The system is fully charged with water and ready for normal operation.
- c) Connect refrigeration gauges to the refrigeration circuits and check for proper compressor rotation. To perform this procedure, turn chiller switch OFF and turn on the main power supply to the chiller at the disconnect panel. Now turn ON the chiller

switch. The control thermostat will indicate the current water temperature in the evaporator tank. The temperature controller is preset at the factory at 65F. If the water temperature in the evaporator tank is too low to activate the compressor, please refer to the temperature control instructions included in the installation packet found in the electrical panel to lower the temperature setting.

- d) If the compressor is noisy and the pressures are almost equal when the system is running; the compressor is operating in the wrong direction and must be corrected immediately. Turn off the chiller and change the compressor rotation.
- e) To change the compressor rotation, TURN OFF MAIN POWER DISCONNECT to the chiller. Interchange any two of the power supply wires. Turn ON the main power at the disconnect and retest for correct compressor rotation.

MAINTENANCE

Regularly Scheduled Tasks

- a) The entire system should be checked periodically. Typically a six month schedule is recommended. Use only the services of a qualified refrigeration mechanic if repairs or service is required other than general maintenance.
- b) Air-cooled condenser units –the inlet air side of the condenser must be kept clean and free of dirt, dust and debris. TURN OFF POWER AT THE DISCONNECT and using a garden hose or similar type water hose with spray nozzle, spray water through to inlet side of the condenser to wash away any material blocking air flow. DO NOT use a high pressure sprayer as damage to the condenser fins will occur.
- c) Check the water level in the system by following the fill procedure listed in the “Start-up Procedure” section, paragraph (b). If the system is charged with Glycol, check the solution percentage level.
- d) Check all electrical connections for possible loose or corroded terminals.

System Shut Down

- a) Equipment which will not be required to operate for an extended period of time should be secured by storing the refrigeration charge in the receiver or condenser. Water-

cooled condenser chillers will require the condenser to be drained to prevent freezing if stored in conditions where the ambient temperature is below 32F.

- b) Drain all water or water/glycol solution from the evaporator tank, lines and water pump.
- c) Inspect the complete system for worn or faulty components and repair if necessary.

System Restart After Shut Down

- a) A thorough leak test should be performed.
- b) The condenser coils should be checked for dirt and debris and cleaned if required.
- c) Refill the water system and purge all air from water lines by following the procedure in the "Start-up Procedure" section, paragraph (b).
- d) With refrigeration gauges, check the system for the correct refrigeration charge and the system operation and balance.

TROUBLESHOOTING

The troubleshooting list which follows includes some of the more common issues that might occur during the operation of your chiller system. If you have a problem that cannot be resolved by the following list, please contact us for help during our normal business hours ; 8:00a.m. to 5:00p.m., Monday through Friday (Central time).

CHILLX Chillers

Info@ChillXChillers.com

PO. Box 66032

800-886-1353

Austin, TX 78766

Compressor Will Not Run

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Main switch open. Circuit breakers open.	Close switch/circuit.
Thermal overloads tripped or fuses blown.	Overloads are auto reset. Check unit closely when unit comes back on. Check condenser for dirt and debris.
Defective contactor or coil.	Repair or replace.
System shut down by safety devices.	Determine type and cause of shut down and correct it before resetting safety switch.
No cooling required.	Check water temperature reading and set point on the temperature setting.
Motor electrical trouble.	Check motor for open contacts, short circuit or burnout.
Loose wiring.	Check all wire junctions. Tighten all terminal screws.

Compressor Noisy or Vibrating

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Improper rotation (Scroll compressors).	Refer to the "Start-up Procedure" section for instructions for proper procedure to check rotation.
Flooding of refrigerant into crankcase.	Check setting of expansion valve.
Worn compressor.	Replace.

High Discharge Pressure

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Condenser water (Water-cooled) insufficient or temperature is too high.	Readjust the water regulating valve. Investigate ways to increase the water supply.

Fouled condenser tubes (water-cooled). Dirty tube and fin surface (air-cooled).	Clean.
Discharge shut off valve partially closed.	Open valve.
Dirty Condenser coil.	Clean coil.
Condenser fan not operating.	Repair/replace fan.

Low Discharge Pressure

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Faulty condenser temperature regulation.	Check condenser control operation.
Suction shut-off valve partially closed.	Open valve.
Insufficient refrigerant in the system.	Check for leaks. Repair and add refrigerant charge.

Low Suction Pressure

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Lack of refrigerant.	Check for leaks. Repair and add refrigerant charge.
Evaporator dirty.	Clean.
Clogged liquid line filter/dryer.	Replace cartridges.
Clogged suction line or compressor suction gas filters.	Replace filter.
Expansion valve malfunctioning.	Check and reset for proper super-heat. Replace if needed.
Condenser temperature too low.	Check means for regulating condensing temperature.
Compressor will not unload.	See corrective steps for failure of compressor unloading.
Insufficient water flow.	Adjust GPM rate.

Compressor Will Not Unload or Load Up

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Defective capacity control.	Replace.
Unloader mechanism defective.	Replace.
Faulty thermostat stage or broken capillary tube.	Replace.
Stages not set for application.	Reset thermostat setting for application.

Compressor Loading – Unloading Intervals Too Short

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Erratic water thermostat readings.	Replace.
Insufficient water flow.	Adjust GPM to improve agitation in-reservoir.
Low refrigerant.	Check for leaks. Add refrigerant.

Compressor Loses Oil

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Lack of refrigerant.	Check for leaks and repair. Add refrigerant charge.
Excessive compression ring blow-by.	Replace compressor.

Motor Overload relays or Circuit Breakers Open

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Low voltage during high load conditions.	Check supply voltage for excessive line drop.
Defective or grounded wiring in motor or power circuits.	Replace compressor.
Loose power wiring.	Check all connections and tighten.
Power line fault causing unbalanced voltage.	Check supply voltage. Notify power company.

	Do not start until fault corrected.
High ambient temperature around the overload relay.	Provide ventilation to reduce heat.
Failure of second starter to pull in on part-winding start system.	Repair or replace starter or time delay mechanism.

Compressor Thermal Protector Switch Open

ISSUE	SOLUTION
Operating beyond design conditions.	Add facilities so that conditions are within allowable limits.