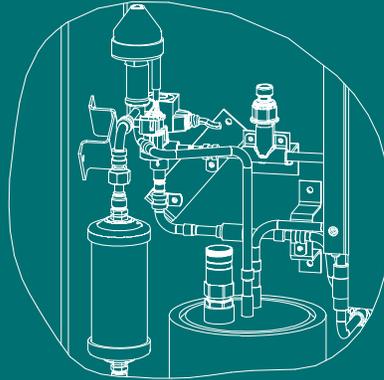
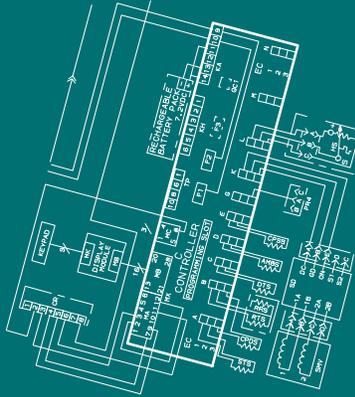




Container Refrigeration



OPERATIONS AND SERVICE

For

69NT40-601-001 to 099

Container Refrigeration Units



OPERATIONS AND SERVICE

For

69NT40-601-001 to 099

Container Refrigeration Units

Original Instructions

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SECTION 1

SAFETY SUMMARY

1.1 GENERAL SAFETY NOTICES

The following general safety notices supplement specific warnings and cautions appearing elsewhere in this manual. They are recommended precautions that must be understood and applied during operation and maintenance of the equipment covered herein. The general safety notices are presented in the following three sections labeled: First Aid, Operating Precautions and Maintenance Precautions. A listing of the specific warnings and cautions appearing elsewhere in the manual follows the general safety notices.

1.2 FIRST AID

An injury, no matter how slight, should never go unattended. Always obtain first aid or medical attention immediately.

1.3 OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

Always wear safety glasses.

Keep hands, clothing and tools clear of the evaporator and gas cooler fans.

No work should be performed on the unit until all circuit breakers and start-stop switches are turned off, power supply is disconnected, and Lock Out / Tag Out has been applied.

In case of severe vibration or unusual noise, stop the unit and investigate.

1.4 MAINTENANCE PRECAUTIONS

The Carrier NaturaLINE unit requires the same training and certifications that are required for servicing a conventional refrigeration unit and it is expected that maintenance will only be performed by qualified personnel.

Beware of unannounced starting of the evaporator and gas cooler fans. Do not open the gas cooler fan grille or evaporator access panels before turning power off, disconnecting and securing the power plug and performing the Lock Out / Tag Out procedure at the end of the Safety Summary.

Be sure power is turned off before working on motors, controllers, solenoid valves and electrical control switches. Lock Out / Tag Out the circuit breaker and power supply to prevent accidental energizing of circuit.

Do not bypass any electrical safety devices, e.g. bridging an overload, or using any sort of jumper wires. Problems with the system should be diagnosed, and any necessary repairs performed by qualified service personnel.

When performing any arc welding on the unit or container, disconnect all wire harness connectors from the modules in control boxes. Do not remove wire harness from the modules unless you are grounded to the unit frame with a static safe wrist strap.

In case of electrical fire, open circuit switch and extinguish with CO₂ (never use water).

1.5 SPECIFIC WARNING AND CAUTION STATEMENTS

To help identify the label hazards on the unit and explain the level of awareness each one carries, an explanation is given with the appropriate consequences:



DANGER - means an immediate hazard that **WILL** result in severe personal injury or death.



WARNING - means to warn against hazards or unsafe conditions that **COULD** result in severe personal injury or death.

**CAUTION**

CAUTION - means to warn against potential hazard or unsafe practice that could result in minor personal injury, product or property damage.

**NOTICE**

NOTICE - means to warn against potential product or property damage.

The following statements are applicable to the refrigeration unit and appear elsewhere in this manual. These recommended precautions must be understood and applied during operation and maintenance of the equipment covered herein.

**DANGER**

Only manifold gauge sets designed and manufactured for R-744 (CO₂) must be used on these units.

**DANGER**

There are no serviceable parts on the pressure relief valve (PRV). Attempting to repair or alter the PRV is not permitted. If the PRV has released pressure, the entire PRV must be replaced.

**DANGER**

There are no serviceable parts on the flash tank. Attempting to repair the flash tank or welding on the flash tank vessel is not permitted. If the flash tank should be damaged in any way the entire flash tank must be replaced.

**WARNING**

Beware of unannounced starting of the evaporator and gas cooler fans. The unit may cycle the fans and compressor unexpectedly as control requirements dictate.

**WARNING**

Make sure that the unit circuit breaker (CB-1) and the START-STOP switch (ST) are in the "O" (OFF) position before connecting to any electrical power source.

**WARNING**

Always turn OFF the unit circuit breaker (CB-1), disconnect main power supply, and perform Lock Out / Tag Out before working on moving parts.

**WARNING**

Make sure power to the unit is OFF and power plug disconnected before replacing the compressor.

 **WARNING**

Before disassembly of the compressor, be sure to relieve the internal pressure very carefully by slightly loosening the couplings to break the seal.

 **WARNING**

Do not use a nitrogen or CO₂ cylinder without a pressure regulator. Do not use oxygen in or near a refrigeration system as an explosion may occur.

 **WARNING**

Do not open the Gas Cooler fan grille before turning power OFF, disconnecting power plug, and performing Lock Out / Tag Out procedure.

 **WARNING**

Always turn OFF the unit circuit breaker (CB-1) and disconnect main power supply before working on moving parts.

 **WARNING**

Installation requires wiring to the main unit circuit breaker, CB-1. Make sure the power to the unit is off and power plug disconnected before beginning installation.

 **WARNING**

Do not use in a potentially explosive atmosphere.

 **WARNING**

Do not operate unit near flammable gases.

 **WARNING**

Do not use unit for any other use other than intermodal refrigerated transportation.

 **WARNING**

Any technical modifications to the unit must be performed using authorized service personnel.

 **CAUTION**

Charge according to nameplate specifications to ensure optimal unit performance.

 **CAUTION**

Use only thick walled tubing.

 **CAUTION**

Do not remove wire harnesses from controller modules unless you are grounded to the unit frame with a static safe wrist strap.

 **CAUTION**

Unplug all controller module wire harness connectors before performing arc welding on any part of the container.

 **CAUTION**

Do not attempt to use an ML2i PC card in an ML3 equipped unit. The PC cards are physically different and will result in damage to the controller.

 **CAUTION**

Pre-trip diagnostics should not be performed with critical temperature cargoes in the container.

 **CAUTION**

When Pre-Trip key is pressed, economy, dehumidification and bulb mode will be deactivated. At the completion of Pre-Trip activity, economy, dehumidification and bulb mode must be reactivated.

 **CAUTION**

When a failure occurs during automatic testing, the unit will suspend operation awaiting operator intervention.

 **CAUTION**

When Pre-Trip test Auto 2 runs to completion without being interrupted, the unit will terminate pre-trip and display "Auto 2" "end." The unit will suspend operation until the user depresses the ENTER key.

 **CAUTION**

To prevent trapping liquid refrigerant in the manifold gauge set be sure that the set is isolated from the system and pressure is released before disconnecting.

 **CAUTION**

Never use air or gases containing oxygen for leak testing or operating refrigerant compressors. Pressurized mixtures of air or gases containing oxygen can lead to explosion.

 **CAUTION**

Opening the Manifold Gauge Valve wide open quickly can cause excessive noise and possible loss of the system oil charge.

 **CAUTION**

Do not touch the filter drier to check for temperature difference while the unit is operating. Refer to troubleshooting for when to replace the filter drier due to restriction.

 **CAUTION**

Unplug all module connectors before performing arc welding on any part of the container.

 **CAUTION**

The unit must be OFF whenever a programming card is inserted or removed from the controller programming port.

 **CAUTION**

Use care when cutting wire ties to avoid nicking or cutting wires.

 **CAUTION**

Do not allow moisture to enter wire splice area as this may affect the sensor resistance.

 **CAUTION**

Variable Frequency Drive Electrical Hazard. After disconnecting from power supply, wait seven minutes before servicing.

 **CAUTION**

Sound pressure level of 79dB(A) was measured at workstation.

 **CAUTION**

Operator needs to provide sufficient lighting when ambient light is low.

 **CAUTION**

Installation: Refrigeration unit must be inserted into the container so that all four flanges contact the container at nearly the same time and no “wrenching” of the unit occurs. Inserting the unit into the container while the unit remains tilted on forks so that one flange of the unit hits hard against the container first can cause serious damage to the unit.

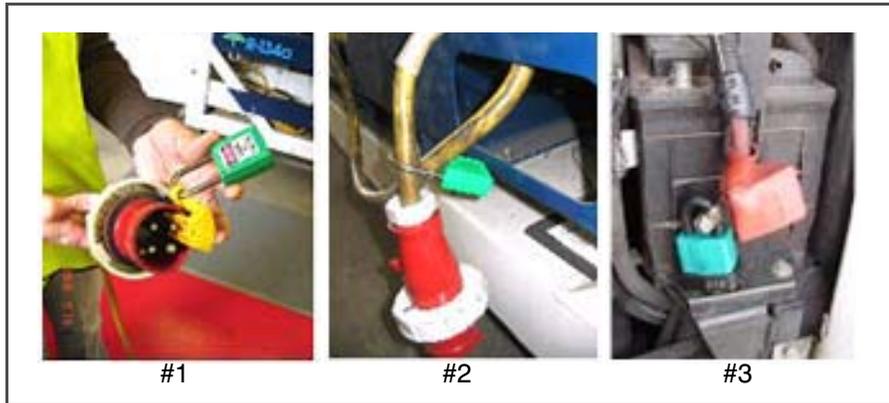
NOTICE

The NaturalINE platform must use the green label controller only (part number 12-55011).

1.6 LOCKOUT / TAGOUT (LO/TO)

1. Shut down the unit by turning the START-STOP switch (SW) to the “O” (Off) position.
2. Ensure CB-1 (460V) circuit breaker is in the off position.
3. Disconnect, lock and tag the power plug using a plug clip or locking directly on the power cable (pic #1 & 2).
4. Remove and lock the battery connection (picture #3) for Genset units.
5. All employees working on the reefer must have their own personal lock in place.
6. Check that circuit-testing devices are working properly by using an energized test source.
7. Prior to servicing the unit, a check must be made with a “proximity voltage sensor” to ensure that the reefer unit and the container body are not energized.
8. Verify the absence of electrical current or voltage with a circuit-testing device.

Figure 1.1 Lockout/Tagout



SECTION 2

INTRODUCTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Carrier Transicold model 69NT40-601-XXX series units are of lightweight aluminum frame construction, designed to fit in the front of a container and serve as the container's front wall.

They are one piece, self-contained, all electric units, which include cooling and heating systems to provide precise temperature control.

The units are supplied with a complete charge of refrigerant R-744 (CO₂) and compressor lubricating oil. Units are ready for operation upon installation.

The base unit operates on nominal 380/460 volt, 3-phase, 50/60 hertz (Hz) power. Power for the control system is provided by a transformer which steps the supply power down to 18 and 24 volts, single phase.

The controller is a Carrier Transicold Micro-Link 3 microprocessor. The controller will operate automatically to select cooling, holding or heating as required to maintain the desired set point temperature within very close limits.

The controller has a keypad and display for viewing or changing operating parameters. The display is also equipped with lights to indicate various modes of operation.

2.2 CONFIGURATION IDENTIFICATION

Unit information is provided on an identification plate located to the right of the compressor, on the side wall next to the Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) section. The identification plate provides the unit model number, the unit serial number and the unit parts identification number (PID). The model number (69NT40-601-XXX) identifies the overall unit configuration, while the PID number provides information on specific optional equipment, factory provisioned to allow for field installation of optional equipment, and differences in detailed parts.

If a problem occurs, please refer to the information on this plate and make a note of the model and serial number before calling for assistance. This information will be needed when you contact the technician so that he may properly assist you. The complete nameplate and PED label are fixed on the right side of the frame (see [Figure 2.1](#)).

2.3 INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

1. Refrigeration unit is provided by Carrier Transicold. Dimensional outline is available upon request.
2. Installation and material guidelines are the responsibility of the container box manufacturer. Refer to the box manufacturer for final instructions.



Installation: Refrigeration unit must be inserted into the container so that all four flanges contact the container at nearly the same time and no “wrenching” of the unit occurs. Inserting the unit into the container while the unit remains tilted on forks so that one flange of the unit hits hard against the container first can cause serious damage to the unit.

Figure 2.1 Unit Nameplate and PED Label Location



Carrier Transicold Pte Ltd
251 Jalan Ahmad Ibrahim
Singapore 629146



Model Number **69NT40-601-xxx**

Parts ID Number: **NTxxxx**

Serial Number:

Date of Manufacture:

Dry Wt: xxxx LB Refrig: 10.0 LB R-744
 xxxx KG Charge: 4.53 KG

Voltage: 380/460 Phase: 3 Hertz: 50/60 Max Amp Draw: 25

Net Refrigeration Capacity:

Interior Temperature:

Ambient Temperature:

20500 BTU/HR	5995 Watts	at 0°F / -17.8°C	100°F / 37.8°C
32000 BTU/HR	9358 Watts	at 35°F / 1.7°C	100°F / 37.8°C

Item: **Months:**

Basic Unit: **xx**

Fan Motors: **xx**

Compressor: **xx**

Warranty Period From Date In Service In Accordance With 62-02439-01
Except As Noted

Warranty Number: xxxxxxxxx

Place Date Label Here

MADE IN SINGAPORE



Container Refrigeration System
Fluid Group 2 (R744)



XXXX

	Units	LS	MS	HS
Max Allowable Pressure	Bar	89.6	108.2	150.9
Min Temp	°C	-40		
Max Temp	°C	65	135	
PRV Set Pressure	Bar	89.6	108.2	150.9
Test Pressure	Bar	129	129	171

2.4 FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

2.4.1 Control Box

Units are equipped with a control box that may be fitted with a lockable door.

2.4.2 Temperature Readout - Refrigerant Temperature

The unit is fitted with a compressor discharge temperature sensor (CPDS), an evaporator temperature sensor (ETS), and a gas cooler temperature sensor (GCTS).

2.4.3 Temperature Readout - Air Temperature

The unit is fitted with an ambient temperature sensor (AMBS), a return temperature sensor (RTS), a return record sensor (RRS), a supply temperature sensor (STS), a supply record sensor (SRS), and a defrost temperature sensor (DTS).

2.4.4 Pressure Readout

The unit is fitted with a suction pressure transducer (SPT), a flash tank pressure transducer (FPT), and a discharge pressure transducer (DPT).

2.4.5 Compressor

The unit is fitted with a reciprocating compressor equipped with suction, discharge and mid-stage connections.

2.4.6 Gas Cooler / Intercooler Coil

The unit is fitted with a three row Gas Cooler / Intercooler coil using heavy wall tubing.

2.4.7 Evaporator

Evaporator section is equipped with an electronic expansion valve (EEV).

2.4.8 Evaporator Fan Operation

Units are equipped with three-phase evaporator fan motors. Opening of an evaporator fan internal protector will shut down the unit.

2.4.9 Flash Tank

The unit is fitted with a flash tank.

2.4.10 Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)

The unit is fitted with a variable frequency drive.

2.4.11 Interrogator

Units that use the DataCORDER function are fitted with interrogator receptacles for connection of equipment to download the recorded data. Two receptacles may be fitted; one is accessible from the front of the container and the other is mounted inside the container (with the USDA receptacles).

2.4.12 Plate Set

Each unit is equipped with a tethered set of wiring schematics and wiring diagram plates. The plate sets are ordered using a seven-digit base part number and a two-digit dash number.

2.5 OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

Various options may be factory or field equipped to the base unit. These options are listed and described in the following sub-paragraphs.

2.5.1 Battery

The refrigeration controller may be fitted with standard replaceable batteries or a rechargeable battery pack. Rechargeable battery packs may be fitted in the standard or in a secure location.

2.5.2 Dehumidification

The unit may be fitted with a humidity sensor. This sensor allows setting of a humidity set point in the controller. In dehumidification mode, the controller will operate to reduce internal container moisture level.

2.5.3 USDA

The unit may be supplied with fittings for additional temperature probes, which allow recording of USDA Cold Treatment data by the integral DataCORDER function of the Micro-Link refrigeration controller.

2.5.4 Remote Monitoring

The unit may be fitted with a remote monitoring receptacle. This item allows connection of remote indicators for COOL, DEFROST and IN RANGE. Unless otherwise indicated, the receptacle is mounted at the control box location.

2.5.5 Communications Interface Module

The unit may be fitted with a communications interface module. The communications interface module is a slave module, which allows communication with a master central monitoring station. The module will respond to communication and return information over the main power line. Refer to the ship master system technical manual for further information.

2.5.6 Handles

The unit may be equipped with handles to facilitate access to stacked containers. These fixed handles are located on either side of the unit.

2.5.7 Thermometer Port

The unit may be fitted with ports in the front of the frame for insertion of a thermometer to measure supply and/or return air temperature. If fitted, the port(s) will require a cap and chain.

2.5.8 Back Panels

Aluminum back panels may have access doors and/or hinge mounting.

2.5.9 460 Volt Cable

Various power cable and plug designs are available for the main 460 volt supply. The plug options tailor the cables to each customer's requirements.

2.5.10 Cable Restraint

Various designs are available for storage of the power cables. These options are variations of the compressor section cable guard.

2.5.11 Vent Position Sensor (VPS)

The unit may be fitted with a fresh air makeup assembly, upper or lower. The fresh air makeup assembly is available with a vent positioning sensor (VPS) and may also be fitted with screens.

2.5.12 Labels

Safety Instruction and Function Code listing labels differ, depending on the options installed. Labels available with additional languages are listed in the parts list.

2.5.13 Gas Cooler / Intercooler Grille

The Gas Cooler / Intercooler Grilles are direct bolted (standard) or hinged (option).

SECTION 3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

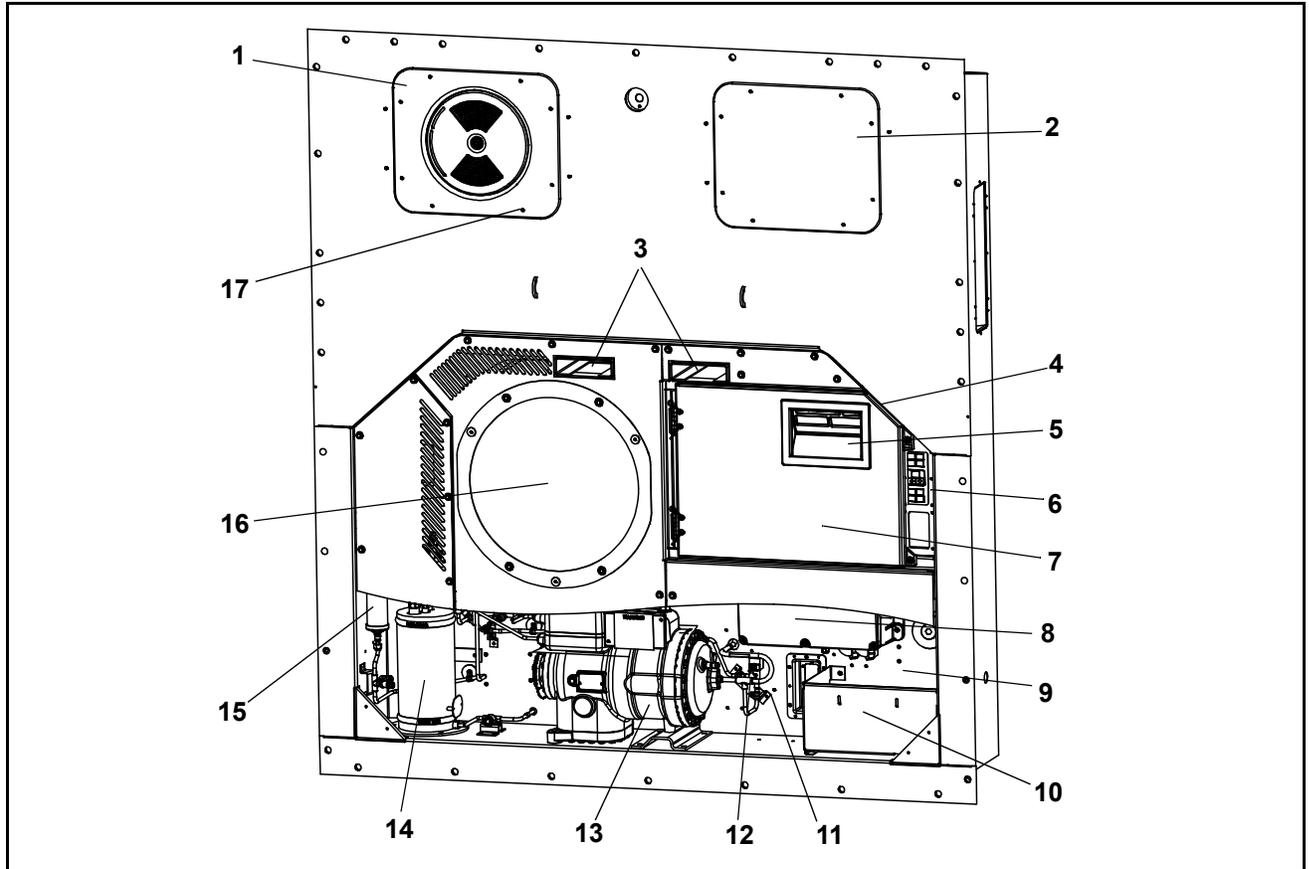
3.1.1 Refrigeration Unit - Front Section

The refrigeration unit is designed so that the majority of components are accessible from the front (see [Figure 3.1](#))

3.1.2 Fresh Air Makeup Vent

The function of the upper fresh air makeup vent is to provide ventilation for commodities that require fresh air circulation. The venting system / vent position sensor (VPS) is located in the upper left access panel.

Figure 3.1 Refrigeration Unit - Front Section



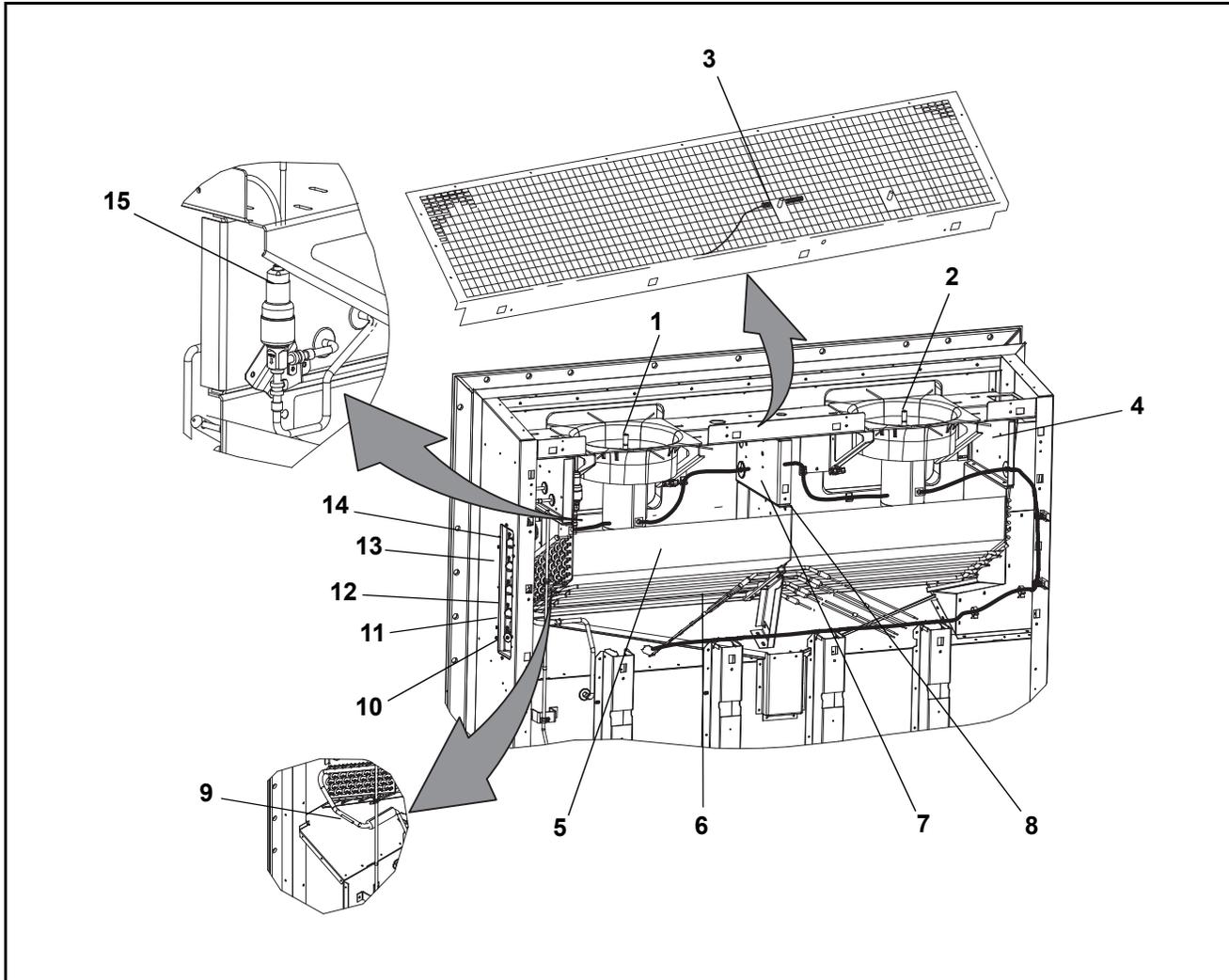
- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Upper Fresh Air Makeup Vent Panel. Located inside are Evaporator Fan #2, Defrost Temperature Sensor (DTS) 2) Access Panel. Located inside are Evaporator Fan #1, Electronic Expansion Valve (EEV), Heat Termination Thermostat (HTT) 3) Fork Lift Pockets 4) Control Box 5) Unit Display 6) Key Pad 7) Interrogator Connector (Front right) 8) Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9) Unit Nameplate: Serial Number, Model Number and Parts Identification Number (PID) 10) Power Cables & Plug (Location) 11) Ambient Temperature Sensor (AMBS) 12) Unloader Solenoid Valve (USV) 13) Compressor 14) Flash Tank 15) Filter Drier 16) Gas Cooler Fan 17) TIR (Transports Internationaux Routiers) Sealing Provisions - Typical All Panels |
|---|--|

3.1.3 Evaporator Section

The two evaporator fans circulate air through the container by pulling air in from the top of the unit, directing the air through the evaporator coil where it is cooled or heated, and then discharging the conditioned air at the bottom of the unit.

Most evaporator components are accessible by removing the upper rear panel (as shown in [Figure 3.2](#)) or by removing the evaporator fan access panels (see [Figure 3.1](#)).

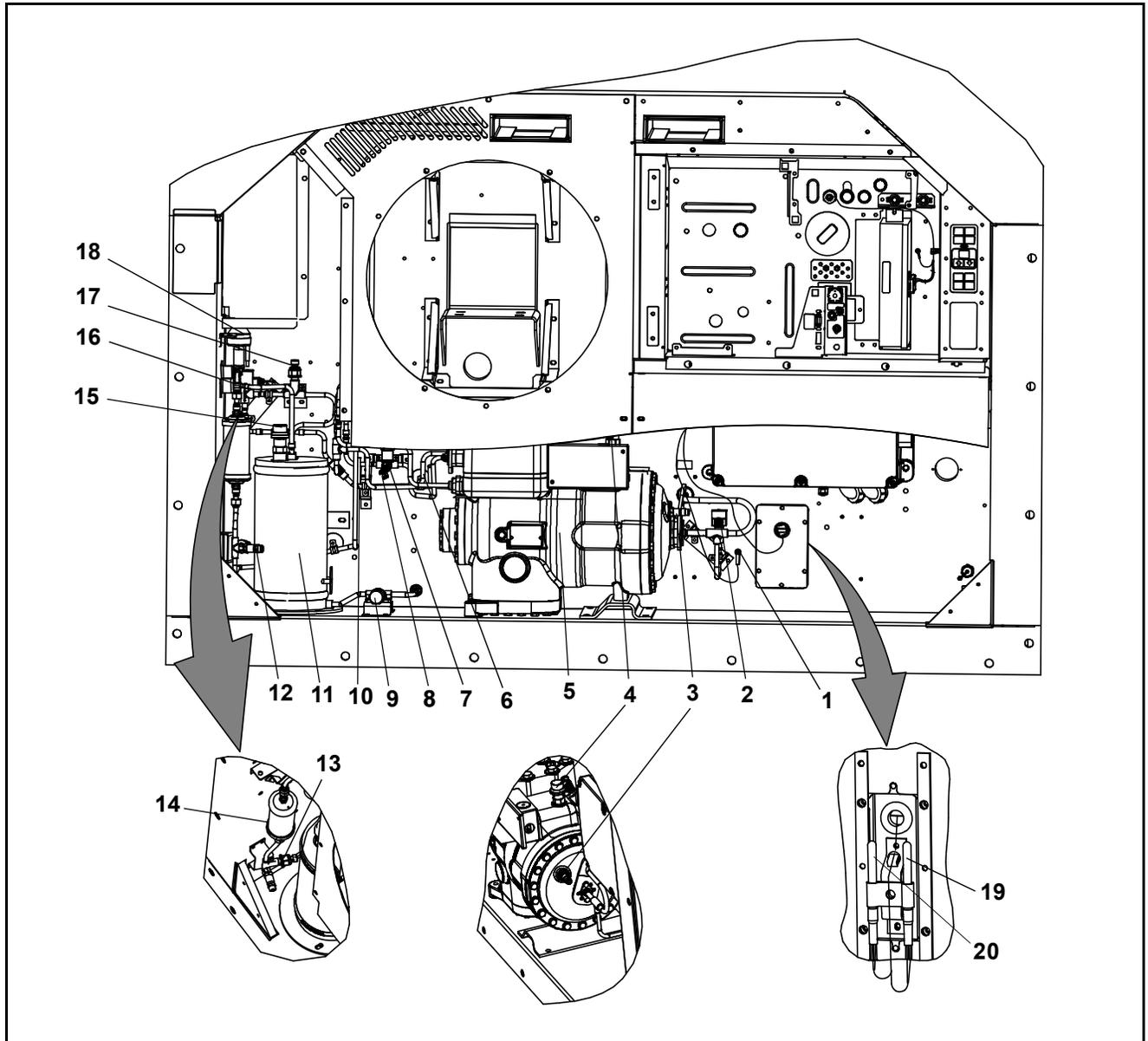
Figure 3.2 Evaporator Section



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Evaporator Fan Motor #1 (EM1) | 8) Defrost Temperature Sensor (DTS) |
| 2) Evaporator Fan Motor #2 (EM2) | 9) Evaporator Temperature Sensor (ETS) |
| 3) Return Recorder Sensor (RRS)
Return Temperature Sensor (RTS) | 10) Interrogator Connector Rear (ICR) |
| 4) Humidity Sensor (HS) | 11) USDA Probe Receptacle PR2 |
| 5) Evaporator Coil | 12) USDA Probe Receptacle PR1 |
| 6) Evaporator Coil Heaters (Underside of Coil) | 13) USDA Probe Receptacle PR3 |
| 7) Heater Termination Thermostat (HTT) | 14) Cargo Probe Receptacle PR4 |
| | 15) Electronic Expansion Valve (EEV) |

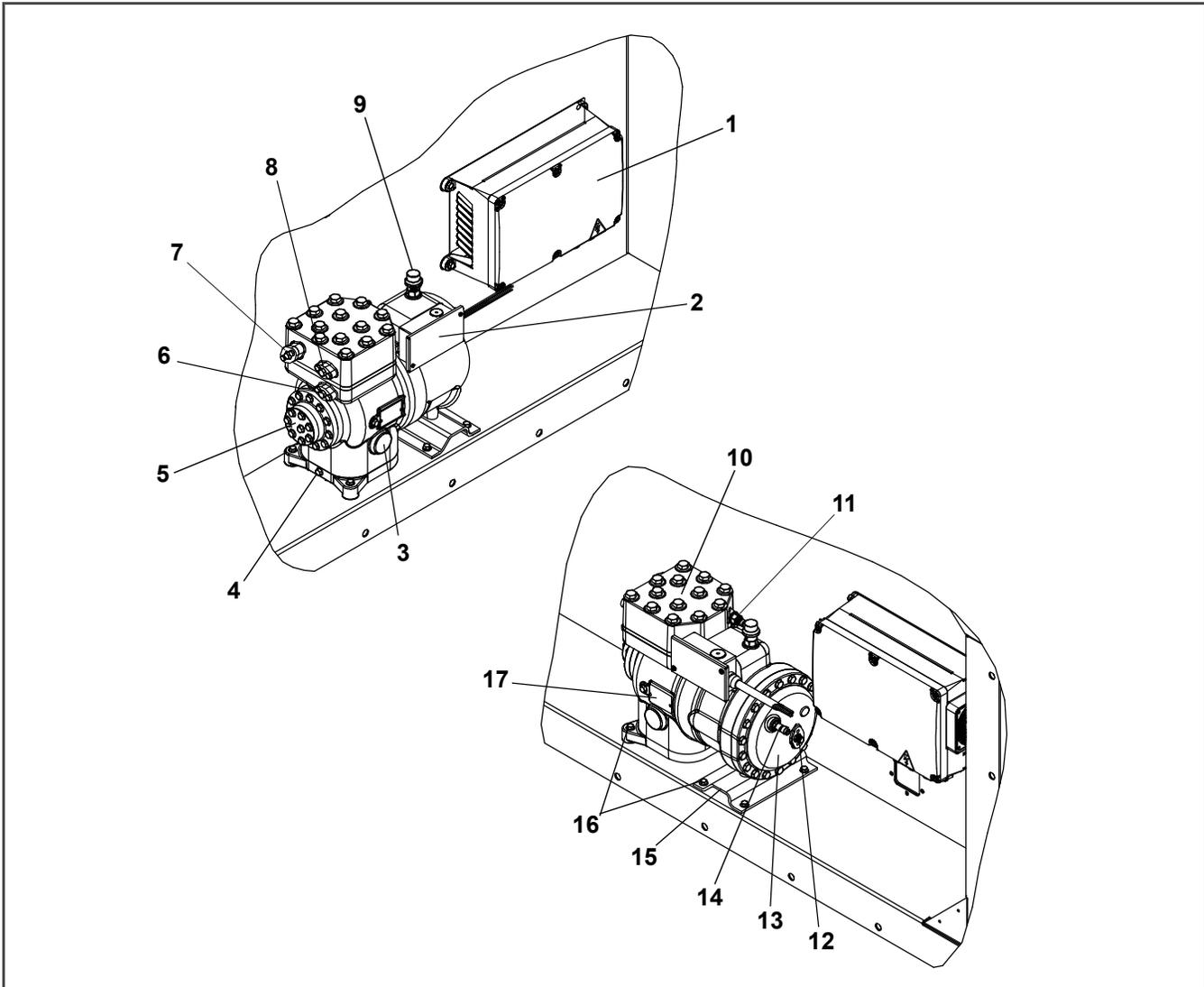
3.1.4 Compressor Section

Figure 3.3 Compressor Section (1 of 2)



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Ambient Temperature Sensor (AMBS) | 11) Flash Tank |
| 2) Unloader Solenoid Valve (USV) | 12) Service Fitting, Discharge |
| 3) Service Fitting, Suction | 13) Discharge Pressure Transducer (DPT) |
| 4) Low Side Pressure Relief Valve (PRV) | 14) Filter Drier |
| 5) Compressor | 15) Flash Tank Pressure Relief Valve (PRV) |
| 6) Compressor Discharge Temperature Sensor (CPDS) | 16) Economizer Solenoid Valve (ESV) |
| 7) High Side Pressure Relief Valve (PRV) | 17) Flash Tank Pressure Transducer (FPT) |
| 8) High Pressure Switch (HPS) | 18) High Pressure Expansion Valve (HPXV) |
| 9) Plug | 19) Supply Recorder Sensor (SRS) |
| 10) Gas Cooler Temperature Sensor (GCTS) | 20) Supply Temperature Sensor (STS) |

Figure 3.4 Compressor Section (2 of 2)

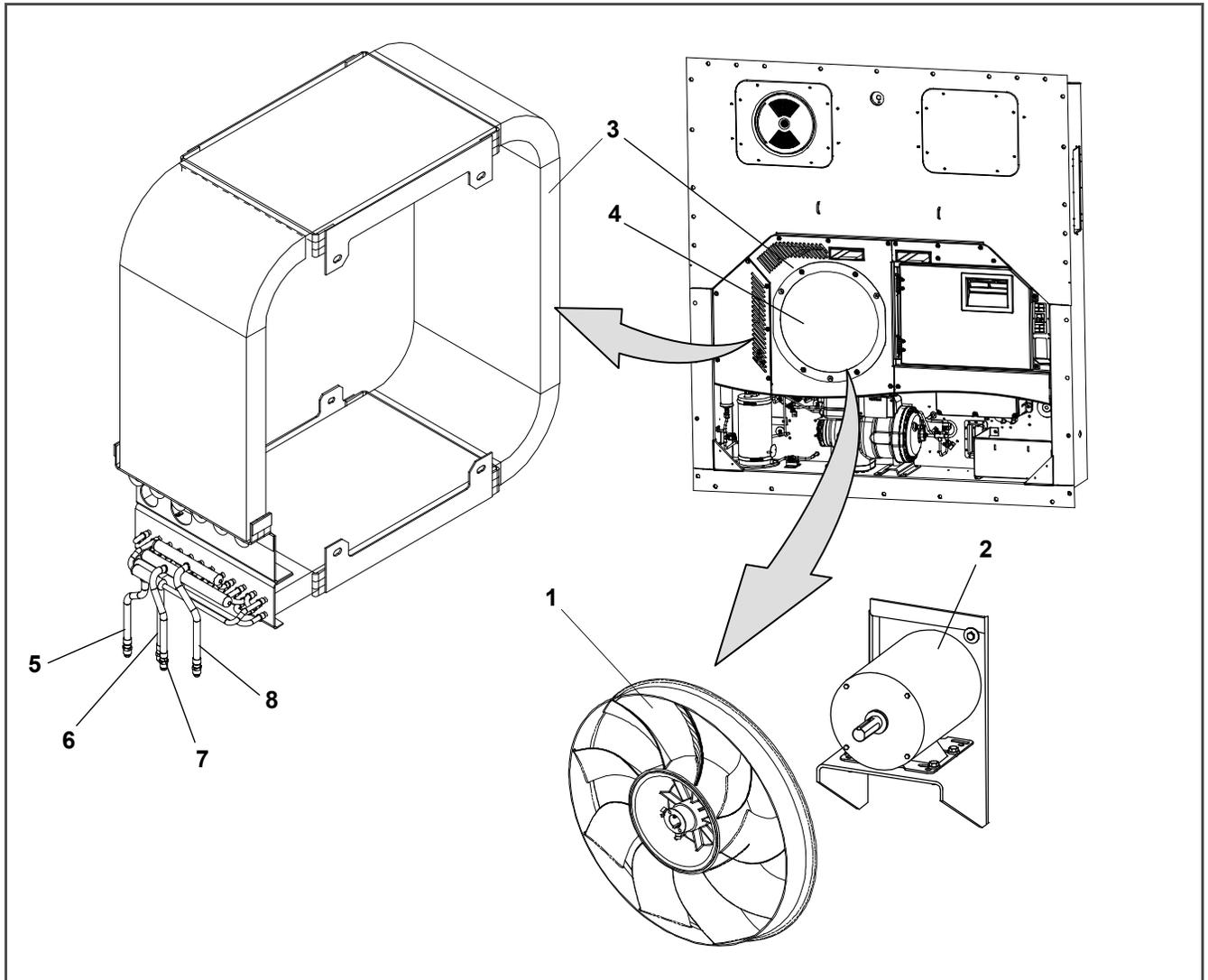


- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) | 9) Low Side Pressure Relief Valve (PRV) |
| 2) Compressor Terminal Box | 10) Cylinder Head |
| 3) Compressor Moisture Indicator / Sight Glass
(Service Only) | 11) Suction Pressure Transducer (SPT) |
| 4) Oil Drain Port | 12) Suction Port / Flange |
| 5) Oil Pump | 13) Compressor Motor End Cover |
| 6) First Stage Discharge Port / Flange | 14) Service Fitting, Suction |
| 7) Second Stage Suction Port / Flange | 15) Compressor Mounting Plate |
| 8) Second Stage Discharge Port / Flange | 16) Compressor Mounting Bolts (6) |
| | 17) Compressor Serial/Model No. Plate |

3.1.5 Gas Cooler / Intercooler

The gas cooler / intercooler coil acts as a heat exchanger in which compressed refrigerant gas from the compressor is lowered in temperature as it circulates through the coil tubes. The gas cooler / intercooler fan pulls external, ambient air through all four sides of the coil, heat transfer from the refrigerant is transferred to the air, and then the warm air is discharged horizontally through the front of the fan grille.

Figure 3.5 Gas Cooler / Intercooler

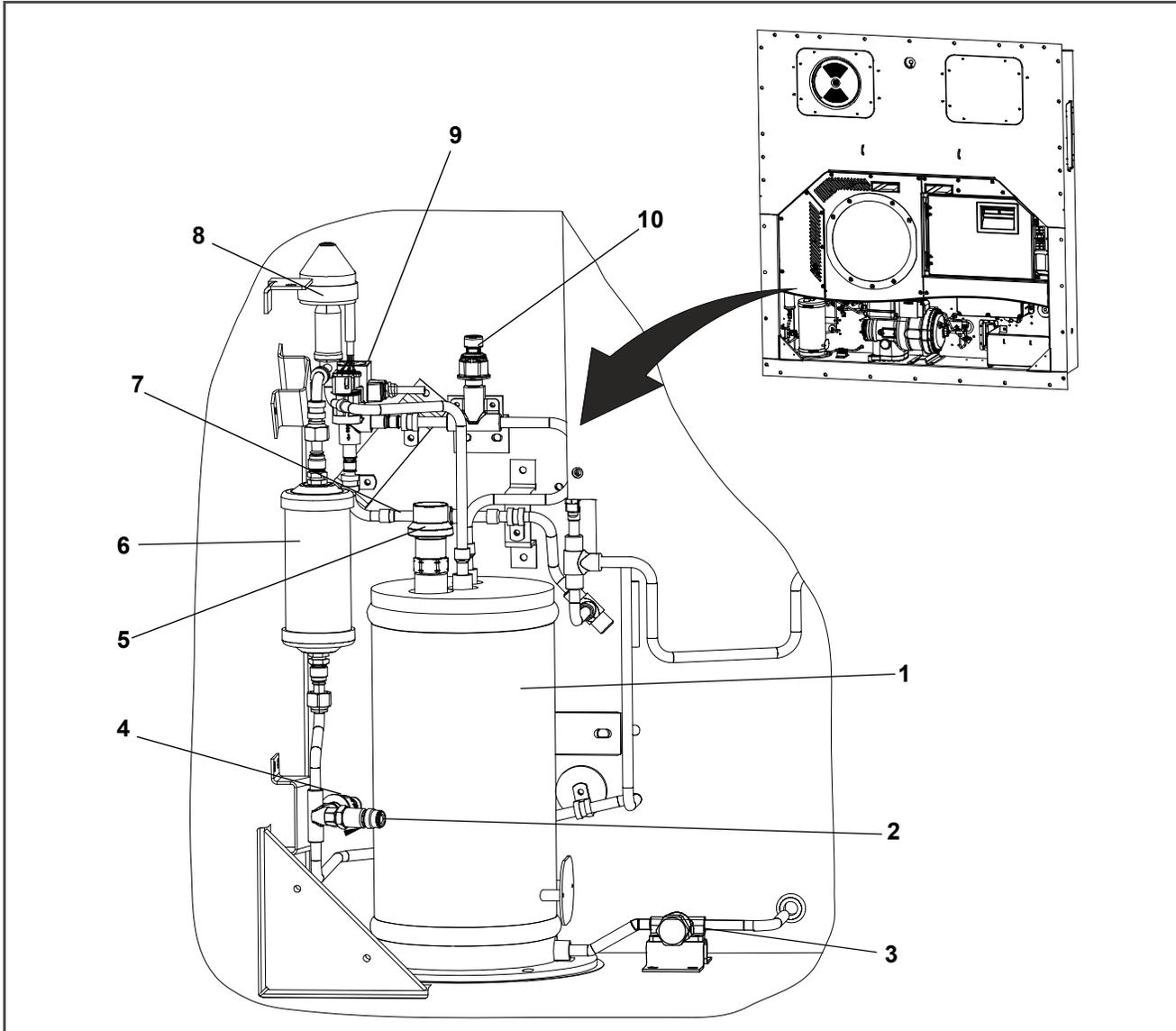


- 1) Gas Cooler Fan
- 2) Gas Cooler Fan Motor
- 3) Gas Cooler Coil
- 4) Gas Cooler Coil Cover

- 5) Gas Cooler Inlet
- 6) Gas Cooler Outlet
- 7) Intercooler Inlet
- 8) Intercooler Outlet

3.1.6 Flash Tank Section

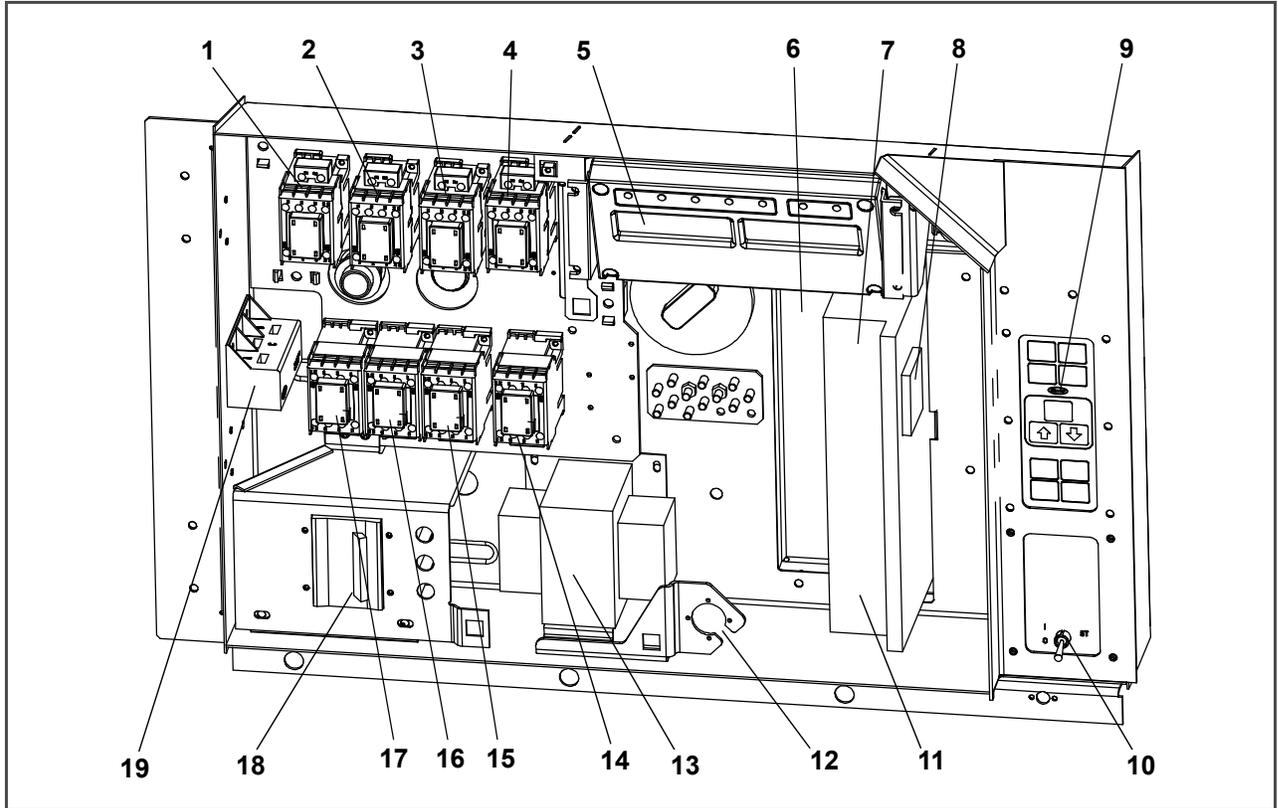
Figure 3.6 Flash Tank Section



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Flash Tank | 6) Filter Drier |
| 2) Service Fitting, Discharge | 7) Check Valve |
| 3) Plug | 8) High Pressure Expansion Valve (HPXV) |
| 4) Discharge Pressure Transducer (DPT) | 9) Economizer Solenoid Valve (ESV) |
| 5) Flash Tank Pressure Relief Valve (FTPRV) | 10) Flash Tank Pressure Transducer (FPT) |
-

3.1.7 Control Box Section

Figure 3.7 Control Box Section



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Compressor Contactor - CH | 11) Controller Battery Pack (Standard Location) |
| 2) Phase A Contactor - PA | 12) Interrogator Connector (Box Location) |
| 3) Phase B Contactor - PB | 13) Control Transformer |
| 4) Heater Contactor - HR | 14) High Speed Evap. Fan Contactor - EF |
| 5) Display Module | 15) Low Speed Evap. Fan Contactor - ES |
| 6) Communications Interface Module | 16) High Speed Gas Cooler Fan Contactor - GF |
| 7) Controller / DataCORDER Module (Controller) | 17) Low Speed Gas Cooler Fan Contactor - GS |
| 8) Variable Frequency Interface Module (VIM) | 18) Circuit Breaker - 25 Amps |
| 9) Keypad | 19) Current Sensor Module |
| 10) Start - Stop Switch, ST | |

3.1.8 Communications Interface Module

The optional communications interface module (**Figure 3.7 #6**) is a slave module that allows communication with a master central monitoring station. The module will respond to communication and return information over the main power line. Refer to the master central monitoring station technical manual for additional information.

3.2 REFRIGERATION SYSTEM DATA

Compressor/Motor Assembly	Model Number	06VBCDPA1C3000
	Weight (With Oil)	159 kg (350 lb)
	Approved Oil	Carrier P/N 46-00025-06 Idemitsu FVC 100D
	Oil Charge	2000 ml (67 ounces)
	Oil Sight Glass (Service Compressor Only)	The oil level range, while the unit operating should be between 1/4 and 3/4 level of the sight glass.
Electronic Expansion Valve Superheat (Evaporator)	Variable	
High Pressure Expansion Valve (HPXV)	Variable	
Heater Termination Thermostat (HTT)	Opens	54°(+/- 3)C = 130°(+/- 5)F
	Closes	38°(+/- 4)C = 100°(+/- 7)F
High Pressure Switch (HPS)	Cut-Out	138 (+7/-11) bar = 2000(+100/-156) psig
	Cut-In	99(+/- 10) bar = 1430 (+/- 140) psig
 <p>Charge according to nameplate specifications to ensure optimal unit performance.</p>		
Refrigerant Charge - R-744	Unit Configuration	Charge Requirements
	99.9% pure CO ₂ with maximum 10 ppm of water (AHRI 700)	Refer to nameplate, see Figure 2.1 .
Pressure Relief Valves Set Pressure	Opens, Low Side	89.6 bar = 1300 psig
	Opens, Flash Tank	108.2 bar = 1569 psig
	Opens, High Side	150.9 bar = 2189 psig
Unit Weight	Refer to unit model number plate.	

3.3 TORQUE REQUIREMENTS

Pressure Relief Valves	Low Side PRV	65-71 Ft. Lbs.
	Flash Tank PRV	22-24 Ft. Lbs.
	High Side PRV	38-42 Ft. Lbs.
Pressure Transducers	Suction Pressure Transducer, SPT	19-21 Ft. Lbs.
	Flash Tank Pressure Transducer, FTPT	7-8 Ft. Lbs.
	Discharge Pressure Transducer, DPT	7-8 Ft. Lbs.
Service Fittings	Suction Service Fitting	19-21 Ft. Lbs.
	Discharge Service Fitting	7-8 Ft. Lbs.
Pressure Switch	High Pressure Switch	13-14 Ft. Lbs.
Bolts	Compressor Flange Bolts	26-28 Ft. Lbs.

3.4 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM DATA

Circuit Breaker	CB-1	25 amps	
Compressor Motor	Full Load Amps (FLA)	13 amps @ 460 VAC	
Gas Cooler Fan Motor		380 VAC, Three Phase, 50 Hz +/- 2.5% Hz	460 VAC, Three Phase, 60 Hz +/- 2.5% Hz
	Full Load Amps, High Speed	1.10 amps	1.15 amps
	Full Load Amps, Low Speed	.59 amps	.58 amps
	Horsepower, High Speed	0.43 hp	0.75 hp
	Horsepower, Low Speed	0.05 hp	0.09 hp
	RPM, High Speed	1450 rpm	1725 rpm
	RPM, Low Speed	725 rpm	850 rpm
	Voltage and Frequency	360 - 460 VAC	400 - 500 VAC
	Bearing Lubrication	Factory lubricated, additional grease not required.	
	Rotation	Counter-clockwise when viewed from shaft end.	
Evaporator Coil Heaters	Number of Heaters	6	
	Rating	750 watts +/- 5% each @ 230 VAC	
	Resistance (cold)	72 ohms +/- 5% @ 20°C (68°F)	
	Type	Sheath	
Evaporator Fan Motors		380 VAC, 3 Phase, 50 Hz +/- 2.5% Hz	460 VAC, 3 Phase, 60 Hz +/- 2.5% Hz
	Full Load Amps High Speed	1.07	0.9
	Full Load Amps Low Speed	0.47	0.47
	Nominal Horsepower High Speed	0.36	0.63
	Nominal Horsepower Low Speed	0.05	0.08
	Rotations Per Minute High Speed	2850 rpm	3450 rpm
	Rotations Per Minute Low Speed	1425 rpm	1725 rpm
	Voltage and Frequency	360 - 460 VAC	400 - 500 VAC
	Bearing Lubrication	Factory lubricated, additional grease not required	
	Rotation	CW when viewed from shaft end	
Fuses	Control Circuit	7.5 amps (F3A,F3B)	
	Controller / DataCORDER	5 amps (F1 & F2)	

Vent Position Sensor (VPS)	Electrical Output	0.5 VDC to 4.5 VDC over 90 degree range
	Supply Voltage	5 VDC +/- 10%
	Supply Current	5 mA (typical)
Solenoid Valve Coils (ESV/USV) 24 VAC	Nominal Resistance @ 20 C°(68°F)	12.4 ohms +/- 5%
	Maximum Current Draw	0.7 amps
Electronic Expansion Valve (EEV)	Nominal Resistance	Coil Feed to Coil Feed: 100 ohms
	Supply Voltage	12 VDC +/- 10%
High Pressure Expansion Valve (HPXV)	Supply Voltage	12 VDC +/- 10%
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)	460 Volts	Variable Frequency
Humidity Sensor	Orange wire	Power
	Red wire	Output
	Brown wire	Ground
	Input voltage	5 VDC
	Output voltage	0 to 3.3 VDC
	Output voltage readings verses relative humidity (RH) percentage:	
	30%	0.99 V
	50%	1.65 V
	70%	2.31 V
	90%	2.97 V

3.5 SAFETY AND PROTECTIVE DEVICES

Unit components are protected from damage by safety and protective devices listed in [Table 3–1](#). These devices monitor the unit operating conditions and open a set of electrical contacts when an unsafe condition occurs.

Open safety switch contacts on either or both of devices IP-CP or HPS will shut down the compressor.

Open safety switch contacts on device IP-CM will shut down the Gas Cooler fan motor.

The entire refrigeration unit will shut down if one of the following safety devices open: (a) circuit breaker(s); (b) fuse (F3A/F3B, 7.5A); or (c) evaporator fan motor internal protector(s) - (IP).

Table 3–1 Safety and Protective Devices

UNSAFE CONDITION	DEVICE	DEVICE SETTING
Excessive current draw	Circuit Breaker (CB-1) - Manual Reset	Trips at 25 amps (460 VAC)
Excessive current draw in the control circuit	Fuse (F3A & F3B)	7.5 amp rating
Excessive current draw by the controller Fuse	Fuse (F1 & F2)	5 amp rating
Excessive Gas Cooler fan motor winding temperature	Internal Protector (IP-CM) - Automatic Reset	N/A

Table 3–1 Safety and Protective Devices (Continued)

UNSAFE CONDITION	DEVICE	DEVICE SETTING
Excessive compressor motor winding temperature	Internal Protector (IP-CP) - Automatic Reset	N/A
Excessive evaporator fan motor(s) winding temperature	Internal Protector(s) (IP-EM) - Automatic Reset	N/A
Abnormal pressures in the refrigerant system	Low Side PRV	89.6 bar = 1300 psig
	Flash Tank PRV	108.2 bar = 1569 psig
	High Side PRV	150.9 bar = 2189 psig
Abnormally high discharge pressure	High Pressure Switch (HPS), Cut-Out	138 (+7/-11) bar = 2000 (+100/-156) psig
	High Pressure Switch (HPS), Cut-In	99 (+/- 10) bar = 1430 (+/- 140) psig

3.6 REFRIGERATION CIRCUIT

The NaturaLINE unit operates as a vapor compression refrigeration system using R-744 (CO₂) as the refrigerant. The main components of the system are a Reciprocating Compressor, Gas Cooler/Intercooler, High Pressure Electronic Expansion Valve (HPXV), Flash Tank, Electronic Expansion Valve (EEV), Economized Solenoid Valve (ESV), Unloader Solenoid Valve (USV) and the Evaporator.

The refrigeration system operates in one of three modes; Standard, Unloaded, or Economized. At system start up, and during periods of low refrigeration load, the unit will operate in Unloaded Mode. This allows the microprocessor to place the system in operation at reduced capacity in order to measure the actual load. If the microprocessor determines that further capacity is required, such as periods of high load or pull down, the system will transition to Economized Mode. Standard Mode is used to maintain temperature during stable load conditions.

3.6.1 Standard Mode

At the compressor, the CO₂ refrigerant is drawn in at the suction port and compressed into a higher pressure, higher temperature gas. The compressed gas exits the first stage of the compressor, enters the intercooler, then returns back to the compressor at the second stage suction port, where the gas is compressed to a higher pressure and higher temperature. The compressed gas then exits the compressor at the discharge port and flows through the gas cooler. Discharge temperature of the refrigerant is continuously monitored by the compressor discharge temperature sensor (CPDS).

As refrigerant travels through the tubes in the gas cooler, ambient air flowing across the coil fins and tubes removes heat from the refrigerant gas. As heat from the refrigerant is transferred to the ambient air, the refrigerant gas cools and then passes through the filter drier. The filter drier ensures that the refrigerant is clean and dry.

The flow of refrigerant from the filter drier to the flash tank is regulated by the HPXV. The HPXV is controlled by the operating software for optimal performance and efficiency. As the microprocessor receives temperature and pressure data, the HPXV stepper motor will open or close in order to control and maintain maximum system efficiency. As refrigerant flows through the variable orifice of the HPXV, the reduced pressure causes the refrigerant to flash (flash gas) while entering the flash tank. In the flash tank, vapor and liquid are separated.

The liquid refrigerant from the flash tank continues through the liquid line to the EEV. The EEV is used to control the superheat of the refrigerant leaving the evaporator. As the microprocessor receives suction pressure and temperature data, the microprocessor transmits electronic pulses to the EEV stepper motor which opens or closes the variable valve orifice in order to control and maintain proper superheat. Superheat is controlled to ensure that liquid refrigerant never enters the compressor.

The liquid refrigerant flows through the evaporator, absorbing heat from the return air as the return air flows across the fins and tubes of the evaporator coil. As the liquid refrigerant in the evaporator coil absorbs heat, the refrigerant vaporizes, and the vapor flows through the suction port back to the compressor.

3.6.2 First Stage Discharge Port & Suction Port

The higher pressure, higher temperature refrigerant that is discharged from the first stage discharge port flows directly to the intercooler section of the gas cooler/intercooler. As the refrigerant travels through the tubes in the intercooler, ambient air flowing across the coil fins and tubes removes heat, cooling but not condensing the gas. The refrigerant leaving the intercooler flows to three locations: the check valve (where it is stopped), the Unloader Solenoid Valve (USV) (which is normally closed in Standard and Economized Mode), and to the mid-stage suction port where refrigerant returns to the compressor.

3.6.3 Unloaded Mode

During system start up and periods of low cooling load, the unit will operate in Unloaded Mode to conserve energy. In Unloaded Mode the normally closed USV opens. While in Unloaded Mode a portion of the refrigerant leaving the intercooler is redirected to the suction port, back to the compressor. The remaining portion of the refrigerant leaving the intercooler continues to the second stage suction port. To further reduce cooling, the Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) may reduce compressor speed.

3.6.4 Economized Mode

In Economized Mode, the main refrigeration system operates the same as in Standard Mode, except the microprocessor energizes (opens) the Economizer Solenoid Valve (ESV). When the ESV is open, frozen and pull down capacity of the unit is increased by allowing refrigerant vapor to flow from the flash tank through the check valve, and to the mid-stage suction port where the refrigerant returns to the compressor. During Economized Mode the USV will remain closed.

3.6.5 Electronic Expansion Valve (EEV)

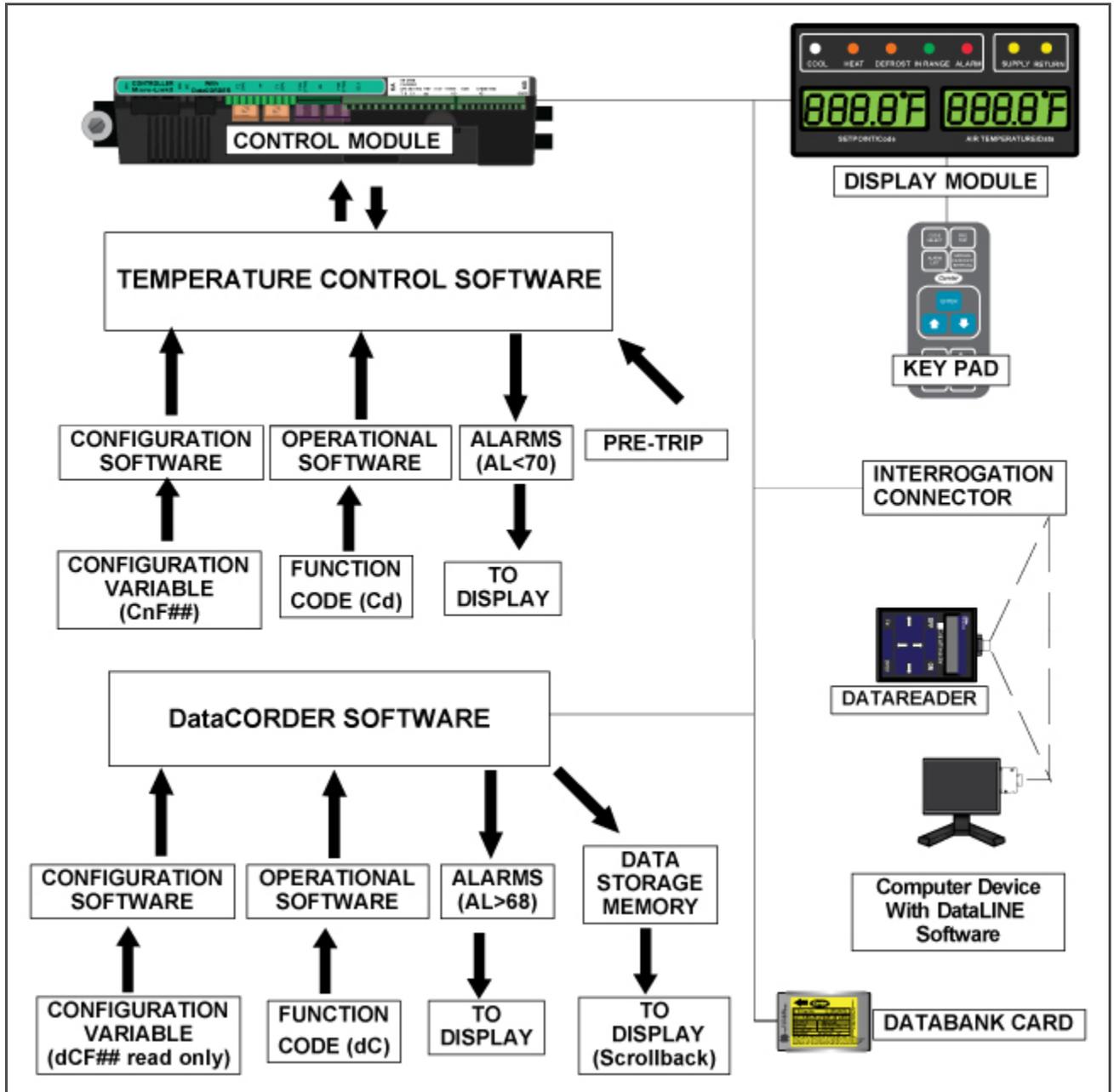
The microprocessor controls the superheat of refrigerant leaving the evaporator by opening and closing the variable orifice in the EEV. The microprocessor transmits electronic pulses to the EEV stepper motor, which opens or closes the valve orifice to maintain superheat. EEV control is based on inputs from the suction pressure transducer (SPT) and the evaporator temperature sensor (ETS).

SECTION 4 MICROPROCESSOR

4.1 TEMPERATURE CONTROL MICROPROCESSOR SYSTEM

The temperature control Micro-Link 3 microprocessor system (see [Figure 4.1](#)) consists of a keypad, display module, the control module (controller) and interconnecting wiring. The controller houses the temperature control software and the DataCORDER software. The temperature control software functions to operate the unit components as required to provide the desired cargo temperature and humidity. The DataCORDER software functions to record unit operating parameters and cargo temperature parameters for future retrieval. Coverage of the temperature control software begins with [Section 4.2](#). Coverage of the DataCORDER software is provided in [Section 4.7](#). The keypad and display module serve to provide user access and readouts for both of the controller functions, temperature control and DataCORDER. The functions are accessed by keypad selections and viewed on the display module. The components are designed to permit ease of installation and removal.

Figure 4.1 Temperature Control System



4.1.1 Key Pad

The key pad ([Figure 4.2](#)) is mounted on the right-hand side of the control box. The key pad consists of eleven push button switches that act as the user's interface with the controller. Descriptions of the key pad switch functions are provided in this section [Table 4-1](#).

Figure 4.2 Key Pad

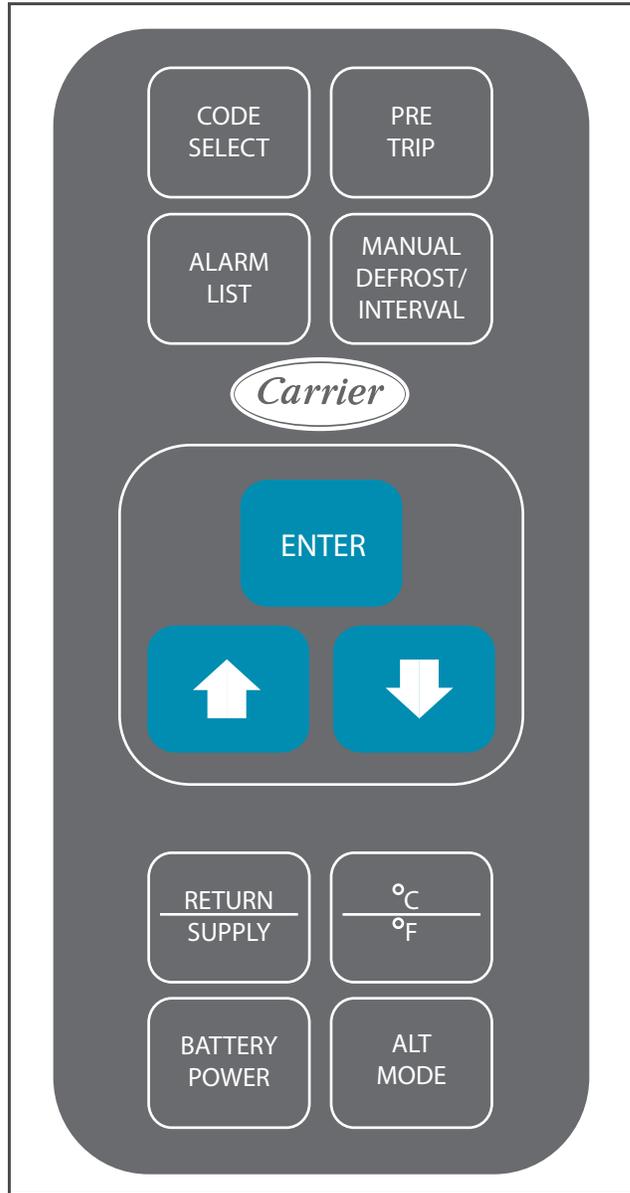


Table 4–1 Key Pad Function

KEY	FUNCTION
Code Select	Accesses function codes.
Pre-Trip	Displays the Pre-trip selection menu. Discontinues Pre-trip in progress.
Alarm List	Displays alarm list and clears the alarm queue.
Manual Defrost / Interval	Displays selected defrost mode. Depressing and holding the Defrost Interval key for five (5) seconds will initiate defrost using the same logic as if the optional manual defrost switch was toggled on.
Enter	Confirms a selection or saves a selection to the controller.
Arrow Up	Change or scroll a selection upward. Pre-trip advance or test interruption.
Arrow Down	Change or scroll a selection downward. Pre-trip repeat backward.
Return / Supply	Displays non-controlling probe temperature (momentary display)
Celsius / Fahrenheit	Displays alternate English/Metric scale (momentary display). When set to F, pressure is displayed in psig and vacuum in "/hg." "P" appears after the value to indicate psig and "i" appears for inches of mercury. When set to C, pressure readings are in bars. "b" appears after the value to indicate bars.
Battery Power	Initiate battery backup mode to allow set point & function code selection if AC power is not connected.
ALT. Mode	This key is pressed to switch the functions from the temperature software to the DataCORDER Software. The remaining keys function the same as described above except the readings or changes are made to the DataCORDER programming.

4.1.2 Display Module

The display module (**Figure 4.3**) consists of two five digit displays and seven indicator lights.

The indicator lights include:

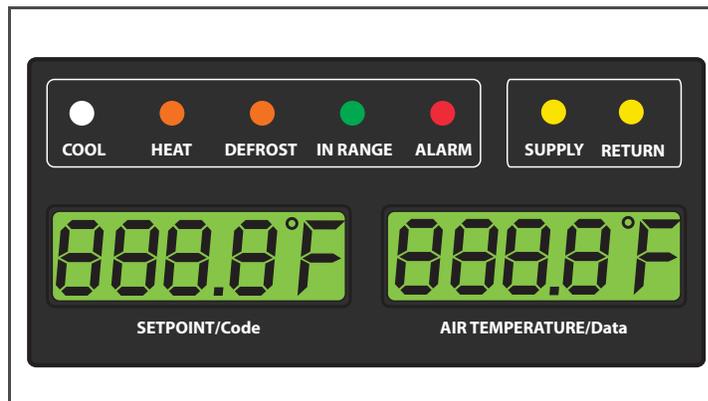
1. **COOL - White or Blue LED:** Energized when the refrigerant compressor is energized.
2. **HEAT - Orange LED:** Energized to indicate heater operation in heat mode, defrost mode, or dehumidification.
3. **DEFROST - Orange LED:** Energized when the unit is in defrost mode.
4. **IN RANGE - Green LED:** Energized when the controlled temperature probe is within specified tolerance of set point.

NOTICE

The controlling probe in perishable range will be the SUPPLY air probe and the controlling probe in frozen range will be the RETURN air probe.

5. **ALARM - Red LED:** Energized when there is an active or an inactive shutdown alarm in the alarm queue.
6. **SUPPLY - Yellow LED:** Energized when the supply air probe is used for control. When this LED is illuminated, the temperature displayed in the AIR TEMPERATURE display is the reading at the supply air probe. This LED will flash if dehumidification is enabled.
7. **RETURN - Yellow LED:** Energized when the return air probe is used for control. When this LED is illuminated, the temperature displayed in the AIR TEMPERATURE display is the reading at the return air probe. This LED will flash if dehumidification is enabled.

Figure 4.3 Display Module



4.1.3 Controller

⚠ CAUTION

Do not remove wire harnesses from controller modules unless you are grounded to the unit frame with a static safe wrist strap.

⚠ CAUTION

Unplug all controller module wire harness connectors before performing arc welding on any part of the container.

CAUTION

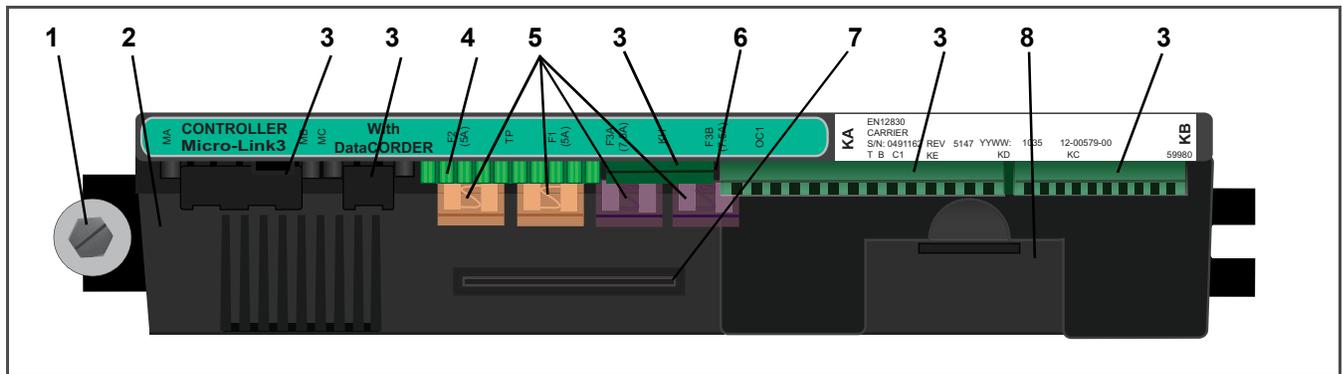
Do not attempt to use an ML2i PC card in an ML3 equipped unit. The PC cards are physically different and will result in damage to the controller.

NOTICE

Do not attempt to service the controller modules. Breaking the seal will void the warranty.

The Micro-Link 3 controller is a dual module microprocessor as shown in [Figure 4.4](#). It is fitted with test points, harness connectors and a software card programming port.

Figure 4.4 Control Module



- 1) Mounting Screw
- 2) Micro-Link 3 Control/DataCORDER Module
- 3) Connectors
- 4) Test Points
- 5) Fuses
- 6) Control Circuit Power Connection
- 7) Software Programming Port
- 8) Battery Pack (Standard Location)

4.2 CONTROLLER SOFTWARE

The controller software is a custom designed program that is subdivided into configuration software and operational software. The controller software performs the following functions:

- Control supply or return air temperature to required limits, provide modulated refrigeration operation, economized operation, unloaded operation, electric heat control and defrost. Defrost is performed to clear buildup of frost and ice in order to ensure proper air flow across the evaporator coil.
- Provide default independent readouts of set point and supply or return air temperatures.
- Provide ability to read and (if applicable) modify the configuration software variables (CnF, refer to [Table 4-5](#)), operating software Function Codes (Cd, refer to [Table 4-6](#)) and Alarm Code (AL, refer to [Table 4-7](#)) indications.
- Provide a Pre-trip step by step checkout of refrigeration unit performance including: proper component operation, electronic and refrigeration control operation, heater operation, probe calibration, pressure limiting and current limiting settings. Refer to [Table 4-8](#).
- Provide battery-powered ability to access or change selected codes and set point without AC power connected.
- Provide the ability to reprogram the software through the use of a memory card.

4.2.1 Configuration Variables (CnF Variables)

The configuration software is a variable listing of the components available for use by the operational software. This software is factory installed in accordance with the equipment fitted and options listed on the original purchase order. Changes to the configuration software are required only when a new controller has been installed or a physical change has been made to the unit such as the addition or removal of an option. A configuration variable list is provided in [Table 4-5](#). Change to the factory-installed configuration software is achieved via a configuration card or by communications.

4.2.2 Operational Software *(Cd Function Codes)

The operational software is the actual operation programming of the controller which activates or deactivates components in accordance with current unit operating conditions and operator selected modes of operation.

The programming is divided into function codes. Some of the codes are read only while the remaining codes may be user configured. The value of the user configurable codes can be assigned in accordance with user desired mode of operation. A list of the function codes is provided in [Table 4-6](#).

To access the function codes, perform the following:

1. Press the CODE SELECT key, then press an arrow key until the left window displays the desired code number.
2. The right window will display the value of this item for five seconds before returning to the normal display mode.
3. If a longer time is desired, press the ENTER key to extend the time to five minutes.

4.3 CONTROLLER SEQUENCE AND MODES OF OPERATION

NOTICE

Compressor Contactor is always ON. The compressor speed is determined by specific operating conditions then the Micro will send commands to the Variable Frequency Drive.

General operation sequences for cooling, heating and defrost are provided in the following sub-paragraphs. Schematic representation of controller action is provided in [Figure 4.5](#).

The operational software responds to various inputs. These inputs come from the temperature and pressure sensors, the temperature set point, the settings of the configuration variables and the function code assignments. The action taken by the operational software will change if any one of the inputs change. Overall interaction of the inputs is described as a “mode” of operation. The modes of operation include perishable (chill) mode and frozen mode. Descriptions of the controller interaction and modes of operation are provided in the following sub paragraphs.

4.3.1 System Start Up

At start up, the controller logic checks for proper phase sequencing and compressor rotation. If incorrect sequencing is causing the compressor and three-phase evaporator and condenser fan motors to rotate in the wrong direction, the controller will energize or de-energize relay TCP as required (see [Figure 8.2](#)). Relay TCP will switch its contacts, energizing or de-energizing relays PA and PB. Relay PA is wired to energize the circuits on L1, L2 and L3. Relay PB is wired to energize the circuits on L3, L2, and L1, thus providing reverse rotation.

Upon Start Up, valves are opened to allow for equalization of system pressures. As the start up procedure transitions to control mode, the evaporator and gas cooler fans cycle on, the ESV will energize, and the compressor and VFD ramp up.

During normal operation of the refrigeration system, system pressures and suction superheat are controlled by pre-determined algorithms within the software. Temperature control is maintained by VFD speed and cycling of the gas cooler fan (high/low/off).

4.3.2 Perishable Mode Temperature Control

NOTICE

In the Standard Perishable Mode of Operation, the evaporator fan motors run in high speed.

In Perishable Mode, the yellow SUPPLY indicator light is illuminated on the display module, the default reading on the display window reflects the supply temperature sensor reading, and the controller maintains supply air temperature to set point. When supply air temperature reaches the In-Range Tolerance (Cd30), the green IN RANGE light will energize.

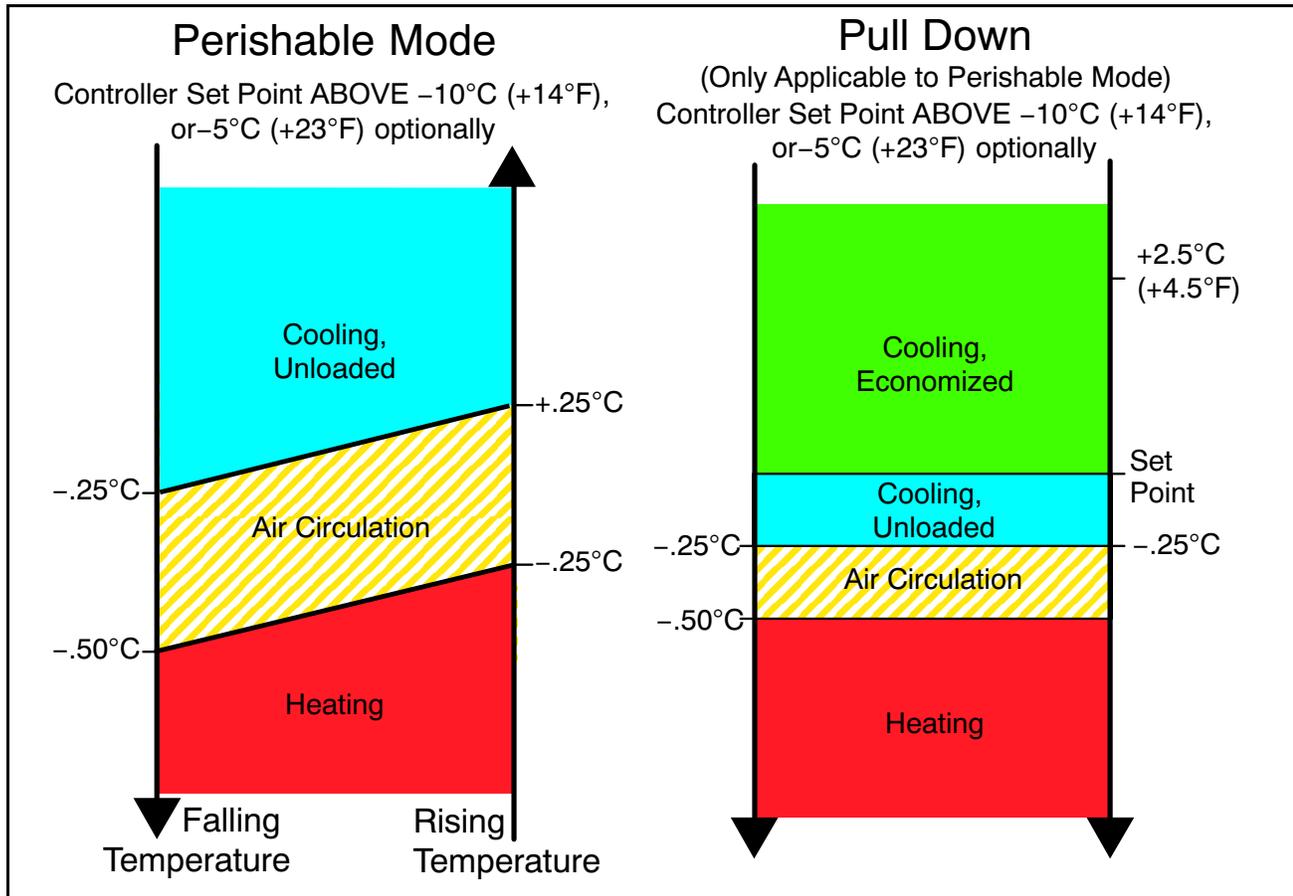
Unit will be in Perishable Mode whenever set point is higher than -10°C ($+14^{\circ}\text{F}$) [-5°C ($+23^{\circ}\text{F}$) depends upon the CnF26 (Heat Lockout Change Option) setting].

When operating in Perishable Mode, the microprocessor continuously controls the system in an effort to maintain supply air temperature within the perishable limit of $\pm 0.25^{\circ}\text{C}$. In Perishable Mode, capacity reduction controls may be implemented to ensure that the refrigeration system (compressor) does not shut-down. Capacity reduction measures include modulation of the Gas Cooler Fan speed (high, low, off), closing of the ESV, opening of the USV, and VFD speed reduction. After all of the capacity reduction measures have been implemented, if the temperature continues to fall below the control limit, the unit will turn off the refrigeration circuit (compressor) and run with evaporator fans only. If the temperature continues to fall below set point, the unit will engage the heaters to maintain temperature within the control band.

4.3.3 Perishable Mode Cooling - Sequence of Operation

- a. When the supply air temperature is above set point and decreasing, the unit will energize the compressor contactor (CH), gas cooler fan motor / (GF), economizer solenoid valve (ESV), evaporator fan motors (EM) / high speed contactor (EF), and the white COOL light is energized. If pressure limiting is not active, the controller will close contacts TS to open the economizer solenoid valve (ESV), placing the unit in economized operation.
- b. When the supply air temperature decreases to a predetermined tolerance (Cd30) above set point, the green IN RANGE light is energized.
- c. As the supply air temperature continues to fall, VFD speed reduction will reduce compressor speed, and the ESV will be closed, taking the system out of economized operation. As supply air temperature approaches set point, the controller will cycle the gas cooler fan on/off.
- d. As the controller continuously monitors supply air temperature, calculations are performed to determine temperature drift from set point over time. If the calculations determine that cooling is no longer required, the compressor will cycle off, and the white COOL light is de-energized.
- e. Evaporator fan motors will continue to operate in order to circulate air throughout the container. The green IN RANGE light will remain energized as long as the supply air temperature is maintained within tolerance of set point.

Figure 4.5 Controller Operation - Perishable Mode



4.3.4 Perishable Mode Heating - Sequence of Operation

- If the supply air temperature falls to 0.5°C (0.9°F) below set point, the system will enter Perishable Mode Heating (See Figure 4.5). The controller will close contacts TH to allow power to flow through the heat termination thermostat (HTT) to energize the heater contactor (HR). The orange HEAT light will be energized, and the evaporator fans will continue to operate in order to circulate heated air throughout the container.
- When the supply temperature rises to 0.25°C (0.45°F) below set point, contacts TH open to de-energize the heaters. The orange HEAT light will be de-energized, and the evaporator fans continue to operate in order to circulate air throughout the container.
- If supply rises to 54°C (130°F), the heater termination thermostat (HTT) will open and de-energize HR. HTT is mounted to the evaporator center tube sheet.

4.3.5 Perishable Mode Dehumidification

Perishable Mode Dehumidification is activated to reduce humidity levels inside the container. The dehumidification set point is entered using function code Cd33, Humidity Setpoint. When dehumidification is active, the controller will energize the heater contactor (HR), and the yellow SUPPLY light will flash ON and OFF every second. In order for dehumidification to be activated, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- The humidity sensor reading is above the Humidity Setpoint, Cd33.
- The unit is in perishable steady state mode and supply air temperature is less than 0.25°C (0.45°F) above set point.
- The heater debounce timer (five minutes) has timed out.
- The high pressure switch (HPS) is not open.
- The heater termination thermostat (HTT) is closed.

If the above conditions are true, the evaporator fans will switch from high speed to low speed; evaporator fan speed will switch every hour thereafter as long as all conditions are maintained. If any condition except item (1) becomes false OR if the relative humidity sensed is 2% below the humidity setpoint, the high speed evaporator fans will be energized.

During dehumidification, power is applied to the heaters; this added heat causes the controller to force the evaporator temperature down in order to compensate for the increased load. The low coil temperature chills the return air (below dew point), causing excess moisture to condensate on the coil. The water that is collected from the coil is drained out of the system through the drain pan. The air is then reheated to setpoint, and the dehumidified supply air is sent back to the container.

When the relative humidity sensed is 2% below the humidity setpoint, the controller will de-energize the heat relay, however the controller will continue to cycle heating, when required, to maintain relative humidity below the selected set point. If the dehumidification is terminated by a condition other than the sensed humidity level, e.g., an out-of-range or compressor shutdown condition, the heater contactor is de-energized immediately.

To prevent rapid cycling and consequent heater contactor (HR) wear, two timers are activate during dehumidification mode:

1. Heater Debounce Timer (five minutes) - The heater debounce timer is started whenever the heater contactor (HR) status is changed. The heater contactor remains energized (or de-energized) for at least five minutes even if the set point criteria are satisfied.
2. Out-of-Range Timer (five minutes) - The out-of-range timer is started to maintain heater operation for dehumidification during a temporary temperature out-of-range condition. If the supply air temperature remains out of range for more than five minutes, the heaters will be de-energized to allow the system to recover. The out-of-range timer starts as soon as the temperature exceeds the in-range tolerance value set by function code Cd30.

4.3.6 Perishable Dehumidification - Bulb Mode

Bulb mode is an extension of dehumidification which allows changes to the evaporator fan speed and/or defrost termination set points.

Bulb mode is active when Cd35 is set to "Bulb." Once bulb mode is activated, the user may then change dehumidification evaporator fan operation from the default to constant low or constant high speed. This is done by toggling Cd36 from its default of "alt" to "Lo" or "Hi" as desired. If low speed evaporator fan operation is selected, this gives the user the additional capability of selecting dehumidification set points from 60 to 95%.

In addition, if bulb mode is active, Cd37 may be set to override the previous defrost termination thermostat (DTT) settings. The temperature at which the DTT will be considered "open" may be changed [in 0.1°C (0.2°F) increments] to any value between 25.6°C (78°F) and 4°C (39.2°F). The temperature at which the DTT is considered closed for interval timer start or demand defrost is 10°C for "open" values from 25.6°C (78°F) down to a 10°C setting. For "open" values lower than 10°C, the "closed" values will decrease to the same value as the "open" setting. Bulb mode is terminated when:

1. Bulb mode code Cd35 is set to "Nor."
2. Dehumidification code Cd33 is set to "Off."
3. The user changes the set point to one that is in the frozen range.

When bulb mode is disabled by any of the above conditions, evaporator fan operation for dehumidification reverts to "alt" and the DTS termination setting resets to the value determined by CnF41.

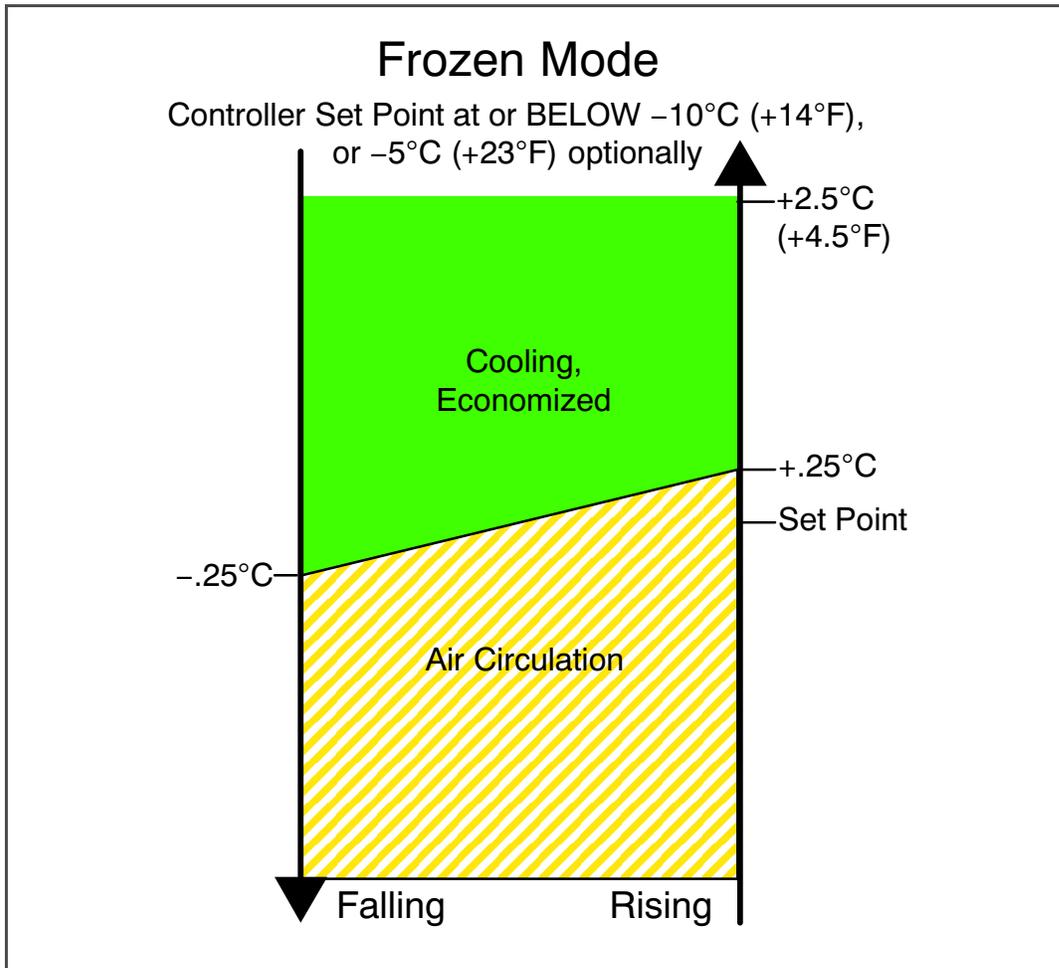
4.3.7 Frozen Mode Temperature Control

When configuration variable CnF26 (Heat Lockout Change Option) is set to -10C, Frozen Mode is active with set points below -10°C (+14°F). When CnF26 is set to -5°C, Frozen Mode is active below -5°C (+23°F).

In Frozen Mode, the yellow RETURN indicator light is energized, the default reading on the display window reflects the return temperature sensor reading, and the controller maintains return air temperature to set point. When return air temperature reaches the In-Range Tolerance (Cd30) the green IN RANGE light will energize.

When operating in Frozen Mode additional controls are applied to the Evaporator Fans and VFD Speed. If temperature is above the setpoint plus the control band, the VFD will operate at maximum allowable speed. As the control temperature approaches setpoint, the compressor speed will be reduced to maintain temperature to within -0.2°C (0.36°F) of setpoint. If the temperature should continue to fall, the system will turn off the refrigeration circuit and operate with evaporator fans at low speed only.

Figure 4.6 Controller Operation - Frozen Mode



4.3.8 Frozen Mode Cooling - Sequence of Operation

Unit will be in Frozen Mode whenever set point is at or lower than -10°C ($+14^{\circ}\text{F}$) [-5°C ($+23^{\circ}\text{F}$) depends upon the CnF26 (Heat Lockout Change Option) setting].

- When the return air temperature is above set point and decreasing, the unit will energize the compressor contactor (CH), the gas cooler fan motor (GM) / high speed contactor (GF), evaporator fan motors (EM / ES), economizer solenoid valve (ESV), and the white COOL light is energized.
- When return air temperature decreases to a predetermined tolerance above set point, the green IN RANGE light is energized.
- When the return air temperature decreases to a predetermined point below set point, the controller will de-energize the compressor contactor (CH), the gas cooler fan motor (GM) / high speed contactor (GF), and the economizer solenoid valve (ESV). The white COOL light will also de-energized.
- The evaporator fan motors continue to run in low speed to circulate air throughout the container. The green IN RANGE light remains energized as long as the return air is within tolerance of set point.
- If return air temperature drops to 10°C (18°F) or more below set point, the evaporator fans increase to high speed to initiate Frozen Mode "heating".
- When the return air temperature increases to 0.25°C (0.45°F) above set point and three minutes have elapsed, the controller will return to the frozen cooling mode.

4.3.9 Defrost

Defrost is initiated to remove ice buildup from the evaporator coil which can obstruct air flow and reduce the cooling capacity of the unit. The defrost cycle may consist of up to three distinct operations depending upon the reason for the defrost or model number configuration. The first is de-icing of the coil, the second is defrost due to a probe check cycle and the third is a snap freeze process based on the unit model configuration.

- De-icing the coil consists of removing power to the cooling components (compressor, evaporator fans, and condenser fan), closing the EEV, and turning on the heaters, which are located below the evaporator coil. During normal operation, de-icing will continue until temperatures indicate that the ice on the coil has been removed, proper air flow has been restored, and the unit is ready to control temperature efficiently.
- If defrost was initiated by the probe check logic, then the Probe Check is carried out after the completion of the defrost cycle. A Probe Check is initiated only when there is an inaccuracy between the controller temperature sensors.
- Snap Freeze allows the system to cool for a period of time after de-icing, with the evaporator fans turned off and is only carried out if configured by model number. Snap-Freeze allows for the removal of latent de-icing heat from the evaporator coils, and freezes any remaining moisture that might otherwise be blown into the container.

For more information on Probe Check refer to [Section 5.7](#).

4.3.10 Defrost Operation

Initiation of defrost is dependent on the state of the Defrost Temperature Sensor (DTS). When the DTS senses a temperature less than 10°C (50°F), the defrost options become active and the timer is engaged for the initiation of the defrost cycle. The defrost time accumulates when the compressor is running. In the perishable mode this is the same as real time as the compressor in general runs continuously. In frozen mode the actual time necessary to count down to the next defrost will exceed the defrost interval depending on the compressor duty-cycle.

When the defrost mode is in the active state, defrost can be initiated when any one of the following additional conditions become true:

1. **Manually:** While in the Defrost screen, when the Manual Defrost soft key is selected, if conditions will allow for a defrost, a manual defrost is initiated. The Defrost Indicator light is lit, and the user is brought back to the Main / Default screen.

While in the Defrost screen, when Manual Defrost soft key is selected, and conditions will NOT allow a defrost, a pop up message screen appears.

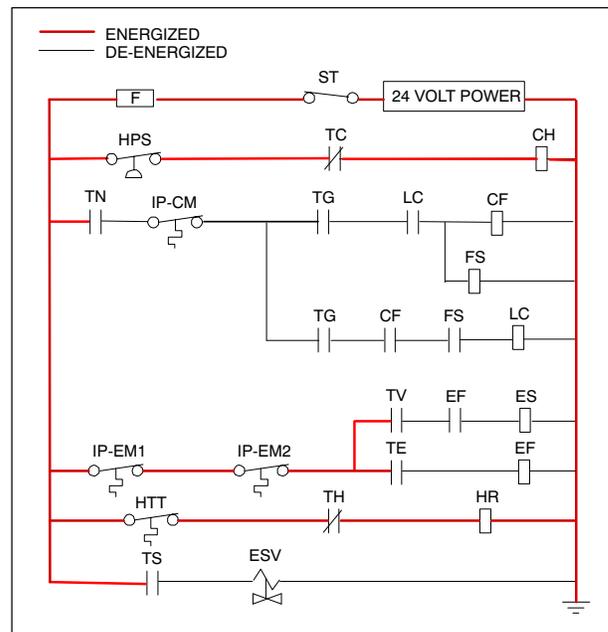
2. **Timer:** The Defrost Interval Timer reaches the user selectable Interval. The user-selected intervals are 3, 6, 9, 12, 24 Hours, Off, AUTO, Pulse, or AUTO2; factory default is AUTO. Refer to Defrost Interval setting on the Trip Settings screen.
 - a. Automatic defrost starts with an initial defrost at three hours and then adjusts the interval to the next defrost based on the accumulation of ice on the evaporator coil. Following a start-up or after termination of defrost, the time will not begin counting down until the DTS reading falls below 10°C (50°F). If the reading of DTS rises above termination setting any time during the timer count down, the interval is reset and the countdown starts over. The Auto defrost time is reset to three hours start time after every PTI initiation or trip start interval.
 - b. Fan Pulsing Logic is used to help prevent ice formation in the drain gutter and drain cup and ice buildup in supply air channel by using the evaporator fans to blow the warm air onto these areas during unit defrost. When cooling at lower set points, evaporator fan pulsing can be used during Defrost/De-ice when the "Pulse" option is selected for the Defrost Interval setting on the Trip Settings screen. When enabled, evaporator fan pulsing will occur based on the unit temperature set point and the Evap Fan Pulsing Temp setting on the Trip Settings screen. QUEST II also pulses the evaporator fans during Defrost/De-ice within a narrow perishable set point range. The logic for each evaporator fan pulsing feature is described below.
 - c. After a new Defrost Interval is selected, the previously selected Interval is used until the next defrost termination, the next time the DTS contacts are OPEN, or the next time power to the control is interrupted. If the previous value or the new value is "OFF", the newly selected value will be used immediately.

3. **Probe Check:** If defrost is initiated due to Probe Check immediately following the defrost cycle the evaporation fans are started and run for eight minutes to stabilize the temperature throughout the container. A probe check comparison is carried out at the end of the eight minute period if any sensor is found out of calibration. At this time its alarm set is no longer used for control/reorder purposes.
4. **Delta T Logic:** If the difference between return and supply air temperature (Delta T) becomes too great indicating possible reduced airflow over the evaporator coil caused by ice buildup requiring a defrost.
 - a. In Perishable Pull Down - Delta T increases to greater than 12°C, and 90 minutes of compressor run time have been recorded.
 - b. In Perishable Steady State – A baseline Delta T is recorded following the first defrost cycle after steady state conditions are reached, (the unit is cooling, and the evaporator fans and heaters must remain in a stable state for a period of five minutes). Defrost will be initiated if Delta T increases to greater than 4°C above the baseline, and 90 minutes of compressor run time have been recorded.
 - c. In Frozen Mode - Defrost will be initiated if Delta T increases to greater than 16°C and 90 minutes of compressor run time have been recorded.

When defrost is initiated, the controller closes the EEV, opens contacts TC, TN and TE (or TV) to de-energize the compressor, condenser fan and evaporator fans.

The controller then closes contacts TH to supply power to the heaters. The orange DEFROST light and heat light are illuminated and the COOL light is also de-energized.

Figure 4.7 Defrost



The EEV and DUV are independently operated by the microprocessor. Complete schematics and legends are located in Section 9.

Defrost will terminate when the DTS reading rises above one of two model number configurable options selection, either an upper setting of 25.6°C (78°F) which is default or lower setting of 18°C (64°F). When the DTS reading rises to the configured setting, the de-icing operation is terminated.

4.3.11 Defrost Related Settings

DTS Failure

When the return air temperature falls to 7°C (45°F), the controller ensures that the defrost temperature sensor (DTS) reading has dropped to 10°C or below. If it has not, it indicates a failed DTS. A DTS failure alarm is triggered and the defrost mode is operated by the return temperature sensor (RTS). Defrost will terminate after 1 hour.

If the DTS fails to reach its termination setting, the defrost terminate after 2 hours of operation.

Defrost Timer

If CnF23 is configured to “SAV” (save), then the value of the defrost interval timer will be saved at power down and restored at power up. This option prevents short power interruptions from resetting an almost expired defrost interval, and possibly delaying a needed defrost cycle. If the save option is not selected the defrost timer will re-initiate and begin recounting.

If CnF11 is model number configured to OFF the operator will be allowed to choose “OFF” as a defrost interval option.

If CnF64 is configured in the operator will be allowed to choose “PuLS” as a defrost interval option. For units operating with “PuLS” selected, defrost interval is determined by the unit temperature set point and the Evap Fan Pulsing Temp setting on the Trip Settings screen. When the unit temperature set point is equal to or less than the Evaporator Fan Pulsing Temperature Setting, the defrost interval is set to 6 hours. Otherwise, the defrost interval is determined using the Automatic Defrost Interval Determination logic. In either case, “PuLS” remains displayed in this function select code.

If any Auto Pretrip sequence is initiated, the Defrost Interval setting will be set to 'AUTO' unless CnF49 (OEM Reset) is set to “Custom” AND CnF64 (Evaporator Fan Pulsing Logic) configuration variable is set to IN, in which case the Defrost Interval setting on the Trip Settings screen will be set to “Pulse”.

If defrost does not terminate correctly and temperature reaches the set point of the Heat Termination Thermostat (HTT) 54°C (130°F), the HTT will open to de-energize the heaters (AL059 & AL060). If the HTT does not open and termination does not occur within two hours, the controller will terminate defrost. AL060 will be activated to inform of a possible DTS failure.

4.4 PROTECTION MODES OF OPERATION

4.4.1 Evaporator Fan Operation

Opening of an evaporator fan internal protector will shut down the unit.

4.4.2 Failure Action, Cd29

Function code Cd29 may be operator set to select action the controller will take upon system failure. The factory default is full system shutdown. Refer to [Table 4-6](#).

4.4.3 Generator Protection

Function codes Cd31(Stagger Start, Offset Time) and Cd32 (Current Limit) may be operator set to control the start up sequence of multiple units and operating current draw. The factory default allows on demand starting (no delay) of units and normal current draw. Refer to [Table 4-6](#).

4.4.4 Compressor High Temperature, Low Pressure Protection

The controller monitors the temperatures and pressures within the system. If pressure or temperatures rise above or below the allowed limit, the compressor will be cycled off and all system valves will be moved to preset positions. The gas cooler fan will continue to run for 30 seconds. After 3 minutes the temperature and pressures will be checked, if they have returned to allowable values the unit will restart according to normal control algorithm. The controller will continue to monitor these limits. If they continue to trip, the controller will adjust the off time in order to allow for unit stabilization.

4.4.5 Compressor Internal Protector (IP)

The reciprocating compressor internal protector (IP) is a thermal switch that is integrated into the 24 volt circuit. When the internal temperature of the compressor gets too high, the thermal switch (IP), which is embedded in the compressor motor windings, opens. This causes a break in the 24 volt circuit which de-energizes the compressor contactor (CH) and removes power to the compressor. When the microprocessor senses the open circuit AL24 is triggered on. Once the compressor internal temperature falls below the setpoint, the thermal switch (IP) closes and restores the 24 volt circuit. This closes the compressor contactor (CH), restores power to the compressor, and AL24 is triggered off.

4.5 CONTROLLER ALARMS

Alarm display is an independent controller software function. If an operating parameter is outside of expected range or a component does not return the correct signals back to the controller, an alarm is generated. A listing of the alarms is provided in [Table 4-7](#).

The alarm philosophy balances the protection of the refrigeration unit and that of the refrigerated cargo. The action taken when an error is detected always considers the survival of the cargo. Rechecks are made to confirm that an error actually exists.

Some alarms requiring compressor shutdown have time delays before and after to try to keep the compressor on line. An example is alarm code “LO,” (low main voltage), when a voltage drop of over 25% occurs, an indication is given on the display, but the unit will continue to run.

When an Alarm Occurs:

- a. The red ALARM light will energize for critical alarm code numbers 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27.
- b. If a detectable problem exists, its alarm code will be alternately displayed with the set point on the left display.
- c. The user should scroll through the alarm list to determine what alarms exist or have existed. Alarms must be diagnosed and corrected before Alarm List can be cleared.

To Display Alarm Codes:

1. While in the Default Display mode, press the ALARM LIST key. This accesses the Alarm List Display Mode, which displays any alarms archived in the alarm queue.
2. The alarm queue stores up to 16 alarms in the sequence in which they occurred. The user may scroll through the list by depressing an ARROW key.
3. The left display will show “AL##,” where ## is the alarm number sequentially in the queue.
4. The right display will show the actual alarm code. “AA##” will display for an active alarm, where “##” is the alarm code. Or “IA##” will display for an inactive alarm, refer to [Table 4–7](#).
5. “END” is displayed to indicate the end of the alarm list if any alarms are active.
6. “CLEAR” is displayed if all alarms are inactive. The alarm queue may then be cleared by pressing the ENTER key. The alarm list will clear and “-----” will be displayed.

NOTICE

AL26 is active when all of the sensors are not responding. Check the connector at the back of the controller; if it is loose or unplugged, reconnect it, then run a Pre-trip test P5 to clear AL26.

4.6 PRE-TRIP DIAGNOSTICS

CAUTION

Pre-trip diagnostics should not be performed with critical temperature cargoes in the container.

CAUTION

When PRE-TRIP key is pressed, economy, dehumidification and bulb mode will be deactivated. At the completion of Pre-trip activity, economy, dehumidification and bulb mode must be reactivated.

Pre-trip Diagnostics is an independent mode that suspends normal Control Mode activities to verify system functionality by running series of individual tests. A description of each individual Pre-trip test can be found in [Table 4–8](#).

Pre-trip testing is initiated by pressing the “PRE/TRIP” key, which will cause ‘SELCT PrtrP’ to be displayed for five seconds, or until an arrow key is pressed. Pressing an arrow key opens the test selection menu. Scrolling through the test selection menu with the up/down arrows and then pressing ENTER starts the indicated test sequence or individual test.

Selecting ‘P’ rSLts’ and pressing ENTER displays the results for all Pre-trip sub-tests. The results are displayed as ‘PASS’ or ‘FAIL’ for all tests run to completion since power-on, and displayed as ‘-----’ for tests not run.

During selection mode, failure to press either an arrow key or ENTER for 5 seconds will return the system to its default display, and normal operating mode.

There are two Auto Mode test sequences, the Short Pre-trip Test Sequence and the Long Pre-trip Test Sequence:

- **Pre-trip Short Sequence** tests most functions, sensors, and system components. The Short Sequence does not test the High Pressure Switch, heater performance, or cooling performance, since these are lengthy tests.
- **Pre-trip Long Sequence** includes all of the Short Sequence Tests, as well as tests for the High Pressure Switch, heater performance, and cooling performance. The Long Sequence is only available if enabled by configuration. Units configured for the Long Sequence can run either the Short Sequence or the Long Sequence.

Manual Mode allows individual Pre-trip tests to be run one at a time, giving operators the ability to test individual system components.

Pre-trip diagnostics may also be initiated via communication; however individual Manual Mode tests can only be initiated at the keypad.

While a Pre-trip test is running, PX-X will be displayed on the left, where the X's indicate the test number and sub-test. The right display will show a countdown timer in minutes and seconds. During the Long Sequence, various relevant temperature and pressure information will replace the countdown timer on the right display.

NOTICE

For this field trial period the auto option has been deactivated. As future enhancements become available during this trial period the option may become available.

4.6.1 Auto Test Operation from Keypad

When a Pre-trip auto test is initiated, the system executes a series of individual tests without any need for operator interface (except P0-0 where the proper functioning of the display must be observed). Each individual Pre-trip test varies in length, depending on the component being tested.

When the auto or auto1 testing is allowed to run to completion, without operator interruption, the system will exit Pre-trip mode and return to normal control operation. When the auto2 or auto3 test series is selected, and runs uninterrupted to successful completion, the unit will turn off all machinery, display either "AUT02" "end" or "AUT03" "end", and wait for an ENTER key press before returning to normal control operation.

If an individual test fails, the test will be repeated once automatically from the beginning of the current Pre-trip test (not sub-test). An exception to this is with Long Sequence sub-tests P8-0 and P10-0. If either one of these sub-tests fails they will not be automatically repeated; failure of sub-tests P8-1, P8-2, P10-1 and P10-2 will cause automatic repeat. Repeated failure of a test will cause "FAIL" to be shown on the right display, with the corresponding test number to the left, and the SUPPLY and RETURN LED's will be flashed alternately. Pressing the DOWN ARROW will repeat the test, pressing the UP ARROW will skip to the next test. The system will wait indefinitely for operator input. Holding the PRE-TRIP key will terminate Pre-trip mode operation. This is true for both auto2 and auto3 tests (auto3 does not include P10).

4.6.2 Manual Test Operation

Individually selected Pre-trip tests, other than the LED/Display test (P0-0), allow the operator to verify the functionality of an individual component. At the conclusion of the selected test, PASS or FAIL will be displayed. Upon failure, the SUPPLY and RETURN LED's will flash on alternately. This message will remain displayed for up to three minutes, in which time the operator may select another test. If three minutes expires, the system will terminate Pre-trip and return to control mode operation. Following any individually selected Pre-trip test, all outputs will be de-energized.

4.6.3 Auto Test Operation from Serial Communications

Pre-trip may also be initiated via communications. The operation is the same as for the Auto Test mode except that if a test fails, Pre-trip mode will automatically terminate. When initiated via communications, a test may not be interrupted with an arrow key, but Pre-trip mode can be terminated with the Pre-trip key.

4.6.4 Terminating Pre-Trip

A Pre-trip test can be terminated by holding the "PRE/TRIP" key for 1 to 2 seconds. The system will then resume normal operation.

Any Pre-trip test may be interrupted by pressing the UP ARROW. This will return the operator to the test selection mode described above, and all machinery outputs will be de-energized.

Pre-trip may also be terminated via communications.

4.6.5 Results Reporting

The system may be configured to send Pre-trip test results along with embedded test data points to the DataCORDER at the end of Pre-trip test. If not configured for data points, only results will be reported to the DataCORDER.

At the end of a Pre-trip test, the message “P,” “rSLts” (Pre-trip results) will be displayed. Pressing the ENTER key will allow the user to see the results for all sub-tests. The results will be displayed as “PASS” or “FAIL” for all the Pre-trip tests run to completion.

4.7 DATACORDER

4.7.1 Description

Carrier Transicold “DataCORDER” software is integrated into the controller and serves to eliminate the temperature recorder and paper chart. DataCORDER functions may be accessed by keypad selections and viewed on the display module. The unit is also fitted with interrogation connections (see [Figure 4.1](#)) which may be used with the Carrier Transicold Data Reader to download data. A computer with Carrier Transicold DataLINE software may also be used to download data and configure settings. The DataCORDER consists of:

- Configuration Software
- Operational Software
- Data Storage Memory
- Real Time Clock (with internal battery backup)
- Six Thermistor Inputs
- Interrogation Connections
- Power Supply (battery pack)

The DataCORDER performs the following functions:

- a. Logs data at 15, 30, 60 or 120 minute intervals and stores two years of data (based on one hour interval).
- b. Records and displays alarms on the display module.
- c. Records results of Pre-trip testing.
- d. Records DataCORDER and temperature control software generated data and events as follows:

- Container ID Change
- Software Upgrades
- Alarm Activity
- Battery Low (battery pack)
- Data Retrieval
- Defrost Start and End
- Dehumidification Start and End
- Power Loss (with and without battery pack)
- Power Up (with and without battery pack)
- Remote Probe Temperatures in the Container (USDA Cold treatment and Cargo probe recording)
- Return Air Temperature
- Set Point Change
- Supply Air Temperature
- Real Time Clock Battery (internal) Replacement
- Real Time Clock Modification
- Trip Start
- ISO Trip Header (When entered via Interrogation program)
- Economy Mode Start and End
- “Auto 1/Auto 2/Auto 3” Pre-trip Start and End
- Bulb Mode Start
- Bulb Mode Changes
- Bulb Mode End

USDA Trip Comment
Humidification Start and End
USDA Probe Calibration
Fresh Air Vent Position

4.7.2 DataCORDER Software

DataCORDER Software is subdivided into Operational Software, Configurations, and the Data Memory.

a. Operational Software

The Operational Software reads and records inputs from the operational components. How the component information is recorded and stored is determined the DataCORDER configurations. The values of these components can be viewed through the DataCORDER function codes. To access the function codes, do the following:

1. Press the ALT. MODE and CODE SELECT keys.
2. Press an arrow key until the left window displays the desired code number. The right window will display the value of this item for five seconds before returning to the normal display mode.
3. If a longer display time is desired, press the ENTER key to extend the display time to five minutes.

b. Configurations

The recording and alarm functions of the DataCORDER based on the configurations. Reprogramming to the factory installed configuration is achieved via a configuration card. Changes to the unit DataCORDER configuration may be made using the DataLINE interrogation software. A listing of the configuration variables is provided in [Table 4-2](#). Descriptions of DataCORDER operation for each variable setting are provided in the following paragraphs.

4.7.3 Sensor Configuration (dCF02)

Two modes of operation may be configured, the Standard Mode and the Generic Mode.

a. Standard Mode

In Standard Mode, the user may configure the DataCORDER to record data using one of seven standard configurations.

The seven standard configuration variables, with their descriptions, are listed in [Table 4-3](#).

The inputs of the six thermistors (supply, return, USDA #1, #2, #3 and cargo probe) and the humidity sensor input will be generated by the DataCORDER.

NOTICE

The DataCORDER software uses the supply and return recorder sensors (SRS, RRS). The temperature control software uses the supply and return temperature sensors (STS, RTS).

b. Generic Mode

Generic recording mode allows user selection of the network data points to be recorded. The user may select up to a total of eight data points for recording. A list of data points available for recording follows. Changing the configuration to generic and selecting which data points to record may be done using the Carrier Transicold Data Retrieval Program.

1. Control mode
2. Control temperature
3. Frequency
4. Humidity
5. Phase A current
6. Phase B current
7. Phase C current
8. Main voltage
9. Evaporator expansion valve percentage
10. Discrete outputs (Bit mapped - require special handling if used)
11. Discrete inputs (Bit mapped - require special handling if used)
12. Ambient temperature sensor (AMBS)
13. Evaporator temperature sensor (ETS)
14. Compressor discharge sensor (CPDS)
15. Return temperature sensor (RTS)
16. Supply temperature sensor (STS)
17. Defrost temperature sensor (DTS)
18. Discharge pressure transducer (DPT)
19. Suction pressure transducer (SPT)
20. Flash tank pressure transducer (FPT)
21. Vent position sensor (VPS)

4.7.4 Logging Interval (dCF03)

The user may select four different time intervals between data recordings. Data is logged at exact intervals in accordance with the real time clock. The clock is factory set at Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

4.7.5 Thermistor Format (dCF04)

The user may configure the format in which thermistor readings are recorded. The short resolution is a 1 byte format and the long resolution is a 2 byte format. The short requires less memory and records temperature with variable resolutions depending on temperature range. The long records temperature in 0.01°C (0.02°F) steps for the entire range.

4.7.6 Sampling Type (dCF05 & dCF06)

Three types of data sampling are available: average, snapshot and USDA. When configured to average, the average of readings taken every minute over the recording period is recorded. When configured to snapshot, the sensor reading at the log interval time is recorded. When USDA is configured, the supply and return temperature readings are averaged and the three USDA probe readings are snapshot.

4.7.7 Alarm Configuration (dCF07 - dCF10)

The USDA and cargo probe alarms may be configured to OFF, ON or AUTO.

If a probe alarm is configured to OFF, the alarm for this probe is always disabled.

If a probe alarm is configured to ON, the associated alarm is always enabled.

If the probes are configured to AUTO, they act as a group. This function is designed to assist users who keep their DataCORDER configured for USDA recording, but do not install the probes for every trip. If all the probes are disconnected, no alarms are activated. As soon as one of the probes is installed, all of the alarms are enabled and the remaining probes that are not installed will give active alarm indications.

Table 4–2 DataCORDER Configuration Variables

Config. No.	Title	Default	Option
dCF01	(Future Use)	--	--
dCF02	Sensor Configuration	2	2, 5, 6, 9, 54, 64, 94
dCF03	Logging Interval (Minutes)	60	15,30,60,120
dCF04	Thermistor Format	Short	Long
dCF05	Thermistor Sampling	Type A	A,b,C
dCF06	Controlled Atmosphere / Humidity Sampling	A	A,b
dCF07	Alarm Configuration USDA Sensor 1	A	Auto, On, Off
dCF08	Alarm Configuration USDA Sensor 2	A	Auto, On, Off
dCF09	Alarm Configuration USDA Sensor 3	A	Auto, On, Off
dCF10	Alarm Configuration Cargo Sensor	A	Auto, On, Off

Table 4–3 DataCORDER Standard Variables

Standard Config.	Description
2 sensors (dCF02=2)	2 thermistor inputs (supply & return)
5 sensors (dCF02=5)	2 thermistor inputs (supply & return) 3 USDA thermistor inputs
6 sensors (dCF02=6)	2 thermistor inputs (supply & return) 3 USDA thermistor inputs 1 humidity input
9 sensors (dCF02=9)	Not Applicable
6 sensors (dCF02=54)	2 thermistor inputs (supply & return) 3 USDA thermistor inputs 1 cargo probe (thermistor input)
7 sensors (dCF02=64)	2 thermistor inputs (supply & return) 3 USDA thermistor inputs 1 humidity input 1 cargo probe (thermistor input)
10 sensors (dCF02=94)	2 thermistor inputs (supply & return) 3 USDA thermistor inputs 1 humidity input 1 cargo probe (thermistor input) 3 C.A. inputs (NOT APPLICABLE)

4.7.8 DataCORDER Power Up

The DataCORDER may be powered up in any one of four ways:

- a. Normal AC power: The DataCORDER is powered up when the unit is turned on via the stop-start switch.
- b. Controller DC battery pack power: If a battery pack is installed, the DataCORDER will power up for communication when an interrogation cable is plugged into an interrogation receptacle.
- c. External DC battery pack power: A 12 volt battery pack may also be plugged into the back of the interrogation cable, which is then plugged into an interrogation port. No controller battery pack is required with this method.
- d. Real Time Clock demand: If the DataCORDER is equipped with a charged battery pack and AC power is not present, the DataCORDER will power up when the real time clock indicates that a data recording should take place. When the DataCORDER is finished recording, it will power down.

During DataCORDER power-up, while using battery-pack power, the controller will perform a hardware voltage check on the battery. If the hardware check passes, the controller will energize and perform a software battery voltage check before DataCORDER logging. If either test fails, the real time clock battery power-up will be disabled until the next AC power cycle. Further DataCORDER temperature logging will be prohibited until that time.

An alarm will be generated when the battery voltage transitions from good to bad indicating that the battery pack needs recharging. If the alarm condition persists for more than 24 hours on continuous AC power, the battery pack needs replacement.

4.7.9 Pre-Trip Data Recording

The DataCORDER will record the initiation of a Pre-trip test (refer to [Section 4.6](#)) and the results of each of the tests included in Pre-trip. The data is time-stamped and may be extracted via the Data Retrieval program. Refer to [Table 4-10](#) for a description of the data stored in the DataCORDER for each corresponding Pre-trip test.

4.7.10 DataCORDER Communications

Data retrieval from the DataCORDER can be accomplished by using one of the following: DataLINE or a communications interface module.

NOTICE

A DataLINE or a communications interface module display of Communication Failed is caused by faulty data transfer between the DataCORDER and the data retrieval device. Common causes include:

- **Bad cable or connection between DataCORDER and data retrieval device.**
- **PC communication port(s) unavailable or mis-assigned.**
- **Chart Recorder Fuse (FCR) blown.**

Configuration identification for the models covered herein may be obtained on the Container Products Group Information Center by authorized Carrier Transicold Service Centers.

a. DataBANK Card

The DataBANK™ card is a PCMCIA card that interfaces with the controller through the programming slot and can download the data at a much faster rate compared to the PC or DataReader. Files downloaded to DataBANK card files are accessible through an Omni PC Card Drive. The files can then be viewed using the DataLINE software.

b. DataLINE Software

DataLINE software for a personal computer is supplied on both floppy disks and CD. This software allows interrogation, configuration variable assignment, screen view of the data, hard copy report generation, cold treatment probe calibration and file management. Refer to Data Retrieval manual 62-10629 for a more detailed explanation of the DataLINE interrogation software. The DataLINE manual may be found on the internet at www.container.carrier.com.

c. Communications Interface Module

The communications interface module is a slave module, which allows communication with a master central monitoring station. The module will respond to communication and return information over the main power line.

With a communications interface module installed, all functions and selectable features that are accessible at the unit may be performed at the master station. Retrieval of all DataCORDER reports may also be performed. Refer to the master system technical manual for further information.

4.7.11 DataCORDER Alarms

The alarm display is an independent DataCORDER function. If an operating parameter is outside of the expected range or a component does not return the correct values to the DataCORDER, an alarm is generated. The DataCORDER contains a buffer of up to eight alarms. A listing of the DataCORDER alarms is provided in **Table 4-4**. Refer to **Section 4.7.7** for configuration information.

To display alarm codes:

1. While in the Default Display mode, press the ALT. MODE & ALARM LIST keys. This accesses the DataCORDER Alarm List Display Mode, which displays any alarms stored in the alarm queue.
2. To scroll to the end of the alarm list, press the UP ARROW. Depressing the DOWN ARROW key will scroll the list backward.
3. The left display will show "AL#" where # is the alarms number in the queue. The right display will show "AA##," if the alarm is active, where ## is the alarm number. "IA##," will show if the alarm is inactive
4. "END" is displayed to indicate the end of the alarm list if any alarms are active. "CLEAR" is displayed if all the alarms in the list are inactive.
5. If no alarms are active, the alarm queue may be cleared. The exception to this rule is the DataCORDER Alarm List Full alarm (dAL91), which does not have to be inactive in order to clear the alarm list.

To clear the alarm list:

1. Press the ALT. MODE & ALARM LIST keys.
2. Press the UP/DOWN ARROW key until "CLEAR" is displayed.
3. Press the ENTER key. The alarm list will clear and "-----" will be displayed.
4. Press the ALARM LIST key. "AL" will show on the left display and "-----" on the right display when there are no alarms in the list.
5. Upon clearing of the alarm queue, the alarm light will be turned off.

Table 4-4 DataCORDER Alarm Indications

To Access: Press ALT. MODE key then ALARM LIST key		
Code No.	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
dAL70	Sensor 1, Recorder Supply Temperature Out of Range	The supply recorder sensor reading is outside of the range of -50°C to 70°C (-58°F to +158°F), or the probe check logic has determined there is a fault with this sensor. <div style="text-align: center;">NOTICE</div> The P5 Pre-trip test must be run to inactivate the alarm.
dAL71	Recorder Return Temperature Out of Range	The return recorder sensor reading is outside of the range of -50°C to 70°C (-58°F to +158°F), or the probe check logic has determined there is a fault with this sensor. <div style="text-align: center;">NOTICE</div> The P5 Pre-trip test must be run to inactivate the alarm.

Table 4–4 DataCORDER Alarm Indications (Continued)

To Access: Press ALT. MODE key then ALARM LIST key		
Code No.	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
dAL72-74	USDA1, USDA2, & USDA3 Temperature Sensors (Sensors 3, 4, & 5) Out of Range	The USDA probe temperature reading is outside of -50°C to 70°C (-58°F to +158°F) range.
dAL75	Cargo Probe, Sensor 6 Out of Range	The cargo probe temperature reading is outside of -50°C to 70°C (-58°F to +158°F) range.
dAL76, 77	Future Expansion	These alarms are for future expansion and are not in use at this time.
dAL78-85	Network Data Point 1 - 8 Out of Range	The network data point is outside of its specified range. The DataCORDER is configured by default to record the supply and return recorder sensors. The DataCORDER may be configured to record up to eight additional network data points. An alarm number (AL78 to AL85) is assigned to each configured point. When an alarm occurs, the DataCORDER must be interrogated to identify the data point assigned. When a humidity sensor is installed, it is usually assigned to AL78.
dAL86	RTC Battery Low	The real time clock (RTC) backup battery is too low to adequately maintain the RTC reading. A real time clock failure is critical to the operation of the unit. If this alarm occurs, replace the RTC battery at the next available opportunity. After replacing the battery the following actions are required: Update the RTC setting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the unit's software configuration • Update the operational software • Update all user selectable function code settings (defrost, set-point, etc)
dAL87	RTC Failure	An invalid time has been detected. Either the DataCORDER run time hour and minute have not changed at the start of the hour, or the real time clock (RTC) time has gained or lost more than 2 minutes in the hour. This situation may be corrected by cycling the power, setting the clock or meeting the above criteria for an hour.
dAL88	DataCORDER EEPROM Failure	A write of a critical DataCORDER item to Persistent Memory Block A location has failed after a retry.
dAL89	Flash Memory	Error An error has been detected in the process of writing daily data to the non-volatile FLASH memory.
dAL90	Future Expansion	This alarm is for future expansion, and is not in use at this time.
dAL91	Alarm List Full	The DataCORDER alarm queue is determined to be full (eight alarms).

4.7.12 ISO Trip Header

DataLINE provides the user with an interface to view/modify current settings of the ISO trip header through the ISO Trip Header screen. The ISO Trip Header screen is displayed when the user clicks on the “ISO Trip Header” button in the “Trip Functions” Group Box on the System Tools screen.

F9 function - Provides the user with a shortcut for manually triggering the refresh operation. Before sending modified parameter values, the user must ensure that a successful connection is established with the controller.

If the connection is established with the DataCORDER, the current contents of the ISO Trip Header from the DataCORDER will be displayed in each field. If the connection is not established with the DataCORDER, all fields on the screen will be displayed as “Xs.” If at any time during the display of the ISO Trip Header screen the connection is not established or is lost, the user is alerted to the status of the connection.

After modifying the values and ensuring a successful connection has been made with the DataCORDER, click on the “Send” button to send the modified parameter values.

The maximum allowed length of the ISO Trip Header is 128 characters. If the user tries to refresh the screen or close the utility without sending the changes made on the screen to the DataCORDER, the user is alerted with a message.

4.7.13 USDA Cold Treatment

Sustained cold temperature has been employed as a postharvest method for the control of fruit flies and other insect genera. The commodity, insect species, treatment temperatures and exposure times are found in sections T107, T108, and T109 of the USDA Treatment Manual.

In response to the demand to replace fumigation with this environmentally sound process, Carrier has integrated Cold Treatment capability into its microprocessor system. These units have the ability to maintain supply air temperature within one quarter degree Celsius of set point and record minute changes in product temperature within the DataCORDER memory, thus meeting USDA criteria. Information on USDA is provided in the following subparagraphs.

a. USDA Recording

A special type of recording is used for USDA cold treatment purposes. Cold treatment recording requires three remote temperature probes be placed at prescribed locations in the cargo. Provision is made to connect these probes to the DataCORDER via receptacles located at the rear left-hand side of the unit. Four or five receptacles are provided. The four 3-pin receptacles are for the probes. The 5-pin receptacle is the rear connection for the Interrogator. The probe receptacles are sized to accept plugs with tricam coupling locking devices. A label on the back panel of the unit shows which receptacle is used for each probe.

The standard DataCORDER report displays the supply and return air temperatures. The cold treatment report displays USDA #1, #2, #3 and the supply and return air temperatures. Cold treatment recording is backed up by a battery so recording can continue if AC power is lost.

b. USDA/ Message Trip Comment

A special feature in DataLINE allows the user to enter a USDA (or other) message in the header of a data report. The maximum message length is 78 characters. Only one message will be recorded per day.

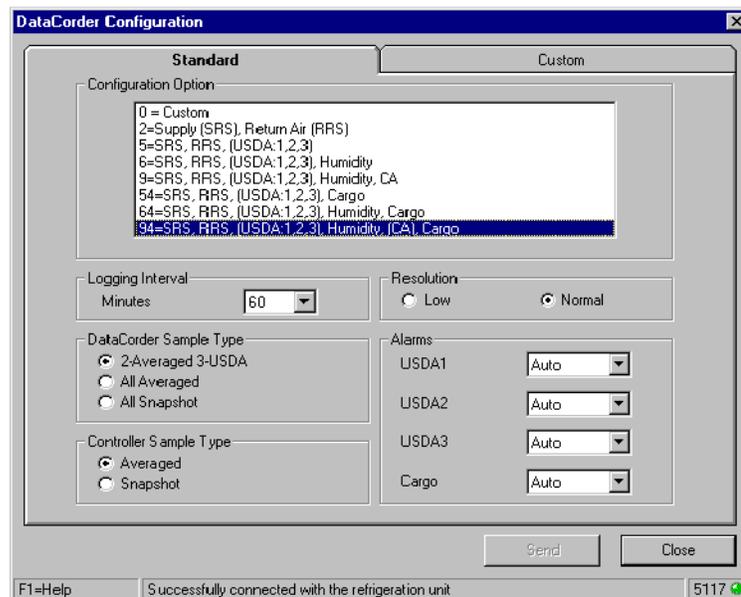
4.7.14 USDA Cold Treatment Procedure

The following is a summary of the steps required to initiate a USDA Cold Treatment.

If configured for USDA probes setup can be verified as follows (Refer to the [DataLine User manual 62-10629](#) for more details):

1. Ensure the DataCorder is configured as follows:
 - a. DataCORDER is configured for USDA probes.
 - b. DataCORDER is set to logging interval for 60 minutes.
 - c. Sensor is set to “2 Averaged 3-USDA.”
 - d. The resolution is set to “Normal.”

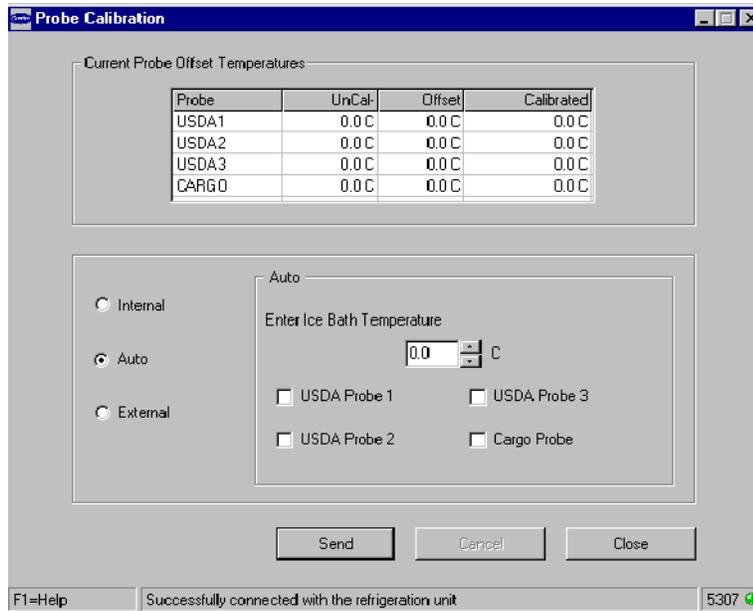
Figure 4.8 DataCorder Configuration Screen



2. Calibrate the three USDA probes by ice bathing the probes and performing the calibration function with the DataLINE. This calibration procedure generates the probe offsets which are stored in the controller and applied to the USDA sensors for use in generating sensor type reports. (Refer to Figure below)

Refer to the [DataLine User manual 62-10629](#) for more details.

Figure 4.9 DataCorder Probe Calibration Screen



3. Pre-cool the container to the treatment temperature or below.
4. Install the DataCORDER module battery pack (if not already installed).
5. Place the three probes. Refer to USDA Treatment Manual for directions on placement of probes in fruit and probe locations in container.

Sensor 1	Place the first sensor, labeled USDA1, in a box at the top of the stack of the fruit nearest to the air return intake.
Sensor 2	Place the second sensor, labeled USDA2, slightly aft of the middle of the container, halfway between the top and bottom of the stack.
Sensor 3	Place the third sensor, labeled USDA3, one pallet stack in from the doors of the container, halfway between the top and bottom of the stack.

6. To initiate USDA recording, connect the personal computer and Enter ISO header information using the DataLINE software. (Refer to figure below and DataCorder Alarms Section)
 - a. Enter ISO header information.
 - b. Enter a trip comment if desired.

Figure 4.10 DataCorder ISO Trip Header Screen

ISO Trip Header Update

Trip Header Information:

Container ID: [] Operator: []

Vessel Voyage: [] Date: []

Origin: [] Time: []

Shipper: [] Product: []

Temperature Setpoint: [] Intermediate Destination: []

Air Exchange Setpoint: [] Final Destination: []

Humidity Setpoint: [] Booking: []

Header Comment Information:

[]

Send Close

F1=Help Successfully connected with the refrigeration unit 5307

c. Using the System Tools screen in the DataLine software perform a “trip start.” (Refer to figure below)

Figure 4.11 DataCorder Systems Tool Screen

System Tools

Current Configurations

DataCorder: 94=SRS, RRS, (USDA:1,2,3), H

Recording Interval: 60 Minutes

Controller: Custom

Controller Parameters

Date and Time

DataCorder Date/Time: 07/26/2001 15:24

PC Date/Time: 07/26/2001 15:26

Controller Information

Container ID: ABCU1234567

Setpoint: 25.7 F

Compressor Hour Meter: 170 Hours

Send

Change DataCorder Date

07/26/2001 15:26

Synchronize with PC Send

Trip Functions

Last Trip Start: 07/20/2001 09:00 Send Comment with New Trip

Trip Comment: []

Start New Trip

ISO Trip Header

Close

F1=Help Successfully connected with the refrigeration unit 5117 5117

4.8 OPTIONAL FEATURES

4.8.1 Automatic Cold Treatment (ACT) Cd51

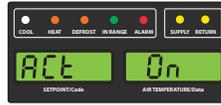
Cold Treatment has been employed as an effective post-harvest method for the control of Mediterranean and certain other tropical fruit flies. Exposing infested fruit to temperatures of 2.2°C (3.6°F) or below for specific time periods results in the mortality of various life stages for this group of insects.

Automated Cold Treatment (ACT) in the Carrier Transicold unit is a method to simplify the task of completing cold treatment by automating the process of changing the setpoints. ACT is set up through Code Selection Cd51. Refer to Function Code table in this manual for Cd51 menu processing and displays.

Procedure to Set ACT:

1. Enter the required cargo setpoint. It must be lower than the treatment temperature that will be discussed in step 5.
2. Press the CODE SELECT key.
3. Use the Arrow keys to scroll to Cd51, and press the ENTER key.

- "ACT" is now displayed in the left display and the right will display "Off". Use the Arrow keys to bring up "On" in the right display and press the ENTER key.



- "trEAt" is now displayed in the left display and the right will be flashing the last setting (shown as XX.X°C). Use the Arrow keys to select the desired cold treatment setpoint and press the ENTER key.

NOTE

"trEAt" is the maximum value that the USDA probes need to remain below, to pass the Cold Treatment protocol. For instance, if the treat value is set at 35.0°F (1.7°C) then the USDA probe temperatures must remain below 35.0°F (1.7°C) to pass.



- "dAyS" is now displayed in the left display and the right will be flashing. Use the Arrow keys to select the desired days for cold treatment and press the ENTER key.



- "ProbE" is now displayed in the left display and the right will display the probe numbers that are connected. Press the ENTER key. For instance, if "1234" is displayed, then all four of the probes are connected.



- "SPnEW" is now displayed in the left display and the right will be flashing. Use the Arrow keys to select the desired setpoint after the cold treatment process has successfully completed and press the ENTER key. This would be the final temperature prior to the delivery of the cargo.



- Cd51 is now displayed in the left display and the right will display days / hours remaining in cold treatment.



NOTE

Once the cold treatment process has been initiated, setpoint change via the keypad is disabled.

The unit will start to countdown once all detected USDA probes have reached the cold treatment temperature in step 5 above. The cold treatment process will continue until the number of days specified in step 6 is reached. During operation, Cd51 will show the number of days and hours remaining in the cold treatment.

While the unit is operating in ACT mode, the left hand display will alternate between "COLd" and setpoint. The right hand display will alternate between "trEAt" and the cargo temperature. Once the treatment time has been completed, the setpoint temperature will increase to the "SPnEW" setting chosen in step 8.



When the cold treatment process is complete, the "SPnEW" setpoint will be displayed in the left hand display and cargo temperature in the right hand display, alternating with "COLd" "Done". "COLd" "Done" will continue to alternate with the setpoint and cargo temperature until ACT is turned off.



ACT can be manually turned off by selecting Cd51, scrolling to "Off" and pressing the ENTER key.

ACT will be automatically turned off with a TripStart, or if a Pretrip is initiated.

Automatic Setpoint Change (ASC/ Cd53) and ACT (Cd51) will not work simultaneously. Setting one will deactivate the other.

4.8.2 Automatic Setpoint Change (ASC) Cd53

Automatic Setpoint Change (ASC) allows up to 6 setpoint changes to be pre-programmed over defined periods of time using Cd53.

1. Press the CODE SELECT key key.
2. Use the Arrow keys to scroll to Cd53, then press the ENTER key.
3. Use the Arrow keys to scroll to ON, then press the ENTER key. If ASC is already ON, selecting OFF will terminate ASC.
4. Select the desired number of setpoint changes (nSC) by scrolling through the available "flashing" options (1 - 6) in the right display, then press the ENTER key.
5. Select the initial setpoint: With (SP 0) in the left display, select by scrolling to the desired "flashing" setpoint in the right display and press ENTER.
6. Select the days desired for initial setpoint (SP 0): With (DAY 0) in the left display, select by scrolling to the desired "flashing" days (1 to 99) in the right display and press ENTER.
7. Select the next setpoint (SP 1): With (SP 1) in the left display, select by scrolling to the desired "flashing" setpoint in the right display and press ENTER.
8. Continue to select each additional setpoint.
9. Select a final setpoint (SP x): With (SP x) in the left display, select by scrolling to the desired "flashing" setpoint in the right display and press ENTER.

While the unit is operating in ASC mode the left hand display will alternate between current unit setpoint and "ASC". The right hand display will alternate between current control temperature and "ACTvE". The user can determine the amount of time left at the current setpoint by selecting Cd53. The amount of time left will be displayed in the right display (XX (days) / XX (hours)). By sequentially pressing ENTER, set parameters can be viewed.

At completion of ASC mode, the left hand display will alternate between current unit setpoint "ASC". The right hand display will alternate between current control temperature and "Done".

The display will remain this way until ASC is turned off. The user can determine the date of completion by selecting Cd53. With (done) in the left display, the date of completion will be displayed in the right display (Month / Day).

ASC can be manually turned off by selecting Cd53, scrolling to "Off" and pressing the ENTER key.

ACS will be automatically turned off after three days without power, or if a Pre-trip is initiated.

ACS (Cd53) will work independently of Automatic Cold Treatment (ACT) (Cd51). Setting one will deactivate the other.

4.9 CONTROLLER CONFIGURATION VARIABLES

Table 4–5 Controller Configuration Variables

CONFIG. #	TITLE
CnF02	Evaporator Fan Speed
CnF03	Control Sensors
CnF04	Dehumidification Mode
CnF08	Single Phase/3-Phase Evaporator Fan Motor
CnF09	Refrigerant Selection
CnF11	Defrost “Off” Selection
CnF15	Discharge Temperature Sensor
CnF16	DataCORDER Present
CnF17	Discharge Pressure Sensor
CnF18	Heater
CnF20	Suction Pressure Sensor
CnF22	Economy Mode Option
CnF23	Defrost Interval Timer Save Option
CnF24	Advanced Pre-trip Enhanced Test Series Option
CnF25	Pre-trip Test Points/Results Recording Option
CnF26	Heat Lockout Change Option
CnF27	Suction Temperature Display Option
CnF28	Bulb Mode Option
CnF31	Probe Check Option
CnF32	Single Evaporator Fan Option
CnF33	Snap Freeze Option
CnF34	Degree Celsius Lockout Option
CnF37	Electronic Temperature Recorder
CnF41	Lower DTT Setting
CnF44	eAutoFresh Enabled
CnF45	Low Humidity Enabled
CnF47	Fresh Air Vent Position Sensor
CnF49	DataCORDER Configuration Restore
CnF50	Enhanced Bulb Mode Selection
CnF51	Timed Defrost Disable
CnF52	Oil Return Algorithm
CnF53	Water Cool Oil Return Logic
CnF55	TXV Boost Relay
CnF56	TXV Boost Circuit
CnF59	Electronic Expansion Valve
CnF60	Compressor-Cycle Perishable Cooling
CnF61	ACT ASC Control Enable
CnF62	Extended Temperature Control Enable
CnF63	CCPC Pre-trip / Tripstart Default State

Note: Configuration numbers not listed are not used in this application. These items may appear when loading configuration software to the controller but changes will not be recognized by the controller programming.

4.10 CONTROLLER FUNCTION CODES

Table 4–6 Controller Function Codes

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">NOTICE</div> If the function is not applicable, the display will read “-----”		
Display Only Functions		
Cd01	VFD (%)	This is the percent capacity VFD is currently running at 0 - 100%
Cd03	VFD Status	<p>This is the current feedback value from the VFD. This code will display output current (Amperes) by default.</p> <p>Pressing the ENTER key will take the interface down into a selection menu. The arrow keys will allow the operator to cycle forwards and backwards through the following VFD-related quantities:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">“CUr” - x.x ranging from 0 to 99.9</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">“PEr” – x ranging from 0 to 100</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">POW – x.x ranging from 0.0-99.9</p> <p>Pressing the ENTER key again will cause the selected quantity to be pulled up as default, in future code select operations.</p> <p>Pressing CODE SELECT key in this selection menu cancels the current selection activity, and ascends into the main code selection menu.</p>
Cd04	Line Current, Phase A	<p>The current is measured on three legs.</p> <p>The current measured is used for control and diagnostic purposes.</p> <p>For control processing, the highest of the Phase A and B current values is used for current limiting purposes.</p> <p>Phase C is used for compressor current draw measurement.</p> <p>For diagnostic processing, the current draws are used to monitor component energization.</p> <p>Whenever a heater or a motor is turned ON or OFF, the current draw increase/decrease for that activity is measured.</p> <p>The current draw is then tested to determine if it falls within the expected range of values for the component.</p> <p>Failure of this test will result in a pre-trip failure or a control alarm indication.</p>
Cd05	Line Current, Phase B	
Cd06	Line Current, Phase C	
Cd07	Mains Power Voltage	The main supply voltage is displayed.
Cd08	Mains Power Frequency	The value of the main power frequency is displayed in Hertz. The frequency displayed will be halved if either fuse F1 or F2 is bad (alarm code AL21).
Cd09	Ambient Air Temperature	The ambient sensor reading is displayed.
Cd10	Evaporator Refrigerant Temperature (ETS)	Evaporator Temperature of refrigerant measured leaving the evaporator.
Cd11	Compressor Discharge Temperature	The compressor discharge temperature is displayed in °C or (°F).
Cd12	Compressor Suction Port Pressure (SPT)	Bar (°C) presented with decimal. PSI (°F) no decimal.
Cd13	Flash Tank Pressure (FPT)	Bar (°C) presented with decimal. PSI (°F) no decimal.
Cd14	Compressor Discharge Pressure (DPT)	Bar (°C) presented with decimal. PSI (°F) no decimal.
Cd15	Unloader	The status of the valve is displayed (“OPEn” - “CLOSE”).

Table 4–6 Controller Function Codes (Continued)

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Cd16	Compressor Motor Hour Meter, Unit Run Time Hour Meter	This code displays the compressor motor hours. User can view unit run time by pressing the ENTER key while in Cd16. Total hours are recorded in increments of 10 hours (i.e., 3000 hours is displayed as 300).
		Compressor Motor Hour Meter display can be reset to 0 by pressing and holding the ENTER key for 5 seconds. The Unit Run Time Hour Meter cannot be reset using this code.
Cd17	Relative Humidity %	Humidity sensor reading is displayed. This code displays the relative humidity, as a percent value.
Cd18	Software Revision Number	The software revision number is displayed.
Cd19	Battery Check	Request battery test and display results. After selecting CD19, pressing ENTER will run the battery test. “---“, “btEst”, “PASS”, “LOW”, “ FAIL” Pressing and holding the ALT key for 2 seconds, then pressing ENTER with ALT key still held down, clears the “Chargeable Battery Required” flag and then runs the test. If ENTER is not pressed in 5 seconds, the controller returns to display the setpoint.
Cd20	Container Unit Model Number / Configuration	This code displays the model for which the controller is configured. (i.e., 69NT40-601-001 the display will show 01001.
Cd21	Capacity Mode: Unloaded, Standard, Economized	Displays the current mode of operation “Unloaded, Standard, Economized,” the mode of operation will be displayed as (“unld”, “Std”, “Econ”).
Cd22	Compressor Run State	Displays the current compressor run state (“OFF”, “ON”).
Cd23	Evaporator Fan State	Displays the current evaporator fan state (“OFF”, “LO”, “HI”).
Cd25	Time Remaining Until Defrost	This code displays the time remaining until the unit goes into defrost (in tenths of an hour). This value is based on actual accumulated compressor running time.
Cd26	Defrost Termination Sensor Temperature	Defrost temperature sensor reading is displayed.
Configurable Functions		
<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">NOTICE</div> <p>Function codes Cd27 through Cd37 are user-selectable functions. The operator can change the value of these functions to meet the operational needs of the container.</p>		
Cd27	Defrost Interval	This is the desired period of time between defrost cycles. “AUTO”, “OFF”, 3, 6, 9, 12, 24 Hours
Cd28	Standard Temperature Unit	This parameter determines the default units (metric or British) for the system. The opposite units may be temporarily displayed with the C/F key. This function code will display “---“ if the controller Degree Celsius Lockout option is set to F. The factory default value is Celsius units.

Table 4–6 Controller Function Codes (Continued)

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Cd29	User Selectable Failure Response Code	Evaporator superheat - Evaporator leaving temperature minus suction saturation temperature as calculated from suction pressure. This is the desired action to be taken should an alarm occur which severely limits the capability of the control system. Depending upon what alarm has occurred, the actual action taken may not be the same as the desired failure action, as specified in SYSTEM OPERATION section. The user selects one of two possible actions as follows: A - Evaporator Fan Only (Evap fans on high speed, n/a with frozen set points.) d - Full System Shutdown - Factory Default (Shut down every component in unit.)
Cd30	In-Range Tolerance	The in-range tolerance will determine the band of temperatures around the set point which will be designated as in-range. If the control temperature is in-range, the in-range light will be illuminated. There are four possible values: 1 = +/- 0.5°C (+/- 0.9°F) 2 = +/- 1.0°C (+/- 1.8°F) 3 = +/- 1.5°C (+/- 2.7°F) 4 = +/- 2.0°C (+/- 3.6°F) - Factory Default
Cd32	System Current Limit	The highest current draw of 460VAC LINE CURRENT PHASE A, B, C is compared to this limit and unit capacity may be reduced to limit current draw if current limit is exceeded. The five values for 460 VAC operation are: 15, 17, 19, 21, or 23 amperes. The factory default setting is 21 amperes.
Cd33	Humidity Setpoint	This is the value in percent to which the system will dehumidify. There are configuration variables that determine whether dehumidification is installed. In the test mode, the setpoint will be temporarily set to 1%, allowing the test of dehumidification. After 5 minutes, the normal setpoint is restored. If Pre-trip is initiated, this value will be set to "OFF" automatically.
Cd35	Bulb Mode	The current state of the bulb mode option. "----", "nOr", "bULb"
Cd36	Evaporator Fan Speed	This is the desired evaporator fan speed for use during the bulb mode option. "----", "Alt", "LOW", "HI"
Cd37	Variable DTT Setting	This is the variable defrost termination thermostat setting to be used with the optional bulb mode functionality. "----", "nOr"
Display Only Functions		
Cd38	Secondary Supply	This item is only displayed if the DataCORDER is configured OFF and configured for a four probe system. Dashes are displayed otherwise.
Cd39	Secondary Return	This item is only displayed if the DataCORDER is configured OFF and configured for a four probe system. Dashes are displayed otherwise.
Cd40	Container ID	Cd40 is configured at commissioning to read a valid container identification number. The reading will not display alpha characters; only the numeric portion of the number will display. Refer to Section 7.18.3 Controller Programming Procedure for additional information.
Cd45	Vent Position	This function code will be dashed out if not configured for VPS. This function code displays current vent position in units of 5 CMH (units displayed as "CM") or closes CFM (units displayed as "CF") depending on the selection of Cd 46 (Airflow display units), Cd 28 (Metric/Imperial) or the pressing of the deg C/F key. CFM displayed as "CF", CMH displayed as "CM". Values: 0 to 240 for UPPER / 0 to 225 for LOWER

Table 4–6 Controller Function Codes (Continued)

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Cd46	Air Flow Display Units	<p>Selects the airflow units to be displayed by Function Code 45 (Cd 45) if configured for Vent Position Sensor or displayed by “FLO” under Cd 43 if configured for Autoslide. CF= Cubic Feet per Minute, CM=Cubic Meters per Hour, bOth=Displays either CF or CM depending on the setting of Cd 28 (Metric/Imperial) or the pressing of the degree C/F key.</p> <p>Default - “bOth” If configured for Vent Position Sensor or Autoslide</p>
Cd48	Dehumidification / Bulb Cargo Mode Parameter Selection	<p>Initially Cd48 will display current dehumidification-mode; bUIb - bulb cargo mode, dEhUM - normal dehumidification, or OFF - off. This display is steady.</p> <p>Pressing ENTER key will take the interface down into a hierarchy of parameter selection menus (mode, setpoint, evaporator speed, DTT setting). Pressing ENTER key in any parameter selection menu commits to selection of the currently displayed parameter and causes the interface to descend into the next parameter selection menu. All parameter selection menus alternate between a blank display and the current selection in the right hand display.</p> <p>Pressing CODE SELECT key in a selection menu cancels the current selection activity and ascends back up to the next higher selection menu (or to Cd48 display mode if that is the next higher).</p> <p>If the operator does not press any key for five seconds the interface reverts to normal system display and the current selection menu is canceled, but any previously committed changes are retained.</p> <p>Available parameters and parameter ranges are a function of configuration options and previously selected parameters as indicated above.</p> <p>Whenever any pretrip test is initiated, dehumidification-mode goes to OFF.</p> <p>Whenever dehumidification-mode goes to OFF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dehumidification control setpoint goes to 0% RH internally but will then initialize to 95% RH when dehumidification-mode leaves OFF. • Evaporator speed select goes to Alt for units without PWM Compressor Control (Cnf57 = Out), Evaporator speed select goes to Hi for units with PWM Compressor Control (Cnf57 = In). • DTT setting goes to 25.6°C or 18.0°C, depending on Cnf41. <p>Whenever dehumidification-mode is set to bUIb, DTT setting goes to 18.0°C if it had been set higher.</p> <p>Whenever dehumidification-mode is set to dEhUM, DTT setting goes to 25.6°C or 18.0°C, depending on Cnf41.</p> <p>For units without PWM Compressor Control (Cnf57 = Out):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever dehumidification control setpoint is set below 65% RH evaporator speed select goes to LO if it had been set to Hi. • Whenever dehumidification control setpoint is set above 64% RH evaporator speed select goes to Alt if it had been set to LO. <p>For units with PWM Compressor Control (Cnf57 = In):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever dehumidification control set point is below 60% RH, evaporator fan speed is set to LO, the user can set evaporator fan speed to Hi via the keypad. • Whenever dehumidification control set point is set equal to or above 60% RH, the evaporator fan speed is set to Hi, the user has the ability to set the evaporator fan speed to LO via the keypad.

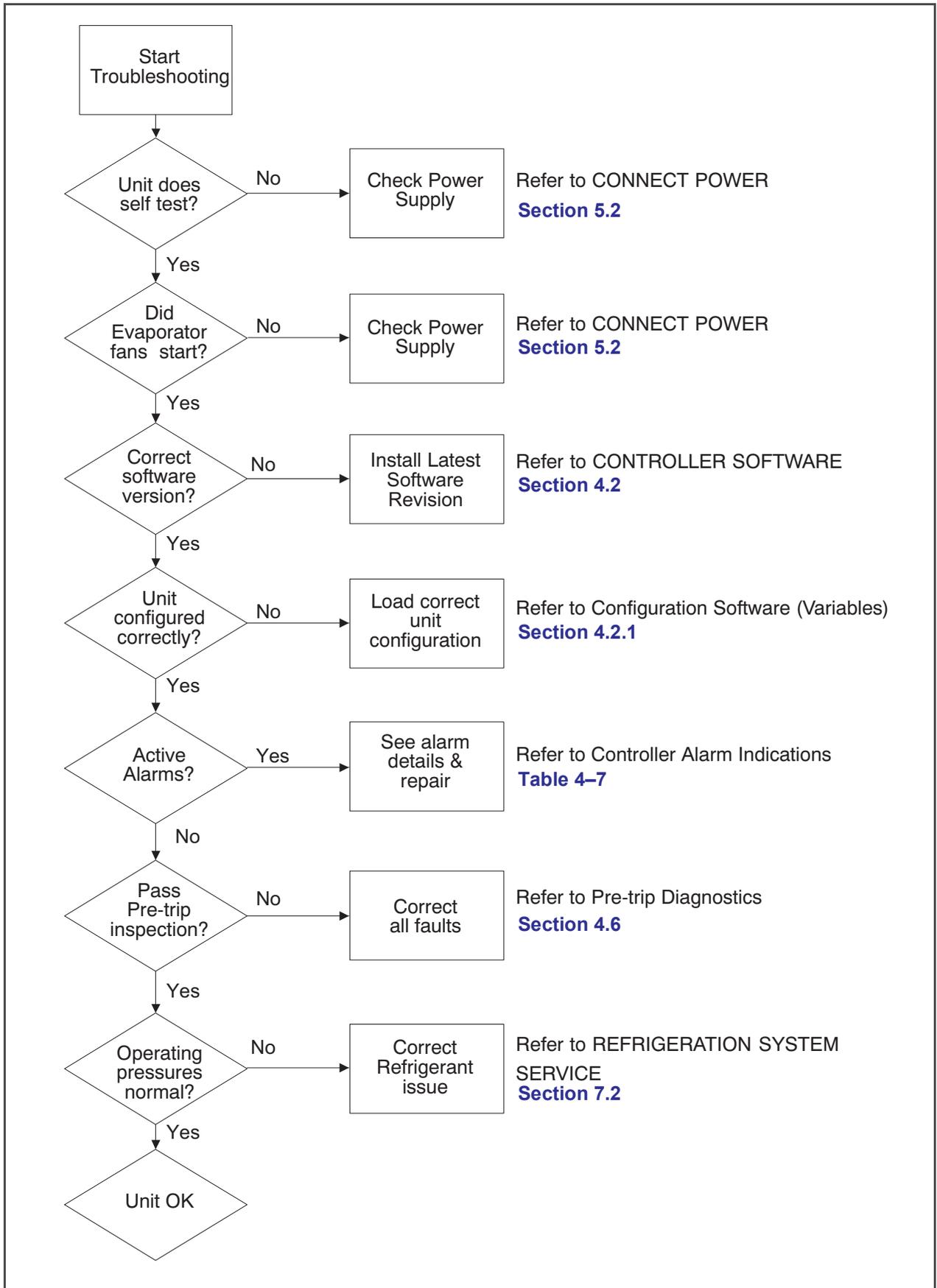
Table 4–6 Controller Function Codes (Continued)

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Cd49	Days Since Last Successful Pre-trip	<p>Display number of days since last successful completion. Press ENTER for number of days since successful Pre-trip completion for Auto1, Auto2, and Auto3 in sequence.</p> <p>Press the CODE SELECT key to step back through list and ultimately exit CD49 display.</p>
Cd 51	Automatic Cold Treatment Parameter Selection	<p>Automatic Cold Treatment (ACT) mode:</p> <p>Cd51 increments of (1 day)_(1hr), Display: default "0_0 "</p> <p>"done" mm-dd this will be display is ACT has completed</p> <p>"ACT" value "On" "OFF" or "----" Display / Select: default "OFF"</p> <p>"trEAt" value °C / °F on 0.1 degree increments Display / Select: default "0.0°C"</p> <p>"DAYs" value "0-99" increments of 1 Display / Select: default "0"</p> <p>"ProbE" value Probe positions ex '1 2 _ 4' '1 _ 3 _ ' Display: default "---- "</p> <p>"SPnEW" value °C / °F on 0.1° increments Display / Select: default "10.0°C "</p> <p>Initially Cd51 will display current countdown timer increments of (1 day)_(1hr), default "0_0".</p> <p>Refer to Section 4.8.1 for procedure to set ACT using Cd51.</p> <p>Pressing the ENTER key will take the interface down into a hierarchy of parameter selection menus (act, treat, days, probe and spnew setting).</p> <p>Pressing the ENTER key in any of the parameter selection menus commits to selection of the currently displayed parameter and causes the interface to descend into the next parameter selection menu. All parameter selection menus alternate between a blank display and the current selection in the right hand display.</p> <p>Pressing the CODE SELECT key in a selection menu cancels the current selection activity and ascends back up to the next higher selection menu (or to Cd51 display mode if that is the next higher).</p> <p>If the operator does not press any key for five seconds, the interface reverts to normal system display and the current selection menu is cancelled, but any previously committed changes are retained.</p> <p>Parameter with the exception of "Act" may not be altered if Cd51 is re-entered if "Act" is "On". When ACT has completed including reaching the new setpoint "done" on the left display and the MONTH DAY of completion on the right display will be displayed as the second entry in the menu. Turning ACT off clears this entry. This action also resets Cd51 to initial time remaining. ACT must then be turned on to view or modify the additional parameters.</p> <p>Whenever any auto Pre-trip test or Trip Start is initiated, ACT mode goes to OFF.</p>

Table 4–6 Controller Function Codes (Continued)

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Cd53	Automatic Setpoint Change Mode Parameter Selection	<p>Automatic Setpoint Change (ASC) Mode:</p> <p>Cd53 increments of (1 day)_(1hr), Display: default “0_0”</p> <p>“done” mm-dd this will be display is ASC has completed</p> <p>“ASC” value “On” “OFF” Display / Select: default “OFF”</p> <p>“nSC” value “1 - 6” (This is the value “n” for the subsequent entries).</p> <p>“SP (n-1)” value °C / °F on 0.1 degree increments Display / Select: default “10.0°C”</p> <p>“DAY (n-1)” value “1 – 99” increments of 1 Display / Select: default “1”</p> <p>“SP (n)” value °C / °F on 0.1 degree increments Display / Select: default “10.0°C”</p> <p>Initially Cd53 will display current countdown timer increments of (1 day)_(1hr), default “0_0”.</p> <p>Pressing the ENTER key will take the interface down into a hierarchy of parameter selection menus, (mode, act, treat, days, probe and spnew setting).</p> <p>Pressing the ENTER key in any of the parameter selection menus selects the currently displayed parameter and causes the interface to descend into the next parameter selection menu. All parameter selection menus alternate between a blank display and the current selection in the right hand display.</p> <p>Pressing the CODE SELECT key in a selection menu cancels the current selection activity and ascends back up to the next higher selection menu (or to Cd53 display mode if that is the next higher).</p> <p>If the operator does not press any key for five seconds, the interface reverts to normal system display and the current selection menu is cancelled, but any previously committed changes are retained.</p> <p>Available parameters and parameter ranges are a function of configuration options and previously selected parameters as indicated above.</p> <p>Parameter with the exception of “ASC” may not be altered if Cd53 is re-entered if “ASC” is “On”. When ASC has completed including reaching the last setpoint “done” on the left display and the MONTH DAY of completion on the right display will be displayed as the second entry in the menu. Turning ASC off clears this entry. This action also resets Cd53 to initial time remaining. ASC must then be turned on to view or modify the additional parameters.</p> <p>Whenever any auto Pre-trip test or Trip Start is initiated, ASC mode goes to OFF.</p>
Cd54	Superheat Values	Evaporator superheat - Evaporator leaving temperature minus suction saturation temperature as calculated from suction pressure.
Cd55	Discharge Superheat	Cd55 will display discharge superheat (discharge temperature minus discharge saturation temperature as calculated from discharge pressure) values in C / F as calculated by the discharge temperature minus the discharge saturation temperature as calculated from discharge pressure. “----” will be displayed if selection is not valid.
Cd58	Water Pressure Switch State	This code is only displayed if the unit is configured for water-cooled condenser option. Values for this code are: “----”, “OPEN”, “CLOSE”.
Cd61	VFD Bypass Mode	<p>When this Code is active it signifies the unit is operating in a LIMP HOME MODE Condition.</p> <p>Cd61 is locked out, and should only be activated after the VFD bypass procedure has been completed (refer to Section 7.19.2).</p>
Cd68	EEV % Opening	Displays the current percent opening of EEV (0-100%).
Cd69	HPXV % Opening	Displays the current percent opening of HPXV (0-100%).

Figure 4.12 Alarm Troubleshooting Sequence



4.11 CONTROLLER ALARM INDICATIONS

Table 4–7 Controller Alarm Codes

AL03	LOSS OF SUPERHEAT CONTROL	
Cause:	Superheat has remained below 1.66°C (3°F) degrees for five minutes continuously while compressor running. Compressor drawing more than 2.0 amps, compressor pressure ratio is greater than 1.8, and Electronic Expansion Valve (EEV) is at 0% open.	
	Component	Evaporator Temperature Sensor(s) ETS & ETS1.
	Troubleshooting	Verify accuracy of temperature sensors, refer to Sensor Checkout Procedure Section 7.21 .
	Corrective Action	Replace ETS or ETS1 if defective.
	Component	Evaporator Fans.
	Troubleshooting	Confirm fans operating properly.
	Corrective Action	Replace fan(s) if defective, refer to Evaporator Fan Motor Assembly Section 7.13 .
	Component	EEV
	Troubleshooting	Allow unit to run.
	Corrective Action	Monitor the unit.

AL05	MANUAL DEFROST SWITCH FAILURE	
Cause:	Controller has detected continuous Manual Defrost Switch activity for five minutes or more.	
	Component	Keypad.
	Troubleshooting	Power cycle the unit.
	Corrective Action	Resetting the unit may correct problem, monitor the unit. If the alarm reappears after 5 minutes replace the keypad.

AL06	KEYPAD OR KEYPAD HARNESS FAILURE	
Cause:	Controller has detected one of the keypad keys is continuously activity.	
	Component	Keypad or Harness.
	Troubleshooting	Power cycle the unit.
	Corrective Action	Resetting the unit may correct problem, monitor the unit. If the alarm reappears replace the keypad and harness.

AL07	FRESH AIR VENT OPEN	
Cause:	The VPS is reading greater than 0 CMH while unit is in frozen mode.	
	Component	Vent Position Sensor (VPS)
	Troubleshooting	Manually reposition vent and confirm using Cd45. Refer to Vent Position Sensor Service Section 7.20 .
	Corrective Action	If unable to obtain zero reading, replace defective.

AL13	VFD COMMUNICATION ALARM	
Cause:	ML3 controller loses reliable communication with VFD (no response for 3 seconds).	
	Component	VFD, VFD Bridge, controller
	Troubleshooting	Power cycle the unit
	Corrective Action	If the alarm immediately re occurs after a few seconds, allow to remain active and perform the VFD bypass procedure (refer to Section 7.19.2).

AL14	PHASE SEQUENCE DETECT FAULT	
Cause:	Controller is unable to determine the correct phase relationship.	
	Component	N/A
	Troubleshooting	Power cycle the unit.
	Corrective Action	Resetting the unit may correct problem, monitor the unit.
	Component	Wiring
	Troubleshooting	Check unit wiring.
	Corrective Action	Correct wiring.
	Component	Current Sensor
	Troubleshooting	Compare cd 4, 5, 6 against manual current draw readings.
	Corrective Action	Replace current sensor if there is discrepancy between manual and display readings.

AL18	DISCHARGE PRESSURE HIGH/LOW	
Cause:	Discharge Pressure above 1900 psig (131 bar), or below 190 psig (13.1 bar).	
	Component	Compressor, HPXV, EEV
	Troubleshooting	Power cycle the unit. Check operation of the valves during power up. Verify that the HPXV coil is fully seated on the step of the HPXV body. Refer to Section 7.15 .
	Corrective Action	Alarm will clear once pressures are within operating limits.
	Component	Gas cooler fan and motor.
	Troubleshooting	Check gas cooler fan and motor for proper operation.
	Corrective Action	Replace gas cooler fan motor.

AL19	DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE HIGH	
Cause:	Discharge Temperature above 146.1°C (295°F) instantaneously or above 140.5°C (285°F) for 5 minutes with compressor running.	
	Component	Restrictions in the refrigeration system.
	Troubleshooting	Check the unit for air flow restrictions.
	Corrective Action	Clean or remove any debris from coils.
	Component	Non-condensables in the refrigeration system.
	Troubleshooting	With the unit off allow system to stabilize to ambient temperature. Check system pressure against PT Chart for R-744, Table 7-4 .
	Corrective Action	Remove refrigerant charge Section 7.2.5 , evacuate the unit Section 7.2.7 , and re-charge the unit Section 7.2.8 .
	Component	Additional Alarms such as AL24.
	Corrective Action	If the alarm persists, it may indicate a failing compressor. Replace the compressor, refer to Compressor Service Section 7.3

AL20	CONTROL CONTACTOR FUSE (F3)	
Cause:	Control power fuse (F3A or F3B) is open.	
	Component	Check F3A, if the fuse is open:
	Troubleshooting	Check PA, PB, CH coils for short to ground, if short is found, the coil is defective. Check ESV coil resistance at TP7 to TP9, and USV coil resistance at TP1 to TP9. If short to ground, or if resistance is less than 4 ohms, coil is defective.
	Corrective Action	Replace the defective coil. Replace the fuse.
	Component	Check F3B, if the fuse is open:
	Troubleshooting	Check contactor coils GF, GS, ES, EF, HR, for a short to ground, if short is found, coil is defective.
	Corrective Action	Replace the defective coil. Replace the fuse.
	Component	Check Voltage at QC1:
	Corrective Action	If voltage is present, it indicates a defective microprocessor. Refer to Controller Service Section 7.18 .

AL21	CONTROL CIRCUIT FUSE (F1/F2)	
Cause:	One of the 18 VAC controller fuses (F1/F2) is open. Refer to Cd08.	
	Component	System Sensors
	Troubleshooting	Check system sensors for short to ground.
	Corrective Action	Replace defective sensor(s)
	Component	Wiring
	Troubleshooting	Check wiring for short to ground.
	Corrective Action	Repair as needed.
	Component	Controller
	Troubleshooting	Controller may have an internal short.
Corrective Action	Replace controller, refer to Controller Service Section 7.18 .	

AL22	EVAPORATOR IP	
Cause:	Evaporator motor internal protector (IP) is open.	
	Component	Evaporator Motor
	Troubleshooting	Shut down unit, disconnect power, & check evaporator motor IP at plug connection pins 4 & 6.
	Corrective Action	Replace defective evaporator fan motor, refer to Evaporator Fan Motor Service Section 7.13 .

AL23	LOSS OF PHASE B	
Cause:	Controller fails to detect current draw.	
	Component	Incoming Power.
	Troubleshooting	Check incoming power source.
	Corrective Action	Correct power source as required.

AL24	COMPRESSOR IP	
Cause:	Compressor internal protector (IP) is open.	
	Component	Compressor
	Troubleshooting	Confirm motor IP is open at KA2 to KB9.
	Corrective Action	Monitor unit, if alarm remains active or is repetitive replace the compressor at the next available opportunity, refer to Compressor Service Section 7.3 .

AL25	GAS COOLER MOTOR IP	
Cause:	Gas cooler fan motor internal protector (IP) is open.	
	Component	Insufficient Air Flow
	Troubleshooting	Shut down unit and check gas cooler fan for obstructions.
	Corrective Action	Remove obstructions.
	Component	Gas Cooler Fan Motor
	Troubleshooting	Shut down unit, disconnect power, & check gas cooler fan motor IP at plug connection pins 4 & 6. Or, on the controller between TP3 and TP4 if the Water Cooled Condenser is not fitted or water disconnected.
Corrective Action	Replace defective Gas Cooler Fan Motor, refer to Gas Cooler Fan Motor Assembly Service Section 7.9 .	

AL26	ALL SENSORS FAILURE: SUPPLY/RETURN PROBES	
Cause:	Sensors out of range.	
	Component	All sensors detected as out of range
	Troubleshooting	Perform Pre-trip P5:
	Corrective Action	If P5 passes, no further action is required.
		If P5 fails, replace the defective sensor as determined by P5, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .

AL27	ANALOG TO DIGITAL ACCURACY FAILURE	
Cause:	Controller AD converter faulty.	
	Component	Controller
	Troubleshooting	Power cycle the unit. If the alarm persists, it indicates a defective microprocessor.
	Corrective Action	Replace defective microprocessor, refer to Controller Service Section 7.18 .

AL28	LOW SUCTION PRESSURE	
Cause:	Suction pressure above 1070 psig for 1 minute or below 100 psig for 15 seconds.	
	Component	Suction Pressure Transducer (SPT)
	Troubleshooting	Power cycle the unit.
	Corrective Action	Resetting the unit may correct problem, monitor the unit.
	Troubleshooting	Confirm accurate SPT pressure readings, refer to Manifold Gauge Set Section 7.2 .
	Corrective Action	Replace SPT if defective.

AL50	AIR VENT POSITION SENSOR (VPS)	
Cause:	VPS out of range.	
	Component	Vent Position Sensor (VPS)
	Troubleshooting	Make sure VPS is secure.
	Corrective Action	Manually tighten panel.
	Troubleshooting	The user is allowed 5 minutes to make necessary adjustments to the vent setting, and then 5 minutes of stability are required following the last movement to consider the vent position stable. If vent position changes are detected during the required stability period, an alarm will be generated. The alarm will also be generated if the VPS is invalid.
Corrective Action	If the alarm persists, replace the VPS sensor or the assembly.	

AL51	EEPROM FAILURE	
Cause:	Controller Memory Failure Alarm List Failure, bad queue marker, or EEPROM hardware error detected for 3 seconds	
	Component	Controller
	Troubleshooting	Pressing the ENTER key when "CLEAR" is displayed will result in an attempt to clear the alarm.
	Corrective Action	If action is successful (all alarms are inactive), alarm 51 will be reset.
	Troubleshooting	Power cycle the unit. If the alarm persists, it indicates defective controller memory.
Corrective Action	Replace defective controller, refer to Controller Service Section 7.18	

AL52	EEPROM ALARM LIST FULL	
Cause:	Alarm list queue is full	
	Component	Active Alarms
	Troubleshooting	Repair any alarms in the queue that are active. Indicated by "AA".
	Corrective Action	Clear alarms, refer to Controller Alarms Section 4.5 .

AL53	BATTERY PACK FAILURE	
Cause:	Battery voltage low	
	Component	Battery
	Troubleshooting	Battery If this alarm occurs on start up, allow a unit fitted with rechargeable batteries to operate for up to 24 hours to charge rechargeable batteries sufficiently. Once fully charged, the alarm will deactivate.
Corrective Action	To clear the alarm press ENTER and ALT simultaneously at the startup of Cd19 (Battery Check). If alarm persists, replace the battery pack, refer to Section 7.18.5 Battery Replacement.	

AL54	PRIMARY SUPPLY SENSOR (STS)	
Cause:	Invalid Supply Temperature Sensor (STS) reading.	
	Component	Supply Temperature Sensor (STS)
	Troubleshooting	Perform Pre-trip P5:
	Corrective Action	If P5 passes, no further action is required.
If P5 fails, replace the defective sensor as determined by P5, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .		

AL56	PRIMARY RETURN SENSOR (RTS)	
Cause:	Invalid Return Temperature Sensor (RTS) reading.	
	Component	Return Temperature Sensor (RTS)
	Troubleshooting	Perform Pre-trip P5:
	Corrective Action	If P5 passes, no further action is required.
If P5 fails, replace the defective sensor as determined by P5, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .		

AL57	AMBIENT SENSOR (AMBS)	
Cause:	Invalid Ambient Temperature Sensor (AMBS) reading.	
	Component	Ambient Temperature Sensor (AMBS)
	Troubleshooting	Test the AMBS, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .
	Corrective Action	Replace AMBS if defective, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .

AL58	COMPRESSOR HIGH PRESSURE SAFETY (HPS)	
Cause:	High pressure safety switch remains open for at least one minute.	
	Component	High Pressure Switch (HPS)
	Troubleshooting	Test the HPS; refer to Checking High Pressure Switch Section 7.5.1 .
	Corrective Action	Replace HPS if defective, refer to Sensor Replacement Section 7.5.2 .
	Component	Refrigeration System
	Troubleshooting	Check unit for air flow restrictions.
	Corrective Action	Clean or remove any debris from coils.
	Component	High Pressure Expansion Valve (HPXV)
	Troubleshooting	Verify that the HPXV coil is fully seated on the stem of the HPXV body. Refer to Section 7.15 .

AL59	HEATER TERMINATION THERMOSTAT (HTT)	
Cause:	Heat Termination Thermostat (HTT) is open.	
	Component	Heat Termination Thermostat (HTT)
	Troubleshooting	Check for 24 volts at test point TP10, if no voltage at TP10 after unit has reached set point HTT is open.
	Corrective Action	Replace HTT if defective.

AL60	DEFROST TERMINATION SENSOR (DTS)	
Cause:	Failure of the DTS to open. Alarm 60 is an indication of a probable failure of the DTS. It is triggered by the opening of the HTT or the failure of the DTS to go above set point within two hours of defrost initiation. After 1/2 hour with a frozen range set point, or 1/2 hour of continuous compressor run time, if return air falls below 7°C (45°F), the controller checks to ensure the DTS reading has dropped to 10°C or below. If not, a DTS failure alarm is given and defrost mode is operated using the return temperature sensor. Defrost mode will be terminated after one hour by the controller.	
	Component	Defrost Termination Sensor (DTS)
	Troubleshooting	Test the DTS, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .
	Corrective Action	Replace the DTS if defective, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .

AL61	HEATER CURRENT DRAW FAULT	
Cause:	Improper current draw during heat or defrost mode.	
	Component	Heater(s)
	Troubleshooting	While in heat or defrost mode, check for proper current draw at heater contactors, refer to Electrical Data Section 3.4 .
	Corrective Action	Replace heater(s) if defective, refer to Evaporator Coil & Heater Assembly Section 7.11 .
	Component	Contactors
	Troubleshooting	Check voltage at heater contactor on the heater side. If no voltage present:
	Corrective Action	Replace heater contactor if defective.

AL63	CURRENT LIMIT	
Cause:	Unit operating above current limit.	
	Component	Refrigeration System
	Troubleshooting	Check unit for air flow restrictions.
	Corrective Action	Clean or remove any debris from coils.
	Troubleshooting	Check unit for proper operation.
	Corrective Action	Repair as needed.
	Component	Power supply
	Troubleshooting	Confirm supply voltage/frequency is within specification and balanced according to Electrical Data Section 3.4 .
	Corrective Action	Correct power supply.
	Component	Current limit set too low.
	Troubleshooting	Check current limit setting Code Cd32.
	Corrective Action	The current limit can be raised (maximum of 23 amps) using Cd32.

AL64	DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE SENSOR (CPDS)	
Cause:	Discharge Temperature sensor out of range.	
	Component	Discharge temperature sensor (CPDS).
	Troubleshooting	Test the CPDS, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .
	Corrective Action	Replace the CPDS if defective, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .

AL65	DISCHARGE PRESSURE TRANSDUCER (DPT)	
Cause:	Compressor Discharge Transducer is out of range.	
	Component	Compressor Discharge Transducer (DPT)
	Troubleshooting	Confirm accurate DPT pressure readings, refer to Manifold Gauge Set Section 7.2 .
	Corrective Action	Replace DPT if defective.

AL66	SUCTION PRESSURE TRANSDUCER (SPT)	
Cause:	Suction Pressure Transducer (SPT) out of range.	
	Component	Suction Pressure Transducer (SPT)
	Troubleshooting	Confirm accurate SPT pressure readings, refer to Manifold Gauge Set Section 7.2 .
	Corrective Action	Replace SPT if defective.
	Troubleshooting	Monitor
Corrective Action	If the alarm persists, it may indicate a failing compressor, refer to Compressor Service Section 7.3 .	

AL67	HUMIDITY SENSOR HUMIDITY SENSOR (HS)	
Cause:	Humidity Sensor Humidity Sensor (HS) reading out of range. Humidity sensor below 2% or greater than 4 volts.	
	Component	Humidity Sensor (HS)
	Troubleshooting	Make sure humidity sensor is properly connected in the socket. Make sure humidity sensor wires are not damaged.
	Corrective Action	Monitor, replace HS if alarm persists.

AL68	FLASH TANK PRESSURE TRANSDUCER ALARM	
Cause:	Flash Tank Pressure Transducer is out of range.	
	Component	Flash Tank Pressure Transducer
	Troubleshooting	Confirm accurate FPT pressure readings, refer to Manifold Gauge Set Section 7.2 .
	Corrective Action	Replace FPT if defective.

AL69	EVAPORATOR TEMPERATURE SENSOR	
Cause:	Evaporator Temperature Sensor (ETS1) out of range.	
	Component	Evaporator Temperature Sensor (ETS1)
	Troubleshooting	Test the ETS1, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .
	Corrective Action	Replace Evaporator Temperature Sensor (ETS1) if defective.

AL70	SECONDARY SUPPLY SENSOR (SRS)	
Cause:	Secondary Supply Sensor (SRS) is out of range.	
	Component	Secondary Supply Sensor (SRS)
	Troubleshooting	Perform Pre-trip P5:
	Corrective Action	If P5 passes, no further action is required.
If P5 fails, replace the defective sensor as determined by P5, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .		

AL71	SECONDARY RETURN SENSOR (RRS)	
Cause:	Secondary Return Sensor (RRS) is out of range.	
	Component	Secondary Return Sensor (RRS)
	Troubleshooting	Perform Pre-trip P5:
	Corrective Action	If P5 passes, no further action is required.
If P5 fails, replace the defective sensor as determined by P5, refer to Temperature Sensor Service Section 7.21 .		

AL92	VFD INTERNAL FAULT	
Cause:	Internal fault occurred in the VFD.	
	Component	VFD
	Troubleshooting	Power cycle the unit
	Corrective Action	If alarm cannot be reset, perform VFD bypass procedure, refer to Section 7.19.2 .

AL93	VFD FAN FAULT	
Cause:	VFD temperature feedback exceeds 55°C (131°F).	
	Component	VFD Fan
	Troubleshooting	Ensure fan inlet and outlets are clear and fan is free to rotate.
	Corrective Action	Remove and replace the VFD Fan, refer to Section 7.19.1

AL94	VFD TRIP ALARM	
Cause:	An internal VFD alarm has been detected.	
	Component	VFD
	Troubleshooting	Power cycle the unit.
	Corrective Action	If alarm cannot be reset, perform VFD bypass procedure, refer to Section 7.19.2 .

AL95	GAS COOLER OUTLET TEMPERATURE	
Cause:	Gas Cooler outlet temperature is out of range.	
	Component	Gas Cooler
	Troubleshooting	Check for dirt, debris and blockage of gas cooler.
	Corrective Action	Remove any blockage in the Gas Cooler coil.

ERR 6	
Cause:	IO Board failure	
	Description	Internal program/update failure.

ERR 7	
Cause:	Controller failure	
	Description	Internal version/firmware incompatible.

ERR 8	
Cause:	DataCORDER failure	
	Description	Internal DataCORDER memory failure.

ERR 9	
Cause:	Controller failure	
	Description	Internal controller memory failure.

ENTR STPT	ENTER SET POINT (PRESS ARROW & ENTER)	
Cause:	The controller is prompting the operator to enter a set point.	

LO	LOW MAIN VOLTAGE (CD27-38 DISABLED, NO ALARM STORED.)	
Cause:	This message will be alternately displayed with the set point whenever the supply voltage is less than 75% of its proper value.	

4.12 CONTROLLER PRE-TRIP TEST CODES

Table 4-9 Controller Pre-Trip Test Codes

CODE NO.	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">NOTICE</div> <p>“Auto” or “Auto1” menu includes the: P0, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and rSLts. “Auto2” menu includes P0, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10 and rSLts. “Auto3” menu includes P0, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7 and P8.</p>		
P0-0	Pre-trip Initiated	<p>Setup: The display shows, in sequence, Container identifier code, software revision number (Cd18), container unit model number (Cd20), and configuration database identifier CFMMYYDD.</p> <p>Next the unit indicates the presence of an RMU according to whether any RMU inquiry messages have been received since the unit was booted.</p> <p>Units equipped with Autoslide (Cnf44) will position the vent to closed, followed by two sequences of opening to 100% and returning to the closed position. No other Autoslide mode of operation will be available until the two cycles of opening and closing have completed.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: Since the system cannot recognize lights and display failures, there are no test codes or results associated with this phase of Pre-trip.</p> <p>To know if the test passes the operator must visually observe that the LCD display elements and the indicator lights function.</p>

P1 Tests - Heaters Current Draw: Heater is turned on, then off. Current draw must fall within specified range. No other system components will change state during this test.

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P1-0	Heaters Turned On	<p>Setup: Heater starts in the off condition, current draw is measured, and then the heater is turned on. After 15 seconds on, the current draw is measured again. The change in current draw is then recorded.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if current draw change is within the range specified.</p>
P1-1	Heaters Turned Off	<p>Setup: Heater is then turned off. After 10 seconds the current draw is measured. The change in current draw is then recorded.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if current draw change is within the range specified.</p>

P2 Tests - Gas Cooler Fan Current Draw: Gas Cooler fan is turned on, then off. Current draw must fall within specified range. No other system components will change state during this test. If the Water Pressure Switch is open this test will be skipped.

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P2-0	Gas Cooler Fan, Low Speed On Test	<p>Setup: Gas Cooler fan starts in the off condition, current draw is measured, and Gas Cooler low speed fan is then turned on. After 10 seconds the current draw is measured again. The change in current draw is then recorded. After the current is measured the Gas Cooler fan is turned off and after 2 seconds a second off measurement is taken.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if current draw is in the specified range.</p>
P2-1	Gas Cooler Fan, High Speed On Test	<p>Setup: Gas Cooler fan starts in the off condition, current draw is measured, and Gas Cooler high speed fan is then turned on. After 15 seconds the current draw is measured again. The change in current draw is then recorded. After the current is measured the Gas Cooler fan is turned off and after 15 seconds a second off measurement is taken.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if current draw is in the specified range.</p>

P3 Tests - Low Speed Evaporator Fan Current Draw: Low speed evaporator fan is turned on, then off. Current draw must fall within specified range. No other system components will change state during this test.

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P3-0	Low Speed Evaporator Fans On Test	Setup: Evaporator fans start in the off condition, current draw is measured, and then low speed evaporator fans will be turned on. After 10 seconds the current draw is measured again. The change in current draw is then recorded. Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if current draw is in the specified range.
P3-1	Low Speed Evaporator Fans Off Test	Setup: Low speed evaporator fans are then turned off. After 2 seconds the current draw is measured. The change in current draw is then recorded. Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if current draw is in the specified range.

P4 Tests - High Speed Evaporator Fan Current Draw: High speed evaporator fans are turned on, then off. Current draw must fall within specified range and measured current changes must exceed specified ratios. No other system components will change state during this test.

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P4-0	High Speed Evaporator Fans On Test	Setup: Evaporator fans start in the off condition, current draw is measured, and then high speed evaporator fans will be turned on. After 10 seconds the current draw is measured again. The change in current draw is then recorded. Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if current draw is in the range specified.
P4-1	High Speed Evaporator Fans Off Test	Setup: High speed evaporator fans are then turned off. After 2 seconds the current draw is measured. The change in current draw is then recorded. Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if current draw is in the range specified.

P5 Tests - Air Stream Sensor Tests: Tests the validity of the Air Stream Temperature & Humidity Sensors.

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P5-0	Supply/Return Temperature Probe Test	Setup: High Speed Evaporator Fan is turned on and run for eight minutes, with all other outputs de-energized. Pass / Fail Criteria: A temperature comparison is made between the return and supply probes. NOTICE If this test fails, "P5-0" and "FAIL" will be displayed. If both Probe tests (this test and the PRIMARY/ SECONDARY) pass, display will read "P5" "PASS."
P5-1	Primary vs Secondary Supply Temperature Test	Requirements: For units equipped with secondary supply probe only. Pass / Fail Criteria: The temperature difference between supply temperature sensor (STS) and supply recorder sensor (SRS) probe is compared. NOTICE If this test fails, "P5-1" and "FAIL" will be displayed. If both Probe tests (this and the SUPPLY/RETURN TEST) pass, because of the multiple tests, the display will read "P 5" "PASS."

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P5-2	Primary vs Secondary Return Temperature Test	<p>Requirements: For units equipped with secondary return probe only.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: The temperature difference between return temperature sensor (RTS) and return temperature sensor (RRS) probe is compared.</p> <div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;">NOTICE</div> <p>1. If this test fails, “P5-2” and “FAIL” will be displayed. If both Probe tests (this test and the SUPPLY/RETURN) pass, because of the multiple tests, the display will read “P 5,” “PASS.”</p> <p>2. The results of Pre-trip tests 5-0, 5-1 and 5-2 will be used to activate or clear control probe alarms.</p>
P5-10	Humidity Sensor Controller Configuration Verification Test	<p>Setup: This is a Pass / Fail / Skip test of the humidity sensor configuration.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if the controller configuration has humidity sensor in. Test fails if the controller configuration has humidity sensor out and humidity sensor voltage is greater than 0. This test is skipped if the controller configuration has the humidity sensor out and Vout is less than 0.20 Volts.</p>
P5-11	Humidity Sensor Installation Verification Test	<p>Setup: This is a Pass/Fail test of humidity sensor installation (humidity sensor is present). Test P5-10 must pass before this test is run.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if humidity sensor voltage is greater than 0.20. Test fails if the voltage is less than 0.20 Volts or if the humidity sensor is configured in and is not present.</p>
P5-12	Humidity Sensor Range Check Test	<p>Setup: This is a Pass/Fail test of the Humidity Sensor Range. Test P5-11 must pass before this test is run.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if humidity sensor voltage is between 0.33 Volts and 4 Volts. Otherwise the test fails.</p>

P6 Tests - Refrigerant Probes, Variable Frequency Drive, and Refrigeration Valves: Tests the VFD, EVXV, HPXV, unloader solenoid valve, economizer solenoid valve, and refrigerant pressure/temperature sensors.

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P6-0	Discharge Thermistor Test	<p>Pass / Fail Criteria: If AL64 (Discharge Temperature Sensor) is activate, the test fails. Otherwise the test passes.</p>
P6-1	Suction Thermistor Test	<p>Pass / Fail Criteria: If the Suction Temperature Sensor (CPSS) is both configured ON and is invalid, the test fails. Otherwise the test passes.</p>
P6-2	Discharge Pressure Sensor Test	<p>Pass / Fail Criteria: If AL65 (Discharge Pressure Sensor, DPT) is active any time during the first 45 second period, the test fails. Otherwise, the test passes.</p>
P6-3	Suction Pressure Sensor Test	<p>Pass / Fail Criteria: If AL66 (Suction Pressure Sensor) is active the test fails. Otherwise the test passes.</p>
P6-4	Flash Tank Pressure Sensor Test	<p>Pass / Fail Criteria: If AL68 (Flash Tank Pressure Transducer Alarm), is active the test fails. Otherwise the test passes.</p> <div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;">NOTICE</div> <p>After P6-4 is complete, the unit will establish an initial operating condition.</p>
P6-5	Unloader Valve (USV) Test	<p>Setup: 50 seconds after the initial run condition USV will close while system pressures are checked. After meeting certain criteria the USV will be opened and system operating conditions will again be checked to confirm that USV has opened.</p>
P6-6	Variable Frequency Drive Test	<p>Setup: After P6-5 is complete, the unit will establish an initial operating condition. After 20 seconds at the initial condition compressor speed will be increased and system operating conditions will be recorded after which time the compressor speed will be decreased.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes when a pressure change has been detected.</p>

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P6-7	High Pressure Expansion Valve (HPXV) Test	Setup: After P6-6 is complete, the unit will establish an initial operating condition. After the initial operating condition the controller will slowly adjust HPXV and monitor discharge pressure. Pass / Fail Criteria: Test will pass provided an increase in discharge pressure has been detected.
P6-8	Evaporator Expansion Valve (EEV) Test	Setup: After P6-7 is complete, the unit will establish an initial operating condition. After the initial operating condition the controller will slowly adjust EEV. Pass / Fail Criteria: Once a pressure difference has been determined the test passes.
P6-9	Economizer Solenoid Valve (ESV) Test	Setup: Setup: After P6-8 has completed, the unit will establish an initial operating condition. The controller will then energize the unloader solenoid valve (USV), followed by the economizer valve ESV. The controller will monitor system pressures Pass / Fail Criteria: Test will pass based on the change in pressure.
P6-10	Low Charge Check	Pass / Fail Criteria: Test will pass if the unit has adequate charge. Otherwise, test fails.

NOTICE

P7-0 & P8 are included with “Auto2 & Auto3” only. P9-0 through P10 are included with “Auto2” only.

P7 Tests - High Pressure Tests: Unit is run at full capacity with low condenser fan running to make sure that the HPS opens and closes properly.

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P7-0	High Pressure Switch Opening Test	When test is running, the right display shows Discharge Pressure if the sensor is configured and valid, else Discharge Temperature. Setup: The unit will establish an initial operating condition, then will slowly adjust VFD and HPXV and control system pressure to reach test criteria. Pretrip 7 will be skipped if any of the following conditions are met before the test: Return Temperature < -17.77°C. Water Pressure Switch is open (if equipped). Pass / Fail Criteria: Test passes if HPS opens any time after the compressor starts. Test fails if: HPS fails to open before 900 seconds total test time. Discharge Pressure greater than 2075 psig. If greater than 2075 psig shutdown compressor, turn on fans, fail test. Abort test if: Evaporator IP alarm. Compressor IP alarm. Water Pressure Switch opens (if equipped). Discharge Temperature exceeds 146.1°C Both Discharge Pressure and Discharge Temperature go invalid. Compressor Current exceeds operating parameters.
P7-1	High Pressure Switch Close Test	Setup: The controller will energize the gas cooler fan, open valves, and stop the compressor. Pass / Fail Criteria: The test passes if the high pressure switch closes within the 60 seconds.

P8 Tests - Perishable Mode Tests: Pretrip tests P7-0 and P7-1 must have passed or have been skipped for these tests to execute.

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P8-0	Perishable Mode Heat Test	<p>Setup: If the control temperature is below 15.56°C, the set-point is changed to 15.56°C, and a 180 minute timer is started. The control will then be placed in the equivalent of normal heating. If the control temperature is above 15.56°C at the start of the test, then the test proceeds immediately to test 8-1. While in test 8-0 the right display will show the value of the control temperature.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: The test fails if the timer expires before the control temperature reaches set-point - 0.3°C. If the test fails, it will not auto-repeat. There is no pass display for this test. Once the control temperature reaches set-point, the test proceeds to test 8-1.</p>
P8-1	Perishable Mode Pull-down Test	<p>Requirements: Control temperature must be at least 15.6°C (60°F).</p> <p>Setup: Setpoint is changed to 0°C. The system will attempt to pull down the control temperature to setpoint using the equivalent of normal perishable cooling. During this test, the control temperature will be displayed on the right display.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: The test passes if the control temperature goes below the set-point before the 180 minute timer expires and CO₂ sensor calibration passes or is skipped. Otherwise, the test fails.</p>
P8-2	Perishable Mode Maintain Temperature Test	<p>Requirements: Test P8-1 must pass for this test to execute. This test is skipped if the DataCORDER is not configured or not available.</p> <p>Setup: 15-minute timer is started. The unit will be required to minimize control temperature error (supply temp minus set point) until timer expires. Control temperature is sampled at least once each minute starting at the beginning of P8-2.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: If the average recorded temperature is within +/- 1.0°C (1.8°F) of set point, the test passes. If the average temperature is outside of the tolerance range or if the DataCORDER supply temperature probe is invalid, the test fails and the control probe temperature will be recorded as -50.0°C. P8-2 will auto-repeat by starting P8-0 over.</p>

P9 Tests - DTT Close and Open Test: The DTT in this control is not a physical device, with actual metallic contacts, it is a software function that acts similar to a thermostat. Using various temperature inputs, the DTT function determines whether a thermostat mounted on the Evaporator Coil would have OPEN or CLOSED contacts. Primarily, the DTT function operates based on the temperature reading from the Defrost Termination Sensor.

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P9-0	DTT Closed and Open Test	<p>Setup: System will run full cool for 30 minutes max while the DTT probe temperature is above 10°C. (opening threshold), allowing DTT to become considered closed. This step may not have to be executed. Once DTT is considered closed, system simulates defrost by running the heaters for up to 2 hours, or until DTT is considered open (25.6°C/18°C depending on configuration & defrost options). Successful opening of DTT causes the Defrost Interval Timer to be reset. Condenser Pressure Control logic should be used for this test if the controller is configured for it.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: The test fails if: the DTT is not considered closed after the 30 minutes of full cooling, HTT opens when DTT is considered closed or if return air temperature rises above 49°C (120°F). The test passes if the DTT is considered open within the 2 hour heat cycle time limit.</p>

P10 Tests - Frozen Mode Tests:

CODE	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
P10-0	Frozen Mode Heat Test	<p>Setup: If the container temperature is below 7.2°C, the setpoint is changed to 7.2°C., and a 180 Minute timer is started. The control will then be placed in the equivalent of normal heating. If the container temperature is above 7.2C. at the start of the test, then the test proceeds immediately to test 10-1. During this test, the control temperature will be shown on the right display.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: The test fails if the 180 Minute timer expires before the control temperature reaches setpoint - 0.3°C. If the test fails, it will not auto-repeat. There is no pass display for this test. Once the control temperature reaches setpoint, the test proceeds to test 10-1.</p>
P10-1	Frozen Mode Pull-down Test	<p>Requirements: Control temperature must be at least 7.2°C (45°F)</p> <p>Setup: The setpoint is changed to -17.8°C. The system will then attempt to pull down the control temperature to setpoint using normal frozen mode cooling. During this test, the control temperature will be shown on the right display.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: The test passes if the control temperature reaches setpoint minus 0.3°C before the 180 minute timer expires. Otherwise, the test fails. Upon failure and when initiated by an automatic Pre-trip sequence, P10-1 will auto-repeat once by starting P10-0 over again.</p>
P10-2	Frozen Mode Maintain Temperature Test	<p>Requirements: Test P10-1 must pass for this test to execute.</p> <p>Setup: Same as test 8-2 except control temperature is return probe.</p> <p>Pass / Fail Criteria: The average error must be +/-1.6°C. If the DataCORDER supply temperature probe is invalid, the test fails and the control probe temperature will be recorded as -50°C. Upon failure and when initiated by an automatic Pre-trip sequence, P10-2 will auto-repeat by starting P10-0 over again.</p>

Table 4–10 DataCORDER Function Code Assignments

NOTE: Inapplicable Functions display “-----”		
To Access: Press ALT.MODE key then CODE SELECT key		
CODE NO.	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
dC1	Recorder Supply Temperature	Current reading of the supply recorder sensor.
dC2	Recorder Return Temperature	Current reading of the return recorder sensor.
dC3-5	USDA 1,2,3 Temperatures	Current readings of the three USDA probes.
dC6-13	Network Data Points 1-8	Current values of the network data points (as configured). Data point 1 (Code 6) is generally the humidity sensor and its value is obtained from the controller once every minute.
dC14	Cargo Probe 4 Temperature	Current reading of the cargo probe #4.
dC15-19	Future Expansion	These codes are for future expansion, and are not in use at this time.
dC20-24	Temperature Sensors 1-5 Calibration	Current calibration offset values for each of the five probes: supply, return, USDA #1, #2, and #3. These values are entered via the interrogation program.
dC25	Future Expansion	This code is for future expansion, and is not in use at this time.
dC26,27	S/N, Left 4, Right 4	The DataCORDER serial number consists of eight characters. Function code dC26 contains the first four characters. Function code dC27 contains the last four characters. (This serial number is the same as the controller serial number.)
dC28	Minimum Days Left	An approximation of the number of logging days remaining until the Data-CORDER starts to overwrite the existing data.
dC29	Days Stored	Number of days of data that are currently stored in the DataCORDER.
dC30	Date of Last Trip start	The date when a Trip Start was initiated by the user. In addition, if the system goes without power for seven continuous days or longer, a trip start will automatically be generated on the next AC power up. Press and hold “ENTER” key for five seconds to initiate a “Trip Start.”
dC31	Battery Test	Shows the current status of the optional battery pack. PASS: Battery pack is fully charged. FAIL: Battery pack voltage is low.
dC32	Time: Hour, Minute	Current time on the real time clock (RTC) in the DataCORDER.
dC33	Date: Month, Day	Current date (month and day) on the RTC in the DataCORDER.
dC34	Date: Year	Current year on the RTC in the DataCORDER.
dC35	Cargo Probe 4 Calibration	Current calibration value for the Cargo Probe. This value is an input via the interrogation program.

Table 4–11 DataCORDER Pre-Trip Result Records

TEST NO.	TITLE	DATA
1-0	Heater On	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, Change in current for Phase A, B and C
1-1	Heater Off	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, Change in currents for Phase A, B and C
2-0	Gas Cooler Fan On	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, Water pressure switch (WPS) - Open/Closed, Change in currents for Phase A, B and C
2-1	Gas Cooler Fan Off	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, Change in currents for Phase A, B and C
3-0	Low Speed Evaporator Fan On	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, Change in currents for Phase A, B and C
3-1	Low Speed Evaporator Fan Off	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, Change in currents for Phase A, B and C
4-0	High Speed Evaporator Fan On	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, Change in currents for Phase A, B and C
4-1	High Speed Evaporator Fan Off	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, Change in currents for Phase A, B and C
5-0	Supply/Return Probe Test	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, STS, RTS, SRS and RRS
5-1	Secondary Supply Probe (SRS) Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
5-2	Secondary Return Probe (RRS) Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
5-10	Humidity Sensor Controller Configuration	Pass / Fail / Skip.
5-11	Humidity Sensor Installation	Pass / Fail / Skip.
5-12	Humidity Sensor Range	Pass / Fail / Skip.
6-0	Discharge Thermistor Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
6-1	Suction Thermistor Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
6-2	Discharge Pressure Sensor Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
6-3	Suction Pressure Sensor Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
6-4	Flash Tank Pressure Sensor Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
6-5	USV Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
6-6	VFD Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
6-7	HPXV Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
6-8	EEV Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
6-9	ESV Test	Pass / Fail / Skip.
6-10	Low Charge Check	Pass / Fail / Skip.
7-0	High Pressure Switch Open	Pass / Fail / Skip.
7-1	High Pressure Switch Close	Pass / Fail / Skip.
8-0	Perishable Mode Heat Test	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, STS, time it takes to heat to 16°C (60°F)
8-1	Perishable Mode Pulldown Test	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, STS, time it takes to pull down to 0°C (32°F)
8-2	Perishable Mode Maintain Test	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, Averaged DataCORDER supply temperature (SRS) over last recording interval.
9-0	DTT Open / Close Test	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, DTS reading at end of test, line voltage, line frequency, time in defrost.
10-0	Frozen Mode Heat Test	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, STS, time unit is in heat.
10-1	Frozen Mode Pulldown Test	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, STS, time to pull down unit to -17.8°C (0°F).
10-2	Frozen Mode Maintain Test	Pass / Fail / Skip. Result, Averaged DataCORDER return temperature (RRS) over last recording interval.

SECTION 5

OPERATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

 **WARNING**

Beware of unannounced starting of the evaporator and gas cooler fans. The unit may cycle the fans and compressor unexpectedly as control requirements dictate.

1. Check inside for the following:
 - a. Check channels or “T” bar floor for cleanliness. Channels must be free of debris for proper air circulation.
 - b. Check container panels, insulation and door seals for damage. Effect permanent or temporary repairs.
 - c. Visually check evaporator fan motor mounting bolts for proper securement (refer to [Section 7.13](#)).
 - d. Check for visible corrosion on the evaporator stator and fan deck (refer to [Section 7.14](#)).
 - e. Check for dirt or grease on evaporator fans or fan deck and clean if necessary.
 - f. Check evaporator coil for cleanliness or obstructions. Wash with fresh water.
 - g. Check defrost drain pans and drain lines for obstructions and clear if necessary. Wash with fresh water.
 - h. Check panels on refrigeration unit for loose bolts and condition of panels. Make sure TIR devices are in place on access panels.
2. Check gas cooler coil for cleanliness. Wash with fresh water.
3. Open control box door. Check for loose electrical connections or hardware.
4. Check color of moisture-liquid indicator.

5.2 CONNECT POWER

 **WARNING**

Do not attempt to remove power plug(s) before turning OFF start-stop switch (ST), unit circuit breaker(s) and external power source.

 **WARNING**

Make sure the power plugs are clean and dry before connecting to power receptacle.

5.2.1 Connection To 380/460 VAC Power

1. Make sure start-stop switch (ST, on control panel) and circuit breaker (CB-1, in the control box) are in position “0” (OFF).
2. Plug the 460 VAC (yellow) cable into a de-energized 380/460 VAC, 3-phase power source. Energize the power source. Place circuit breaker (CB-1) in position “I” (ON). Close and secure control box door.

5.3 ADJUST FRESH AIR MAKEUP VENT

The purpose of the fresh air makeup vent is to provide ventilation for commodities that require fresh air circulation. The vent must be closed when transporting frozen foods.

Air exchange depends on static pressure differential, which will vary depending on the container and how the container is loaded.

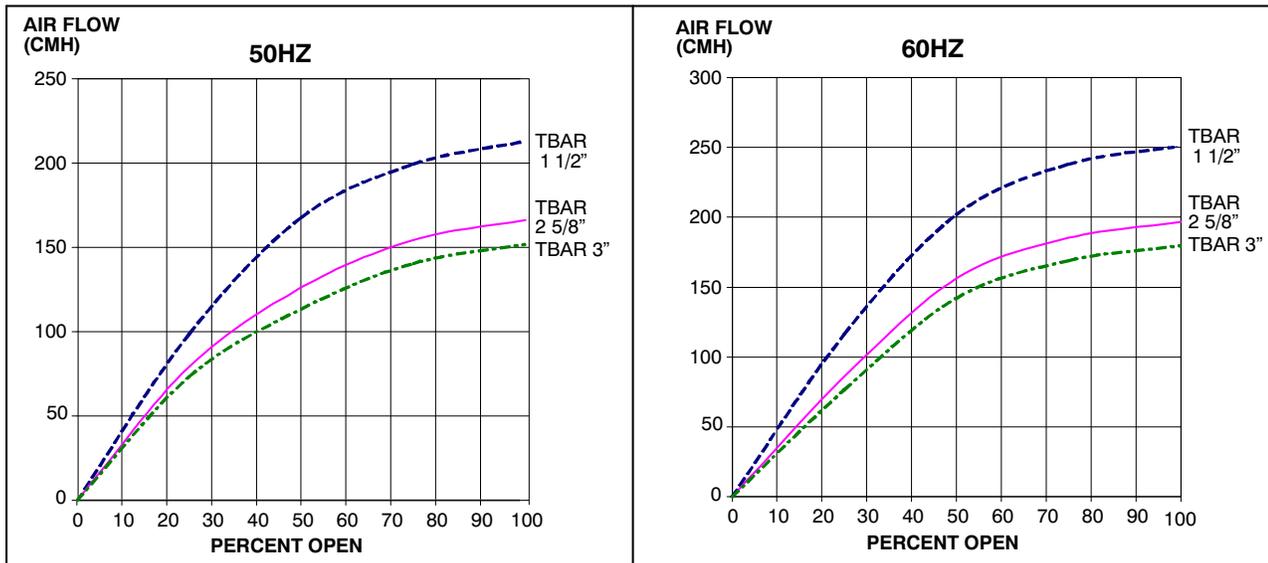
Units may be equipped with a vent position sensor (VPS). The VPS determines the position of the fresh air vent and sends data to the controller display.

5.3.1 Upper Fresh Air Makeup Vent

Two slots and a stop are designed into the Upper Fresh Air disc for air flow adjustments. The first slot allows for a 0 to 30% air flow; the second slot allows for a 30 to 100% air flow. To adjust the percentage of air flow, loosen the wing nut and rotate the disc until the desired percentage of air flow matches with the arrow. Tighten the wing nut. To clear the gap between the slots, loosen the wing nut until the disc clears the stop.

Figure 5.1 gives air exchange values for an empty container. Higher values can be expected for a fully loaded container.

Figure 5.1 Upper Fresh Air Makeup Flow Chart



5.3.2 Vent Position Sensor

The VPS allows the user to determine the position of the fresh air vent via Function Code Cd45. This function code is accessible via the CODE SELECT key.

The vent position will display for 30 seconds whenever motion corresponding to 5 CMH (3 CFM) or greater is detected.

It will scroll in intervals of 5 CMH (3 CFM). Scrolling to Function Code 45 will display the Fresh Air Vent Position.

The vent position will be recorded in the DataCORDER whenever the unit is running under AC power and any of the following:

- Trip start
- On every power cycle
- Midnight
- Manual changes greater than 5 CMH (3 CFM)
- Vent remains in the new position for at least 4 minutes

NOTICE

The user has four minutes to make necessary adjustments to the vent setting. This time calculation begins on the initial movement of the sensor. The vent can be moved to any position within the four minutes. On completion of the first four minutes, the vent is required to remain stable for the next four minutes. If vent position changes are detected during the four minute stability period, an alarm will be generated. This provides the user with the ability to change the vent setting without generating multiple events in the DataCORDER.

Operational Parameters

FLO indicates the opening to which the slide will move based on the stored value in CMH (in increments of 5) or CFM depending on the selection of Cd46 (Airflow display units), Cd28 (Metric/Imperial) or the pressing of the deg C/F key. CFM is displayed as CF, CMH is displayed as CM.

tIM is the time delay prior to the door opening. The time range is from 1 to 72 hrs in 1 hr increments.

CO2LM is the maximum level of carbon dioxide that is allowed for the cargo. The range is from 0% to 19% in 1% increments, the default setting is 10.

O2LM is the minimum level of O₂ that is allowed for the cargo. The range is from 2% to 20% in 1% increments, the default setting is 10.

Rtn is an offset value used to expand the return air temperature value in order to compensate for fresh air entering the container. The allowable range is 0.6°C - 2.8°C or 1.0°F - 5.0°F in 0.1 degree increments, default setting is 2.8°C (5°F).

5.4 CONNECT REMOTE MONITORING RECEPTACLE

If remote monitoring is required, connect remote monitor plug at unit receptacle. When the remote monitor plug is connected to the remote monitoring receptacle, the following remote circuits are energized:

CIRCUIT	FUNCTION
Sockets B to A	Energizes remote cool light
Sockets C to A	Energizes remote defrost light
Sockets D to A	Energizes remote in-range light



Make sure that the unit circuit breaker CB-1 and the START-STOP switch (ST) are in the “O” (OFF) position before connecting to any electrical power source.

5.4.1 Starting the Unit

1. With power properly applied and the fresh air vent position set (if required) place the START-STOP switch to “I” (ON).



The electronic phase detection system will check for proper phase rotation within the first 5 seconds. If rotation is not correct, the phase will be reversed.

2. The Controller Function Codes for the container ID (Cd40), software version (Cd18) and unit model number (Cd20) will be displayed in sequence.
3. Continue with Start Up Inspection, [Section 5.5](#).

5.4.2 Stopping the Unit

To stop the unit, place the START-STOP switch in position “O” (OFF).

5.5 START-UP INSPECTIONS

5.5.1 Physical Inspection

Check rotation of gas cooler and evaporator fans.

5.5.2 Check Controller Function Codes

Check, and if required, reset controller Function Codes (Cd27 through Cd39) in accordance with desired operating parameters. Refer to [Table 4-6](#).

5.5.3 DataCORDER Inspection

1. Check and, if required, set the DataCORDER Configuration in accordance with desired recording parameter. Refer to [Table 4.7.3](#).
2. Enter a "Trip Start." To enter a "Trip Start," do the following:
 - a. Depress the ALT MODE key. When the left display shows, dC, depress the ENTER key.
 - b. Scroll to Code dC30.
 - c. Depress and hold the ENTER key for five seconds.
 - d. The "Trip Start" event will be entered in the DataCORDER.

5.5.4 Complete Inspection

Allow unit to run for five minutes to stabilize conditions and perform a pre-trip diagnosis in accordance with the following paragraph.

5.6 PRE-TRIP DIAGNOSIS



Pre-trip diagnostics should not be performed with critical temperature cargoes in the container.



When Pre-Trip key is pressed, economy, dehumidification and bulb mode will be deactivated. At the completion of Pre-Trip activity, economy, dehumidification and bulb mode must be reactivated.

Pre-trip diagnosis provides automatic testing of the unit components using internal measurements and comparison logic. The program will provide a "PASS" or "FAIL" display to indicate test results.

The testing begins with access to a Pre-trip selection menu. The user may have the option of selecting one of two automatic tests. These tests will automatically perform a series of individual Pre-trip tests. The user may also scroll-down to select any of the individual tests. When only the short sequence is configured, it will appear as "AUtO" in the display. Otherwise "AUtO1" will indicate the short sequence and "AUtO2" will indicate the long sequence. The test short sequence will run tests P0 through P6. The long test sequence will run tests P0 through P10.

A detailed description of the Pre-trip test codes is listed in [Table 4-8](#). If no selection is made, the pre-trip menu selection process will terminate automatically. However, dehumidification and bulb mode must be reactivated manually if required.

Scrolling down to the "rSLts" code and pressing ENTER will allow the user to scroll through the results of the last Pre-trip testing run. If no Pre-test has been run (or an individual test has not been run) since the unit was powered up, "----" will be displayed.

Prior to Starting a Pre-Trip Test verify the following:

1. Unit voltage (Cd07) is within tolerance and unit amperage draw (Cd04, Cd05, Cd06) are within expected limits. Otherwise, test may fail incorrectly.
2. All alarms are cleared and rectified.

5.6.1 Starting a Pre-Trip

1. Press the PRE-TRIP key to access the Pre-trip test selection menu. "SELct PrtrP" will be displayed.

NOTE

While making a selection, failure to press either an Arrow key or ENTER for 5 seconds will return the system to its default display, and normal operating mode.

2. To Run an Automatic Test: Scroll through the selections by pressing the Up or Down Arrow keys to display AUtO, AUtO 1, AUtO 2 or AUtO 3 as desired, then press the ENTER key.
 - The unit will execute the series of tests without any need for direct user interface. These tests vary in length, depending on the component under test.
 - While tests are running, “P#-#” will appear on the left display; the #'s indicate the test number and sub-test. The right display will show a countdown time in minutes and seconds, indicating the amount of time remaining in the test.



When a failure occurs during automatic testing, the unit will suspend operation awaiting operator intervention.



When Pre-Trip test Auto2 runs to completion without being interrupted, the unit will terminate pre-trip and display “Auto2” “end.” The unit will suspend operation until the user depresses the ENTER key!

When a Pre-trip Auto1 runs to completion without a failure, the unit will exit the pre-trip mode and return to normal control operation. However, dehumidification and bulb mode must be reactivated manually if required.

3. When an automatic test fails, it will be repeated once. A repeated test failure will cause “FAIL” to be shown on the right display, with the corresponding test number to the left. The user may then press the Down Arrow key to repeat the test, the Up Arrow key to skip to the next test or the PRE-TRIP key to terminate testing. The unit will wait indefinitely or until the user manually enters a command.
4. To Run an Individual Test: Scroll through the selections by pressing the Up or Down Arrow keys to display an individual test code. Press the ENTER key when the desired test code is displayed.
 - Individually selected tests, other than the LED / Display test, will perform the operations necessary to verify the operation of the component. At the conclusion, “PASS” or “FAIL” will be displayed. This message will remain displayed for up to three minutes, during which time a user may select another test. If the three minute time period expires, the unit will terminate Pre-trip and return to control mode operation.
 - While the tests are being executed, the user may terminate the Pre-trip diagnostics by pressing and holding the PRE-TRIP key. The unit will then resume normal operation. If the user decides to terminate a test but remain at the test selection menu, the user may press the Up Arrow key. When this is done, all test outputs will be de-energized and the test selection menu will be displayed.
 - Throughout the duration of any Pre-trip test (except the P-7 high pressure switch tests), the current and pressure limiting processes are active. The current limiting process only is active for P-7.

5.6.2 Displaying Pre-Trip Test Results

1. Press the PRE-TRIP key to access the Pre-trip test selection menu. “SELct PrtrP” will be displayed.
2. Use the Arrow keys until “P rSLts” (Pre-trip results) is displayed, then press the ENTER key.

NOTE

While making a selection, failure to press either an Arrow key or ENTER for 5 seconds will return the system to its default display, and normal operating mode.

3. The results for all Pre-trip sub tests are available from this menu (i.e., 1-0, 1-1, etc).

The results will be displayed as “PASS” or “FAIL” for all the tests run to completion since power up. If a test has not been run since power up, “-----” will be displayed.

Once all Pre-test activity is completed, dehumidification and bulb mode must be reactivated manually if required.

5.7 OBSERVE UNIT OPERATION

5.7.1 Probe Diagnostic Logic

For units configured with four temperature probes, which include the supply and return temperature probes and the supply and return DataCORDER probes, the controller continuously performs probe diagnosis testing that compares the four probes. If the diagnosis result indicates a problem exists, the controller will perform a probe check to identify which probe or probes are in error.

a. Probe Diagnostic Logic:

In the perishable mode of operation, both pairs of supply and return probes are monitored for probe disagreement. Probe disagreement is considered a difference of 0.5°C (0.9°F) or greater between the supply air sensors and/or a difference of 2.0°C (3.6°F) between the return air sensors. Probe disagreement found in either pair can trigger a defrost probe check.

In the frozen mode of operation, only the controlling probes are considered. Disagreement of the controlling probes can trigger a defrost probe check, which will occur when the difference between the sensors are greater than 2.0°C (3.6°F). Normally, the controlling probes are the return probes but if both return probes are invalidated, the supply probes are used for control purposes. Probe disagreement of the non-controlling probe pair will not trigger a defrost probe check.

If the supply probes agree and return probes agree, all supply and return sensors are valid and the unit returns to normal control.

If supply probes disagree and the return probes agree, then invalidate the worst supply probe. If the probe check is run as part of Pre-trip P-5, an alarm will be triggered for the invalidated probe. If it is a run time defrost probe check, the invalidated probe will be passed over and no alarm will be triggered. However, if the best supply probe is greater than 1.2°C (2.2°F) difference with respect to its return probes, the best supply probe is also invalidated. If unit is in perishable operation, a probe alarm will be triggered for both supply probes.

If the supply probes agree and return probes disagree, invalidate the worst return probe. If the probe check is being run as part of Pre-trip P-5, an alarm will be triggered for the invalidated probe. If it is a run time defrost probe check, the invalidated probe will be passed over and no alarm will be necessary. If the best return probe is greater than 1.2°C (2.2°F) difference with respect to its supply probes, then the best return probe is also invalidated. If unit is in perishable operation, a probe alarm will be triggered for both return probes.

b. Probe Check Procedure:

A probe check diagnostic procedure is executed during Pre-trip P-5. A defrost cycle probe check may be accomplished at the end of defrost by energizing the evaporator motors for eight minutes at the end of the normal defrost. The defrost light will remain on during this period. If supply probes are within limits and return probes are within limits, the unit will return to normal control.

SECTION 6

TROUBLESHOOTING

6.1 UNIT WILL NOT START OR STARTS THEN STOPS		
Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
No power to unit	External power source OFF	Turn On
	Start-Stop switch OFF or defective	Check
	Circuit breaker tripped or OFF	Check
Loss of control power	Circuit breaker OFF or defective	Check
	Control transformer defective	Check
	Fuse (F3A/F3B) blown	Check
	Start-Stop switch OFF or defective	Check
Component(s) not operating	Evaporator fan motor internal protector open	Section 7.13
	Gas Cooler fan motor internal protector open	Section 7.9
	Compressor internal protector open	Section 7.3
	High pressure switch open	Section 5.7
	Heat termination thermostat open	Replace
	Malfunction of current sensor	Replace

6.2 UNIT OPERATES LONG OR CONTINUOUSLY IN COOLING		
Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
Container	Hot load	Normal
	Defective box insulation or air leak	Repair
Refrigeration system	Shortage of refrigerant	Section 7.2.6
	Evaporator coil covered with ice	Section 6.6
	Evaporator coil plugged with debris	Section 7.11
	Air bypass around evaporator coil	Check
	Controller set too low	Reset
	Dirty coil	Section 7.8
	Current limit (function code Cd32) set to wrong value	Section 4.4.3
	Economizer solenoid valve malfunction	Section 7.16
	Electronic expansion valve	Replace

6.3 UNIT RUNS BUT HAS INSUFFICIENT COOLING

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
Refrigeration system	Abnormal pressures	Section 6.7
	Abnormal temperatures	Section 6.13
	Abnormal currents	Section 6.14
	Controller malfunction	Section 6.9
	Evaporator fan or motor defective	Section 7.13
	Electronic expansion valve	Replace

6.4 UNIT WILL NOT HEAT OR HAS INSUFFICIENT HEATING

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
No operation of any kind	Start-Stop switch OFF or defective	Check
	Circuit breaker OFF or defective	Check
	External power source OFF	ON
No control power	Circuit breaker or fuse defective	Replace
	Control Transformer defective	Replace
	Evaporator fan internal motor protector open	Section 7.13
	Heat relay defective	Check
	Heater termination thermostat open	Section 7.11
Unit will not heat or has insufficient heat	Heater(s) defective	Section 7.11
	Heater contactor or coil defective	Replace
	Evaporator fan motor(s) defective	Section 7.11/Section 7.13
	Evaporator fan motor contactor defective	Replace
	Controller malfunction	Section 6.9
	Defective wiring	Replace
	Loose terminal connections	Tighten
	Low line voltage	Section 3.4

6.5 UNIT WILL NOT TERMINATE HEATING

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
Unit fails to stop heating	Controller improperly set	Reset
	Controller malfunction	Section 6.9
	Heater termination thermostat remains closed along with the heat relay	Section 7.11

6.6 UNIT WILL NOT DEFROST PROPERLY

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
Will not initiate defrost automatically	Defrost timer malfunction (Cd27)	Table 4-6
	Loose terminal connections	Tighten
	Defective wiring	Replace
	Defrost temperature sensor defective or heat termination thermostat open	Replace
	Heater contactor or coil defective	Replace
Will not initiate defrost manually	Manual defrost switch defective	Replace
	Keypad is defective	Replace
	Defrost temperature sensor open	Replace
	Initiates but relay (DR) drops out Low line voltage	Section 3.4
Initiates but does not defrost	Heater contactor or coil defective	Replace
	Heater(s) burned out	Section 7.11

6.7 ABNORMAL PRESSURES

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
High discharge pressure	Gas Cooler coil dirty	Section 7.8
	Gas Cooler fan rotating backwards	Section 7.9
	Gas Cooler fan inoperative	Section 7.9
	Refrigerant overcharge or non-condensibles	Section 7.2.6
	High Pressure Expansion Valve (HPXV) control malfunction	Replace
Low suction pressure	Incorrect software and/or controller configuration	Check
	Failed suction pressure transducer (SPT)	Replace
	No evaporator air flow or restricted air flow	Section 7.11
	EEV control malfunction	Replace

6.8 ABNORMAL NOISE OR VIBRATIONS

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
Compressor	Loose mounting bolts	Tighten / Replace
	Liquid slugging	Section 7.15
Gas Cooler or Evaporator Fan	Bent, loose or striking venturi	Check
	Worn motor bearings	Section 7.9 / Section 7.13
	Bent motor shaft	Section 7.9 / Section 7.13

6.9 MICROPROCESSOR MALFUNCTION

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
Will not control	Incorrect software and/or controller configuration	Check
	Defective sensor	Section 7.21
	Defective wiring	Check
	Low refrigerant charge	Section 7.2.6

6.10 NO EVAPORATOR AIR FLOW OR RESTRICTED AIR FLOW

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
Evaporator coil blocked	Frost on coil	Section 6.6
	Dirty coil	Section 7.11
No or partial evaporator air flow	Evaporator fan motor internal protector open	Section 7.13
	Evaporator fan motor(s) defective	Section 7.13
	Evaporator fan(s) loose or defective	Section 7.13
	Evaporator fan contactor defective	Replace

6.11 ELECTRONIC EXPANSION VALVE MALFUNCTION

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
Low suction pressure	Incorrect software and/or controller configuration	Check
	Failed suction pressure transducer (SPT)	Replace
	No evaporator air flow or restricted air flow	Section 7.11
	Excessive frost on evaporator coil	Section 6.6
	EEV control malfunction	Section 7.15
	Loose or insufficiently clamped sensor (ETS)	Replace
High suction pressure with low superheat	Foreign material in valve	Section 6.11
	Failed suction pressure transducer (SPT)	Replace
	EEV control malfunction	Replace
Liquid slugging in compressor	Failed suction pressure transducer (SPT)	Replace
	Failed EEV	Replace

6.12 HIGH PRESSURE EXPANSION VALVE MALFUNCTION

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
High discharge pressure	HPXV coil loose, not fully engaged	Section 7.15.1
	Incorrect software and/or controller configuration	Check
	Failed discharge pressure transducer (DPT)	Replace
	Filter drier restriction	Section 7.10
	Loose or insufficiently clamped sensor (GCTS)	Check
	Gas cooler coil dirty	Section 7.8
	Gas cooler fan rotating backwards	Section 7.9
	Gas cooler fan inoperative	Section 7.9
	HPXV control malfunction	Replace
	Failed HPXV	Replace

6.13 ABNORMAL TEMPERATURES

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
High discharge temperature	Gas cooler coil dirty	Section 7.8
	Gas cooler fan rotating backwards	Section 7.9
	Gas cooler fan inoperative	Section 7.9
	Refrigerant overcharge or non-condensibles	Section 7.2.6
	Electronic expansion valve (EEV) control malfunction	Replace
	Failed suction pressure transducer (SPT)	Replace
	Discharge temperature sensor drifting high	Replace
	Loose or insufficiently clamped sensor	Replace
	ESV coil not fully engaged	Section 7.16.2
	ESV or ESV coil malfunction	Replace

6.14 ABNORMAL CURRENTS

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
Unit reads abnormal currents	Current sensor wiring	Check
	Component is defective	Check current draw/Replace as needed

6.15 FUSE F1 OR F2 BLOWN

Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy / Reference Section
Fuse F1 or F2 Blown	EEV drive module wires were grounded.	Check EEV drive module by unplugging it, replacing the fuse(s) and turning the unit back on.

SECTION 7

SERVICE



Never use air or gases containing oxygen for leak testing or operating refrigerant compressors. Pressurized mixtures of air or gases containing oxygen can lead to explosion.

7.1 SECTION LAYOUT

Service procedures are provided herein beginning with refrigeration system service, then refrigeration system component service, electrical system service, temperature recorder service and general service. Refer to the Table of Contents to locate specific topics.

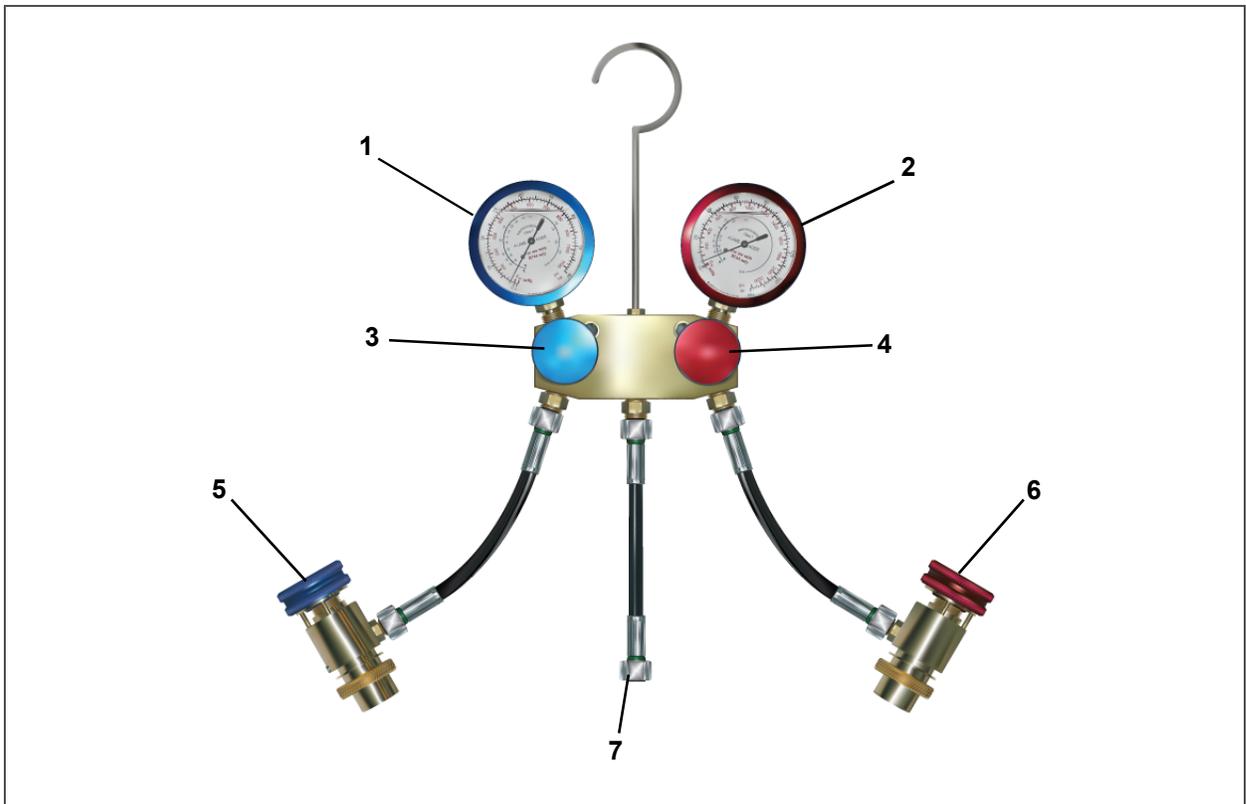
7.2 SERVICE GAUGE SET

The service gauge set (refer to [Figure 7.1](#)) is used to determine system operating pressure, add refrigerant charge, and to equalize or evacuate the system.



Video available in the Mobile Version

Figure 7.1 Service Gauge Set



- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Suction Pressure Gauge | 6) Discharge (High) Side Connection |
| 2) Discharge Pressure Gauge | 7) Utility Connection: |
| 3) Suction Pressure Valve | a. Refrigeration Cylinder |
| 4) Discharge Pressure Valve | b. Vacuum Pump |
| 5) Suction (Low) Side Connection | c. Oil Container |

7.2.1 Service Fittings

There are two service fittings on the NaturaLINE unit. The low side service fitting is located on the bell housing of the compressor, see [Figure 3.4](#), the high side service fitting is located in front of the flash tank, see [Figure 3.6](#).

To completely open the system the Economizer Solenoid valve and the Unloader Solenoid valve must be opened, refer to [Section 7.2.4](#).



Only use manifold gauge sets designed and manufactured for R-744 (CO₂) on these units.

7.2.2 Connecting Service Gauges

Make sure the manifold gauge set is fully closed by turning the high and low side knobs clockwise until fully seated.

Connect service gauge sets for reading system pressures, system evacuation and refrigerant charging:

1. For both the high side gauge set (red) and low side gauge set (blue) make sure the Service connection of the gauge set are fully closed by turning the knobs counter-clockwise.
2. Remove the low side service fitting access cap.
3. Connect the blue quick-release service connection coupling to the low side service fitting.
4. Turn the field service coupling knob clockwise to open the low side of the system to the manifold gauge. The gauge will show the low side system pressure.
5. Remove the high side service fitting access cap.
6. Connect the red quick-release service connection coupling to the high side service fitting.
7. Turn the field service coupling knob counterclockwise to open the high side of the system to the manifold gauge. The gauge will show the high side system pressure.
8. Perform required maintenance. If any component changes are required the system must first be evacuated refer to [Section 7.2.4](#).

7.2.3 Removing Service Gauges

1. If the unit is running, turn off the unit by moving the start/stop switch to the OFF position.
2. Turn the low side field service coupling knob counterclockwise to close the system off to the gauges.
3. Turn the high side field service coupling knobs counterclockwise to close the system off to the gauges.

NOTE

As the coupling knobs of the connector valves are being closed, a small pocket of CO₂ refrigerant is isolated inside the connector which makes it difficult to remove. On the last turn of the valve, a vent opens which releases this trapped refrigerant.

4. With both service couplings closed, connect a hose to the center port of the manifold gauge set.
5. Make sure the open end of the hose is pointed in a safe direction, and slowly open the manifold gauge set high and low side hand valves to allow the hose pressure to be released.

7.2.4 Manually Opening Solenoid / Expansion Valves

The unit is equipped with two solenoid valves and two electronic expansion valves. During system evacuation and refrigerant charging both Solenoid Valves and the HPXV must be open.

Opening the valves will ensure that there are no pockets of refrigerant anywhere in the system, and allow a complete system evacuation and dehydration.

All valves will be reset upon system start up.

Manually Open Economizer / Unloader Solenoid Valve

- For location of the Economizer Solenoid Valve and the Unloader Solenoid Valve, see [Figure 3.3](#).
 - To open the solenoid valve a magnet tool is required, Carrier Transicold part number 07-00512-00.
1. Remove the coil from the valve body.
 2. Place the magnet over the valve stem, an audible click will be heard when the valve opens.

Manually Open High Pressure Expansion Valve

- For location of the High Pressure Expansion Valve, see [Figure 3.6](#).
 - To open the High Pressure Expansion Valve, a magnet tool is required, Carrier Transicold part number 14-00396-20.
1. Remove the power head from the expansion valve body.
 2. Place the magnet tool over the valve body and rotate the tool counter-clockwise. When the tool begins to chatter during rotation, it means that the valve is fully open.
 3. After the valve has been opened, replace the power head.

7.2.5 Removing Refrigerant Charge

CAUTION

Opening the Manifold Gauge Valve wide open quickly can cause excessive noise and possible loss of the system oil charge.

To service any component that is part of the pressurized system it is required to first remove the refrigerant charge. To completely open the system the Economizer Solenoid valve, the Unloader Solenoid valve, and the HPXV must be opened, refer to [Section 7.2.4](#).

1. Connect the low side service gauge, follow the procedure for Connecting Service Gauges, [Section 7.2.2](#).
2. Turn the field service coupling knob clockwise to open the low side of the system to the manifold gauge set. The gauge will show the system pressure.
3. Once the manifold gauge set is properly connected and open to the system, connect a hose to the center port of the manifold gauge set. Then slowly open the low side of the manifold gauge set to release the refrigerant through the center hose.
4. As the R-744 refrigerant charge is released and system pressure is lowered, the relief port valve will need to be opened more to allow all of the R-744 refrigerant to be released from the system.
5. After all of the R-744 refrigerant charge has been released from the system, close the manifold gauge set.

7.2.6 Refrigerant Leak Checking

To completely open the system the Economizer Solenoid valve, the Unloader Solenoid valve, and the HPXV must be opened, refer to [Section 7.2.4](#).

WARNING

Never use air or gases containing oxygen for leak testing or operating refrigerant compressors. Pressurized mixtures of air or gases containing oxygen can lead to explosion.

NOTICE

Use only R-744 refrigerant to pressurize the system. Any other gas or vapor will contaminate the system, and require additional purging and evacuation of the system.

1. The recommended procedure for finding leaks in a system is with a R-744 electronic leak detector (Service Part Number: 07-00529-00). Testing joints with soap suds is satisfactory only for locating large leaks.
2. If the system is without refrigerant, charge the system with R-744 to build up pressure to 30-35 bar (500 to 600 psig), refer to [Section 7.2.8](#). To ensure complete pressurization of the system, refrigerant should be charged at the low side service fitting.
3. Leak-check all connections.
4. After leak checking, remove refrigerant charge, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
5. Repair any leaks that were found, and repeat the Refrigerant Leak Checking procedure.
6. After all leaks have been repaired, evacuate and dehydrate the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
7. Charge unit per [Section 7.2.8](#).

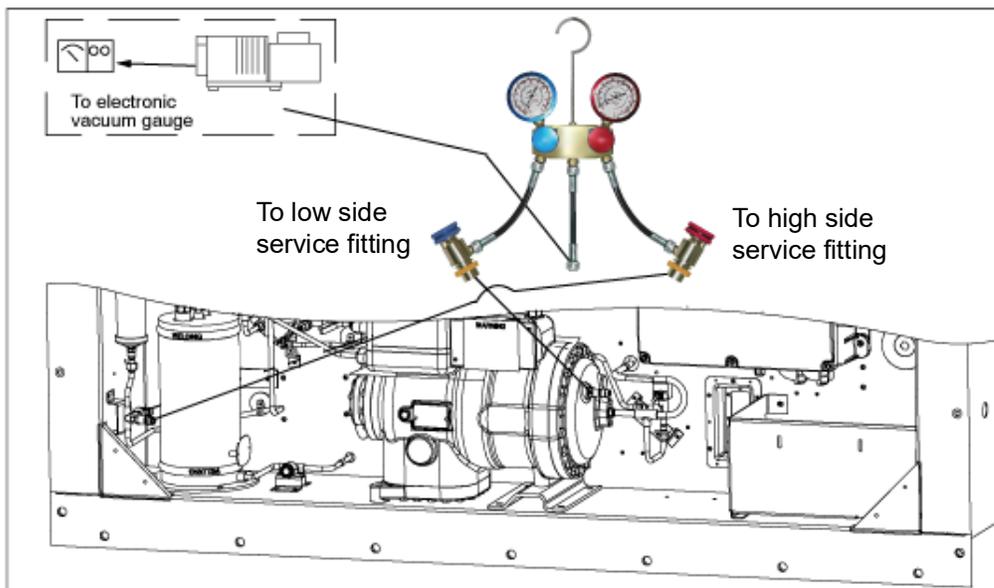
7.2.7 Evacuation and Dehydration

Moisture is detrimental to refrigeration systems. The presence of moisture in a refrigeration system can have many undesirable effects. The most common are copper plating, acid sludge formation, “freezing-up” of metering devices by free water, and formation of acids resulting in metal corrosion.

To completely open the system the Economizer Solenoid valve, the Unloader Solenoid valve, and the HPXV must be opened, refer to [Section 7.2.4](#).

1. Evacuate and dehydrate only after a refrigerant leak check has been performed and all leaks have been repaired.
2. Essential tools to properly evacuate and dehydrate the system include high side and low side manifold gauges, a vacuum pump (8 m/hr = 5 cfm volume displacement) and an electronic vacuum gauge. (The pump is available from Carrier Transicold, part number 07-00176-11.)
3. If possible, keep the ambient temperature above 15.6°C (60°F) to speed evaporation of moisture. If the ambient temperature is lower than 15.6°C (60°F), ice might form before moisture removal is complete. Heat lamps or alternate sources of heat may be used to raise the system temperature.
4. Remove all R-744 refrigerant from the system, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
5. Connect both low side and high side manifold gauges to the vacuum pump and electronic vacuum gauge, see [Figure 7.2](#).
6. Test the evacuation setup for any connection leaks by closing the low side and high side service fittings and drawing a deep vacuum with the vacuum pump and gauge valves open. Shut off the pump and check to see if the vacuum holds. Repair leaks if necessary.
7. Open the low side and high side service fittings.
8. Start the vacuum pump. Evacuate the unit until the electronic vacuum gauge indicates 2000 microns. Close the electronic vacuum gauge and vacuum pump valves. Shut off the vacuum pump. Wait a few minutes to be sure the vacuum holds.
9. Break the vacuum with clean dry CO₂ (R-744) refrigerant. Raise system pressure to roughly 0.14 bar (2 psig), monitoring it with the compound gauge.
10. Evacuate unit to 500 microns.
11. Close the electronic vacuum gauge and vacuum pump valves. Shut off the vacuum pump. Wait five minutes to see if vacuum holds. This procedure checks for residual moisture and/or leaks.
12. With a vacuum still in the unit, the refrigerant charge may be drawn into the system from a refrigerant container on a weight scale.

Figure 7.2 Refrigeration System Evacuation



7.2.8 Refrigerant Charge

NOTICE

Only use Refrigerant R-744 with a Purity level of 99.8% CO₂. Refer to nameplate for required charge.

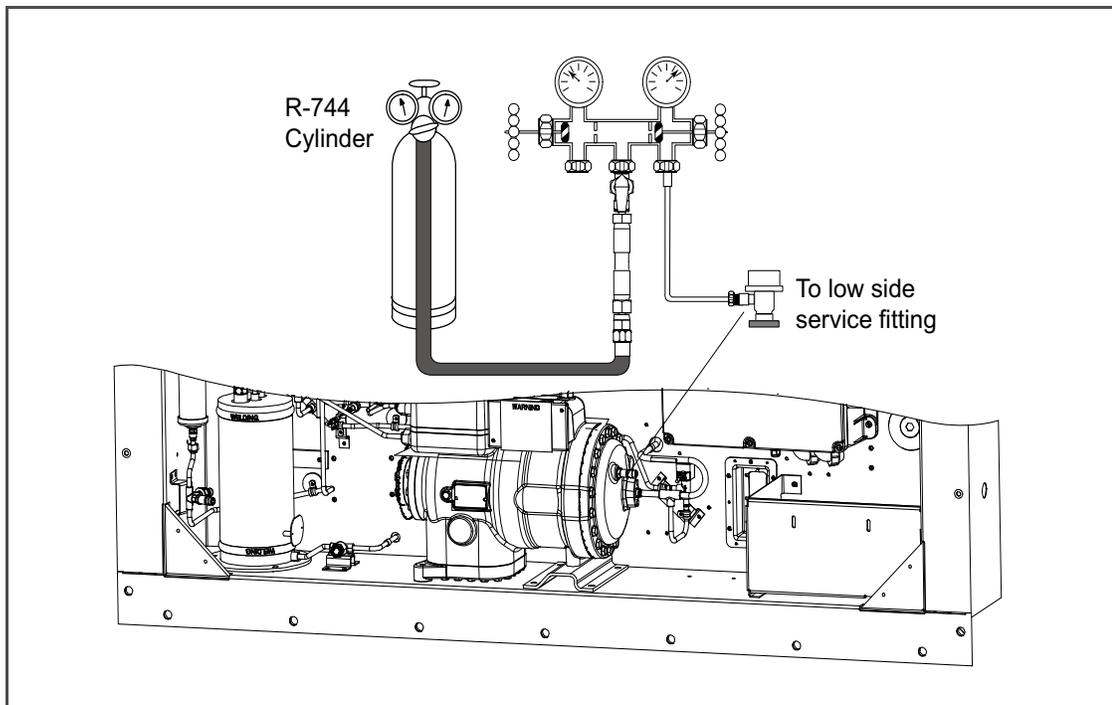
TIP

In cold ambient temperatures it may be necessary to raise the bottle pressure by warming the cylinder. This can be accomplished by using a cylinder warmer or moving the cylinder into warm ambient conditions.

To completely open the system the Economizer Solenoid valve, the Unloader Solenoid valve, and the HPXV must be opened, refer to [Section 7.2.4](#).

1. Evacuate unit and leave in deep vacuum, refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
2. Place the R-744 cylinder on a scale and connect the charging line from the cylinder to the external connection hose on the manifold gauge, see [Figure 7.3](#).
3. Open the valve on the cylinder. The gauge will show the R-744 cylinder pressure.
4. Purge the low side hose by partially opening the valve on the manifold gauge to release R-744 refrigerant into the low side hose
5. Connect the low side service fitting to the compressor, refer to [Section 7.2.2](#).
6. Note the weight of cylinder and refrigerant.
7. Open the low side (blue) service connection by turning the knob clockwise.
8. Allow the R-744 refrigerant to flow into the unit until the correct weight of refrigerant (refer to [Section 3.2](#)) has been added as indicated by the scale.
9. Close the low side (blue) service connection by turning the knob counterclockwise.
10. Close the valve on the R-744 cylinder and remove the gauge set, refer to [Section 7.2.3](#).
11. Start the unit in cooling mode. Run for approximately 10 minutes to make sure unit is cooling properly.

Figure 7.3 Refrigeration System Charging



7.3 COMPRESSOR

WARNING

Make sure power to the unit is OFF and power plug disconnected before replacing the compressor.

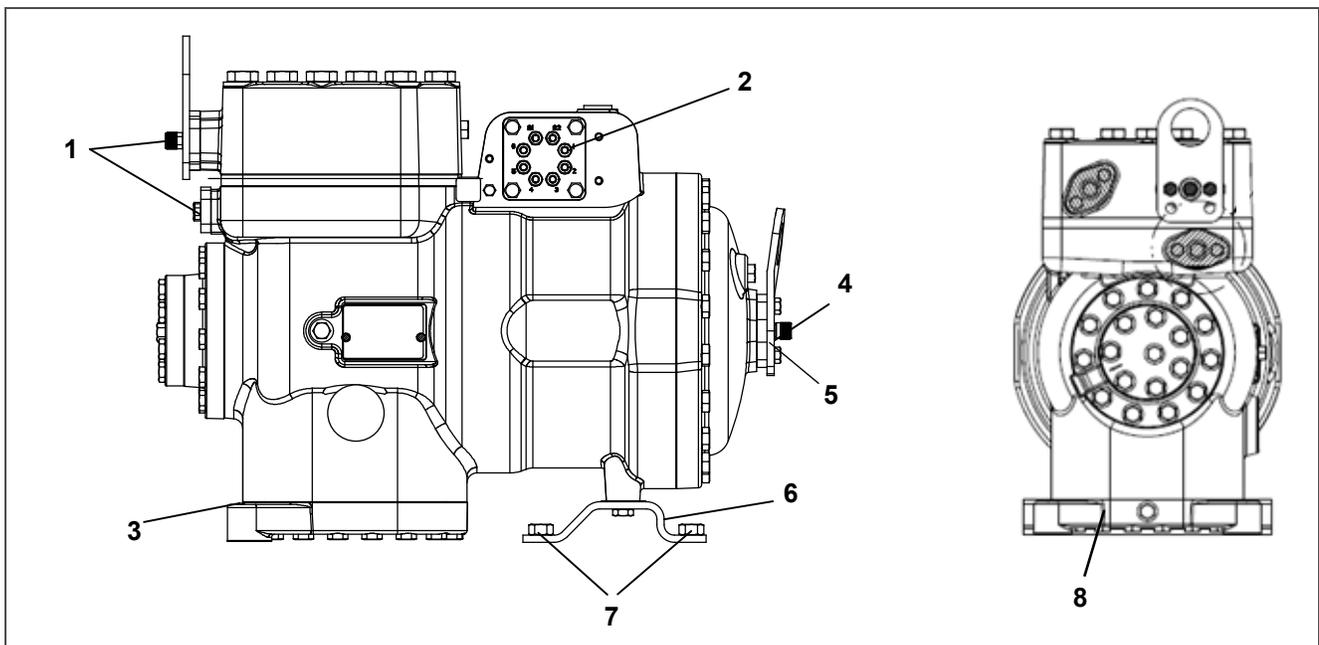
WARNING

Before disassembly of the compressor, be sure to relieve the internal pressure very carefully by slightly loosening the couplings to break the seal.

NOTICE

Compressor is shipped without oil in the compressor.

Figure 7.4 Compressor



- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Flange Bolts | 5) Suction Flange |
| 2) Terminal Block / Plate | 6) Mounting Plate |
| 3) Mounting Bolts (2) | 7) Plate Mounting Bolts (4) |
| 4) Flange Bolt | 8) Oil Drain |
-

7.3.1 Removal and Replacement of Compressor

1. Turn the unit start-stop switch (ST) and unit circuit breaker (CB-1) OFF, and disconnect power to the unit.
2. Remove all refrigerant from the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
3. The service replacement of the compressor is sold without terminal box and cover, service connection, and suction pressure transducer. Customer should retain these components for use on replacement compressor.
4. Locate the compressor terminal box. Tag and disconnect the wiring from compressor terminals and remove the compressor terminal box. The terminal box will be used on the new compressor.
5. Loosen the compressor flange mounting bolts, break seal and then remove bolts. There is at total of four flanges.
6. Remove compressor mounting bolts (2).
7. Remove compressor (2) plate mounting bolts (4).
8. Remove compressor and mounting plate. Refer to [Section 3.2](#) for weight of compressor.

9. Remove suction pressure transducer (SPT) from compressor and check operation of switch, refer to [Section 7.5.1](#).
10. Remove the low side pressure relief valve (PRV), refer to [Section 7.7.1](#).
11. Remove service fittings from the compressor. The service fittings will be used on the new compressor.
12. Place the compressor in a position where it will be convenient to drain the oil. Remove the oil drain plug (see [Figure 7.4](#)) and allow the oil to drain out slowly. The compressor will need to be angled to remove all the oil.
13. Measure the amount of oil drained from the compressor.
14. Pour the equivalent amount of new oil into the suction side flange of the new compressor (see [Figure 7.4](#)). The compressor suction side may need to be elevated for better angle to pour oil in.

NOTICE

When installing service fittings and the suction pressure transducer, a new O-ring must be installed with each. Refer to [Section 7.4](#) for instructions on installing the O-rings.

15. Install the service fittings with new O-rings on the replacement compressor and torque to 27 Nm (20 ft-lb).
16. Install the suction pressure transducer with a new O-ring on the replacement compressor and torque to 27 Nm (20 ft-lb).
17. Install the replacement compressor and mounting plate in unit.
18. Install the compressor mounting bolts (2) and torque to 22.6 Nm (16.67 ft-lb).
19. Install the compressor plate mounting bolts (4) and torque to 22.6 Nm (16.67 ft-lb).
20. Connect the junction box to the replacement compressor and use the terminal wiring kit to rewire the compressor. Follow the instructions included with the kit.
21. Install the junction box cover.
22. Install the compressor flanges with new metal gaskets.
23. Install the flange mounting bolts and torque to 36.61 Nm (27 ft-lb).
24. Connect the high side and low side service gauges to the discharge and suction service fittings. Refer to [Section 7.2.2](#).
25. Dehydrate and evacuate the system to 500 microns (75.9 cm Hg vacuum = 29.90 inches Hg vacuum). Refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
26. After the unit has been evacuated, remove the service gauges, refer to [Section 7.2.3](#).
27. Charge the unit with refrigerant, refer to [Section 7.2.8](#).
28. After the unit has been fully charged, start unit and check operation.
29. If the compressor is equipped with a sight glass, the oil level should be between 1/4 and 3/4 of the sight glass while operating.

7.4 O-RING INSTALLATION

This procedure is intended for all O-ring installations for this unit. A Pressure Relief valve is used for illustration purposes in this procedure.

1. Place electrical tape around threads of component to protect O-ring from damage during installation.

Figure 7.5 O-Ring Installation - Electrical Tape



2. Apply small amount of Super O-lube to O-ring, coating the entire surface.

Figure 7.6 O-Ring Installation - Apply Super O-lube



3. Slide O-ring over the tape and onto the component.

Figure 7.7 O-Ring Installation - Slide On O-Ring



4. Remove electrical tape.

Figure 7.8 O-Ring Installation - Remove Electrical Tape



7.5 HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH

7.5.1 Checking High Pressure Switch

1. Connect a set of gauges to the unit or read the unit pressure at code 14. If the pressure is below 1430 psig (100.6 bars) the switch should be closed. Refer to [Section 7.5.2](#).
2. Using an Ohm meter check the continuity of the switch. The ohm meter will indicate no resistance or continuity light will be illuminated. If the switch is open it should be replaced. Follow [Section 7.5.2](#).

7.5.2 Replacing High Pressure Switch

The high pressure switch is located on the discharge connection, refer to [Figure 3.4](#).

1. Remove the refrigerant charge from the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
2. Disconnect wiring from switch to be replaced.
3. Remove the high pressure switch by turning the assembly counterclockwise.
4. Refer to [Section 7.4](#) for installation of O-ring on high pressure switch.
5. Install a new high pressure switch and then run P-7 to confirm the settings for the switch are correct.
6. Evacuate and dehydrate the system, refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
7. Recharge the system, refer to [Section 7.2.8](#).
8. Start the unit, verify refrigeration charge.

7.6 PRESSURE TRANSDUCER

7.6.1 Replacing Pressure Transducer

For location of the pressure transducers refer to [Section 3](#).

1. Remove the refrigerant charge from the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
2. Disconnect wiring from the pressure transducer.
3. Remove the pressure transducer by turning the assembly counterclockwise.
4. Refer to [Section 7.4](#) for installation of O-ring on the pressure transducer.
5. Install a new pressure transducer.
6. Evacuate and dehydrate the system, refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
7. Recharge the system, refer to [Section 7.2.8](#).
8. Start the unit, verify refrigeration charge.

7.7 PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE

There are three pressure relief valves (PRV) located in the NaturaLINE unit. Refer to [Figure 3.3](#) for their location.

7.7.1 Replacing Pressure Relief Valve



DANGER

There are no serviceable parts on the pressure relief valve (PRV). Attempting to repair or alter the PRV is not permitted. If the PRV has released pressure, the entire PRV must be replaced.

1. Remove the refrigerant charge from the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
2. Remove the pressure relief valve.
3. Verify no contaminants have entered into the orifice.
4. Refer to [Section 7.4](#) for installation of O-ring on pressure relief valve.
5. Install a new pressure relief valve using correct torque, refer to [Section 3.3](#). Wrench on 1-1/8" hexagon flats only, do not wrench on round surfaces
6. Evacuate and dehydrate the system, refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
7. Recharge the system, refer to [Section 7.2.8](#).
8. Start the unit, verify refrigeration charge.

7.8 GAS COOLER / INTER COOLER COIL

The Gas Cooler consists of the Gas Cooler and the Intercooler sections. The coil must remain clean to maximize air flow to maintain proper heat transfer. If cleaning is required, use fresh water. To replace the coil, do the following:



WARNING

Do not open the gas cooler fan grille before turning power OFF and disconnecting power plug.

1. Remove the refrigerant charge from the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
2. Remove the Gas Cooler fan grille and side panels.
3. Unsolder the (2) intercooler and (2) gas cooler lines.
4. Remove the coil mounting hardware and remove the coil assembly.
5. Install the replacement coil and mounting hardware.
6. Solder the intercooler and gas cooler connections.
7. Leak-check the unit coil connections per [Section 7.2.6](#).

8. Evacuate and dehydrate the system, refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
9. Recharge the system, refer to [Section 7.2.8](#).
10. Secure fan grille and any panels that may have been removed.

7.9 GAS COOLER FAN AND MOTOR ASSEMBLY

WARNING

Do not open Gas Cooler fan grille before turning power OFF and disconnecting power plug

The Gas Cooler fan rotates counterclockwise as viewed from front of unit. The fan pulls air through the coil, and discharges air horizontally through the front of the unit. To replace motor assembly:

1. Remove the Gas Cooler fan grille.
2. Loosen the two set screws on fan. (Thread sealer has been applied to set screws at installation.)

NOTICE

Do not pull or pry from the outer edge of the fan as this may damage the fan.

3. Remove the fan assembly.
4. Unplug wiring connector.
5. Mark the location of the fan motor and keep the hardware in the same location for reassembly.
6. Remove motor mounting hardware and replace the motor. It is recommended that new locknuts be used when replacing motor.
7. Connect the wiring connector.
8. Install the fan loosely on the motor shaft (hub side in). **DO NOT USE FORCE**. If necessary, tap the hub only, not the hub nuts or bolts. Apply "Loctite H" to the (2) fan set screws. Adjust the fan within the venturi so that the outer edge of the fan is within 2.0 +/- 0.07 mm (0.08" +/- 0.03") from the outside of the orifice opening. Spin the fan by hand to check clearance.
9. Secure fan grille and any panels that may have been removed.

7.10 FILTER DRIER

CAUTION

Do not touch the filter drier to check for temperature difference while the unit is operating. Refer to troubleshooting for when to replace the filter drier due to restriction.

To replace filter drier:

1. Remove the refrigerant charge from the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
2. Remove filter drier by loosening the compression fittings.
3. Install the new filter drier and tighten the compression fittings.
4. Evacuate and dehydrate the system, refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
5. Recharge the system, refer to [Section 7.2.8](#).

7.11 EVAPORATOR COIL ASSEMBLY

The evaporator section, including the coil, should be cleaned regularly. Restrictions in the evaporator coil restrict air flow through the coil and reduce heat transfer. The preferred cleaning fluid is fresh water or steam. Another recommended cleaner is Oakite 202 or similar, following manufacturer's instructions.

The two drain pan hoses are routed behind the gas cooler fan motor and compressor. The drain pan line(s) must be open to ensure adequate drainage.

7.11.1 Evaporator Coil Replacement

1. Remove the refrigerant charge from the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
2. With power OFF and power plug removed, remove the screws securing the panel covering the evaporator section (upper panel).
3. Disconnect the defrost heater wiring.
4. Remove the mounting hardware from the coil.
5. Unsolder the two coil connections, one at the distributor and the other at the coil header.
6. Disconnect the defrost temperature sensor (see [Figure 3.2](#)) from the coil.
7. Remove middle coil support.
8. After defective coil is removed from unit, remove defrost heaters and install on replacement coil.
9. Install coil assembly by reversing above steps.
10. Leak check evaporator coil connections.
11. Evacuate and dehydrate the system, refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
12. Recharge the system, refer to [Section 7.2.8](#).

7.12 EVAPORATOR HEATER

7.12.1 Evaporator Heater Removal and Replacement

The heaters are wired directly back to the contactor and if a heater failure occurs during a trip, the heater set containing that heater may be disconnected at the contactor.

The next Pre-trip will detect that a heater set has been disconnected and indicate that the failed heater should be replaced.

7.12.2 Megger Testing the Heaters



Always turn OFF the unit circuit breakers (CB-1 & CB-2) and disconnect main power supply before working on moving parts.

All of the checks performed during this procedure should be carried out using a 500v Meg-ohm tester.

1. Connect the ground wire from the insulation tester to a fixed ground point, preferably the ground plate in the control box.
2. At the load side of the heater contactor, check the insulation resistance to ground.

If readings are > 2 Mohm, then the heaters are operating properly and no action is needed.

If readings are < 1 Mohm, then the faulty heater needs to be identified. Proceed to step 3 for units *with* a heater access panel or step 4 for units *without* a heater access panel.

If readings are between 1 and 2 Mohm, then the heaters need to be re-tested with the following steps:

- a. Reconnect the unit to power and power the unit on.
- b. Set the unit set point to a minimum of 10°C higher than the current temperature of the container. Allow the unit to go into heat mode, reach the temperature set point and maintain for 10-15 minutes.
- c. Power the unit off. Allow the unit to cool to ambient temperature.
- d. Connect the ground wire from the insulation tester to a fixed ground point, preferably the ground plate in the control box.
- e. At the load side of the heater contactor, check the insulation resistance to ground.

If readings are > 1 Mohm, then the heaters are operating properly and no action is needed.

If readings are < 1 Mohm, then the faulty heater needs to be identified. Proceed to step 3 for units with a heater access panel or step 4 for units without a heater access panel.

3. Identify the faulty heater(s) for units with a heater access panel:
 - a. Open the access panel and cut out all wire splices to isolate all heaters inside of the unit.
 - b. Repeat the Megger test on each individual heater. Connect the ground clip to the outer metal sheath of the heater and the test clip to one of the wires from the same heater.
 - c. Replace any heater where the readings are < 1 Mohm.
4. Identify the faulty heater(s) for units without a heater access panel:
 - a. Remove all six connections from the Heater (HR) contactor load side, which splits the six heaters into three separate pairs.
 - b. Identify the following three wires: DHTL, DHML, DHBL. There is one from each load connection.
 - c. Repeat the Megger test on each pair of heaters to identify the faulty heater pair. Connect the ground clip from the insulation tester to a fixed ground point on the unit, preferably the ground plate in the control box. Connect the test clip to one of the wires stated above.
 - d. Test all three wires and replace any heater pair that has readings < 1 Mohm.
5. If the unit is loaded, and the heater can not be immediately replaced, perform the following steps:
 - a. Identify the wire at the opposite end of the faulty heater pair: DHTL - DHTR, DHML - DHMR, DHBL - DHBR.
 - b. Isolate the two wires.
 - c. Reconnect the remaining good wiring pairs to their original connections.
 - d. The unit will fail the PTI test P1-0 at the next pre-trip inspection. Repair action can be taken at that time.
6. If the unit is empty, replace the faulty heater:



Before servicing the unit, make sure the circuit breakers (CB-1 & CB-2) and start-stop switch (ST) are in the OFF position and the power plug is disconnected.

- a. With the heater pair identified, remove the upper back panel inside the container.
- b. Identify the center point connection for the heater pair (black wiring from heaters) either against the unit back wall or in the wiring loom.
- c. Cut the splice to separate the two heaters.
- d. Carry out a Megger check on the two heaters in the same way as for units with heater panel. Replace any heater where the Megger readings are < 1 Mohms.

NOTE

If all heaters are above the acceptable limit with the wiring disconnected, then this indicates that the fault was in one or more of the wire splices that were removed.

- e. Remove the hold-down clamp securing the heater(s) to the coil.
- f. Verify that the heaters are not hot before handling them.
- g. Lift the bent end of the heater (with the opposite end down and away from the coil). Move the heater to the side enough to clear the heater end support and remove.
- h. To install heater, reverse steps.
- i. Reconnect all wiring using new splices and heat shrink where needed. The heat shrink **MUST** have a 'melt-able' liner to ensure that the connections are properly sealed when shrunk. This can be seen as a 'Ring' of melt liner pushed from under the heat shrink at each end of the shrink tube.

NOTE

Failure to use melt liner heat shrink allows moisture to 'wick' up under the heat shrink and cause a leakage path.

7.13 EVAPORATOR FAN AND MOTOR ASSEMBLY

The evaporator fans circulate air throughout the container by pulling air in the top of the unit. The air is forced through the evaporator coil where it is either heated or cooled and then discharged out the bottom of the refrigeration unit into the container. The fan motor bearings are factory lubricated and do not require additional grease.

7.13.1 Replacing the Evaporator Fan Assembly



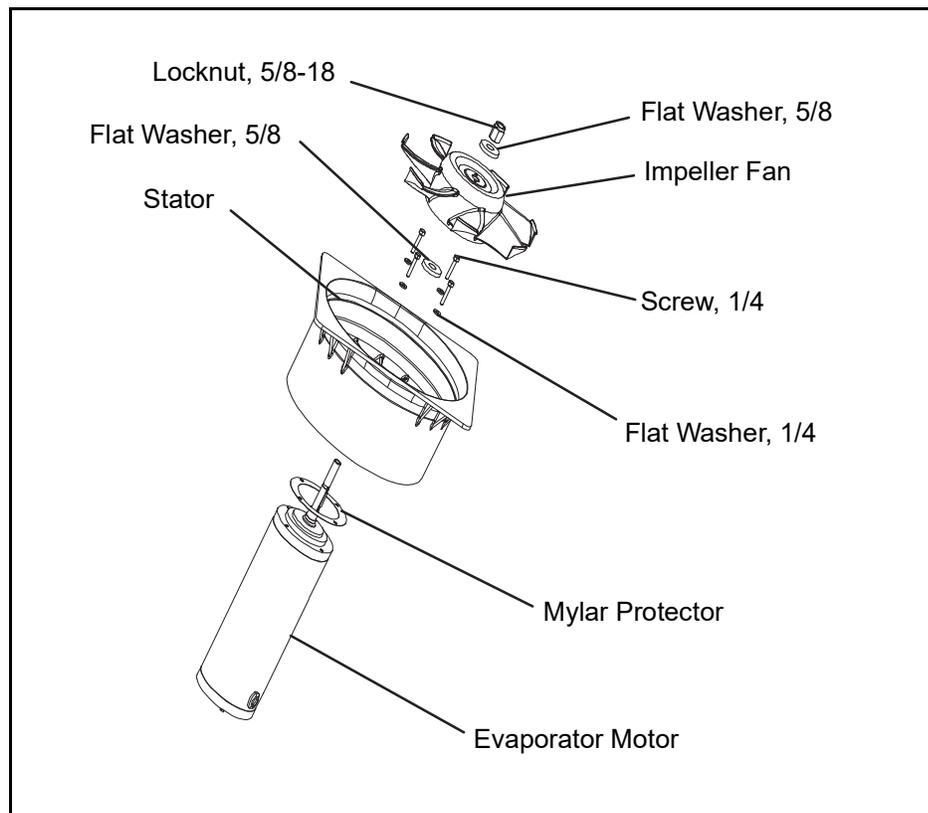
Always turn OFF the unit circuit breaker CB-1 and disconnect main power supply before working on moving parts.

1. Remove upper access panel (see [Figure 3.2](#)) by removing mounting bolts and TIR locking device. Reach inside of unit and remove the Ty-Rap securing the wire harness loop. Disconnect the connector by twisting to unlock and pulling to separate.
2. Loosen four 1/4-20 clamp bolts that are located on the underside of the fan deck at the sides of the fan assembly. Slide the loosened clamps back from the fan assembly.
3. Slide the fan assembly out from the unit and place on a sturdy work surface.

7.13.2 Disassemble the Evaporator Fan Assembly

1. Attach a spanner wrench to the two 1/4-20 holes located in the fan hub. Loosen the 5/8-18 shaft nut by holding the spanner wrench stationary and turning the 5/8-18 nut counter-clockwise (see [Figure 7.9](#)).
2. Remove the spanner wrench. Use a universal wheel puller and remove the fan from the shaft.
3. Remove the washers and key.
4. Remove the four 1/4-20 x 3/4 long bolts that are located under the fan that support the motor and stator housing.
5. Remove the motor and plastic spacer.

Figure 7.9 Evaporator Fan Assembly



7.13.3 Assemble the Evaporator Fan Assembly

1. Assemble the motor and plastic spacer onto the stator.

NOTICE

When removing the black nylon evaporator fan blade, care must be taken to assure that the blade is not damaged. In the past, it was a common practice to insert a screwdriver between the fan blades to keep it from turning. This practice can no longer be used, as the blade is made up of a material that will be damaged. It is recommended that an impact wrench be used when removing the blade. Do not use the impact wrench when reinstalling, as galling of the stainless steel shaft can occur.

2. Apply Loctite to the 1/4-20 x 3/4 long bolts and torque to 0.81 mkg (70 inch-pounds).
3. Place one 5/8 flat washer on the shoulder of the fan motor shaft. Insert the key in the keyway and lubricate the fan motor shaft and threads with a graphite-oil solution (such as Never-seez).
4. Install the fan onto the motor shaft. Place one 5/8 flat washer with a 5/8-18 locknut onto the motor shaft and torque to 40 foot-pounds.
5. Install the evaporator fan assembly in reverse order of removal. Torque the four 1/4-20 clamp bolts to 0.81 mkg (70 inch-pounds). Connect the wiring connector.
6. Replace access panel making sure that panel does not leak. Make sure that the TIR locking device is lockwired.

7.14 EVAPORATOR SECTION CLEANING

Containers and Container units that are exposed to certain fumigants may develop visible surface corrosion. This corrosion will show up as a white powder found on the inside of the container and on the reefer unit evaporator stator and fan deck.

Analyses by Carrier Transicold environmental specialists have identified the white powder as consisting predominantly of aluminum oxide. Aluminum oxide is a coarse crystalline deposit most likely the result of surface corrosion on the aluminum parts within the container. If left untreated over time, it may build up in thickness and eventually flake as a lightweight white powder.

The surface corrosion of aluminum is brought about by exposure to chemicals such as sulfur dioxide and possibly other fumigants that are commonly used for fumigation and protection of some perishable cargo such as grapes, for example. Fumigation is the process by which a chemical is released into an enclosed area to eliminate infestations of insects, termites, rodents, weeds and soil-born disease.

Typically any aluminum oxide that becomes detached from evaporator fan stators will be blown into the wet evaporator coil where it will be caught and then flushed out of the unit during routine defrost cycles.

However, it is still highly recommended that after carrying cargo subject to fumigation procedures, that the inside of the unit be thoroughly cleansed prior to reuse.

Carrier Transicold has identified a fully biodegradable and environmentally safe alkaline cleaning agent (Tri-Pow'r® HD) for the unit. This will assist in helping to remove the corrosive fumigation chemicals and dislodging of the corrosive elements.

This cleaner is available from the Carrier Transicold Performance Parts Group (PPG) and can be ordered through any of the PPG locations; Part Number NU4371-88.

As a general safety precaution, before using this product, refer to the Material Safety Data (MSDS) sheet.

Prior to Cleaning:

- Always wear goggles, gloves and work boots.
- Avoid contact with skin and clothing, and avoid breathing mists.
- When mixing, add water to the sprayer first, then the cleaner.
- ALWAYS provide for proper ventilation when cleaning indoor evaporator coils (rear doors must be open).
- Be aware of surroundings - food, plants, etc., and the potential for human exposure.
- Always read directions and follow recommended dilution ratios. More is not always better. Using non-diluted cleaner is not recommended.

Cleaning Procedure:

1. Remove the upper evaporator access panel inside of the unit.
2. Spray the surface with water before applying the cleaning solution. This helps the cleaner work better.
3. Liberally apply the prepared cleaner solution (5 parts water and 1 part cleaner).
4. Allow the cleaner to soak in for 5 to 7 minutes.
5. Assess area for rinsing. Follow all local regulations regarding disposal of waste water.
6. Thoroughly rinse the cleaner and surrounding area, floor, etc. When rinsing where heavy foaming solution is present, it is very important to take the time to thoroughly rinse the equipment and surroundings.
7. Always rinse the empty coil cleaner bottle, cap tightly and dispose of properly.

7.15 ELECTRONIC EXPANSION VALVE

The electronic expansion valve (EEV) is an automatic device which maintains required superheat of the refrigerant gas leaving the evaporator. The valve functions are:

- a. Automatic response of refrigerant flow to match the evaporator load.
- b. Prevention of liquid refrigerant entering the compressor. Unless the valve is defective, it seldom requires any maintenance.

7.15.1 Removing an EEV or HPXV

1. Turn unit power off and remove power from the unit.
2. Remove the coil (applies only to the HPXV).
3. Remove the refrigerant charge from the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
4. The preferred method of removing the valve is to cut the connection between the brazed section and the valve, using a small tube cutter. The valve can also be removed by un-brazing the connection. Remove valve.

7.15.2 Installing an EEV or HPXV

1. Make sure that there is no brazing material in the lines, and install the new valve.
2. When brazing in the new valve, the power head should be cooled with wet cloth.
3. Make sure that the HPXV coil is snapped down fully, and the coil retention tab is properly seated in one of the valve body dimples.

Important Notes:

- Retention tab is not visible with the coil boot fitted as shown in [Figure 7.10](#).
 - For better visualization, [Figure 7.11](#) shows the correct position of the coil with the retention tab sited in one of the valve body dimples.
 - Do not remove the coil boot from the valve.
4. Grab and rotate the coil for approximately 1/4 turn in either direction (refer to [Figure 7.10](#)) and make sure that you can feel the clicking as the coil retention tab is moving from dimple to dimple.

Figure 7.10 HPXV Coil Boot



Figure 7.11 HPXV Valve Body Dimples



5. Apply the blue dot on the unit side wall next to the coil indicating that the coil has been inspected and is seated correctly on the valve body.
6. If a coil is seated incorrectly on a loaded unit once it has been seated properly, power cycle the unit. This enables the controller to reset the valve to 0% to ensure proper operation going forward.
7. Replace the filter drier, refer to [Section 7.10](#).
8. Evacuate and dehydrate the system, refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
9. Recharge the system, refer to [Section 7.2.8](#).
10. Check unit operation by running Pre-trip, refer to [Section 4.7](#).

7.16 ECONOMIZER SOLENOID VALVE, UNLOADER SOLENOID VALVE

The procedures for removing/replacing the ESV and removing/replacing the USV are the same.

- For location of the Economizer Solenoid Valve and the Unloader Solenoid Valve.

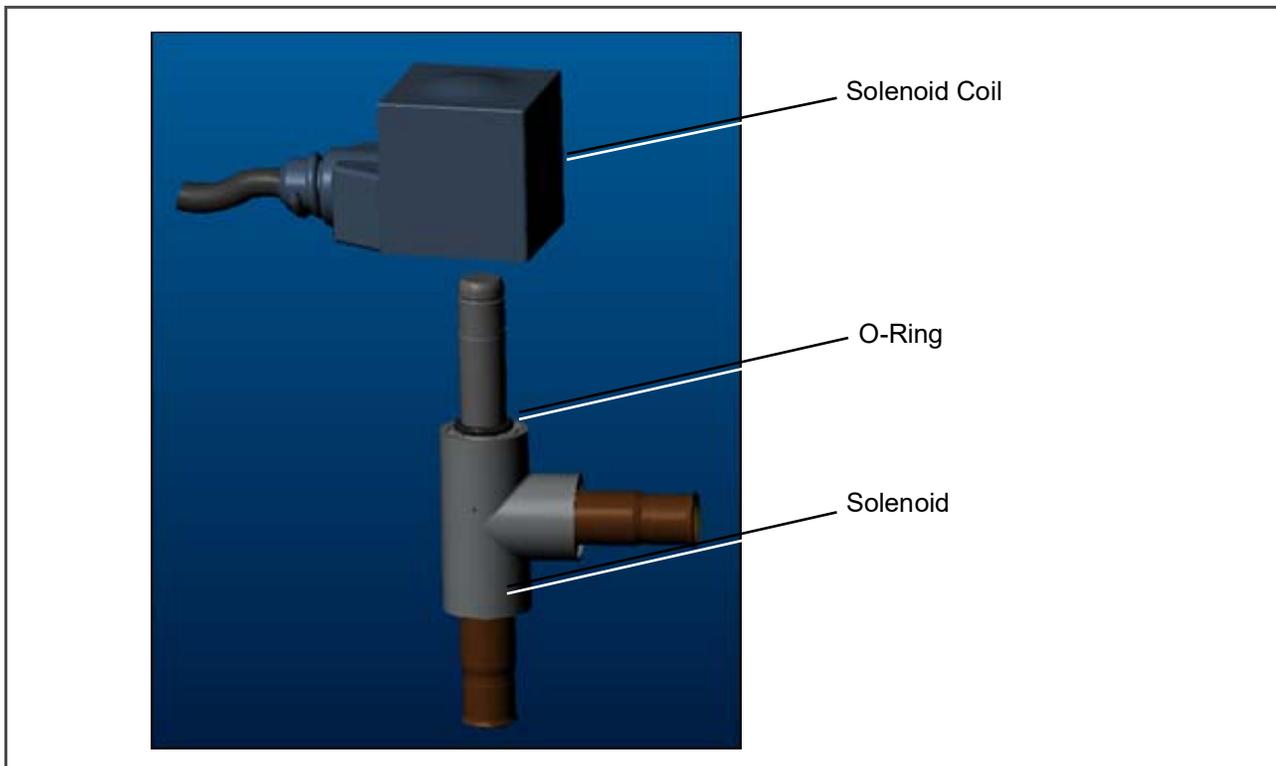
7.16.1 Removing/Replacing the ESV or USV Coil

1. Remove the valve coil from the valve, see [Figure 7.12](#).
2. Cut the cable approximately 3 inches (75 mm) from the coil.
3. Connect the new coil wires using butt-splices and heat-shrink tubing.
4. Replace the coil on the valve, make sure that the coil is fully seated.

7.16.2 Removing/Replacing the ESV or USV

1. Turn unit power off and remove power from the unit.
2. Remove the refrigerant charge from the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
3. Remove the valve coil from the valve, see [Figure 7.12](#).

Figure 7.12 Coil View of Economizer Solenoid Valve (ESV)



4. **VALVE REMOVAL:** The preferred method of removing the solenoid valve is to cut the connection between the brazed section and the valve, using a small tube cutter. The valve can also be removed by un-brazing the connection. Then remove the valve. Remove valve.

5. Fit the new solenoid valve into position and braze. Use a wet rag to keep valve cool whenever brazing.
6. Install the O-ring on the valve stem (provided). Refer to [Figure 7.12](#).
7. Press the coil onto the valve stem ensuring that it is pressed all the way down, engaging with the O-ring.

7.17 REMOVING / REPLACING THE FLASH TANK

The NaturaLINE unit is equipped with a flash tank. Refer to [Figure 3.3](#) for location.

DANGER

There are no serviceable parts on the flash tank. Attempting to repair the flash tank or welding on the flash tank vessel is not permitted. If the flash tank should be damaged in any way the entire flash tank must be replaced.

Removing the Flash Tank:

1. Turn unit power off and remove power from the unit.
2. Remove the refrigerant charge from the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
3. Remove flash tank pressure relief valve.
4. Un-braze the tube connections.
5. Remove the bolts securing the flash tank to the unit (4 places).
6. Take out flash tank.

Installing the Flash Tank:

1. Bolt flash tank to the unit (4 places).
2. Braze only at the tube connections.
3. Install pressure relief valve with new O-ring onto flash tank, [Section 7.4](#).
4. Replace filter drier, refer to [Section 7.10](#).
5. Evacuate and dehydrate the system, refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
6. Recharge the system, refer to [Section 7.2.8](#).
7. Check unit operation by running Pre-trip, refer to [Section 4.6](#).

7.18 CONTROLLER

NOTICE

The NaturaLINE platform must use the green label controller only (part number 12-55011).

7.18.1 Handling Modules

CAUTION

Do not remove wire harnesses from module unless you are grounded to the unit frame with a static safe wrist strap.

CAUTION

Unplug all module connectors before performing arc welding on any part of the container.

The guidelines and cautions provided herein should be followed when handling the modules. These precautions and procedures should be implemented when replacing a module, when doing any arc welding on the unit, or when service to the refrigeration unit requires handling and removal of a module.

1. Obtain a grounding wrist strap (Carrier Transicold part number 07-00304-00) and a static dissipation mat (Carrier Transicold part number 07-00277-00). The wrist strap, when properly grounded, will dissipate any potential buildup on the body. The dissipation mat will provide a static-free work surface on which to place and/or service the modules.
2. Disconnect and secure power to the unit.
3. Place strap on wrist and attach the ground end to any exposed unpainted metal area on the refrigeration unit frame (bolts, screws, etc.).
4. Carefully remove the module. Do not touch any of the electrical connections if possible. Place the module on the static mat.
5. The strap should be worn during any service work on a module, even when it is placed on the mat.

7.18.2 Controller Troubleshooting

A group of test points (TP1 - TP10), see [Figure 7.13](#), are provided on the controller for troubleshooting electrical circuits (see schematic diagram, [Section 8](#)).

NOTICE

Use a digital voltmeter to measure AC voltage between TP's and ground (TP9), except for TP8.

Figure 7.13 Controller Section of the Control Box

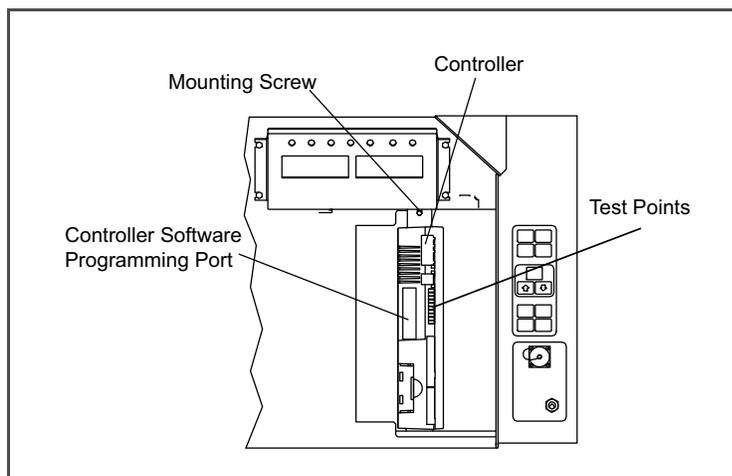


Table 7-1 Test Point Descriptions

Test Point	Description
TP1	Enables the user to check if the controller unloader valve relay (TU) is open or closed.
TP2	Enables the user to check if the high pressure switch (HPS) is open or closed.
TP3	This test point is not used in this application.
TP 4	Enables the user to check if the internal protector for the gas cooler fan (IP-GM) is open or closed.
TP 5	Enables the user to check if the internal protectors for the evaporator fan motors (IP-EM1 or IPEM2) are open or closed.
TP 6	This test point is not used in this application.
TP 7	Enables the user to check if the controller economizer solenoid valve relay (TS) is open or closed.
TP 8	This test point is not used in this application.
TP9	This test point is the chassis (unit frame) ground connection.
TP10	Enables the user to check if the heat termination thermostat (HTT) contact is open or closed

7.18.3 Controller Programming Procedure

To load new software into the module, the programming card is inserted into the programming/software port.



The unit must be OFF whenever a programming card is inserted or removed from the controller programming port.

1. Turn unit OFF, via start-stop switch (ST).
2. Insert software/programming PCMCIA card containing the following (example) files into the programming/software port. (See [Figure 7.13](#)):
menuDDMM.m/3, this file allows the user to select a file/program to upload into the controller.
cfYYMMDD.m/3, multi-configuration file.
3. Turn unit ON, via start-stop switch (ST).

The menu option allows the operational software to be loaded, and time and container identification to be set.

Procedure for loading operational software:

1. The display module will display the message Set UP.
2. Press the UP or DOWN arrow key until display reads, LOAd 97XX.
3. Press the ENTER key on the keypad.
4. The display will alternate to between PrESS EntR and rEV XXXX.
5. Press the ENTER key on the keypad.
6. The display will show the message "Pro SoFt". This message will last for up to one minute.
7. The display module will go blank briefly, then read "Pro donE" when the software loading has loaded. (If a problem occurs while loading the software: the display will blink the message "Pro FAIL" or "bad 12V." Turn start-stop switch OFF and remove the card.)
8. Turn unit OFF, via start-stop switch (ST).
9. Remove the PCMCIA card from the programming/software port and return the unit to normal operation by placing the start-stop switch in the ON position.
10. Turn power on, and wait 15 seconds. The status LED will flash quickly, and there will be no display. The controller is loading the new software into memory. This takes about 15 seconds. When complete, the controller will reset and power up normally.
11. Wait for default display, setpoint on the left, and control temperature on the right.
12. Confirm software is correct using keypad code select 18 to view Cd18 XXXX.
13. Turn power off. Operational software is loaded.

Procedure for loading configuration software:

1. Turn the unit OFF using the start-stop switch (ST).
2. Insert the software / programming PCMCIA card containing the following (example) files into the software / programming port on the controller. Refer to [Figure 7.13](#).
menuDDMM.m/3, this file allows the user to select the file/program to upload into the controller.
cfYYMMDD.m/3, multi-configuration file
3. Turn the unit ON using the start-stop switch (ST).
4. The display module will display the message "SEt UP".
5. Press the ENTER key on the keypad.
6. The display will read "ruN COnFG".
7. Press the ENTER key.

8. The display module will go blank briefly and then display "01000", based on the current configuration installed.
9. Press the UP or DOWN ARROW key to scroll through the list to obtain the proper model dash number.
If a defective card is being used, the display will blink the message "bAd CArd." Turn start-stop switch OFF and remove the card.
10. Press the ENTER key.
11. When the software loading has successfully completed, the display will show the message "EEPrM donE".
If a problem occurs while loading the software, the display will blink the message "Pro FAIL" or "bad 12V." Turn the unit off via start-stop switch (ST) and remove the card.
12. Turn the unit OFF using the start-stop switch (ST).
13. Remove the PCMCIA card from the software / programming port.
14. Return the unit to normal operation by turning the unit ON at the start-stop switch (ST).
15. To confirm the correct model configuration was loaded, use the keypad to bring up function code Cd 20. The model displayed should match the last five digits of the model number listed on the unit nameplate.

Procedure for setting the date and time:

1. Press the UP or DOWN arrow key until display reads Set TIM.
2. Press the ENTER key on the keypad.
3. The first value to be modified is the date in YYYY MM-DD format. The values will be entered from right to left. Press the UP or DOWN ARROW key to increase or decrease the values. The ENTER key will enter the information for the current field and move to the next value; the CODE SELECT key will allow modification of the previous value.
4. Press the ENTER key on the keypad.
5. The next value to be modified is the time in HH MM format. The values will be entered from right to left. Press the UP or DOWN ARROW key to increase or decrease the values. The ENTER key will enter the information for the current field and move to the next value; the CODE SELECT key will allow modification of the previous value.
6. Press the ENTER key on the keypad. The date and time will not be committed until start up procedures are completed on the next power up.

Procedure for setting the container ID:

NOTICE

The characters will be preset to the container ID already on the controller. If none exist, the default will be AAAA000000.

1. Press the UP or DOWN arrow key until display reads Set ID.
2. Press the ENTER key on the keypad.
3. The values will be entered from right to left. Press the UP or DOWN ARROW key to increase or decrease the values.
4. The ENTER key will enter the information for the current field and move to the next value; the CODE SELECT key will allow modification of the previous value.
5. When the last value is entered, press the ENTER key to enter the information to the controller; the CODE SELECT key will allow modification of the previous value.

7.18.4 Removing and Installing a Module

Removal:

1. Disconnect all front wire harness connectors and move wiring out of way.
2. Remove the VIM module from the right side of the controller.

3. The lower controller mounting is slotted, loosen the top mounting screw (refer to **Figure 7.13**) and lift up and out.
4. Disconnect the back connectors and remove module.
5. When removing the replacement module from its packaging note how it is packaged. When returning the old module for service, place it in the packaging in the same manner as the replacement. The packaging has been designed to protect the module from both physical and electrostatic discharge damage during storage and transit.

Installation:

1. Install the module by reversing the removal steps.
2. Torque values for mounting screws (item 2, refer to **Figure 7.13**) are 0.23 mkg (20 inch-pounds). Torque value for the connectors is 0.12 mkg (10 inch-pounds).

7.18.5 Battery Replacement**Standard Battery Location (Standard Cells):**

1. Turn unit power OFF and disconnect power supply.
2. Slide bracket out and remove old batteries. (refer to **Figure 3.4**, Item 8.)
3. Install new batteries and slide bracket into control box slot.



Use care when cutting wire ties to avoid nicking or cutting wires.

Standard Battery Location (Rechargeable Cells):

1. Turn unit power OFF and disconnect power supply.
2. Disconnect battery wire connector from control box.
3. Slide out and remove old battery and bracket. (See **Figure 3.4**, Item 8.)
4. Slide new battery pack and bracket into the control box slot.
5. Reconnect battery wire connector to control box and replace wire ties that were removed.

Secure Battery Option (Rechargeable Cells Only):

1. Turn unit power OFF and disconnect power supply.
2. Open control box door and remove both the high voltage shield and clear plastic rain shield (if installed).
3. Disconnect the battery wires from the "KA" plug positions 14, 13, 11.
4. Using Driver Bit, Carrier Transicold part number 07-00418-00, remove the 4 screws securing the display module to the control box. Disconnect the ribbon cable and set the display module aside.



The battery wires must face toward the right.

5. Remove the old battery from the bracket and clean bracket surface. Remove the protective backing from the new battery and assemble to the bracket. Secure battery by inserting the wire tie from the back of the bracket around the battery, and back through the bracket.
6. Reconnect the ribbon cable to display and re-install the display.
7. Route the battery wires from the battery along the display harness and connect the red battery wire and one end of the red jumper to "KA14," the other end of the red jumper wire to "KA11," and the black wire to "KA13."
8. Replace wire ties that were removed.

7.19 VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE

7.19.1 Remove and Replace Variable Frequency Drive Cooling Fan

VFD Fan Removal:

1. Turn unit off and disconnect power cord.
2. Remove the (8) screws that secure the VFD cover and remove the cover.
3. The VFD cooling fan is located on the right side of the VFD. Remove the (4) mounting screws that secure the fan assembly and grille to the VFD, see [Figure 7.14](#).

Figure 7.14 VFD Fan Screws

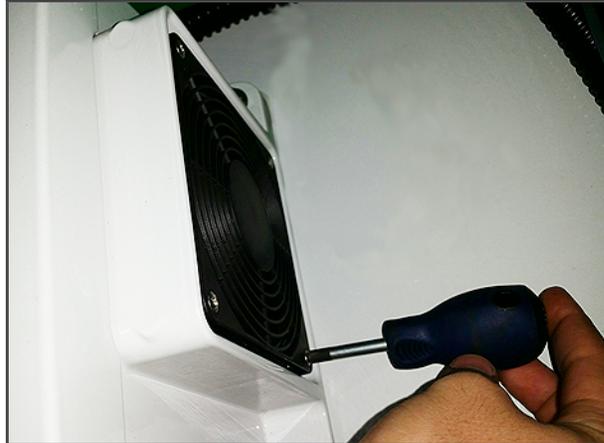


Figure 7.15 VFD Fan Removal



4. Remove the grille and fan assembly. While removing, rotate the fan assembly to in order to expose the wires, see [Figure 7.15](#).
5. Cut the exposed VFD fan wires and remove the fan assembly.
6. Feed the cut wires through the opening at the back of the fan housing, this is where the new fan wires will be spliced to the existing wires.

VFD Fan Replacement:

1. Feed the new VFD fan wires through the opening at the back of the fan housing.
2. Butt splice and heat shrink the new fan wires and the existing wires.
3. Rotate the fan assembly and place it back into the fan housing so that the wires are located on top and completely tucked in behind the fan housing.
4. Place the grille over the fan and secure the fan assembly and grille with the (4) mounting screws.
5. Replace the VFD cover and secure in place with the (8) mounting screws.
6. Restore power to the unit and check the operation of the VFD fan.

7.19.2 Variable Frequency Drive Bypass

CAUTION

Variable Frequency Drive Electrical Hazard. After disconnecting from power supply, wait seven (7) minutes before servicing to allow capacitors to completely discharge.

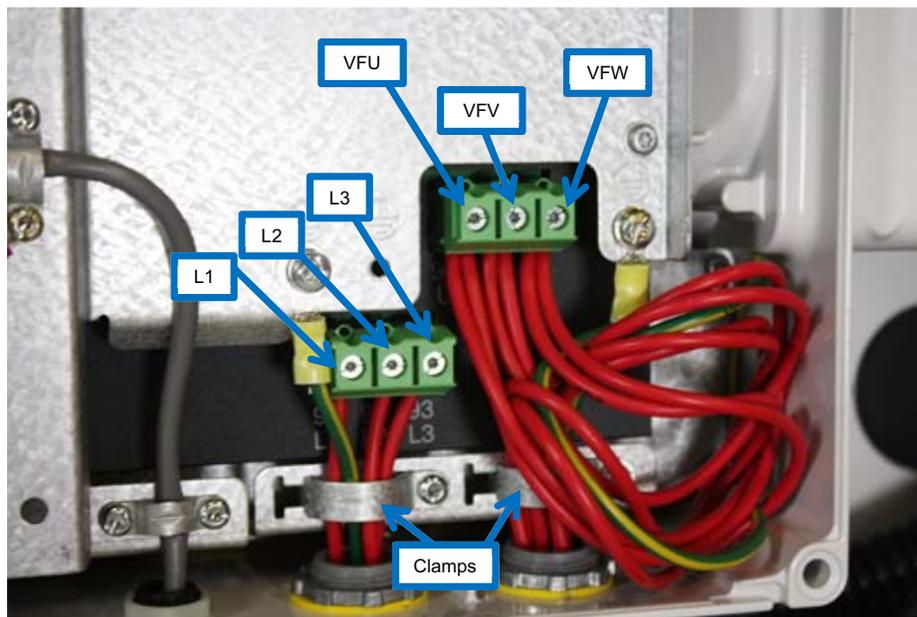


Video available in the Mobile Version

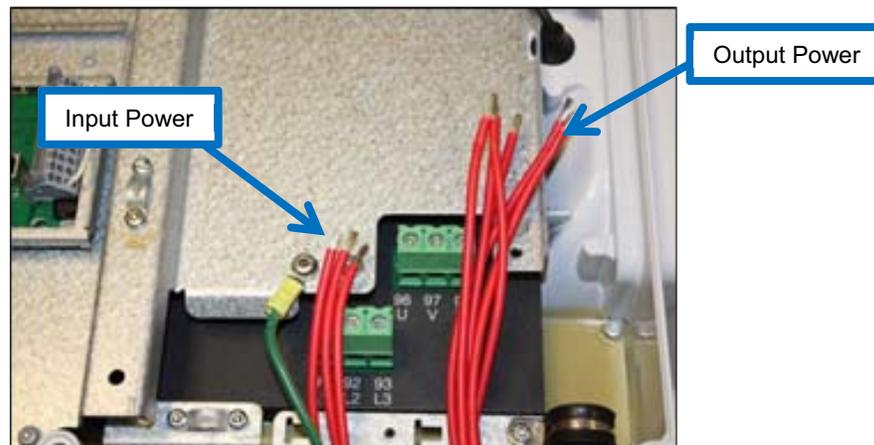
If the VFD fails, the following procedure will bypass VFD control allowing the compressor to operate at one speed. This will restore limited unit functionality until the VFD can be repaired or replaced.

1. Turn unit off and disconnect power cord.
2. Wait a minimum of 7 minutes before servicing the VFD.
3. Remove the (8) screws that secure the VFD cover and remove the cover. The VFD Phase wiring will be visible in the lower right corner of the box. Refer to [Figure 7.16](#).

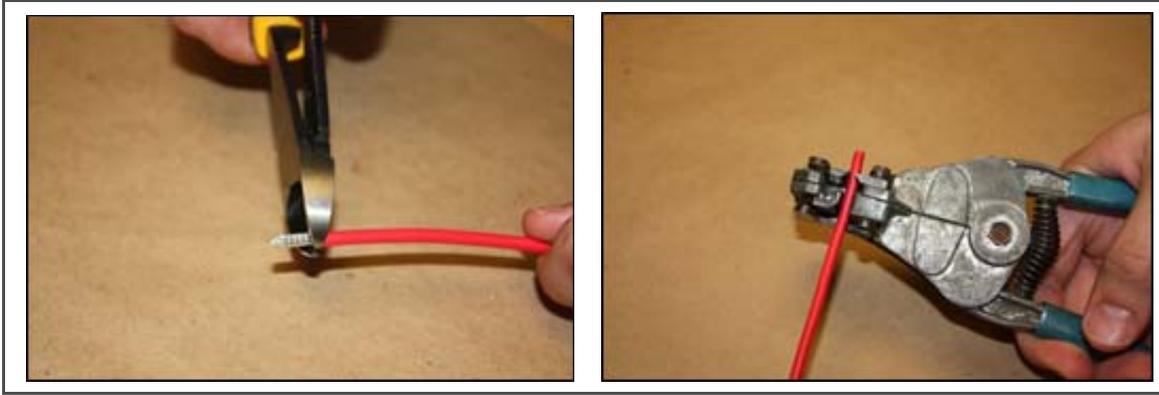
Figure 7.16 VFD Phase Wiring



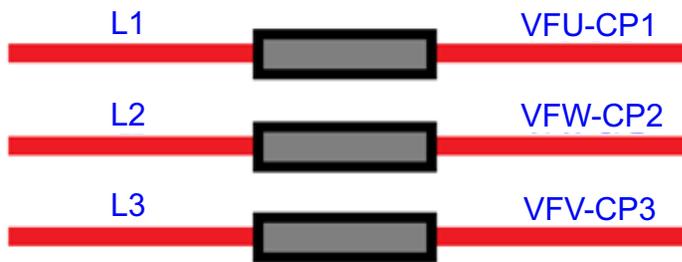
4. Remove wire harness clamps to allow wires to be worked on.
5. Disconnect the VFD input and output phase wires, leaving the ground wire attached.



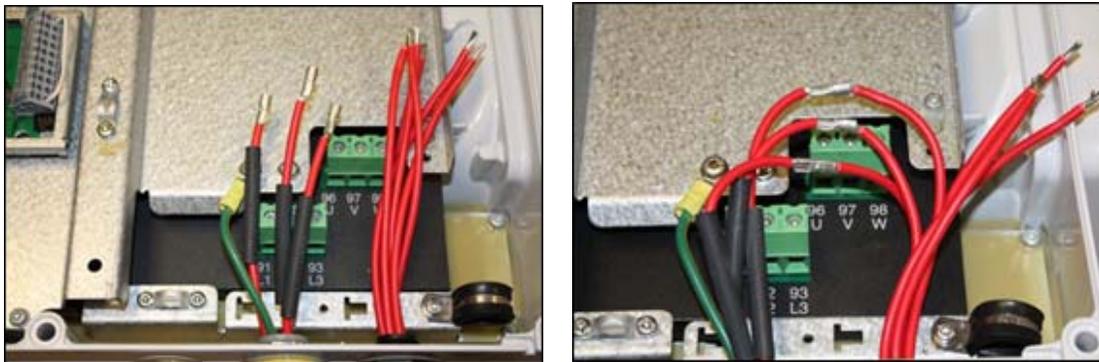
6. Cut the barrels off of the wires using wire cutters and strip back the insulation approximately 0.25" (6.35mm).



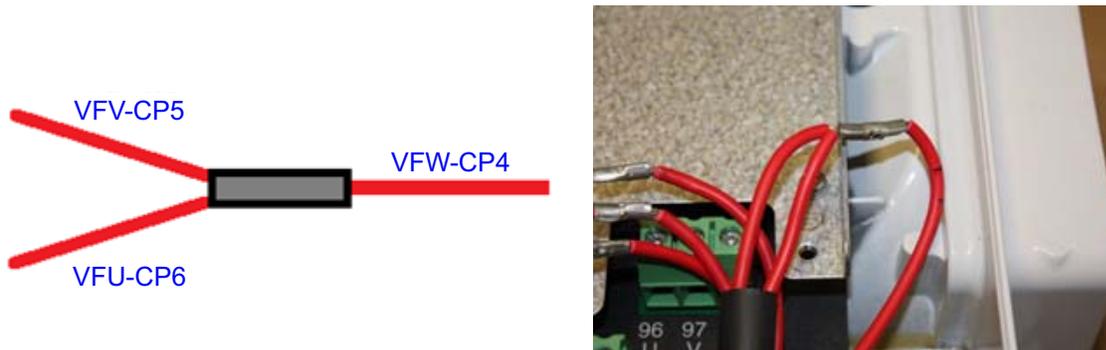
7. Locate the following wires to prepare for a butt splice connection.



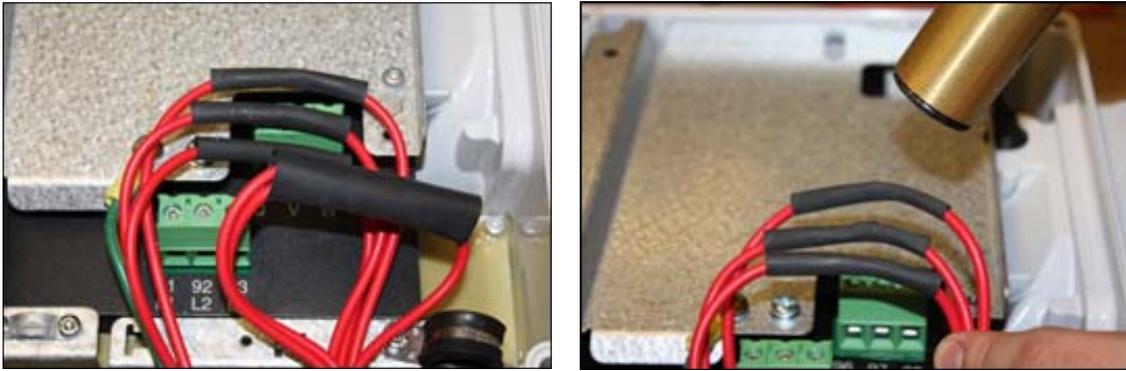
8. Position the heat shrink and crimp the electrical splice connector for all 6 wires mentioned above.



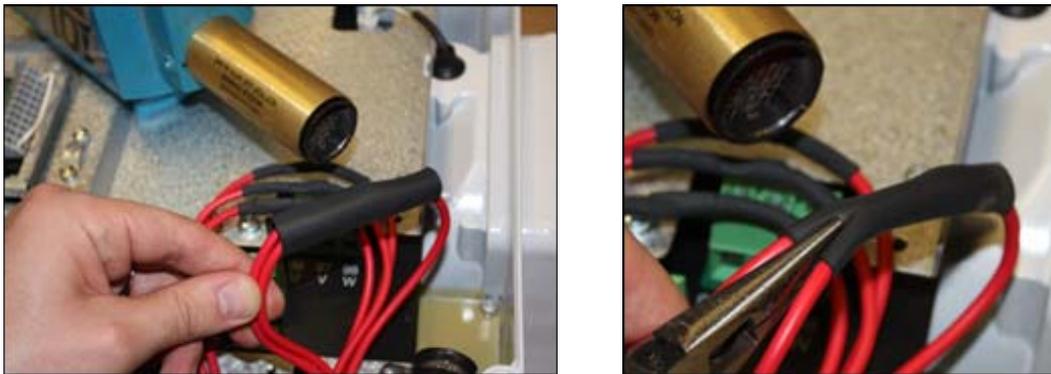
9. Locate the following wires to prepare for a two-to-one butt splice electrical connection.



10. Using a hot air gun, shrink the heat shrink tube to insulate all of the electrical butt splice joints.



11. While heating the heat shrink tube for a two-to-one butt splice electrical connection, use a needle-nosed plier to crimp the heat shrink tube while heating.



The finished wires should look like the image below:



12. Install wire harness clamps and secure the wires using best practice to prevent damage.

13. Be sure that all the wires are within the VFD and replace the cover and secure with the eight (8) screws.

14. Power up the unit and go to Cd61 to activate the VFD Bypass mode.

15. While Cd61 is visible on the display screen, press and hold the ALT key for 2 seconds, then press ENTER with the ALT key still held down. This will lock the code. Press an arrow key to change from 'OFF' to 'Act iV' and press ENTER. Press ENTER a second time to lock and activate the limp home mode. Power cycle the unit to engage limp home mode. To unlock or reset to normal operation the same procedure must be followed. Cd61 will remain on the display until a valid selection is made, or is manually exited. If the state of limp home mode is modified, Cd61 will restart the unit after a 30 second hold off.

7.20 VENT POSITION SENSOR SERVICE

7.20.1 Upper VPS Service

The fresh air vent position sensor alarm (AL50) will occur if the sensor reading is not stable for four minutes or if the sensor is outside of its valid range (shorted or open). This can occur if the vent is loose or the panel is defective. To confirm a defective panel, assure that the wing nut is secure and then power cycle the unit. If the alarm immediately reappears as active, the panel should be replaced.

The alarm should immediately go inactive, check the 4-minute stability requirement. If the alarm reoccurs after the four minutes and the panel was known to have been stable, then the sensor should be replaced. In order to replace the Upper VPS, the panel must be removed and replaced with another upper fresh air panel equipped with VPS. If sensor is found to be defective then replace the panel or replace the VPS with kit number 74-66615-00.

Upon installation, a new vent position sensor assembly requires calibration as follows:

1. Rotate the vent to the 0 CMH/ CFM position.
2. Cd45 will automatically display. Press the Enter key and hold for five seconds.
3. After the enter key has been pressed the display will read CAL (for calibration).
4. Press the ALT MODE key and hold for five seconds.
5. After the calibration has been completed, Cd45 will display 0 CMH / CFM.

7.21 TEMPERATURE SENSOR SERVICE

Procedures for service of the return recorder, return temperature, supply recorder, supply temperature, ambient, defrost temperature, evaporator temperature, and compressor discharge temperature sensors are provided in the following sub paragraphs.

7.21.1 Sensor Checkout Procedure

To check a sensor reading, do the following:

1. Remove the sensor and place in a 0°C (32°F) ice-water bath. The ice-water bath is prepared by filling an insulated container (of sufficient size to completely immerse bulb) with ice cubes or chipped ice, then filling voids between ice with water and agitating until mixture reaches 0°C (32°F) measured on a laboratory thermometer.
2. Start unit and check sensor reading on the control panel. The reading should be 0°C (32°F). If the reading is correct, reinstall sensor; if it is not, continue with the following.
3. Turn unit OFF and disconnect power supply.
4. Refer to [Section 7.18](#) and remove controller to gain access to the sensor plugs.
5. Using the plug connector marked "EC" that is connected to the back of the controller, locate the sensor wires (RRS, RTS, SRS, STS, AMBS, DTS, or CPDS as required). Follow those wires to the connector and using the pins of the plug, measure the resistance. Values are provided in [Table 7-2](#).

Due to the variations and inaccuracies in ohmmeters, thermometers or other test equipment, a reading within 2% of the chart value would indicate a good sensor. If a sensor is defective, the resistance reading will usually be much higher or lower than the resistance values given.

Table 7–2 Sensor Resistance - AMBS, DTS, ETS, RRS, RTS, SRS, STS

°C	°F	OHMS		°C	°F	OHMS
-40	-40	336,500		18	64.4	49,060
-38	-36.4	312,600		20	68.0	46,230
-36	-32.8	290,600		22	71.6	43,580
-34	-29.2	270,300		24	75.2	41,100
-32	-25.6	251,500		25	77	39,940
-30	-22.0	234,200		26	78.8	38,780
-28	-18.4	218,200		28	82.4	36,600
-26	-14.8	203,400		30	83.0	34,560
-24	-11.2	189,700		32	89.6	32,650
-22	-7.6	177,000		34	93.2	30,850
-20	-4.0	165,200		36	96.8	29,170
-18	-0.4	154,300		38	100.4	27,590
-16	3.2	144,200		40	104.0	26,100
-14	6.8	134,800		42	107.6	24,700
-12	10.4	126,100		44	111.2	23,390
-10	14.0	118,100		46	114.8	22,160
-8	17.6	110,500		48	118.4	20,990
-6	21.2	103,600		50	122.0	19,900
-4	24.8	97,070		52	125.6	18,870
-2	28.4	91,030		54	129.2	17,900
0	32.0	85,400		56	132.8	16,980
2	35.6	80,160		58	136.4	16,120
4	39.2	75,270		60	140.0	15,310
6	42.8	70,720		62	143.6	14,540
8	46.4	66,460		64	147.2	13,820
10	50.0	62,500		66	150.8	13,130
12	53.6	58,790		68	154.4	12,490
14	57.2	55,330		70	158.0	11,880
16	60.8	52,090		72	161.6	11,310

Table 7–3 Sensor Resistance - CPDS

°C	°F	OHMS	°C	°F	OHMS
-40	-40	849,822	18	64.4	136,705
-38	-36.4	834,450	20	68.0	124,876
-36	-32.8	819,079	22	71.6	114,101
-34	-29.2	803,707	24	75.2	104,352
-32	-25.6	788,336	25	77	100,000
-30	-22.0	772,964	26	78.8	95,585
-28	-18.4	757,593	28	82.4	87,619
-26	-14.8	742,221	30	83.0	80,447
-24	-11.2	726,849	32	89.6	73,931
-22	-7.6	711,478	34	93.2	68,000
-20	-4.0	696,106	36	96.8	62,599
-18	-0.4	680,735	38	100.4	57,657
-16	3.2	665,363	40	104.0	53,200
-14	6.8	649,992	42	107.6	49,117
-12	10.4	620,224	44	111.2	45,367
-10	14.0	563,722	46	114.8	41,965
-8	17.6	507,219	48	118.4	38,840
-6	21.2	450,717	50	122.0	35,991
-4	24.8	403,140	52	125.6	33,369
-2	28.4	365,427	54	129.2	30,967
0	32.0	327,715	56	132.8	28,753
2	35.6	295,834	58	136.4	26,733
4	39.2	267,922	60	140.0	24,867
6	42.8	241,618	62	143.6	23,152
8	46.4	219,659	64	147.2	21,570
10	50.0	198,927	66	150.8	20,827
12	53.6	180,987	68	154.4	20,112
14	57.2	164,687	70	158.0	18,768
16	60.8	149,680	72	161.6	16,375

7.21.2 Sensor Replacement

1. Turn unit power OFF and disconnect power supply.

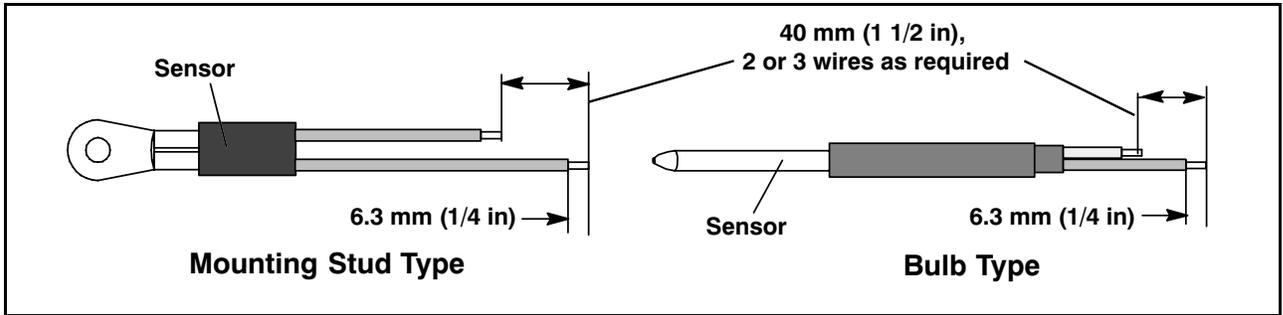
NOTICE

Include white date code label when cutting out and removing defective sensors. The label could be required for warranty returns.

2. Cut cable. Slide the cap and grommet off a bulb type sensor and save for reuse. Do not cut the grommet.
3. Cut one wire of existing cable 40 mm (1-1/2 inches) shorter than the other wire.
4. Cut replacement sensor wires (opposite colors) back 40 mm (1-1/2 inches). (See [Figure 7.17.](#))

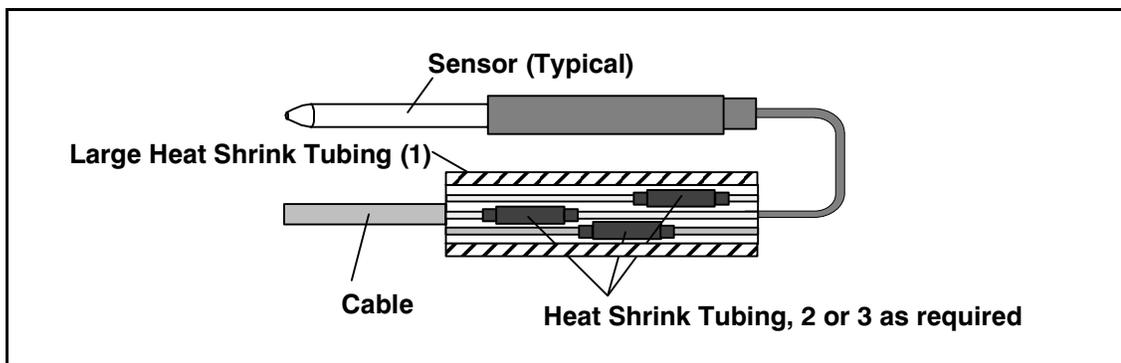
- Strip back insulation on all wiring 6.3 mm (1/4 inch).

Figure 7.17 Sensor Types



- Slide a large piece of heat shrink tubing over the cable, and place the two small pieces of heat shrink tubing, one over each wire, before adding crimp fittings as shown in [Figure 7.18](#).

Figure 7.18 Sensor and Cable Splice



- If required, slide the cap and grommet assembly onto the replacement sensor.
- Slip crimp fittings over dressed wires (keeping wire colors together). Make sure wires are pushed into crimp fittings as far as possible and crimp with crimping tool.
- Solder spliced wires with a 60% tin and 40% lead Rosincore solder.
- Slide heat shrink tubing over each splice so that ends of tubing cover both ends of crimp as shown in [Figure 7.17](#).
- Heat tubing to shrink over splice. Make sure all seams are sealed tightly against wiring to prevent moisture seepage.

CAUTION

Do not allow moisture to enter wire splice area as this may affect the sensor resistance.

- Slide large heat shrink tubing over both splices and shrink.
- Position sensor in unit as shown in [Figure 7.18](#) and re-check sensor resistance.
- Reinstall sensor (refer to [Section 7.21.3](#)).

NOTICE

The P5 Pre-Trip test must be run to inactivate probe alarms (refer to [Section 5.7](#)).

7.21.3 Sensor Re-Installation Sensors STS and SRS

To properly position a supply sensor, the sensor must be fully inserted into the probe holder. See **Figure 7.19**. Do not allow heat shrink covering to contact the probe holder. For proper placement of the sensor, be sure to position the enlarged positioning section of the sensor against the side of the mounting clamp. This positioning will give the sensor the optimum amount of exposure to the supply air stream, and will allow the controller to operate correctly.

Sensors RRS and RTS

Reinstall the return sensor as shown in **Figure 7.20**. For proper placement of the return sensor, be sure to position the enlarged positioning section of the sensor against the side of the mounting clamp.

Sensor DTS

The DTS sensor must have insulating material placed completely over the sensor to ensure the coil metal temperature is sensed.

Sensors ETS1 and ETS2

The ETS1 and ETS2 sensors are located in a tube holder under insulation, as illustrated in **Figure 7.21**. When the combo sensor is removed and reinstalled, it must be placed in a tube holder by applying thermal grease. Insulating material must completely cover the sensor to ensure the correct temperature is sensed.

Figure 7.19 Supply Sensor Positioning

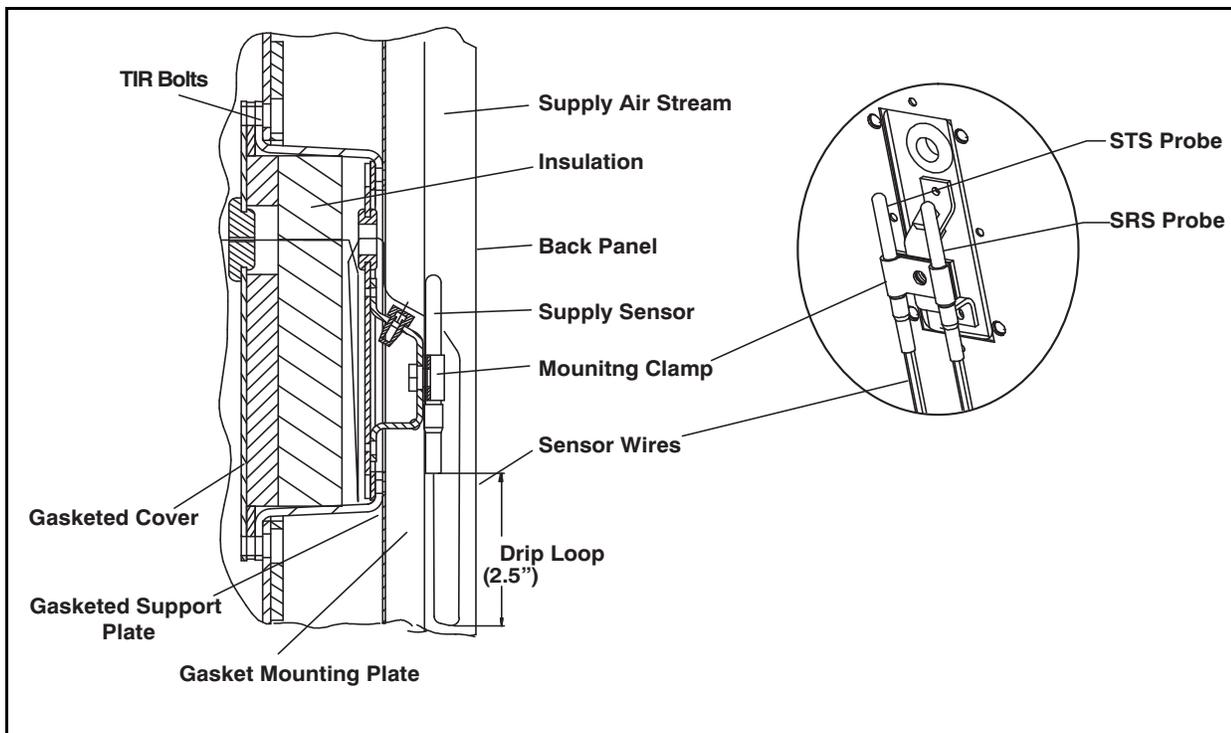


Figure 7.20 Return Sensor Positioning

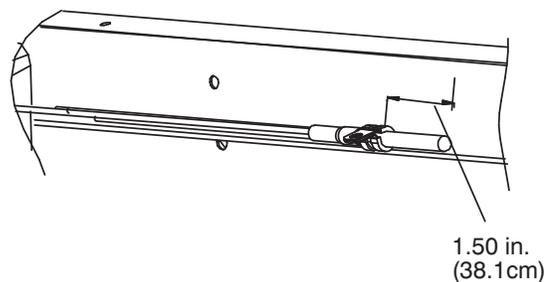
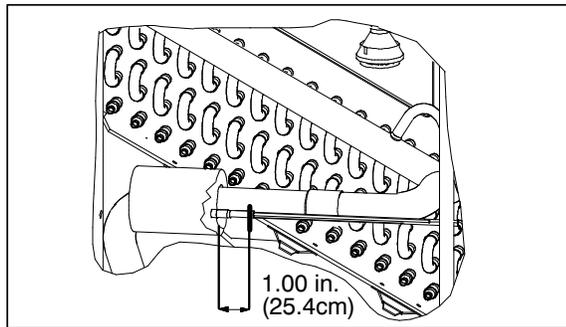


Figure 7.21 Evaporator Temperature Sensor Positioning



7.21.4 Sensor, CPDS Re-installation

To replace the compressor discharge sensor perform the following:

1. Ensure the unit is disconnected from the power source and that ST is in OFF position.
2. Remove the existing sensor. Clean all silicone sealer and dielectric compound from the sensor well. Ensure well is clean and dry. Top of compressor, where the sensor seals, must also be clean and dry.
3. Using the syringe supplied with the replacement sensor, squeeze all of the dielectric compound into the sensor well.
4. Place a bead of the silicone sealer supplied with the replacement sensor around the sensor sealing ring. Insert sensor into the well with the leads parallel to the suction fitting.
5. Reconnect sensor (see [Figure 7.17](#)) and run a Pre-trip to test.

7.22 TRANSDUCER SERVICE

The location of the Discharge Pressure Transducer (DPT), Suction Pressure Transducer (SPT), and Flash Tank Pressure Transducer (FPT) can be found in [Figure 3.3](#) & [Figure 3.4](#). Remove and replace transducers using the following procedure:

1. Remove the refrigerant charge from the unit, refer to [Section 7.2.5](#).
2. Disconnect wiring from defective transducer.

NOTICE

When removing or installing a transducer from the unit, always use a deep well socket or box end wrench to prevent crushing of the transducer. Never use an open end wrench. Using an open end wrench will concentrate pressure on only two sides of the transducer housing which can potentially crush the transducer.

Figure 7.22 Open End Wrench



3. Using a deep well socket or box end wrench, turn the transducer assembly counterclockwise to loosen and remove the defective transducer.

4. Using a deep well socket or box end wrench, install the new transducer. The torque values for each transducer are listed below:
 - Suction Pressure Transducer (SPT) 19 – 21 ft lbs
 - Discharge Pressure Transducer (DPT) and Flash Tank Pressure Transducer (FPT) 7 – 8 ft lbs
5. Reconnect the wiring to the new Transducer.
6. Evacuate and dehydrate the system, refer to [Section 7.2.7](#).
7. Recharge the system, refer to [Section 7.2.8](#).
8. Start the unit, verify refrigeration charge, refer to [Section 3.6](#).

7.23 COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE MODULE INSTALLATION

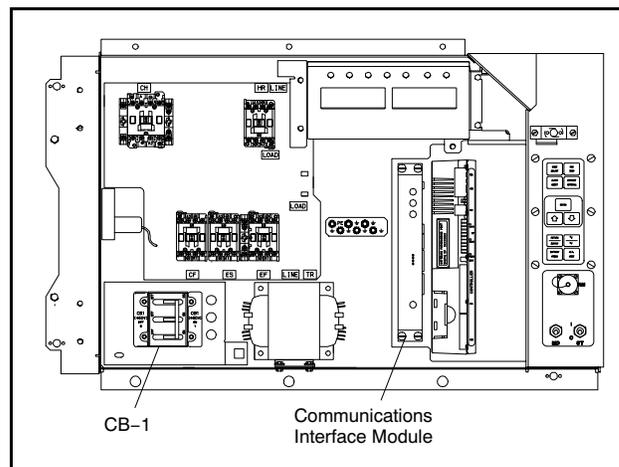
Units that have been factory provisioned for installation of a communication interface module (CIM) have the required wiring installed. If the unit is not factory provisioned, a provision wiring kit (Carrier Transicold part number 76-00685-00) must be installed. Installation instructions are packaged with the kit. To install the module, do the following:



Installation requires wiring to the main unit circuit breaker, CB-1. Make sure the power to the unit is off and power plug disconnected before beginning installation.

1. CB-1 is connected to the power system, see wiring schematic. Ensure that the unit power is off AND that the unit power plug is disconnected.
2. Open control box, see [Figure 7.23](#) and remove low voltage shield. Open high voltage shield.
3. If using factory provisioned wiring, remove the circuit breaker panel, with circuit breaker, from the control box. Locate, wires CB21/CIA3, CB22/CIA5 and CB23/CIA7 that have been tied back in the wire harness. Remove the protective heat shrink from the ends of the wires.
4. Refit the circuit breaker panel.
5. Fit the new CIM into the unit.
6. Attach three wires CB21/CIA3, CB22/CIA5 and CB23/CIA7 to the CIM at connection CIA.
7. Locate connectors CIA and CIB, remove plugs if required, and attach to the module.
8. Replace the low voltage shield.

Figure 7.23 Communications Interface Installation



7.24 MAINTENANCE OF PAINTED SURFACES

The refrigeration unit is protected by a special paint system against the corrosive atmosphere in which it normally operates. However, should the paint system be damaged, the base metal can corrode. In order to protect the refrigeration unit from the highly corrosive sea atmosphere, or if the protective paint system is scratched or damaged, clean area to bare metal using a wire brush, emery paper or equivalent cleaning method. Immediately following cleaning, apply two-part epoxy paint to the area. and allow to dry. After the first coat dries, apply a second coat.

7.25 TEMPERATURE / PRESSURE CHART

Table 7-4 R-744 Temperature - Pressure Chart

Temp		Pressure	Temp		Pressure
°F	°C	psig	°C	°F	bar
-40	-40.0	131.0	-40	-40.0	9.05
-38	-38.9	137.0	-39	-38.2	9.42
-36	-37.8	143.3	-38	-36.4	9.81
-34	-36.7	149.7	-37	-34.6	10.20
-32	-35.6	156.3	-36	-32.8	10.61
-30	-34.4	163.1	-35	-31.0	11.02
-28	-33.3	170.1	-34	-29.2	11.45
-26	-32.2	177.3	-33	-27.4	11.89
-24	-31.1	184.8	-32	-25.6	12.34
-22	-30.0	192.4	-31	-23.8	12.80
-20	-28.9	200.2	-30	-22.0	13.28
-18	-27.8	208.3	-29	-20.2	13.76
-16	-26.7	216.5	-28	-18.4	14.26
-14	-25.6	225.0	-27	-16.6	14.77
-12	-24.4	233.8	-26	-14.8	15.29
-10	-23.3	242.7	-25	-13.0	15.83
-8	-22.2	251.9	-24	-11.2	16.38
-6	-21.1	261.3	-23	-9.4	16.94
-4	-20.0	271.0	-22	-7.6	17.51
-2	-18.9	280.9	-21	-5.8	18.10
0	-17.8	291.0	-20	-4.0	18.70
2	-16.7	301.5	-19	-2.2	19.31
4	-15.6	312.1	-18	-0.4	19.94
6	-14.4	323.1	-17	1.4	20.58
8	-13.3	334.2	-16	3.2	21.24
10	-12.2	345.7	-15	5.0	21.91
12	-11.1	357.4	-14	6.8	22.59
14	-10.0	369.5	-13	8.6	23.29
16	-8.9	381.8	-12	10.4	24.01
18	-7.8	394.3	-11	12.2	24.74
20	-6.7	407.2	-10	14.0	25.49
22	-5.6	420.4	-9	15.8	26.25
24	-4.4	433.8	-8	17.6	27.03

Table 7-4 R-744 Temperature - Pressure Chart

Temp		Pressure	Temp		Pressure
°F	°C	psig	°C	°F	bar
26	-3.3	447.6	-7	19.4	27.82
28	-2.2	461.7	-6	21.2	28.63
30	-1.1	476.1	-5	23.0	29.46
32	0.0	490.8	-4	24.8	30.30
34	1.1	505.8	-3	26.6	31.16
36	2.2	521.2	-2	28.4	32.04
38	3.3	536.9	-1	30.2	32.94
40	4.4	552.9	0	32.0	33.85
42	5.6	569.3	1	33.8	34.78
44	6.7	586.0	2	35.6	35.73
46	7.8	603.1	3	37.4	36.70
48	8.9	620.5	4	39.2	37.69
50	10.0	638.3	5	41.0	38.70
52	11.1	656.5	6	42.8	39.72
54	12.2	675.0	7	44.6	40.77
56	13.3	694.0	8	46.4	41.83
58	14.4	713.3	9	48.2	42.92
60	15.6	733.1	10	50.0	44.02
62	16.7	753.2	11	51.8	45.15
64	17.8	773.8	12	53.6	46.30
66	18.9	794.8	13	55.4	47.47
68	20.0	816.2	14	57.2	48.66
70	21.1	838.1	15	59.0	49.87
72	22.2	860.5	16	60.8	51.11
74	23.3	883.3	17	62.6	52.37
76	24.4	906.7	18	64.4	53.65
78	25.6	930.5	19	66.2	54.96
80	26.7	954.9	20	68.0	56.29
82	27.8	979.8	21	69.8	57.65
84	28.9	1005.4	22	71.6	59.03
86	30.0	1031.6	23	73.4	60.44
88	31.1	**	24	75.2	61.88

Table 7-4 R-744 Temperature - Pressure Chart

Temp		Pressure	Temp		Pressure
°F	°C	psig	°C	°F	bar
			25	77.0	63.34
			26	78.8	64.84
			27	80.6	66.36
			28	82.4	67.92
			29	84.2	69.51
			30	86.0	71.14
			31	87.8	71.80
			32	89.6	****

** 87.8°F is the Critical point of CO₂, Pressure 1056.2psig. Distinct liquid and vapor states do not exist.

**** 31.1°C is the Critical point of CO₂, Pressure 72.82Bar. Distinct liquid and vapor states do not exist.

7.26 BOLT TORQUE VALUES

Table 7-5 Recommended Bolt Torque Values (Dry, Non-Lubricated for 18-8 Stainless Steel)

BOLT DIAMETER	THREADS	IN-LBS	FT-LBS	N-m
Free Spinning				
#4	40	5.2	0.4	0.6
#6	32	9.6	0.8	1.1
#8	32	20	1.7	2.3
#10	24	23	1.9	2.6
1/4	20	75	6.3	8.5
5/16	18	132	11	14.9
3/8	16	240	20	27.1
7/16	14	372	31	42
1/2	13	516	43	58.3
9/16	12	684	57	77.3
5/8	11	1104	92	124.7
3/4	10	1488	124	168.1
Non Free Spinning (Locknuts etc.)				
1/4	20	82.5	6.9	9.3
5/16	18	145.2	12.1	16.4
3/8	16	264	22.0	29.8
7/16	14	409.2	34.1	46.2
1/2	13	567.6	47.3	64.1
9/16	12	752.4	62.7	85
5/8	11	1214.4	101.2	137.2
3/4	10	1636.8	136.4	184.9

SECTION 8

ELECTRICAL WIRING SCHEMATIC AND DIAGRAMS

Figure 8.1 Legend

ZONE	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
B24	AF	AUTOFRESH STEPPER MOTOR (OPTION)
C21	AMBS	AMBIENT SENSOR
J19, J28	C	CONTROLLER
F1	CB1	CIRCUIT BREAKER 460V
L1, M7	CH	COMPRESSOR CONTACTOR
A3	CI	COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE MODULE (OPTION)
T23	COS	CO ₂ SENSOR
P23	COZ	CO ₂ ZERO SWITCH
T1, F7	CP	COMPRESSOR MOTOR
A21	CPDS	DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE SENSOR
J2	CS	CURRENT SENSOR
R4	DHBL	DEFROST HEATER - BOTTOM LEFT
T3	DHBR	DEFROST HEATER - BOTTOM RIGHT
R3	DHML	DEFROST HEATER - MIDDLE LEFT
T3	DHMR	DEFROST HEATER - MIDDLE RIGHT
R3	DHTL	DEFROST HEATER - TOP LEFT
T4	DHTR	DEFROST HEATER - TOP RIGHT
J21	DPT	DISCHARGE PRESSURE TRANSDUCER
C21	DTS	DEFROST TEMPERATURE SENSOR
A23	EEV	EVAPORATOR EXPANSION VALVE (EVXV)
N11, M12, L12	EF	EVAPORATOR FAN CONTACTOR (HIGH SPEED)
E12, H12, T11, T13	EM	EVAPORATOR FAN MOTOR
M12, P10	ES	EVAPORATOR FAN CONTACTOR (LOW SPEED)
D21	ETS	EVAPORATOR TEMPERATURE SENSOR (SUCTION)
K9	ESV	ECONOMIZER SOLENOID VALVE
C6, D6, D18, E18, D28, E28	F	FUSE
G21	FPT	FLASH TANK PRESSURE TRANSDUCER
D16	GCTS	GAS COOLER TEMPERATURE SENSOR
E11, T9	GM	GAS COOLER FAN MOTOR
P6, M11, L10	GF	GAS COOLER FAN CONTACTOR (HIGH SPEED)
P8, M10	GS	GAS COOLER FAN CONTACTOR (LOW SPEED)
J7	HPS	HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH
R15	HPXV	HIGH PRESSURE EXPANSION VALVE
P3, M13	HR	HEATER CONTACTOR
F13	HTT	HEAT TERMINATION THERMOSTAT
T21	ICF	INTERROGATOR CONNECTOR FRONT
T22	ICR	INTERROGATOR CONNECTOR REAR
E7, E11, E12, H12	IP	INTERNAL PROTECTOR
L7, M6, P5	PA	UNIT PHASE CONTACTOR
L6, M7, P6	PB	UNIT PHASE CONTACTOR
P19	PTC1	PTC FOR VENT POSITION SENSOR (UPPER)
E21, K22, L22, M22	PR	PROBE RECEPTACLE (USDA) (OPTION)
B21	RRS	RETURN RECORDER SENSOR
B21	RTS	RETURN TEMPERATURE SENSOR
C23	SD	STEPPER MOTOR DRIVE
H21	SPT	SUCTION PRESSURE TRANSDUCER
K21	SRS	SUPPLY RECORDER SENSOR
F5	ST	START-STOP SWITCH
A21	STS	SUPPLY TEMPERATURE SENSOR
L7	TC	CONTROLLER RELAY (COOLING)
K6, K7	TCP	CONTROLLER RELAY (PHASE SEQUENCING)
K12	TE	CONTROLLER RELAY (HIGH SPEED EVAPORATOR FANS)
K10, K11	TG	CONTROLLER RELAY (HIGH & LOW SPEED G/C FANS)
K13	TH	CONTROLLER RELAY (HEATING)
H11	TN	CONTROLLER RELAY (GAS COOLER FAN)
E13, F8, F9, G11, K7, M15, J12, J13	TP	TEST POINT
H3	TR	TRANSFORMER
E9	TS	CONTROLLER RELAY (ECONOMIZER SOLENOID VALVE)
E8	TU	CONTROLLER RELAY (UNLOADER)
K11	TV	CONTROLLER RELAY (LOW SPEED EVAPORATOR FANS)
K8	USV	UNLOADER SOLENOID VALVE
R1	VFD	VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE
P1	VIM	VFD INTERFACE MODULE
H12	WCR	WETTING CURRENT SENSOR (OPTION)
D12	WP	WATER PRESSURE SWITCH (OPTION)

Figure 8.2 Schematic Diagram - Standard Unit Configuration

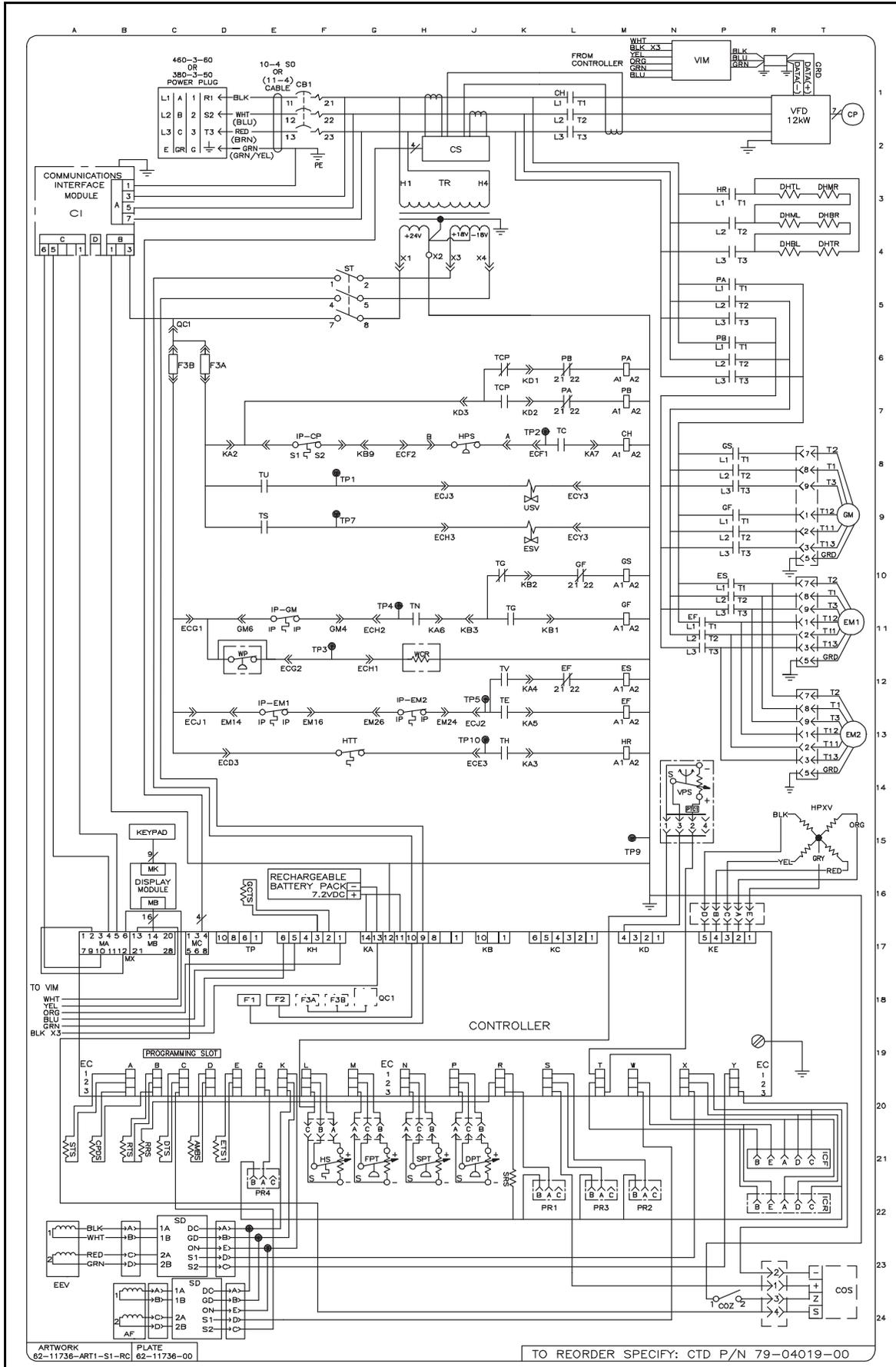
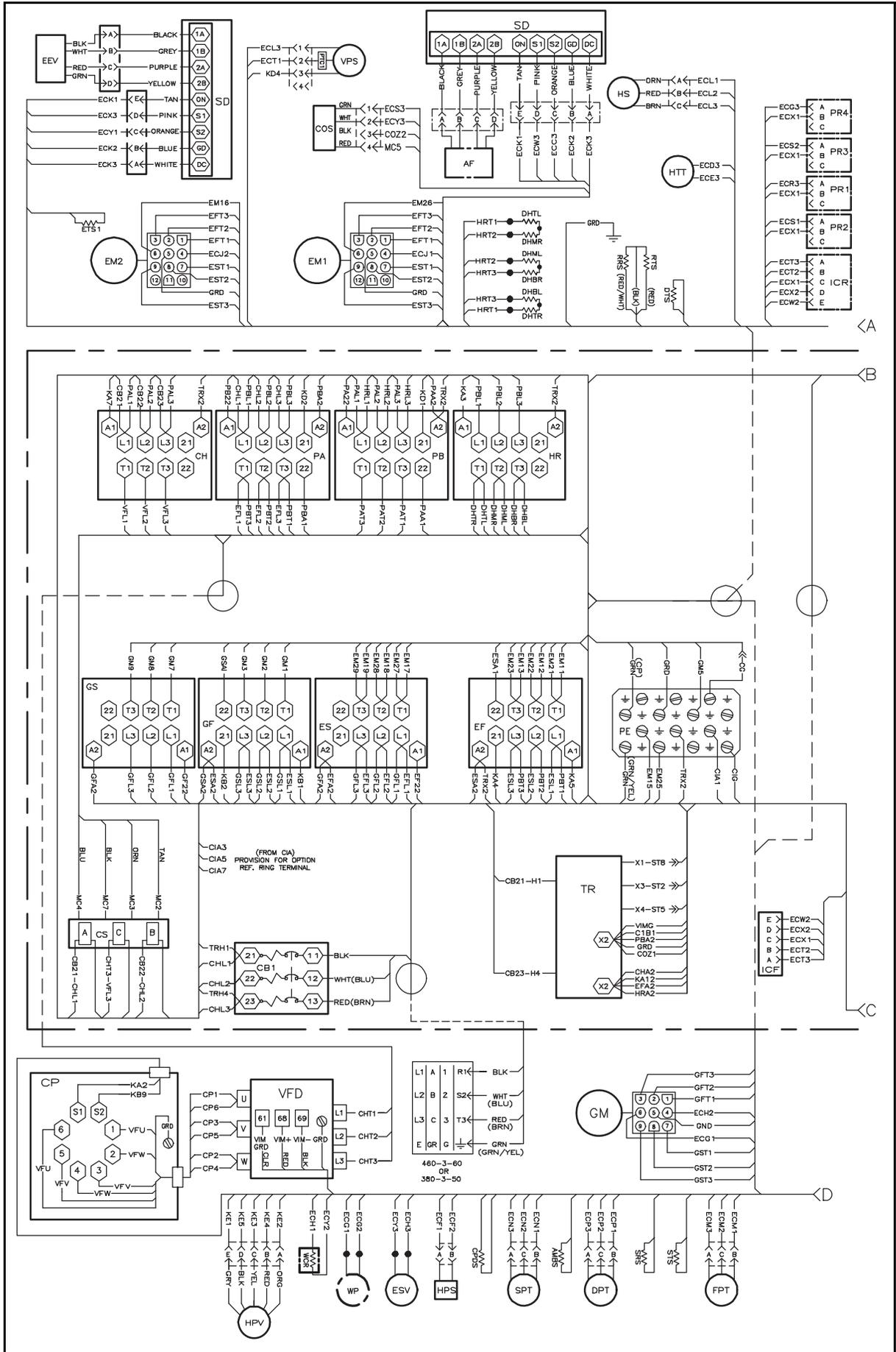


Figure 8.3 Unit Wiring Diagram - Standard Unit Configuration Sheet 1 of 2



SECTION 9



EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We, manufacturer: Carrier Transicold Pte Ltd
251 Jalan Ahmad Ibrahim
Singapore 629146

Declare, under our sole responsibility, that the NaturalINE Container Unit:

Models: 69NT40-601-001 to -099

are in conformity with the provisions of the following European Directives:

- Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC following Annex VIII
- Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 2014/30/EU following Annex II
- Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC following Module A1.
 - PED Notified Body: Bureau Veritas S.A. nr 0062
67/71, boulevard du Château 92200, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Certification Number: CE-0062-PED-A1-CPG001-15-SGP
- Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU Annex II

This PED assembly contains the following equipment which was subject to its own CE Marking:

Component	Conformity Procedure
Flash Tank	Module A1
Pressure Relief Valves	Module A1
High Pressure Switch	Module B+D

The following Harmonized Standards were applied for this equipment:

Machinery Directive	EMC and RED Directive	PED Directive
EN ISO 12100:2010 EN 60204-1:2006 EN 13857:2008	EN 61000-6-4:2007 EN 61000-6-2:2005 EN 55011:2009 (Class A Group 2) EN 301 489-1 V1.9.2 EN 301 489-7 V1.3.1 EN 300 328 V1.9.1 EN 301 511 V12.1.1	EN 378-2:2008

The following Technical Standard was applied for this equipment: ISO 1496-2:2008

Person established in Europe authorized to compile a copy of the Technical File:

Shaun Bretherton
Service Engineering Manager of CTL Rotterdam
Pittsburgstraat 21 3047 BL Rotterdam
Netherlands



China RoHS per SJ/T 11364-2014

产品中有害物质的名称及含量

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr (VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
金属板部件	○	○	○	○	○	○
塑料部件	○	○	○	○	○	○
盘管组件	○	○	○	○	○	○
加热部件	○	○	○	○	○	○
马达, 压缩机与风扇组件	X	○	○	○	○	○
输水膨胀器	○	○	○	○	○	○
可变频率驱动器	X	○	○	○	○	○
温度控制微处理器系统	X	○	○	○	○	○
断路器与接触器	○	○	○	○	○	○
变压器	○	○	○	○	○	○
传感器	X	○	○	○	○	○
通讯组件	○	○	○	○	○	○
阀组件	X	○	○	○	○	○
电缆线/电源	○	○	○	○	○	○
电池	○	○	X	○	○	○
标签与绝缘材料	○	○	○	○	○	○
本表格依据 SJ/T 11364 的规定编制。 ○: 表示该有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在 GB/T 26572 规定的限量要求以下。 X: 表示该有害物质至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出 GB/T 26572 规定的限量要求。						

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