



COMMERCIAL DELI CASES

Service, Installation and Care Manual

Models:

MDC36-A, MDC36-A, MDC64-A, MDC79-A

***Not suitable for installation in a non-commercial or residential application.**



Important information - read before use. Please save these instructions!

*Please read this manual completely before attempting to
install or operate this equipment. Notify carrier of damage!
Inspect all components immediately.*

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CAUTION FOR SAFETY.

1. Leave enough space from the wall and ceiling to the cabinet. Do not position the back part of the cabinet against the wall. If necessary, prepare an air vent to the outside.
2. Allow more than 4 inches from the cabinet to the wall.
3. Remove all materials and packaging from bottom of the unit to allow air circulation and to avoid a fire.
4. Do not store flammable or volatile chemicals in or around the unit.
5. Use an Individual, single-phase socket connected to a grounding wire.
6. Caution: Do not connect ground wire to a water or gas pipe.
7. Be careful when handling this equipment. It should not experience severe impact or vibration during transport. Do not tilt the cabinet more than 45°.
8. Refer to the Trouble Shooting references when experiencing problems. Do no attempt to solve problems on your own. Consult with a certified technician only.
9. **DANGER** - Risk of fire or explosion. Flammable refrigerant used. Do not use mechanical devices to defrost the unit. Do not puncture refrigerant tubing. Only trained service personnel should repair the unit.
10. **DANGER** -Risk of fire or explosion. Flammable refrigerant used. To be repaired only by trained service personnel. Do not puncture refrigerant tubing. Only trained service personnel should repair the unit.

CAUTION - Risk of fire or explosion. Flammable refrigerant used.
Consult repair manual/owner's guide before attempting to service this product. Follow all safety precautions.

CAUTION - Risk of fire or explosion. Dispose of properly in accordance with federal or local regulations. Flammable refrigerant used.

CAUTION - Risk of fire or explosion due to puncture of refrigerant tubing; follow handling instructions carefully. Flammable refrigerant used.

CAUTION - Keep all ventilation openings clear of obstruction at the appliance enclosure or in the structure for building-in.

CAUTION - Servicing shall be performed by factory authorized service personnel to minimize the safety risks due to use of incorrect parts or improper service.

Notice: Only use this equipment for its intended purpose as described in this User Manual.

Before you start to install your unit, carefully inspect it for freight damage. If damage is discovered, immediately file a claim with the delivery freight carrier.

SAFETY INFORMATION

When using electrical appliances basic safety precautions should be followed:

- This cooler must be properly installed and located in accordance with the installation instructions provided in this manual.
- Do not allow children to climb, stand or hang on the shelves in the cooler as they could damage the unit or seriously injure themselves.
- Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors or liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.
- Unplug the unit from the electrical outlet before cleaning or making repairs.
- Do not touch the cold surfaces in the refrigerator compartment when hands are damp or wet. Skin may stick to these extremely cold surfaces.

NOTE: It is strongly recommended that any service be performed by an authorized service provider.

- Remove all packaging (including cardboard and plastic wrap) before using the equipment.
- Keep the refrigerator stable to avoid vibration and noise.
- The refrigerator should be installed in a place with good ventilation and a space of at least 4" should be allowed between the surrounding walls and the cabinet wall for air circulation.
- The unit should be located far from any heating source to avoid a decrease in refrigeration efficiency.
- Install the refrigerator in a dry place to prevent rust from forming on the compartment body, which may affect the electrical insulation.

INSTALLATION/OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

To ensure that your unit works properly from the first day, it must be installed correctly. We highly recommend having your equipment installed by a trained refrigeration technician and electrician.

- Remove the outer packaging, Inspect for concealed damage. Again, immediately file a claim with the freight carrier if there is damage.
- Remove the wood frame and pallet
- Place the refrigerator on a flat surface and move to the final location. Be sure there is adequate ventilation in the room. Under extreme heat conditions, (100°F+, 38°C+), it is recommended to install an exhaust fan.

ELECTRICAL

Do not, under any circumstances, cut or remove the grounding prong from the power cord. For safety this appliance must always be properly grounded.

- The power cord of this cooler is equipped with a grounding plug which mates with a standard grounding wall outlet to minimize the possibility of an electric shock hazard.
- If the outlet is a standard 2-prong outlet, it must be replaced with a properly grounded wall outlet. NEVER USE AN ADAPTER PLUG!
- Have the wall outlet and circuit checked by a qualified electrician to make sure the outlet is properly grounded. Check the incoming voltage with a voltmeter.
- DO NOT USE EXTENSION CORDS. The use of extension cords to connect the cooler will void the warranty. The unit must be close enough to the electrical supply so that extension cords are never used.
- The cooler should always be plugged into its own dedicated circuit with a voltage rating that matches the rating plate. This provides the best performance and prevents overloading wiring circuits which could become a fire hazard from overheated wires.
- Never unplug your cooler by pulling on the power cord. Always grip the plug

firmly and pull straight out from the outlet.

- Repair or replace all power cords immediately if they have become frayed or otherwise damaged. Do not use a power cord that has cracks or abrasion damage along its length or at either of its ends.
- When moving the unit, be careful not to run over or damage the power cord.

NOTE: To access the wiring diagram, remove the front louvered grill. It can be found on the inside cabinet wall.

Plug in the cooler and the compressor is ready to operate.

- Excessive tampering with the controller could lead to service difficulties. Should it ever become necessary to replace the temperature controller, it should be ordered from your dealer or recommended service agent.

LIGHT SWITCH LOCATION:

The light switch is located at the left side of rear grille.

NOTE:

If the unit is disconnected or shut off, wait five (5) minutes before re-starting the unit.

RECOMMENDATION

Before loading product, the unit should be run for 2 to 3 hours. This allows confirmation that the electrical wiring and installation are correct, and no shipping damage has occurred.

MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

Condensers accumulate dirt and dust and **require cleaning every 30 days.**

Dirty condensers may result in compressor failure, product loss, and lost sales -- which are not covered by the warranty.

Air is pulled through the condenser continuously along with dust, lint, grease, and other contaminants. If you keep the condenser clean you will minimize your service expenses and lower your electrical costs. The condenser requires scheduled cleaning every month or as needed. A dirty condenser can result in non-warranted parts and compressor failures and product loss.

Proper cleaning involves removing debris from the condenser by using a soft brush, vacuuming the condenser or using CO₂, nitrogen or pressurized air.

If you cannot remove the debris adequately, call a refrigeration service company.

CLEANING THE CONDENSER COIL

Required Tools

- Phillips head screwdriver
- Stiff bristle brush
- Adjustable wrench

When using electrical appliances basic safety precautions should be followed.

- Disconnect power to the unit.
- Take off the front grill assembly by removing all the screws.
- Remove bolts anchoring the compressor assembly to the frame rails and carefully slide out --tube connections are flexible.
- Clean off accumulated dirt from the condensing coil with a stiff bristle brush.
- Lift cardboard cover above fan at plastic plugs and carefully clean the condenser coil and fan blades.
- After brushing the condenser coil, vacuum dirt from the coil and interior floor.

- Replace cardboard cover, carefully slide compressor assembly back into position and replace bolts.
- Reinstall the front grille assembly onto the unit with appropriate fasteners and clips. Tighten all screws.
- Connect the unit to power and check to see if the condenser is running.

STAINLESS STEEL CARE AND CLEANING

Recommended cleaners for stainless steel

- For routine cleaning: Soap, ammonia or a stainless steel detergent applied with soft cloth or sponge.
- “Arcal 20”, “Loc-O-Nu”, and “Eco shine” provide a barrier film for fingerprints and smears.
- “Cameo”, “Talc”, “Zud”, and “First Impression” may be used for stubborn stains and discoloration. Rub in the direction of polish lines.
- “Easy-off” and “De-Grease It” oven cleaners are excellent all finishes for grease-fatty acids, blood and burnt-on foods removal.
- Any good commercial detergent can be applied with a sponge or soft cloth to remove grease and oil.
- “Benefit”, “Super Sheen”, and “Sheila Shine” are good for restoration/passivation.

CAUTION: Do not use any steel wool, abrasive or chlorine-based products to clean stainless steel surfaces.

Stainless Steel Enemies

There are three basic items that can break down stainless steel’s passivity layer and allow corrosion to occur.

- Scratches from wire brushes, metal scrapers and steel pads are just a few examples of items that can be abrasive to stainless steel’s surface.
- Deposits left on stainless steel can leave spots. Hard water can leave spots. Hard water that is heated can leave deposits if left to sit for too long. These deposits can cause the passive layer to break down and rust stainless steel. All deposits left from food prep or service should be removed as quickly as

possible.

- Chlorides are present in table salt, food and water. Household and industrial cleaners are the worst type of chlorides to use.

8 Steps that can help prevent rust on stainless steel

- Use the correct cleaning tools. Use non-abrasive tools when cleaning your stainless steel products. The stainless steel's passive layer will not be harmed by soft cloths and plastic scouring pads.
- Clean along the polish lines. Polish lines or *grain* are visible on some stainless steel. Always scrub parallel to visible lines. Use a plastic scouring pad or soft cloth when grain is not visible.
- Use alkaline, alkaline chlorinated or non-chloride containing cleaners. While many traditional cleaners are loaded with chlorides, the industry is providing an ever-increasing choice of non-chloride cleaners. If unsure of chloride content, contact the cleaner supplier. If present cleaner contains chlorides, ask for an alternative. Avoid cleaners containing quaternary salts as they can attack stainless steel causing pitting and rusting.
- Water treatment. To reduce deposits, use soft water whenever possible. Installation of certain filters can be an advantage. Contact a treatment specialist about proper water treatment.
- Maintain cleanliness of food equipment. Use cleaners at recommended strength (alkaline, alkaline chlorinated or non-chloride). Avoid buildup of hard stains by cleaning frequently.
- When using chlorinated cleaners, rinse and wipe dry immediately. It is best to wipe standing cleaning agents and water as soon as possible. Allow stainless steel equipment to air dry. Oxygen helps maintain the passivity film on stainless steel.
- Hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid) should never be used on stainless steel.
- Regularly restore/passivate stainless steel.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Before requesting service on your unit, check the following points. Please note that this guide serves only as a reference for solutions to common problems.

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Compressor not running.	Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped. Power cord is unplugged. Thermostat is set too high. Cabinet is in defrost cycle.	Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker. Plug in power cord. Set thermostat to a lower temperature. Wait for defrost cycle to finish.
Condensing unit runs for long periods of time.	Excessive amount of warm product placed in cabinet. Prolonged door opening or door ajar. Door gasket(s) are not sealing properly. Dirty condenser coil. Evaporator coil iced over.	Allow adequate time for product to cool down. Ensure doors are closed when not in use. Avoid opening doors for long periods of time. Ensure gaskets are snapped in completely. Remove gasket and wash with soap and water. Check condition of gasket and replace it if necessary. Clean the condenser coil. Unplug the unit and allow coil to defrost. Make sure thermostat is not set too cold. Ensure that door gasket(s) are sealing properly.
Cabinet temperature is too warm.	Thermostat set too warm. Air flow is Blocked. Excessive amount of warm product placed in cabinet. Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped. Dirty condenser coil. Prolonged door opening or door ajar. Evaporator coil iced over.	Set thermostat to lower temperature. Re-arrange product to allow for proper air flow. Make sure there is at least four inches of clearance from evaporator. Allow adequate time for product to cool down. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker. Clean the condenser coil. Ensure doors are closed when not in use. Avoid opening doors for long periods of time. (see above)
Cabinet is noisy.	Loose part(s). Tubing vibration.	Locate and tighten loose part(s). Ensure tubing is free from contact with other tubing or components.