

SEA FROST®

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**OPERATION & INSTALLATION
INSTRUCTIONS
SA-III (134A) Series**

SEA FROST
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Aspects of the SEA FROST design are covered by
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SA-III OPERATION

The SEAFROST SA-III system is an electrically driven refrigeration plant. Operation of the compressor will freeze the contents of the holdover plates in the boat's icebox providing refrigeration by cold holdover for an extended period after the compressor has been turned off. A boat without continuous power can benefit from this by operating the SEA FROST SA-III system when the generator plant is operated. Operation time will vary with each boat.

A little time-spent learning about your system and some experimentation will be advantageous. Maximum holdover will be reached when the cabinet is at the desired temperature and the holdover plates are frozen. Running times beyond this have no advantage other than to delay warming the plates.

The SA-III is water-cooled. Water should begin to flow from the discharge at the same time the unit starts. Be sure the water is flowing. **If no water flows, stop the system and inspect the water pump and strainer for obstructions.** (See trouble shooting and maintenance sections.)

After starting a warm system check the holdover devices for a temperature drop. If a temperature drop is not indicated, stop the unit and read Checking The Charge and Reading The Sight Glass.

CONTROLS

The SA-III thermostat control is labeled with off, one, two, and three snowflakes. When the boat's breaker panel is switched on and 110-volt power is available, turning the knob from "off" to one snowflake will start the compressor. Turning the knob to three snowflakes will increase the time the compressor operates, making the temperature cooler. Experiment with the control position to obtain the best setting.

ICE MAKING

Your **SEA FROST** holdover plates may be equipped with vertical ice trays. The ice trays are held in contact with the plates by a stainless steel rod.

Fill the vertical trays with water and hang them on the face of the plate. Try to get some water between the tray and the plate surface to increase the thermal contact (increasing freezing ability).

HARVESTING ICE

Plan to wait some time after the trays are frozen for them to thaw in a sink or away from the plate in the refrigerator. When the outside surface is wet invert the tray and let the ice slide out.

STORAGE OF ICE CUBES

After ice has been made and harvested, store it in resealable plastic bags in the refrigerator or is so equipped in the freezer. Ice trays left in contact with the plate will melt rapidly if the plate goes above freezing.

DEFROSTING

It is important to defrost the holdover plates regularly. This will maximize the efficiency of the system and ice making performance. It is not necessary to turn off the system to defrost. Scrape off any frost with a piece of wood or galley utensil. A noticeable drop in the cabinet temperature will occur.

BAG STYLE ICE MAKING

If your SEA FROST system is not equipped with the vertical tray kit, you can still make ice. One method is to use zip lock bags. When filled with water, a clip binder or a clamp of your own invention can hold the bag in contact with the plate.

SA-III MAINTENANCE

Like your engine, your SEA FROST needs periodic checking.

ROUTINELY CHECK:

1. The refrigerant charge. (see Checking The Refrigerant Charge) *NEVER OPERATE SYSTEM WITHOUT PROPER CHARGE.*
2. All components, all tubing, fittings and hose clamps for corrosion and wear. *BE SURE TO LOCATE AND INSPECT ALL FITTINGS AND COMPONENTS IN THE SYSTEM. KNOW THE LOCATION OF ALL CONNECTION POINTS.* Spray with a rust inhibitor REGULARLY. Corrosion unchecked in the marine environment will severely reduce the life of your system.

CLEANING

The plate's surface protects itself with a layer of oxidation. You might find that after a long period of storage the plate will look chalky. This will not effect operation and is easily cleaned up with a pot scrubber and soap.

WATER STRAINER

The water pump is protected from damage and blockage by a seawater strainer. This strainer must be inspected and cleaned routinely.

ROUTINE SERVICE AND INSPECTION

We recommend sea strainer inspection before leaving the boat unattended dockside with the unit on. A visual inspection may be adequate depending on the type of strainer. To clean most types of strainers, close the seacock, open the strainer, remove the screen or basket, clean, reassemble and open the seacock. Operate the system and check for water flow and leaks around the strainer opening.

PUMP IMPELLER INSPECTION

The LC2 pump is a sealed liquid cooled magnetic drive centrifugal pump. The impeller may be inspected for obstructions and wear by first closing the seacock. Drain the pump housing by removing a hose.

It is **IMPORTANT** that **NO WATER** flows between the plastic housing and the pump body. The screws that hold the cover also seal the housing. Water behind the housing will ruin the motor bearings. **BE SURE THE PUMP HOUSING IS ABSOLUTELY DRY BEFORE DISASSEMBLY.**

Remove the screws holding the inlet fitting plate (larger hose size). The impeller may be removed with its ceramic seal and thrust washer. Reassemble in the reverse order. An exploded diagram is in this manual. Observe the "O" ring that seals the housing cover plate. Make sure they are in good condition. Open the seacock and inspect for leaks.

NEVER OPERATE THE PUMP WHILE DRY. IF IT IS SUSPECTED THAT THIS CONDITION HAS OCCURRED, INSPECT THE IMPELLER AND HOUSING FOR WEAR.

CHECKING THE REFRIGERANT CHARGE

The SA-III system is fitted with a sight glass located in the top of the RFD. The charge level should be inspected to be sure refrigerant is of the proper amount and that there are no slow leaks. Switch the unit on and immediately inspect the sight glass. A high velocity white foam should be observed and after a minute or two show a black or clear condition. **A clear glass and an empty glass will look the same.** A transition must be seen to be sure refrigerant is present. Do not operate a low or empty system. See the Leak Checking and Adding Charge sections.

LAY-UP (WINTERIZING)

Flush the pump and condenser with plenty of fresh water. Pressure water should be flushed through the inlet side of the water pump. In freezing climates Anti-freeze should be pumped through, after flushing, by operating the system for a very brief period. Connect a short hose to the suction side of the pump to draw from a bucket. Run the pump (switch on unit) until antifreeze is pumped through the seawater circuit. The pump is not self-priming and may require filling the hose and pump with a funnel. **DO NOT RUN THE PUMP DRY.** It is water lubricated.

INSTALLATION

WORK HABITS

Installer's care should be stressed. No matter how good SEAFROST equipment is, its performance and life are in the hands of the installer. To insure your work:

1. Read this manual.
2. Reread any aspect you don't understand.
3. Follow Swagelok fitting instructions carefully.
4. Spend enough time leak checking to be sure there are no leaks.
5. Thanks from all of us who have to guarantee your work.

There are two contaminants that will give you problems in any refrigeration system. They are WATER and DIRT. Moisture is always present and cannot be eliminated, water in this case refers to puddles and drops. Dirt is any solid. The installer's habits will be most important in ensuring a trouble-free start-up. We have added a large receiver filter dryer (RFD) to take care of all dirt and moisture that might get into the system during a careful installation. Moisture in the system is boiled off when the system is evacuated, or it is captured in the desiccant. There is a screen in the expansion valve to prevent dirt from plugging it.

Excess moisture that the RFD can't handle will plug the expansion valve with ice. This ice stops the cycle. The only cure is to discharge the refrigerant, replace the RFD, re-evacuate the system, and recharge it. This remedy takes time and is somewhat costly.

Keep the system clean when installing it to save time for something more fun.

TUBE HANDLING

Installation is quite simple. All the copper tube comes to you with the ends capped. Any routing of the tube must be done with the tube either taped or capped. Cap both tube ends after each cut. (Spare caps have been included).

Work with only one line at a time, and only uncap one end at a time.

TUBE CUTTING

Use only a tube cutter; hacksawing or any other method will introduce chips to the system and also distort the tube, making connections difficult and leak-prone. A small miniature cutter is essential for this work. CUT SLOWLY to avoid a ridge on the inside of the tube. We do not recommend reaming or dressing the cut, as it is very easy to get copper chips in the system, which may cause trouble.

TUBE BENDING

Make all but the long sweep bends with a spring bender; one kink and the line must be rerun. Don't add any more fittings than are absolutely necessary. Route all lines in such a way that they are most direct but out of the way. Again, keep everything sealed until you are ready to make that connection.

NOTES ON SWAGELOK FITTINGS

Swagelok fittings come to you completely assembled, finger tight. (Pieces a, b, and c in Drawing #1 are already together). They are ready for immediate use.

Disassembly before use can result in dirt and foreign material getting into the fitting and causing leaks. If disassembly is necessary, reassemble per drawing.

This is double ferrule system. The most serious installation problem encountered with SEA FROST is the incorrect assembly of these fittings. Be absolutely sure that you assemble all fittings as in Drawing #1.

To ease assembly slacken the fitting nut slightly before pushing onto the tube, then retighten with fingers before tightening with a wrench. (This is to avoid cross threading.)

Step 1. Always leave two inches of straight, undistorted tubing leading to all Swagelok fittings to allow proper connection.

Step 2. Prior to inserting 3/8" tubing into Swagelok tube fitting, make a pencil mark 3/4" from end of tube as a guide. Prior to inserting 1/4" tubing, make a pencil mark 5/8" from the end of the tube as a guide.

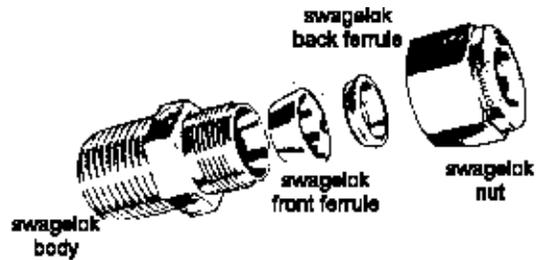
Step 3. Insert clean, smooth tubing with the pencil mark into the Swagelok tube fitting. You can be sure the tube is resting firmly on the shoulder of the fitting when the pencil mark is flush with the nut.

Step 4. Tighten the Swagelok nut to a wrench snug* position. Scribe the nut with a pencil at the 6:00 o'clock position (see drawing, step # 2).

* Wrench snug is the first point in the assembly tightening when the tube cannot be pulled from the fitting, (when the ferrules tighten enough to contact the tubing).

Step 5. Now, while holding the fitting body with a back-up wrench, tighten the nut one-and-one-quarter turns (1+1/4). To do so watch the scribe mark, make one complete revolution, and continue to the 9:00 o'clock position. (See drawing, step #3).

Drawing 1

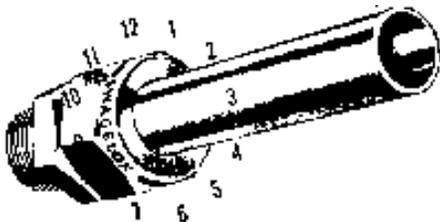
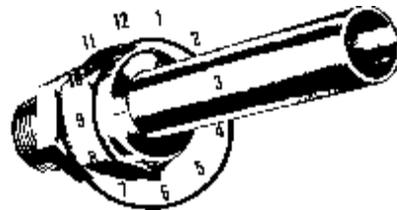


STEP 1

Simply insert the tubing into the Swagelok tube fitting. Make sure that the tubing rest firmly on the shoulder of the fitting and that the nut is wrench snug.

STEP 2

Before tightening the Swagelok nut, scribe the nut at the six o'clock position.



STEP 3

Now, while holding the fitting body steady with a backup wrench, tighten the nut $1 \frac{1}{4}$ turns. Watch the scribe mark, make one complete revolution and continue to the 9 o'clock position. By scribing the nut at 6 o'clock position as it appears to you, there will be no doubt as to the starting position. When tightened $1 \frac{1}{4}$ turns to the 9 o'clock position you can easily see that the fitting has been properly installed.

* SWAGELOK FITTINGS ARE TO BE TIGHTENED TO A TORQUE SPEC, NOT INFINITE TIGHTNESS. BE SURE YOUR STARTING POINT IS WRENCH SNUG. (SEE STEP 4 IN THE SWAGELOK ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS.) A DISTORTED TUBE MIGHT GIVE A FALSE STARTING POINT.

* Swagelok fittings have a built-in spring interaction between the ferrules. This compensates for temperature changes and allows the fittings to be reconnected many times. As the fitting is tightened, a burnishing occurs between the body of the fitting and the ferrules and between the ferrules and the tube. This action provides the tightest connection available.

* When making all connections, USE TWO WRENCHES. Don't allow the fittings to turn or twist when tightening.

RECONNECTING PRE-SWAGED FITTINGS

Connections can be disconnected and retightened many times.

When reconnecting, insert the tubing with pre-swaged ferrules into the fitting until the front ferrule seats in the fitting. Tighten the nut by hand. Tighten the nut one-quarter of a turn with a wrench (or to original one-and-one-quarter tight position). Then snug slightly with the wrench. No more than an additional 1/8 turn.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

CONDENSING UNIT LOCATION AND MOUNTING

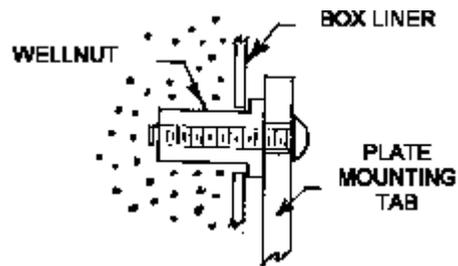
The design of the SA-III allows placement of the unit in an enclosed space such as a cabin locker, sail locker or engine area.

Service access and installation require that the front and left end (water fitting end) be accessible.

Mount the Shore Assist level. (The compressor is at the bottom). The unit may be bulkhead or platform mounted. Pilot holes have been pre-drilled for the aluminum angle clips.

PLATES

SEA FROST holdover plates mount with a "Wellnut" expandable neoprene blind hole fastener. A template or the part itself should be used to locate the mounting holes. Drill 1/4" pilot holes then increase them to 1/2". Install the screw into the mounting tab then screw the mount onto the screw. Install the plate pushing the rubber mounts into the predrilled holes. Tighten the screws firmly.



VALVE UNIT

For appearance and convenience of installation, the valve control unit (V/U) may mount outside the icebox. The valve will attract moisture and drip if it is not well insulated with the valve blanket and additional insulation. Insulate the valve after installation and leak checking. In certain applications it may be necessary and easier to mount the valve inside the cabinet. Refer to schematic drawings when connecting more than one plate. Before cutting the tubing:

1. Leave a **minimum** of one inch of tube beyond a bulkhead.
2. Allow room for wrench access.

- 90-degree elbows can be installed on the valve unit to reduce space requirements if necessary.

- The tubing will support the valve unit.

- The tubing must bottom in the fitting. Refer to the Swagelok assembly instructions.

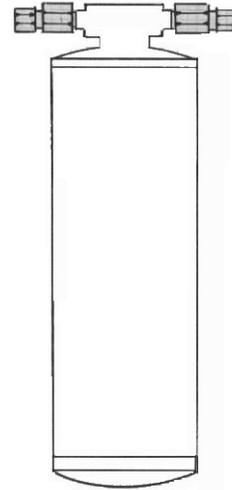
Working with one line at a time, remove the Swagelok caps from compressor and condenser. Attach union fitting bodies. Make up 1/4 turn from wrench snug. (This is a pre-Swaged connection.)

RECEIVER FILTER DRIER (RFD)

LOCATION: The RFD is fitted with a sight glass in the top portion. Be sure that it can be viewed when mounted in an upright position (the sight glass is on the top). The RFD may be supported by the tubing or secured with a large tie wrap.

Because the RFD contains desiccant to absorb moisture and the absorption is limited, it is important to unpack and install it after all other connections are made. Leaving the RFD installed on a partially open system may reduce its capacity by allowing it to absorb moisture in free air before the system is sealed.

The RFD is a reservoir for excess refrigerant. The RFD also contains a sight glass in the top. (Please refer to the planning section regarding location and "readability" of the sight glass) A pick-up tube extends from the bottom of the canister to the outlet. For proper function of the reservoir, the RFD must be positioned as close to VERTICAL as possible to ensure proper operation at various heel angles.



RUNNING THE TUBING

A 1/4" copper tube runs between the condensing unit and the RFD. Continue with 1/4" to the expansion valve.

A 3/8" line connects the valve unit to the compressor.

If possible run the 1/4" liquid line in contact with the 3/8" suction line.

Support the tubing (every 12 to 18 inches) as necessary with tie wraps after leak checking and insulating.

THERMOSTAT

For the best looking job the thermostat should be cut into a panel. (We do not recommend installation in the insulation or in the box, as the control is not moisture protected.) A cutting template is provided. Locate the thermostat close enough for the "bulb" tube to reach. It is only necessary that the bulb end of the sensing tube be installed on the plate. Use one of the mount screws for attaching the stainless clip on the plate. *The sensing tube is hollow and filled with refrigerant; avoid bending it, which could cause it to crack and leak. Secure any excess capillary tube in a coil inside the refrigerated cabinet. Do not allow the capillary tube to contact any of the copper lines.*

THERMOSTAT WIRING

The thermostat electrical leads are low voltage for safety. Connect the red thermostat wires to the red wires exiting the condensing unit.

110-VOLT CIRCUIT

A separate 15-amp breaker is required for the 110-volt circuit. The Shore Assist is provided with a 3 wire male plug. A standard outlet mounted next to the unit is recommended. Secure all wiring as necessary. We recommend following ABYC guidelines for wire specifications and proper procedures.

PUMP INSTALLATION

Proper pump installation is important for pump operation. The SA-III uses a centrifugal pump, which is not self-priming. Air pockets caused by loops or descending lines from one component to the other may cause pump problems. The pump is water cooled and lubricated; it must never be run dry doing so will destroy the pump. A separate through hull fitting 3/4" or larger should be used. It should be as low in the boat as possible and away from head and cockpit drains. A forward facing scoop will prevent problems if the unit is operating underway.

A large seawater strainer should be mounted above the seacock.

The pump should be mounted horizontally and should be higher than the strainer. The discharge should be on the top. Refer to the drawing at the back of this manual.

WIRING THE PUMP

A three-prong plug to the compressor unit connects the pump. ***Be sure this plug cannot get wet.***

REFRIGERANT HANDLING AND SAFETY

Do not proceed with any aspect of a procedure if you do not fully understand the procedure and know what results to expect. Understand fully that pressure exists in refrigeration systems. Be careful.

REFRIGERANT

SEA FROST is charged with REFRIGERANT-134a. R-134a is a chemical compound called tetrafluoroethane. It is almost odorless. Its boiling point is -15. degrees F. at sea level. R-134a is heavier than air and it's label and container color is light blue.

GENERAL SAFETY THIS IS IMPORTANT. READ THIS!

R-134a is safe if handled properly. Avoid breathing vapors and prolonged skin exposure. Avoid using in areas of open flames. The vapor is heavier than air and may reduce oxygen available for breathing. Use with sufficient ventilation to keep exposure below recommended limits. **Do not mix with air for leak testing or use with air for any purpose above atmospheric pressure.** Liquid R-134a will freeze skin. It's especially dangerous to the irreparable tissues of the eyes.

--WEAR EYE PROTECTION--

YOU WOULD BE A LOUSY BLIND MUSICIAN.

Do not pressurize an empty system with R-134a without first evacuating the system with a vacuum pump.

WARNING. DANGER. NEVER OPERATE A SYSTEM WITH THE HIGH SIDE (DISCHARGE) OPEN TO THE REFRIGERANT SUPPLY. PRESSURIZATION OF THE REFRIGERANT SUPPLY COULD CAUSE IT TO BURST.

PROCEDURES FOR WORKING WITH R-134a

- 1)** A new uncharged system must be evacuated before adding R-134a.
- 2)** An R-134a system must only be pressurized with R-134a or nitrogen.
- 3)** Only service tools dedicated to R-134a are to be used. No parts, tubing, fittings, receivers, driers, service gauges, or any refrigerant carrying components may be fitted to a R-134a system from a used system or from a CFC based system. Damage caused by the use of parts not supplied by Sea Frost for a R-134a system will cancel all claims against Sea Frost.
- 4)** No oil is to be added to the SA-III system but the polyoester oil supplied by Sea Frost, labeled and capped for SA-III use. No oil is to be added to a system with out prior consultation with Sea Frost.
- 5)** The oils used in R-134a systems are extremely moisture sensitive (hygroscopic). Do not leave any tube end or component connection open to air while assembling the system. Be sure to use only new-capped copper tubing and be sure to cap the copper oil after cutting it.

ACCESS TO THE SYSTEM: SERVICE PORTS

The service ports are two small-capped valves mounted on the SA-III compressor. The ports are different sizes. The blue smaller fitting on the left is the suction port. The red larger port on the right is the discharge. These ports are the service access to the system and are covered with plastic caps. Without the caps the valves may leak. To access these valves the proper R-134a service valve must be used.

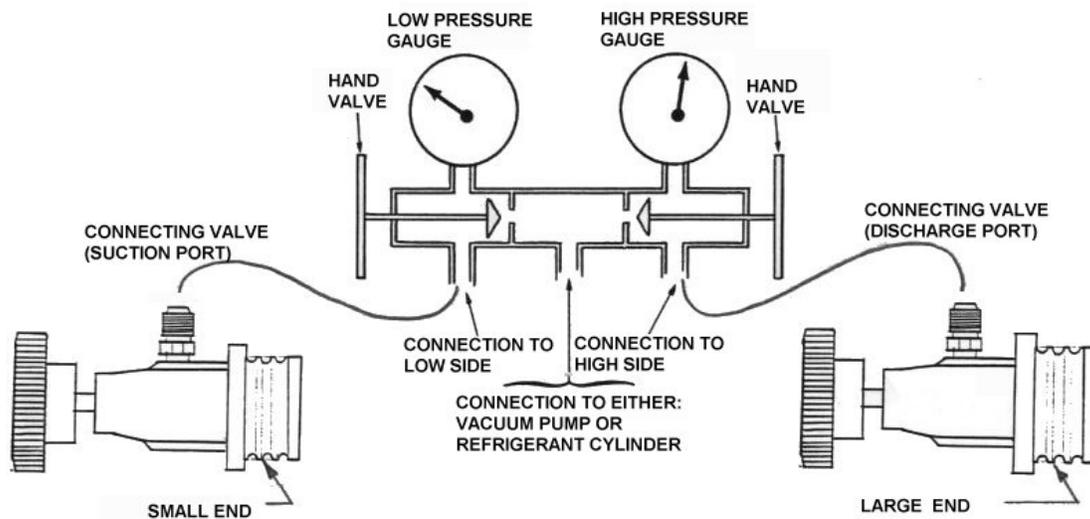
Be sure the caps are installed tightly after charging or service.

NOTE: THIS SYSTEM IS CHARGED WITH R-134a. IT MUST BE CHARGED WITH R-134a ONLY. ONLY DEDICATED R-134a GAUGES AND EQUIPMENT ARE TO BE USED. ANY CONTAMINATION FROM CFC BASED REFRIGERANTS WILL DESTROY THIS SYSTEM.

GAUGES

Gauges must be used in the evacuation and charging. They will provide information on the operation of the system when troubleshooting.

A gauge sets consist of two gauges installed in a manifold with two valves and hoses to connect the gauges to the system. The left gauge (blue) is a compound device; it indicates pressure and also vacuum. The right gauge (red) indicates pressure only. The valves open a center port (yellow) to the left or right side respectively. Operation of the valves is only necessary when moving refrigerant or evacuating. With the valves closed, the gauges read the pressures of the connection points. At the end of the red and blue service hoses are R-134a service port access fittings.



R-134a SERVICE PORT ACCESS FITTINGS

The R-134a service port access fittings on the gauge hose ends are quick connect fittings with a specially designed valve that opens the hose end valve while opening the system service port valve.

CONNECTING GAUGES

To connect these fittings to the system service port remove the protective sealing caps on the service ports. See Access to the System. Note that the ports are of different sizes. The larger diameter port is the discharge side and the smaller port is the suction side. Pull back the collar on the access fitting valve and push it over the appropriate system access port. Turn the access fitting valve clockwise to open the valves. When you see the manifold gauge pressure change you have access to the system.

Continuing to turn the access fitting valve clockwise may damage the service port.

When you see the manifold gauge pressure change you have access to the system.

Continuing to turn the access-fitting valve clockwise may damage the service port.

During the service operation these valves are left open. Control of refrigerant and vacuum is by the manifold hand wheels.

VENTING THE GAUGE SET ~ TO ATTACH TO A CHARGED SYSTEM

If the gauge set is not fitted with sealing valves or has not been purged with refrigerant, vent the hoses for a few seconds by slacking the connections at the manifold body after connecting to a charged system. This will prevent air from entering the system through the suction port.

DISCONNECTING GAUGES

To disconnecting the gauge set after running the system, turn off the discharge service port access fitting first. Disconnect the discharge service valve and re-cap the port on the service port block. With the center port on the gauge set turned off at the refrigerant supply both hand wheels on the gauge set may be opened and the compressor operated to extract the refrigerant from the gauges. When the pressure in both gauges drops to the low side operating pressure turn off the gauge valves and the suction service valve. Turn off the compressor. Remove the suction service valve and re-cap the service port. (This procedure will remove excess refrigerant from the gauges preventing an excessive discharge of refrigerant on the next job.)

Disconnecting the gauge set on a static system may be done by turning off the service valves and disconnecting them from the service ports on the service port block. Re-cap the service ports.

Refer to the gauge drawing on page 18.

Adding charge to a working system should be done through the suction side (blue) vapor. (See section on Safety.) The center hose is connected to the can tap. Be sure to vent the hoses to displace any air that might be in them. Keep your gauges clean. Inspect the rubber gaskets and "O" rings on the hose ends, leak check gauge valve packing and all hose connections.

Check and reset the "O" on the low side gauge, if necessary.

VENTING THE CHARGE HOSE ~ WHEN ATTACHING GAUGES TO A CHARGED SYSTEM

This procedure will vary with the type of gauges being used. This section will not apply to gauges fitted with valves in the hose ends.

To avoid pulling air or other contaminants into the system, it is necessary to vent the air out of the hoses that are used to carry R-134a into the system. To vent the hose, open the can tap valve with the can upright (vapor) then open the service valve to allow some vapor to escape. Make the connection as this vapor is escaping. Follow this procedure when adding refrigerant to an evacuated system or to a system low on charge.

TAPPING A CAN OF REFRIGERANT

Be sure the can of R-134a is clean and dry. Any contaminants on the top of the can or in the hose will enter the system. First, screw the tap assembly on the top of the can. Next, screw the valve wheel into the valve body, closing the valve. The metal point will protrude from the gasket, but it will make its own seal while piercing the can. Be certain that the gasket is present and is smooth and elastic. The can is now tapped.

LIQUID OR VAPOR

Refrigerant is either a vapor or liquid. To supply vapor to a system, keep the refrigerant can in the upright position. To supply liquid to the system, invert the can, valve down. Be sure the can is handled carefully to ensure the correct refrigerant condition is supplied.

CHANGING CANS

The compressor should be turned off while changing cans. Close the valve on the empty can. Unscrew the can from the valve body. Some pressure may be present. Let this drop before completely removing the can tap. Switch the tap to the other can, and rethread onto the can.

COMMISSIONING PROCEDURE

EVACUATION WITH A VACUUM PUMP

Evacuation removes air, readying the system for charging.

Connect a gauge set to the service ports. Connect the gauge center hose to a high vacuum pump. Start the pump and slowly open the low side/suction gauge hand wheel. As the vacuum drops below 20 inches open both hand wheels fully.

EVACUATION LEAK TEST

Evacuate the system to the best vacuum (lowest pressure). As the gauge reaches this low pressure close the valves to the pump. Observe the vacuum gauge and be sure the pressure remains constant for 5 minutes. If the pressure rises rapidly check all the connections again. Re-evacuate to the lowest pressure and test by holding a vacuum with the gauges closed. Be sure the system will hold this vacuum. Proceed by opening the valves and continuing the evacuation process for 30 minutes more. A micron gauge can be used to measure vacuum. Proper dehydration and evacuation should be on the range of 200 to 500 microns.

The evacuation leak check is a preliminary check and is not to be considered a system leak check.

NEW SYSTEM CHARGING

INTRODUCING INITIAL CHARGE

After the evacuation leak test and pump down, shut off the manifold valves, disconnect the center hose from the pump and connect it to a can of refrigerant. Vent the hose from can tap (refrigerant supply) to the manifold. With the refrigerant can in the inverted (liquid) position, open the discharge side valve (high side) valve and feed in about a 1/2 a can of refrigerant (6 to 8 ounces). Close the valve and begin an inspection of all the connections in the system.

LEAK CHECKING

Leak checking is a very important step, which should be done with diligence. A leak will cripple this system. Please take the time needed to be sure all connections are tight. ***Check every connection even the ones that were pre-made in manufacture.***

LEAK CHECKING A CHARGED SYSTEM

ABOUT PRESSURES

Refrigerant in a saturated condition, part liquid and part vapor will exert a pressure that is a function of its temperature. The higher the temperature, the higher the pressure. Avoid leak checking in cold weather or on a cold system.

A refrigerant leak will show with moderate pressure. A leak is not a function of pressure. Pressure is only required to aid in detection.

In cold weather, it is possible to raise the pressure in the system by warming the plates with a light bulb left in close proximity to the plate for several hours.

There are two ways to leak-check a pressurized system:

1. Soap bubbles (a solution of dish soap and water works well).
2. An R-134a electronic leak detector probe, which senses the presence of refrigerant molecules).

TO CHECK WITH BUBBLES

Soap each connection and observe all sides of the connection with a bright light and a mirror. A leak will blow bubbles. Without careful examination and plenty of pressure this test is not reliable.

TO CHECK WITH AN ELECTRONIC DETECTOR

Use a detector designed for R- 134-A. Slowly trace the area with the probe. Refrigerant is heavier than air, therefore trace below the fitting. Most units can be calibrated to home in on a leak. (See detector instructions). We use and recommend electronic detection. TIF brand detectors can accurately detect leaks as low as 1/2 oz loss per year. This sensitivity exceeds S.A.E. leak specifications. Be sure to test the operation of the detector before and after you leak check the system.

IF A LEAK IS DETECTED

Try tightening the fitting nut slightly. (See Swagelok fitting instructions.) If the leak is not stopped, it is possible that the fitting was incorrectly assembled. Discharge the refrigerant, and then disassemble the connection for inspection. After reassembly, proceed with a leak check.

SPECIAL NOTES

- Be aware that propellants and solvents in sprays and foams may upset electronic detectors.
- To confirm a leak detected with a detector use bubbles and be sure it is a leak and not some erroneous vapor that is upsetting the machine.
- Electronic detectors do not function below 40.F.
- A good leak detector is able to pick up leaks as low as 1/2 oz per year.

FINAL CHARGING

This procedure must follow "Evacuation Leak Test" and "Introducing Initial Charge".

1. With the refrigerant supply still attached to the suction service port from the previous procedure, open the can tap valve (or appropriate gauge wheel).
2. While closely observing the sight glass in the RFD, start the compressor by switching on the circuit breaker and then turning on the thermostat.
3. The sight glass will show a stream of foam indicating a partial charge. When a sufficient amount of refrigerant has been added to the system (A new system olds 12 oz.) the sight glass will clear, indicating sufficient charge. See READING THE SIGHT GLASS. The compressor (Thermostat) should be turned off while changing cans.

When charging a hot system, (cabinet and plates over 80 degrees F) the sight glass will usually clear as the return line at the Valve Unit becomes frosted).

4. When the sight glass runs clear, top off with approximately 4 oz. (1/4 of can) Remember maximum charge is 12oz.
5. When observation and test operation have been completed, disconnect the gauges and replace the service port caps.
6. Re-check all connection points for leaks.
7. Spray the acrylic coating, or similar rust inhibitor, on all the components and fittings while they are clean and dry.

READING THE SIGHT GLASS

A clear sight glass when the compressor is operating signifies a sufficiently charged SEAFROST SA-III System. To determine the meaning of "clear", notice the appearance of the RFD sight glass when the system is at rest with the compressor off. This is a "clear" glass.

SPECIAL WARNING: A clear sight glass can also indicate a completely EMPTY system. Any time the compressor is started, a white stream of foam should appear in the sight glass indicating that refrigerant is present. This foam may disappear quite quickly, but IF NO FOAM IS EVIDENT, the system is empty. DO NOT OPERATE THE SYSTEM if empty. Operation in this mode will ruin the compressor. Turn off the main breaker to prevent operation until system can be properly leak tested and recharged.

A white stream of fast moving foam with the compressor operating indicates an insufficient charge level. Watch closely for a transition from foam to total liquid, indicated by a clear sight glass. This transition point can be missed if proper attention is not given. Also, IT IS POSSIBLE for the sight glass to show large bubbles even when the charge is sufficient, so it is important to differentiate between foam and bubbles. The foam condition has velocity and direction; the bubbles are large, temporary, and nearly stationary. Do not try to chase away these larger bubbles with more refrigerant: overcharging must be avoided. Air in the system may give a false sight glass reading, which could lead to overcharging. If in doubt, discharge a suspected overcharged system and charge again. MONITOR THE SIGHT GLASS CONTINUALLY since the glass will not indicate when the system is overcharged.

In a warm system, when the plates are above freezing (32.F) upon start-up, the sight glass may take several minutes to clear. A cold system, in cold water, may show a clear glass within seconds of start-up.

RFD SIGHT GLASS DETAIL		
		
Clear or empty	Stationary bubbles	Foam/low

PROPER CHARGE AMOUNT

THE SA-III SYSTEM IS DESIGNED TO HOLD 12 OUNCES. THIS IS EQUAL TO 1 CAN OF R-134a AS SUPPLIED WITH THE SYSTEM. THIS IS THE **MAXIMUM CHARGE**. The sight glass must clear by the time the return line (suction/large diameter tube) goes below 32 degrees F.

GENERAL INFORMATION

OPERATING PRESSURES will vary with water temperature, and water flow. Generally, the HIGH SIDE will peak with warm plates in 2 to 10 minutes. Increasing pressure indicates an overcharge or no water flow. The LOW SIDE will drop rapidly to the 30 to 10 range, and then slowly drop. The low side tubing will freeze and after extended operation the low side pressure will remain at a slight vacuum. The low side pressure will drop more rapidly when the seawater is cold; a vacuum will be indicated with less run time. A deep vacuum and proper charge with no cooling indicates that the valve unit is frozen with moisture or is plugged with dirt or contaminants. Failure to "pull down" indicates the Valve Unit is malfunctioning or flooding. The compressor will feel warm in normal operation.

Every Valve Unit has been operated prior to shipment. There are no field superheat adjustments.

SPECIAL NOTE

WE DO NOT RECOMMEND charging SEAFROST gear with bulk cylinders, since it is hard to determine how much refrigerant has been installed. The feed pressure with a bulk cylinder can be higher which may cause skipping through the condenser, causing bubbles in the sight glass. However, if bulk cylinders are used, keep the feed pressure below 20 psi.

R-134a will become cloudy and indicate similar foaming in the sight glass as the pressure on the hi-pressure side of the systems becomes too great. Adding charge to clear this condition will damage the compressor. Be sure you know the pressures you should have for the corresponding water temperature.

CHECKING THE REFRIGERANT CHARGE

PERIODIC INSPECTION

Checking the refrigerant charge must be incorporated into a routine maintenance schedule.

1. Locate the RFD (receiver filter drier). The location of this part varies from boat to boat, but it is often found in the engine compartment, in a locker, or beneath the cabin sole. It is a gray metal can about 6 inches high and 2 ½ inches in diameter, with brass fittings connecting it to copper tubing. If you do not locate the RFD quickly, follow the route of 1/4" refrigeration copper tubing, the smaller diameter tube, from the compressor to the refrigeration box. Along the route you will find the RFD. The RFD has a sight glass for viewing the flow of the refrigerant.
2. Start the SA-III. Check to be sure it is pumping water.
3. **MONITOR THE SIGHT GLASS CONTINUALLY.** See **READING THE SIGHT GLASS.** If the sight glass does not show a presence of refrigerant within a minute of operation the system is empty. **TURN OFF THE SYSTEM,** and follow the procedure in the **TROUBLE SHOOTING** section.
4. If the white foam is evident watch closely for the transition to "clear". If the glass indicates insufficient charge level, additional charge will be needed. Turn off the compressor. Attach a can of Refrigerant-134a with a properly vented charge hose to the suction service port. Monitoring the sight glass continually, start compressor and slowly add refrigerant until the glass clears. After the sight glass clears add an additional 4 ounces of refrigerant.
5. Feel the SEA FROST plates in the ice box 10 minutes after start up. If the sight glass clears yet the plates temperature does not drop after 10 minutes of operation, turn the system off and follow the procedure in **TROUBLESHOOTING.**
6. If the proper charge is indicated, make ice go sailing.

DISCHARGING THE SYSTEM ~ RECLAIMING

Before the connections or components can be disassembled, the system must be discharged. Connect a gauge set to the suction service port and slowly vent the refrigerant (keeping the pressure under 20 psi) into an approved reclaiming system. Do not loosen any connections until the gauge on the refrigeration system shows 10" vacuum for 10 minutes.

TROUBLESHOOTING

The most common problems that can occur in a SEA FROST SA-III System are:

- Overcharge or loss of water flow switching off of the manual reset high-pressure switch.
- Loss of refrigerant charge resulting from leaks.
- Moisture or dirt plugging the expansion valve.
- Compressor damage due to loss of refrigerant charge or damage due to overcharging the system.

STEP 1. Gather information as to the nature of the problem before operating the system. A leak often leaves a trace of oil. Inspect the fittings and tubing for wear, corrosion, and chafe. **Do not operate the compressor until the trouble is corrected.**

HIGH PRESSURE CUTOUT ~ MANUAL RESET BUTTON

The compressor is fitted with a MANUAL RESET high-pressure switch. The switch is located on the left end of the SA-III unit. (See drawing). This switch will disconnect the thermostat circuit switching off the compressor and water pump. After the unit has rested for a few minutes, **the switch may be reset** by pushing the red rubber button. A faint click will be heard when the button resets.

BEFORE RESETTING the switch inspect the pump and strainer. Most installations have a line plug connection for the pump. If so fitted, plug the pump into a receptacle or extension cord to be sure it is operating. If the location of the through hull allows air to enter the system it may be necessary to bleed air from a hose connection after the pump but below the waterline by loosening the connection. When water flows from the connection retighten.

*This switch will disconnect if the water flow stops.

*This switch will disconnect if the system is overcharged.

Overcharge may not appear until the boat moves into warmer water than it has been commissioned in. Discharge the system until the unit operates without disconnecting the high-pressure switch. Be sure that the sight glass still runs clear. For further troubleshooting attach purged gauges at the compressor service port block.

a) If the refrigerator box and SEA FROST plates are warm and pressure readings are below 50 psi with the compressor off (in 50 degree F or higher ambient conditions) pressurize system with R-134a and leak-check. After leaks have been located, repaired, and tested, install new RFD (Receiver/filter/drier) - see instructions below in Step 3.

b) If pressure reading is over 50 psi with compressor off, proceed to check the charge level via sight glass and charge if needed.

CHARGE LOSS INDICATES A LEAK THAT MUST BE CORRECTED

STEP 2. If a system continues to operate inefficiently after Step 1, check for moisture or dirt plugging the valve. Run the system, observing closely the gauge readings and plate temperature, noting the following.

a) If system is warm upon start-up, a DIRT-PLUGGED Valve will show an immediate deep vacuum reading on low side. Consult SeaFrost for cleaning techniques.

b) MOISTURE-PLUGGED VALVE on a properly charged system is indicated by deep vacuum readings on low side after a few minutes of operation from warm, followed by any combination of these symptoms:

- High side compressor discharge fitting temperature drops from hot to warm.
- Suction line from Valve Unit remains warm.
- Compressor currents draw drops (running amperes).
- Moisture enters either through a low side leak or during initial installation and will freeze at the Valve Unit, reducing or eliminating refrigeration. Turning off system and allowing the valve to warm to above freezing, and then restarting, may temporarily solve the problem. If not, change RFD as follows.

STEP 3. To change a saturated RFD, allow the system to warm to ambient temperature, thereby preventing moisture from condensing in the circuit upon opening. (A light bulb in the refrigerator box will speed the warming of the plates. Recover the refrigerant from system through the suction service port SLOWLY to prevent liquid and oil from escaping. **WARNING: BEFORE DISASSEMBLY OF ANY PART IN THIS SYSTEM BE SURE CHARGE IS COMPLETELY RECOVERED.** With a backup wrench holding the brass body of the Swagelok fittings, loosen and back off the nuts. The tubing may be pulled out of the fittings. Remove the RFD. Replace only with an identical unit by size and color: THE SEAFROST RFD is a drier and also a receiver/filter. **The DESICCANT and the oil in the Sea Frost RFD are special to this system and R-134a. Installation of the wrong part or oil will destroy the system.**

NOTE: This system contains a measured amount of lubricating oil. Be sure the RFD being installed is a gray SEA FROST SA-III R-134-a RFD. Record all component exchanges in this on-board owner's manual.

Follow the "re-make" instructions for Swagelok fittings.

Reminder: To ensure the total removal of moisture from the system use a high vacuum pump, and evacuate the system with the highest possible plate temperature (100 degrees F.). A light bulb or heat lamp in contact with the plates is a good technique.

Recharge. Refer to "Recharging section"

MOISTURE IS A SYMPTOM. Carefully leak check the low side of the system if moisture becomes a problem. Moisture leaks in!

CALL US WITH ANY QUESTIONS

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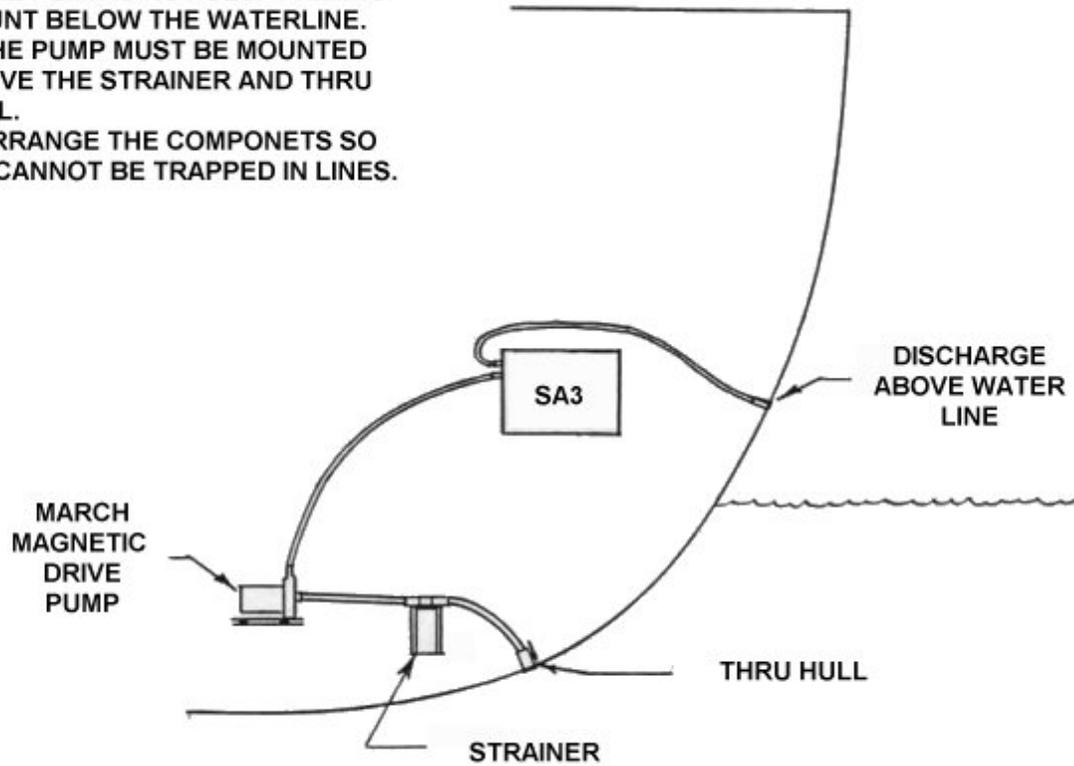
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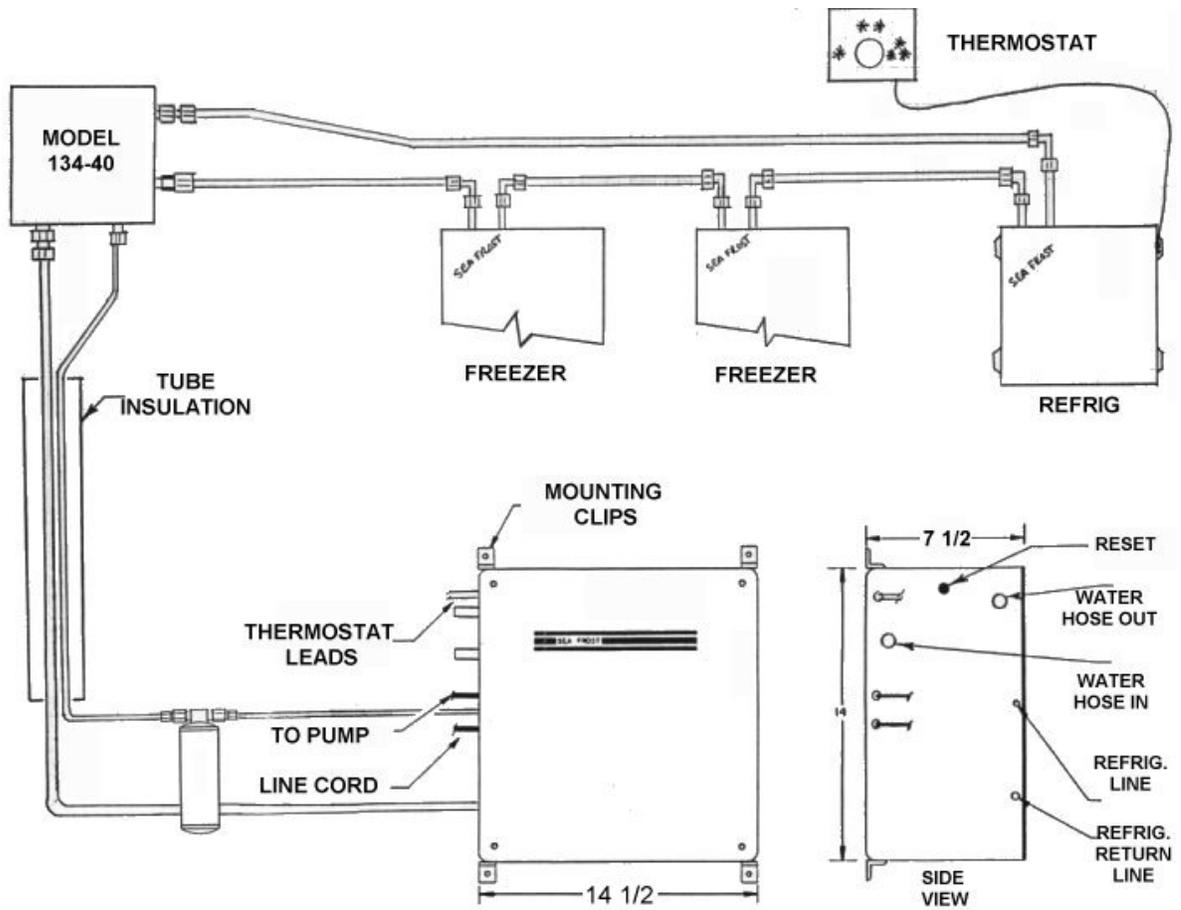
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NOTE:

- 1. THE PUMP IS NOT SELF PRIMING. MOUNT BELOW THE WATERLINE.**
- 2. THE PUMP MUST BE MOUNTED ABOVE THE STRAINER AND THRU HULL.**
- 3. ARRANGE THE COMPONENTS SO AIR CANNOT BE TRAPPED IN LINES.**





THERMOSTAT CALIBRATION INSTRUCTIONS

Note: Be sure that the unit is operating properly before making any thermostat adjustments. The sensing bulb must be in excellent thermal contact with the plate or block.

The range of this control may be changed. To access the adjustment screw, remove the four mounting screws on the thermostat panel. Tip the panel forward and remove the protective tape to expose a slot in the case. Make the adjustment with a torx or small phillips head screwdriver.

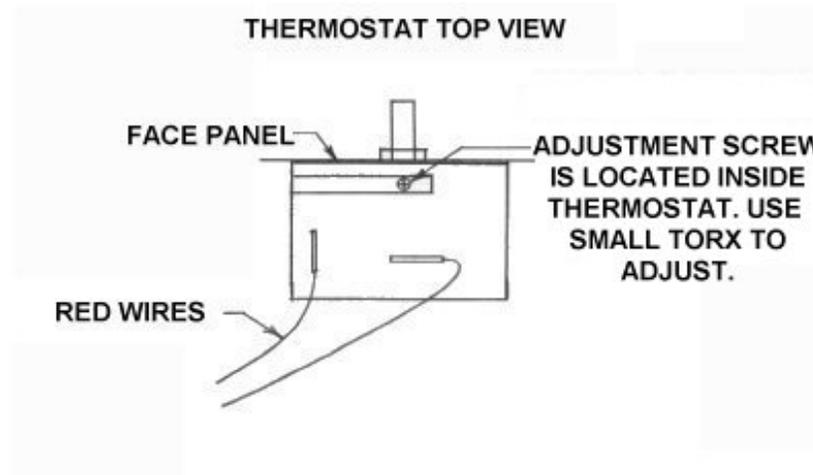
Make small adjustments. Record all adjustments.

If the lowest setting on the thermostat panel (1-snowflake) is too cold:

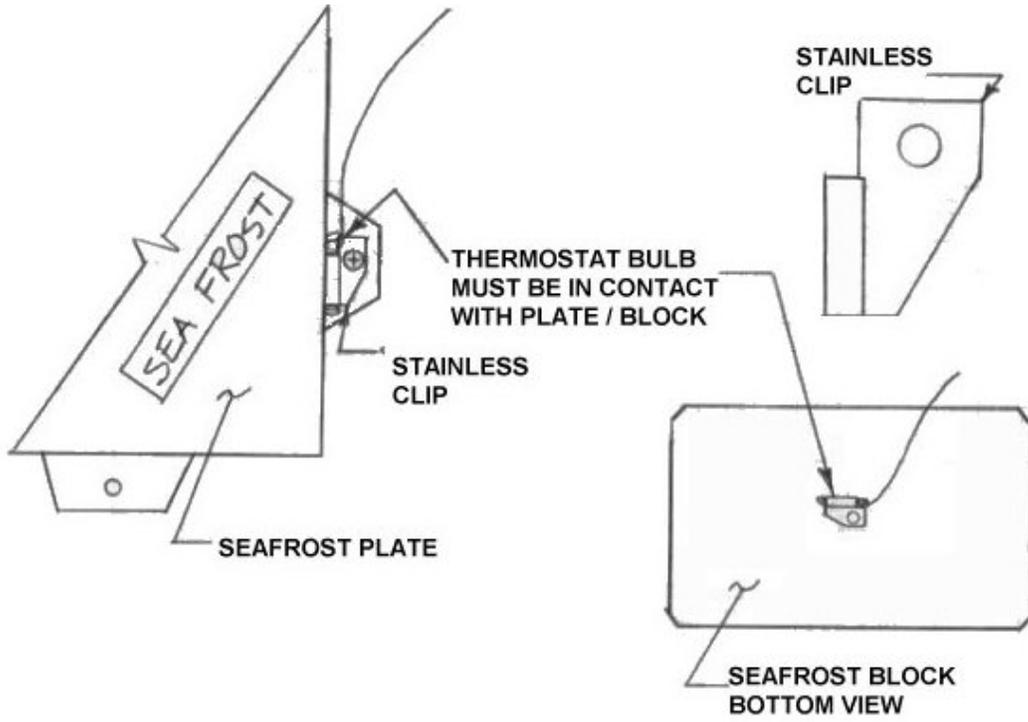
- Turn the adjustment screw clockwise. One 360-degree turn will raise the box temperature approximately 6 degrees f.

If the highest setting on the thermostat panel (3-snowflakes) is too warm:

- Turn the adjustment screw counterclockwise.



HOLDOVER PLATES



STAINLESS STEEL EVAPORATOR PLATES

