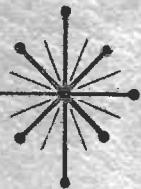


# DIXIE-NARCO

## SERVICE MANUAL



*MODELS — OPEN COOLERS*

### SHALLOW WELL

CFT-20S

CFT-21S

CFT-28S

CFT-37S

### DEEP WELL

CFT-30

CFT-34

CFT-40

CFT-45

CFT-54



## Warranty

Dixie-Narco warrants to the original purchaser of a Dixie-Narco unit all parts thereof (except light bulbs, fuses, or finish) to be free from defects in material and workmanship, under normal use and service for a period of 15 months from the date of shipment of the unit from either our plant or warehouse.

The term "original purchaser" as used in this warranty shall be deemed to mean that person, firm, association, or corporation to which the machine was sold originally.

Dixie-Narco's obligation under this warranty is limited to repairing or replacing without charge any part which upon our examination and to our satisfaction was defective in material or in workmanship and which failed under normal operating conditions and service.

The hermetically sealed refrigeration system, consisting of the motor compressor, condenser, evaporator and the refrigerant tubing is warranted for a total period of five (5) years and three (3) months from date of shipment.

The five year warranty does not apply to any electrical controls, fan motors, overload switches, starting relays, temperature controls, wiring harnesses, cabinet or finish. Dixie-Narco's obligation under this warranty on the sealed refrigeration system referred to above is limited to repairing and returning or replacing at Dixie-Narco's option any unit with a similar unit when upon examination and to our satisfaction it was determined to have been defective. If our examination reveals that the unit is inoperative because of a defective accessory, both cost of repairs and freight charges will be paid by the customer.

Dixie-Narco will pay transportation charges under this warranty on all parts replaced or repaired when transportation has been made in the most economical way. If special handling or special transportation is used or requested, the charges will be paid by the customer.

This warranty only applies to units located within the United States and when operated in normal conditions and with electrical power supplies of 110/120 volts, 60 cycle. Further, the warranty is voided when a unit or any part has been subject to misuse, neglect, alteration without proper authorization, accident, or damage caused by transportation, flood, civil disorder, fire or the acts of God.

"Return Material Tags" indicating model number of unit, serial number, and explanation of defect, must accompany all returned parts or units.

"Return Material Tags" will be furnished upon request.

Effective January 1, 1969

## Title Page

### CFT-20S

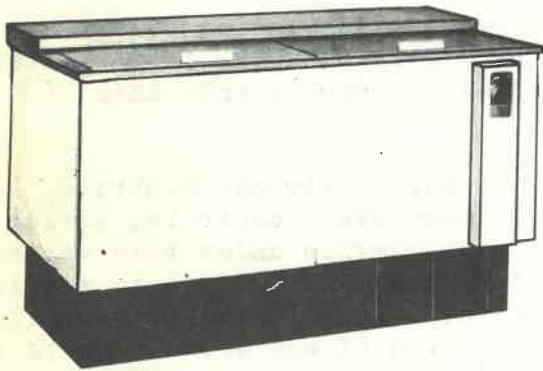
Dimensions:

Length: 44"

Width : 29"

Height: 34"

Shipping Weight: 315 lbs.



### CFT-21S

Dimensions:

Length: 51"

Width : 29"

Height: 34"

Shipping Weight: 315 lbs.

### CFT-28S

Dimensions:

Length: 58"

Width : 29"

Height: 34"

Shipping Weight: 330 lbs.

### CFT-37S

Dimensions:

Length: 72"

Width : 29"

Height: 34"

Shipping Weight: 370 lbs.

## Title Page

### CFT-30

Dimensions:

Length: 51"  
Width : 29"  
Height: 34"

Shipping Weight: 320 lbs.

### CFT-34

Dimensions:

Length: 58"  
Width : 29"  
Height: 34"

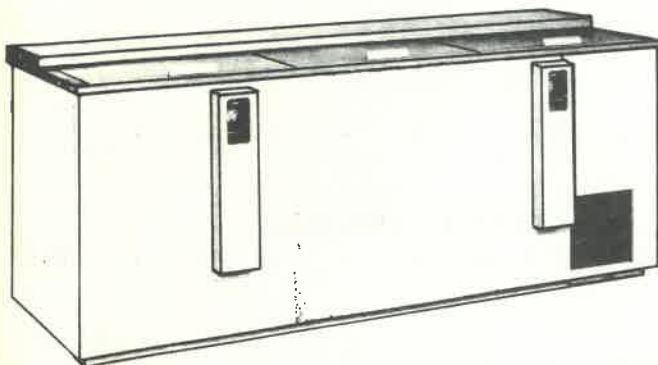
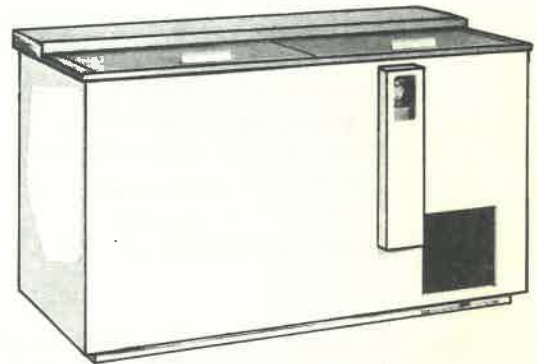
Shipping Weight: 335 lbs.

### CFT-40

Dimensions:

Length: 65"  
Width : 29"  
Height: 34"

Shipping Weight: 370 lbs.



### CFT-45

Dimensions:

Length: 72"  
Width : 29"  
Height: 34"

Shipping Weight: 370 lbs.

### CFT-54

Dimensions:

Length: 84"  
Width : 29"  
Height: 34"

Shipping Weight: 490 lbs.

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### PARTS LIST . . . . . P-1

## *What To Do When You Get A New Cooler*

### *Set It Up*

#### LEVELING SCREWS

Take the wrappings off of the leveling screws (4 for all models, 6 for model CFT-54) and screw them into the threaded holes at the corners and center (CFT-54 only) of the base of the cooler.

#### CROWN CATCHER

The crown catcher (1 for all models, 2 for model 54) is in the cooling compartment of the cooler. Take the wrappings off of the crown catcher and put it on the cooler. To do this, hold the crown catcher in an upright position so the opening in the back of it slides down over the stainless steel bracket on the cooler as the crown catcher is lowered.

### *Load The Cooler*

Fill the cooler with bottles. Lay them on their sides, with the crown of the first bottle to one end, the crown of the second bottle to the opposite end, and so on. If you want to change the size of any storage section, move the wire dividers.

### *Check It Out*

<u>WHAT TO DO</u>	<u>WHAT SHOULD HAPPEN</u>	<u>WHAT SHOULDN'T HAPPEN</u>
Plug the supply cord into a 110V outlet.	The compressor, condenser fan motor and evaporator fan motor all run.	Refrigeration lines rattle.
Slide the stainless steel lid open and put your hand down into the cooling compartment.	The air in the cooler blows on your hand.	The air in the cooler is still.
Hang a thermometer in the center of the cooling compartment and close the lid.	After one to one and one-half hours the thermometer reads between 34°F and 38°F.	
When the compressor has stopped, look at the condenser fan.	The condenser fan blades are still.	
While the compressor is stopped, put your hand down into the cooling compartment.	Cool air blows on your hand. The evaporator fan motor runs constantly.	

## *What To Do When You Get A New Cooler (Cont.)*

### *Put It To Work*

#### SPACE NEEDED

The size of the working space needed around the cooler is shown on the title page of this cooler section. The sides and back of the cooler must be at least 2 inches from the walls.

#### ELECTRIC POWER NEEDED

Look at the name plate on the cooler to find out what its power needs are. This plate is on the compressor end of the cooler. Be sure that the cooler gets the right power.

#### LEVEL THE COOLER

Put a small carpenter's or machinist's level on top of the cooler, in the middle, parallel to the length of the cooler. Turn the leveling screws at the back corners of the cooler until the bubble is centered in the level. Turn the level until it is parallel to the ends of the cooler. Then turn the leveling screws in the front corners of the cooler until the bubble is centered in the level. Now check to see that the leveling screws in each corner of the cooler are touching the floor.

If the cooler also has leveling screws in the middle (front and back) these screws should now be screwed out until they touch the floor firmly. Make a final check to be sure that all leveling screws are touching the floor.

#### GROUND THE COOLER

The cooler must be grounded. This cooler is made with a 3-prong plug on the supply cord and it grounds when the plug is put into a 3-prong outlet. If there is no 3-prong outlet near the cooler, put a 2-prong adapter with a ground wire on the plug. If you use a 2-prong adapter here, make sure the ground wire is connected to a good ground.

#### HOW TO USE THE COOLER

If all the bottles in one section of the cooler are sold in one day, this section should be reloaded at the end of the day.

Cold bottles should be taken from only one compartment at a time, until that compartment is emptied. This compartment should then be reloaded and while the bottles in it are cooling, cold bottles should be taken from another compartment.

If, at the end of the day, any one compartment is partly emptied, that compartment should be reloaded to cool over night. The warm bottles should be put on the bottom so the older product (on top) will be sold first. The following day bottles should be taken first from another compartment. Using the cooler in this way, you will always remove the older stock first, and in so doing, keep all your stock fresh.



## *How To Take Care Of The Cooler*

### *What To Clean*

#### OUTSIDE OF CABINET

Wash the outside of the cabinet with a mild soap solution. Clean the stainless steel lids, rails and trim with a stainless steel polish. Then wax with a good grade of auto wax.

#### INSIDE OF THE CABINET

Wash the inside of the cabinet with water and a good detergent. After the inside has been thoroughly scrubbed, hook a garden hose up to the drain pipe in the bottom of the refrigeration compartment and run it over to a floor drain. The rinse water would come out in the refrigeration unit compartment otherwise. Rinse the cabinet thoroughly with clear water.

#### CONDENSER

Look at the condenser often and clean it when it is dirty. Use a vacuum cleaner, brush or compressed air to get the dust off.

## **How To Take Care Of The Cooler (Cont.)**

### **Things To Adjust (Cont.)**

TEMPERATURE CONTROL - Ranco #A12-1558  
 Cutler Hammer #9531N43

This is a "Constant Cut-In" type of control which has two (2) adjustments:  
 They are:

1. The temperature control cam on the outside of the temperature control box.
2. The inside range screw which is under the fibre cover of the temperature control box of the RANCO, and on the side wall of the Cutler-Hammer (near terminal cover).

NOTE: The differential screw located between the terminals of the control is sealed and MUST NOT BE CHANGED.

As to #1 Adjustment:

The temperature control cam is set in an approximate neutral position. It can be used to make cut-out temperature colder by turning the cam clockwise - or - to make the cut-out temperature warmer by turning the cam counter-clockwise. When the cam is used the cut-in temperature (which governs the defrost) remains constant.

As to #2 Adjustment:

The inside range screw or screws are used for the altitude adjustment, see altitude below. This screw adjusts both the cut-out and cut-in settings on the RANCO. It may also be used for colder temperatures by turning the screw counter-clockwise or warmer by turning screw clockwise.

On the Cutler-Hammer there are two (2) screws provided, one (1) for cut-in and one (1) for cut-out, both must be adjusted for altitude correction. For temperature adjustment, turn screws clockwise for colder and counter-clockwise for warmer. When adjusting for temperature DO NOT TURN more than 1/8 of a turn at a time. Let the machine run over night before making further adjustments.

TEMPERATURE CONTROL ALTITUDE ADJUSTMENT

Control is factory set at altitude of 500 ft. For higher altitudes, control should be adjusted to prevent freeze-up of product. Adjust inside range screw as follows:

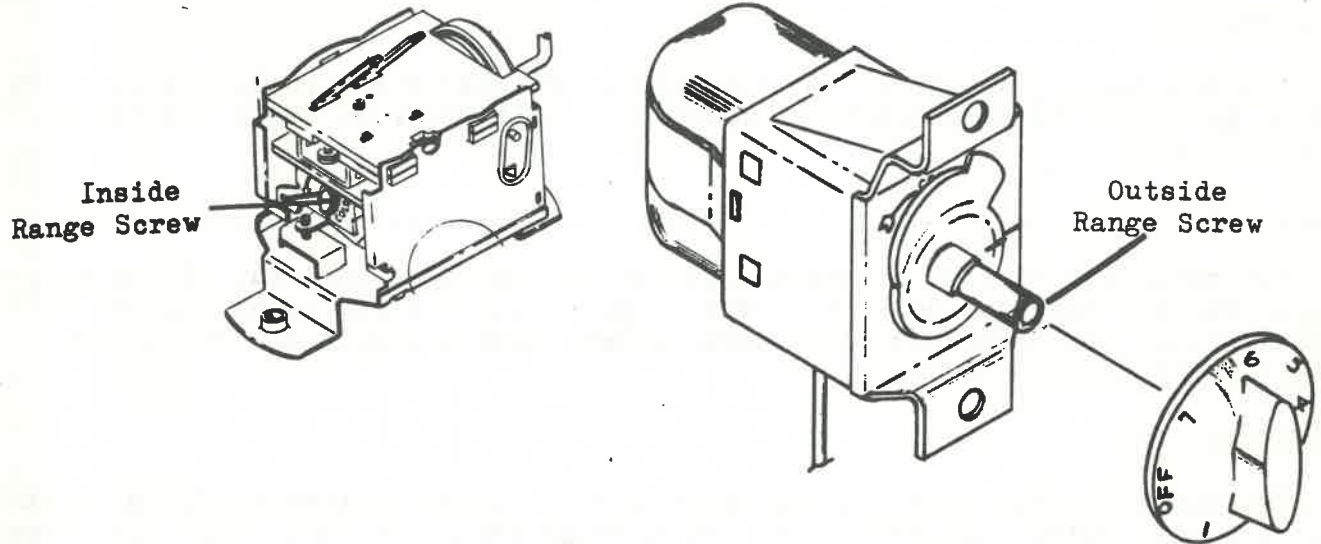
<u>ALTITUDE FT.</u>	<u>RANCO</u> <u>SCREW CLOCKWISE</u>	<u>CUTLER-HAMMER</u> <u>BOTH SCREWS COUNTER-CLOCKWISE</u>
2000	1/4 turn	1/8 turn
4000	1/2 turn	1/4 turn
6000	3/4 turn	1/2 turn
8000	1 turn	5/8 turn

(SEE CONTROL VIEWS - PAGE 9)

# How To Take Care Of The Vender Things To Adjust (Cont.)

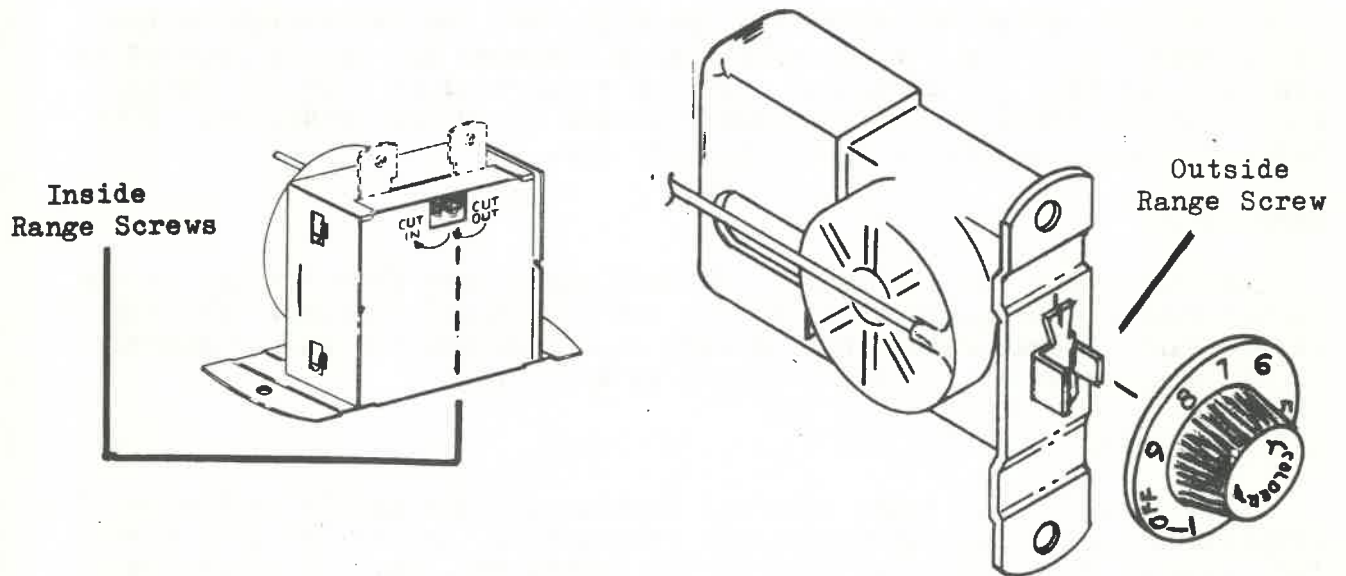
## TEMPERATURE CONTROL

### RANCO



---

### CUTLER - HAMMER



## *How The Refrigeration System Works*

### *Mechanical Parts*

#### COMPRESSOR MOTOR

The compressor motor (sealed in the compressor housing) drives the compressor with a shaft that is shared by both parts.

#### COMPRESSOR

The compressor (sealed in the compressor housing) sucks cold, low pressure freon gas from the evaporator and pumps hot, high pressure freon gas out to the condenser.

#### CONDENSER

The condenser located on right front of cooler takes heat out of the hot, high pressure gas that comes from the compressor. The gas loses heat as it goes through the condenser coils, and changes into a liquid because it is still under high pressure.

#### CONDENSER FAN

The condenser fan (between the condenser and motor-compressor) first sucks air from the outside of the cooler and through the condenser. This air takes heat from the condenser first and then is blown over the compressor housing from which it also takes heat before going back outside of the cooler. The condenser fan runs when the motor-compressor runs.

#### CAPILLARY TUBE

The capillary tube (between the condenser and the evaporator in the refrigerant line) has a very small inside diameter and so the flow of the liquid freon from the condenser into the evaporator is slow but steady even with the pressure the compressor builds up in the condenser. This helps to keep pressure in the evaporator low.

#### EVAPORATOR

The evaporator (in the cooler cabinet) takes heat from the air in the cooler cabinet and gives this heat to the liquid refrigerant. The liquid refrigerant is evaporated (boiled off) as a gas, and the gas is sucked out by the compressor and so the pressure is kept low.

#### EVAPORATOR FAN

The evaporator fan sucks warm air from around the bottle in the cooling compartment, and blows it across the evaporator. As the air goes across the evaporator, it gives up heat to the evaporator, then goes back to the bottles, and takes heat from them. This fan runs all the time when the cooler is plugged in.

## *How The Refrigeration System Works*

### *Electrical Parts*

#### TEMPERATURE CONTROL

The temperature control is the name of a part that is made up of a control bulb connected by a small metal tube to the bellows, and a switch.

The control bulb is on top of the evaporator coil in the cooling compartment. The temperature control is fastened to the right side of the evaporator inside the cooler. The control bulb and the bellows have a liquid in them. When the temperature of the liquid in the bulb rises, it builds up pressure in the bellows through the tube. This pushes the bellows out, making it get longer. When the control bulb is cooled, the liquid shrinks back, and the bellows pull in and get shorter. These movements of the bellows work the switch - called the temperature control switch - closing it when the bulb is heated, and opening it when the bulb is cooled.

The temperature control switch is in the compressor motor's running and starting circuits. It is also in the condenser fan circuit.

When the cabinet temperature gets up to the cut-on setting, the temperature control switch closes the compressor motor's starting and running circuits and the condenser fan circuit. When the cabinet temperature gets down to the cut-off setting, the temperature control switch opens these circuits.

#### COMPRESSOR MOTOR

The compressor motor (sealed in the compressor housing) runs the compressor. It is started by the temperature control switch, the starting relay and the thermal overload switch. It is stopped by the temperature control switch and if overloaded, by the thermal overload switch.

#### THERMAL OVERLOAD ASSEMBLY

The thermal overload assembly (in the terminal box on side of the compressor shell) is the name of a part that is made up of a switch (the thermal overload switch) and a heating wire. The heating wire is in the compressor motor's running and starting circuits. The thermal overload switch can complete or break the compressor motor's starting circuit and running circuit. If the compressor motor gets too warm, or draws too much current (which will heat up the heating wire) the heat makes the thermal overload switch open the running and starting circuit of the compressor. When the thermal overload assembly, the motor and the compressor shell have all cooled enough to run safely, the thermal overload switch closes the circuits.

#### STARTING RELAY

The starting relay (in the terminal box on side of the compressor shell) is an electro-magnetic relay whose contacts are closed by the magnetic field of the relay coil, and are opened by gravity. It is made up of a relay coil and one set of contacts. The relay coil is in the running circuit of the compressor motor. The relay contacts can complete or break only the starting

## ***How The Refrigeration System Works (Cont.)***

### ***Electrical Parts (Cont.)***

#### STARTING RELAY (Cont.)

circuit of the compressor motor. When the compressor motor and condenser fan motor first start, the starting relay closes and completes the compressor motor's starting winding circuit. After the compressor motor gets up to speed, the starting relay is opened by the force of gravity and the starting winding circuit is broken.

#### CONDENSER FAN MOTOR

The condenser fan motor (between the condenser and the motor-compressor) runs a small fan that sucks air through the condenser coils. It starts when the temperature control switch is closed, and it stops when the temperature control switch opens.

#### EVAPORATOR FAN MOTOR

The evaporator fan motor (in cooling compartment) runs the evaporator fan. This motor runs all the time when the cooler is plugged in. There are no switches in its circuit.

#### CAPACITOR

The capacitor (located over the terminal box housing which is fastened to the compressor shell) is in the starting circuit of the compressor motor. Its purpose is to help the motor get started. A capacitor is not used on all units.

## ***Electrical Operation***

When the cabinet temperature gets up to the cut-on setting

The temperature control switch,

Closes and completes the running circuit of the compressor motor and condenser fan motor circuit.

Closes the starting circuit of the compressor motor.

Electricity flows in the running winding circuits (including the starting relay coil) and

The starting relay contacts,

Are closed (by the pull of the relay coil) and complete the starting circuit of the compressor motor.

When the compressor motor gets up to speed,

The starting relay contacts

Drop open (because the relay coil stops pulling them together) and break the starting circuit of the compressor motor.

## ***How The Refrigeration System Works (Cont.)***

### ***Electrical Operation (Cont.)***

If the compressor motor draws too much current, the thermal overload assembly gets too warm and,

The thermal overload switch

Opens and breaks the compressor motor's running circuit.

When the thermal overload assembly cools down again,

The thermal overload switch

Closes and completes the compressor motor's running circuit; and closes the compressor motor's starting circuit.

When the cabinet temperature gets down to the cut-off setting,

The temperature control switch

Opens and breaks the compressor motor's running circuit and the condenser fan circuit.

## *How The Refrigeration System Works*

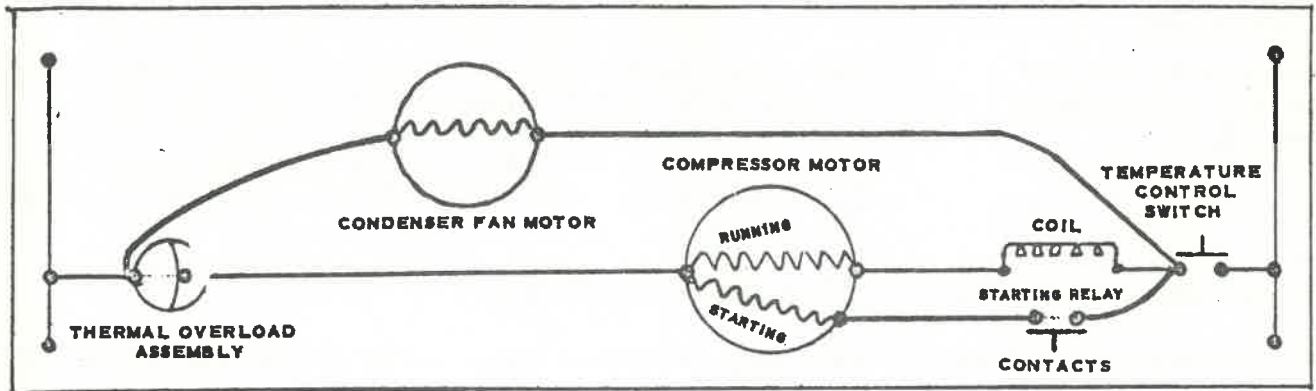
### *Electric Circuits*

Circuit	Switches In The Wiring	What The Switches Do	Why The Switches Act
Compressor Running Circuit	Temperature Control Switch	Turns the running winding on and off.	The temperature in the cooling compartment has come up to the cut-on point (or gotten down to the cut-off point) set on the temperature con- trol.
	Thermal Over- load Switch	Turns the running windings on.	Current drawn by the motor, or heat from the compressor can raise the temperature of the Thermal Overload assembly and make the Thermal overload switch cut off.
Compressor Starting Circuit	Temperature Control Switch	Turns the start- ing windings on.	The temperature in the cooling compartment has come up to the cut-on point set on the temper- ature control.
	Starting Relay Contacts	Turn the start- ing windings on and off.	The heavy current, drawn by the running winding of the compressor motor when it is first turned on, also flows through the starting relay coil. This heavy current gives the relay coil enough power to close the contacts.
Compressor Starting Circuit	Thermal Over- load switch	Turns the start- ing winding off and on.	Current drawn by the motor or heat from the compressor can raise the temperature of the thermal overload assembly and make the thermal overload switch open.
Condenser Fan Circuit	Temperature Control Switch	Turns the Condenser Fan Motor on and off.	The temperature in the cooling compartment has come up to the cut-on point (or gotten down to the cut- off point) set on the tem- perature control.
Evaporator Fan Circuit	None	The evaporator fan motor runs all the time when the cooler is plugged in.	

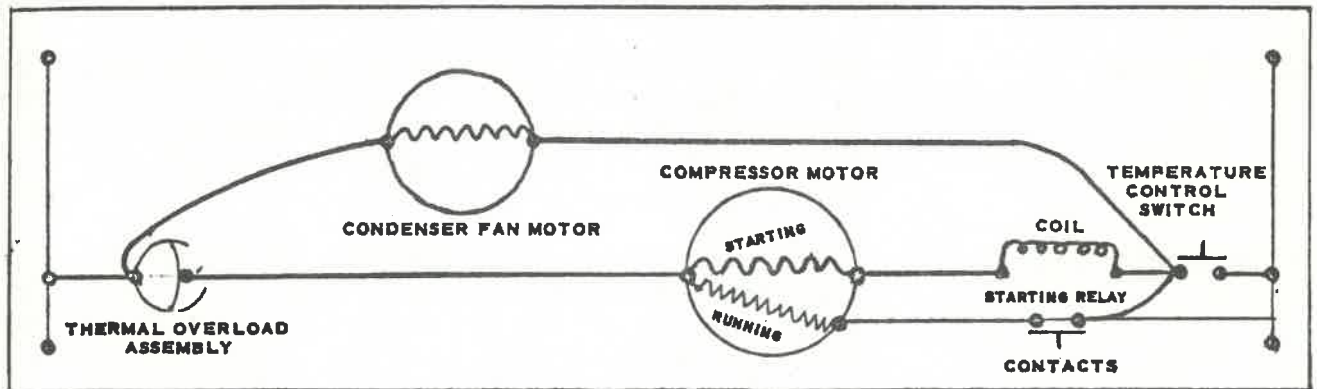


# How The Refrigeration System Works (Cont.)

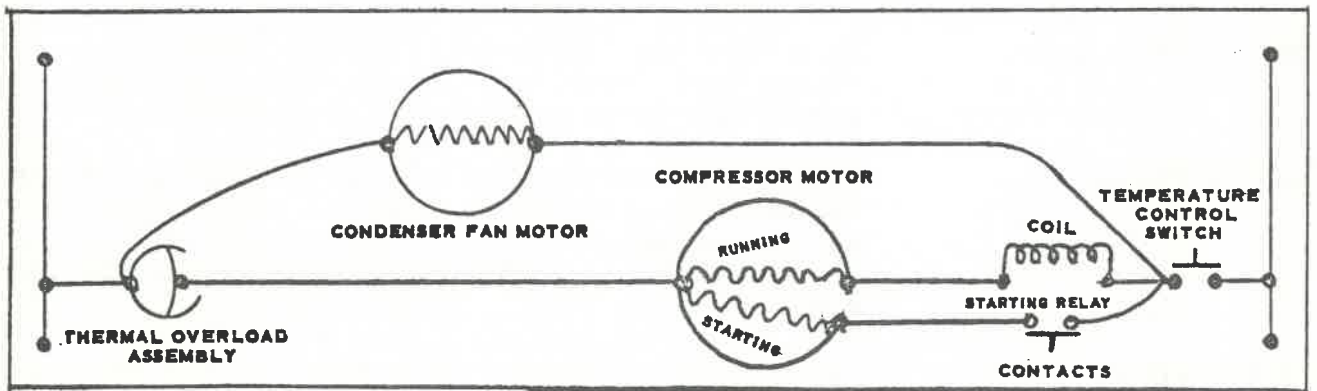
## Circuit Diagrams



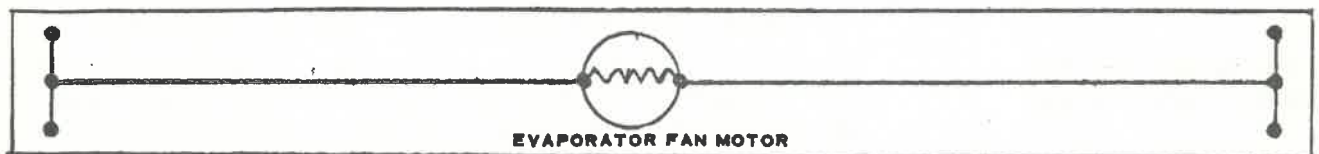
COMPRESSOR RUNNING CIRCUIT



COMPRESSOR STARTING CIRCUIT



CONDENSER FAN CIRCUIT



EVAPORATOR FAN CIRCUIT

## *How The Refrigeration System Works (Cont.)*

### *Refrigeration Cycle*

What Does It	What Happens
Temperature in the cooling compartment goes up	The temperature control bulb gets warm, so the liquid in it expands, pushes through the tube, and stretches the bellows. The movement of the bellows closes the temperature control switch. This starts the Compressor Motor and the Condenser Fan Motor.
The Compressor Motor	Drives the Compressor.
The Condenser Fan Motor	Runs the Condenser Fan, which cools the condenser.
The Compressor	Sucks low pressure refrigerant gas from the evaporator, compresses it and pumps it to the condenser.
The Condenser	Takes heat out of the high pressure refrigerant gas. As the gas gets cooler, it changes to liquid. More gas coming into the condenser, pushes the liquid refrigerant out of the condenser and into the Capillary Tube.
The Condenser Fan	Sucks air through the condenser coils, pushes it over the condenser fan motor, over the compressor shell and out of the refrigeration unit compartment. This air takes up heat from the condenser coils, the motor, the compressor and the refrigeration unit compartment.
The Capillary Tube	Is a tube that has a small inside diameter. Because of its small size, the liquid refrigerant runs slowly and steadily into the evaporator.
The Evaporator	(Where pressure is kept low by the suction of the Compressor) gives up heat to the evaporating liquid refrigerant, which changes into gas and is sucked back to the Compressor through the suction tube.
The Evaporator Fan	Sucks air from around the bottles in the cooling compartment, and blows it through the evaporator coils. This air loses heat to the evaporator, then goes on and takes heat from the bottles.
Temperature in the Cabinet goes down	(As the cabinet is cooled by the Evaporator) and the liquid in the Temperature Control Bulb also cools, it shrinks and lets the bellows pull up. This movement of the bellows opens the switch that started the Compressor Motor and the Condenser Fan Motor. They both stop.

## *How To Take Care Of The Refrigeration System*

### *What To Clean*

Clean dirt and lint from the condenser and evaporator with a brush, vacuum cleaner or compressed air.

### *When And What To Lubricate*

The refrigeration system is sealed up, and does not have to be oiled or greased. Enough oil and grease are put into the condenser and evaporator fan motors when they are made, to last as long as they will run.

### *Correcting Troubles*

When the refrigeration system is not working right, find out what is happening, then go to the table called "Correcting Common Refrigeration Troubles", on the next pages. See what the possible causes are, and try the tests in the center column; these tests will tell you what the true cause of the trouble is. When you have found the cause of the trouble, either make the adjustment, repair the part, or put a new part in.

This table does not list all of the possible causes of any of the troubles- but it does have all of the common causes. If your cooler has a trouble that's not on the chart, or the trouble is not the result of one of the causes on the chart, study the section on "How The Refrigeration Mechanism Works" and you will be able to figure out what is wrong and fix it.

<b><i>Trouble</i></b>	<b><u>PAGE</u></b>
The Compressor Will Not Run At All	18
The Compressor Starts, But Will Not Keep Running	20
The Compressor Runs, But The Bottles Are Not Cold Enough	22
The Bottles Are Too Cold	25
The Compressor Motor Never Stops Running	26
The Refrigeration Unit Is Noisy	26

## *How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles The Compressor Will Not Run At All*

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
1. The cooler is not plugged in.	Look; and if it isn't	Plug the cooler in.
2. The power is off.	Plug a 110V lamp into the outlet. If it doesn't light,	Have someone who knows how, get power to the outlet.
3. The refrigeration unit is not made for the voltage it is getting.	Look at the nameplate on the cooler to find out what voltage and cycle it is made for. Ask the local power company if they supply this kind of current. If they don't.	Put a cooler in that is made for the kind of current you are getting.
4. A wire in the supply cord or control cable is broken.	Put the prods of a 110V test lamp on terminal 1 and 2 for the CFT-54 or on terminal 3 of thermal overload switch and on L of starting relay (on all other models). (Make sure temperature control switch is closed). If it doesn't light,	Put a new supply harness on.
5. The thermal overload switch is stuck open.	Unplug the cooler for at least 15 minutes. Then plug the cooler in, and put the prods of a 110V test lamp on thermal overload terminal (3) and on terminal (C) of the compressor motor. If the lamp doesn't light,	Put a new thermal overload assembly in.
6. The temperature control bulb is either touching the evaporator or it is covered with ice and frost.	Look at it. If it is touching the evaporator, or it is covered with ice or frost,	Defrost the evaporator and be sure the bulb is mounted right.
7. The temperature control bellows does not work.	Warm the temperature control bulb with your hand for about one minute. If the temperature control switch doesn't close,	Put a new temperature control in.
8. The temperature control switch contacts need cleaning.	Clean them and see if it helps.	Clean the contacts with a spray type electrical contact cleaner.

## *How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles (Cont.)*

### *The Compressor Will Not Run At All (Cont.)*

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
9. The starting relay contacts aren't closing.	Warm the temperature control bulb to close the temperature control switch. If the starting relay contacts don't close at the same time,	Check the relay out as explained in the next 2 steps. If they do close, skip the next 2 steps and go to setp 13 of this section.
10.	<p>On all coolers except CFT-54 remove power line from relay terminal (L). Put prods of 110V test lamp in series with terminal (L) and power line. Remove other power line from relay terminal(S). Touch this power line to relay terminal (M). If lamp does not light</p> <p>On CFT-54 remove power line from relay terminal (l). Put prods of 110V test lamp in series with terminal (l) and power line. Remove other power line from compressor motor terminal (C). Touch this power line to relay terminal (M). If the lamp does not light,</p>	
11. The starting relay contacts are stuck open.	Warm the temperature control bulb to close the temperature control switch. If the starting relay contacts don't close when the temperature control switch does,	Put a new starting relay in.
12. The capacitor (CFT-54) is not working.	Warm the control bulb to close the temperature control switch. When the compressor tries to start, put the leads of a good capacitor on terminal (l) of Motor Compressor and terminal (L) of the starting relay. If the compressor motor starts,	Put a new capacitor in.

## ***How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles (Cont.)***

### ***The Compressor Will Not Run At All (Cont.)***

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
13. The compressor motor's starting or running winding is burned out.	Unplug the cooler. Take all wires off the compressor terminals. Connect a 110V line to compressor motor terminals (C) and (R). At once, with an insulated wire, connect (for 2 seconds) compressor terminals (R) and (S). If the compressor doesn't start,	Put a new motor-compressor in.

### ***The Compressor Starts, But Will Not Keep Running***

1. The thermal overload switch opens every time, or almost every time the compressor motor starts.	Wait till the compressor motor stops, then unplug the cooler and open the temperature control box to see if the temperature control switch is closed. If it is,	Check the "Possible Causes" in the next 6 steps. If it is not, skip the next 6 steps and go to step 8 of this section.
2. The tube from the compressor to the condenser is kinked or bent sharply.	Look, if it is,  If this does not help, and no other cause can be found for the trouble,	Try to get the kink out.  Put a new piece of tubing in.
3. The capillary tube is kinked or bent sharply.	Look, if it is,  If this does not help, and no other cause can be found for the trouble,	Try to get the kink out.  Put a new piece of tubing in.
4. The starting relay contacts are sticking closed.	Plug the cooler back in. Then while the compressor is running, see the starting relay contacts stay closed. If they do,  If the starting relay contacts stick closed again after cleaning,	Clean the relay contacts with fine sand paper.  Put a new starting relay in.

## *How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles (Cont.)*

### *The Compressor Starts, But Will Not Keep Running (Cont.)*

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
5. The voltage at the cooler is either too high or too low.	1. When an extension is not used on the supply cord: While the compressor is running put one prod of a volt meter on terminal (1) of starting relay and other prod on terminal (S) of the starting relay (CFT-54) or on (all other models) put one prod on terminal (3) of overload and other prod on terminal (L) of starting relay, If the voltage is not between 105V and 126V,	Have the person in charge of the cooler advise the power company so they can take care of it.
	2. When an extension is used on the supply cord: Put a double socket on the plug end of the extension and plug it into the outlet. While the compressor is running, put the prods of a volt meter into one of the other sides of the double socket. If voltage is not between 105V and 126V,	Have the person in charge of the cooler advise the power company so they can take care of it.
6. The cut-on temperature is set too close to the cut-off temperature.	Put a thermometer on the control bulb, Read the temperature when the refrigeration unit cuts on. Read the temperature again when it cuts off. If the two temperatures are less than (8)°F apart,	Put in a new control.
7. The thermal overload switch opens after the compressor has been running a short time, but before the temperature control switch cuts the motor off.	Wait till the compressor motor stops, then unplug the cooler and open the temperature control box, to see if the temperature control switch is closed. If it is,	Check the "Possible Causes" in the next 3 steps.
8. Not enough air getting to the condenser.	See if there is anything around the outside of the cooler. If there is,	Take it away.

## ***How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles (Cont.) The Compressor Starts, But Will Not Keep Running (Cont.)***

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
9. The condenser is dirty.	Look. Also, feel the tube from the compressor to the condenser. If the tube is very hot, or if you see dirt on the condenser.	Clean the condenser with either a vacuum cleaner, a brush or compressed air.
10. The condenser fan motor is burned out.	With the condenser fan motor leads correctly connected to the compressor motor terminals. (See wiring diagram) See if the condenser fan runs when the compressor does. If it doesn't,	Put a new condenser fan motor in.

## ***The Compressor Runs, But The Bottles Aren't Cold Enough***

1. The evaporator fan is not working.	Look. If it is not working,	Check the "Possible Causes" in the next step. If it is working, skip the next step and go to step 3 of this section.
2. The evaporator fan motor is burned out.	Remove black rubber junction block located on fan motor bracket. Connect a 110V line to evaporator fan motor leads. If the evaporator fan motor doesn't start,	Put a new evaporator fan motor in.
3. The temperature control cam is set too warm. (high)	Turn the temperature control cam clockwise to a colder setting and let the cooler run overnight. If the bottles get cold enough,  If the temperature control cam cannot be turned to a colder setting,	Leave the temperature cam at that setting.  Turn the range screw to a colder setting.
	If, after the cooler has run overnight, the bottles are still not cold enough, and the range screw cannot be turned to a colder setting,	Put a new temperature control in.



## ***How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles (Cont.)***

### ***The Compressor Runs, But The Bottles Aren't Cold Enough (Cont.)***

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
4. The evaporator is covered with frost and ice.	Look at it.	Defrost the evaporator, then check the "Possible Causes" in the next 2 steps. If it isn't, skip the next 2 steps and go to step 8 of this section.
5. The temperature control cam is set too cold and evaporator is not defrosting.	Turn the temperature control cam counter clockwise to a warmer setting.  If the evaporator coil does not defrost on each cycle,  If after the second setting, the coil still does not defrost,	Turn the temperature cam to a warmer setting.  Turn the temperature cam again to a warmer setting.  Put a new temperature control in.
6. The temperature control switch contacts stick closed.	If the unit runs all the time and the evaporator builds up frost,	Put a new temperature control in.
7. The temperature control bulb sleeve touching the evaporator.	Look at it. If it is touching the evaporator tube,	Bend the bracket so that there will be space between bulb sleeve and evaporator tube.
8. The control bulb is not in the sleeve (holder).	Look. If it is not,	Put the bulb in the sleeve (holder).
9. The temperature control bellows is not working.	Warm the temperature control bulb with your hand for about one minute. If the temperature control switch doesn't close,	Put a new temperature control in.
10. The refrigerant tubing is kinked or bent sharply.	Look. If it is,	Try to get the kink out.
11. There isn't enough refrigerant in the refrigeration system or the capillary tube is partly plugged.	Let the cooler run at least 15 minutes and then see if the evaporator is frosted all over. If it isn't,	Try to blow the plug out of the capillary tube. (See "Basic Refrigeration Section") and then put a new charge of gas in the refrigeration unit.

## *How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles (Cont.)*

### *The Compressor Runs, But The Bottles Aren't Cold Enough (Cont.)*

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
12. The condenser isn't getting enough air.	See if there is anything around the outside of the cooler to keep the air out. If there is,	Take it away.
13. The condenser is dirty.	Look. Also, feel the tube from the compressor to the condenser. If the tube is very hot, or if you see dirt,	Clean the condenser with either a vacuum cleaner, a brush or compressed air.
14. The condenser fan motor is burned out.	With the condenser fan motor leads correctly connected to the compressor terminal see if the condenser fan runs when the compressor does. If it doesn't,	Put a new condenser fan motor in.
15. The thermal overload switch is starting and stopping the compressor.	Unplug the cooler for at least 15 minutes, then plug it in again. Be sure the temperature control switch is closed. (Warm the temperature control bulb with your hand to close it.) If the compressor motor cuts off, then on, then off, while the temperature control switch stays closed,	Check the "Possible Causes" in steps 16 and 17.
16. The voltage at the cooler is either too high or too low.	1. When an extension is not used on the supply cord: While the compressor is running put one prod of a volt meter on terminal (1) of starting relay and other prod on terminal (S) of the starting relay (CFT-54) or on (all other models) put one prod on terminal (3) of overload and other prod on terminal (L) of starting relay. If the voltage is not between 105V and 126V,	Have the person in charge of the cooler advise the power company so they can take care of it.

## *How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles (Cont.)*

### *The Compressor Runs, But The Bottles Aren't Cold Enough (Cont.)*

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
16. The voltage at the cooler is either too high or too low.(cont.)	2. When an extension is used on the supply cord: Put a double socket on the plug end of the extension and plug it into the outlet. While the compressor is running, put the prods of a volt meter into one of the other sides of the double socket. If voltage is not between 105V and 126V,	Have the person in charge of the cooler advise the power company so they can take care of it.
17. The starting relay contacts are sticking closed.	Look and see. If they are;	Put a new starting relay in.

### *The Bottles Are Too Cold*

1. The temperature control bulb is not in its sleeve (holder).	Look, and see, if it isn't,	Put the bulb in its sleeve (holder).
2. The temperature control cam is set too cold.	Turn the temperature control cam counter-clockwise to a warmer setting and let the cooler run over night. If the bottles get cold enough, but not too cold,	Leave the temperature control cam at that setting.
3. The temperature control switch is stuck closed.	Unplug the cooler and let the evaporator fan come to a stop. Then block the fan blade so it can't turn. Remove temperature control bulb from its sleeve (holder) and touch it to evaporator tube. Plug the cooler back in and let the compressor run until it cuts off, but not more than 30 minutes. If the cooler has not cut off,	Put a new temperature control switch in.

## ***How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles (Cont.)***

### ***The Refrigeration Unit Is Noisy***

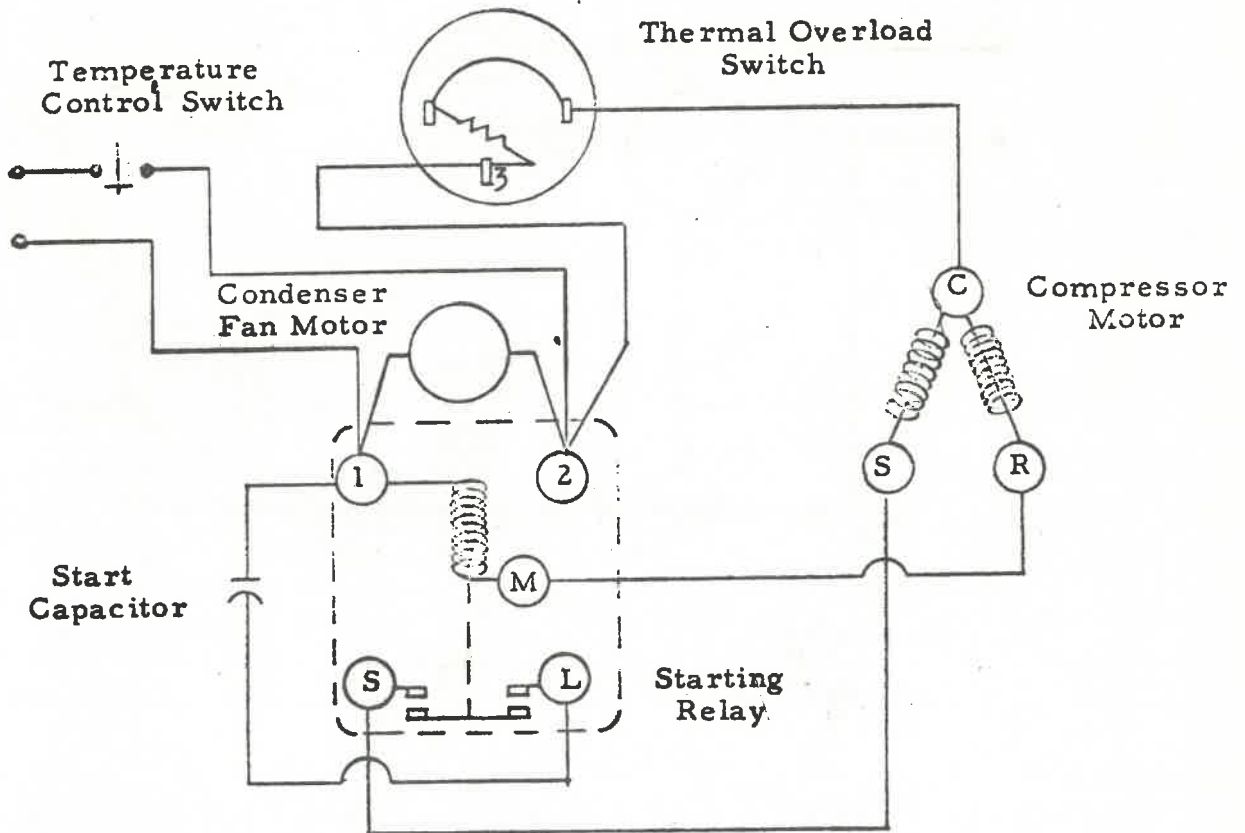
<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
1. The refrigerant lines rattle.	Hold them between your fingers. If the rattle stops,	Bend them gently away from whatever they are hitting.

### ***The Compressor Motor Never Stops Running***

1. The temperature control switch is stuck closed.	Turn the temperature control cam and the range screw to their warmest settings. Let the cooler run over night, or until it stops. If the compressor motor doesn't stop running,	Put a new temperature control in.
2. The compressor has a broken valve or no refrigerant in the refrigeration system.	The tube from the compressor to the condenser is not warm and the evaporator is not cold.  If this does not help,	Put a new charge of refrigerant in the refrigeration unit.  Put a new motor-compressor in the refrigeration unit.

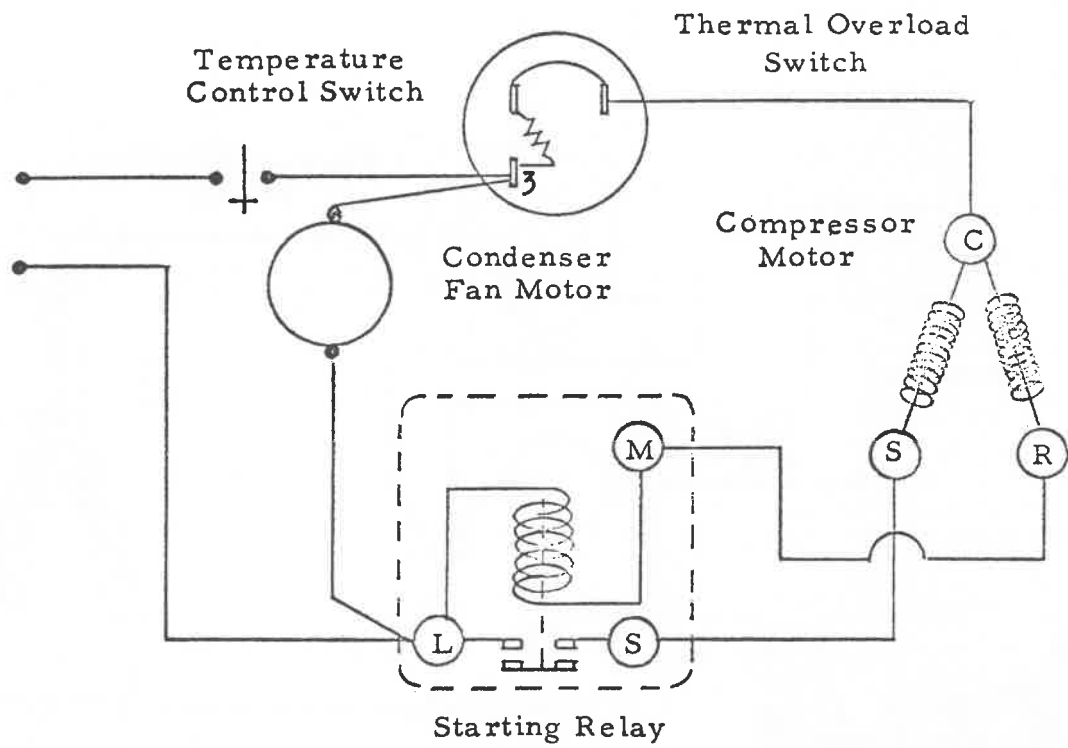
# Wiring Diagram

CFT-54



# Wiring Diagram

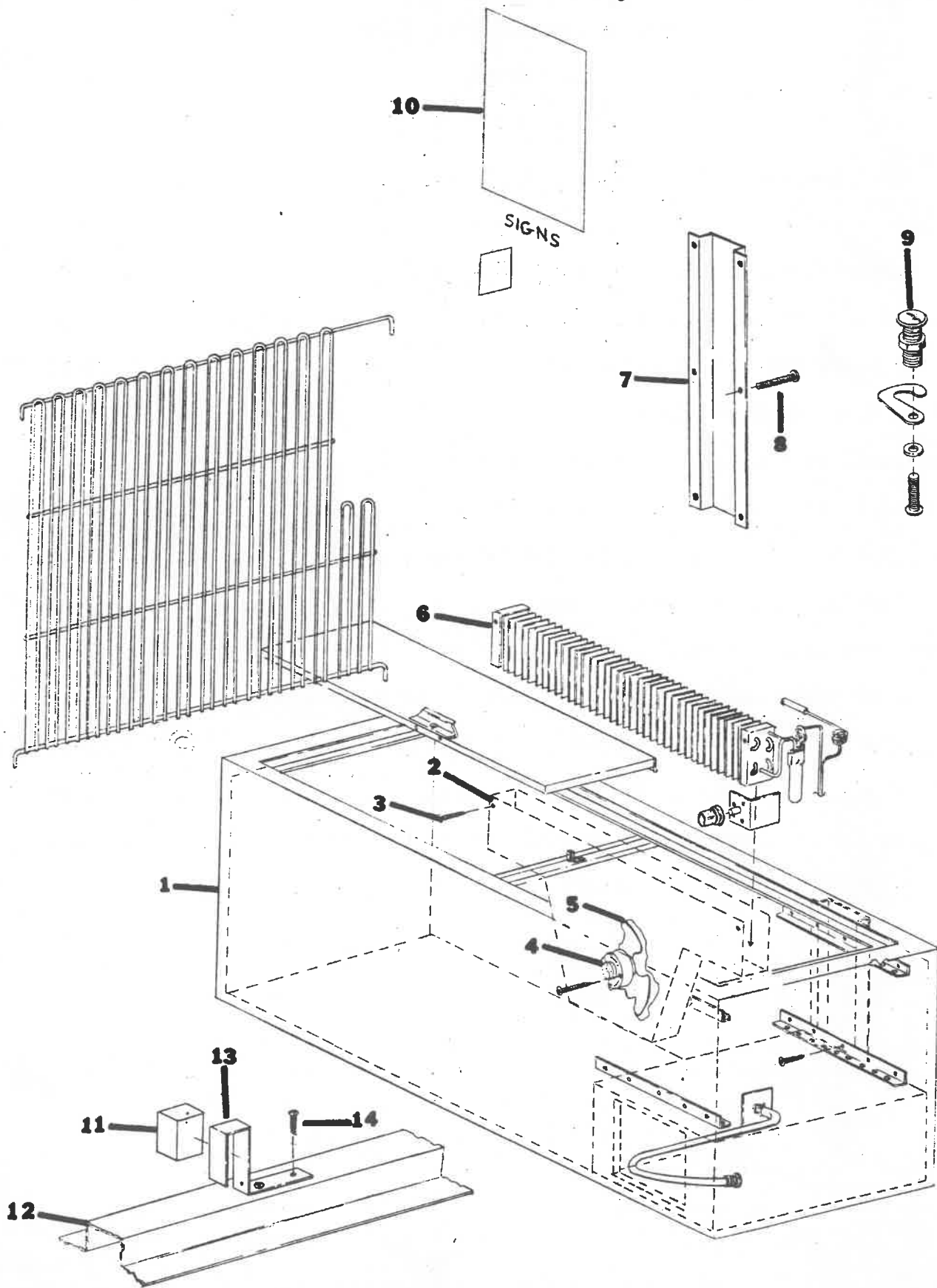
CFT-21S, CFT-30 & CFT-40  
CFT-20S, CFT-28S, CFT-34, CFT-37S, CFT-45



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# Cabinet Assembly

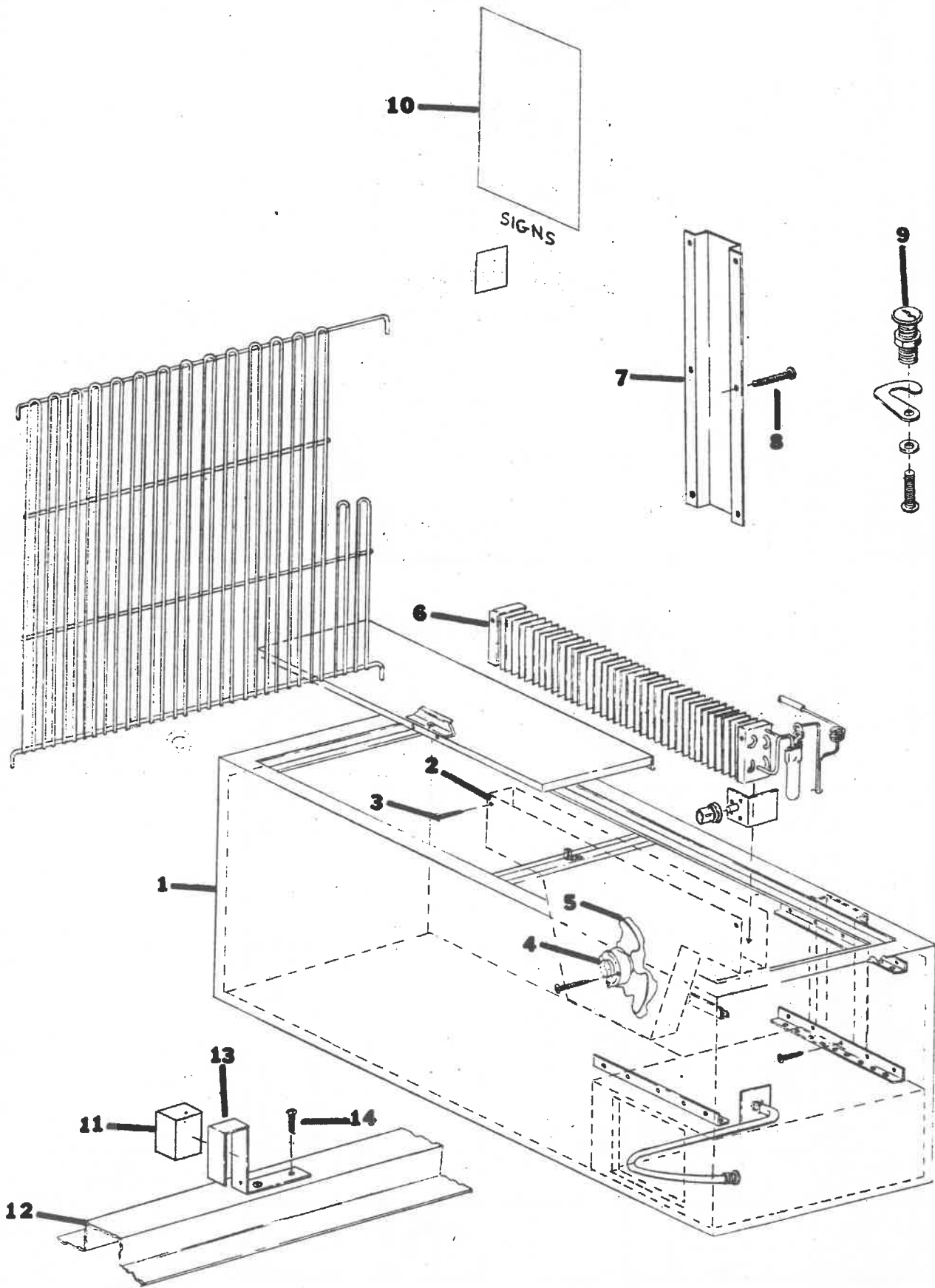




**Cabinet Assembly**

ITEM NO.	CFT-20S	PRICE	CFT-21S	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	D162,020,800.23	\$ 100.00		\$	Foam Assy. Shell & Tank Complete
2	C163,040,500.13	10.00	C163,040,500.13	10.00	Baffle Assembly
3	900,301,500.01	.02	900,301,500.01	.02	Screw, S/M #8 x 1/2
4	802,302,120.02	9.00	802,302,120.02	9.00	Fan Motor and Bracket
5	901,300,030.01	1.10	901,300,030.01	1.10	Fan Blade
6	C802,600,370.21	14.00	C802,600,190.31	14.00	Evaporator
7	B86,000,140.93	2.20	B86,000,140.93	2.20	Tube Cover
8	900,300,160.01	.02	900,300,160.01	.02	Screw, S/M, #6 x 3/8, SS
9	801,501,540.01	1.40	801,501,540.01	1.40	Lock with Keys
10	A803,805,460.11	3.40	A803,805,460.11	3.40	Vinyl Labels
11	A86,000,220.43	.30	A86,000,220.43	.30	Insulation
12	B86,000,301.13	2.00	B86,000,301.13	2.00	Center Lid Track Assembly
13	A86,000,060.53	.50	A86,000,060.53	.50	Center Support
14	900,300,230.01	.02	900,300,230.01	.02	Screw, S/M, #8 x 1

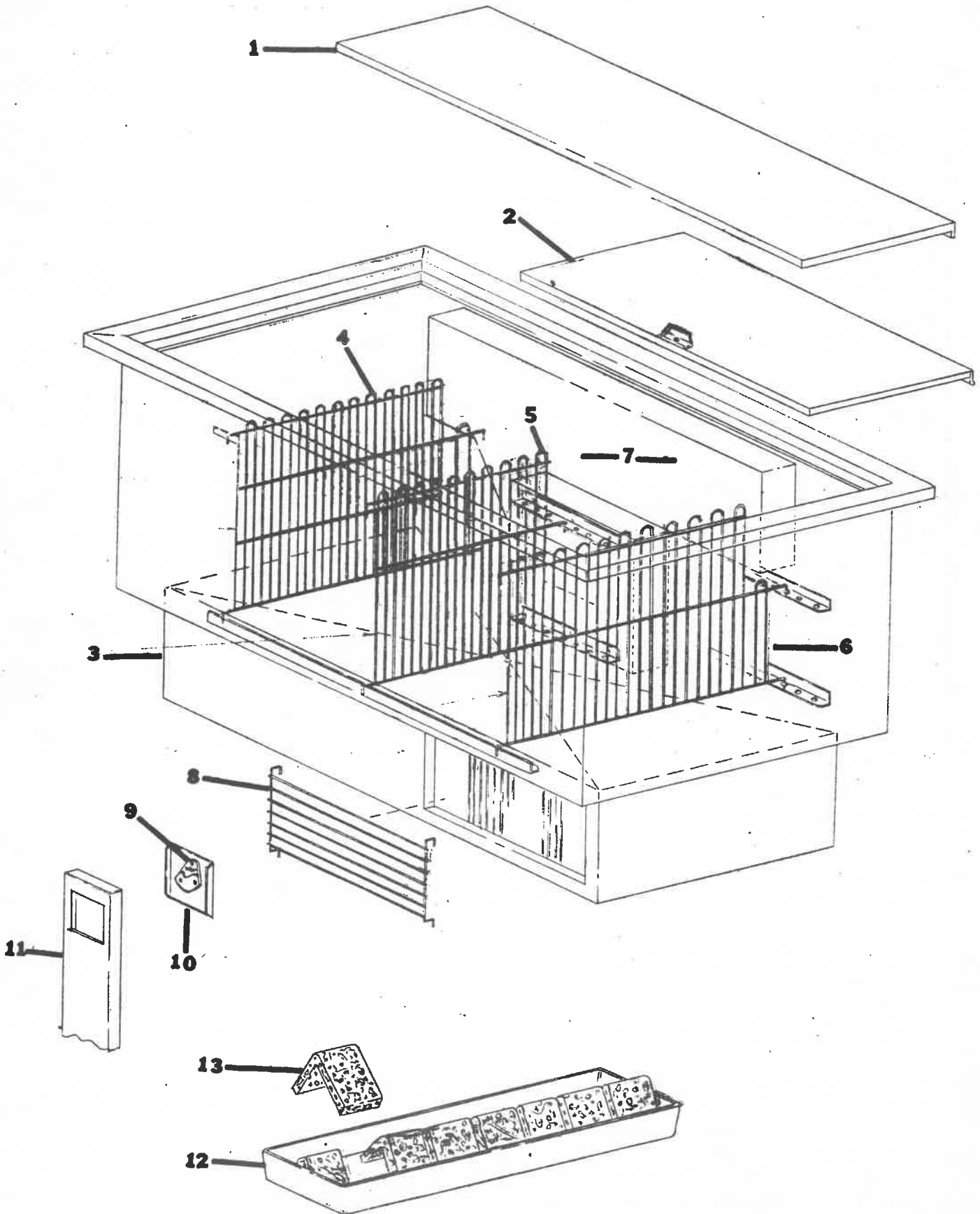
# Cabinet Assembly



**Cabinet Assembly**

ITEM NO.	CFT-28S	PRICE	CFT-37S	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	D163,020,800.23	\$ 120.00	D175,020,800.03	\$ 140.00	Foam Assy. Shell and Tank Complete
2	C163,040,500.13	10.00	C175,040,500.03	16.00	Baffle Assembly
3	900,301,500.01	.02	900,301,500.01	.02	Screw, S/M, #8 x 1/2
4	802,302,120.02	9.00	802,302,120.02	9.00	Fan Motor and Bracket
5	901,300,030.01	1.10	901,300,030.01	1.10	Fan Blade
6	C802,600,370.21	14.00	C802,600,020.41	14.00	Evaporator
7	B86,000,140.93	2.20	B86,000,140.93	2.20	Tube Cover
8	900,300,160.01	.02	900,300,160.01	.02	Screw, S/M, #6 x 3/8 SS
9	801,501,540.01	1.40	801,501,540.01	1.40	Lock with Keys
10	A803,805,460.11	3.40	A803,805,460.11	3.40	Vinyl Labels
11	A86,000,220.43	.30	A86,000,220.43	.30	Insulation
12	B86,000,301.13	2.00	B86,000,301.13	2.00	Center Lid Track Assembly
13	A86,000,060.53	.50	A86,000,060.53	.50	Center Support
14	900,300,230.01	.02	900,300,230.01	.02	Screw, S/M, #8 x 1

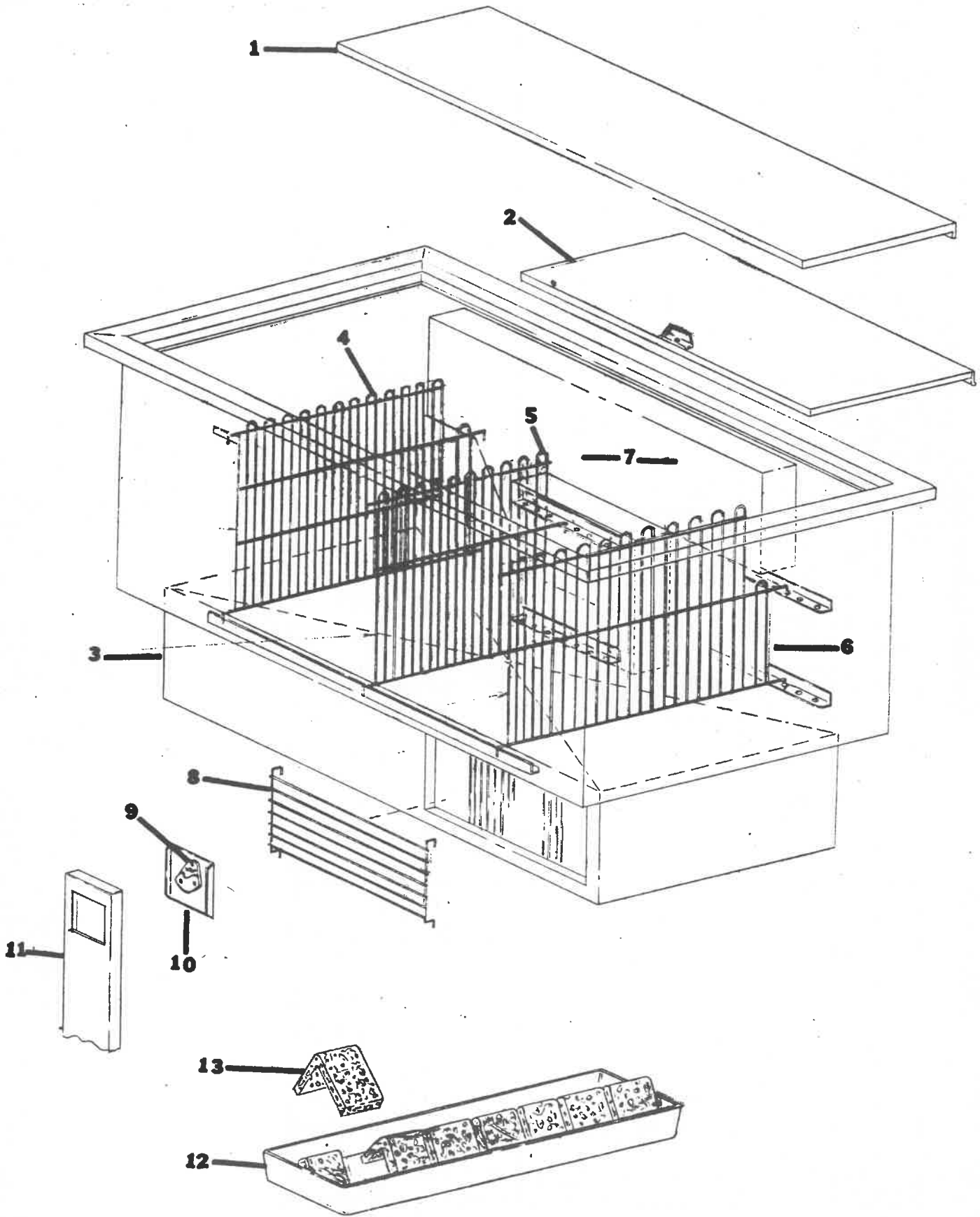
# Cabinet Assembly



*Cabinet Assembly*

ITEM NO.	CFT-20S	PRICE	CFT-21S	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	CL62,000,200.23	\$ 28.00	C89,000,200.93	\$ 30.00	Counter Top Assembly
2	CL62,050,000.23	13.00	C89,050,000.93	17.00	Lid Assembly
3	CL62,020,300.43	30.00	CL11,021,800.23	30.00	Pedestal W/A
4	C801,400,970.01	2.20	C801,400,720.01	1.60	Wire Partition
5	C801,400,960.01	2.20	C801,400,730.01	1.60	Wire Partition
6	C801,400,990.01	2.20	C801,400,720.01	1.60	Wire Partition
7	CL63,040,500.13	10.00	DL11,020,600.83	10.00	Baffle Assembly
8	B801,400,950.01	1.30	B801,400,950.01	1.30	Grill
9	901,000,190.02	.50	901,000,190.02	.50	Crown Puller
10	B111,000,060.63	1.50	B111,000,060.63	1.50	Hanger, Crown Datcher
11	CL63,000,500.43	8.00	C86,000,500.03	8.00	Crown Catcher
12	901,900,020.01	.20	901,900,020.01	.20	Soakers
13	AL63,040,150.33	2.50	AL63,040,150.33	2.50	Condensate Pan

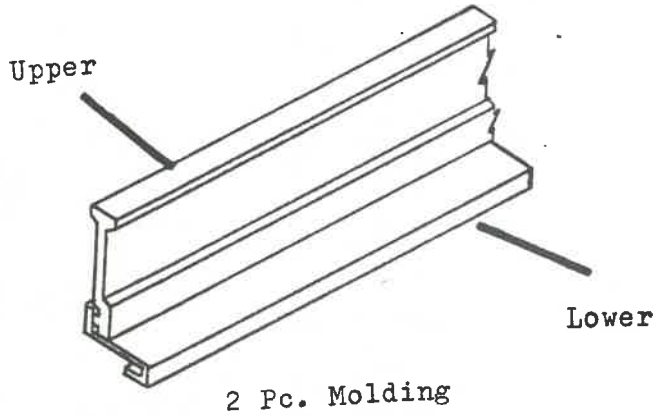
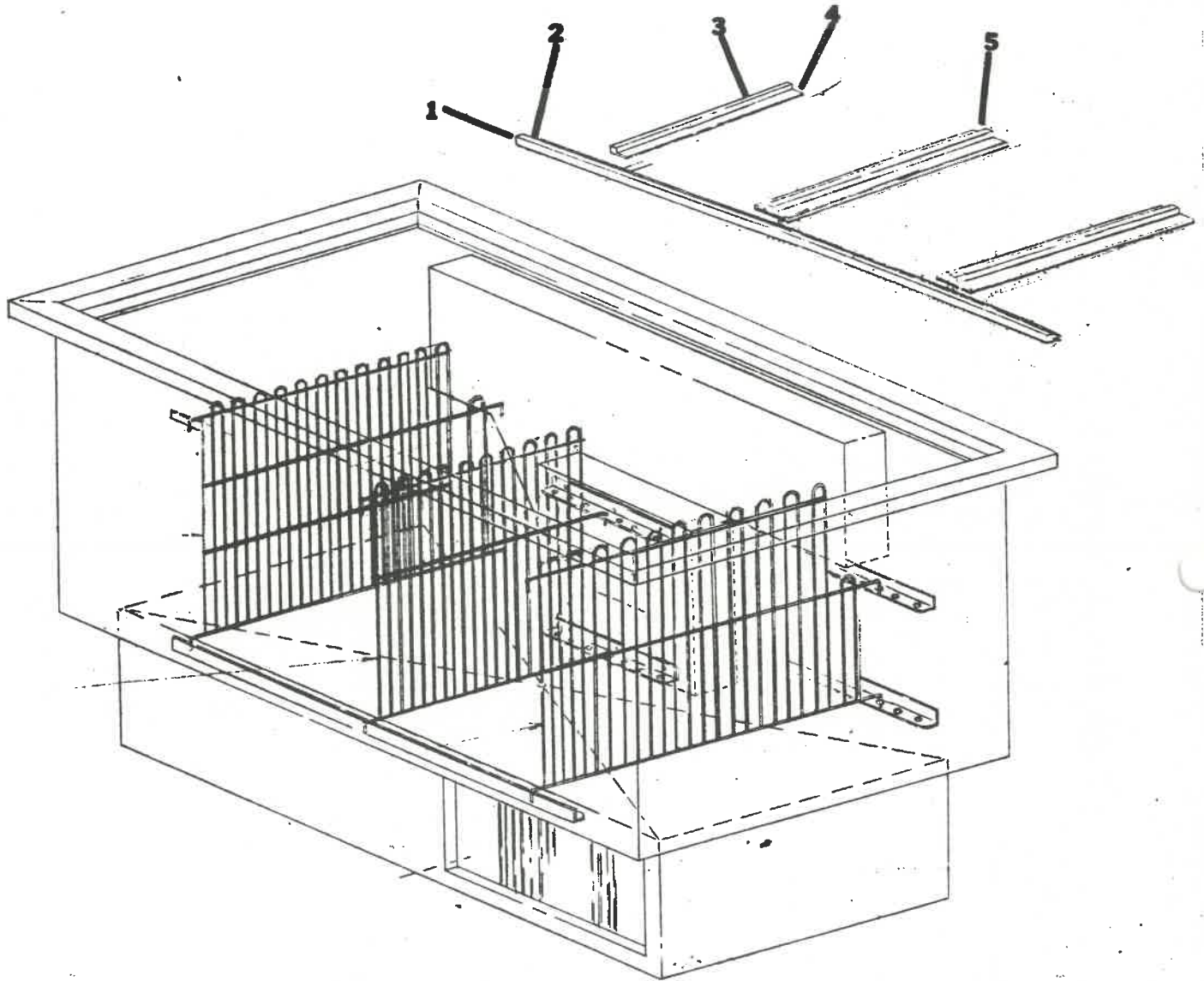
# Cabinet Assembly



*Cabinet Assembly*

ITEM NO.	CFT-28S	PRICE	CFT-37S	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	C163,000,200.33	\$ 50.00	C160,000,200.33	\$ 35.00	Counter Top Assembly
2	C163,050,000.63	17.00	C160,050,000.43	18.00	Lid Assembly
3	C163,020,300.23	35.00	C175,020,300.23	50.00	Pedestal W/A
4	C801,400,980.01	2.50	C801,400,970.01	2.20	Wire Partition
5	C901,400,970.01	2.20	C801,400,960.01	2.20	Wire Partition
6	C801,400,990.01	2.20	C801,400,990.01	2.20	Wire Partition
7	C163,040,500.13	10.00	C175,040,500.03	16.00	Baffle Assembly
8	B801,400,950.01	1.30	B801,400,950.01	1.30	Grill
9	901,000,190.02	.50	901,000,190.02	.50	Crown Puller
10	B111,000,060.63	1.50	B111,000,060.63	1.50	Hanger, Crown Catcher
11	C163,000,500.43	8.00	C163,000,500.43	8.00	Crown Catcher
12	901,900,020.01	.20	901,900,020.01	.20	Soakers
13	A163,040,150.33	2.50	A163,040,150.33	2.50	Condensate Pan

# Trim Track Molding

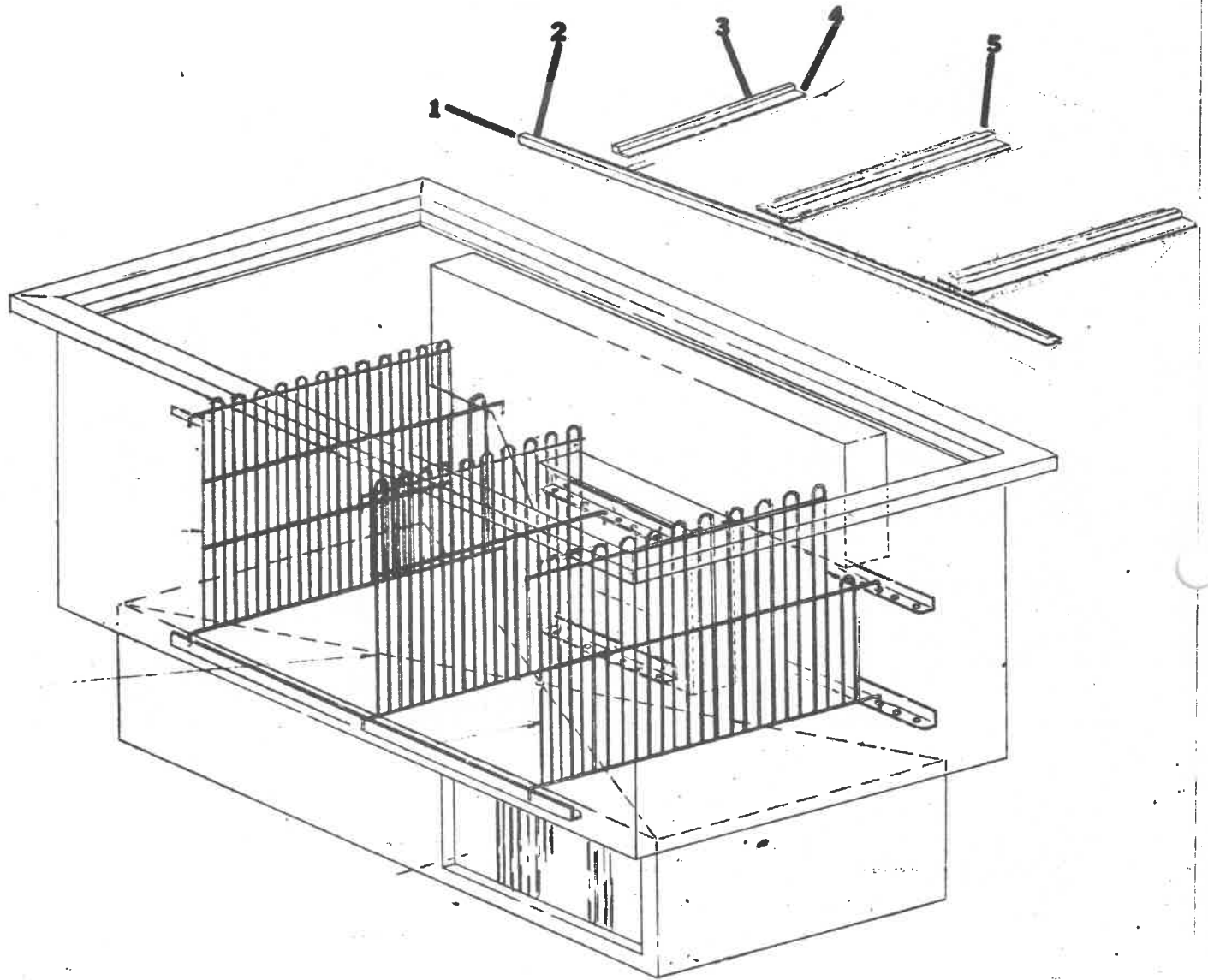




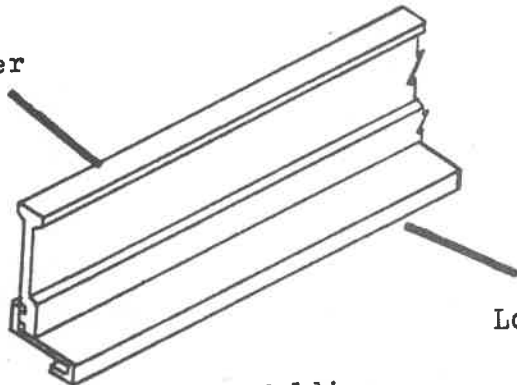
**Trim Track Molding**

ITEM NO.	CFT-20S	PRICE	CFT-21S	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	B162,000,070.13	\$ 2.50	B162,000,070.13	\$ 2.50	Trim Molding, Front
2	B162,000,060.13	1.00	B162,000,060.13	1.00	Edge Molding, Front
3	B86,000,240.43	2.00	B86,000,240.43	2.00	Trim Molding, Sides
4	B86,000,280.43	.70	A86,000,280.43	.70	Edge Molding, Sides
5	B86,000,310.33	2.00	B86,000,310.33	2.00	Center Track Assembly

# Trim Track Molding



Upper



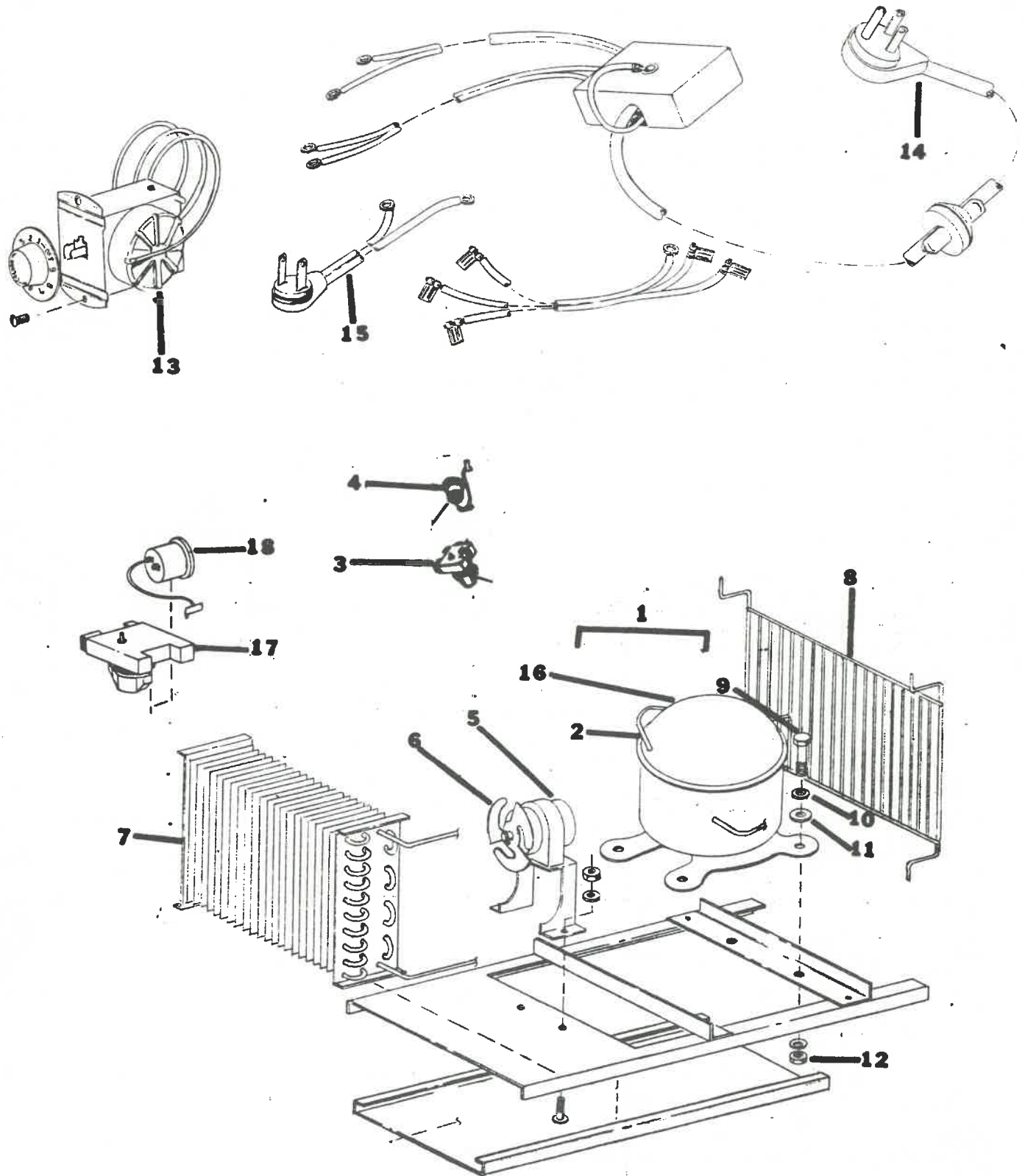
Lower

2 Pc. Molding

**Trim Track Molding**

ITEM NO.	CFT-28S	PRICE	CFT-37S	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	B163,000,070.13	\$ 4.00	B160,000,070.23	\$ 4.00	Trim Molding, Front
2	B163,000,060.13	1.00	B160,000,060.13	1.00	Edge Molding, Front
3	B86,000,240.43	2.00	B86,000,240.43	2.00	Trim Molding, Sides
4	A86,000,280.43	.70	A86,000,280.43	.70	Edge Molding, Sides
5	B86,000,310.33	2.00	B86,000,310.33	2.00	Center Track Assembly

# Refrigeration Assembly



**Refrigeration Assembly**

ITEM NO.	CFT-20S	PRICE	CFT-21S	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	D162,030,100.53	\$ 125.00	D111,030,100.23	\$ 125.00	Refrigeration Unit Assembly
2			802,500,100.01	57.40	Compressor
3			Tec. #82639	2.70	Relay
4			Tec. 83669	2.40	Overload for AT-34 Compressor
5	802,302,120.02	9.00	802,302,120.02	9.00	Fan Motor
6	901,303,270.01	.70	901,303,270.01	.70	Fan Blade
7	802,600,390.01	12.00	808,700,090.02	12.00	Condenser
8	B801,400,950.01	1.30	B801,400,950.01	1.30	Grill
9	900,200,200.01	.05	900,200,200.01	.05	Cap Screw
10	903,000,460.02	.02	903,000,460.02	.02	Lockwasher
11	900,700,180.01	.02	900,700,180.01	.02	Flat Washer
12	902,000,430.01	.10	902,000,430.01	.10	Grommet
13	802,800,160.11	6.20	802,800,160.11	6.20	Control with screws
14	C804,901,080.61	5.20	C804,901,080.61	5.20	Wiring Hanress
15	B904,901,100.61	.50	B904,901,100.61	.50	Compressor Lead
16	802,500,110.01	52.00			Compressor, AE3430A, 1/4 H.P.
17	Tec. #82684	1.85			Relay
18	Tec. #83458	1.55			Overload

SEE PAGE P-30 FOR CROSS REFERENCING OF PART NUMBERS FOR RELAYS AND OVERLOADS FOR COMPRESSORS.

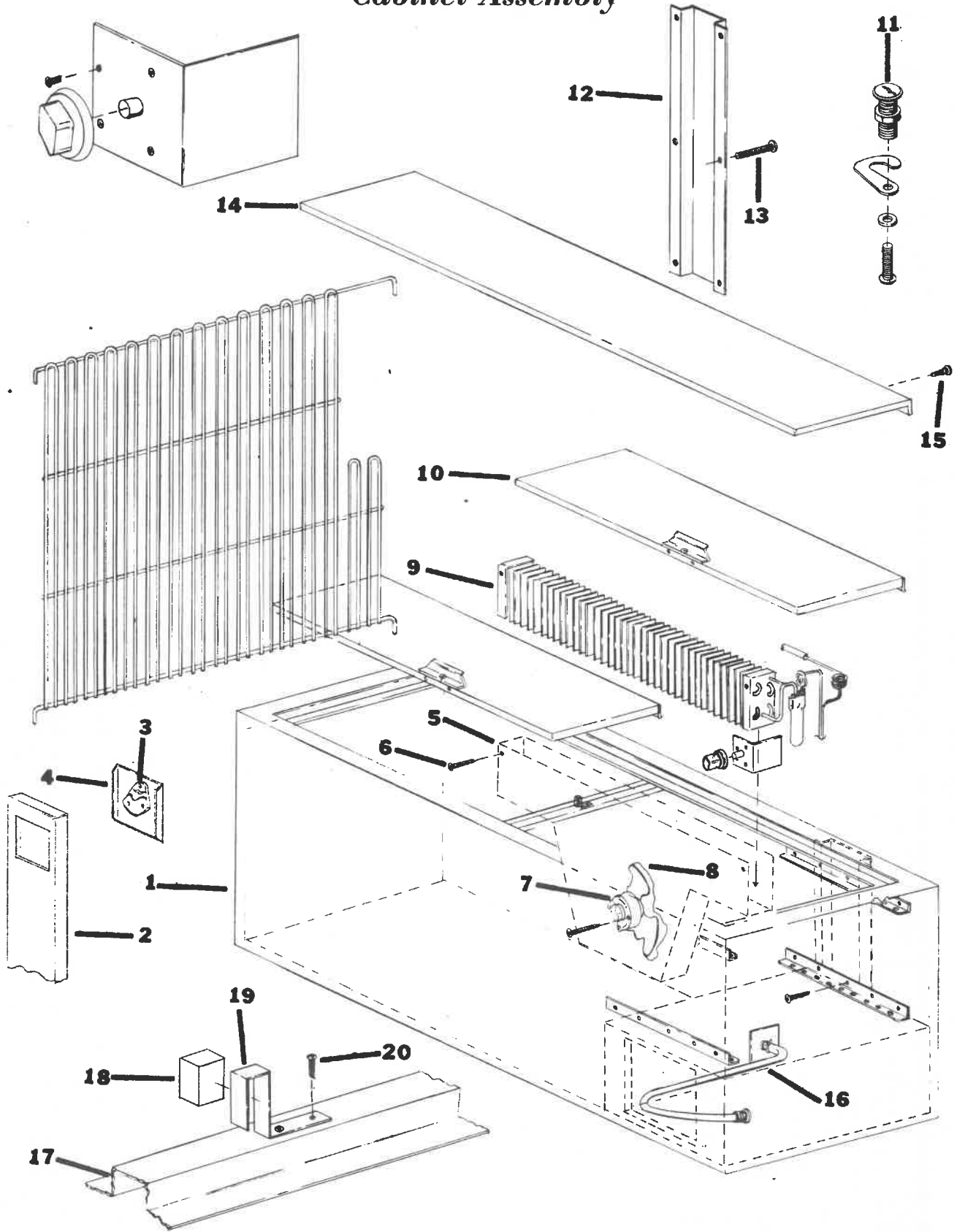


# Refrigeration Assembly

ITEM NO.	CFT-28S	PRICE	CFT-37S	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	D163,030,100.43	\$ 130.00	D175,030,100.03	\$ 140.00	Refrigeration Unit Assembly
2	802,500,100.01	57.40	802,500,100.01	57.40	Compressor
3	Tec. #82639	2.70	Tec. #82639	2.70	Relay
4	Tec. #83669	2.40	Tec. #83669	2.40	Overload for AT-34 Compressor
5	802,302,120.02	9.00	802,302,120.02	9.00	Fan Motor
6	901,303,270.01	.70	901,303,270.01	.70	Fan Blade
7	802,600,400.01	13.60	802,600,400.01	13.60	Condenser
8	B801,400,950.01	1.30	B801,400,950.01	1.30	Grill
9	900,200,200.01	.05	900,200,200.01	.05	Cap Screw
10	903,000,460.02	.02	903,000,460.02	.02	Lockwasher
11	900,700,180.01	.02	900,700,180.01	.02	Flat Washer
12	902,000,430.01	.10	902,000,430.01	.10	Grommet
13	802,800,160.11	6.20	802,800,160.11	6.20	Control with screws
14	C804,901,080.61	5.20	C804,901,080.61	5.20	Wiring Harness
15	B904,901,100.61	.50	B904,901,100.61	.50	Compressor Lead
16	Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		
17	Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		
18	Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		

SEE PAGE P-30 FOR CROSS REFERENCING OF PART NUMBERS  
FOR RELAYS AND OVERLOADS FOR COMPRESSORS.

# Cabinet Assembly

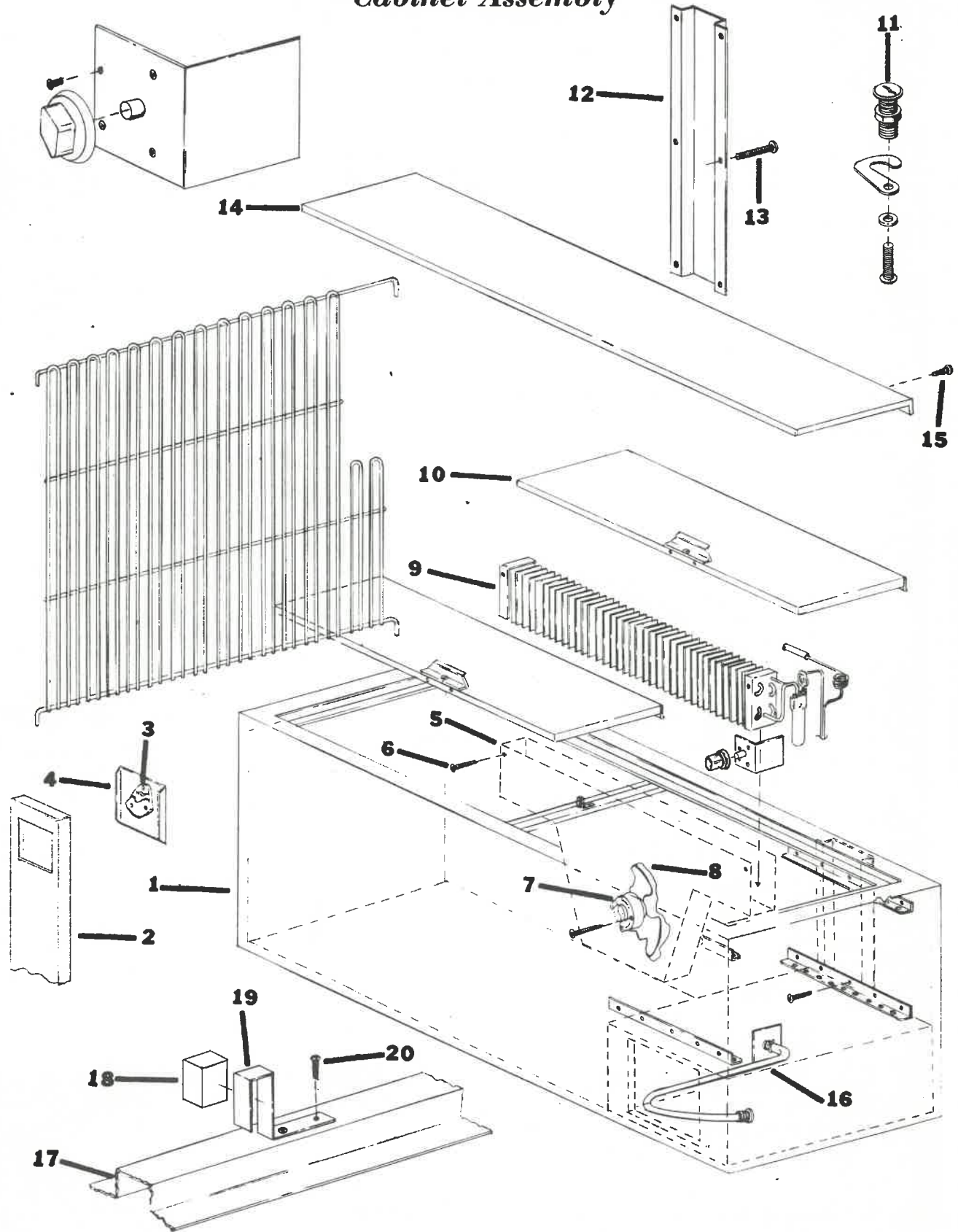




**Cabinet Assembly**

ITEM NO.	CFT-30	PRICE	CFT-34	PRICE	CFT-40	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	D86,020,800.23	\$ 130.00	D159,020,800.03	\$ 140.00	D89,020,800.33	\$ 150.00	Foam Assembly, Shell and Tank Complete
2	C86,000,500.02	8.00	C163,000,500.42	8.00	C86,000,500.02	8.00	Crown Catcher Assembly
3	901,000,120.02	.50	901,000,120.02	.50	901,000,120.02	.50	Crown Puller
4	B111,000,060.63	1.50	B111,000,060.63	1.50	B111,000,060.63	1.50	Hanger, Crown Catcher
5	C86,040,500.73	10.00	C163,040,500.12	10.00	C89,040,500.82	10.00	Baffle Assembly
6	900,301,500.01	.02	900,301,500.01	.02	900,301,500.01	.02	Screw, S/M, #8 x 1/2, Self Drilling
7	802,302,120.02	2.00	802,302,120.02	2.00	802,302,120.02	2.00	Fan Motor
8	901,300,030.01	1.10	901,300,030.01	1.10	901,300,030.01	1.10	Fan Blade
9	C802,600,190.31	14.00	C802,600,370.21	14.00	C802,600,020.41	14.00	Evaporator
10	C89,050,000.93	17.00	C163,050,000.63	17.00	C86,050,000.83	21.00	Lid Assembly
11	801,501,540.01	1.40	801,501,540.01	1.40	801,501,540.01	1.40	Lock with keys
12	B86,000,140.93	2.20	B86,000,140.93	2.20	B86,000,140.93	2.20	Tube Cover
13	900,300,160.01	.02	900,300,160.01	.02	900,300,160.01	.02	Screw, S/M, #6 x 3/8 S.S.
14	C89,000,200.93	30.00	C163,000,200.23	30.00	C86,000,200.73	35.00	Counter Top Assembly
15	900,600,230.02	.02	900,600,230.02	.02	900,600,230.02	.02	Screw, S/M #8 x 1/2
16			901,900,500.01	.10			Drain Tubing
17	B86,000,301.13	2.00	B86,000,301.12	2.00	B86,000,300.92	2.00	Center Lid Track Assembly
18	A86,000,220.43	.30	A86,000,220.42	.30	A86,000,220.42	.30	Insulation
19	A86,000,060.53	.50	A86,000,060.52	.50	A86,000,060.52	.50	Center Support
20	900,300,230.01	.02	900,300,230.01	.02	900,300,230.01	.02	Screw, S/M, #8 x 1

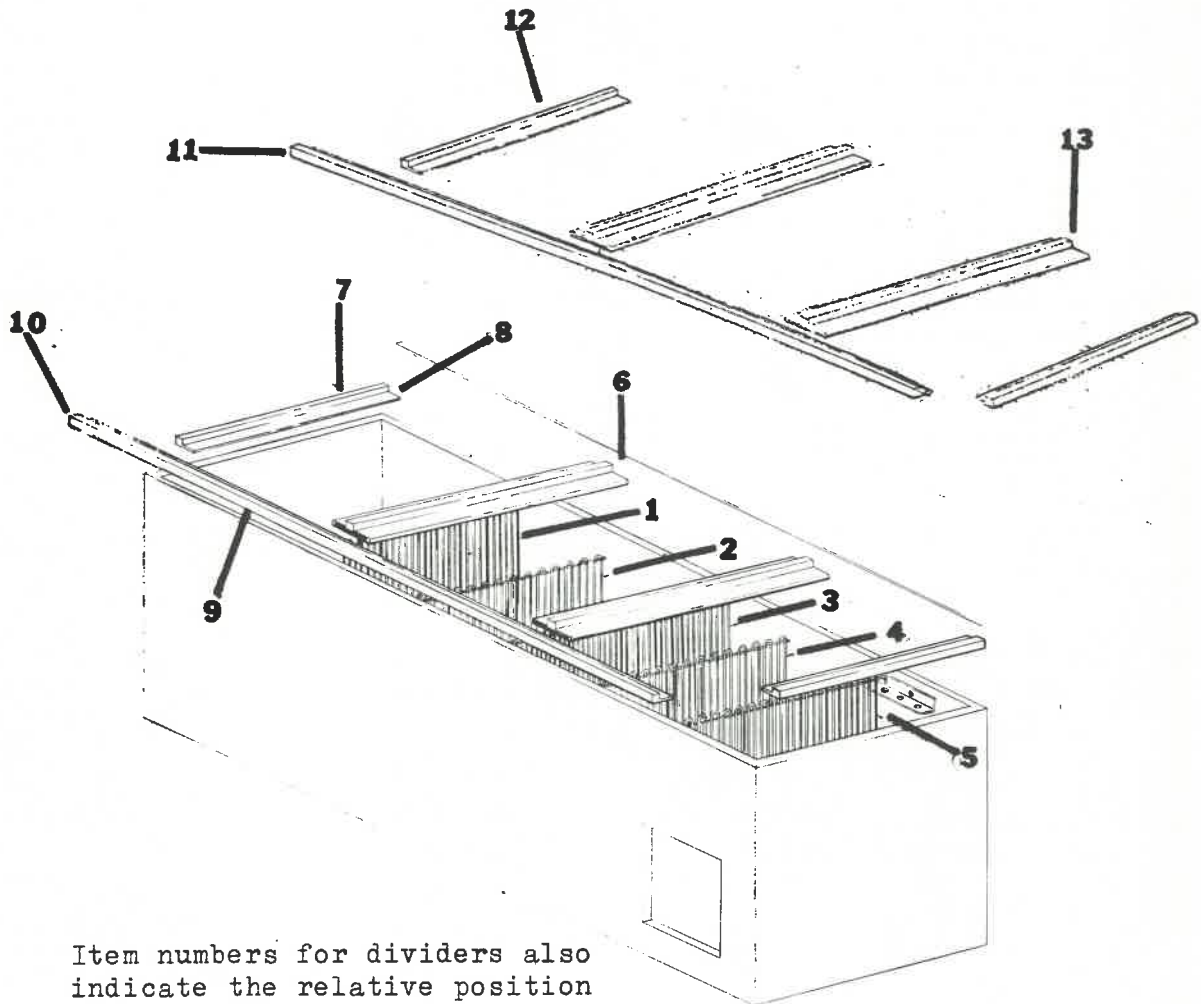
# Cabinet Assembly



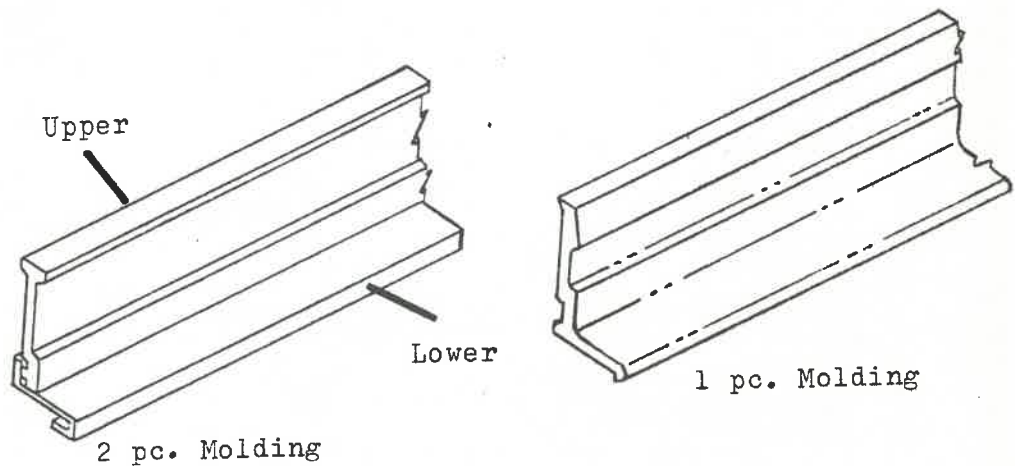
**Cabinet Assembly**

ITEM NO.	CFT-45	PRICE	CFT-54	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	D160,020,800.33	\$150.00	D90,020,800.43	\$160.00	Foam Assembly, Shell and Tank Complete
2	C163,000,500.33	8.00	C163,000,500.33	8.00	Crown Catcher Assembly
3	901,000,190.02	.50	901,000,190.02	.50	Crown Puller
4	B111,000,060.63	1.50	B111,000,060.63	1.50	Hanger, Crown Catcher
5	C160,040,500.13	16.00	C90,040,500.73	16.00	Baffle Assembly
6	900,301,500.01	.02	900,301,500.01	.02	Screw, S/M, #8 x 1/2, Self drilling
7	802,302,120.02	9.00	C90,040,600.23	9.00	Fan Motor
8	901,300,030.01	1.10	801,300,020.01	2.80	Fan Blade
9	C802,600,020.41	14.00	C802,600,030.31	18.00	Evaporator
10	C160,050,000.33	18.00	C90,050,001.03	19.00	Lid Assembly
11	801,501,540.01	1.40	801,501,540.01	1.40	Lock with keys
12	B86,000,140.23	2.20	B86,000,140.23	2.20	Tube Cover
13	900,300,160.01	.02	900,300,160.01	.02	Screw, S/M, #6 x 3/8 S.S.
14	C160,000,200.23	35.00	C90,000,200.83	40.00	Counter Top Assembly
15	900,600,230.02	.02	900,600,230.02	.02	Screw, S/M, #8 x 1/2
16	901,900,500.01	.10	901,900,500.01	.10	Drain Tubing
17	B86,000,301.13	2.00	B86,000,301.13	2.00	Center Lid Track Assembly
18	A86,000,220.43	.30	A86,000,220.43	.30	Insulation
19	A86,000,060.53	.50	A86,000,060.53	.50	Center Support
20	900,300,230.01	.02	900,300,230.01	.02	Screw, S/M, #8 x 1

## Wire Dividers And Trim Track Molding



Item numbers for dividers also indicate the relative position of each divider, from left to right, in the coolers

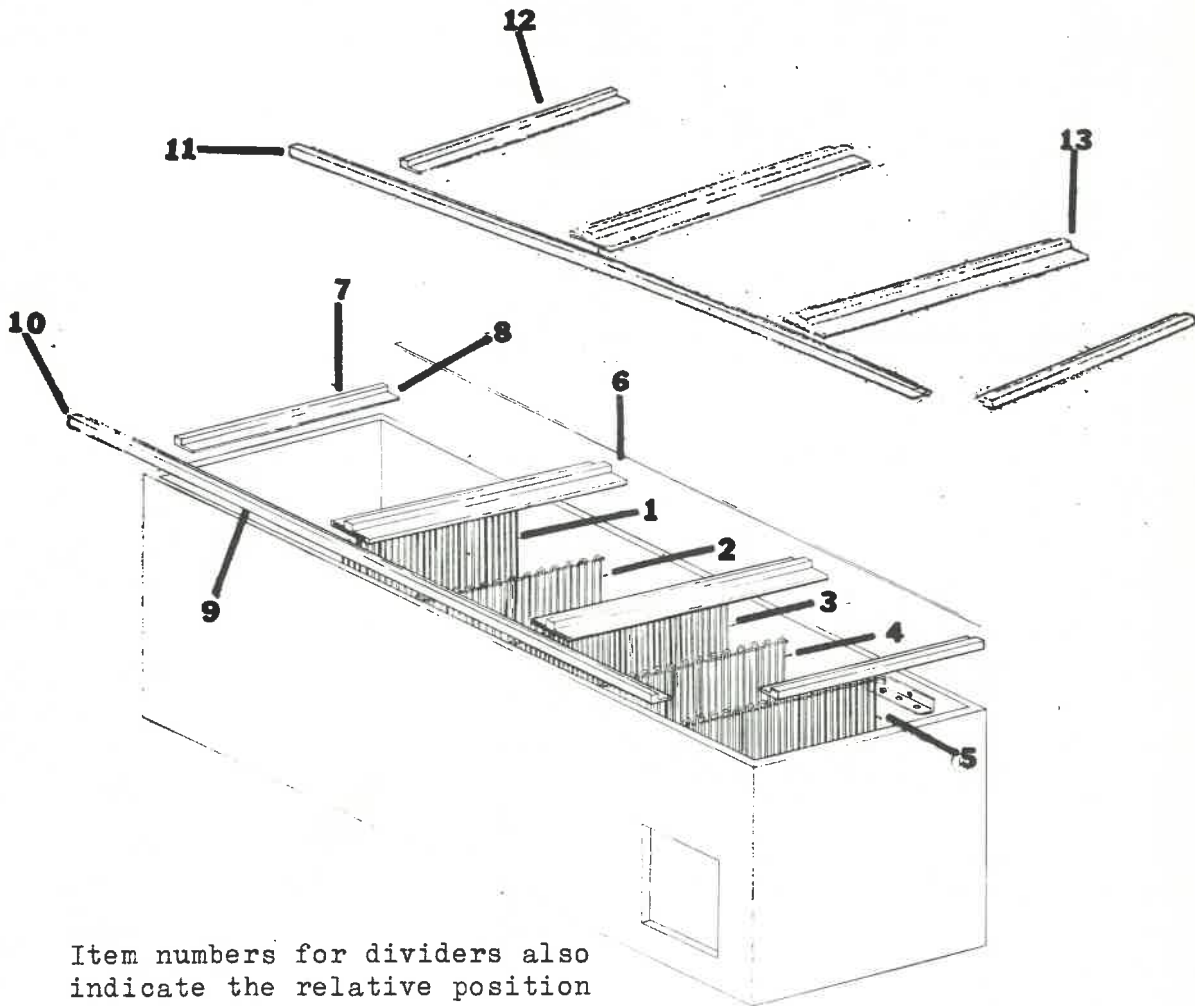


On some models of Open Coolers, both kinds of molding were used. Check your Open Cooler for kind of molding used and order accordingly.

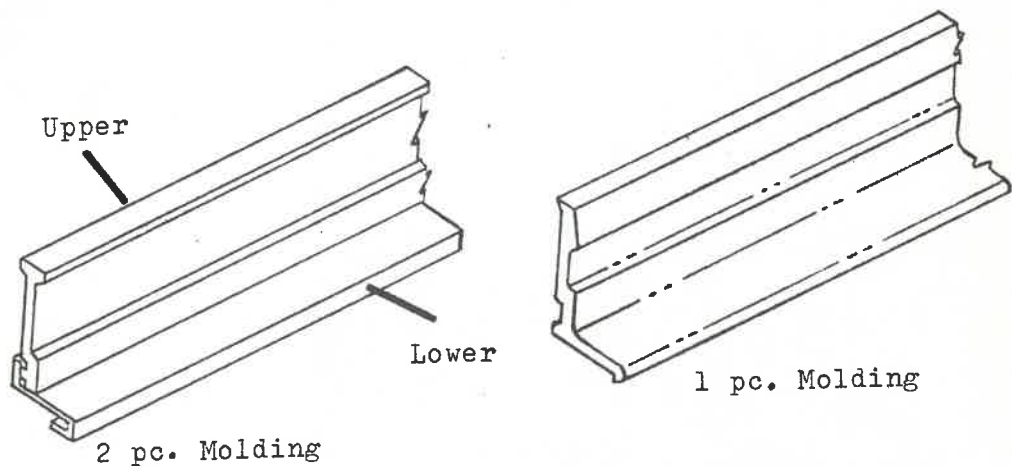
**Wire Dividers And Trim Track Molding**

ITEM NO.	CFT-30	PRICE	CFT-34	PRICE	CFT-40	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	D801,400,650.01	\$ 2.50	D801,400,650.01	\$ 2.50	D801,400,650.01	\$ 2.50	Wire_Divider_(left_side)
2					D801,400,640.01	2.40	Wire_Divider
3	D801,400,680.01	2.20	C801,400,640.01	2.40	D801,400,640.01	2.40	Wire_Divider_(center)
4	Not Used		Not Used		Not Used		
5	C801,400,670.01	1.60	C801,400,670.01	1.60	C801,400,670.01	1.60	Wire_Divider_(right_Side)
6	B86,000,301.13	2.00	B86,000,301.13	2.00	B86,000,301.13	2.00	Center_Track_Assembly
7	B86,000,240.43	2.00	B86,000,240.43	2.00	B86,000,240.43	2.00	Trim_Molding,sides_(2_pcs)
8	A86,000,280.43	.70	A86,000,280.43	.70	A86,000,280.43	.70	Edge_Molding,sides(2_pcs)
9	B82,000,290.13	1.20	B163,000,060.13	1.40	B86,000,290.03	1.40	Edge_Molding,front(2_pcs)
10	B82,000,250.13	3.50	B163,000,070.13	4.00	B86,000,250.13	4.00	Trim_Molding,front(2_pcs)
11	C82,000,120.31	3.00			C86,000,120.51	3.00	Trim_molding,front(1_pc.)
12	C86,000,110.41	2.00			C86,000,110.41	2.00	Trim_molding,sides(1_pc.)
13	B86,000,310.33	2.00	B86,000,310.33	2.00	B86,000,310.33	2.00	Molding only

## Wire Dividers And Trim Track Molding



Item numbers for dividers also indicate the relative position of each divider, from left to right, in the coolers

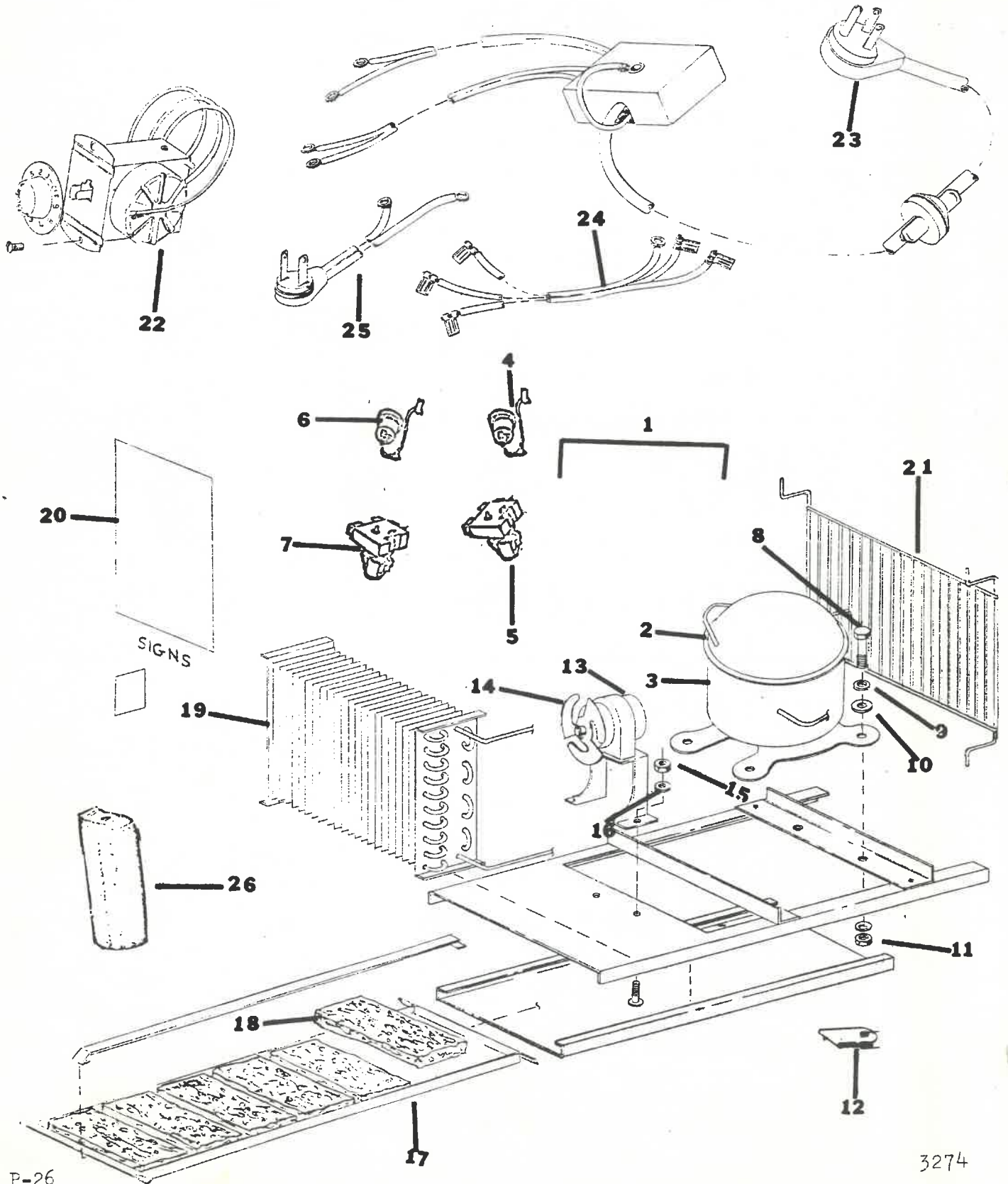


On some models of Open Coolers, both kinds of molding were used. Check your Open Cooler for kind of molding used and order accordingly.

**Wire Dividers And Trim Track Molding**

ITEM NO.	CFT-45	PRICE	CFT-54	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	D801,400,650.01	\$ 2.50	D801,400,650.01	\$ 2.50	Wire Divider (left side)
2	C801,400,640.01	2.40	D801,400,640.01	2.40	Wire Divider
3	C801,400,640.01	2.40	C801,400,640.01	2.40	Wire Divider (Center)
4			D801,400,640.01	2.40	Wire Divider
5	C801,400,670.01	1.60	C801,400,670.01	1.60	Wire Divider (right side)
6	B86,000,301.13	2.00	B86,000,301.13	2.00	Center Track Assembly
7	B86,000,240.43	2.00	B86,000,240.43	2.00	Trim Molding, sides (2 pcs.)
8	A86,000,280.43	.70	A86,000,280.43	.70	Edge Molding, Sides (2 pcs.)
9	B160,000,060.13	1.40	B20,000,290.13	1.60	Edge Molding, front (2 pcs.)
10	B160,000,070.23	4.00	B20,000,250.13	4.50	Trim molding, front (2 pcs.)
11			C90,000,120.41	3.00	Trim Molding, front (1 pc.)
12			C86,000,110.41	2.00	Trim Molding, sides (1 pc.)
13	B86,000,310.33	2.00	B86,000,310.33	2.00	Molding only

# Refrigeration Assembly



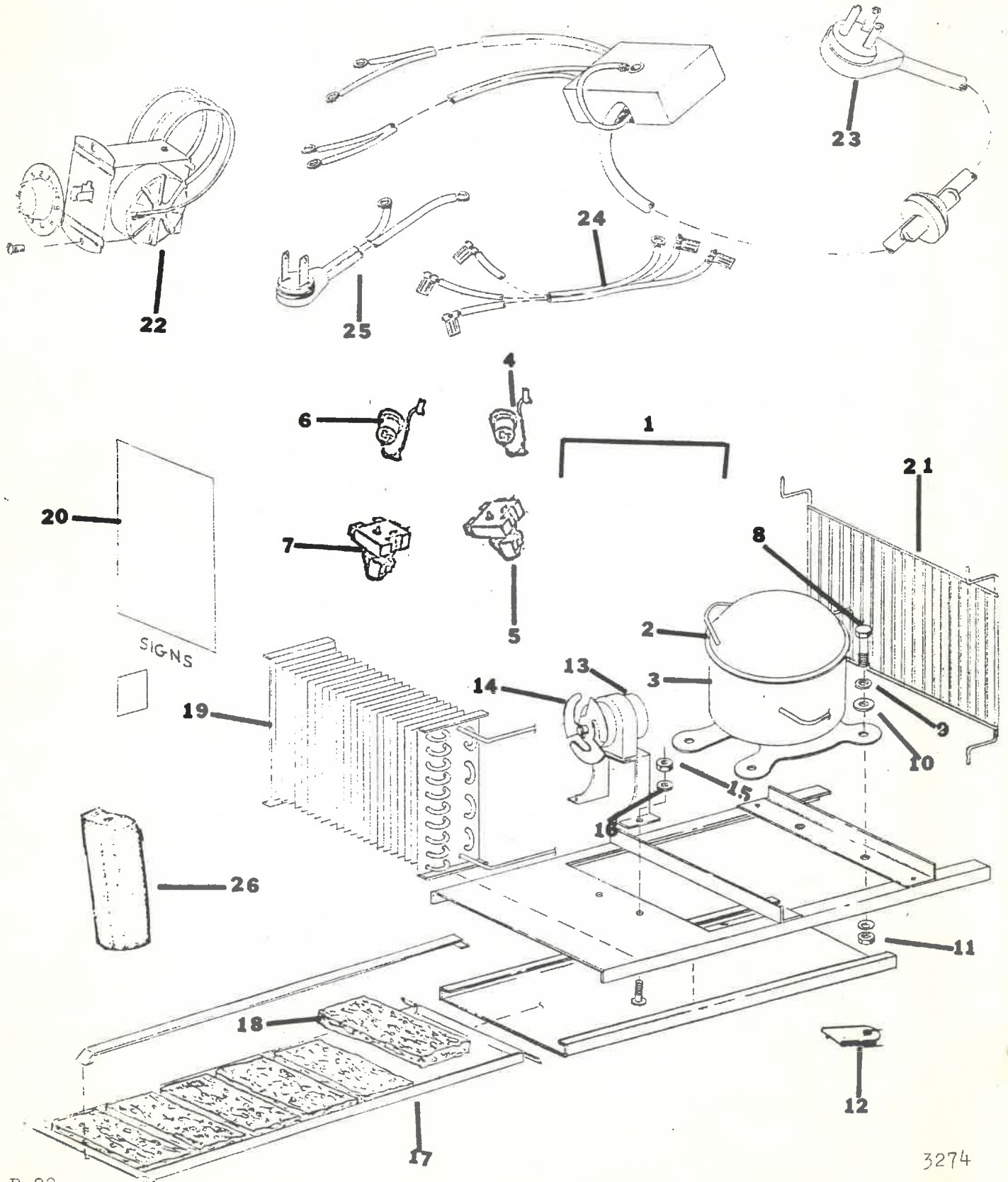


**Refrigeration Assembly**

ITEM NO.	CFT-30	PRICE	CFT-34	PRICE	CFT-40	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	D89,060,001,31	\$130.00	D150,030,100,53	\$130.00	D86,060,001,23	\$140.00	Refrigeration Unit Assy.
2	802,500,100,01	57.40	802,500,100,01	57.40	802,500,100,01	57.40	Compressor, Model AT-34
3	Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		
4	Tec. #83669	2.40	Tec. #83669	2.40	Tec. #83669	2.40	Overload, AT-34 Comp.
5	Tec. #82639	2.70	Tec. #82639	2.70	Tec. #82639	2.70	Relay, AT-34 Compressor
6	Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		
7	Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		
8	900,200,200,01	.05	900,200,200,01	.05	900,200,200,01	.05	Cap Screw
9	903,000,460,02	.02	903,000,460,02	.02	903,000,460,02	.02	Lockwasher
10	900,700,180,01	.02	900,700,180,01	.02	900,700,180,01	.02	Flat Washer
11	902,000,430,01	.10	902,000,430,01	.10	902,000,430,01	.10	Grommet
12	902,900,360,02	.10	902,900,360,02	.10	902,900,360,02	.10	Nut - Speed Grip
13	802,302,120,02	9.00	802,302,120,02	9.00	802,302,120,02	9.00	Fan Motor
14	901,303,270,01	.70	901,303,270,01	.70	901,303,270,01	.70	Fan Blade
15	900,900,480,02	.02	900,900,480,02	.02	900,900,480,02	.02	Hex Nut
16	903,000,760,02	.02	903,000,760,02	.02	903,000,760,02	.02	Lockwasher
17	C89,060,360,43	3.00	C89,060,360,43	3.00	C89,060,360,43	3.00	Condensate Pan
18	901,900,950,01	.10	901,900,950,01	.10	901,900,950,01	.10	Soakers
19	808,700,090,32	10.40	808,700,090,32	10.40	808,700,090,32	10.40	Condenser
20	A803,805,460,11	3.40	A803,805,460,11	3.40	A803,805,460,11	3.40	Vinyl Labels
21	B801,400,660,21	1.10	B801,400,660,21	1.10	B801,400,660,21	1.10	Grill
22	802,800,160,11	6.20	802,800,160,11	6.20	802,800,160,11	6.20	Control with screws
23	C804,901,080,61	5.20	C804,901,080,61	5.20	C804,901,080,61	5.20	Wiring Harness
24	Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		
25	B904,901,100,61	.50	B904,901,100,61	.50	B904,901,100,61	.50	Compressor Lead
26	Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		Does Not Apply		

SEE PAGE P-30 FOR CROSS REFERENCING OF PART NUMBERS FOR RELAYS AND OVERLOADS FOR COMPRESSORS.

# Refrigeration Assembly



**Refrigeration Assembly**

ITEM NO.	CPT-45	PRICE	CFT-54	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	D160,030,100.53	\$ 140.00	D90,060,001.13	\$ 155.00	Refrigeration Unit Assembly
2	802,500,100.01	51.40	802,500,190.01	78.70	Compressor, Model AT-34
3	Tec. #83669	2.40			Compressor, Model AJ4461A
4	Tec. #82632	2.70			Overload, AT-34 Compressor
5					Relay, AT-34 Compressor
6					Overload, AJ4461A Compressor
7					Relay, AJ4461A, Compressor
8	900,200,200.01	.05	Tec. #83212	2.40	Cap Screw
9	903,000,460.02	.02	Tec. #82215	2.70	Lockwasher
10	900,700,180.01	.02	900,200,200.01	.05	Flat Washer
11	902,000,430.01	.10	903,000,460.02	.02	Grommet
12	902,900,360.02	.10	902,900,360.02	.10	Nut - Speed Grip
13	802,302,120.02	2.00	A90,030,200.33	2.00	Fan Motor
14	901,302,270.01	.70	801,302,560.01	1.00	Fan Blade
15	900,900,480.02	.02	900,900,480.02	.02	Hex Nut
16	903,000,760.02	.02	903,000,760.02	.02	Lockwasher
17	C82,060,260.43	3.00	C82,060,260.43	3.00	Condensate Pan
18	901,900,950.01	.10	901,900,950.01	.10	Soakers
19	808,700,090.32	14.00	808,700,300.22	17.00	Condenser
20	A803,805,460.11	3.40	A803,805,460.11	3.40	Vinyl Labels
21	B801,400,660.21	1.10	B801,400,660.21	1.10	Grill
22	802,800,160.11	6.20	802,800,160.11	6.20	Control with screws
23	C804,901,080.61	5.20	C804,901,080.61	5.20	Wiring Harness
24	B904,901,100.61	.50	B904,901,150.41	.20	Compressor Hook Up Lead
25			B904,901,100.61	.50	Compressor lead
26			802,500,210.01	3.30	Capacitor for AJ4461A and CAJ2612 Compressor

SEE PAGE P-30 FOR CROSS REFERENCING OF PART NUMBERS FOR RELAYS AND OVERLOADS FOR COMPRESSORS.

***Cross Referencing Of Part Numbers For Relays And Overloads***

ORDER BY PART NUMBER	EITHER THE SP NUMBER OR GE NUMBER IS STAMPED ON THE RELAY AND THE OVERLOAD		PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
83669	SP#MRA-6906-34		Overload
82639	SP#9660-040-180		Relay
83919	SP#MRTOOAHK-115		Overload
82915	SP#3CR102-293		Relay
82684	SP#9660-040-176		Relay
83458	SP#MRP-26ALL-34		Overload
82481		GE#3ARR2KCPI72S	Overload
82483		GE#3ARR12-PB162	Relay
82433		GE#3ARR12-PB17A	Relay