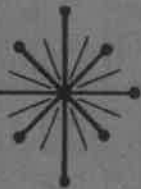


DIXIE-NARCO

SERVICE MANUAL



MODELS —

BONANZA IV

BONANZA 450

BLAZER IV

BROOKWOOD IV

HR-5

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.

Ordering Procedure
Vending & Refrigeration Parts

Order all vending and refrigeration parts from Service Department, Dixie-Narco, Inc., Ranson, West Virginia.

All parts and replacement refrigeration systems will be shipped F.O.B. Ranson, West Virginia.

To avoid delay of credit issuance, when due, furnish the Dixie-Narco cabinet serial number and the original date of installation along with all other information requested on the Dixie-Narco return material tag. Return Material Tags will be furnished upon request.

Title Page



MODEL: Brookwood IV

Dimensions:

Height: 25-3/8"
Width: 13-3/8"
Depth w/Tray: 23"
Shipping Wt.: 150 lbs.

MODEL: Blazer IV

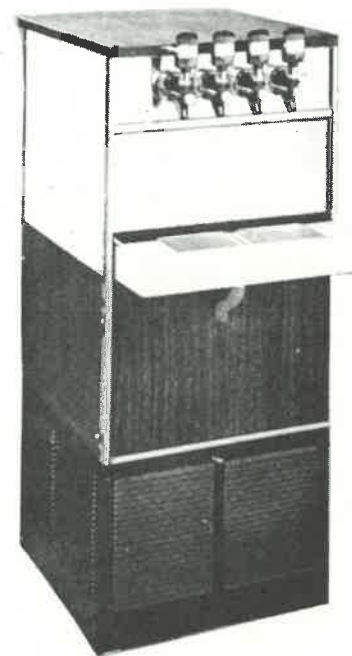
Dimensions:

Height: 30-1/2"
Width: 16"
Depth: 24-3/8"
Shipping Wt.: 248 lbs.

MODEL: Bonanza IV and 450

Dimensions:

Height: 37-3/4"
Width: 16-1/2"
Depth w/Tray: 21-1/4"
Shipping Weight: 285 lbs.



MODEL: HR-5

Dimensions:

Height: 17"
Width: 20"
Depth: 13"
Shipping Weight: 140 lbs.

Contents

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU GET A NEW DISPENSER

Set It Up	5
Load The Dispenser	5
Check It Out	6
Put It To Work	6

HOW THE DISPENSING MECHANISM WORKS

Mechanical Parts	6
----------------------------	---

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THE DISPENSER

What To Clean	7
Things To Adjust	7
Correcting Troubles	9

HOW TO CORRECT COMMON DISPENSING TROUBLES

The Dispensing Valve Will Not Dispense Product	9
The Product Foams Through The Dispensing Valve Either Continuously or Intermittently	10

PARTS LIST	33
----------------------	----

REFRIGERATION	11
-------------------------	----

TRUBLE CHARTS:

DISPENSING TROUBLES	9
REFRIGERATION	22

What To Do When You Get A New Dispenser Set It Up

CO-2 REGULATOR

Before you hook the CO-2 regulator up to the CO-2 tank, carefully open the valve on the cylinder just enough so there is a very slight gas bleed. Hook up the regulator while the gas is bleeding. As you tighten the connection pressure will rise on the regulator without doing any harm. After the connection is tight, open the cylinder valve to the full open position.

PRODUCT JUMPERS

The product jumpers are shipped ready for use.

CO-2 GAS LINE

When you put the CO-2 gas line on the CO-2 regulator's safety relief valve, use an approved sealer on the threads. The Hansen fitting on the end of the CO-2 gas line should be tightened before pressure is put in this line. Make finger tight, then tighten 1/4 to 1/2 turn with a wrench. Do not over-tighten.

Load The Dispenser

SANITIZE THE PRE-MIX SYSTEM

Sanitize in accordance with current instructions from the Parent Company.

DISPENSER EMPTY

After sanitizing the dispenser, plug the dispenser in to turn on the refrigeration system. Put a tank of product by the dispenser and attach the CO-2 gas line to it. Connect a product line between the product tank and the inlet lines to the dispenser. Open the dispensing valve (on the front of the dispenser) to fill the product coil. When the product coil is filled, the product will run out of the dispensing valve, close the dispensing valve.

In approximately 3 hours, 80°F ambient Bonanza IV and Brookwood IV and 4-1/2 hours 80°F ambient Bonanza 450 and HR-5, the product (from the dispensing valve) will have cooled to the indicated temperatures:

	#1 Line
Bonanza IV	31.5°F to 32.5°F
Bonanza 450	31.5°F to 32.5°F
Brookwood IV	31.5°F to 32.5°F
HR-5	32°F to 33°F

What To Do When You Get A New Dispenser Check It Out

<u>WHAT TO DO</u>	<u>WHAT SHOULD HAPPEN</u>	<u>WHAT SHOULDN'T HAPPEN</u>
Plug the supply cord in.	The compressor runs The condenser fan runs	The refrigerant lines rattle.
Fully load the dispenser with product and let it run 3 to 3-1/2 hours, then dispense 3 cups of product from each selection.	The third cup of product dispensed has a temperature of 31-1/2°F to 33°F.	No product is dispensed because the product is frozen in the tank, or the third cup of product is above 34°F.

Put It To Work

SPACE NEEDED

The size of the working space needed around the dispenser is shown on the title page of this dispenser group.

ELECTRIC POWER NEEDED

Look at the serial number plate under the cover to find out what the dispenser's power needs are. Be sure that the dispenser gets the right power.

GROUND THE DISPENSER

The dispenser must be grounded.

This dispenser is made with a 3-prong plug on the supply cord. It grounds when the plug is put into a 3-prong outlet. If there is no 3-prong outlet near the dispenser, use the 2-prong adapter that is shipped with the dispenser. If you use a 2-prong adapter, make sure the adapter's ground wire is connected to a good ground.

How The Dispensing Mechanism Works Mechanical Parts

DISPENSING VALVE - Brookwood and Bonanza

Each of the dispensing valves is fastened to the dispensing valve service panel with a retaining nut. The dispensing valve is hand operated.

How The Dispensing Mechanism Works

Mechanical Parts (Cont.)

DISPENSING VALVE - Bar Type - HR-5

A bar type valve is available (optional) for the HR-5. The valve is of the cluster type with five (5) 3/8" diameter push buttons. Five (5) product lines, attached to the valve and incased in an insulated sleeve, make up the bar valve assembly.

How To Take Care Of The Dispenser

What To Clean

PLASTIC AND METAL PARTS

Wash all plastic parts with Ivory soap and warm water. Wash all metal parts with either Ivory soap and water or a mild detergent and water.

Things To Adjust

ADJUSTING SCREW - Dispensing Valves - Brookwood and Bonanza

If product is dispensed too fast or too slow, turn the adjusting screw (on the front of the dispensing valve). To dispense product faster, turn the adjusting screw in a counter clockwise direction. To dispense product slower, turn the adjusting screw in a clockwise direction.

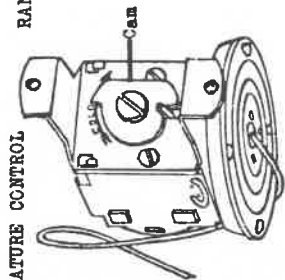
CO-2 REGULATORS

To get more gauge pressure on a regulator, turn the slotted adjusting screw of the regulator in a clockwise direction. To get less gauge pressure, turn the slotted adjusting screw in the regulator in a counter-clockwise direction. At the same time, pull the ring in the relief valve to bleed off the excess gas. This must be done to compensate for the screw adjustment just made.

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

Order knob type temperature control (802,800,350.01):
 For Brookwoods Serialized #1762001 & Higher.
 For Bonanzas Serialized #1763001 & Higher.
 For HR-5 Serialized #1853001 & Higher.
 For all Blazers.

TEMPERATURE CONTROL



knob type temperature control

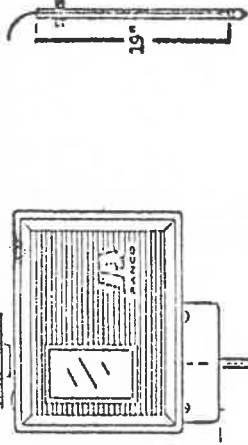


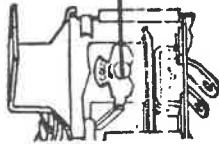
Fig. 1 Brookwood IV



Fig. 2 HR-5



Fig. 3 Bonanza IV Donanza 450



Inside Range Screw

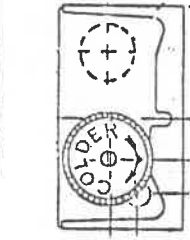
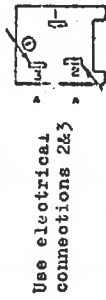


Fig. 4 distance the temperature control element is inserted into the bulbwell.



Use electrical connections 2&3

Order temperature control (909,300,16.02) for all models with serial numbers lower than those *indicated.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the distance the temperature control element is inserted into the bulbwell for the models indicated.

Cam Adjustment - - 1/8 turn = 1-1/2°F

Inside Range Screw Adjustment - - 1/8 turn = 1°F

The temperature control is located in the refrigeration compartment on the Brookwood and HR-5, and under the bar top of the Bonanza.

The temperature control cam is on the side of the temperature control box. The inside range screw is under the fiber cover of the temperature control box of the Ranco Control.

The temperature control cam may be turned with a screw driver. Turn the cam counter-clockwise for warmer temperatures. This adjustment raises the cut on and cut off temperatures. If further adjustment is needed, turn the inside range screw counter-clockwise for colder cut off and cut on temperatures, and clockwise for warmer cut off and cut on temperatures. When the range screw is turned, it changes both the cut off and cut on temperatures, and changes them both the same amount.

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

Altitude Ft.	Screw Clockwise
2000	1/4 turn
4000	1/2 turn
6000	3/4 turn
8000	1 turn

All temperature and altitude adjustments are made with the knob located on the outside of the Control Box.

For colder temperature - turn knob clockwise.
 For warmer temperature - turn knob counterclockwise.

When adjusting for a temperature change (other than an altitude adjustment) DO NOT TURN more than 1/8 of a turn at a time. Let the machine run overnight before making further adjustments.

Refrigeration 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.

- If the altitude is 1000 ft. - turn knob 1/8 turn counterclockwise (warmer).
- If the altitude is 2000 ft. - turn knob 1/4 turn counterclockwise (warmer).
- If the altitude is 4000 ft. - turn knob 9/16 turn counterclockwise (warmer).
- If the altitude is 6000 ft. - turn knob 7/8 turn counterclockwise (warmer).
- If the altitude is 8000 ft. - turn knob 1-1/8 turn counterclockwise (warmer).
- If the altitude is 10,000 ft. - turn knob 1-3/8 turn counterclockwise (warmer).

How To Take Care Of The Dispenser Correcting Troubles

When the dispenser is not working right, get the trouble, then go to the table called "Correcting Common Dispensing Troubles". See what the possible causes are, and try the tests (in the center column); they will let you know when you have the true cause of the trouble. When you have found the cause of the trouble, either make the adjustment, repair the part, or put a new part in, whatever the table indicates.

TROUBLE

1. The Dispensing Valve Will Not Dispense Product.
2. The Product Foams Through The Dispensing Valve Either Continuously or Intermittently.

How To Correct Common Dispensing Troubles The Dispensing Valve Will Not Dispense Product

A Possible Cause	To Make Sure	This Is What To Do
1. Product is Frozen	Pull electrical plug to let dispenser warm up, then see if product comes through. If it does,	Warm temperature control 1/8 of a turn at a time.
2. Compensator is stuck in the Dispensing Valve.	Look; and if it is	Wash it and put it back.
	If it still sticks	Put in a new compensator.
3. Low CO-2 Pressure or no CO-2 pressure at all.	Look, and if low CO-2 pressure or no CO-2 pressure,	Increase CO-2 pressure or add a full CO-2 cylinder.
4. Product Jumper not connected.	Look, and if it isn't	Connect it.
5. Restriction in Product Line or Jumper or at fittings.	Look, and if it is,	Remove restriction.
	Put under 50# CO-2 pressure to check fittings.	Repair or replace the fitting that is causing restriction.

How To Correct Common Dispensing Troubles
The Product Foams Through The Dispensing Valve Either
Continuously Or Intermittently

A Possible Cause	To Make Sure	This Is What To Do
1. Compensator is partly stuck in the dispensing valve	Look; and if it is	Wash it and put it back
2. Product is too warm	Immediately after refrigeration compressor cuts out, draw 3(7oz.) cups of product or 2 10oz. cups of product, one after the other. Place thermometer in last cup of product drawn. Temperature should be 31.5°F to 33°F. If it isn't,	Check water level in cooling tank and add water if level is low. Check temperature again after compressor cycles 3 or 4 times. If product is still too warm, make temperature control setting colder 1/8 of a turn at a time.
3. Ice crystals forming in product cooling coil.	Check temperature as outlined above and if product is too cold,	Make temperature control setting warmer - 1/8 of a turn at a time.
4. High CO-2 Pressure	Look, and if it is,	Adjust CO-2 pressure
5. Low CO-2 Pressure	Look, and if low CO-2 pressure or no CO-2 pressure,	Increase CO-2 pressure to that pressure called for on carbonation chart plus additional pressure for each product tank and product line OR add full tank of CO-2.
6. CO-2 Regulator operating erratically	Check, and if it is,	Repair or replace the CO-2 Regulator.
7. Restriction in Product Line or Jumper - or at fittings.	Look, and if it is,	Remove restriction.
	Put under 50# CO-2 pressure to check fittings	Repair or replace the fitting that is causing the restriction.
8. Loose fittings or leaks.	Check fittings for tightness. Check all points for leaks.	Repair or replace.
9. Mold in Jumpers & product lines.	Check under a light, if mold exists.	Sanitize the Jumpers and product lines.
10. Excessive Carbonation	Check with carbonation tester.	Reduce carbonation to within specified limits.

Contents

HOW THE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM WORKS

Mechanical Parts	12
Electrical Parts	13
Electrical Operation	14
Electric Circuits	16
Circuit Diagrams	17
Refrigeration Cycle	20

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

What To Clean	21
When And What To Lubricate	21
Correcting Troubles	22
How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles	23
Wiring Diagram	32

PARTS LIST	P-1
----------------------	-----

TROUBLE CHARTS, PG.	22
-----------------------------	----

WIRING DIAGRAM, PG.	32
-----------------------------	----

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) pulls cold, low pressure freon gas from the evaporator and pumps hot, high pressure freon gas out to the condenser.

CONDENSER

The condenser, located on the refrigeration component base, 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 pulls air from the outside of the cooler 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.

MOLECULAR STRAINER DRYER

The molecular strainer dryer is in the liquid line between the condenser and the capillary tube. This dryer traps and holds water molecules but lets oil molecules and freon molecules go through into the capillary tube.

CAPILLARY TUBE

The capillary tube (between the condenser and the evaporator in the refrigerant line) has a very small inside diameter, 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 (inside the cooling coil tank) takes heat from the cooling tank water and the aluminum chips in the cooling tank and gives up this heat to the liquid refrigerant. The liquid refrigerant is evaporated (boiled off) as a gas, and the gas is pulled out by the compressor and so the pressure is kept low.

How The Refrigeration System Works

Electrical Parts

STARTING RELAY

The starting relay (in the terminal box on the side of the compressor shell) is an electromagnetic 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 are in the compressor motor's starting circuit and can complete or break only that circuit. When the compressor motor and the condenser fan motor first start, the starting relay closes and completes the compressor motor starting winding circuit. After the compressor motor gets up the speed, the starting relay is opened by the force of gravity and the starting winding circuit is broken.

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 it gets overloaded, by the thermal overload switch.

THERMAL OVERLOAD ASSEMBLY

The thermal overload assembly (in the terminal box on the 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 make the heating wire get hot) the heat makes the thermal overload switch open in the running and starting circuit of the compressor and break those circuits. When the thermal overload assembly, the motor and the compressor shell have all cooled enough to run safely, the thermal overload switch closes in these circuits and completes them.

CONDENSER FAN MOTOR

The condenser fan motor (between the condenser and the motor compressor) runs a small fan that pulls air through the condenser coils. It starts when the temperature control switch closes and it stops when the temperature control switch opens.

How The Refrigeration System Works

Electrical Operations

What Does It

What Happens

WHEN THE COOLING TANK TEMPERATURE GETS UP TO THE CUT-ON SETTING

The temperature control switch

Closes in the running winding circuit of the compressor motor and completes that circuit.

Closes in the starting relay coil circuit, and completes that circuit.

Closes in the starting winding circuit of the compressor motor.

Closes in the condenser fan motor circuit, completing that circuit.

THE HEAVY CURRENT, DRAWN BY THE RUNNING WINDING, ALSO FLOWS IN THE STARTING RELAY COIL, AND:

The starting relay coil

Closes the starting relay contacts in the starting winding circuit of the compressor motor, completing that circuit.

WHEN THE COMPRESSOR MOTOR GETS UP TO SPEED

The force of gravity

Pulls the starting relay contacts apart because,

The starting relay

No longer gets enough current to hold the contacts closed, and

The starting relay contacts

Open in the starting winding circuit of the compressor motor, and break that circuit.

IF EITHER THE COMPRESSOR MOTOR OR THE CONDENSER FAN DRAWS TOO MUCH CURRENT AND CAUSES THE THERMAL OVERLOAD ASSEMBLY TO GET TOO WARM

The thermal overload switch

Opens in the running winding circuit and the starting winding circuit of the compressor motor, and breaks both those circuits.

How The Refrigeration System Works

Electrical Operation (Cont.)

What Does It

What Happens

WHEN THE THERMAL OVERLOAD ASSEMBLY COOLS DOWN AGAIN

The thermal
overload switch

Closes in both the running winding circuit and
the starting winding circuit of the compressor
motor.

WHEN THE COOLING TANK TEMPERATURE GETS DOWN TO THE CUT-OFF SETTING

The temperature
control switch

Opens in the running winding circuit of the
compressor motor, and breaks that circuit.

Opens in the starting relay coil circuit, and
breaks that circuit.

Opens in the starting winding circuit of the
compressor motor.

How The Refrigeration System Works

Electric Circuits And Circuit Diagrams

CONDENSER FAN CIRCUIT

Switches In The Wiring	What The Switches Do	What Makes The Switches Work
Temperature control switch	Turns the condenser fan motor on and off.	The temperature in the cooling tank has come up to the cut-on point (or gotten down to the cut-off point) set on the temperature control.

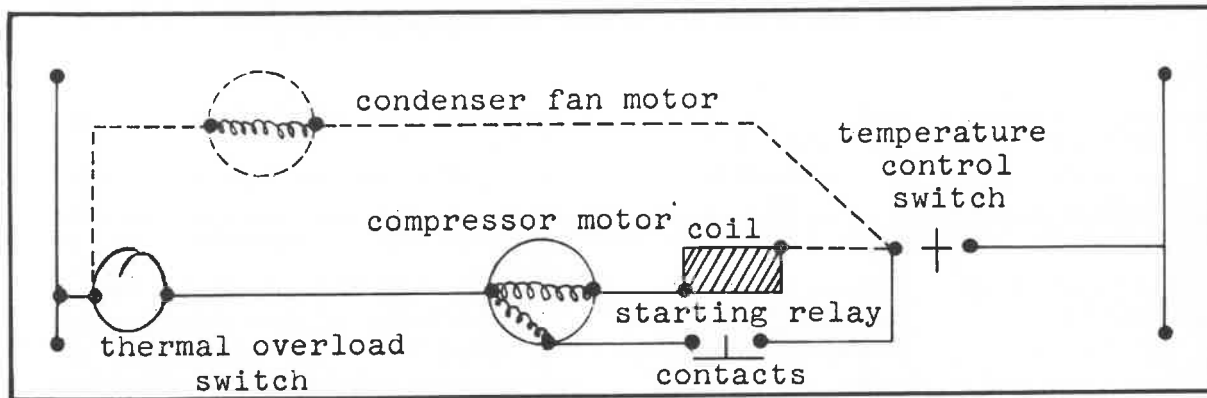
COMPRESSOR MOTOR RUNNING WINDING CIRCUIT

Temperature control switch	Turns the running windings of the compressor motor on and off.	Temperature in the cooling tank has come up to the cut-on point (or gotten down to the cut-off point) set on the temperature control.
Thermal overload switch	Turns the running windings of the compressor motor on and off.	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.

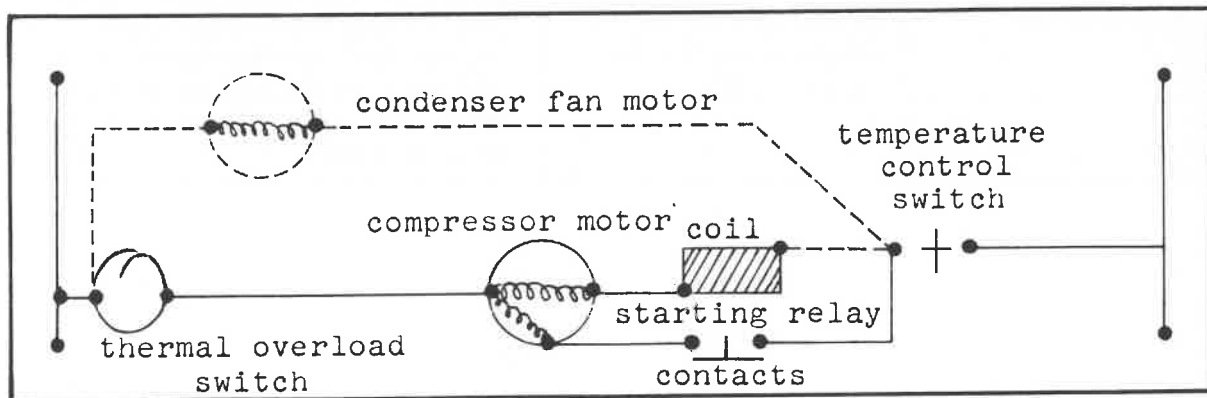
How The Refrigeration System Works

Electric Circuits And Circuit Diagrams

CONDENSER FAN CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



COMPRESSOR MOTOR RUNNING WINDING CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



How The Refrigeration System Works
Electric Circuits And Circuit Diagrams (Cont.)

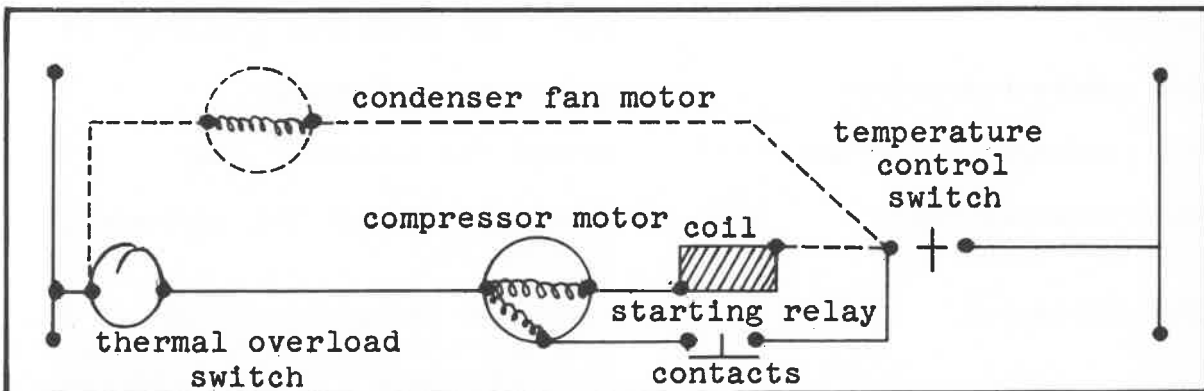
COMPRESSOR MOTOR STARTING WINDING CIRCUIT

Switches In The Wiring	What The Switches Do	What Makes The Switches Work
Starting relay contacts	Turns the starting windings of the compressor motor on.	The current drawn by the running windings of the compressor motor when it is first turned on also closes through the starting coil. This heavy current gives the relay coil enough power to close the contacts.
Thermal over- load switch	Turns the starting windings of the compressor motor on and off.	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.

How The Refrigeration System Works

Electric Circuits And Circuit Diagrams

COMPRESSOR MOTOR STARTING WINDING CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



How The Refrigeration System Works

Refrigeration Cycle

<u>What Does It</u>	<u>What Happens</u>
The raising temperature in the cooling tank	Warms the temperature control bulb and the liquid in it.
The liquid in the control bulb	Expands and pushes through the control tube and stretches the temperature control bellows.
The bellows	Moves, and closes the temperature control switch.
The temperature control switch	Turns the compressor motor on. Turns the condenser fan motor on.
The compressor motor	Drives the compressor.
The condenser fan motor	Drives the condenser fan.
The condenser fan	Sucks air through the condenser, cooling it.
The compressor	Sucks low pressure refrigerant gas from the evaporator, compresses the gas, and pumps it to the condenser.
The cooled condenser	Takes heat out of the high pressure refrigerant gas.
The cooled gas	Turns into liquid refrigerant.
More hot gas, coming from the compressor	Pushes the liquid refrigerant into the capillary tube.
The capillary tube	Lets only a certain amount of liquid refrigerant run into the evaporator.
The water (in the cooling tank)	Heats the evaporator, and then, cooled, cools the product and takes heat from it.
The evaporator (in the cooling tank)	(Where pressure is kept low by the suction of the compressor) heats the liquid refrigerant.

How The Refrigeration System Works Refrigeration Cycle (Cont.)

<u>What Does It</u>	<u>What Happens</u>
The liquid refrigerant	Changes into gas at low pressure and is sucked back into the compressor.
The falling temperature in the cooling tank	Cools the temperature control bulb and the liquid in it.
The liquid in the control bulb	Shrinks and lets the temperature control bellows pull back.
The bellows	Move and open the temperature control switch.
The temperature control switch	Turns the compressor motor off. Turns the condenser fan motor off.
The compressor	Stops
The condenser fan	Stops

How To Take Care Of The Refrigeration System

What To Clean

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

When And What To Lubricate

The refrigeration system is sealed and does not have to be oiled or greased. Enough oil is put into the condenser fan motor when it is made to last as long as it will run.

How To Take Care Of The Refrigeration System (Cont.)

Correcting Troubles

When the refrigeration system is not working right, go to the table called "Correcting Common Refrigeration Troubles" on the next pages. Find your trouble, see what the possible causes are, and try the tests (in the center column); they will let you know when you have the true cause of the trouble. When you have found the cause of the trouble, either make the adjustment, repair the part or put a new part in, whatever the table says to do. 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 vender has a trouble that is not shown on the chart, or the trouble is not the result of one of the causes shown on the chart, study the section on "How The Refrigeration Mechanism Works" and you will be able to find out what is wrong, and fix it.

TROUBLE

The Compressor Will Not Run At all	23
The Compressor Starts But Will Not Keep Running	24
The Compressor Runs, But The Product Is NOT Cold Enough	27
The Product Is Too Cold	30
The Refrigeration Unit Is Noisy	30
The Compressor Motor Never Stops Running	30

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 dispenser is not plugged in.	Look, and if it isn't,	Plug the dispenser in.
2. The power is off.	Plug a 110 volt lamp into the outlet. If it doesn't light,	Have someone who knows how to, get power to the outlet.
3. Voltage.	Look at the nameplate on the dispenser to find out what voltage and cycle is required. Ask the local power company for assistance if necessary.	Correct voltage to meet requirements of dispenser.
4. A wire in the supply-control cord is broken.	Put the prods of 110 volt test lamp on terminal 3 of the overload protector and L of the starting relay. (Make sure temperature control switch and manual refrigeration switch are closed, (look to see). If it doesn't light,	Put a new supply - control cord on.
5. The thermal overload switch is stuck open.	Unplug the dispenser for at least 15 minutes. Then plug the dispenser in, and put the prods of a 110 volt test lamp on thermal overload assembly terminal 1 and on terminal L of the starting relay. If the lamp doesn't light,	Put a new Thermal Overload assembly in.

How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles

The Compressor Will Not Run At All (Cont.)

<u>▲ Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
6. The temperature control bellows does not work.	Warm the temperature control bulb with your hand for about ten minutes. If the temperature control switch doesn't close,	Put a new temperature control in.
7. The temperature control switch contacts need cleaning.	Clean them and see if it helps.	Polish the faces of the contacts with fine paper. Clean with "Cobehn" cleaner.

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 dispenser 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 4 steps. If it is not, skip the next 4 steps and go to step 6 of this section.
2. The refrigerant tube from the compressor to the condenser is kinked or bent sharply.	Look, if it is,	Try to get the kink out.
	If this does not help and no other cause can be found for the trouble,	Put a new piece of tubing in.
3. The capillary tube is kinked or bent sharply.	Look, if it is,	Try to get the kink out.
	If this does not help and no other cause can be found for the trouble,	Put a new piece of tubing in.

How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles

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>
4. The starting relay contacts are sticking closed.	Plug the dispenser back in. Then while the compressor is running, see if the starting relay contacts stay closed. If they do,	Clean the relay contacts with "Cobehn" cleaner.
	If the starting relay contacts stick closed again after cleaning,	Put a new starting relay in.
5. The voltage at the cooler is either too high or too low.	1. <u>When an extension is not used on the supply-control cord:</u> While the compressor is running, put one prod of a volt meter on terminal 3 of the thermal overload switch and other prod on terminal L of the starting relay. If the voltage is not between 105 volt and 126 volt,	Have the person in charge of the dispenser tell the power company so they can take care of it.
	2. When an extension is used on the supply-control cord: Put a double socket on both ends 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 double socket, first at one end of the extension and then at the other end. If voltage is not between 105 volt and 126 volt, at the outlet end,	

How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles

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>
	2. (Cont'd.) <u>When an extension is used on the supply-control cord:</u> If the voltage is not between 105 volt and 126 volt at the supply plug end you may be getting voltage drop across extension if it is #18 or smaller wire, or a long run of #14 wire. If so,	Tell the person in charge of the vender that the vender will not work right with that extension.
6. 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 vender 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
7. Not enough air getting to the condenser.	See if there is anything around the outside of the cooler. If there is,	Take it away.
8. The condenser is dirty.	Look. Also feel the tubes 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.
9. 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.

How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles

The Compressor Runs But The Product Is Not Cold Enough

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
1. The temperature control cam is set too warm. (high) (Cam should already be in its coldest position).	Turn the inside range screw counter clockwise to a colder setting and let the cooler run over night. If the product gets cold enough,	Leave the inside range screw at that setting.
	If the product is still not cold enough,	Turn the inside range screw to a colder setting.
	If, after the cooler has run over night, the product is still not cold enough, and the range screw cannot be turned to a colder setting,	Put a new temperature control in.
2. Not enough water in the cooling coil tank.	Try to pour water in through fill tube. If you can,	Fill the tank to the top with water.
3. The temperature control switch contacts stick closed.	See if the unit runs all the time. If it does,	Put a new temperature control in.
4. 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.
5. The refrigerant tubing is kinked or bent sharply.	Look. If it is,	Try to get the kink out.
	If this does not help, and no other cause can be found for the trouble,	Put some new refrigerant tubing in.

How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles

The Compressor Runs But The Product Is Not Cold Enough (Cont.)

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
6. There isn't enough refrigerant in the refrigeration system or the capillary tube is partly plugged,	Let the cooler run at least one (1) hour. If the product is warm,	Blow the plug out of the capillary tube. (See "Basic Refrigeration Section" and then put a new charge of gas in the refrigeration unit).
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. The condenser fan motor is burned out.	With the condenser fan motor leads directly 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.
10. The thermal overload switch is starting and stopping the compressor.	Unplug the vender 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 11 and 12.

How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles

The Compressor Runs But The Product Is Not Cold Enough (Cont.)

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
11. The voltage at the cooler is either too high to too low.	1. <u>When an extension is not used on the supply-control cord:</u> While the compressor is running, put one prod of a volt meter on terminal 3 of the Thermal Overload and other prod on terminal L of starting relay. If the voltage is not between 105 volt and 126 volt,	Have the person in charge of the vender tell the power company so they can take care of it.
	2. <u>When an extension is used on the supply control cord:</u> Put a double socket on both ends 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, first at one end of the extension and then at the other. If voltage is not between 105 volts and 126 volts,	Have the person in charge of the vender tell the power company so they can take care of it.
12. The starting relay contacts are sticking closed.	Look and see. If they are,	Put a new starting relay in.

How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles

The Product Is Too Cold

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
1. The temperature control bulb is not in the bulb well.	Look and see. If it isn't,	Put the bulb in its bulb well.
2. The temperature control cam is set too cold.	Turn the temperature control cam counter clockwise to a warmer setting and let the vender run over night. If the product gets cold enough, but not too cold,	Leave the temperature control cam at that setting.
3. The temperature control switch is stuck closed.	Check temperature of the product. If it is,	Put a new temperature control switch in.

The Refrigeration Unit Is Noisy

1. The refrigerant lines rattle.	Hold them between your fingers. If the rattle stops,	Bend them gently away from whatever they are hitting.
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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 vender run over night, or until it stops. If the compressor motor doesn't stop running,	Put a new temperature control in.
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How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles

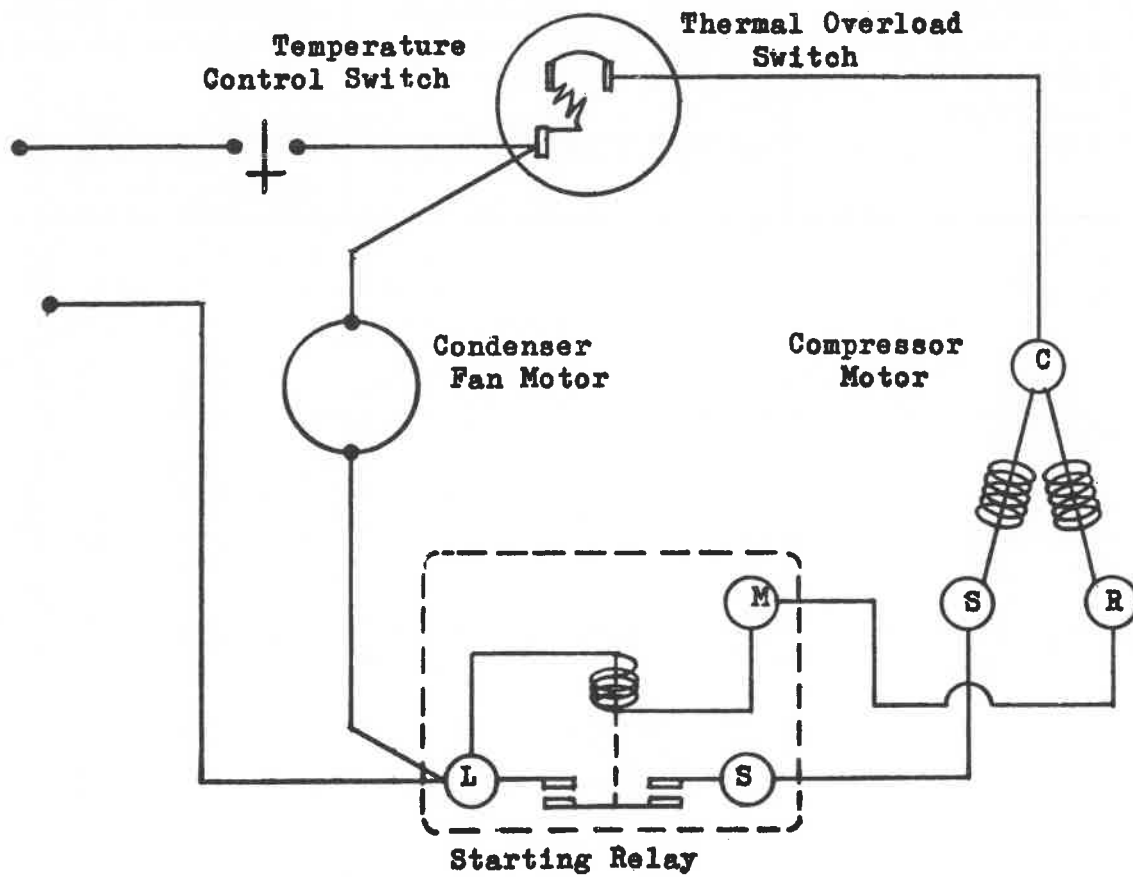
The Compressor Motor Never Stops Running (Cont.)

<u>A Possible Cause Is</u>	<u>To Make Sure</u>	<u>This Is What To Do</u>
2. The compressor has a broken valve or there is no refrigerant in the refrigeration system.	The tube from the compressor to the condenser is not warm and the evaporator is not cold.	Put a new charge of refrigerant in the refrigeration system.
	If this does not help,	Put a new motor compressor in.

How To Correct Common Refrigeration Troubles

Electric Circuits And Circuit Diagrams

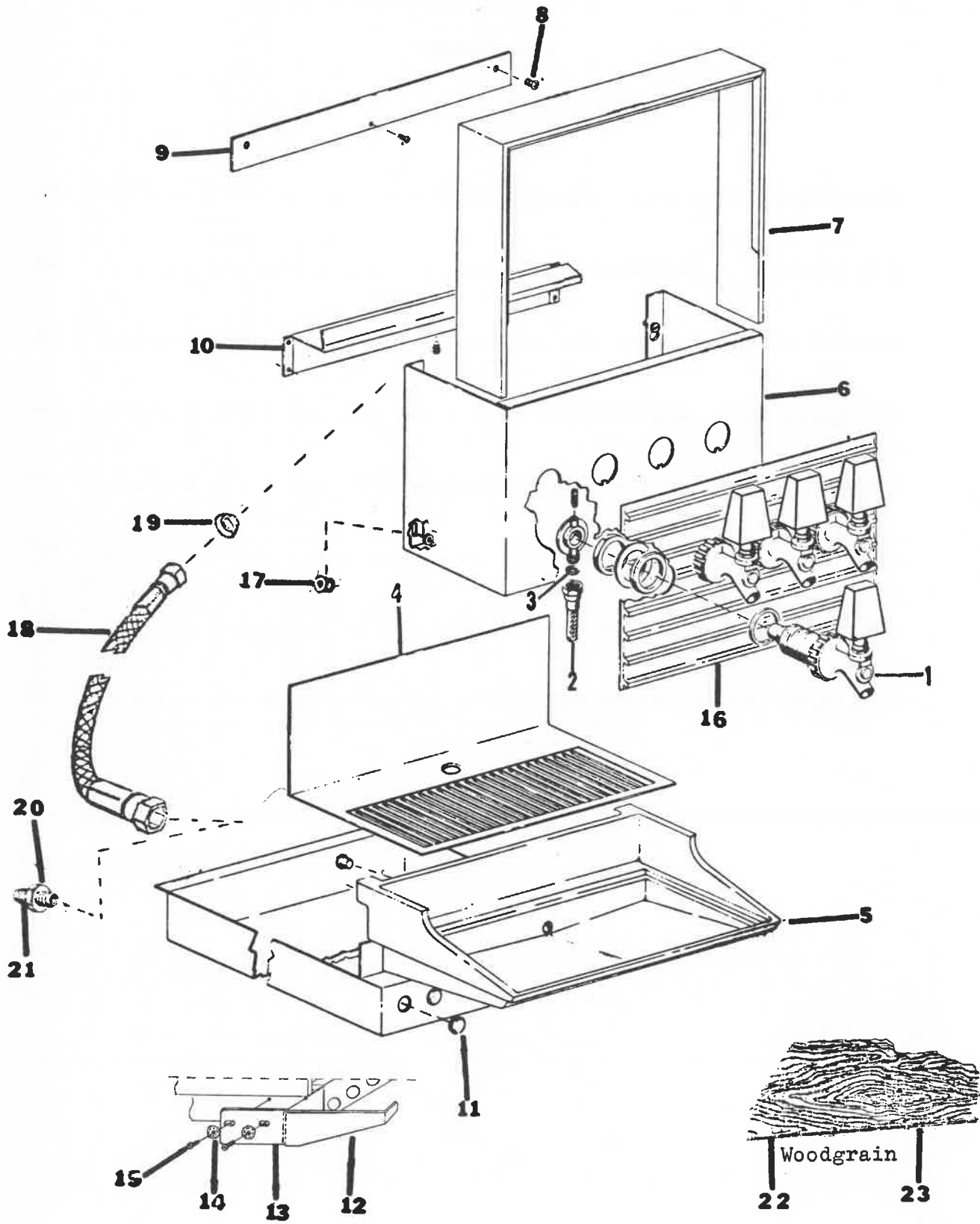
WIRING DIAGRAM



Parts & Price List
Contents

Dispensing Valve Area - Brookwood IV - - - - -	34
Lid Assembly - Brookwood IV - - - - -	36
Bonanza IV and Bonanza 450 - - - - -	38
Refrigeration - Brookwood IV - - - - -	40
Refrigeration - Bonanza IV and Bonanza 450 - - - - -	42
HR-5 - - - - -	44
Hansen Dispensing Valve - - - - -	46
5 Flavor Pre-Mix Bar Valve - - - - -	50

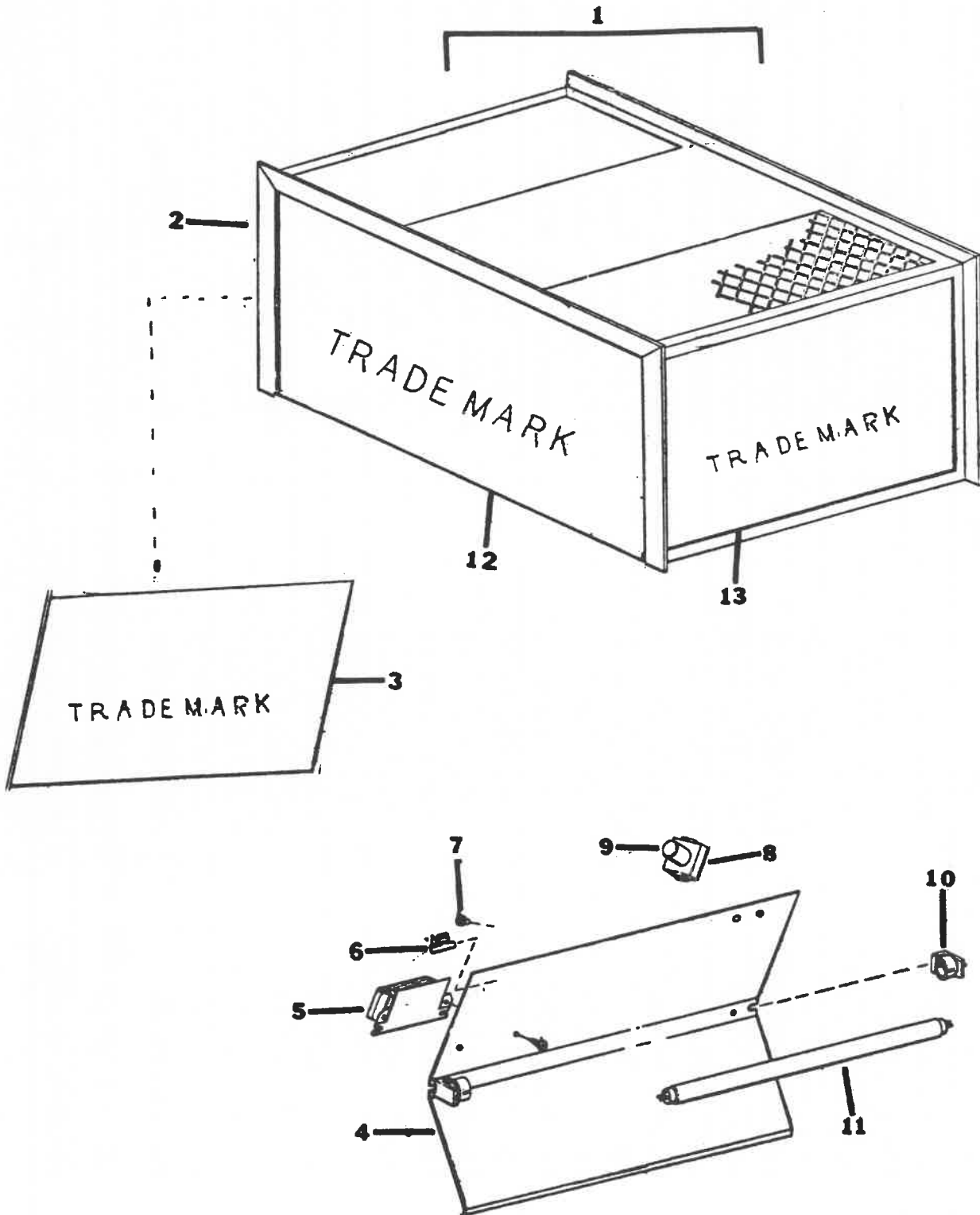
Dispensing Valve Area -



DISPENSING VALVE AREA

ITEM NO.	BROOKWOOD IV	PRICE	BLAZER IV	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	805,201,940.01		805,201,940.01		Delivery Valve - Hansen
2	A94,020,300.33		A203,010,300.03		Product Line - Short
3	C902,200,470.11		C902,200,470.11		Tapered Nylon Washer
4	B94,030,160.43		B203,000,010.03		Cup Grid
5	D94,030,250.43		D203,000,020.03		Drip Tray
6	B94,020,100.23		B203,010,100.03		Control Panel Bracket W/A
7	A801,601,060.81		B804,602,570.01		Control Panel Extrusion
8	900,901,510.02		900,901,510.02		Machine Screw, 10-32 x 5/8
9	A94,030,070.73		B203,010,200.03		Trim, Control Panel, Upper
10	B94,030,280.43		NOT USED		Trim Control Panel, Lower
11	901,900,630.01		901,900,630.01		Plastic Plug Button
12	A94,030,310.13		A94,030,310.33		Support Tray, L.H.
13	A94,030,320.13		A94,030,320.33		Support Tray, R.H.
14	900,700,270.01		900,700,270.01		Washer, Shakeproof
15	900,300,370.01		900,300,370.01		Screw, S/M #8
16	A94,020,020.23		B203,010,020.23		Decorative Panel
17	900,800,010.01		900,800,010.01		Knurled Nut, 10-32
18	A94,020,300.33		A203,000,100.03		Product Line - Long
19	C902,200,470.11		C902,200,470.11		Seal Washer
20	B902,201,040.21		B902,201,040.21		Double Male Coupling, 1/2 - 16 BSF
21	902,201,260.01		902,201,260.01		Double Male Coupling, 1/2 - 16 Male x 7/16 - 20 Male
22	A94,030,170.23		A203,020,090.03		Woodgrain - sides
23	A94,030,180.23		A203,020,110.03		Woodgrain - end

Lid Assembly -

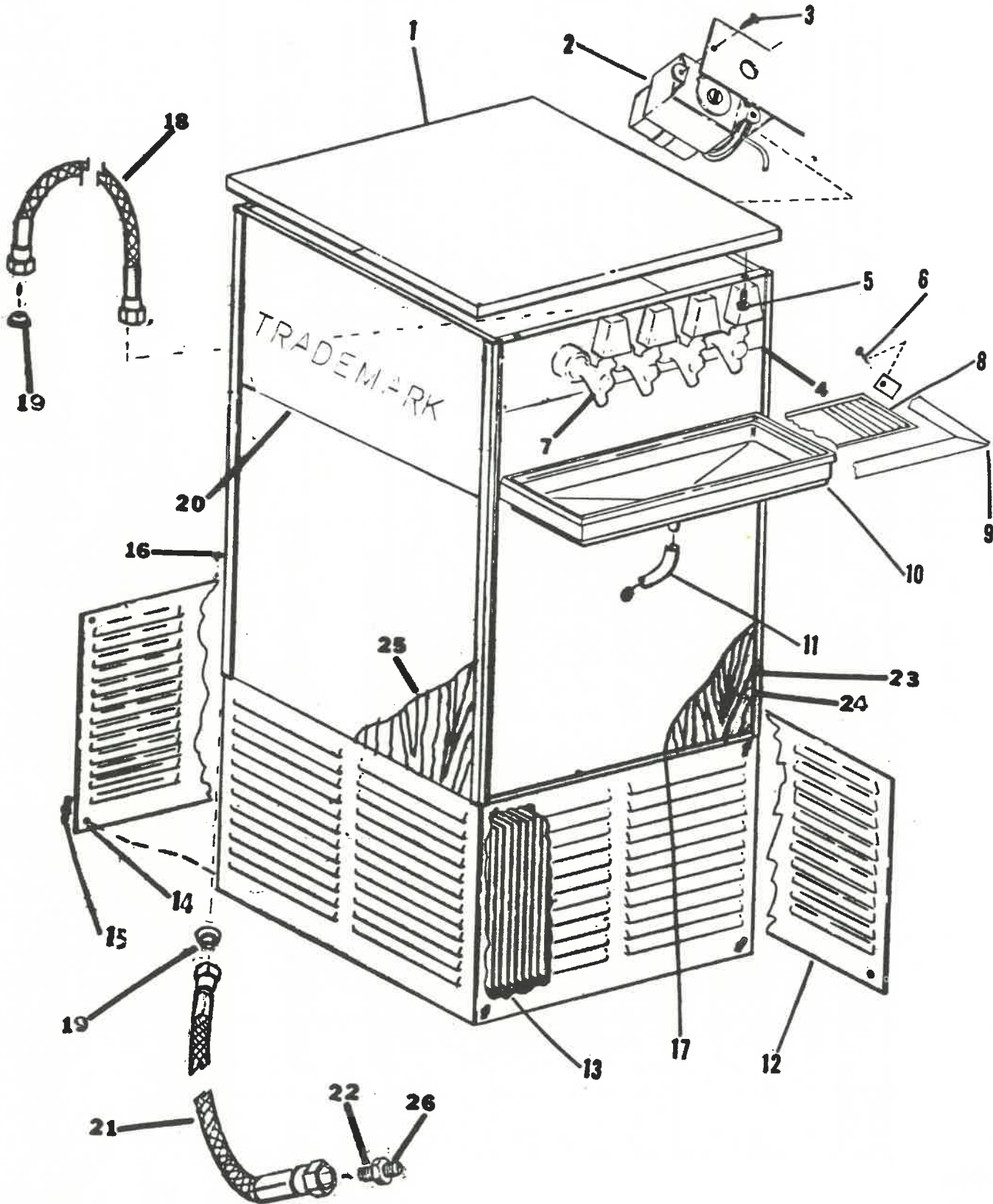


LID ASSEMBLY

ITEM NO.	BROOKWOOD IV	PRICE	BLAZER IV	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	C94,060,600.03		C203,050,000.03		Lid Assembly (SPECIFY BLACK OR SILVER TRIM)
2	B94,060,150.23		B203,050,040.03		Trim (SPECIFY BLACK OR SILVER TRIM)
3	B805,001,400.01		B805,001,820.01		Sign, Trademark, Illuminated Area, (SPECIFY BLACK OR SILVER FINISH TRIM)
4	C94,060,400.73		C203,050,200.03		Reflector Assembly
5	904,800,090.01		904,400,030.01		Ballast
6	900,901,790.01		900,901,790.01		Cable Clamp
7	900,300,030.01		900,300,030.01		Sheet Metal Screw, #8 x 3/8
8	904,900,710.01		904,900,710.01		Socket - Starter
9	902,302,160.02		904,800,060.01		Starter
10	902,302,140.02		904,901,560.01		Lamp Holder
11	802,302,130.02		804,700,200.01		Fluorescent Lamp
12	B803,806,440.01		803,807,100.01		Sign - Trademark (sides) Non-Illuminated (SPECIFY BLACK OR SILVER FINISH TRIM)
13	B803,806,450.01		803,808,280.01		Sign - Trademark (end) Non-Illuminated (SPECIFY BLACK OR SILVER FINISH TRIM)

* For Brookwood Having Serial Number 505-681 or Higher, order trim as:
 B94,060,150.33 Trim (Specify black or silver finish).

Bonanza IV And Bonanza 450

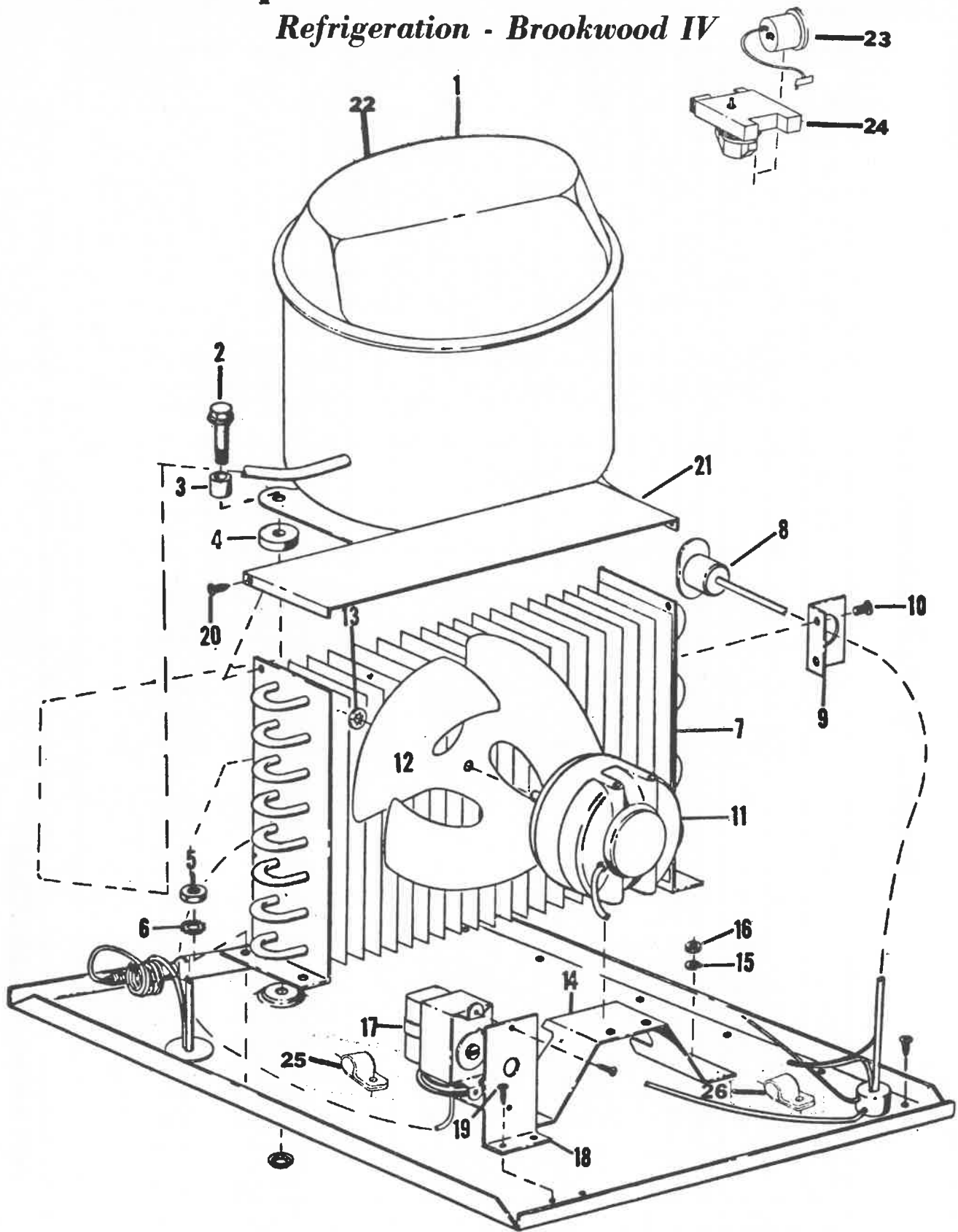


Bonanza IV And Bonanza 450

ITEM NO.	BONANZA IV	PRICE	BONANZA 450	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	C805,200,850.91	\$ 9	C805,200,850.91	\$	Counter Top
*2	808,300,160.02	-	808,300,160.02	-	Control
3	900,300,370.01	-	900,300,370.01	-	Screw, S/M #8 x 1/2
4	A110,020,130.63	-	A110,020,130.63	-	Valve Panel
5	900,201,140.01	-	900,201,140.01	-	Screw, Machine 10-32 x 1/2
6	900,200,390.01	-	900,200,390.01	-	Screw, Machine #8-32
7	805,201,940.01	-	805,201,940.01	-	Dispensing Valve, Hansen
8	B110,000,030.83	-	B110,000,030.83	-	Cup Grid
9	B110,020,190.43	-	B110,020,190.43	-	Support Bracket - Drip Tray
10	D110,000,160.53	-	D110,000,160.53	-	Drip Tray
11	A110,000,070.43	-	A110,000,070.43	-	Drain Tube
12	B110,020,081.53	-	B110,020,081.53	-	Closure Panel - Sides
13	B110,020,091.43	-	B110,020,091.43	-	Closure Panel - Front
14	B110,020,111.73	-	B110,020,111.73	-	Closure Panel - Rear
15	900,400,060.01	-	900,400,060.01	-	Wing Screw, #10-24 x 3/8
16	B110,000,140.63	-	B110,000,140.63	-	Trim - SPECIFY BLACK OR SILVER FINISH
17	B110,000,170.53	-	B110,000,170.53	-	Trim - SPECIFY BLACK OR SILVER FINISH
18	A110,020,500.33	-	A110,020,500.33	-	Product Line - Small (10")
19	C902,200,470.11	-	C902,200,470.11	-	Seal Washer
20	903,806,420.01	-	903,806,420.01	-	Sign - Trademark
21	A24,020,300.43	-	A24,020,300.43	-	Product Line - Long (25-1/2")
22	B902,201,040.31	-	B902,201,040.31	-	Double Male Coupling, 1/2-16_BSF
23	A110,000,110.63	-	A110,000,110.63	-	Woodgrain - front, 16" x 21"
24	A110,000,120.93	-	A110,000,120.93	-	Woodgrain - rear, 16" x 25"
25	A167,000,010.03	-	A167,000,010.03	-	Woodgrain - sides, 16" x 12"
26	902,201,260.01	-	902,201,260.01	-	Double Male Coupling, 1/2-16 Male x 7/16 -20 Male

* For Bonanza IV and Bonanza 450 having serial number 1763001 and higher, order control part number 802,800,350.01.

Refrigeration - Brookwood IV



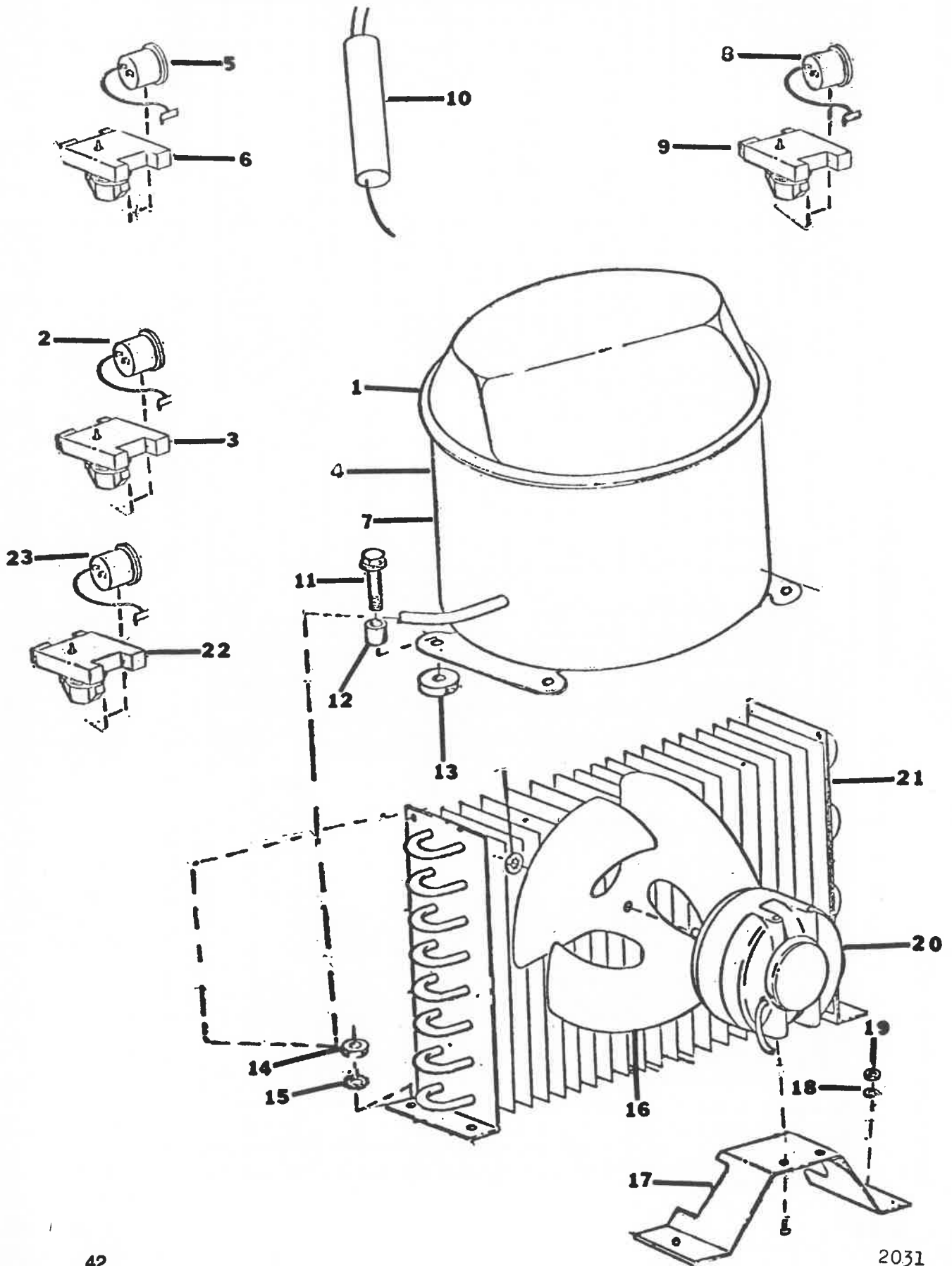
Parts and Price List

REFRIGERATION

ITEM NO.	BROOKWOOD IV	PRICE	BLAZER IV	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	200, 202, 060.02	-.05	802, 500, 170.01	-.05	Compressor, Model AE3440A
2	205, 300, 040.01	-.05	200, 202, 060.02	-.05	Cap Screw
3	202, 000, 430.01	-.12	205, 300, 040.01	-.05	Sleeve
4	NO LONGER USED	---	202, 000, 430.01	-.12	Grommet
5	900, 700, 360.01	-.05	200, 700, 080.01	-.05	Flat Washer
6	802, 600, 180.31	13.44	900, 700, 360.01	-.05	Lockwasher
7	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	808, 700, 090.32	---	Condenser
8	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Wiring Harness
9	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Angle attach wiring harness
10	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Screw, S/M #8 x 1/2
11	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Fan Motor
12	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Fan Blade
13	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Tinnerman Nut (C7166-1420-1)
14	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Bracket, Fan Motor
15	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Lockwasher
16	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Hex Nut #10-24
17	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Control, Control
18	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Bracket, Control
19	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Compressor, Model AE3417A
20	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Relay
21	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Overload
22	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Cable Clamp, small
23	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	Cable Clamp, large
24	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	
25	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	
26	804, 901, 550.01	5.56	804, 901, 550.01	---	

* For Brookwood IV with serial number 1762001 and higher, order control part number 802,800,350.01

Refrigeration - Bonanza IV And Bonanza 450

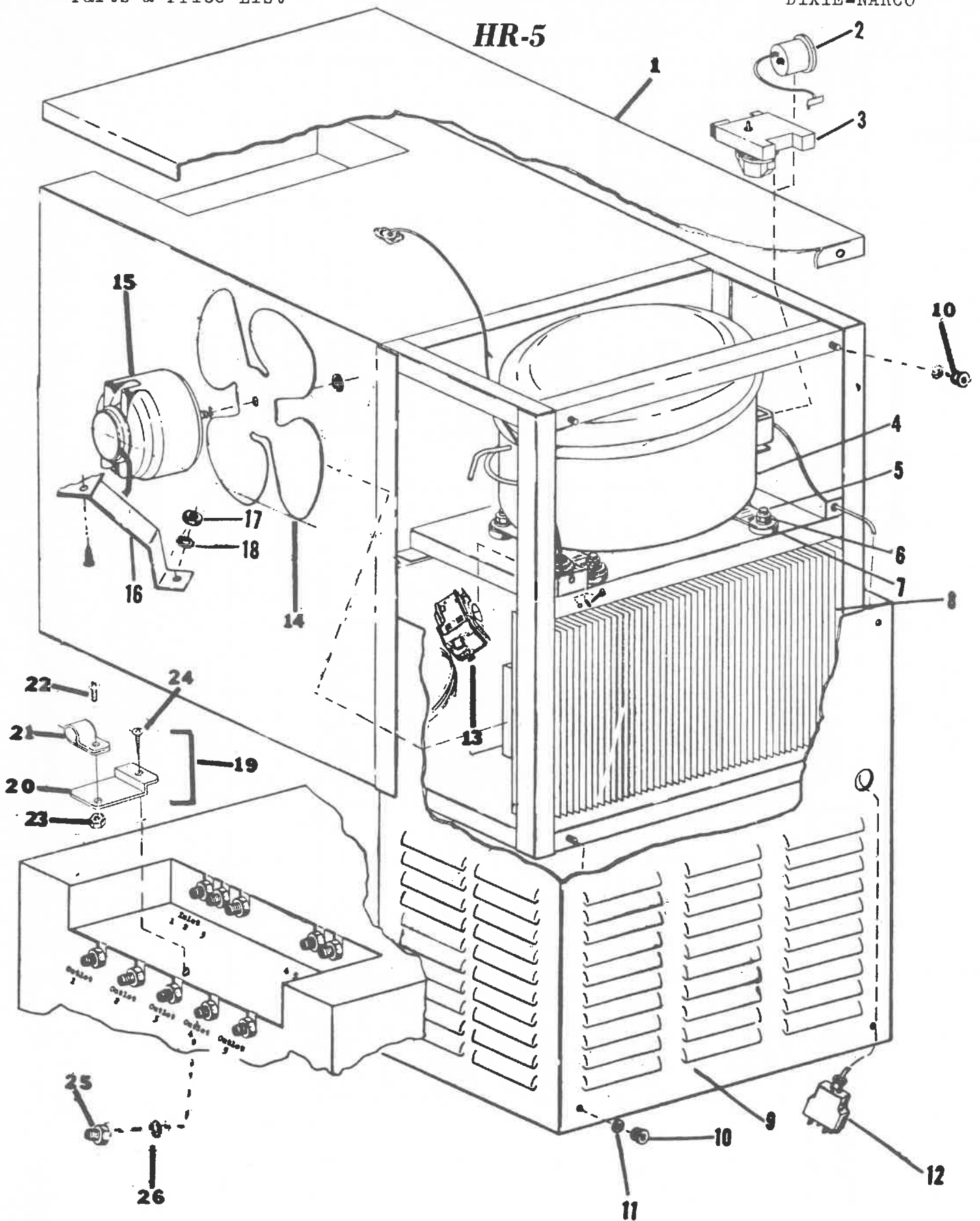


Parts & Price List

Refrigeration - Bonanza IV And Bonanza 450

ITEM NO	BONANZA IV	PRICE	BONANZA 450	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	802,500,170.01	\$			Compressor, Model AE3440A
2	8300MRTA78				Overload for model AE3440A Comp.
3	8209660A09				Relay for model AE3440A Comp.
4			802,500,110.01	\$	Compressor, Model AE3430A
5			83458		Overload for model AE3430A Comp.
6			82684		Relay for model AE3430A Comp.
7	802,500,180.01				Compressor, Model AE4440A
8	8300MRTA78				Overload for model AE4440A Comp.
9	82622				Relay for model AE4440A Comp.
10	85657-1				Capacitor for model AE4440A compressor
11	200,202,060.02		900,902,060.02		Cap Screw, 5/16 - 18 x 1-1/4
12	205,300,040.01		905,300,040.01		Sleeve
13	202,000,430.01		902,000,430.01		Grommet
14	202,800,610.02		902,800,610.02		Hex Nut, 10-24
15	900,700,340.01		900,700,340.01		Lockwasher
16	200,103,370.02		900,103,370.02		Fan Blade
17	200,102,270.02		900,102,270.02		Fan Bracket
18	200,700,340.01		900,700,340.01		Lockwasher
19	202,800,610.02		902,800,610.02		Hex Nut
20	802,302,120.02		802,302,120.02		Fan Motor
21	808,700,090.32		808,600,540.92		Condenser
22	83631				Overload - Compressor model AP3311
23	82639				Relay - Compressor model AP3311

HR-5



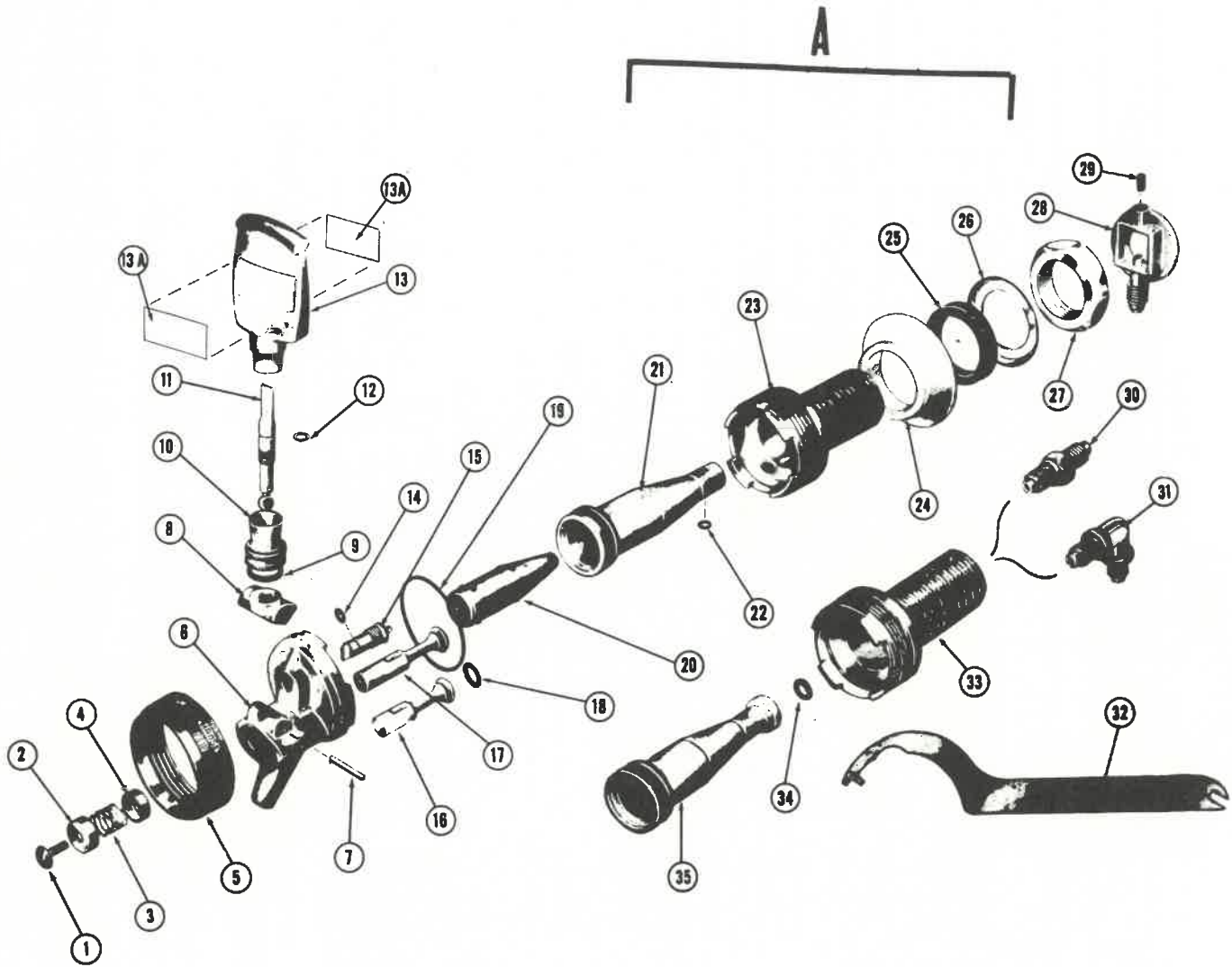
Parts & Price List

HR-5

ITEM NO.	HR-5	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	B139,020,090.63		Top Panel
2	83601		Overload
3	82636		Relay
4	802,500,080.01		Compressor
5	900,902,060.02		Cap Screw
6	900,700,260.01		Split Washer
7	900,700,080.01		Flat Washer
8	C802,600,180.31		Condenser
9	C139,020,110.83		Louver Panel Compressor Compartment
10	900,800,010.01		Knurled Nut
11	900,700,020.01		Washer
12	C804,901,510.11		Service Cord w/plug
* 13	808,300,160.02		Control
14	901,303,270.01		Fan Blade
15	804,500,240.01		Fan Motor
16	901,301,750.01		Fan Bracket
17	902,800,610.02		Hex Nut
18	900,700,340.01		Lockwasher
19	BM139,010,700.04		Clamp Kit
20	B139,010,090.03		Clamp Bracket
21	901,900,550.01		Clamp Cable
22	900,901,890.02		Screw, #8-32 x 3/8 Stl.
23	900,800,500.01		Nut, #8-32
24	900,300,030.01		Screw, S/M, #8 x 3/8
25	802,201,250.01		Adapter 1/2 - 16 female x 1/16 - 20 Male
26	902,201,360.01		Plastic Insert

* For HR-5 having serial number 1853001 and higher, order control part number 802,800,350.01.

Hansen Dispensing Valve

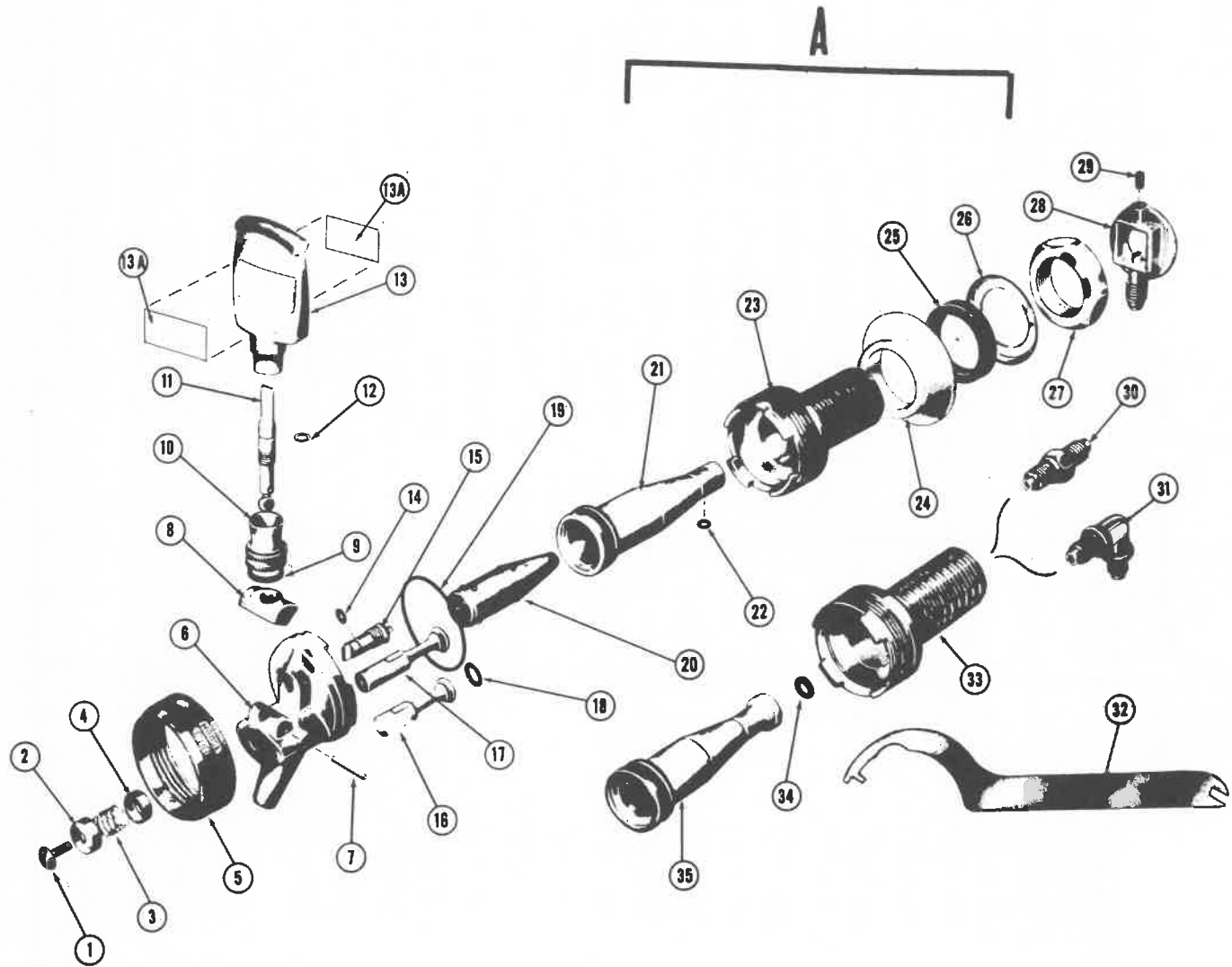


Parts & Price List

Hansen Dispensing Valve

ITEM NO.	BROOKWOOD IV BONANZA IV BONANZA 450	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
A	805, 201, 240.01	\$	Dispensing Valve, Hansen
1	300-028		Machine Screw
2	300-027		Valve Spring Cover
3	300-026		Valve Spring
4	300-025		Valve Spring Cup
5	300-007		Faucet Housing Ring
6	300-116		Faucet Housing "Black"
6	300-101		Faucet Housing "Grey"
7	300-010		Pivot Pin
8	300-115		Pivot Pin Retainer "Black"
8	300-108		Pivot Pin Retainer "Grey"
9	300-119		Friction Washer
10	300-012		Friction Collar
11	300-009		Lever
12	300-013		Tension Ring
13	300-118		Handle "Black"
13	300-105		Handle "Grey"
13A			Product Labels
14	300-120		Adjustor "O" Ring
15	300-008		Flow Adjustor
16	300-057		Valve Stem (Stn. St.)
16	300-057-1		Valve Stem (Stn. St.) (with washer)

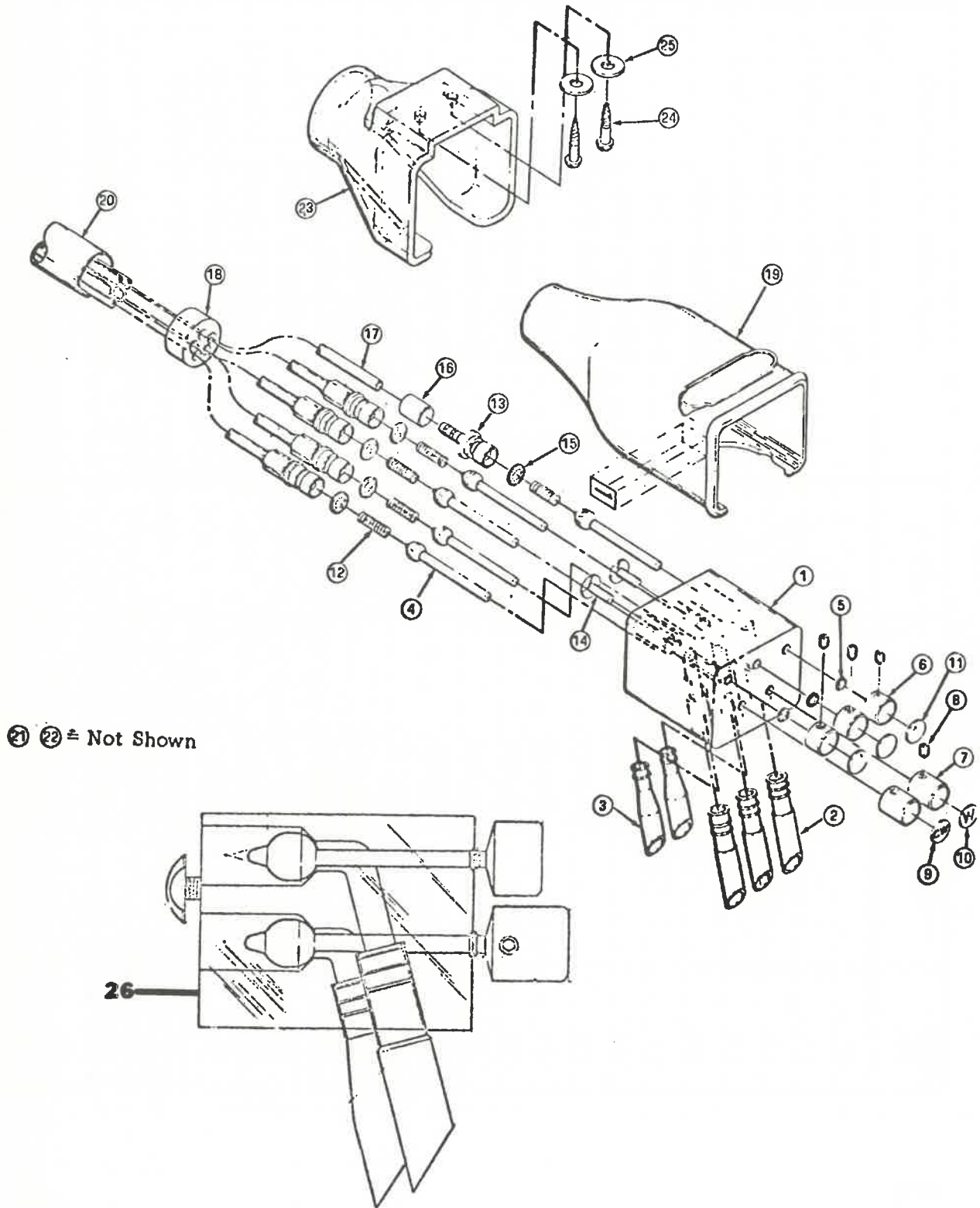
Hansen Dispensing Valve



Hansen Dispensing Valve

ITEM NO.	BROOKWOOD IV BONANZA IV BONANZA 450	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
17	300-114	\$	Valve Stem
17	300-114-1		Valve Stem (with washer)
18	300-006		Valve Seal Washer
19	300-121		Faucet Housing "O" Ring
20	300-016		Flow Regulator
21	300-015		Regulator Body
22	300-122		Yoke "O" ring
23	300-019		Regulator Housing
24	300-130		Spacer
25	300-020		Panel Gasket
26	300-021		Slip Washer
27	300-022		Mounting Nut
28	300-023		Yoke Fitting 1/2-16
28	300-021		Yoke Fitting 7/16-20
29	300-024		Yoke Set Screw
30	PA-294		Adapter 1/16-20 x 1/16-20
30	PA-286		Adapter 1/16-20 x 1/2-16
31	PHR-40		El 7/16-20 x 7/16-20
31	PHR-41		El 7/16-20 x 1/2-16
32	300-029		Wrench
33	300-056		Regulator Housing
34	300-123		"O" Ring
35	300-054		Regulator Body

5 Flavor Pre-Mix Bar Valve



Parts & Price List

5 Flavor Pre-Mix Bar Valve

ITEM NO	HR-5	PRICE	PART NAME AND DESCRIPTION
1	104-012		Valve Body
2	103-863		Spout (large)
3	104-044		Spout (small)
4	104-032		Valve pin assembly
5	103-072		"O" rings (1/2)
6	104-046		Buttons (small)
7	104-045		Buttons (large)
8	103-500		Set Screw
9	104-021		C W Sticker
10	104-022		W Sticker
11			Flavor Stickers (SPECIFY FLAVOR REQUIRED)
12	103-921		Valve Spring
13	103-904		Barbed Nipple
14	104-373		Retaining Screw
15	103-122		"O" ring
16	101-023		Squeeze Clamp
17	100-585		Lines (polyurethane)
18	101-689		Lines Sleeve
19	104-144		Cover Valve
20	100-902		Line Sheath
21	100-921		Swivel Nuts (not shown)
22	100-917		Swivel Nipple (not shown)
23	104-177		Bracket
24	103-346		Wood Screws, Rd. Hd.
25	103-280		Washers, Plain
26	100-903		Valve Body Assembly

NOTE: Please order above parts directly from:

Booth, Inc.
1725 Sandy Lake Road
Carrollton, Texas 75006

