

FUNCTION CODES

CODE	FUNCTION	DEFAULT/RANGE	RANGE
F1	Max Solenoid Operating Time	20s	1-60s
	Max Water Dispense Time	10s	1-60s
F3	Auto Ice Extraction Setting	OFF	1-F1 Setting Value
F4	Initial Drain Time	30s / 5-99s	5-99s
	Initial Drain Cycle Count	1time / OFF-9times	OFF-9times
F5	Auto Drain Time	30s	OFF-99s
	Drain Interval Time	1hr	0.5-9.5hr
F6	Ice & Water Mode (Ice Time)	5sec	1-F1. 1 Setting Value
	Ice & Water Mode (Water Time)	3sec	1-F1. 2 Setting Value
F7	UV Lamp ON	3min	1-99min
	UV Lamp OFF	1hr	1-9hr
F8	Auger Warning Time	1.0 (10,000hr)	0.1-9.9 (1,000hr)
	Auger Warning Time	1.1 (11,000hr)	0.1-9.9 (1,000hr)
F9	Auger Operation Time Display	0y 00m 01d 23h	Conversion: 1yr to 12mo, 1mo to 30 days, 1 day to 24hr
F10	Temperature Unit Display	° C	° C/° F
F11	Display for EVA-in, Cond-out, and High-Pressure Detection Temps	1. Display for Eva-in 2. High-Pressure Detection Temp : 65° C 3. Release Temp : 50° C	1. Off on sensor failure 2. 50-100° C 3. 0-50° C
F12	EVA-out Temp. Display	Temp. Display	OFF on sensor failure
F13	Ice & Water Dispensing Method	B (Simultaneous)	A (Sequential)/B(Simultaneous)
F14	Cleaning Completion Count Check	W__ 3	Cleaning Completeion Count (3 Times)
F15	Auger Time Reset Count	1_2	1. : Reset Motor
	Cleaning Reset Count		2 : Reset Cleaning
F20	OFF Time	OFF	None
	On Time	OFF	None
F21	Overcooling Detection (Enable/Disable)	ON	ON/OFF
	Overcooling Detection Temp.	-20° C	-30-10° C
	Overcooling Release Temp.	0° C	0-10° C
	Rest Time (Idle Time)	60min	0-240min
F22	Stall Detection Start Temp.	-12° C	-30-10° C
	Temp. Sensing Cycle	30sec	1-60sec
	Differential Temp.	2° C	1-10° C
	Rest Time after Stall Detection	60min	5-60min
	Stall Detection Exclusion Time	600sec	60-900sec
F24	Stall Detection Current Setting	3.0A	0.1-9.9A

ERROR CODES

DISPLAY	ERROR TYPE	CAUSE	RESET	OPERATION
Er01	Ice Making Failure	If the EVA OUT temperature exceeds 0°C after 30 minutes from the start of ice making.	Reset by selecting <STOP> mode switch or by power reapplication. If it occurs fewer than 3 times, restart after 5 minutes.	All loads OFF. Operation stops.
Er03	Weak Ice-Making Performance	If the EVA OUT temperature exceeds -1°C after 10 minutes from the start of ice making.	Reset by selecting <STOP> mode switch or by power reapplication. If EVA OUT is below -1°C in the next ice-making cycle.	Continue Operation. Remove error code display and record only in the log.
Er06	EVA OUT Sensor Failure	If the EVA OUT sensor is OPEN or SHORT.	Automatically reset if the EVA OUT sensor is not OPEN or SHORT.	All loads OFF. Operation stops.
Er07	Condenser Sensor Failure	If the CONDENSER sensor is OPEN or SHORT.	Automatically reset if the CONDENSER sensor is not OPEN or SHORT.	All loads OFF. Operation stops.
Er13	High-Pressure Failure	When the high-pressure switch is detected (not detected during cleaning or full ice condition).	Automatically reset if the high-pressure switch is not detected. Reset by selecting <STOP> mode switch or by power reapplication.	All loads OFF. Operation stops.
Er14	High-Pressure Failure	If ER 13 recurs 3 times or more within 1 hour.	Reset by selecting <STOP> mode switch or by power reapplication.	All loads OFF. Operation stops.
Er15	Water Level Sensor Failure or Water Supply Failure	During water supply V/V ON, the high water level sensor is not detected for up to 2 minutes. If both high and low water level inputs are detected simultaneously.	Stop operation and automatically reset after 5 minutes (restart from initial ice-making cycle). Reset by selecting <STOP> mode switch or by power reapplication.	All loads OFF. Operation stops.
Er16	Drain Failure or Water Level Sensor Failure	During drain V/V ON, the low water level sensor is not detected for up to 1 minute.	Automatically reset after 5 minutes from stop (restart from initial ice-making cycle). Reset by selecting <STOP> mode switch or by power reapplication.	All loads OFF. Operation stops.
Er21	Subcooling Occurrence	If the temperature below the value set in [F.21-2] is detected for 5 seconds and idle operation occurs 3 consecutive times or more.	Reset by selecting <STOP> mode switch or by power reapplication.	All loads OFF. Operation stops.
Er22	Motor Lock Due To Subcooling	If the temperature drop is steeper than the value set in [F.22] for 3 consecutive times or more.	Reset by selecting <STOP> mode switch or by power reapplication.	All loads OFF. Operation stops.
Er25	Motor Lock Due to Subcooling	If the current motor current exceeds the value set in [F.24] and is maintained for 5 seconds.	Restart after a 60-minute idle period.	All loads OFF. Operation stops.

TROUBLESHOOTING INDEX

1. No Power, Panel not Lit.
2. Cold Water is not Cold
3. No or Low Flow of Water
4. Overfill of Cold Tank
5. Operation Sensors are Unresponsive
6. Filtration

1. No Power, Panel not Lit

Possible Reason	Solution
Power Cord Disconnected	Ensure the power cable is properly plugged into the wall power outlet.
Tripped GFCI	Reset GFCI outlet.
Blown Fuse	Check Fuse on the PCB.

2. Not Producing Ice

Possible Reason	Solution
Cold Thermistor Fault	Replace Cold Thermistor.
Compressor Failure	Check temperature of compressor and report your readings to technical support.
Auger Failure	Inspect Auger for obstruction, scale, power.

3. No or Low Flow of Water

Possible Reason	Solution
Source Water Turned Off	Make sure the source water feed is turned on.
Clogged Filter	Check flow individually from each filter to ensure flow. Replace any filter with reduced flow.
Solenoid Clog or Failure	Check dispense solenoids for proper function. May need to be disassembled to remove blockage, or replaced if failed.

4. Overfill of Reservoir

Possible Reason	Solution
Mechanical Float Failure	Check function of fill float in back of unit. When the float lifts, it should choke water flow to zero. If not, replace.

5. Operation Sensors are Unresponsive

Possible Reason	Solution
Power Failure	Check power at outlet, and check fuse on the back of unit.
Sensor Failure	Ensure sensor has not disconnected from PCB. Ensure front panel protective film has been removed from the unit. If sensor is still unresponsive, replace them.

6. Filtration

It is recommended using RO where possible and almost always if TDS from the tap is greater than 150 PPM. For an RO to work properly it is very important that the following variables are addressed and performed properly.

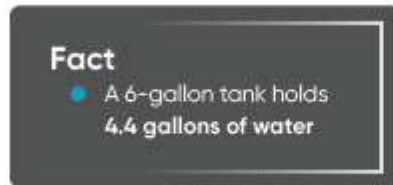
- Incoming Water Pressure: RO's require 60-70psi to work properly.
- Lower PSI will cause the reduction in TDS to suffer greatly, as well as the recovery rate.
 - 60psi results in (roughly) 7.3oz/min from 80GPD membrane.
 - 40psi results in (roughly) 2-3oz/min from 80GPD membrane.
 - 60psi results in (roughly) 98% reduction of TDS from the RO
 - 40psi results in (roughly) 80-85% reduction of TDS from the RO
 - Example:
 - 500 Tap TDS at 98% reduction = 10TDS product water
 - 500 Tap TDS at 85% reduction = 75TDS product water
 - 500 Tap TDS at 80% reduction = 100TDS product water
 - With the mineral add back filter a high concentration of calcium will negatively impact the amount of scale that will, as a result, negatively impact ice systems.
 - When using a bladder, this is much more susceptible to manifesting itself as a problem.
 - As the bladder pressure pushes back on the filter, lower pressure will reduce recovery even beyond the above stated levels and will be unable to properly fill the bladder.
 - This will also result in burning through pre filters as it will take much more water to make little product water.
 - Signs of this issue in gravity fed tanks will be manifested mostly through form of taste complaints, in this system it will manifest itself as running out of water prematurely.

Solutions for Low Water Pressure:

- Add a Booster Pump
- Use Carbon Filtration (be sure to remove the mineral add back filter)

Bladder Tanks:

- It is important that the right size bladder tank be used in conjunction with sufficient flow.
- It is ALSO important that the bladder tank be set to the correct pressure.



- Increasing air pressure will reduce the water capacity while also increasing water pressure
- Decreasing air pressure will increase the water capacity while also decreasing water pressure
- With no air the water tank will be full, but there will be no pressure to release water



Bladder Tank Water Pressure Changes

Bladder tanks have fluctuating water pressure as they empty. This may impact the flow rate going to the system as the tank is depleted.

- The amount of bladder tanks, filter banks feeding the bladder, pressure, and if a booster pump are needed must all be considered for install requirements. No two accounts are the same and usage will greatly impact the decision. If you have a large bladder tank installed and you have reports of no water, please revert to the above section on how to check to see if water flow is an issue.
- For large usage account with larger bladders, it may be necessary to have additional filter banks to improve the recovery time.
 - Please note that when doing this a booster pump may become necessary even if there a tap pressure of 60psi.
 - Failure to take this into consideration may cause the bladder to ineffectively fill due to pressure drop with multiple units in line which mainly manifests itself as the larger bladder tanks get closer to filling
 - This will also result in burning through pre filters and using a lot of water that will ultimately be just sent down the drain

Please see below for recommended air pressure that should be in the bladder depending on size of the bladder.

Size	Part Number	Size	Recommended Air Pressure
4 Gallon	EQGENE-0004	11" (Diam.) x 14" (Height)	6-7 psi
14 Gallon	EQGENE-0014	15" (Diam.) x 23" (Height)	6-7 psi
20 Gallon	EQGENE-0020	16" (Diam.) x 29" (Height)	7-10 psi
32 Gallon	EQGENE-0032	21" (Diam.) x 28" (Height)	7-10 psi
44 Gallon	EQGENE-0044	21" (Diam.) x 37" (Height)	10-15 psi
85 Gallon	EQGENE-0085	26" (Diam.) x 45" (Height)	10-15 psi
120 Gallons	EQGENE-0120	26" (Diam.) x 60" (Height)	10-15 psi