



HOSHIZAKI

Service Manual

Self-Contained Cuber

Models

KM-81BAK

KM-116BAK

KM-161BAK, BWK



hoshizakiamerica.com

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⚠ WARNING

Only qualified service technicians should install and service the appliance. To obtain the name and phone number of your local Hoshizaki Certified Service Representative, visit www.hoshizakiamerica.com. No service should be undertaken until the technician has thoroughly read this Service Manual. Failure to service and maintain the appliance in accordance with this manual will adversely affect safety, performance, component life, and warranty coverage and may result in costly water damage. Proper installation is the responsibility of the installer. Product failure or property damage due to improper installation is not covered under warranty.

Hoshizaki provides this manual primarily to assist qualified service technicians in the service of the appliance.

Should the reader have any questions or concerns which have not been satisfactorily addressed, please call, send an e-mail message, or write to the Hoshizaki Technical Support Department for assistance.

Phone: 1-800-233-1940; (770) 487-2331

E-mail: tech-support@hoshizaki.com

HOSHIZAKI AMERICA, INC.

618 Highway 74 South

Peachtree City, GA 30269

Attn: Hoshizaki Technical Support Department

NOTE: To expedite assistance, all correspondence/communication **MUST** include the following information:

- Model Number _____
- Serial Number _____
- Complete and detailed explanation of the problem.

IMPORTANT

This manual should be read carefully before the appliance is serviced. Read the warnings and guidelines contained in this manual carefully as they provide essential information for the continued safe use, service, and maintenance of the appliance. Retain this manual for any further reference that may be necessary.

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Important Safety Information

Throughout this manual, notices appear to bring your attention to situations which could result in death, serious injury, damage to the appliance, or damage to property.

	R-290 Class A3 Flammable Refrigerant Used
⚠ DANGER	Indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
⚠ WARNING	Indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
NOTICE	Indicates a situation that, if not avoided, could result in damage to the appliance or property.
IMPORTANT	Indicates important information about the use and care of the appliance.
⚠ DANGER	
<u>Risk of Fire or Explosion</u> <u>Flammable Refrigerant Used</u> • Only qualified service technicians should install and service the appliance. Qualified service technicians are those having the appropriate technical training and experience necessary to be aware of hazards to which they are exposed in performing a task and of measures necessary to minimize the danger to themselves or other persons. • No service should be undertaken until the technician has thoroughly read this Service Manual. All safety precautions must be followed. • This appliance to be installed in accordance with the Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems ANSI/ASHRAE 15. • Follow handling instructions carefully in compliance with national regulations. • Do not use mechanical devices or other means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean, other than those recommended by the manufacturer. • Do not puncture refrigerant tubing. Risk of fire or explosion due to puncture of refrigerant tubing; follow handling instructions carefully.	• Servicing shall be done by trained service personnel with certified competence in handling flammable refrigerants to minimize the risk of possible ignition due to incorrect parts or improper service. • Component parts shall be replaced with like components. So as to minimize the risk of possible ignition due to incorrect parts. • Dispose of properly in accordance with federal or local regulations. • Do not pierce or burn. • Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odor. • Do not damage the refrigeration circuit. • See nameplate for R-290 refrigerant charge: • If greater than 114 g (4 oz.), do not install in public corridor or lobby. • If greater than 152 g (5.3 oz.), do not install within 6 m (20 ft) of open flame. • The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating ignition sources (for example: open flames, an operating gas appliance, or an operating electric heater).

⚠ DANGER continued

- Do not place any potential ignition sources in or near the appliance.
- Keep clear of obstruction all ventilation openings in the appliance enclosure or in the structure for building-in.
- No potential sources of ignition are to be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks.
- Do not use electrical appliances inside the appliance unless they are of the type recommended by the manufacturer.
- Do not store explosive substances such as aerosol cans with a flammable propellant in this appliance.
- Check that cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges, or any other adverse environmental effects. The check shall also take into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.
- Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.

Risque D'Incendie ou D'Explosion
Fluide Frigorigène Inflammable Utilisé

- Seuls des techniciens de service qualifiés doivent installer et entretenir l'appareil. Les techniciens de service qualifiés sont ceux qui possèdent la formation technique et l'expérience nécessaires pour être conscients des dangers auxquels ils sont exposés dans l'accomplissement d'une tâche et des mesures nécessaires pour réduire au minimum le danger pour eux-mêmes ou pour d'autres personnes.
- Aucune opération d'entretien ne doit être entreprise avant que le technicien n'ait lu attentivement ce manuel. Toutes les précautions de sécurité doivent être suivies.
- Cet appareil doit être installé conformément à la norme de sécurité pour les systèmes de réfrigération ANSI/ASHRAE 15.
- Suivez attentivement les instructions de manutention conformément aux règlements nationaux.
- Ne pas utiliser de dispositifs mécaniques ou d'autres moyens pour accélérer le processus de dégivrage ou pour nettoyer, autres que ceux recommandés par le fabricant.
- Ne pas perforer la conduite de fluide frigorigène. Risque d'incendie ou d'explosion en cas de perforation d'une canalisation de fluide frigorigène; suivez attentivement les instructions de manutention.
- L'entretien doit être effectué par du personnel formé et certifié pour la manipulation de réfrigérants inflammables afin de réduire au minimum le risque d'inflammation dû à des pièces incorrectes ou à un entretien inadéquat.
- Les pièces doivent être remplacées par des pièces similaires, de manière à réduire au minimum le risque d'inflammation dû à des pièces incorrectes.

⚠ DANGER Continué

- Mettre au rebut conformément aux règlements fédéraux ou locaux.
 - Ne pas percer ou brûler.
 - Attention, les fluides frigorigènes peuvent ne pas dégager d'odeur.
 - Ne pas endommager les composants du circuit de réfrigération.
 - Voir plaque signalétique pour la charge de réfrigérant R-290:
 - Si elle est supérieure à 114 g (4 oz.), ne pas l'installer dans un couloir public ou un hall d'entrée.
 - Si elle est supérieure à 152 g (5,3 oz.), ne pas l'installer à moins de 6 m (20 pi) d'une flamme nue.
 - L'appareil doit être entreposé dans un local ne contenant pas de sources d'inflammation permanentes (flammes nues, appareil à gaz ou dispositif de chauffage électrique en fonctionnement, par exemple).
 - Ne placer aucune source d'inflammation potentielle à l'intérieur ou à proximité de l'appareil.
 - Ne pas obstruer les ouvertures de ventilation dans l'enceinte de l'appareil ou dans la structure d'encastrement.
 - Aucune source potentielle d'inflammation ne doit être utilisée pour rechercher ou détecter des fuites de réfrigérant.
 - Ne pas utiliser d'appareils électriques à l'intérieur de l'appareil, sauf s'ils sont du type recommandé par le fabricant.
 - Ne pas entreposer dans cet appareil des substances explosives telles que des bombes aérosols contenant un gaz propulseur inflammable.
- Vérifier que le câblage ne sera pas soumis à l'usure, à la corrosion, à une pression excessive, à des vibrations, à des arêtes vives ou à tout autre effet environnemental négatif. Le contrôle doit également prendre en compte les effets du vieillissement ou des vibrations continues provenant de sources telles que les compresseurs ou les ventilateurs.
 - S'assurer que la zone est à l'air libre ou qu'elle est correctement ventilée avant de pénétrer dans le système ou d'effectuer un travail à chaud. Une certaine ventilation doit être maintenue pendant la durée des travaux. La ventilation doit permettre de disperser en toute sécurité tout réfrigérant libéré et, de préférence, de l'expulser dans l'atmosphère.

WARNING

The appliance should be destined only to the use for which it has been expressly conceived. Any other use should be considered improper and therefore dangerous. The manufacturer cannot be held responsible for injury or damage resulting from improper, incorrect, and unreasonable use. Failure to service and maintain the appliance in accordance with this manual will adversely affect safety, performance, component life, and warranty coverage and may result in costly water damage.

To reduce the risk of death, electric shock, serious injury, or fire, follow basic precautions including the following:

- This appliance is not intended for use above 2,000 m (6,561 ft). Installation above 2,000 m (6,561 ft) may adversely affect safety, performance, and component life.
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when servicing the appliance.
- The appliance must be installed in accordance with applicable national, state, and local codes and regulations. Failure to meet these code requirements could result in death, electric shock, serious injury, fire, or damage.
- The appliance requires an independent power supply of proper capacity. See the nameplate for electrical specifications. Failure to use an independent power supply of proper capacity can result in a tripped breaker, blown fuse, damage to existing wiring, or component failure. This could lead to heat generation or fire.

• **THE APPLIANCE MUST BE**

GROUNDING. The appliance is equipped with a NEMA 5-15 three-prong grounding plug  to reduce the risk of potential shock hazards. It must be plugged into a properly grounded, independent 3-prong wall outlet. If the outlet is a 2-prong outlet, it is your personal responsibility to have a qualified electrician replace it with a properly grounded, independent 3-prong wall outlet. Do not remove the ground prong from the power cord and do not use an adapter plug. Failure to follow these instructions may result in death, electric shock, or fire.

- To reduce the risk of electric shock, do not touch the control switch or plug with damp hands.
- To reduce the risk of electric shock, make sure the control switch is in the "OFF" position before plugging in or unplugging the appliance.
- Unplug the appliance before servicing.
- Do not use an appliance with a damaged power cord. The power cord should not be altered, jerked, bundled, weighed down, pinched, or tangled. Such actions could result in electric shock or fire. To unplug the appliance, be sure to pull the plug, not the cord, and do not jerk the cord.
- Do not use an extension cord.
- If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, its service agent, or similarly qualified persons in order to avoid a hazard. Upon replacement, the GREEN ground wire in the power cord must be connected to the designated grounding screw.
- Do not make any alterations to the appliance. Alterations could result in electric shock, injury, fire, or damage to the appliance.
- Appliance is heavy. Use care when lifting or positioning. Work in pairs when needed to prevent injury or damage.

⚠ WARNING continued

- The appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory, or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.
- Do not splash, pour, or spray water directly onto or into the appliance. This might cause short circuit, electric shock, corrosion, or failure.
- Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.
- Do not climb, stand, or hang on the appliance or drawers or allow children or animals to do so. Do not climb into the appliance or allow children or animals to do so. Death or serious injury could occur or the appliance could be damaged.
- Open and close the door with care. Door opened too quickly or forcefully may cause injury or damage to the appliance or surrounding equipment.
- Be careful not to pinch fingers when opening and closing the door. Be careful when opening and closing the door when children are in the area.
- Do not use combustible spray or place volatile or flammable substances in or near the appliance. They might catch fire.
- Keep the area around the appliance clean. Dirt, dust, or insects in the appliance could cause harm to individuals or damage to the appliance.

NOTICE

- Follow the water supply, drain connection, and maintenance instructions in the instruction manual carefully to reduce the risk of costly water damage.
- In areas where water damage is a concern, install in a contained area with a floor drain.

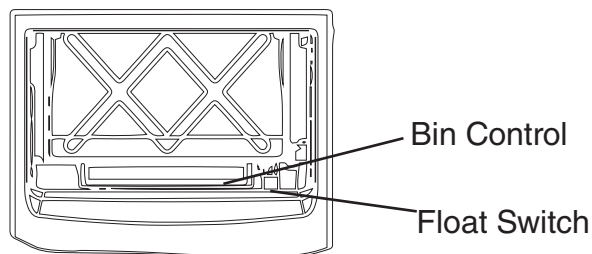
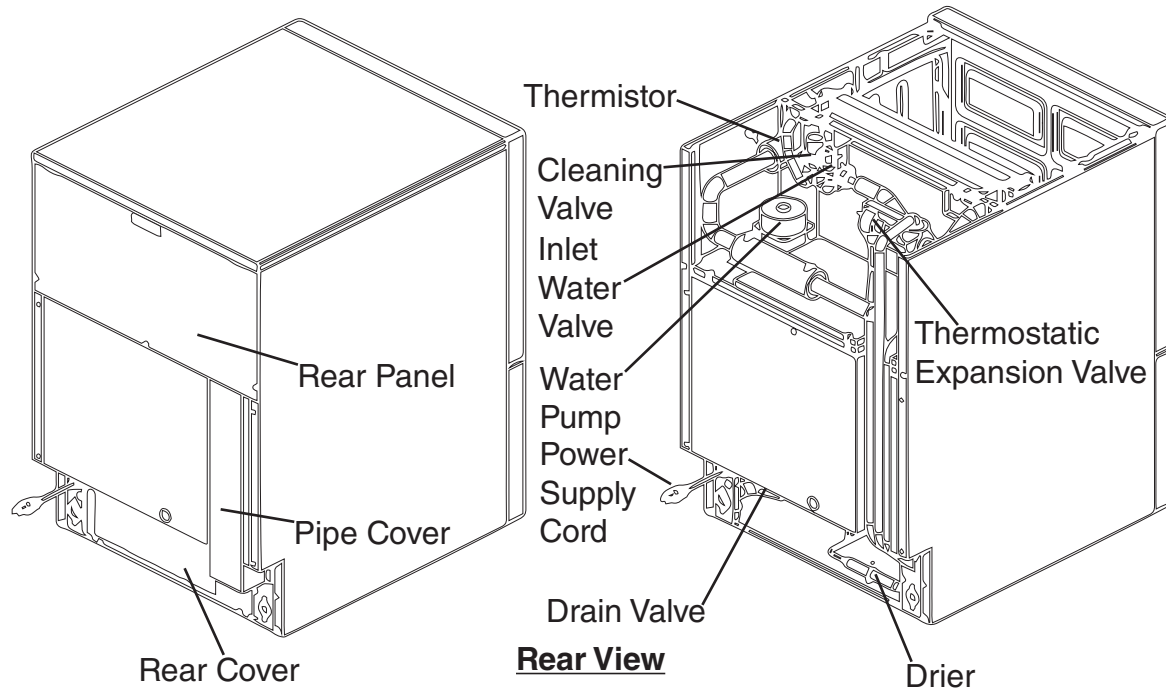
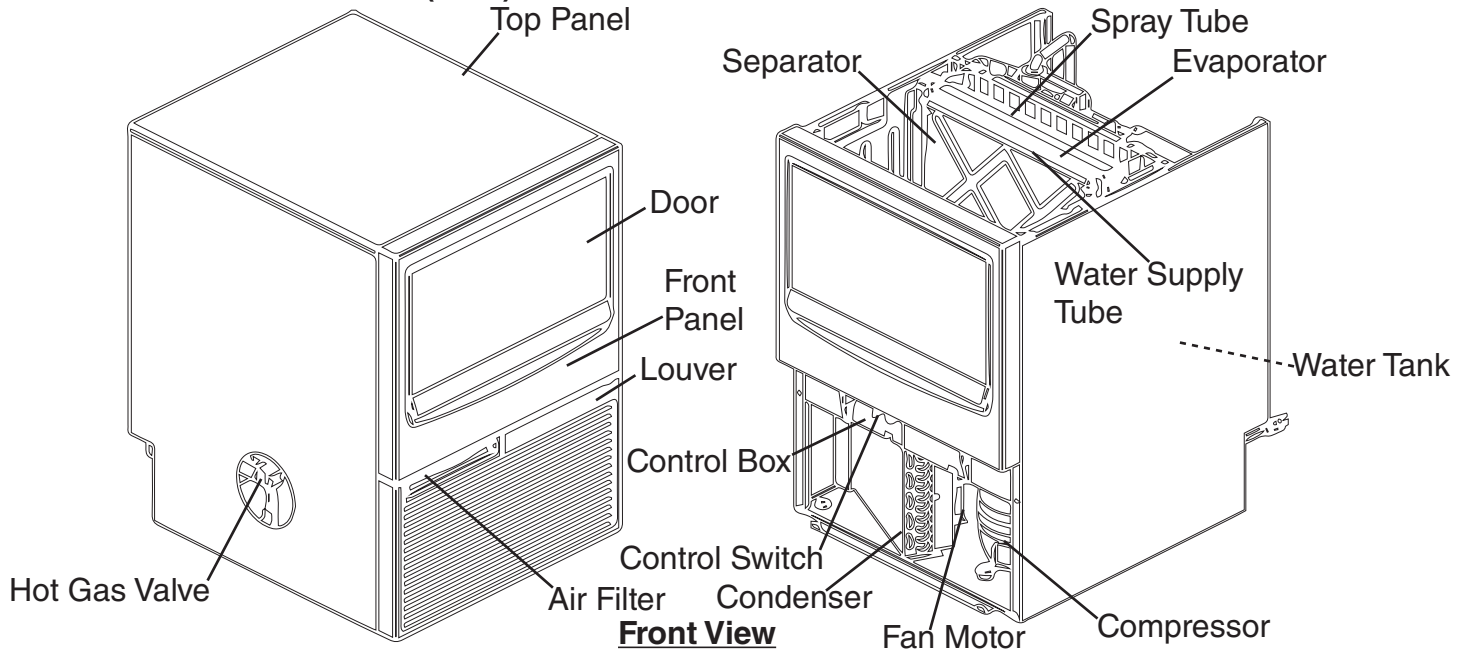
NOTICE continued

- Install the appliance in a location that stays above freezing. Normal operating ambient temperature must be within 45°F to 100°F (7°C to 38°C).
- To help ensure that the ice storage bin drain remains clear, follow the instructions found in the instruction manual at "IV.C. Ice Storage Bin Drain" once every 3 months or as often as necessary for conditions. If the ice storage bin drain becomes clogged, water could build up in the bin and overflow, leading to costly water damage.
- Do not leave the appliance on during extended periods of non-use, extended absences, or in sub-freezing temperatures. To properly prepare the appliance for these occasions, follow the instructions in "VI. Preparing the Appliance for Periods of Non-Use."
- If water collects in the bin and will not drain, turn off the appliance and close the water supply line shut-off valve.
- If water seeps from the base of the appliance, turn off the appliance and close the water supply line shut-off valve. Failure to do so could lead to costly water damage.
- Do not place objects on top of the appliance.
- The ice storage bin is for ice use only. Do not store anything else in the ice storage bin.
- Protect the floor when moving the appliance to prevent damage to the floor.
- Do not allow the appliance to bear any outside weight.

I. Construction and Water/Refrigeration Circuit Diagram

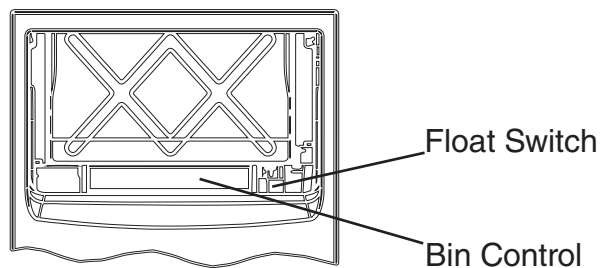
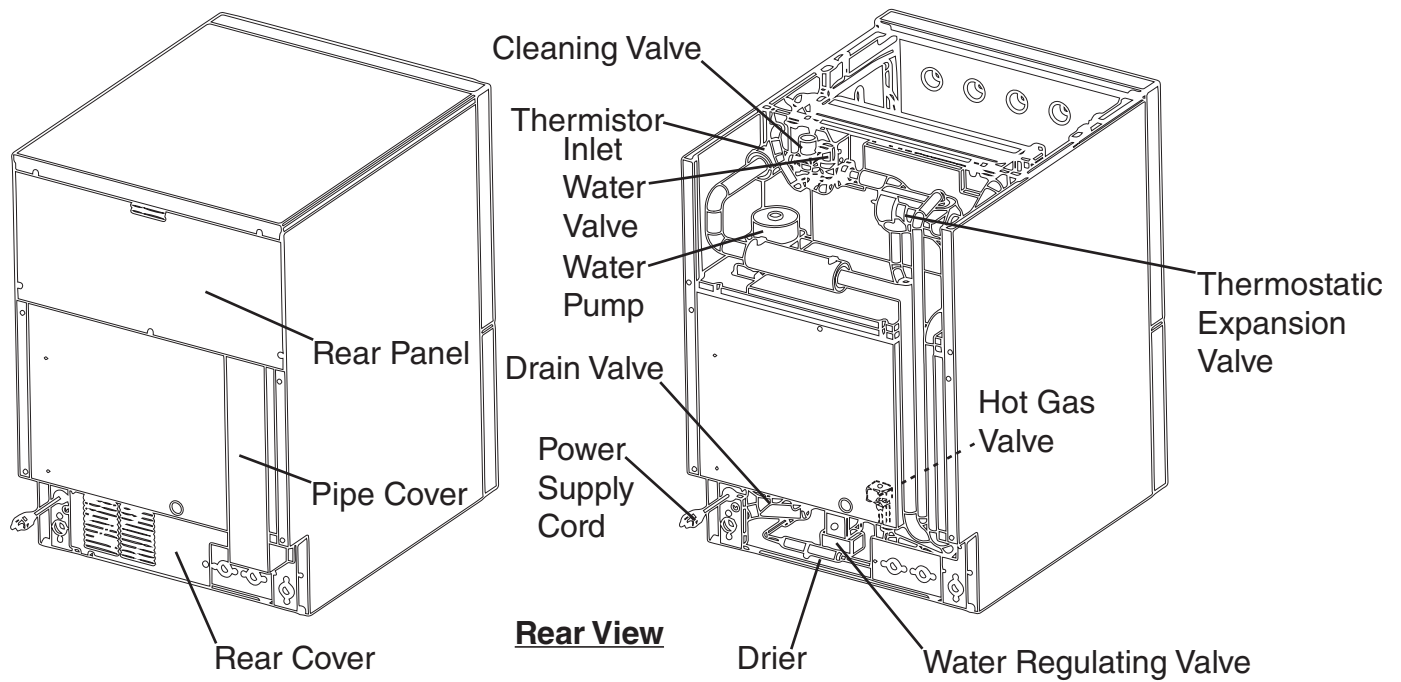
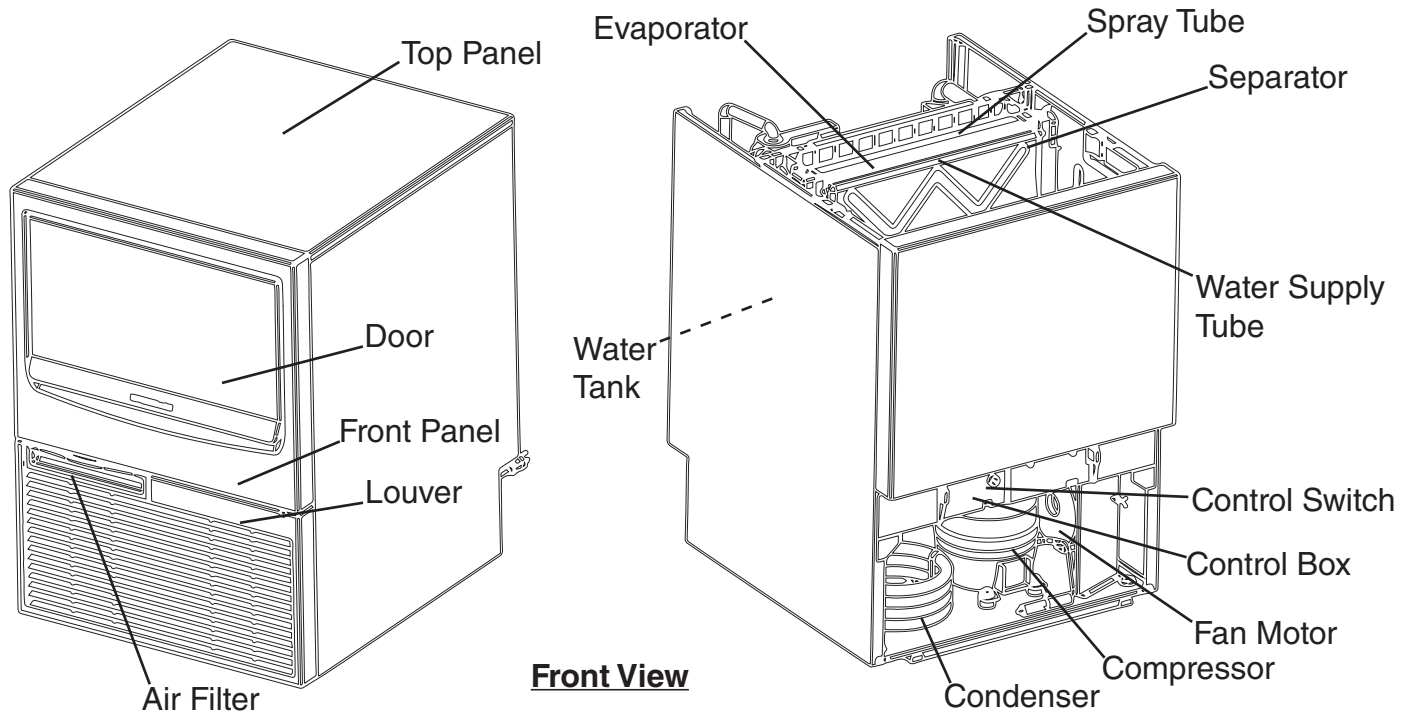
A. Construction

1. Air-Cooled Models (BAK)

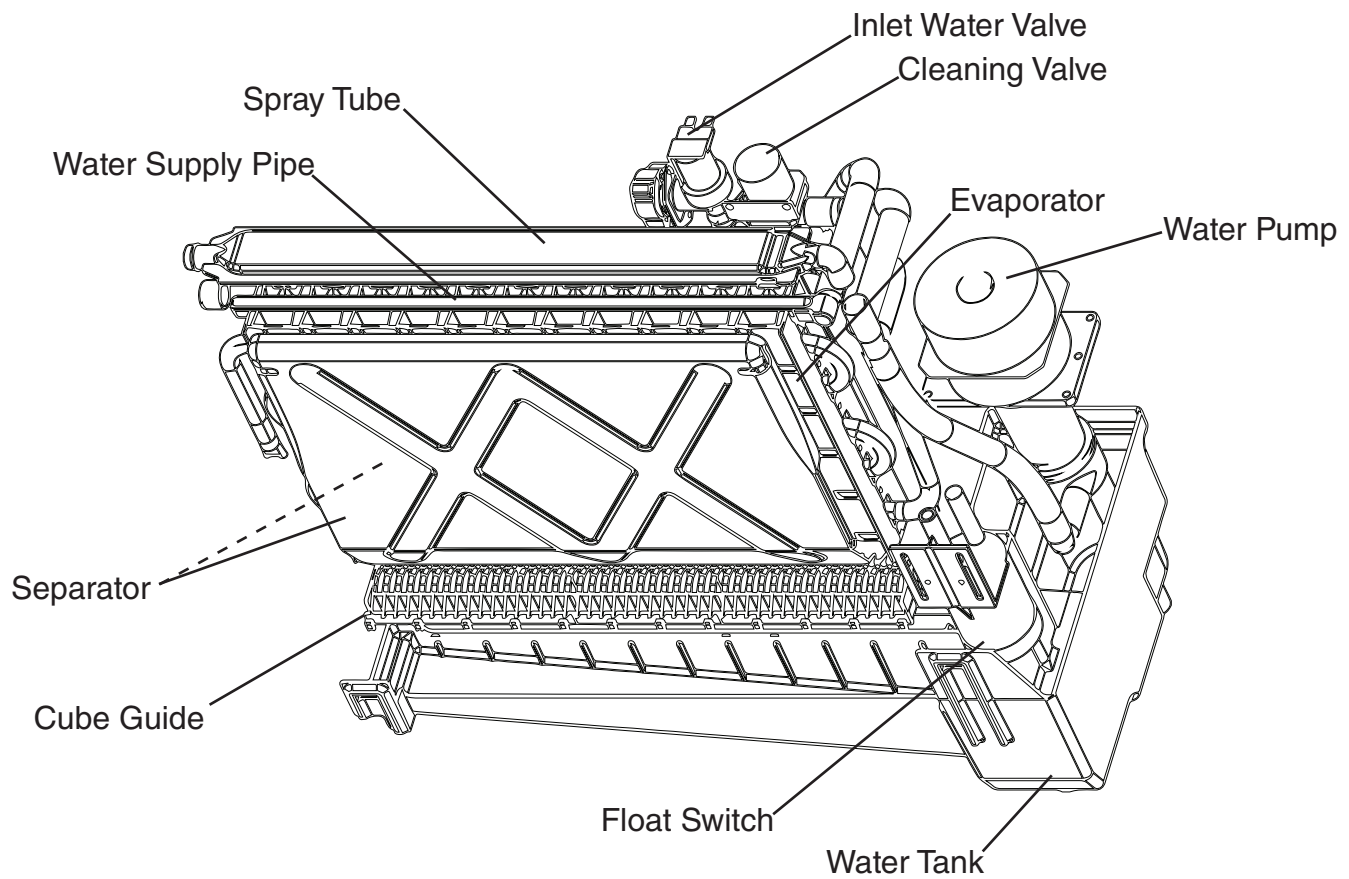


With Tank Removed

2. Water-Cooled Models (BWK)

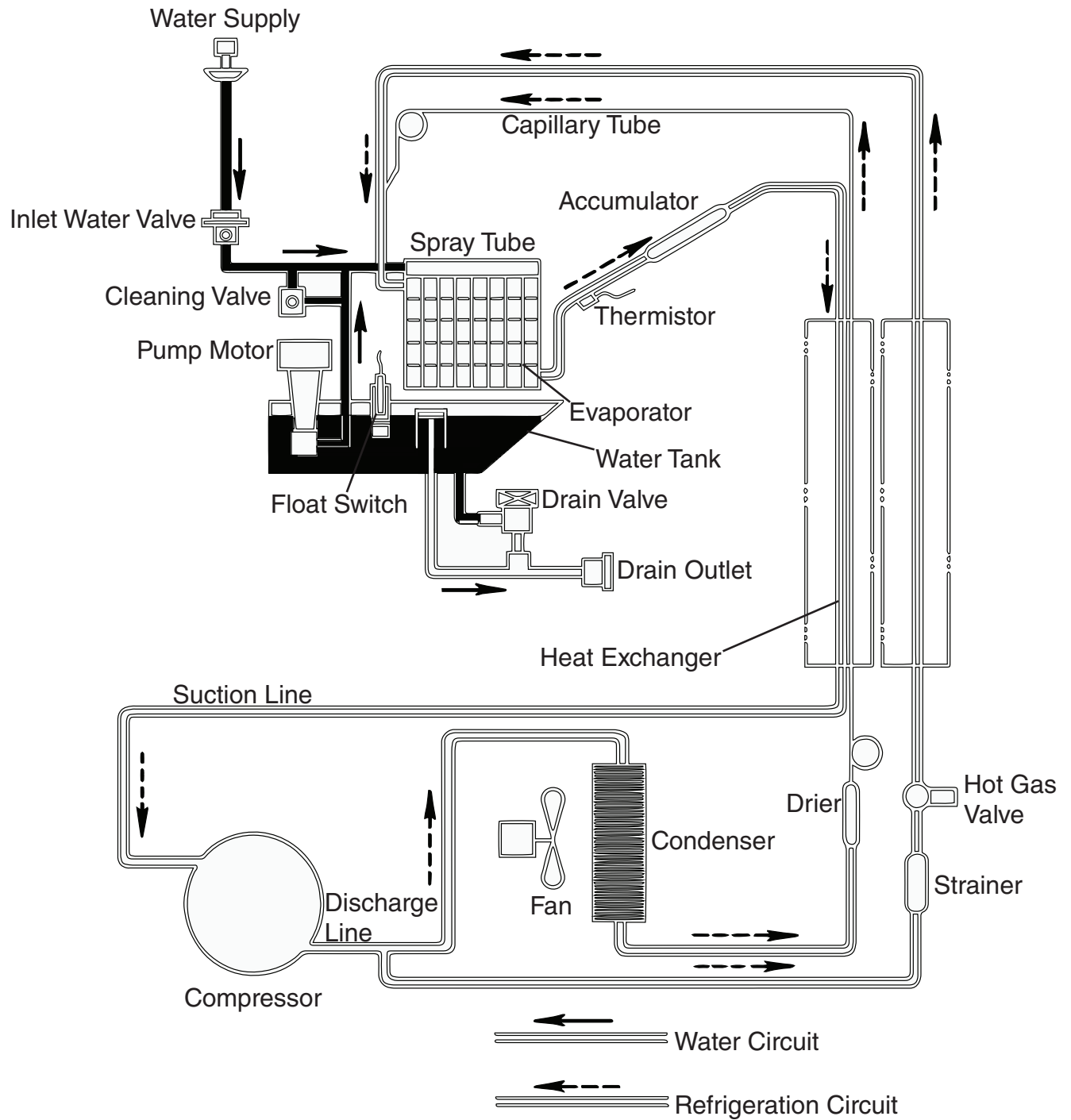


3. Icemaking Compartment

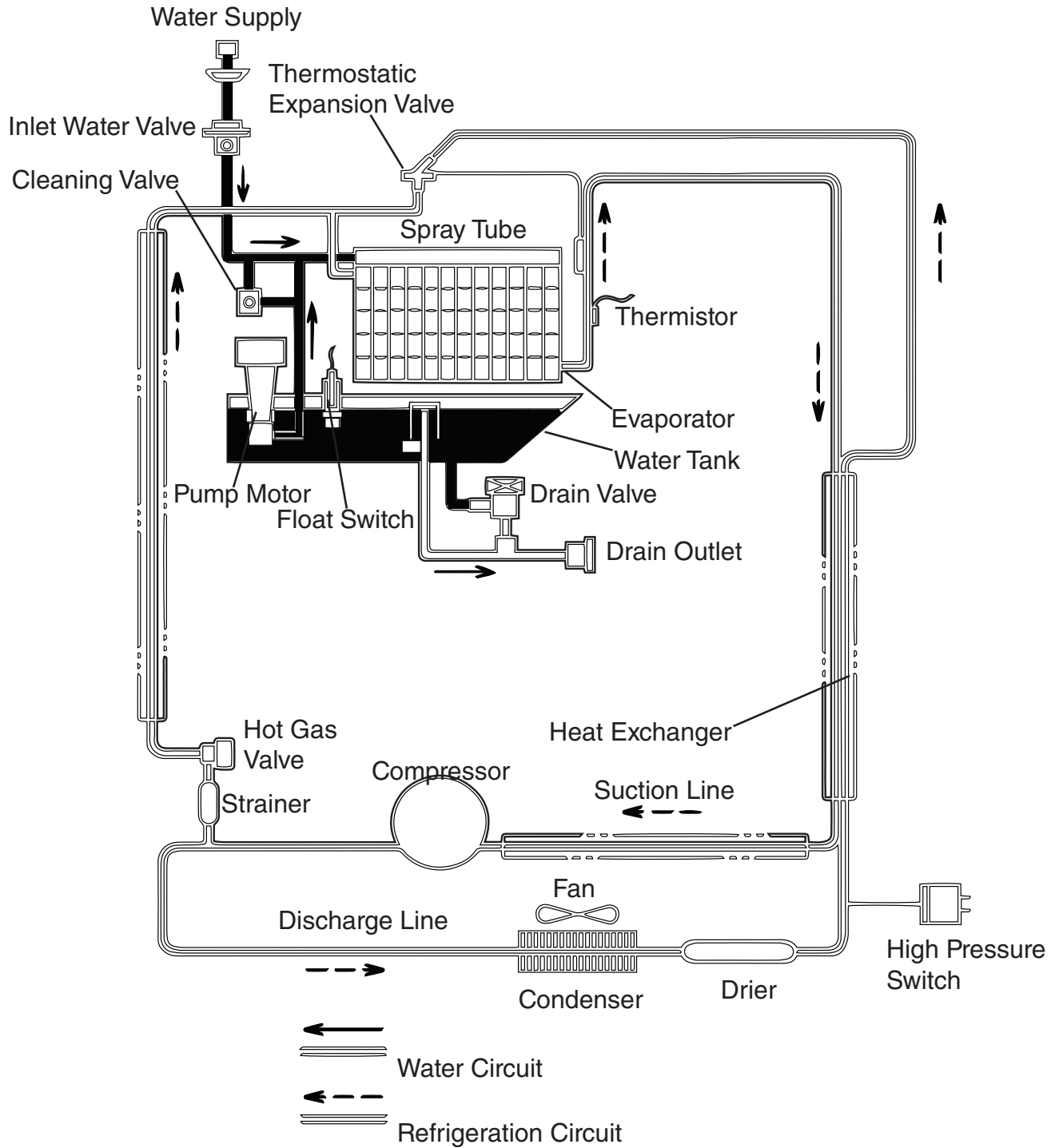


B. Water/Refrigeration Circuit Diagram

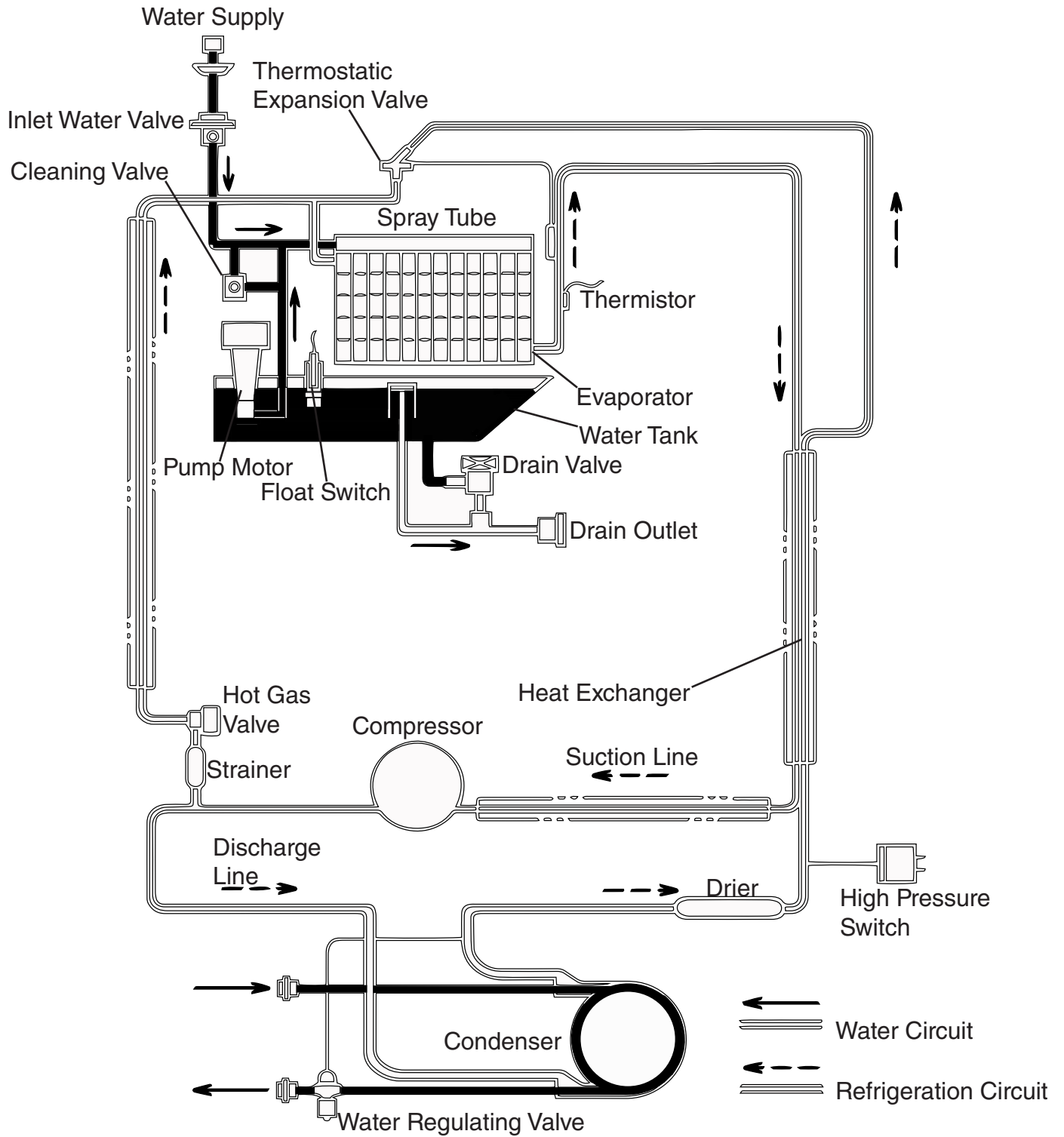
1. KM-81BAK, KM-116BAK



2. KM-161BAK



3. KM-161BWK

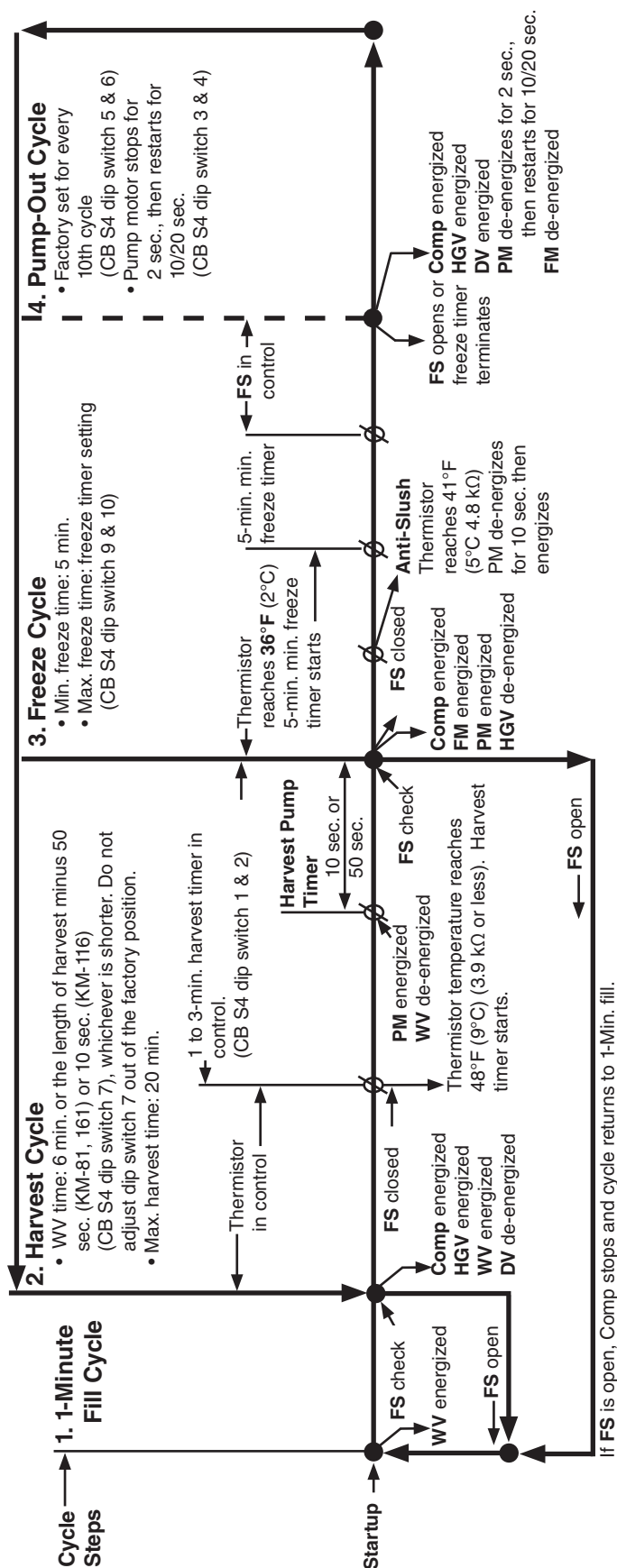


II. Sequence of Operation

A. Sequence of Operation Flow Chart

1. Icemaker Flow Chart

Operation Flow Chart



Legend:

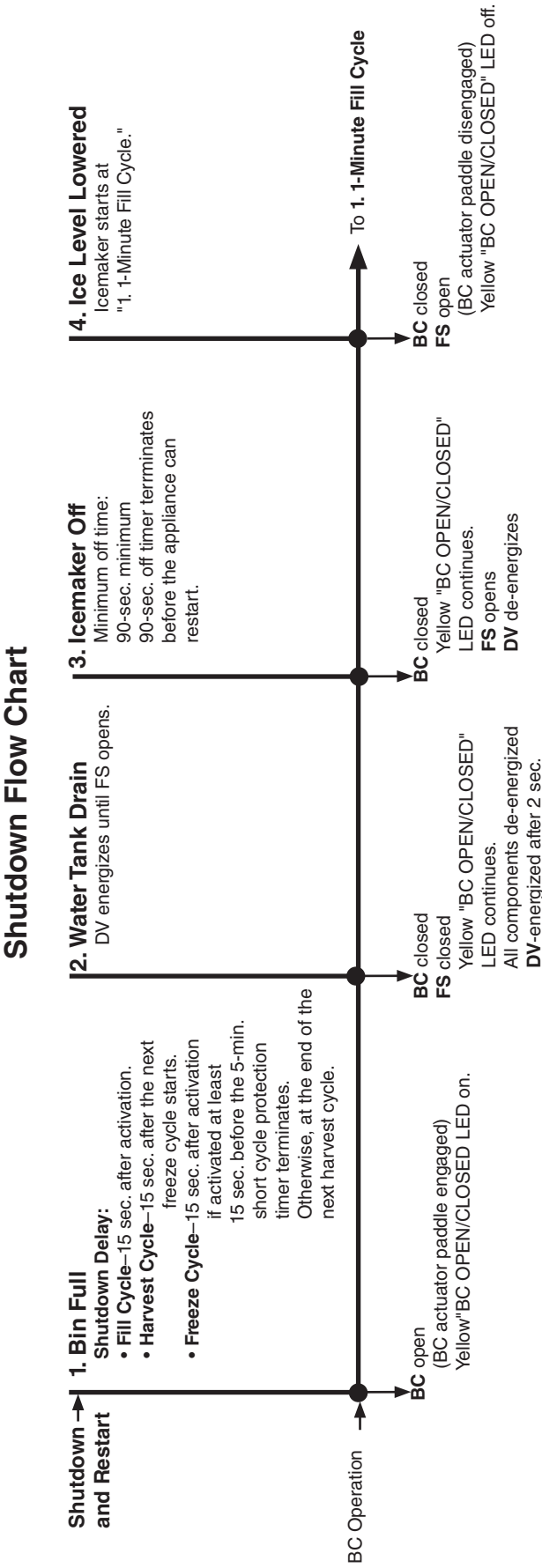
Comp—compressor
 CB—control board
 DV—drain valve
 FM—fan motor
 FS—float switch
 HGV—hot gas valve
 PM—pump motor
 WV—inlet water valve

Components Energized when the Control Switch is in the "WASH" Position

The "WASH" position on the control switch is used when cleaning and sanitizing the unit. When in the "WASH" position, power is supplied to the pump motor. With the cleaning valve closed, the cleaner and sanitizer flow over the outside of the evaporator plate assembly. With the cleaning valve open, the cleaner and sanitizer flow over both the outside and the inside of the evaporator plate assembly.

Note: Close the cleaning valve after cleaning and sanitizing are complete, otherwise the icemaker will not restart when the control switch is placed in the "ICE" position.

2. Bin Control Shutdown Flow Chart



Legend:
BC—bin control
CB—control board
DV—drain valve
FS—float switch

III. Service Diagnosis, Refrigeration Circuit Service, and Component Service

A. Safety Precautions When Servicing | Précautions à prendre lors de l'entretien

1. English



R-290 Class A3 Flammable Refrigerant Used

⚠ DANGER

Risk of Fire or Explosion. Flammable Refrigerant Used.

- Be sure to follow all Important Safety Information located at the beginning of this manual and in this section.
- The appliance should be diagnosed and repaired only by qualified service personnel to reduce the risk of death, electric shock, serious injury, or fire.
- Servicing shall be done by trained service personnel with certified competence in handling flammable refrigerants to minimize the risk of possible ignition due to incorrect parts or improper service.
- Follow handling instructions carefully in compliance with national regulations.
- Do not use mechanical devices or other means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.
- Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odor.
- Do not puncture refrigerant tubing. Risk of fire or explosion due to puncture of refrigerant tubing; follow handling instructions carefully.
- Component parts shall be replaced with like components. So as to minimize the risk of possible ignition due to incorrect parts.
- Do not place any potential ignition sources in or near the appliance.
- Prior to beginning work on systems containing flammable refrigerants, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimized.
- All maintenance staff and others working in the local area shall be instructed on the nature of work being carried out. Work in confined spaces shall be avoided.
- Work shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimize the risk of a flammable gas or vapor being present while the work is being performed.
- The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially toxic or flammable atmospheres.
- Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with all applicable refrigerants, i.e., nonsparking, adequately sealed, or intrinsically safe.
NOTE: The use of silicone sealant can inhibit the effectiveness of some types of leak detection equipment.
- Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used.

⚠ DANGER continued

- The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems:
 - Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of flammable refrigerants, the sensitivity might not be adequate, or might need recalibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25% maximum) is confirmed.
 - Leak detection fluids are also suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine can react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work.
Note: Examples of leak detection fluids are:
 - bubble method
 - fluorescent method agents
- If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigerating equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available on hand. A dry chemical or CO₂ fire extinguisher should be adjacent to the charging area. You must have a Class B chemical fire extinguisher available at all times.
- No person carrying out work in relation to a refrigerating system which involves exposing any pipe work shall use any sources of ignition in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fire or explosion. All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repairing, removing, and disposal, during which refrigerant can possibly be released to the surrounding space. Prior to work taking place, the area around the equipment shall be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. "No Smoking" signs shall be displayed.
- Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.
- When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs – or for any other purpose – conventional procedures shall be used. However, for flammable refrigerants it is important that best practice be followed, since flammability is a consideration. The following procedure shall be adhered to:
 - safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations
 - purge the circuit with inert gas
 - evacuate (optional for A2L)
 - purge with inert gas (optional for A2L)
 - open the circuit by cutting or brazing
- If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/extinguished.
- If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak.

⚠ DANGER continued

- When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely.
- When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge is available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labeled for that refrigerant (i.e., special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order. Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.
- The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of all appropriate refrigerants including, when applicable, flammable refrigerants. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition. Before using the recovery machine, check that it is in satisfactory working order, has been properly maintained and that any associated electrical components are sealed to prevent ignition in the event of a refrigerant release. Consult manufacturer if in doubt.
- The recovered refrigerant shall be returned to the refrigerant supplier in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.
- If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The evacuation process shall be carried out prior to returning the compressor to the suppliers. Only electric heating to the compressor body shall be employed to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.
- In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed:
 - Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
 - Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
 - Ensure that the refrigerating system is earthed (grounded) prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
 - Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
 - Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the refrigerating system.
- Prior to recharging the system, it shall be pressure-tested with the appropriate purging gas. The system shall be leak-tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

⚠ DANGER continued

- Repair and maintenance to electrical components shall include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures. If a fault exists that could compromise safety, then no electrical supply shall be connected to the circuit until it is satisfactorily dealt with. If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, an adequate temporary solution shall be used. This shall be reported to the owner of the equipment, so all parties are advised.
- Confirm that capacitors are discharged: this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking.
- Confirm that no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering, or purging the system.
- Confirm that there is continuity of earth bonding (grounding).
- During repairs to sealed components, all electrical supplies shall be disconnected from the equipment being worked upon prior to any removal of sealed covers, etc. If it is absolutely necessary to have an electrical supply to equipment during servicing, then a permanently operating form of leak detection shall be located at the most critical point to warn of a potentially hazardous situation.
- Where electrical components are being changed, they shall be fit for the purpose and to the correct specification. At all times, Hoshizaki America's maintenance and service guidelines shall be followed. If in doubt, consult Hoshizaki America's Technical Support department for assistance.
- Confirm the actual refrigerant charge is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed.
- Confirm the ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed.
- Confirm marking to the equipment continues to be visible and legible. Markings and signs that are illegible shall be corrected.
- Confirm refrigerating pipe or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to any substance which may corrode refrigerant containing components, unless the components are constructed of materials which are inherently resistant to being corroded or are suitably protected against being so corroded.
- Particular attention shall be paid to the following to ensure that by working on electrical components, the casing is not altered in such a way that the level of protection is affected. This shall include damage to cables, excessive number of connections, terminals not made to original specification, damage to seals, incorrect fitting of glands, etc.
- Ensure that the apparatus (control box/component) is mounted securely.
- Ensure that seals or sealing materials have not degraded to the point that they no longer serve the purpose of preventing the ingress of flammable atmospheres. Replacement parts shall be in accordance with Hoshizaki America's specifications.
- Do not apply any permanent inductive or capacitance loads to the circuit without ensuring that this will not exceed the permissible voltage and current permitted for the equipment in use.

⚠ DANGER continued

- Intrinsically safe components are the only types that can be worked on while live in the presence of a flammable atmosphere. The test apparatus shall be at the correct rating.
- Replace components only with parts specified by Hoshizaki America. Other parts can result in the ignition of refrigerant in the atmosphere from a leak.
- Check that cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges, or any other adverse environmental effects. The check shall also take into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.

2. Français



R-290 Classe A3 Réfrigérant Inflammable Utilisé

DANGER

Risque De Feu Ou D'Explosion. Fluide Frigorigène Inflammable Utilisé.

- Assurez-vous de suivre toutes les informations importantes de sécurité situées au début de ce manuel et dans cette section.
- L'appareil ne doit être diagnostiqué et réparé que par un personnel qualifié afin de prévenir les risques de mort, d'électrocution, de blessures graves ou d'incendie.
- L'entretien doit être effectué par du personnel formé et certifié pour la manipulation de réfrigérants inflammables afin de réduire au minimum le risque d'inflammation dû à des pièces incorrectes ou à un entretien inadéquat.
- Suivez attentivement les instructions de manutention conformément aux règlements nationaux.
- Ne pas utiliser de dispositifs mécaniques ou d'autres moyens pour accélérer le processus de dégivrage ou pour nettoyer, autres que ceux recommandés par le fabricant.
- Attention, les fluides frigorigènes peuvent ne pas dégager d'odeur.
- Ne pas perforer la tubulure contenant le frigorigène. Risque de feu ou d'explosion si la tubulure contenant le frigorigène est perforée; suivre les instructions de manutention avec soin.
- Les pièces doivent être remplacées par des pièces similaires, de manière à réduire au minimum le risque d'inflammation dû à des pièces incorrectes.
- Ne placez aucune source d'inflammation potentielle dans ou près de l'appareil.
- Avant de commencer à travailler sur des systèmes contenant des réfrigérants inflammables, des contrôles de sécurité sont nécessaires pour s'assurer que le risque d'inflammation est minimisé.
- Tout le personnel d'entretien et les autres personnes travaillant dans la zone locale doivent être informés de la nature des travaux effectués. Les travaux dans des espaces confinés doivent être évités.
- Les travaux doivent être entrepris selon une procédure contrôlée afin de minimiser le risque de présence de gaz ou de vapeur inflammable pendant l'exécution des travaux.
- La zone doit être contrôlée à l'aide d'un détecteur de réfrigérant approprié avant et pendant les travaux, afin de s'assurer que le technicien est conscient de l'existence d'atmosphères potentiellement toxiques ou inflammables.
- Assurez-vous que l'équipement de détection des fuites utilisé est adapté à l'utilisation de tous les réfrigérants applicables, c'est-à-dire qu'il ne produit pas d'étincelles, qu'il est correctement scellé ou qu'il est intrinsèquement sûr. REMARQUE: L'utilisation de mastic silicone peut réduire l'efficacité de certains types d'équipements de détection des fuites.
- En aucun cas, des sources potentielles d'inflammation ne doivent être utilisées pour rechercher ou détecter des fuites de réfrigérant. Une lampe haloïde (ou tout autre détecteur utilisant une flamme nue) ne doit pas être utilisée.

DANGER Continué

- Les méthodes de détection de fuite suivantes sont considérées comme acceptables pour tous les systèmes de réfrigération:
 - Des détecteurs de fuites électroniques peuvent être utilisés pour détecter les fuites de réfrigérants, mais, dans le cas de réfrigérants inflammables, la sensibilité pourrait ne pas être adéquate ou nécessiter un réétalonnage. (L'équipement de détection doit être étalonné dans une zone sans réfrigérant.) Assurez-vous que le détecteur n'est pas une source potentielle d'inflammation et qu'il est adapté au réfrigérant utilisé. L'équipement de détection des fuites doit être réglé sur un pourcentage de la LII du réfrigérant et doit être étalonné en fonction du réfrigérant utilisé, et le pourcentage approprié de gaz (25% au maximum) est confirmé.
 - Les liquides de détection des fuites conviennent également à la plupart des réfrigérants, mais l'utilisation de détergents contenant du chlore doit être évitée, car le chlore peut réagir avec le réfrigérant et corroder la tuyauterie en cuivre.
Remarque : Voici quelques exemples de liquides de détection de fuites :
 - méthode des bulles
 - agents de méthode fluorescents
- Si un travail à chaud doit être effectué sur l'équipement réfrigérant ou toute partie associée, un équipement d'extinction d'incendie approprié doit être disponible. Un extincteur à poudre chimique ou à CO₂ devrait être installé à proximité de la zone de chargement. Un extincteur chimique de classe B doit être disponible à tout moment.
- Il est interdit à toute personne effectuant des travaux en rapport avec un système réfrigérant qui impliquent la mise à nu d'une tuyauterie d'utiliser des sources d'inflammation de manière à entraîner un risque d'incendie ou d'explosion. Toutes les sources d'inflammation possibles, y compris la cigarette, doivent être suffisamment éloignées du site d'installation, de réparation, d'enlèvement et d'élimination, au cours desquels du réfrigérant peut éventuellement être libéré dans l'espace environnant. Avant d'entamer les travaux, la zone autour de l'équipement doit être étudiée pour s'assurer qu'il n'y a aucun risque d'inflammabilité ou d'inflammation. Des panneaux «Interdiction de fumer» doivent être affichés.
- Assurez-vous que la zone est à l'air libre ou qu'elle est correctement ventilée avant de pénétrer dans le système ou d'effectuer un travail à chaud. Un certain degré de ventilation doit être maintenu pendant la période où les travaux sont effectués. La ventilation doit permettre de disperser en toute sécurité tout réfrigérant libéré et, de préférence, de l'expulser dans l'atmosphère.
- Pour pénétrer dans le circuit du réfrigérant afin d'effectuer des réparations ou pour toute autre raison, des procédures conventionnelles doivent être utilisées. Toutefois, pour les réfrigérants inflammables, il est important de suivre les meilleures pratiques, car l'inflammabilité est un facteur à prendre en considération. La procédure suivante doit être respectée:
 - éliminer le réfrigérant en toute sécurité conformément aux réglementations locales et nationales
 - purger le circuit avec du gaz inerte
 - évacuer (en option pour A2L)
 - purger avec du gaz inerte (en option pour A2L)
 - ouvrir le circuit par coupure ou brasage

DANGER Continué

- Si une fuite est suspectée, toutes les flammes nues doivent être enlevées/éteintes.
- Si une fuite de réfrigérant nécessitant un brasage est constatée, tout le réfrigérant doit être récupéré dans le système ou isolé (au moyen de vannes d'arrêt) dans une partie du système éloignée de la fuite.
- Lors de l'élimination du réfrigérant d'un système, que ce soit pour l'entretien ou la mise hors service, il est recommandé de veiller à ce que tous les réfrigérants soient éliminés en toute sécurité.
- Lors du transfert de réfrigérant dans des bouteilles, veillez à ce que seules des bouteilles de récupération de réfrigérant appropriées soient utilisées. Assurez-vous que le nombre de bouteilles nécessaires pour contenir la charge totale du système est disponible. Toutes les bouteilles à utiliser sont désignées pour le réfrigérant récupéré et étiquetées pour ce réfrigérant (c'est-à-dire des bouteilles spéciales pour la récupération du réfrigérant). Les bouteilles doivent être équipées d'une soupape de surpression et de soupapes d'arrêt associées qui sont en bon état de fonctionnement. Les bouteilles de récupération vides sont évacuées et, si possible, refroidies avant la récupération.
- L'équipement de récupération doit être en bon état de fonctionnement, accompagné d'un ensemble d'instructions concernant l'équipement disponible et doit être adapté à la récupération de tous les réfrigérants appropriés, y compris, le cas échéant, les réfrigérants inflammables. En outre, un ensemble de balances étalonnées doit être disponible et en bon état de fonctionnement. Les tuyaux doivent être complets, équipés de raccords de déconnexion sans fuite et en bon état. Avant d'utiliser la machine de récupération, vérifiez qu'elle est en bon état de fonctionnement, qu'elle a été correctement entretenue et que tous les composants électriques associés sont scellés pour éviter toute inflammation en cas de fuite de réfrigérant. Consulter le fabricant en cas de doute.
- Le réfrigérant récupéré doit être renvoyé au fournisseur de réfrigérant dans la bouteille de récupération appropriée et le bon de transfert de déchets correspondant doit être établi. Ne mélangez pas les réfrigérants dans les unités de récupération et surtout pas dans les bouteilles.
- Si les compresseurs ou les huiles de compresseur doivent être retirés, assurez-vous qu'ils ont été évacués à un niveau acceptable afin de s'assurer qu'il ne reste pas de réfrigérant inflammable dans le lubrifiant. Le processus d'évacuation doit être effectué avant que le compresseur ne soit renvoyé aux fournisseurs. Seul le chauffage électrique du boîtier du compresseur doit être utilisé pour accélérer ce processus. Lorsque l'huile est vidangée d'un système, cette opération doit être effectuée en toute sécurité.

DANGER Continué

- En plus des procédures de charge conventionnelles, les exigences suivantes doivent être respectées :
 - S'assurer qu'aucune contamination de différents réfrigérants ne se produit lors de l'utilisation de l'équipement de charge. Les tuyaux ou conduites doivent être aussi courts que possible afin de minimiser la quantité de réfrigérant qu'ils contiennent.
 - Les bouteilles doivent être maintenues dans une position appropriée conformément aux instructions.
 - S'assurer que le système de réfrigération soit mis à la terre avant de charger le système avec du réfrigérant.
 - Étiqueter le système lorsque la charge est terminée (si cela n'a pas déjà été fait).
 - Il faut veiller à ne pas trop remplir le système de réfrigération.
- Avant de recharger le système, celui-ci doit être testé sous pression avec le gaz de purge approprié. Le système doit être soumis à un essai de fuite à la fin de la charge, mais avant la mise en service. Un test de contrôle de fuite doit être effectué avant de quitter le site.
- La réparation et l'entretien des composants électriques incluent les contrôles de sécurité initiaux et les procédures d'inspection des composants. En cas de défaut susceptible de compromettre la sécurité, aucune alimentation électrique ne doit être connectée au circuit tant que le problème n'a pas été résolu de manière satisfaisante. Si le défaut ne peut être corrigé immédiatement mais qu'il est nécessaire de poursuivre l'exploitation, une solution temporaire adéquate doit être utilisée. Cela doit être signalé au propriétaire de l'équipement, afin que toutes les parties soient informées.
- S'assurer que les condensateurs sont déchargés : cette opération doit être effectuée en toute sécurité afin d'éviter tout risque d'étincelle.
- S'assurer qu'aucun composant ou câblage électrique sous tension n'est exposé lors de la charge, de la récupération ou de la purge du système.
- S'assurer de la continuité de la mise à la terre.
- Lors des réparations de composants scellés, toutes les alimentations électriques doivent être déconnectées de l'équipement sur lequel on travaille avant tout retrait des couvercles scellés, etc. Si l'alimentation électrique de l'équipement est absolument nécessaire pendant l'entretien, un dispositif de détection des fuites fonctionnant en permanence doit être placé au point le plus critique afin de signaler en cas de situation potentiellement dangereuse.
- Lorsque des composants électriques sont remplacés, ils doivent être adaptés à l'usage prévu et répondre aux spécifications correctes. Les directives de maintenance et d'entretien de Hoshizaki America doivent être respectées à tout moment. En cas de doute, consulter le service d'assistance technique de Hoshizaki America pour obtenir de l'aide.
- S'assurer que la charge réelle de réfrigérant est conforme à la taille de la pièce dans laquelle les pièces contenant du réfrigérant sont installées.
- S'assurer que les dispositifs et les sorties de ventilation fonctionnent correctement et ne sont pas obstrués.

⚠ DANGER Continué

- S'assurer que le marquage de l'équipement est toujours visible et lisible. Les indications et les panneaux illisibles doivent être corrigés.
- S'assurer que les tuyaux ou les composants de réfrigération sont installés dans un endroit où ils ne risquent pas d'être exposés à une substance susceptible de corroder les composants contenant du réfrigérant, à moins que les composants ne soient construits avec des matériaux intrinsèquement résistants à la corrosion ou qu'ils ne soient protégés de manière appropriée contre la corrosion.
- Une attention particulière doit être accordée aux points suivants afin de s'assurer qu'en travaillant sur les composants électriques, le boîtier n'est pas altéré de manière à ce que le niveau de protection soit affecté. Il s'agit notamment des dommages causés aux câbles, du nombre excessif de connexions, des terminaux non conformes aux spécifications d'origine, des dommages causés aux joints et du montage incorrect des presse-étoupes, etc.
- S'assurer que l'appareil (boîtier de commande/composant) est solidement fixé.
- S'assurer que les joints ou les matériaux d'étanchéité ne sont pas dégradés au point de ne plus pouvoir empêcher la pénétration d'atmosphères inflammables. Les pièces de rechange doivent être conformes aux spécifications de Hoshizaki America.
- N'appliquez aucune charge inductive ou capacitive permanente au circuit sans vous assurer que celle-ci ne dépassera pas la tension et le courant autorisés pour l'équipement utilisé.
- Les composants à sécurité intrinsèque sont les seuls types de composants sur lesquels il est possible de travailler sous tension en présence d'une atmosphère inflammable. L'appareil d'essai doit être adapté à la puissance requise.
- Ne remplacer les composants que par des pièces spécifiées par Hoshizaki America. D'autres pièces peuvent entraîner l'inflammation du réfrigérant dans l'atmosphère à la suite d'une fuite.
- Vérifier que le câblage ne sera pas soumis à l'usure, à la corrosion, à une pression excessive, à des vibrations, à des arêtes vives ou à tout autre effet environnemental négatif. Le contrôle doit également prendre en compte les effets du vieillissement ou des vibrations continues provenant de sources telles que les compresseurs ou les ventilateurs.

B. Service Diagnosis

	R-290 Class A3 Flammable Refrigerant Used
⚠ DANGER	
<u>Risk of Fire or Explosion. Flammable Refrigerant Used.</u> • Be sure to follow all Important Safety Information located at the beginning of this manual and at the beginning of section "III.A. Safety Precautions When Servicing." • Servicing shall be done by trained service personnel with certified competence in handling flammable refrigerants to minimize the risk of possible ignition due to incorrect parts or improper service.	
<u>Risque De Feu Ou D'Explosion. Fluide Frigorigène Inflammable Utilisé.</u> • Assurez-vous de suivre toutes les informations importantes de sécurité qui se trouvent au début du présent manuel et au début de la section «III.A. Précautions de sécurité lors de l'entretien.» • L'entretien doit être effectué par du personnel formé et certifié pour la manipulation de réfrigérants inflammables afin de réduire au minimum le risque d'inflammation dû à des pièces incorrectes ou à un entretien inadéquat.	
⚠ WARNING	
• Risk of electric shock. Use extreme caution and exercise safe electrical practices. • Risk of electric shock. Control switch in "OFF" position does not de-energize all loads (optional drain pump). • Move the control switch to the "OFF" position, then unplug the appliance from the electrical outlet before servicing. • Moving parts (e.g., fan blade) can crush and cut. Keep hands clear. • CHOKING HAZARD: Ensure all components, fasteners, and thumbscrews are securely in place after the appliance is serviced. Make sure that none have fallen into the ice storage bin. • Make sure all food zones in the appliance are clean after service.	

1. Diagnostic Procedure

The diagnostic procedure is a sequence check that allows you to diagnose the electrical system and components. Before proceeding, check for correct installation, proper voltage per nameplate, and adequate water supply. Check CB using the steps in "III.B.2. Control Board Check." Check dip switch settings to assure that S4 dip switches and S5 dip switches 1 through 5 are in the factory default position. S4 dip switch 1 through 5, are cleaning adjustments and the settings are flexible. For factory default settings, see "III.B.8. Controls and Adjustments."

Note: When checking high voltage (115VAC), always choose a white (W) neutral wire to establish a good neutral connection.

- 1) Remove the louver. Move the control switch to the "OFF" position, then unplug the appliance from the electrical outlet. Clear any ice from BC.
- 2) Check that the 5A fuse is good.

a) Sequence and Component Diagnosis

- 3) **Power On:** Plug the appliance into the electrical outlet, then move the control switch to the "ICE" position. A 5-sec. delay occurs. CB red "POWER OK" LED turns on. If CB yellow "BC OPEN/CLOSED" LED is on (indicating a full bin), move ice away from BC.

Note: • CB red "POWER OK" LED remains on unless the 10.5VAC power supply is interrupted (K2 connector).

- Check CB using the steps in "II.C.2. H+ Control Board (2B0161-01)" or BC using steps in "II.D.1b. Bin Control Check - H+ Control Board (2B0161-01)."

- a) **Power On Diagnosis:** If CB red "POWER OK" LED is off, confirm 10A fuse is good. Check for 115VAC at control switch #5 (BR) to neutral (W) then at control switch #4 (P) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is present on #5 (BR) and not on #4 (P), replace control switch. If 115VAC is present on control switch #4 (P), check for 115VAC at HPS (P) to neutral (W) then HPS (BK) to neutral (W)(Only on KM-161B_J). If 115VAC is present at HPS (P) and not at HPS (BK), HPS is open. See HPS Diagnosis below. If 115VAC is present at HPS (BK), check for 10.5VAC at CB K2 #1 red wire to CB K2 #2 red wire. If 10.5VAC is not present, check CT continuity. If open, replace CT.

- b) **HPS Diagnosis (KM-161B_J):** Check that the condenser coil is not clogged or restricted. Let refrigeration circuit pressures equalize. If HPS does not reset and pressures are equalized, replace HPS. If pressures are not equalized, reclaim refrigerant and diagnose refrigeration circuit restriction. Check that there are no restrictions in the refrigeration circuit.
Harvest Cycle: HGV, strainer, or check valve.
Freeze Cycle: FM, TXV, WRV, HM, LLV, strainer, check valve, drier, and damaged line set or fitting.

Confirm that the location meets installation requirements:

- The appliance is not intended for outdoor use. Normal operating ambient temperature should be within 45°F to 100°F (7°C to 38°C).
- Allow 2" (5 cm) clearance on the right side and 5/8" (15 mm) clearance at the top for proper air circulation and ease of maintenance and/or service should they be required.
- The appliance should not be located in a corrosive environment.

- 4) **1-Min. Fill Cycle – LED 4 is on.** WV energizes. After 1 min., CB checks for a closed FS. If FS is closed, the harvest cycle begins. If harvest cycle begins (Comp, HGV energized), continue to step 5a. If FS is open, fill cycle continues until FS closes (low water safety protection during initial start up and at the end of each harvest).
Diagnosis: Check that water enters the water tank. If not, check that the water supply line shut-off valve is open and screens or external filters are clear. Check for 115VAC at CB K1 #6 (O) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is not present, replace CB. If 115VAC is present, and WV does not energize, check for 115VAC at WV. If 115VAC is present, check coil continuity. If open, replace WV. If the water tank fills, but the appliance fails to start harvest (Comp energized), check for open FS. See "II.E.2.a) Float Switch Check." If FS is closed and CB fails to start the harvest cycle after 1 min., replace CB.
- 5a) **Initial Harvest Cycle – LEDs 1 and 4 are on.** WV continues. Comp and HGV energize. CB monitors the warming of the evaporator via the thermistor located on the suction line. When the thermistor reaches 48°F (9°C), CB reads 3.9 kΩ from the thermistor and turns harvest termination over to the harvest timer (S4 dip switch 1 & 2 and S5 dip switch 4). WV is energized during harvest for a maximum of 6 min. or the length of harvest minus HPT setting (S4 dip switch 6), whichever is shorter. See step 5b below.
- a) **Comp Diagnosis:** Check that evaporator is warming. If not, confirm that Comp energizes. If not, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #9 (V) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is not present, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #10 (P) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is present at #10 (P) and not at #9 (V), replace CB. If 115VAC is present, check for 115VAC at CR solenoid. If 115VAC is present, confirm contacts are closed. If not, replace CR. If CR contacts are closed, check Comp external overload, Comp start capacitor (if applicable), Comp start relay, and Comp motor winding.
- b) **HGV Diagnosis:** If Comp is energized and evaporator is not warming, check that HGV energizes and opens. Check for 115VAC at CB K1 #2 (P) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is present on #1 (V) and not at #2 (P), replace CB. If 115VAC is present at #2 (P), check for 115VAC at HGV coil and check HGV coil continuity. Replace as needed.
- c) **WRV Diagnosis:** Confirm WRV is not leaking by. If WRV is leaking by, confirm HGV is open. Next, check for proper refrigerant pressures. If refrigerant pressures are correct, adjust or replace WRV. See "IV.C. Water Regulating Valve Adjustment (water-cooled models)."
- 5b) **Harvest Pump Time (Harvest Assist) – LEDs 1 and 3 are on.** When the thermistor reaches 48°F (9°C), CB reads 3.9 kΩ from the thermistor and turns harvest termination over to the harvest timer (S4 dip switch 1 & 2 and S5 dip switch 4). When WV de-energizes, LED 4 turns off and LED 3 turns on. PM energizes. Comp, and HGV continue.
Diagnosis: Place a thermometer on the suction line next to the thermistor. Has it warmed to 48°F (9°C) or warmer? Confirm thermistor status. See "II.F. Thermistor Check." If the thermistor reading is in proper range, dip switch 7 is on, and PM does not energize before harvest terminates, replace CB. If WV continues, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #6 (O). If 115VAC is present, and LED 4 is off, replace CB. If LED 3 is on and PM is not energized, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #4 (R) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is not present, replace CB. If 115VAC is present and PM is not energized, check PM capacitor and motor winding continuity.

5c) **Initial Harvest Cycle Termination Diagnosis:** When the thermistor reaches 48°F (9°C), CB reads 3.9 kΩ from the thermistor and turns harvest termination over to the harvest timer (S4 dip switch 1 & 2 and S5 dip switch 4). Check discharge line temperature. For a thermistor check, see "II.F. Thermistor Check." If 1-min. fill cycle starts after harvest timer terminates, check that FS is clean and operating properly, see "II.E.2.b) Float Switch Cleaning." If FS is closed, CB proceeds to the next cycle. If not, replace CB.

Note: The minimum total time allowed by CB for a complete harvest cycle is based on S5 dip switch 4. Maximum harvest time allowed is 20 min.

NOTICE! S4 dip switch 7 must remain on. Otherwise, PM will not energize during the last seconds of harvest.

6) **Freeze Cycle – LED 1, 3, and 3 are on.** Comp and PM continue. FM energizes. HGV de-energizes. Appliance is held in freeze by a 5-min. short cycle protection timer. After 5-min. short cycle protection timer terminates and FS opens, freeze cycle terminates. Note: PM power supply continues from CB K1 #4 (DBU) in harvest and in freeze.

Anti-Slush: When anti-slush is enabled (S5 dip switch 5 "ON"), PM de-energizes when thermistor reaches 50°F (10°C) (3.9kΩ) for 10 sec. then, energizes for 50 sec. repeatedly. When thermistor reaches 34°F (1°C) (5.9kΩ) PM de-energizes for 10 sec., energizes for 50 sec., de-energizes for 10 sec. again, then energizes the remainder of the freeze cycle.

- a) **Freeze Cycle Diagnosis:** Confirm Comp and PM continue. Confirm that FM energizes. Confirm WRV opens (water-cooled models). Next, confirm HGV de-energizes. During the first 5 min. of freeze, confirm evaporator is cooling. If not, confirm WV de-energized (not leaking by), HGV de-energized (not bypassing), FM energizes, TXV operates correctly, WRV opens, Comp is efficient, and refrigerant charge is correct. See "VIII.A. Specification and Performance Data Sheets."
- b) **Comp Diagnosis:** If Comp de-energizes once freeze begins, check that appliance has not shut off on HPS (CB "POWER OK" LED off)(KM-161B_J). If so, check "3)b) HPS Diagnosis" above. If CB "POWER OK" LED is on, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #9 (V) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is not present and LED 1 is on, replace CB. If 115VAC is present, check for 115VAC at CR coil. If 115VAC is present, check CR coil and contact continuity. Replace as needed. If CR is okay, check Comp start relay and start capacitor (if applicable). Next, check Comp motor winding continuity. If Comp is energized but evaporator is not cooling, check for an inefficient Comp. See "VIII.A. Specification and Performance Data Sheets."
- c) **WV and HGV Diagnosis:** If WV is energized, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #6 (O) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is present after PM energizes in harvest cycle, replace CB. If 115VAC is not present, replace WV (bypassing). If HGV did not de-energize at the end of harvest, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #2 (P) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is present and LED 2 is off, replace CB. If 115VAC is not present, replace HGV (bypassing).
- d) **PM Diagnosis:** Confirm water is flowing over evaporator from PM and not WV. If PM de-energizes once freeze begins, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #4 (DBU) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is not present, replace CB. If 115VAC is present and PM is de-energized, check PM capacitor and motor winding continuity.

- e) **FM Diagnosis:** If FM does not energize, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #3 (BK) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is not present and LED 2 is on, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #1 (V). If 115VAC is present at #1 (V) and not at #3 (BK), replace CB. If 115VAC is present and LED 2 is on:

For FM, check capacitor, motor winding, and blade for binding.

Note: LED 2 is on for FM and off for HGV.

- f) **Refrigerant Pressures, and TXV (KM-161B_J) Diagnosis:** If evaporator is still not cooling, check refrigerant pressures. See "VIII.A. Specification and Performance Data Sheets." Next, check TXV for proper operation (remove TXV bulb and hold it in your hand, refrigerant low-side pressure should rise. Place TXV bulb in ice water, refrigerant low-side pressure should drop). A 10 to 15 pound pressure swing between warm and cold conditions indicate a good TXV. If a 10 to 15 pound swing is not present, replace TXV.
- g) **WRV (KM-161B_J) Diagnosis:** WRV is factory set and generally no adjustment is required. If WRV fails to open in freeze, check for proper refrigerant pressures. See "VIII.A. Specification and Performance Data Sheets." If refrigerant pressures are correct and WRV does not open, adjust or replace as needed. See "IV.C. Water Regulating Valve Adjustment (water-cooled models)."
- h) **Freeze Termination Diagnosis:** After 5 min. in freeze, disconnect CB K5 FS connector. 15 sec. later appliance should switch out of the freeze cycle (15 second delay after FS opens before terminating the freeze cycle). If appliance remains in freeze longer than 15 sec. after FS removed, replace CB. If appliance switches with FS removed but would previously not switch out of freeze with FS connected (long freeze - 3 beep alarm), see "II.E.2.a) Float Switch Check."

Note: Normal freeze cycle will last 20 to 40 min. depending on model and conditions. Cycle times and pressures should follow performance data provided in this manual. See "VIII.A. Specification and Performance Data Sheets."

- i) **Short Freeze Cycle Diagnosis:** Confirm water tank fills and overflows during 1 min. fill and harvest cycles. If not, check water supply filters, shut-off valve, WV screen. If water tank empties before 5 min. timer terminates and freeze cycle is short, check that DV is not leaking by (water flowing down the drain). If DV is leaking by, remove and clean DV, replace if necessary. If water tank is full, see "II.E.2.a) Float Switch Check." for erratic operating FS.

- 7) **Pump-Out Cycle – LEDs 1, 3, and 5 are on (10/20 second pump-out).** Timing of the first pump-out is determined by S4 dip switch 5. See the table below.

Control Board Settings		
S4 Dip Switch Setting	Pump-Out Frequency	Control Board
No. 5		
OFF	Every 10 cycles	After 11th freeze cycle
ON	Every cycle	After 2nd freeze cycle

Comp continues, HGV energizes.

Note: If S4 dip switch 3 & 4 are set to 3 off and 4 on, LED 4 turns on and WV energizes.

NOTICE! S5 dip switch 1 must not be adjusted. This is the pump-out circulation selection and allows DV to energize in pump-out.

FM de-energizes. PM stops for 2 sec., then PM and DV energize for 10/20 sec.

depending on pump-out timer (S4 dip switch 3 & 4) setting. When the pump-out timer terminates, pump-out is complete. The pump-out frequency control (S4 dip switch 5) is factory set, and generally no adjustment is required. However, the pump-out frequency control can be set to have a pump-out occur every 10 cycles or every cycle. For details, see "III.C.2.d) Pump-Out Frequency Control (S4 dip switch 5)."

Pump-Out Diagnosis: In the freeze cycle before pump-out (see table above), after 5 min. of freeze, disconnect CB black K5 connector (FS connector). Check that PM stops and re-starts. Next, check that PM and DV energized (water flowing down the drain through DV). If PM does not stop and re-start, check that CB LEDs 1, 3, and 5 are on. If not, replace CB. If LEDs 1, 3, and 5 are on and PM does not energize, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #4 (DBU) to neutral (W). If 115VAC is not present, replace CB. If not, check PM motor windings and impeller for binding. If energized, make sure DV energized. If not, check for 115VAC at CB K1 #5 (GY). If 115VAC is not present and LED 5 is on, replace CB. If 115VAC is present, check DV solenoid continuity. Replace as needed. If DV is energized and open, check that the drain line is not clogged.

Confirm FM de-energizes. If FM is energized with LEDs 1, 3, and 5 on, replace CB.

- 8) **Normal Harvest Cycle** – Same as the initial harvest cycle. Return to step 5a) above.

Note: Appliance continues to cycle until BC is satisfied or power is switched off.

The appliance always restarts at the 1-min. fill cycle.

b) Shutdown Diagnosis

- 1) See "II.D.1b. Bin Control Check - H+ Control Board (2B0161-01)."

Legend: **BC**–bin control; **CB**–control board; **Comp**–compressor; **CR**–compressor relay; **CT**–control transformer; **DV**–drain valve; **FM**–fan motor; **FS**–float switch; **HGV**–hot gas valve; **HPS**–high-pressure switch; **LLV**–liquid line valve; **PM**–pump motor; **TXV**–thermostatic expansion valve; **WRV**–water regulating Valve; **WV**–inlet water valve

2. Control Board Check

Before replacing CB that does not show a visible defect and that you suspect is bad, always conduct the following check procedure. This procedure will help you verify your diagnosis.

Alarm Reset: If CB is in alarm (beeping), press the "ALARM RESET" button on CB while CB is beeping. **WARNING! Risk of electric shock. Care should be taken not to touch live terminals.** Once reset, the icemaker starts at the 1-minute fill cycle. For audible alarm information, see "III.B. LED Lights and Audible Alarm Safeties."

1) Check the dip switch settings to assure that S4 dip switch 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and S5 dip switch 1 through 5 are in the factory default position. S4 dip switch 1, 2, 5, 6 are cleaning adjustments and the settings are flexible. For factory default settings, see "III.C.2.a) Default Dip Switch Settings."

2) Move the control switch to the "ICE" position. If the red CB "POWER OK" LED is on, control voltage is good, continue to step 3. If CB "POWER OK" LED is off, check CT secondary circuit. CT output is 10.5VAC at 115VAC primary input. If the secondary circuit has proper voltage and the red LED is off, replace CB.

If the secondary circuit does not have proper voltage, check CT primary circuit. Check for 115VAC at CB K1 connector pin #10 (P) to neutral (W) for 115VAC. Always choose a white (W) neutral wire to establish a good neutral connection when checking voltages. For additional checks, see "II.H.1. No Ice Production."

3) The "OUTPUT TEST" button provides a relay sequence test. Make sure the control switch is in the "ICE" position, then press the "OUTPUT TEST" button. For the correct lighting sequence, see the table below. Note that the order of the LEDs from the outer edge of the control board is 1, 4, 5, 3, 2. Components (e.g., compressor) cycle during the test.

Following the test, the icemaker begins operation at the 1-minute fill cycle. If the LEDs do not light as described above, replace CB.

4) With the icemaker in the cycle to be tested, check output voltage from the corresponding pin on CB connectors to a neutral (W) wire. If output voltage is not found and the appropriate LED is on, replace CB.

Legend: **CB**—control board; **CT**—control transformer

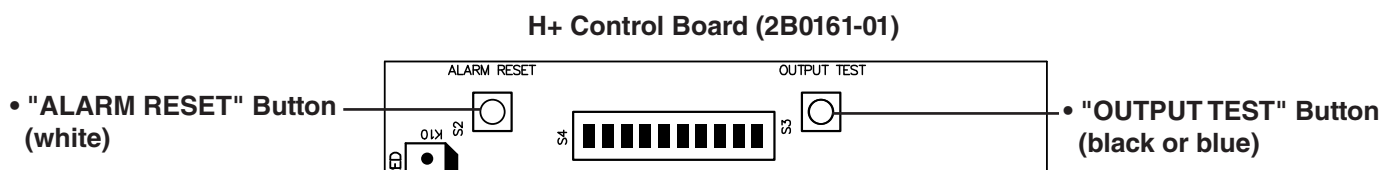


Fig. 2

3. Bin Control Check and Cleaning

This appliance uses a mechanical bin control to control the ice level in the storage bin. No adjustment is required.

a) Bin Control Check

To check BC, follow the steps below:

- 1) Remove the louver, move the control switch to the "OFF" position, then unplug the icemaker from the electrical outlet.
- 2) Clear any ice away from BC.
- 3) Remove the control box, then disconnect CB K4 connector from CB.
- 4) Check for continuity across BC leads. When the actuator paddle is not engaged, BC switch is closed. If open, check that the actuator paddle is not sticking. Clean if necessary. See "II.D.2. Bin Control Cleaning." If BC switch still reads open, replace BC.
- 5) Press and hold the actuator paddle; check for continuity across the wires of the BC connector. When the actuator paddle is engaged, BC switch is open. If closed, check that the actuator paddle is not restricted. Clean if necessary. See "II.D.2. Bin Control Cleaning." If BC switch still reads closed, replace BC.
- 6) Reconnect CB K4 connector to CB. Next, move the control switch to the "ICE" position.
- 7) Plug the icemaker into the electrical outlet.
- 8) Allow the icemaker to cycle into the freeze cycle. Once in the freeze cycle, press and hold the actuator paddle. CB "BC OPEN/CLOSED" LED turns on and the icemaker shutdown sequence begins. See "II.A.2. Shutdown Flow Chart". Once components de-energize, there is a 2 sec. delay, then the DV energizes until FS opens. See "III.C.2.a) Default Dip Switch Settings". If icemaker shutdown sequence does not begin, check that the BC/CB connector is securely connected and CB "BC OPEN/CLOSED" LED is on. If so, and shutdown does not start, replace CB.
- 9) Replace the control box and louver in their correct position.

Legend: **BC**—bin control; **CB**—control board

b) Bin Control Cleaning

Scale may build up on BC. Scale can cause the actuator paddle and magnet to stick. In this case, BC should be cleaned.

⚠ WARNING

CHOKING HAZARD: Ensure all components, fasteners, and thumbscrews are securely in place after the icemaker is serviced. Make sure that none have fallen into the dispense unit/ice storage bin.

- 1) Remove the louver, move the control switch to the "OFF" position, then unplug the icemaker from the electrical outlet.
- 2) Clear any ice away from BC.
- 3) Disconnect the silicone hose and overflow pipe. Allow the water tank to drain completely. Next, remove the water tank by pressing down the snaps on the bracket (L) and (R), pulling the water tank towards you slightly, and pushing it down. See Fig. 3.

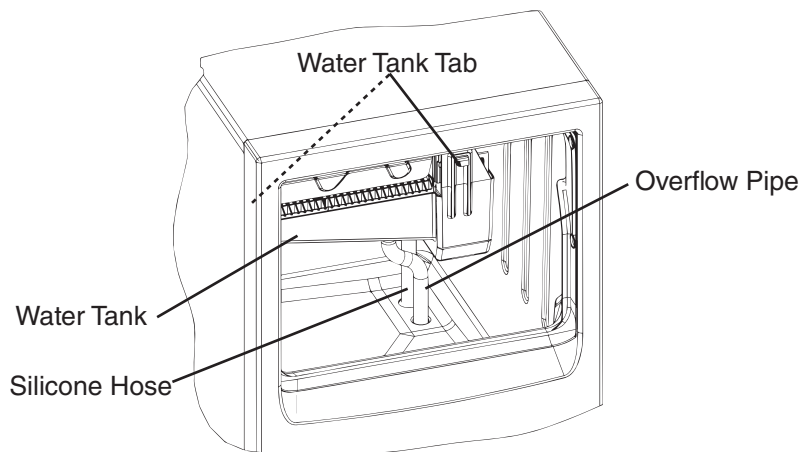


Fig. 3

- 4) Hold both sides of the mechanical bin control, then pull forward and remove. See Fig. 4.

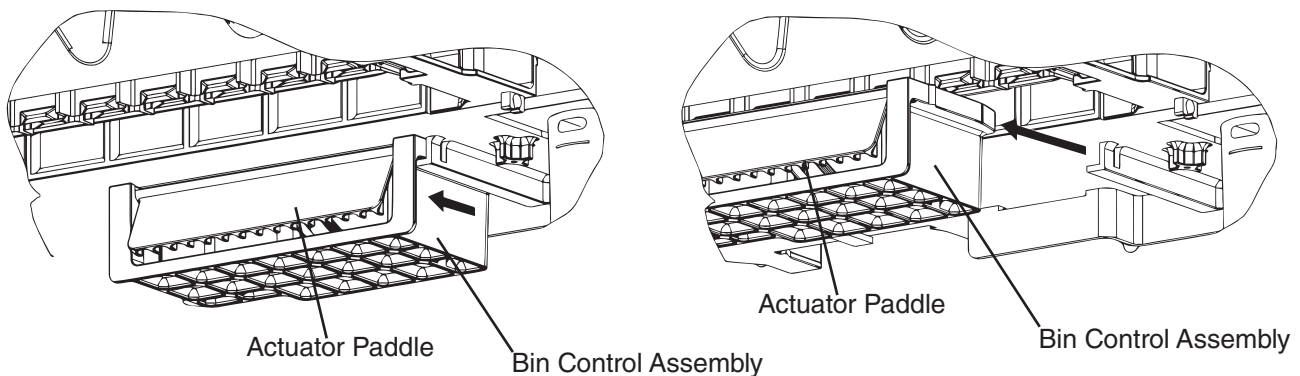
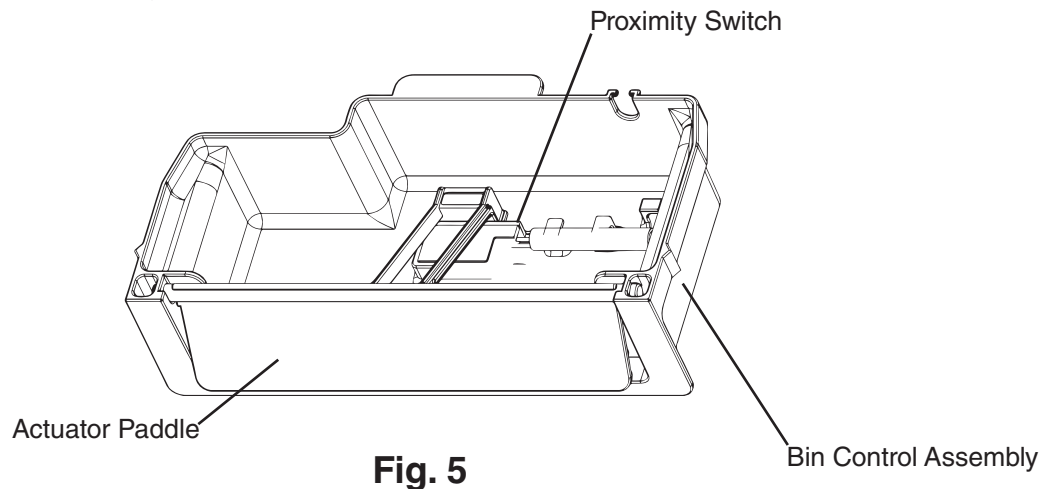


Fig. 4

- 5) Remove the actuator paddle from the switch mount.
- 6) Wipe down the switch mount and actuator paddle with 1 part of Hoshizaki "Scale Away" and 25 Parts warm water. Rinse the switch mount and actuator paddle thoroughly with clean water. See Fig. 5.



- 7) Replace the actuator paddle back on the switch mount.
- 8) Replace and secure the bin control assembly back in its correct position.
- 9) Replace and secure the water tank back in its correct position, then replace the overflow pipe and silicone hose back in their correct positions.
- 10) Move the control switch to the "ICE" position.
- 11) Plug the icemaker back into the electrical outlet to start the automatic icemaking process.
- 12) Replace the louver back in its correct position.

Legend: **BC**—bin control

4. Float Switch Check and Cleaning

a) Float Switch Check

To check FS, follow the steps below.

- 1) Remove the louver, move the control switch to the "OFF" position, then unplug the icemaker from the electrical outlet.
- 2) Disconnect the silicone hose to drain the water, then after all the water has drained reconnect the silicone hose back in its correct position. See Fig. 10.

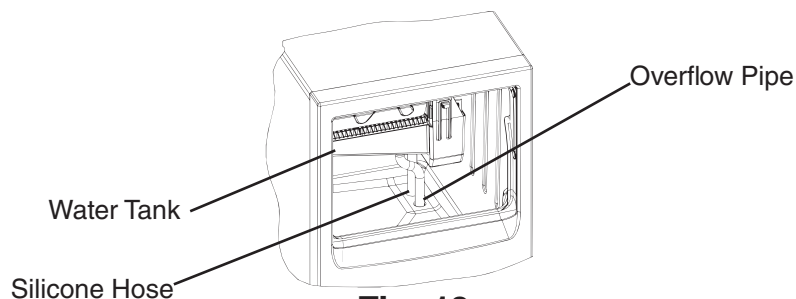


Fig. 10

- 3) Remove the control box, then disconnect CB K4 connector from CB.
- 4) Check for continuity across FS leads. With the water tank empty, FS should be open. If open, continue to step 5. If closed, follow the steps in "II.E.2.b) Float Switch Cleaning." After cleaning FS, check it again. Replace if necessary.
- 5) Reconnect CB K5 connector to CB, then replace the control box in its correct position.
- 6) Plug the icemaker back into the electrical outlet, then move the control switch to the "ICE" position. After 1 min., the 1-min. fill cycle should end and the initial harvest cycle should begin. If the initial harvest cycle begins, FS is good and the check is complete. If the initial harvest cycle does not begin, continue to step 7.
- 7) Move the control switch to the "OFF" position, then unplug the icemaker from the electrical outlet.
- 8) Remove the control box, then disconnect CB K5 connector CB.
- 9) Check for continuity across FS leads. With the water tank full, FS should be closed. If FS is closed and the icemaker will not switch from the 1-min. fill cycle to the initial harvest cycle, replace CB. If FS is open, confirm that the water tank is full. If the water tank is not full, check the water supply, water filters, and inlet water valve. If the water tank is full, follow the steps in "II.F.2.b) Float Switch Cleaning." After cleaning FS, check it again. Replace if necessary.
- 10) Reconnect CB K5 connector to CB, then replace the control box in its correct position.
- 11) Move the control switch to the "ICE" position, then plug the icemaker back into the electrical outlet to start the automatic icemaking process.
- 12) Replace the louver in its correct position.

Legend: **CB**—control board; **FS**—float switch

b) Float Switch Cleaning

Depending on local water conditions, scale may build up on FS. Scale on the switch can cause the float to stick. In this case, FS should be cleaned.

- 1) Remove the louver, move the control switch to the "OFF" position, then unplug the icemaker from the electrical outlet.
- 2) Disconnect the silicone hose to drain the water, then after all the water has drained reconnect the silicone hose back in its correct position. See Fig. 4.
- 3) Remove the top and upper rear panels.
- 4) Disconnect the FS/CB K5 connector.

KM-81BAK, KM-116BAK

- 5) Remove the water tank. Next, remove the screw securing the FS, then remove the FS. See Fig. 11.

KM-161BAK, KM-161BWK

- 5) Locate the FS behind the pump motor. Next, as shown in Fig. 12, pinch the FS bracket where indicated (1) and pull it forward diagonally (2) to unhook the FS, then remove the screw securing the FS to the bracket.

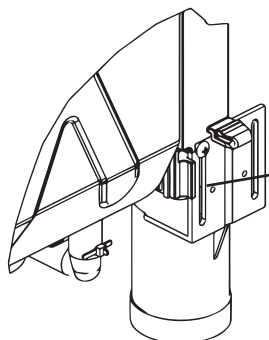


Fig. 11

Float Switch

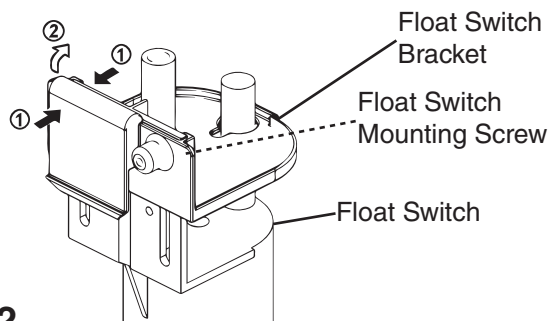


Fig. 12

- 6) Remove the retainer clip from FS shaft, then remove the float. Be careful not to damage or lose the retaining clip when removing it. See Fig. 13.
- 7) Wipe down FS housing, shaft, float, and retainer clip with a mixture of 1 part Hoshizaki "Scale Away" and 25 parts warm water. Rinse the parts thoroughly with clean water.
- 8) Reassemble FS assembly, then replace and secure the removed parts in the reverse order of the removal procedure.
- 9) Replace the upper rear and top panels.
- 10) Plug the icemaker into the electrical outlet.
- 11) Move the control switch to the "ICE" position to start the automatic icemaking process.
- 12) Replace the louver in its correct position.

Legend: **CB**—control board; **FS**—float switch

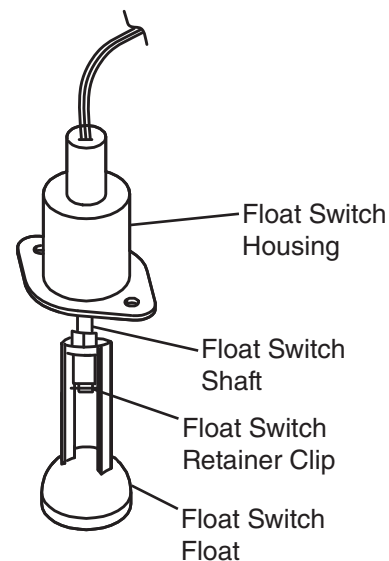


Fig. 13

5. Thermistor Check

To check thermistor resistance, follow the steps below.

- 1) Unplug the icemaker from the electrical outlet.
- 2) Remove the louver, then move the control switch to the "OFF" position.
- 3) Remove the top panel.
- 4) Remove the thermistor from the refrigerant tubing.
- 5) Immerse the thermistor sensor portion in a glass containing ice and water for 2 or 3 min.
- 6) From the compressor area, locate the thermistor/CB connector protective plastic bundle. Open the protective plastic bundle and remove the thermistor/CB connector from the protective plastic bundle.
- 7) Disconnect the thermistor connector from CB connector and check the resistance between thermistor leads. Normal range is 4.7 to 6.2 kΩ. If outside the normal range, replace the thermistor. See "IV.B. Component Service Information." If within the normal range, continue to the next step.
- 8) Replace the thermistor in its correct position. See "IV.B. Component Service Information."
- 9) Reconnect the thermistor connector to CB connector and re-secure in the protective plastic cover.
- 10) Replace the top panel in its correct position.
- 11) Plug the icemaker into the electrical outlet, then move the control switch to the "ICE" position to start the automatic icemaking process.
- 12) Replace the louver in its correct position.
- 13) Once the harvest cycle starts (Comp energizes), begin timing the harvest cycle.
- 14) The harvest timer and harvest cycle should terminate within 2 to 5 min. If the harvest cycle does not terminate within 2 to 5 min., replace CB.

Legend: **CB**—control board; **Comp**—compressor

6. Control Switch

The control switch has three positions, "OFF" for power off, "ICE" for icemaking, and "WASH" to energize the water pump when cleaning and sanitizing. **WARNING! Moving control switch to "OFF" position does not de-energize all components.**

7. Diagnostic Tables

a) No Ice Production

No Ice Production - Possible Cause	
1. Power Supply	a) Off, blown fuse, or tripped breaker.
	b) Unplugged or loose connection.
	c) Not within specifications.
2. Fuse (Control Box)	a) Blown.
3. Control Switch	a) In "OFF" or "SERVICE" position.
	b) Bad contacts.
4. High-Pressure Switch (KM-161 B_K Models)	a) Dirty condenser.
	b) Fan motor not operating.
	c) Refrigerant overcharged.
	d) Bad contacts.
	e) Refrigerant lines or components plugged.
	f) HGV defective.
5. Control Transformer (115VAC/10.5VAC)	a) Coil winding open or shorted.
6. Control Board See "II.C. Control Board Check"	a) In alarm.
	b) CB "POWER OK" LED flashing (bin full).
	c) Defective.
7. Bin Control See "II.D. Bin Control Check"	a) Tripped with bin filled with ice.
	b) Actuator does not move freely.
	c) Defective.
8. Water Supply	a) Water supply off or improper water pressure.
	b) External water filters clogged.
9. Inlet Water Valve	a) Screen or orifice clogged.
	b) Coil winding open.
	c) Water valve open in freeze cycle.
10. Float Switch See "II.E. Float Switch Check and Cleaning"	a) Float does not move freely.
	b) Defective.
11. Compressor	a) Compressor relay contacts bad or coil winding open.
	b) Start capacitor defective.
	c) External protector open.
	d) Start relay contacts bad or coil winding open.
	e) Compressor defective.
12. Hot Gas Valve	a) Closed in harvest cycle.
	b) Open in freeze cycle.
13. Thermistor See "II.F. Thermistor Check"	a) Loose, disconnected, or defective.
14. Pump Motor	a) Motor winding open.
	b) Bearing worn out or locked rotor.
	c) Defective capacitor.
	d) Mechanical seal worn out.

No Ice Production - Possible Cause	
15. Thermostatic Expansion Valve (KM-161 B_K Models)	a) Bulb loose.
	b) Operating erratically.
16. Fan Motor	a) Motor winding open.
	b) Bearing worn out or locked rotor.
	c) Defective capacitor.
17. Water System	a) Water leaks causing short freeze time.

b) Freeze-Up

Defrost and clean the icemaker prior to diagnosing freeze-up. Fill out a freeze-up checklist. See "II.I. Freeze Up Check List," the Hoshizaki America Technician's Pocket Guide, or contact your local distributor for a copy of the freeze-up checklist.

Freeze-Up - Possible Cause	
Harvest Cycle	
1. Evaporator	a) Scaled up.
	b) Damaged.
2. Cube Guides	a) Out of position.
	b) Damaged.
3. Spray Tubes and/or Spray Guides	a) Dirty.
	b) Out of position.
4. Water Supply	a) Low water pressure.
	b) External water filters clogged.
	c) Insufficient water line size. Minimum 1/4" Nominal ID (6 mm Nominal OD in the EU) copper water tubing or equivalent.
5. Inlet Water Valve	a) Screen or orifice clogged.
	b) Defective.
6. Float Switch See "II.E. Float Switch Check and Cleaning"	a) Dirty, sticking.
	b) Defective.
7. Refrigerant Charge	a) Low.
8. Control Board See "III.C. Settings and Adjustments" and "II.C. Control Board Check"	a) Harvest timer (S1 dip switch 1 & 2) set too short.
	b) Harvest pump timer (S1 dip switch 7) not in factory default position.
	c) Defective.
9. Bin Control See "II.D. Bin Control Check"	a) Actuator does not move freely.
10. Thermistor See "II.F. Thermistor Check"	a) Loose, disconnected, or defective.
11. Thermostatic Expansion Valve (KM-161 B_J Models)	a) Defective.
12. Hot Gas Valve	a) Closed or restricted.

Freeze-Up - Possible Cause	
Freeze Cycle	
1. Evaporator	a) Scaled up. b) Damaged.
2. Spray Tubes and/or Spray Guides	a) Dirty. b) Out of position.
3. Refrigerant Charge	a) Low.
4. Control Board See "II.C. Control Board Check"	a) Freeze timer (S1 dip switch 9 & 10) set incorrectly. b) Defective.
5. Inlet Water Valve	a) Leaking by.
6. Float Switch See "II.E. Float Switch Check and Cleaning"	a) Float does not move freely. b) Defective.
7. Pump Motor	a) RPM too slow. b) Impeller damaged.
8. Thermostatic Expansion Valve (KM-161 B_K Models)	a) Bulb loose or defective.

c) Low Ice Production

Low Ice Production - Possible Cause	
Long Harvest Cycle	
1. Evaporator	a) Scaled up.
2. Spray Tubes and/or Spray Guides	a) Dirty. b) Out of position.
3. Refrigerant Charge	a) Low.
4. Water Supply	a) Low water pressure. b) External water filters clogged. c) Insufficient water line size. Minimum 1/4" Nominal ID (6 mm Nominal OD in the EU) water tubing or equivalent. d) Too cold.
5. Control Board See "II.C. Control Board Check"	a) Thermistor connection loose (K3). b) Defective.
6. Thermistor See "II.F. Thermistor Check"	a) Loose, disconnected, or defective.
7. Hot Gas Valve	a) Erratic or closed.
8. Inlet Water Valve	a) Screen or orifice clogged.
9. Compressor	a) Inefficient or off.
10. Thermostatic Expansion Valve (KM-161 B_J Models)	a) Defective.

Low Ice Production - Possible Cause	
Long Freeze Cycle	
1. Evaporator	a) Scaled up, dirty.
2. Float Switch See "II.E. Float Switch Check and Cleaning"	a) Scaled up, dirty.
	b) Float sticking.
	c) Defective switch.
3. Inlet Water Valve	a) Leaking by.
4. Hot Gas Valve	a) Erratic or open.
5. Condenser	a) Clogged.
6. Control Board See "II.C. Control Board Check"	a) Float switch connection loose (K5).
	b) Defective.
7. Refrigerant Charge	a) Low.
8. Thermostatic Expansion Valve (KM-161 B_K Models)	a) Bulb loose.
	b) Defective.
9. Compressor	a) Inefficient or off.
10. Pump Motor	a) RPM too slow.

8. Freeze-Up Check List

Freeze-Up Check List
Please Complete When Diagnosing a Freeze-Up, Refrigerant Leak, or Low Charge
 Technical Support Fax #: 770-487-3360
 Make Copies And Use As Needed

Model #	Serial #	Install Date	Fail Date
---------	----------	--------------	-----------

List model and manufacture of bin or dispenser _____.

Date appliance was last cleaned: _____.

Freeze-Up Defrost

YES NO

- [] [] 1) After defrosting, was the appliance leak checked?
 [] [] 2) Were any leaks found?
 If so where? _____.
 [] [] 3) Was any refrigerant added to the unit?
 If so, how much? _____.

Set Up

- [] [] 4) Is the appliance stand alone?
 [] [] 5) Is water line independent?
 [] [] 6) Is water line correct size? If not _____,"
 3/8" Nominal ID Copper Water Tubing or
 Equivalent.
 7) What is water pressure? _____.
 Water Temperature _____.
 [] [] 8) Does appliance have any water filtration?
 If yes please list the following:
 Filter brand _____.
 Model _____.
 Filter pressure gauge reading during the fill
 cycle _____.
 Date filter was last
 replaced? _____.
 GPM or LPM flow rate of filter
 system? _____.
 9) Ambient temperature at appliance?

 At remote condenser (if applicable)? _____.

Appliance Status

- [] [] 10) Is the appliance and/or float switch dirty?
 11) List the S1 (1-10) and S2 (1-5) DIP switch
 settings.
 S1: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____ 6 ____ 7 ____ 8 ____ 9 ____ 10 ____
 S2: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____ 6 ____
 [] [] 12) Is DIP switch number 7 ON (harvest pump
 time (harvest assist) all models and freeze-time
 correction models with control board
 P01771-02?
 [] [] 13) Is the cube guide positioned correctly?
 [] [] 14) Are the evaporator separators positioned
 properly?
 [] [] 15) Is the thermistor properly mounted, tight, and
 insulated?
 [] [] 16) Is the TXV bulb properly mounted, tight, and
 insulated?

Appliance Operation

Fill

YES NO

- [] [] 17) Are the splash guards in place?
 [] [] 18) Does the water tank fill and overflow?
 60-90 sec. Note: Larger models may take up
 to 120 seconds to overflow when empty.
 [] [] 19) If NO in step 17, is water flow 5GPM for larger?

Harvest

- [] [] 20) Is the hot gas valve opening?
 [] [] 21) Is harvest pump time (harvest assist) utilized
 (S1 dip switch 7)?
 [] [] 22) Is hot gas valve opening in harvest?
 [] [] 23) Does water valve close completely when
 deenergized?
 24) What was length of harvest? _____.

Freeze

- [] [] 25) Is pump motor energized in freeze cycle except
 during 10-sec. anti-slush. If activated (S2 dip
 switch 5 on)?
 26) Water-cooled condenser outlet temperature
 5-min. into freeze? _____°F.
 27) What was length of freeze? _____.
 [] [] 28) Is the cube size consistent from inlet to outlet of
 evaporator?
 [] [] 29) Is ice still dropping when next freeze cycle starts?
 30) What is the ice drop weight? _____.
 31) What is head pressure?
 Freeze _____ Harvest _____.
 (Freeze pressure should be taken 5 minutes into
 the cycle).
 32) What is suction pressure?
 Freeze _____ Harvest _____.
 (Freeze pressure should be taken 5 minutes into
 the cycle).
 [] [] 33) When activating bin control, did appliance
 shutdown within 15 seconds in the first 5 minutes
 of freeze cycle?

Note: Make copies of this form and use it when diagnosing a freeze up condition. Submit a completed copy of the checklist along with the freeze-up labor claim form.

9. Control Board and Control Layout

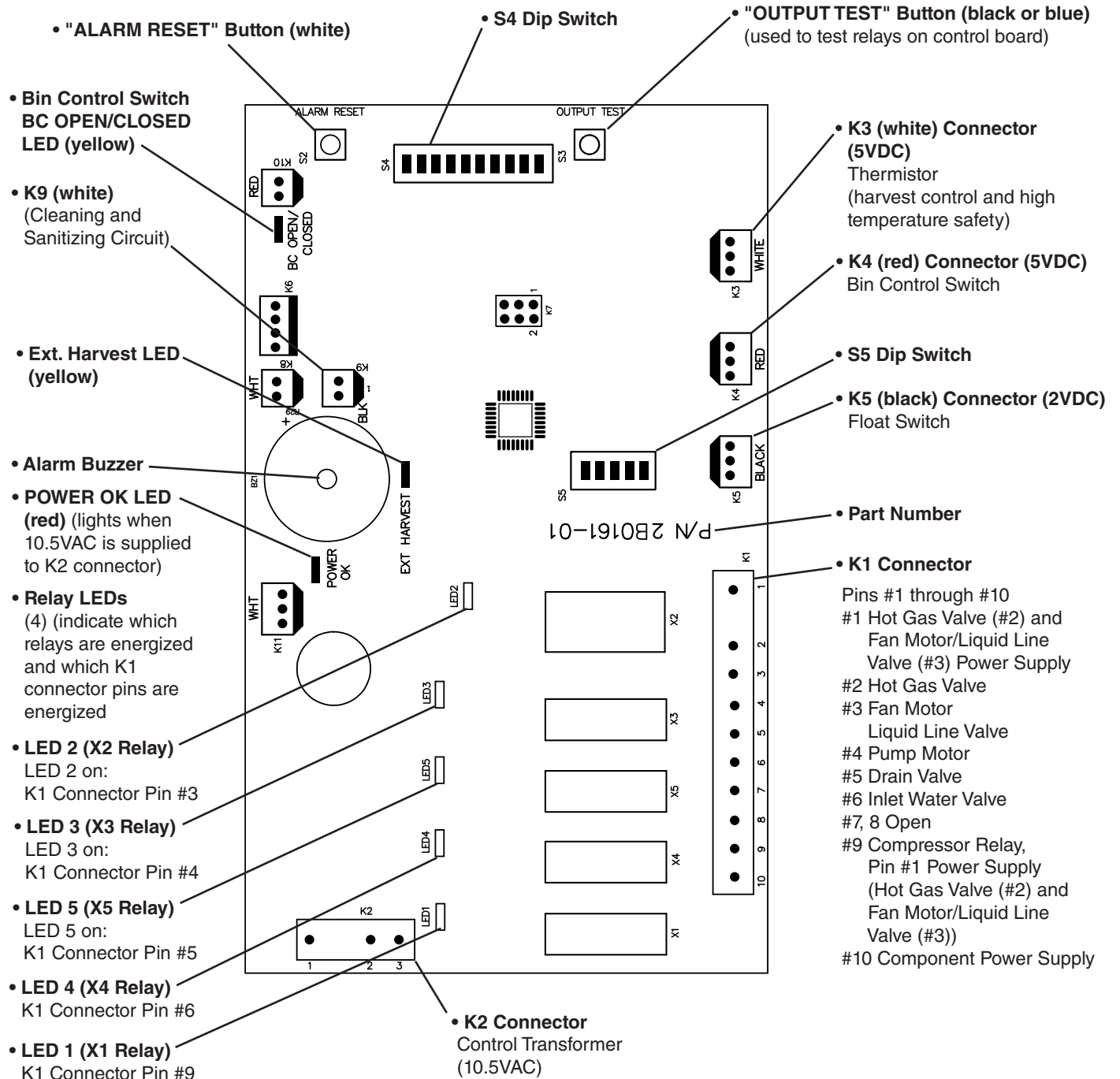
- A Hoshizaki exclusive control board is employed in KM series appliances.
- All models are pretested and factory adjusted.
- For a control board check procedure, see "II.C. Control Board Check."

NOTICE

- Fragile, handle very carefully.
- The control board contains integrated circuits, which are susceptible to failure due to static discharge. It is especially important to touch the metal part of the icemaker when handling or replacing the control board.
- Do not touch the electronic devices on the control board or the back of the control board.
- Do not short out power supply to test for voltage.
- Always replace the whole control board assembly if it goes bad.

a) Control Board Layout

H+ Control Board



Control Board	
Part Number	2B0161-01

10. LED Lights and Audible Alarm Safeties

a) Control Board (2B0161-01)

Beep occurs and red CB "POWER OK" LED turns on when control switch is moved to "ICE" position.

Sequence

Green LEDs 1 through 5 turn on and sequence from initial startup as listed in the table below. Order of green LEDs from the outer edge of control board is 1, 4, 5, 3, 2.

Sequence Step	LED	Energized Components	Time LEDs are On	
			Min.	Max.
1-Minute Fill Cycle	4	WV		
Harvest Cycle	1, 4	Comp, FMR, HGV, WV	1 minute	20 minutes
Harvest Pump Time (harvest assist)	1, 3	Comp, FMR, HGV, PM	0 seconds	50 seconds
Freeze Cycle	1, 2, 3	Comp, FM/FMR, PM, LLV	5 minutes	freeze timer setting
Anti-Slush Control	1, 2	Comp, FM/FMR, LLV	PM off 10 sec. when thermistor at 36°F (2°C)	
Pump-Out Cycle	1, 4, 5, 3	Comp, FMR, HGV, PM, WV*, DV	10 seconds	20 seconds
*pump-out timer setting				

Alarms

Type	Alarm	Notes
1 Beep	High Evaporator Temp. (temperature > 127°F) (53°C)	Check for harvest problem (stuck HGV or relay), hot water entering unit, stuck HM, or shorted thermistor.
2 Beep	Harvest Backup Timer (harvest > 20 min. for two cycles in a row)	Check thermistor (open), HGV not opening, TXV or LLV leaking by, low charge, inefficient Comp, or WRV leaking by.
3 Beep	Freeze Timer (freeze > freeze timer setting for two cycles in a row)	Check FS stuck closed (up), WV leaking by, HGV leaking by, PM not pumping, TXV defective, LLV not opening, low charge, HM not bypassing, or inefficient Comp.
To reset above safeties, press "ALARM RESET" button with power supply on.		
6	Low Voltage (92Vac±5% or less)	Red LED turns off if voltage protection operates. Control voltage safeties automatically reset when voltage is corrected.
7	High Voltage (147Vac±5% or more)	

Legend: **Comp**—compressor; **DV**—drain valve; **FM**—fan motor; **FMR**—fan motor remote; **FS**—float switch; **HGV**—hot gas valve; **HM**—headmaster (C.P.R.); **LLV**—liquid line valve; **PM**—pump motor; **TXV**—thermostatic expansion valve; **WRV**—water regulating valve; **WV**—inlet water valve

11. Controls and Adjustments

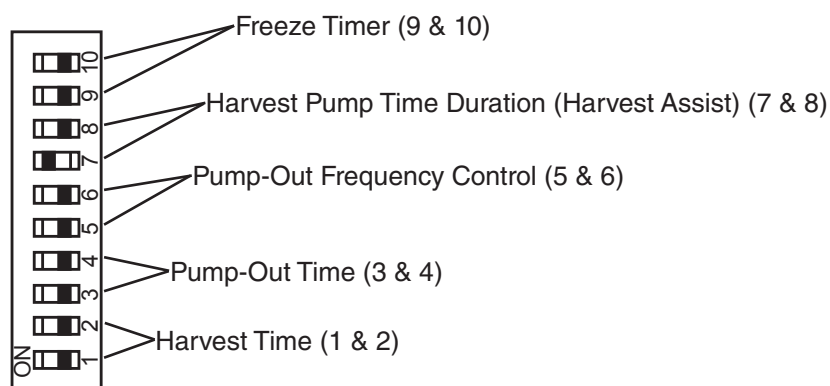
The dip switches are factory-adjusted to the following positions:

S4 Dip Switch No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KM-81BAK	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF	ON
KM-116BAK	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
KM-161BAK	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF	ON
KM-161BWK	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

S5 Dip Switch (Do Not Adjust)					
Dip Switch No.	1	2	3	4	5
KM-81BAK KM-116BAK KM-161BAK KM-161BWK	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON

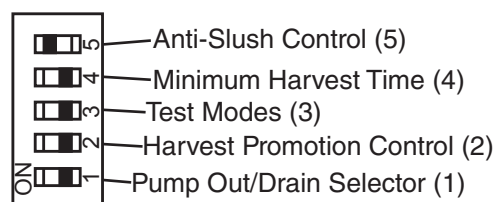
Do not adjust the S5 dip switches. These must be left in the factory default position, or the appliance will not operate properly.

S4 Dip Switch



S5 Dip Switch

(Do Not Adjust)



a) Harvest Time (S4 dip switch 1 & 2)

The harvest timer starts counting when the thermistor reaches 48°F (9°C) at the evaporator outlet and the control board reads 3.9 kΩ from the thermistor. The harvest timer is factory set, and generally no adjustment is required. However, a setting longer than the factory setting may be advised in cases where the drain provided at harvest needs to be prolonged for extra cleaning. Note that the pump-out timer (S1 dip switch 3 & 4) acts in place of the harvest timer during cycles with a pump out. For details, see "III.C.3. Pump-Out Timer (S1 dip switch 3 & 4)."

Note: On models with a pump-out every cycle, the harvest timer is only relevant during the initial harvest cycle since a pump out occurs every cycle thereafter.

S4 Dip Switch Setting		Time (sec.)
No. 1	No. 2	
OFF	OFF	60
ON	OFF	90
OFF	ON	120
ON	ON	180

b) Pump-Out Time/Harvest Time During Pump-Out (S4 dip switch 3 & 4)

When a pump-out is called for, the pump motor stops for 2 seconds, then the pump motor and drain valve energize. Water is removed from the bottom of the water tank and sent down the drain. The pump-out drains the water tank for the time determined by the pump-out timer. The pump-out timer also acts in place of the harvest timer during cycles with a pump-out. The pump-out timer is factory set, and generally no adjustment is required. The pump-out timer control can be set to pump-out for 10 or 20 seconds. During pump-out cycles minimum harvest time is based on times given in the table below.

S4 Dip Switch Setting		Time (sec.)	
No. 3	No. 4	T1	T2
OFF	OFF	10	120
ON	OFF	20	160
OFF	ON	20	120
ON	ON	20	180

T1: Time to drain the water tank

T2: Harvest timer at pump out

c) Pump-Out Frequency Control (S4 dip switch 5 & 6)

The pump-out frequency control is factory set to drain the water tank every 10 cycles. Generally no adjustment is required. However, where water quality is bad and the icemaker needs a pump-out more often, the pump-out frequency can be adjusted. The pump-out frequency control can be set to have a pump-out occur every cycle, or every 10 cycles.

The first pump-out is dependent on S1 dip switch 5 & 6. See the table below.

S4 Dip Switch Setting		Pump-Out Frequency
No. 5	No. 6	
OFF	OFF	Every cycle
ON	OFF	Every 2 cycles
OFF	ON	Every 5 cycles
ON	ON	Every 10 cycles

d) Harvest Pump Time Duration (Harvest Assist) (S4 dip switch 7 & 8)

<i>NOTICE</i>
Factory set for proper operation. Do not adjust. Adjustment outside of the factory default setting may result in damage to the appliance.

The harvest pump timer allows the water valve to close and the pump motor to circulate water in the tank during the final part of harvest. The water valve is open during harvest for a maximum of 6 minutes or the length of harvest minus 0, 10, 30, or 50 seconds (determined by the harvest pump timer setting), whichever is shorter. When the water valve closes, the pump motor energizes and runs for the time determined by the harvest pump timer setting. The harvest pump timer is factory-adjusted, and no adjustment is required.

S4 Dip Switch Setting		Harvest Pump Time Duration (Harvest Assist)
No. 7	No. 8	
OFF	OFF	0 sec.
ON	OFF	10 sec.
OFF	ON	30 sec.
ON	ON	50 sec.

e) Freeze Timer (S4 dip switch 9 & 10)

NOTICE

Adjust to proper specification, or the icemaker may not operate correctly.

The freeze timer setting determines the maximum allowed freeze time to prevent possible freeze-up issues. Upon termination of the freeze timer, the control board initiates the harvest cycle or pump-out cycle. After 2 consecutive freeze timer terminations, the control board shuts down the icemaker. In this case, see "II.H.3. Low Ice Production" for possible solutions. The freeze timer is factory set and no adjustment is required. Before changing this setting, contact Hoshizaki Technical Support at 1-800-233-1940 for recommendations.

S4 Dip Switch Setting		Time (min.)
No. 9	No. 10	
OFF	OFF	60
OFF	ON	50
ON	OFF	70
ON	ON	100

f) Pump-Out/Drain Selector (S5 dip switch 1)

The pump-out/drain selector setting determines whether the pump motor energizes (pump-out) or stays off (drain) after a 2-second delay at the beginning of the pump-out cycle or at shutdown. Regardless of the pump-out/drain selector setting, the drain valve energizes after a 2-second delay at the beginning of the pump-out cycle or at shutdown. When the pump-out/drain selector is set to pump-out, the pump motor takes water from the tank and forces it through the drain valve and down the drain. When the pump-out/drain selector is set to drain, water drains by gravity through the drain valve.

S5 Dip Switch Setting	Pump Operation Setting
No. 1	
OFF	Drain
ON	Pump-Out

g) Harvest Promotion Control (S5 dip switch 2)

NOTICE

Do not adjust. These must be left in the factory default position or the icemaker will not operate correctly.

When activated, this control promotes harvest of ice on the evaporator that is hard to remove. If the harvest cycle exceeds 6 minutes, the pump motor starts to operate for a maximum of 3 minutes.

S5 Dip Switch Setting	Harvest Promotion Control
No. 2	
OFF	Enabled
ON	Disabled

h) Test Modes (S5 dip switch 3)

NOTICE

Factory set for proper operation. Do not adjust. Adjustment outside the factory default setting may result in damage to the appliance.

Do not adjust. This must be left in the factory default position or the unit will not operate properly. The KM-81BAK, KM-116BAK, and KM-161BAK/BWK do not refill.

i) Minimum Harvest Time (S5 dip switch 4)

NOTICE

Factory set for proper operation. Do not adjust. Adjustment outside the factory default setting may result in damage to the appliance.

S5 Dip Switch Setting	Minimum Harvest Time
No. 4	
OFF	120 seconds
ON	70 seconds

j) Anti-Slush Control (S5 dip switch 5)

NOTICE

Factory set for proper operation. Do not adjust. Adjustment outside the factory default setting may result in damage to the appliance.

This dip switch setting allows anti-slush control during the freeze cycle.

Disabled (OFF): When the evaporator temperature reaches 41°F (5°C) the control board reads a 4.8 kΩ signal from the thermistor and de-energizes the water pump for 10 sec., then energizes the water pump for the duration of freeze time.

Enabled (ON): When the evaporator temperature reaches 50°F (10°C) the control board reads a 3.9kΩ signal from the thermistor and de-energizes the water pump for 10 sec. and energize it for 50 secs. repeatedly. When 34°F (1°C) is reached, a 5.9 kΩ signal causes the control board to de-energize the pump motor for 10 secs., energize it for 50 secs., de-energize it again for 10 secs., then energize it continuously.

S5 Dip Switch Setting	Anti-Slush Control
No. 5	
OFF	Disabled
ON	Enabled

C. Refrigeration Circuit



R-290 Class A3 Flammable Refrigerant Used

⚠ DANGER

Risk of Fire or Explosion. Flammable Refrigerant Used.

- Be sure to follow all Important Safety Information located at the beginning of this manual and at the beginning of section "III.A. Safety Precautions When Servicing."
- Servicing shall be done by trained service personnel with certified competence in handling flammable refrigerants to minimize the risk of possible ignition due to incorrect parts or improper service.
- Confirm that capacitors are discharged: this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking.
- A dry chemical or CO₂ fire extinguisher should be adjacent to the charging area. You must have a Class B chemical fire extinguisher available at all times.
- When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs – or for any other purpose – conventional procedures shall be used. However, for flammable refrigerants it is important that best practice be followed, since flammability is a consideration. The following procedure shall be adhered to:
 - safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations
 - purge the circuit with inert gas
 - evacuate (optional for A2L)
 - purge with inert gas (optional for A2L)
 - open the circuit by cutting or brazing
- Confirm that no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering, or purging the system.
- You must have a combustible gas leak detector in the immediate work area at all times.
- Be sure the area is clear of refrigerant vapor before brazing.
- The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders if venting is not allowed by local and national codes. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, the system shall be purged with oxygen-free nitrogen to render the appliance safe for flammable refrigerants. This process might need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for purging refrigerant systems.

DANGER Continué

Risque De Feu Ou D'Explosion. Fluide Frigorigène Inflammable Utilisé.

- Assurez-vous de suivre toutes les informations importantes de sécurité qui se trouvent au début du présent manuel et au début de la section «III.A. Précautions de sécurité lors de l'entretien.»
- L'entretien doit être effectué par du personnel formé et certifié pour la manipulation de réfrigérants inflammables afin de réduire au minimum le risque d'inflammation dû à des pièces incorrectes ou à un entretien inadéquat.
- S'assurer que les condensateurs sont déchargés : cette opération doit être effectuée en toute sécurité afin d'éviter tout risque d'étincelle.
- Un extincteur à poudre chimique ou à CO₂ devrait être installé à proximité de la zone de chargement. Un extincteur chimique de classe B doit être disponible à tout moment.
- Pour pénétrer dans le circuit du réfrigérant afin d'effectuer des réparations ou pour toute autre raison, des procédures conventionnelles doivent être utilisées. Toutefois, pour les réfrigérants inflammables, il est important de suivre les meilleures pratiques, car l'inflammabilité est un facteur à prendre en considération. La procédure suivante doit être respectée:
 - éliminer le réfrigérant en toute sécurité conformément aux réglementations locales et nationales
 - purger le circuit avec du gaz inerte
 - évacuer (en option pour A2L)
 - purger avec du gaz inerte (en option pour A2L)
 - ouvrir le circuit par coupure ou brasage
- S'assurer qu'aucun composant ou câblage électrique sous tension n'est exposé lors de la charge, de la récupération ou de la purge du système.
- Un détecteur de fuites de gaz combustible doit se trouver à tout moment dans la zone de travail immédiate.
- Assurez-vous que la zone est exempte de vapeur de réfrigérant avant de procéder au brasage.
- La charge de réfrigérant doit être récupérée dans les bouteilles de récupération appropriées si la ventilation n'est pas autorisée par les normes locales et nationales. Pour les appareils contenant des réfrigérants inflammables, le système doit être purgé avec de l'azote sans oxygène afin de rendre l'appareil inoffensif pour les réfrigérants inflammables. Cette procédure peut être répétée plusieurs fois. L'air comprimé ou l'oxygène ne doivent pas être utilisés pour la purge des systèmes de réfrigération.

WARNING

- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when servicing the appliance.
- Notify all persons in the immediate area that you are working with a flammable refrigerant.
- Do not use silver alloy or copper alloy containing arsenic.

a) Refrigerant Recovery

Using proper refrigerant practices, place piercing valves toward the end (crimped area) of the high and low-side process tubes, then recover the refrigerant into an approved container or device.

- 1) Move the control switch to the "OFF" position, then unplug the appliance from the electrical outlet.

b) Brazing

- 2) Prior to brazing, purge with nitrogen gas for 2 min., flowing at a pressure of 3 to 5 PSIG.

⚠ DANGER! For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, the system shall be purged with oxygen-free nitrogen to render the appliance safe for flammable refrigerants. This process might need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for purging refrigerant systems.

- 3) Braze/repair/replace damaged component or fittings while purging with nitrogen gas, flowing at a pressure of 3 to 5 PSIG.

NOTICE

- Do not leave the system open for longer than 15 min. when replacing or servicing parts. The Polyol Ester (POE) oils used in R-290 applications can absorb moisture quickly. Therefore it is important to prevent moisture from entering the system when replacing or servicing parts.
- Always install a new drier every time the sealed refrigeration system is opened. Do not replace the drier until after all other repair or replacement has been made. Install the new drier with the arrow on the drier in the direction of the refrigerant flow.
- When brazing, protect the drier by using a wet cloth to prevent the drier from overheating. Do not allow the drier to exceed 250°F (121°C).

- 4) Use soap bubbles to check for leaks. Raise the pressure using nitrogen gas (190 PSIG). Do not use any refrigerant as a mixture with pressurized air for leak testing.
- 5) Once leak checking is complete, release the nitrogen gas from the system.

c) Evacuation

- 6) Attach a vacuum pump to the system. Be sure the high-side charging hose is connected to the field-installed high-side access valve.

IMPORTANT

The vacuum level and vacuum pump may be the same as those for current refrigerants. However, the rubber hose and gauge manifold to be used for evacuation and refrigerant charge should be exclusively for POE oils.

- 7) Turn on the vacuum pump, then open the high-side valve on the gauge manifold. Never allow the oil in the vacuum pump to flow backwards.
- 8) Allow the vacuum pump to pull down to a 29.9" Hg vacuum. Evacuating period depends on pump capacity.

- 9) Close the high-side valve on the gauge manifold.
- 10) Disconnect the gauge manifold hose from the vacuum pump and attach it to a refrigerant service cylinder. Remember to loosen the connection and purge the air from the hose. See the nameplate for the required refrigerant charge. Hoshizaki recommends only virgin refrigerant or reclaimed refrigerant which meets the requirements of AHRI Standard 700 (latest edition) be used.

d) Recharge

DANGER

- In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed:
 - Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
 - Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
 - Ensure that the refrigerating system is earthed (grounded) prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
 - Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
 - Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the refrigerating system.
 - The system shall be leak-tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.
-
- En plus des procédures de charge conventionnelles, les exigences suivantes doivent être respectées :
 - S'assurer qu'aucune contamination de différents réfrigérants ne se produit lors de l'utilisation de l'équipement de charge. Les tuyaux ou conduites doivent être aussi courts que possible afin de minimiser la quantité de réfrigérant qu'ils contiennent.
 - Les bouteilles doivent être maintenues dans une position appropriée conformément aux instructions.
 - S'assurer que le système de réfrigération soit mis à la terre avant de charger le système avec du réfrigérant.
 - Étiqueter le système lorsque la charge est terminée (si cela n'a pas déjà été fait).
 - Il faut veiller à ne pas trop remplir le système de réfrigération.
 - Avant de recharger le système, celui-ci doit être testé sous pression avec le gaz de purge approprié. Le système doit être soumis à un essai de fuite à la fin de la charge, mais avant la mise en service. Un test de contrôle de fuite doit être effectué avant de quitter le site.

- 11) R-290 can be charged in either the liquid or vapor state. Liquid charge is preferred. If refrigerant charging is done in the liquid state, place the service cylinder on the scales; **if the service cylinder is not equipped with a dip tube, invert the service cylinder, then place it on the scales.** Open the high-side valve on the gauge manifold.

- 12) Allow the system to charge with liquid until the proper charge weight is met.
- 13) Close the high-side valve on the gauge manifold. If charging is complete, skip to step 10.
- 14) If necessary, add any remaining charge to the system through the low-side.
NOTICE! To prevent compressor damage, use a throttling valve or liquid dispensing device to add the remaining liquid charge through the low-side refrigerant access valve with the compressor running. Close the refrigerant cylinder valve and let the low-side refrigerant equalize to the system, then close the low-side manifold gauge.
- 15) Pinch off (crimp down) the process tubes just below the piercing valves.
- 16) Remove the piercing valves. Cut the process tubes to remove the piercing valve holes.
- 17) Confirm there are no leaks from the pinched off process tubes, then braze the process tubes closed. **⚠ DANGER! Be sure there is no refrigerant leak before brazing.**
- 18) Use a combustible gas leak detector or soap bubbles to check for leaks again.
- 19) Place red sleeves over the process tubes.
- 20) Plug the appliance back into the electrical outlet

D. Component Service Information

	R-290 Class A3 Flammable Refrigerant Used
⚠ DANGER	
<u>Risk of Fire or Explosion. Flammable Refrigerant Used.</u> • Be sure to follow all Important Safety Information located at the beginning of this manual and at the beginning of section "III.A. Safety Precautions When Servicing." • Component parts shall be replaced with like components. So as to minimize the risk of possible ignition due to incorrect parts. • This appliance should be diagnosed and repaired only by qualified service personnel to reduce the risk of death, electric shock, serious injury, or fire. • Repair and maintenance to electrical components shall include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures. If a fault exists that could compromise safety, then no electrical supply shall be connected to the circuit until it is satisfactorily dealt with. If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, an adequate temporary solution shall be used. This shall be reported to the owner of the equipment, so all parties are advised. • Confirm that capacitors are discharged: this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking. • Confirm that no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering, or purging the system. • Confirm that there is continuity of earth bonding (grounding).	

⚠ DANGER Continu 

Risque D'Incendie ou D'Explosion. Fluide Frigorig ne Inflammable Utilis .

- Assurez-vous de suivre toutes les informations importantes de s curit  qui se trouvent au d but du pr sent manuel et au d but de la section «III.A. Pr cautions de s curit  lors de l'entretien.»
- Les pi ces doivent  tre remplac es par des pi ces similaires, de mani re   r duire au minimum le risque d'inflammation d    des pi ces incorrectes.
- Cet appareil ne doit  tre diagnostiqu  et r par  que par un personnel qualifi  afin de r duire les risques de mort, d' lectrocution, de blessures graves ou d'incendie.
- La r paration et l'entretien des composants  lectriques incluent les contr les de s curit  initiaux et les proc dures d'inspection des composants. En cas de d faut susceptible de compromettre la s curit , aucune alimentation  lectrique ne doit  tre connect e au circuit tant que le probl me n'a pas  t  r solu de mani re satisfaisante. Si le d faut ne peut  tre corrig  imm diatement mais qu'il est n cessaire de poursuivre l'exploitation, une solution temporaire ad quate doit  tre utilis e. Cela doit  tre signal  au propri taire de l' quipement, afin que toutes les parties soient inform es.
- S'assurer que les condensateurs sont d charg s : cette op ration doit  tre effectu e en toute s curit  afin d' viter tout risque d' tincelle.
- S'assurer qu'aucun composant ou c blage  lectrique sous tension n'est expos  lors de la charge, de la r cup ration ou de la purge du syst me.
- S'assurer de la continuit  de la mise   la terre.

NOTICE

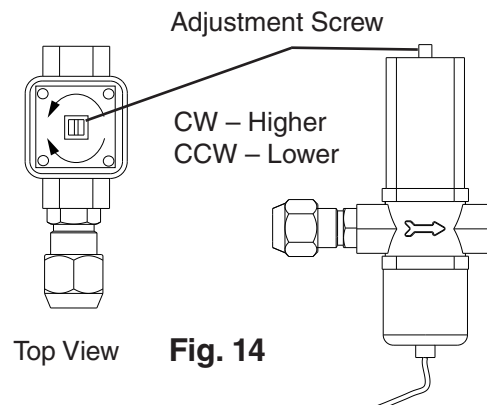
When replacing a component listed below, see the notes to help ensure proper operation.

Component	Notes
Compressor	Install a new drier and PTC relay.
Thermostatic Expansion Valves	• Attach the thermostatic expansion valve bulb to the suction line in the same location as the previous bulb. • The bulb should be between the 10 and 2 o'clock positions on the tube. • Secure the bulb with the clamp and holder, then insulate it.
Hot Gas Valve	• Replace the strainer. • Use copper tube of the same diameter and length when replacing valve lines.
Fan Motor	Install a new capacitor.
Pump Motor	Install a new capacitor.
Evaporator Thermistor	• Attach the new thermistor to the evaporator in the same location as the previous thermistor. • Smoothly fill the recessed area of the thermistor holder with high thermal conductive type sealant. Hoshizaki America part number 4A0683-01 (Silicone Heat Sink Compound 10-8108 manufactured by GC Electronics), KE-4560 RTV (manufactured by ShinEtsu Silicones), or equivalent are recommended. • Secure the thermistor with the holder. • Be very careful to prevent damage to the leads.

E. Water Regulating Valve Adjustment (water-cooled model)

The water regulating valve is factory set, and generally no adjustment is required. However, when necessary, adjust the water regulator using the following procedure.

- 1) Prepare a thermometer to check the condenser drain temperature. Attach a pressure gauge to the high-side line of the system.
- 2) 5 min. after a freeze cycle starts, confirm that the thermometer reads 104°F to 115°F (40°C to 46°C). If it does not, rotate the adjustment screw by using a flat blade screwdriver until the temperature is in the proper range. See Fig. 14. Next, check that the reference pressure is in the range indicated in the Head Pressure table in the Performance Data section. If it is not in the proper range, verify the refrigerant charge.
- 3) Check that the condenser drain temperature is stable.



IV. Maintenance

This appliance must be maintained in accordance with the instruction manual and labels provided with the appliance. Consult with your local Hoshizaki Certified Service Representative about maintenance service.

WARNING

- Only qualified service technicians should service this appliance.
- Failure to install, operate, and maintain the appliance in accordance with this manual will adversely affect safety, performance, component life, and warranty coverage.
- Move the control switch to the "OFF" position and unplug the appliance from the electrical outlet before servicing.
- To reduce the risk of electric shock, do not touch the control switch or plug with damp hands.
- **CHOKING HAZARD:** Ensure all components, fasteners, and thumbscrews are securely in place after any maintenance is performed. Make sure that none have fallen into the ice storage bin.
- After service, make sure that there are no wires pinched between the panels and appliance. Make sure you do not damage or pinch the water supply line, drain line, or power cord.

A. Maintenance Schedule

The maintenance schedule below is a guideline. More frequent maintenance may be required depending on water quality, the appliance's environment, and local sanitation regulations.

Maintenance Schedule		
Frequency	Area	Task
Weekly	Scoop	Clean the scoop using a neutral cleaner. Rinse thoroughly after cleaning.
Monthly	External Water Filters	Check for proper pressure and change if necessary.
	Appliance Exterior	Wipe down with clean, soft cloth. Use a damp cloth containing a neutral cleaner to wipe off oil or dirt build up. Clean any chlorine staining (rust colored spots) using a non-abrasive cleaner like Zud or Bon Ami.
Every 3 Months	Ice Storage Bin Drain	Maintain as outlined in the instruction manual or maintenance label.
Yearly	Appliance and Ice Storage Bin	Clean and sanitize per the cleaning and sanitizing instructions provided in the instruction manual.
	Water Supply Inlet	Close the icemaker water supply line shut-off valve and drain the water system. Clean the water supply inlet screen.
	Condenser	Inspect. Clean if necessary.
	Water Hoses	Inspect the water hoses and clean/replace if necessary.

V. Preparing the Appliance for Periods of Non-Use

DANGER

Risk of Fire or Explosion. Flammable Refrigerant Used.

- Be sure to follow all Important Safety Information located at the beginning of this manual and at the beginning of section "III.A. Safety Precautions When Servicing."
- Only qualified service technicians should service this appliance.
- The appliance shall be stored in an area where the room size corresponds to the room area as specified for operation. See the nameplate or instruction manual for Minimum Room Floor Area.
- The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating open flames (for example an operating gas appliance) or other potential ignition sources (for example an operating electric heater, hot surfaces).

Risque D'Incendie ou D'Explosion. Fluide Frigorigène Inflammable Utilisé.

- Assurez-vous de suivre toutes les informations importantes de sécurité qui se trouvent au début du présent manuel et au début de la section «III.A. Précautions de sécurité lors de l'entretien.»
- Seuls des techniciens de service qualifiés doivent installer et entretenir l'appareil.
- L'appareil doit être conservé dans une zone où la taille de la pièce correspond à la surface de la pièce spécifiée pour le fonctionnement.
- L'appareil doit être entreposé dans un local ne contenant pas de sources d'inflammation permanentes (flammes nues, appareil à gaz ou dispositif de chauffage électrique en fonctionnement, par exemple).

NOTICE

- During extended periods of non-use, extended absences, or in sub-freezing temperatures, follow the instructions below to reduce the risk of costly water damage.
- When the appliance is not used for two or three days under normal conditions, it is sufficient to move the control switch to the "OFF" position.

- 1) Close the water supply line shut-off valve, then open the water supply line drain valve.
- 2) Allow the line to drain by gravity.
- 3) Attach a compressed air or carbon dioxide supply to the water supply line drain.
- 4) Move the control switch to the "ICE" position.
- 5) Blow the water supply line out using the compressed air or carbon dioxide supply.
- 6) Move the control switch to the "OFF" position.
- 7) Unplug the appliance.
- 8) Close the water supply line drain valve.

- 9) Remove the water tank hose and drain the water tank.
- 10) Optional drain pump: remove the drain pump and empty the drain pump reservoir.
Replace the drain pump in its original position.
- 11) Remove all ice from the ice storage bin. Clean the ice storage bin liner using a neutral cleaner. Rinse thoroughly after cleaning.

VI. Decommissioning and Disposal



R-290 Class A3 Flammable Refrigerant Used

⚠ DANGER

Risk of Fire or Explosion. Flammable Refrigerant Used.

- Be sure to follow all Important Safety Information located at the beginning of this manual and at the beginning of section "III.A. Safety Precautions When Servicing."
- Servicing shall be done by trained service personnel with certified competence in handling flammable refrigerants to minimize the risk of possible ignition due to improper service.
- Follow handling instructions carefully in compliance with national regulations.
- Dispose of properly in accordance with federal or local regulations.
- Do not puncture refrigerant tubing. Risk of fire or explosion due to puncture of refrigerant tubing; follow handling instructions carefully.
- When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely.
- When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge is available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labeled for that refrigerant (i.e., special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order. Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.
- The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of all appropriate refrigerants including, when applicable, flammable refrigerants. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition. Before using the recovery machine, check that it is in satisfactory working order, has been properly maintained and that any associated electrical components are sealed to prevent ignition in the event of a refrigerant release. Consult manufacturer if in doubt.
- The recovered refrigerant shall be returned to the refrigerant supplier in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.
- If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The evacuation process shall be carried out prior to returning the compressor to the suppliers. Only electric heating to the compressor body shall be employed to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

DANGER Continué

Risque D'Incendie ou D'Explosion. Fluide Frigorigène Inflammable Utilisé.

- Assurez-vous de suivre toutes les informations importantes de sécurité qui se trouvent au début du présent manuel et au début de la section «III.A. Précautions de sécurité lors de l'entretien.»
- L'entretien doit être effectué par du personnel formé et certifié pour la manipulation de réfrigérants inflammables afin de réduire au minimum le risque d'inflammation dû à un entretien inadéquat.
- Suivre attentivement les instructions de manutention conformément aux règlements nationaux.
- Mettre au rebut conformément aux règlements fédéraux ou locaux.
- Ne pas perforer la conduite de fluide frigorigène. Risque d'incendie ou d'explosion en cas de perforation d'une canalisation de fluide frigorigène; suivez attentivement les instructions de manutention.
- Lors de l'élimination du réfrigérant d'un système, que ce soit pour l'entretien ou la mise hors service, il est recommandé de veiller à ce que tous les réfrigérants soient éliminés en toute sécurité.
- Lors du transfert de réfrigérant dans des bouteilles, veillez à ce que seules des bouteilles de récupération de réfrigérant appropriées soient utilisées. Assurez-vous que le nombre de bouteilles nécessaires pour contenir la charge totale du système est disponible. Toutes les bouteilles à utiliser sont désignées pour le réfrigérant récupéré et étiquetées pour ce réfrigérant (c'est-à-dire des bouteilles spéciales pour la récupération du réfrigérant). Les bouteilles doivent être équipées d'une soupape de surpression et de soupapes d'arrêt associées en bon état de fonctionnement. Les bouteilles de récupération vides sont évacuées et, si possible, refroidies avant la récupération.
- L'équipement de récupération doit être en bon état de fonctionnement, accompagné d'un ensemble d'instructions concernant l'équipement disponible et doit être adapté à la récupération de tous les réfrigérants appropriés, y compris, le cas échéant, les réfrigérants inflammables. En outre, un ensemble de balances étalonnées doit être disponible et en bon état de fonctionnement. Les tuyaux doivent être complets, équipés de raccords de déconnexion sans fuite et en bon état. Avant d'utiliser la machine de récupération, vérifiez qu'elle est en bon état de fonctionnement, qu'elle a été correctement entretenue et que tous les composants électriques associés sont scellés pour éviter toute inflammation en cas de fuite de réfrigérant. Consulter le fabricant en cas de doute.
- Le réfrigérant récupéré doit être renvoyé au fournisseur de réfrigérant dans la bouteille de récupération appropriée et le bon de transfert de déchets correspondant doit être établi. Ne mélangez pas les réfrigérants dans les unités de récupération et surtout pas dans les bouteilles.
- Si les compresseurs ou les huiles de compresseur doivent être retirés, assurez-vous qu'ils ont été évacués à un niveau acceptable afin de s'assurer qu'il ne reste pas de réfrigérant inflammable dans le lubrifiant. Le processus d'évacuation doit être effectué avant que le compresseur ne soit renvoyé aux fournisseurs. Seul le chauffage électrique du boîtier du compresseur doit être utilisé pour accélérer ce processus. Lorsque l'huile est vidangée d'un système, cette opération doit être effectuée en toute sécurité.

The appliance contains refrigerant and must be disposed of in accordance with applicable national, state, and local codes and regulations. Refrigerant must be recovered and safely disposed of by properly trained service personnel.

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail. It is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are recovered safely. Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken in case analysis is required prior to re-use of recovered refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.

- Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
- Isolate the system electrically.
- **Before attempting the procedure, ensure that:**
 - mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders
 - all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly
 - the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person
 - recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards
- Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
- If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
- Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
- Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with instructions.
- Do not overfill cylinders (no more than 80% volume liquid charge).
- Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
- When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
- Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigerating system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

Follow the steps below for decommissioning and disposal:

1. Recovery

- 1) Recover the refrigerant, and safely dispose of the refrigerant.
- 2) Evacuate the appliance.
- 3) Purge the refrigeration system with nitrogen.
- 4) Cut out the compressor and drain and dispose of the compressor oil. Compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. Dispose of compressor and compressor oil in compliance with national, state, and local codes and regulations.
- 5) Purge the refrigeration system with nitrogen.

2. Labeling

Equipment shall be labeled stating that it has been decommissioned and emptied of refrigerant. The label shall be dated and signed. For appliances containing flammable refrigerant, ensure that there are labels on the equipment stating the equipment contains flammable refrigerant.

VII. Technical Information

We reserve the right to make changes in specifications and design without prior notice.

A. Specification and Performance Data

Pressure data is recorded at 5 min. into freezing cycle. The data not in bold should be used for reference only.

1. KM-81BAK

Specification Sheet

Specification Sheet		
AC SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V/Hz/PH)	~115/60/1	
AMPERAGE (A)	8.4 (5 Min. Freeze AT 104°F / WT 80°F)	
MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPACITY (A)	15	
MAXIMUM FUSE SIZE (A)	15	
ELECTRIC & WATER CONSUMPTION	90/70 (32/21)	70/50 (21/10)
ELECTRIC W (kWH/100 lb)	170 (5.6)	170 (4.12)
WATER gal./24HR (gal./100 lb)	16.6 (22)	42.8 (44)
ICE PRODUCTION PER CYCLE	1.5 lb. (0.7 kg) 80 pieces	
HARVEST RATE (lb/day)	≤1000	
APPROXIMATE STORAGE CAPACITY	38 lb. (17.2 kg)	
BIN CONTROL SYSTEM	Mechanical Bin Control	
REFRIGERANT CHARGE	R-290 85 g (3 oz.)	

Performance Data Sheet

APPROXIMATE ICE PRODUCTION PER 24 HR.		TEMP. (°F/°C)	WATER TEMP. (°F/°C)					
			50/10		70/21		90/32	
			70/21	98	44	91	41	88
	80/27		93	42	83	38	82	37
	90/32		91	41	76	34	74	33
lbs./day	kg./day	100/38	93	42	75	34	72	33
APPROXIMATE ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION		70/21	170		170		186	
		80/27	170		170		194	
		90/32	170		170		191	
		100/38	178		175		210	
APPROXIMATE WATER CONSUMPTION PER 24 HR.		70/21	43	0.16	35	0.13	31	0.12
		80/27	37	0.14	25	0.09	25	0.09
		90/32	35	0.13	17	0.06	15	0.06
		100/38	26	0.10	16	0.06	13	0.05
FREEZING CYCLE TIME		70/21	19.2		20.4		22.2	
		80/27	20.1		22.1		23.8	
		90/32	20.4		23.5		25.2	
		min.	100/38	20.8		23.9		26.9
HARVEST CYCLE TIME		70/21	3.8		3.3		3.1	
		80/27	3.4		2.7		2.7	
		90/32	3.3		2.2		2.1	
		min.	100/38	2.8		2.1		2.0
HEAD PRESSURE		70/21	154	10.8	168	11.8	186	13.1
		80/27	165	11.6	187	13.2	204	14.3
		90/32	168	11.8	203	14.3	220	15.5
		PSIG	kg/cm²G	100/38	171	12.0	207	14.6
SUCTION PRESSURE		70/21	32	2.2	33	2.3	35	2.5
		80/27	33	2.3	34	2.4	37	2.6
		90/32	33	2.3	35	2.5	38	2.7
		PSIG	kg/cm²G	100/38	34	2.4	36	2.5
TOTAL HEAT OF REJECTION FROM CONDENSER					1,600 BTU/h [AT 90°F (32°C) / WT 70°F (21°C)]			
TOTAL HEAT OF REJECTION FROM COMPRESSOR					200 BTU/h [AT 90°F (32°C) / WT 70°F (21°C)]			

2. KM-116BAK

Specification Sheet

AC SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V/Hz/PH)	~115/60/1	
AMPERAGE (A)	3.4 (5 Min. Freeze AT 104°F / WT 80°F)	
MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPACITY (A)	15	
MAXIMUM FUSE SIZE (A)	15	
ELECTRIC & WATER CONSUMPTION	90/70 (32/21)	70/50 (21/10)
ELECTRIC W (kWH/100 lb)	230 (5.2)	220 (4.01)
WATER gal./24HR (gal./100 lb)	22.1 (20)	51.4 (40)
ICE PRODUCTION PER CYCLE	2.2 lb. (1 kg) 110 pieces	
HARVEST RATE (lb/day)	≤1000	
APPROXIMATE STORAGE CAPACITY	53 lb. (24 kg)	
BIN CONTROL SYSTEM	Mechanical Bin Control	
REFRIGERANT CHARGE g (oz.)	R-290 90 (3.2)	

Performance Data Sheet

APPROXIMATE ICE PRODUCTION PER 24 HR.	AMBIENT TEMP.	WATER TEMP. (°F/°C)					
		50/10		70/21		90/32	
	70/21	130	59	124	56	119	54
	80/27	126	57	117	53	113	51
	90/32	124	56	110	50	106	48
lbs./day kg./day	100/38	124	56	109	50	102	46
APPROXIMATE ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION	70/21	220		223		236	
	80/27	222		227		244	
	90/32	223		230		246	
	watts	228		234		260	
APPROXIMATE WATER CONSUMPTION PER 24 HR.	70/21	51	0.19	43	0.16	38	0.15
	80/27	45	0.17	32	0.12	31	0.12
	90/32	43	0.16	22	0.08	20	0.07
	gal./day m ³ /day	100/38	33	0.12	22	0.08	18
FREEZING CYCLE TIME	70/21	21.2		22.3		23.8	
	80/27	22.0		23.8		25.3	
	90/32	22.3		25.0		26.6	
	min.	22.6		25.4		28.0	
HARVEST CYCLE TIME	70/21	3.7		3.2		3.0	
	80/27	3.3		2.6		2.7	
	90/32	3.2		2.2		2.1	
	min.	2.7		2.1		2.0	
HEAD PRESSURE	70/21	139	9.8	155	10.9	172	12.1
	80/27	151	10.6	176	12.4	191	13.4
	90/32	155	10.9	194	13.6	210	14.8
	PSIG kg/cm ² G	100/38	157	11.0	198	13.9	225
SUCTION PRESSURE	70/21	30	2.1	32	2.3	34	2.4
	80/27	32	2.2	35	2.4	36	2.5
	90/32	32	2.3	37	2.6	39	2.7
	PSIG kg/cm ² G	100/38	32	2.3	37	2.6	40
TOTAL HEAT OF REJECTION FROM CONDENSER				2,200 BTU/h [AT 90°F (32°C) / WT 70°F (21°C)]			
TOTAL HEAT OF REJECTION FROM COMPRESSOR				300 BTU/h [AT 90°F (32°C) / WT 70°F (21°C)]			

3. KM-161BAK

Specification Sheet

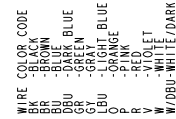
AC SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V/Hz/PH)	~115/60/1	
AMPERAGE (A)	3.5 (5 Min. Freeze AT 104°F / WT 80°F)	
MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPACITY (A)	15	
MAXIMUM FUSE SIZE (A)	15	
ELECTRIC & WATER CONSUMPTION	90/70 (32/21)	70/50 (21/10)
ELECTRIC W (kWH/100 lb)	280 (5.5)	250 (3.87)
WATER gal./24HR (gal./100 lb)	27.5 (22)	63.9 (41)
ICE PRODUCTION PER CYCLE	2.5 lb. (1.1 kg)	
HARVEST RATE (lb/day)	≤1000	
APPROXIMATE STORAGE CAPACITY	78 lb. (35.4 kg)	
BIN CONTROL SYSTEM	Mechanical Bin Control	
REFRIGERANT CHARGE g (oz.)	R-290, 110 (3.9)	

Performance Data Sheet

APPROXIMATE ICE PRODUCTION PER 24 HR.	AMBIENT TEMP.	WATER TEMP. (°F/°C)					
		50/10		70/21		90/32	
	70/21	156	71	147	67	136	62
	80/27	149	67	135	61	125	57
	90/32	147	67	125	57	114	52
lbs./day kg./day	100/38	145	66	123	56	105	47
APPROXIMATE ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION	70/21	250		259		269	
	80/27	257		270		280	
	90/32	259		280		290	
	100/38	260		282		300	
APPROXIMATE WATER CONSUMPTION PER 24 HR.	70/21	64	0.24	53	0.20	48	0.18
	80/27	56	0.21	39	0.15	39	0.15
	90/32	53	0.20	27	0.10	25	0.09
	100/38	41	0.16	27	0.10	23	0.09
FREEZING CYCLE TIME	70/21	20.8		22.3		25.2	
	80/27	21.9		24.2		27.6	
	90/32	22.3		25.8		29.1	
	100/38	23.2		26.6		32.1	
HARVEST CYCLE TIME	70/21	3.1		2.8		2.7	
	80/27	2.9		2.4		2.4	
	90/32	2.8		2.0		2.0	
	100/38	2.4		2.0		2.0	
HEAD PRESSURE	70/21	155	10.9	169	11.9	183	12.8
	80/27	166	11.7	188	13.2	198	13.9
	90/32	169	11.9	204	14.3	215	15.1
	100/38	170	11.9	207	14.5	226	15.9
SUCTION PRESSURE	70/21	35	2.5	36	2.5	36	2.5
	80/27	35	2.5	36	2.6	37	2.6
	90/32	36	2.5	37	2.6	38	2.6
	100/38	36	2.5	37	2.6	38	2.7
TOTAL HEAT OF REJECTION FROM CONDENSER				2,500 BTU/h [AT 90°F (32°C) / WT 70°F (21°C)]			
TOTAL HEAT OF REJECTION FROM COMPRESSOR				300 BTU/h [AT 90°F (32°C) / WT 70°F (21°C)]			

DATA PENDING

1. KM-81_116_161B_K

[illegible]

* High-Pressure Switch		
	Air-Cooled Model	Water-Cooled Model
Cut-out	360 $\pm$ 30 PSIG	DATA PENDING
Cut-in	249 $\pm$ 10 PSIG	DATA PENDING