SECTION 7

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDES

WATER AND ITS EFFECT ON ICE MAKING

Quality ice is defined as hard, clear, cold and free of taste or odor. All ice makers will provide this type of quality ice only if the water used to produce the ice is pure and free of mineral or chemical contamination. The chart below helps diagnose problems that can affect ice production.

AFFECT ON ICE QUALITY

INGREDIENT	EFFECT	CORRECTION
Algae	Objectionable Taste and Odor	Carbon Filter
Minerals: Sodium Potassium Magnesium Calcium	Cloudy Ice Slow Cutting Refreezing	1. Check: a. Water flow restriction 2. Polyphosphate feeder or water softener 3. Change water source

AFFECT ON ICE MAKER

INGREDIENT	EFFECT	CORRECTION
Iron Chlorine Manganese	Staining (Aesthetics only)	1. Citric acid, liquid or nickel safe ice machine cleaner 2. Water softener AND iron filter
Permanent Hardness Calcium or Magnesium Sulfates Chlorides Nitrates	Scale	1. Abrasive cleaning 2. Polyphosphate feeder or water softener reduces or eliminates need for abrasive cleaning
Temporary Hardness Calcium or Magnesium Carbonates	Scale	1. Liquid or nickel safe ice machine cleaner 2. Polyphosphate feeder or water softener reduces frequency of cleaning by 50%

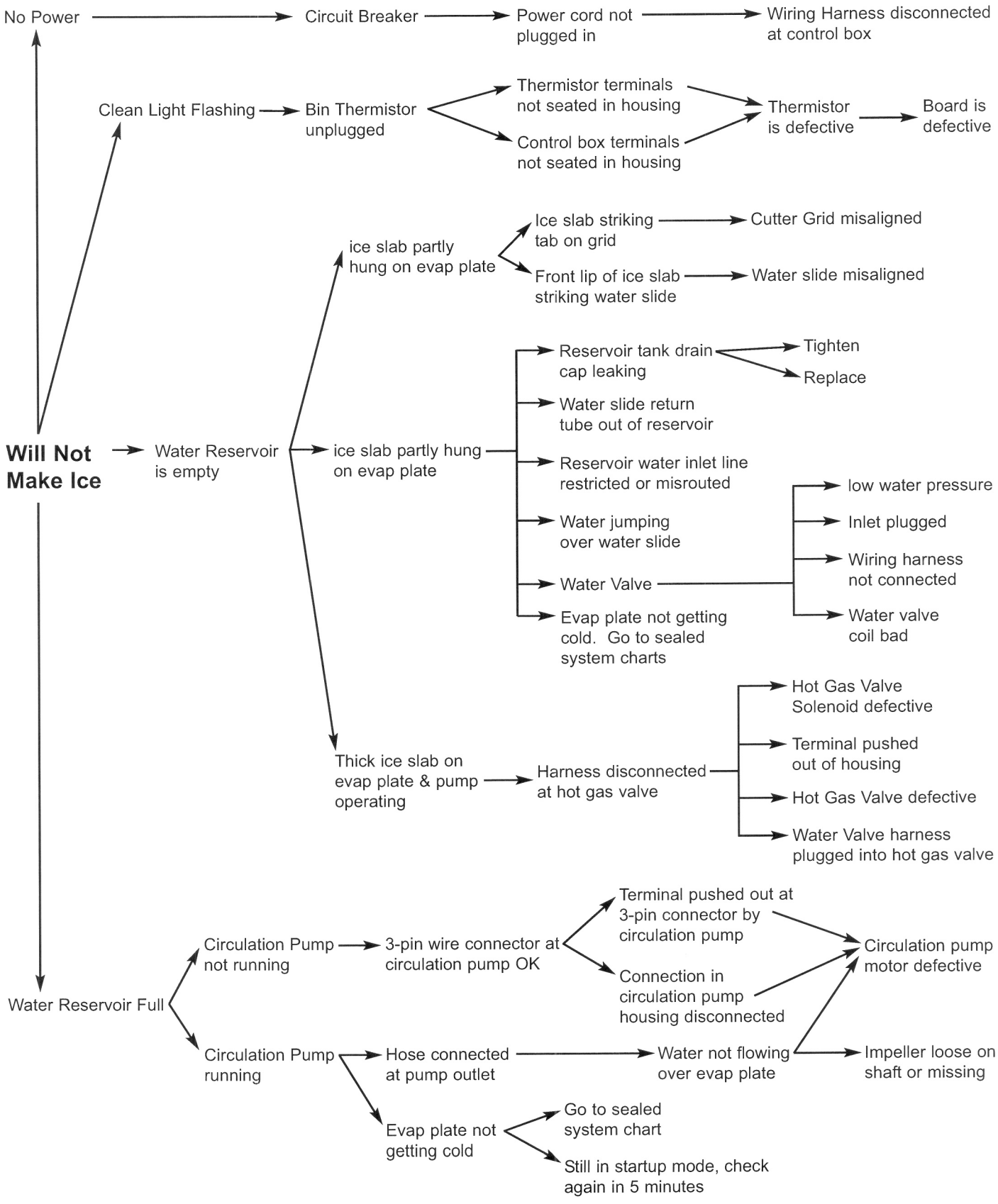
RECOMMENDATIONS:

Water softeners or polyphosphate feeders are not cure-alls, but do reduce and, in some cases, prevent scale buildup. They are particularly effective in controlling sulfate scale, which is rock like and can be removed only by sanding, scraping or chiseling.

CAUTION: Some polyphosphate feeders cause slime buildup. Their use in low mineral content water should be carefully considered.

NOTE: *Reverse Osmosis filters are NOT RECOMMENDED with this unit. These filters can limit the water flow to the unit and limit its capacity to produce sufficient ice.*

TROUBLESHOOTING FLOWCHART #1 *(Also see Flowchart #2 on next page)*



TROUBLESHOOTING FLOWCHART #2 *(Also see Flowchart #1 on previous page)*