You have a Chiller, Now What?

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Agenda

This presentation is developed to be a very brief and generic introduction to anyone who receives a new chiller and would like a jumpstart to what to expect.

This presentation may not fit exactly for your heat removal product, but may have valuable usable information.



Agenda

- Preparation for Start Up
 - Location
 - Install
 - Suggested Parts/Tools for Commissioning
 - Preparation
- Start Up Steps
- Standard Maintenance
- Tips
- Questions, Comments?



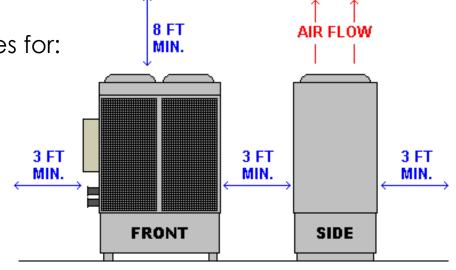


Location:

- •Locate on a flat, level, hard surface and close to the process.
- Avoid corrosive fumes, excessive moisture, excessive dust, or high room temperatures.

• Ensure there is proper clearances for:

- Electrical enclosure access
- Maintenance access
- Proper air circulation





Install:

- Secure feet, or lock caster wheels.
- Chiller is anchored and supported according to **specifications** and **local codes**.
- Chiller is **fully plumbed** into the process equipment.
- Field **piping sized** and **installed** according to specs.



Suggested Parts/Tools for Commissioning:

- Air Filter(s)
- Fluid Filter(s)
- Pump Shaft Seal
- Pump O-Ring
- Glycol tester refractometer





Preparation:

- Perform **cleaning/flushing** of the piping system.
- •Inspect all accessible wiring for tightness and/or damage.
- Verify incoming voltage matches the nameplate within ±10%.
- •Check phase rotation:
 - Pump Momentarily press in one contactor coil and watch rotation.
 - No Pump Use a phase checking devise.
- •Open all **isolation valves** so the process fluid is able to flow without restriction.





Preparation (continued):

•Ensure that **crankcase heater** has been on for at least 8 hours prior to startup.



Start Up Steps

Chiller Startup:

- Power Up Turn the selector switch to either ON or LOCAL.
- •Inspect entire system for **fluid leaks** and **good flow**.
- Re-check system fluid level before continuing.
- Apply heat load.
- While the chiller is under a load, record the following:
 - Voltages
 - Pressures
 - Temperatures
 - Amps

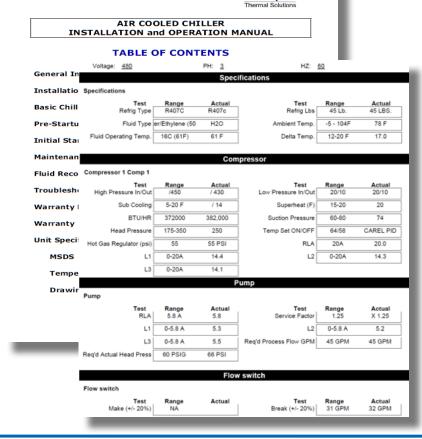




Start Up Steps

Chiller Startup (continued):

•Compare to the **Data Pack** recordings provided with the installation and maintenance manual.



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Maintenance:

<u>Proper maintenance is the key to extending the life of your chiller.</u>

- •Inspect and clean condenser:
 - Remove buildup of dirt, oil, and other debris
 - Inspect condenser fins use compressed air >30PSI in opposite direction of air flow
- Clean air filters, blow and/or wash out.
- Check water quality/glycol mixture.
- •Inspect fluid filters/strainers.
- •Inspect fluid system for:
 - Fluid leaks
 - Loose pipe fittings or hoses
 - Plumbing parts for wearing, cracking, or chafing





Maintenance (continued):

- •Check voltage & amp draws:
 - o Readings should be within ±10% of the nameplate
 - Maximum difference of ±2% between each phase
- Inspect mechanical components:
 - Look for signs of wear or over-heating, discolored paint/metal could be a sign of a motor under excessive load and over-drawing current
 - Listen for metallic sounds or other excessive noise
 - Fill all components with lubrication fittings
- Check all wiring:
 - Make sure Disconnect is OFF
 - Replace damaged to reduce shorting or unintentional grounds





Maintenance (continued):

- •Inspect/test refrigeration system:
 - Check the inside of the chiller for evidence of refrigerant leaks.
 - Spots of oil inside of the chiller or refrigeration lines covered in oil could indicate a possible leak.
 - Contact DTS for certified refrigeration technician.

•Pump seals:

- o NOTE: All pump seals are designed to have some leakage to promote long seal life. A small amount of leakage is considered normal.
- With water or water/glycol most of the leaking fluid evaporates before ever dripping below the pump. Glycol staining or a drop or two below the pump is considered normal.
- o With oil, expect some evidence of oil oil cannot evaporate.





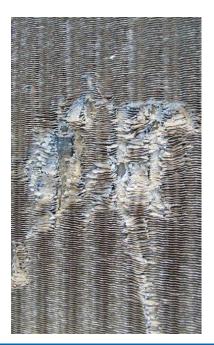
Maintenance Intervals:

•Intervals vary greatly due to the application and location.



Tips

Damaged Condenser Coils



Fouled Coils

Plugged Condenser Coils





Plugged Filter





Tips

What you need to know about using/replacing:

- DI Water –
- oAll applications below 5 uS (Micro Siemens) require high purity plumbing.
- Oil and Water Soluble –
- oKeep free of debris and filtered to at least 50 microns.
- City and Well Water –
- oCheck the system monthly, buildup of **sediments and leaching** of metals can build up in the system and **lower cooling capacity** as well as **eat through seals**.
- o Distilled water is recommended wherever possible.





COMMENTS? QUESTIONS?







