



OWNER'S MANUAL



RMC SERIES MILK COOLERS

*Please Note: This manual is intended for use with the above referenced equipment manufactured after March 2025. To obtain a copy of the correct Owner's Manual to support the same products manufactured prior to this date, please contact Traulsen Service at (800) 825-8220.

4401 Blue Mound Road Fort Worth, Texas 76106 (USA)

Phone: 800.825.8220 | Service Fax: 817.740.6757 | E-mail: service@traulsen.com | Website: traulsen.com

Hours of Operation: Monday - Friday 7:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. (CST)



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I. THE SERIAL TAG

The serial tag is a permanently affixed label on which is recorded vital electrical and refrigeration data about your Traulsen product, as well as the model and serial number. This tag is located in the left interior compartment on all standard milk cooler models.

READING THE SERIAL TAG

- Serial = The permanent ID# of your Traulsen unit
- Model = The model # of your Traulsen unit
- Volts = Voltage
- Hz = Cycle
- PH = Phase
- Total Current = Maximum amp draw
- Minimum Circuit = Minimum circuit ampacity
- Lights = Light wattage
- Heaters = Heater amperage (hot food units only)
- Refrigerant = Refrigerant type used
- Design Pressure = High & low side operating pressures and refrigerant charge
- Agency Labels = Designates agency listings

		ITW Food Equipment Group, LLC North American Refrigeration 4401 Blue Mound Rd. Ft. Worth, TX 76106 800-825-8220	
			
MODEL: MODELO: MODELE:	RMC49D4		
SERIAL NUMBER:	 SCAN FOR SERVICE INFO		
REFRIGERANT / REFRIGERANTE / RÉFRIGÉRANT			
SYS1 (REFM):	R-290	2.50 OZ	70.86 g
Hi Press. (PRESH):		310.00 psi	2,137.37 kPa
Lo Press. (PRESL):		130.00 psi	896.32 kPa
SYS2 (REFA):	NA		
Hi Press. (PRESH):			
Lo Press. (PRESL):			
Input Power (ELIN) - FOR INDOOR USE ONLY			
Voltage	Hertz	Phase	Total Amps
115 ~	60	1	3.20
Device/Part Number: RMC49D4		Device/Part Notes:	
  4004142		  4004142	
  EP 5018173			
COMPONENTS / COMPOSANTS / COMPONENTES			
COMP AMPS:	1	2	MAX OVER CURRENT PROTECTION (A):
COND FAN AMPS:			MIN CIRCUIT IN AMPS:
EVAP FAN AMPS:			DOME LIGHT WATTS:
CONTROL AMPS:			DISPLAY LIGHT WATTS:
DEF HEATER WATTS:			DOOR HEATER WATTS:
			B/TMCE HTR WATTS:
370-60297-00 REV. D 01/15/2024			

II. RECEIPT INSPECTION

All Traulsen products are factory tested for performance and are free from defects when shipped. The utmost care has been taken in crating this product to protect against damage in transit.

You should carefully inspect your Traulsen unit for damage during delivery. If damage is detected, you should save all the crating materials and make note on the carrier's Bill Of Lading describing the damage. A freight claim should be filed immediately. If damage is subsequently noted during or immediately after installation, contact the respective carrier and file a freight claim. There is a five (5) day limit to file freight damage with the carrier. Under no condition may a damaged unit be returned to Traulsen without first obtaining written permission (return authorization). You may contact Hobart/Traulsen customer care at 800-333-7447 to request a return.

Systems Using Refrigerant R-290 (Propane)

Traulsen has selected propane as the refrigerant for many of their products. In addition to its low global warming potential and impact on the environment, propane is an ideal refrigerant. It is a flammable refrigerant, however, which is why you will see a "flammable refrigerant" sticker on applicable products. Traulsen products using propane as the refrigerant are UL approved and are safe to use in accordance with this Owner's Manual and general industry practices for commercial cooking environments. Please check with local codes or regulations for any restrictions to products using hydrocarbon refrigerants.

III. INSTALLATION

III. a) LOCATION

Select a proper location for your unit, away from extreme heat or cold. Unit must be placed on level floor for proper use.

III. b) PACKAGING

Your Traulsen unit was shipped from the factory packaged with stretch wrap material.

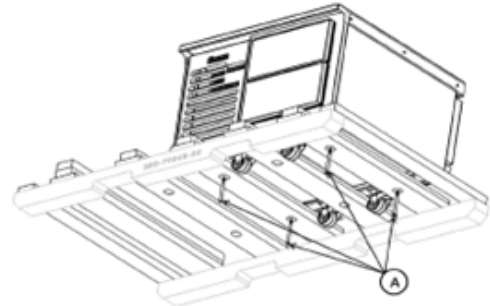
Most exterior stainless steel surfaces have a protective blue vinyl covering to prevent scratching during manufacturing, shipping and installation. After the unit is installed in place of application peel, remove and discard the covering from all surfaces.

The equipment stands are shipped on a skid that is designed to allow a unit to be slid off the skid onto the factory installed casters. When a unit is being removed from the skid two or more runners will act as slides and will remain with the unit while it is being removed. These runners prevent damage to the machine when it drops off the skid to the floor.

III. b) PACKAGING CONT'D

To unload the machine, remove the exterior packaging. Next, remove the bolts that attach the skid to the machine as shown in example (A).

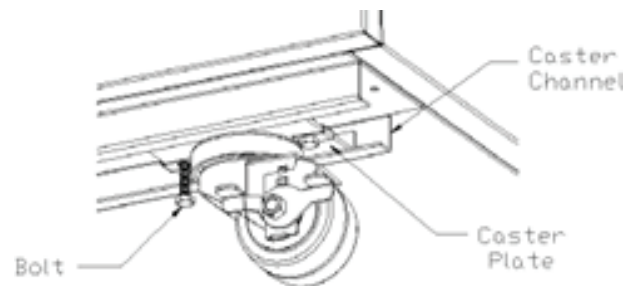
Finally, push the machine off the skid keeping the length of the machine parallel to the skid's 4x4 pieces. On longer machines this may require two or more individuals.



NOTE: Traulsen does not recommend laying the unit on its front, side or back. If you must, please allow the unit to remain in an upright position for 24 hours before plugging it in so that the compressor oils and refrigerant may settle.

III. c) ADJUSTING THE CASTERS

To adjust the caster loosen the two bolts and move caster to desired location, spacing between casters not to exceed 48 inches. Casters on each end of the unit can not exceed 8 inches from the end of the cabinet.



III. d) CORD & PLUG

All self-contained models are shipped standard with a NEMA 5-15P plug and 6 foot cord and spring retainer attached at the rear of the cabinet. Select only a dedicated electrical outlet for power source.

NOTE: Do not under any circumstances, cut or remove the round grounding prong from the plug, or use an extension cord.

III. e) POWER SUPPLY

The supply voltage should be checked prior to connection to be certain that proper voltage for the cabinet wiring is available (refer to the serial tag to determine correct unit voltage). Make connections in accordance with local electrical codes. Use qualified electricians.

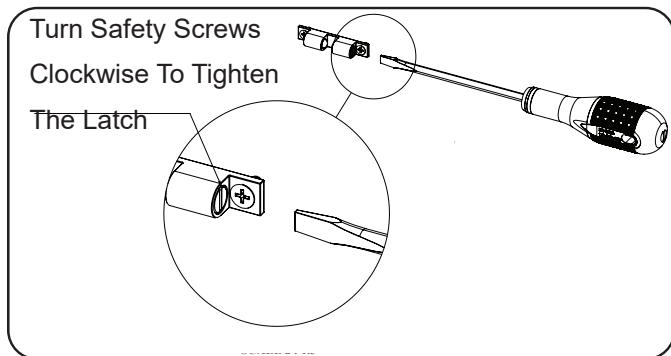
III. e) POWER SUPPLY CONT'D

Use of a separate, dedicated circuit is required. Size wiring to handle indicated load and provide necessary over current protector in circuit (see amperage requirements on the unit's serial tag).

IV. OPERATION

IV. a) TOP DOOR LATCH

To adjust the latch on the top door turn the safety screw on each side clockwise to tighten and counter-clockwise to loosen.



IV. b) OPERATION DISPLAY INDICATORS

Milk Coolers do not require manual defrosting. However, manual defrost option is available on the control, if required. During normal operation, the display shows either the temperature measured or one of the following indications:

dEF	Defrost in progress
oFF	Controller in stand-by
cL	Condenser clean warning
do	Door open alarm
E1	Probe T1 failure
E2	Probe T2 failure
E3	Probe T3 failure

IV. c) MILK COOLER OPERATION

During normal operation, a milk cooler continuously circulates above-freezing cabinet air through the evaporator coil. An Off-Cycle defrost occurs every 8 hours for a maximum length of 50 minutes to melt any frost which may accumulate on the coil during the compressor "ON" cycle. With standard holding milk coolers, high relative humidity is also maintained to prevent dehydration of stored product.

IV. d) REFRIGERATING PRODUCT

Milk Cooler models will satisfactorily refrigerate an assorted load of food items. Allow space between articles to permit free air circulation. Do not overload at any one time with warm food products and expect immediate results. A certain amount of time is required to remove heat from items before operating temperatures can be attained. The system is designed for storage of refrigerated product.

IV. d) REFRIGERATING PRODUCT CONT'D

Opening the door will increase the temperature in the cabinet and will require a certain amount of time to recover. Also, after peak service periods or after warm product is loaded, the milk cooler will require a certain amount of time for the temperature to return to the normal operating range.

V. CARE & MAINTENANCE

V. a) CLEANING THE CONDENSER FILTER

The most important thing you can do to ensure a long, reliable service life for your Traulsen is to regularly clean the condenser coil and or filter if provided.

WARNING: DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY BEFORE CLEANING ANY PARTS OF THE UNIT.

To clean the condenser/filter, first disconnect electrical power to the cabinet and remove the system side cover.

Systems Using Refrigerant R-290 (Propane)

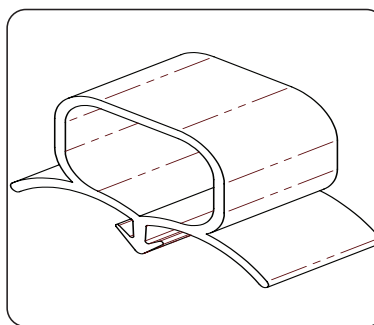
Remove any ignition source (arc, flame, heat) before cleaning the condenser coil. If the condenser coil is inadvertently damaged during cleaning to the point of causing a refrigerant leak, immediately ventilate the area and call for service.

Proceed to vacuum or brush any dirt, lint or dust from the finned condenser coil/filter, the compressor and other cooling system parts. If significant dirt is clogging the condenser fins or filter, use compressed air to blow this clear. To replace the system side cover reverse the process.

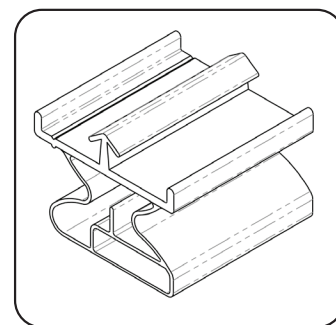
V. b) REPLACING THE GASKETS

To remove the gasket to be replaced, grasp it firmly by one corner and pull it out. Before attempting to install a new gasket, both the unit and the gasket itself must be at room temperature. Insert the four corners first by using a rubber mallet (or hammer with a block of wood). After the corners are properly inserted, work your way towards the center from both ends by gently hitting with a mallet until the gasket is completely seated in place (see below for proper gasket placement).

NOTE: The gasket may appear too large, but if it is installed as indicated above it will slip into place. The system gasket is attached with a screw.



Top Door Gasket



Front Door Gasket

V. c) CLEANING THE CABINET SURFACE

WARNING: DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY BEFORE CLEANING ANY PARTS OF THE UNIT.

Exterior stainless steel should be cleaned with warm water, mild soap and a soft cloth. Apply with a dampened cloth and wipe in the direction of the metal grain.

Avoid the use of strong detergents and gritty, abrasive cleaners as they may tend to mar and scratch the surface. Do **NOT** use cleansers containing chlorine, such as bleach, this may promote corrosion of the stainless steel.

Care should also be taken to avoid splashing the unit with water, containing chlorinated cleansers, when mopping the floor around the unit.

For stubborn odor or spills, use baking soda and water (mixed to a 1 tbsp baking soda to 1 pint water ratio).

A stainless steel polish is recommended for shining of unit.

VI. MICROPROCESSOR CONTROL

Your new equipment stand is equipped with a digital control, which precisely regulates operation. It is supplied from the factory completely ready for use.



VI. a) INFORMATION MENU

The information available in this menu is:

t1	Instant probe 1 temperature
t2*	Instant probe 2 temperature
cnd**	Compressor working weeks

* displayed only if enabled (see Configuration Parameters)

** displayed only if ACC > 0

Access to menu and information displayed:

- Press and immediately release button **i**.
- With button **▼** or **▲** select the data to be displayed.
- Press button **i** to display value.
- To exit from the menu, press button **X** or wait for 10 seconds.

Initiate Stand-By:

Keeping the button **⏻** pressed for 3 seconds allows the controller to be put on a standby or output control to be resumed (with SB=YES only).

Locking the Keypad:

VI. a) INFORMATION MENU CONT'D

The keypad lock avoids undesired, potentially dangerous operations, which might be attempted when the controller is operating in a public place. In the INFO menu, set parameter LOC = YES to inhibit all functions of the buttons. To resume normal operation of keypad, adjust setting so that LOC = NO.

VI. b) ADJUSTING CABINET SETPOINT

Setpoint display and modification:

- Press button **i** for at least a half second to display the setpoint value.
- While keeping the **i** button pressed, use button **▼** or **▲** to set the desired value (adjustment is within the minimum SPL and the maximum SPH limit).

When button **i** is released, the new value is stored.

VI. c) INITIATING A DEFROST

Automatic defrost:

Defrost starts automatically as soon as the time set with parameter DFT has elapsed.

- Timed defrost: With DFM = TIM defrosts take place at regular intervals when the timer reaches the value of DFT. For example, with DFM = TIM and DFT = 36, a defrost will take place every 6 hours.
- Optimized defrost: With DFM = FRO the timer is only increased when the conditions occur for frost to form on the evaporator, until the time set with parameter DFT is matched. If the evaporator works at 0°F, defrost frequency depends on the thermal load and climatic conditions. With setpoints much lower than 0°F, defrost frequency mainly depends on the refrigerator operating time.
- Defrost time count backup: At the power-up, if DFB = YES, the defrost timer resumes the time count from where it was left off before the power interruption. Vice versa, with DFB = NO, the time count re-starts from 0. In stand-by, the accumulated time count is frozen.
- Manual or remote defrost start:

It's possible to manually start a defrost, by pressing button **⏻** for 2 seconds.

Defrost type. Once defrost has started, Compressor and Defrost outputs are controlled according to parameter DTY. If FID = YES, the evaporator fans are active during defrost.

Defrost termination. The actual defrost duration is influenced by a series of parameters.

VI. c) INITIATING A DEFROST CONT'D

- Time termination: T2 = NO and T3 different from 2EU: the evaporator temperature is not monitored and defrost will last as long as time DTO.
- Temperature monitoring of one evaporator: T2 = YES and T3 different from 2EU. In this case, if the sensor T2 measures the temperature DLI before the time DTO elapses, defrost will be terminated in advance.

Resuming thermostatic cycle:

When defrost is over, if DRN is greater than 0, all outputs will remain off for DRN minutes, in order for the ice to melt completely and the resulting water to drain. Moreover, if probe T2 is active (T2 = YES), the fans will re-start when the evaporator gets to a temperature lower than FDD; Vice versa, if probe T2 is not active (T2 = NO) or after defrost has come to an end, such condition does not occur by end of the time FTO, after FTO minutes have elapsed the fans will be switched on anyway.

Caution: if DFM = NON or C-H = HEA all defrost functions are inhibited; if DFT = 0, automatic defrost functions are excluded.

VII. d) CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS

Parameter Configuration:

- To get access to the parameter configuration menu, press button  and  for 5 seconds.
- With button  or  select the parameter to be modified.
- Press button  to display the value.
- By keeping button  pressed, use button  or  to set the desired value.
- When button  is released, the newly programmed value is stored and the following parameter is displayed.
- To exit from the setup, press button  or wait for 30 seconds.

VI. e) TECHNICAL DATA

Power supply

100-240Vac $\pm 10\%$, 50/60Hz, 3W

Relay output max loads (240Vac)

	TRL-002..S/T..-	TRL-002..Q/R..-
Compressor	16A resistive 12 FLA 48 RLA	12A resistive 12 FLA 48 RLA
Evap. Fan	16A resistive 4 FLA 12 RLA	8A resistive 4 FLA 12 RLA
Defrost	16A resistive 4 FLA 12 RLA	16A resistive 4 FLA 12 RLA
Auxiliary loads 1	7A resistive	7A resistive
Auxiliary loads 2	7A resistive	7A resistive

VI. e) TECHNICAL DATA CONT'D

Input

NTC 10K Ω @25°C LAE Part No. SN4...

Measurement Range

<0.5 within the measurement range

Operating Conditions

-10... +50°C; 15%...80% r.H.

CE (Approvals and Reference Norms)

EN60730-1; EN60730-2-9; EN55022 (Class B); EN50082-1

PAR	RANGE	DESCRIPTION
SPL	-58..SPH	Minimum limit for SP setting.
SPH	SPL...180°	Maximum limit for SP setting.
SP	SPL... SPH	Setpoint (value to be maintained in the room).
C-H	REF; HEA	Refrigerating (REF) or Heating (HEA) control mode.
HY0	1...10°	Thermostat OFF -> ON differential.
HY1	0...10°	Thermostat ON -> OFF differential.
CRT	0...30min	Compressor rest time. The output is switched on again after CRT minutes have elapsed since the previous switchover. We recommend to set CRT=03 with HY0<2.0°.
CT1	0...30min	Compressor/Heater output run when probe T1 is faulty. With CT1=0 the output will always remain OFF.
CT2	0...30min	Compressor/Heater output stop when probe T1 is faulty. With CT2=0 and CT1>0 the output will always be ON. Example: CT1=4, CT2= 6: In case of probe T1 failure, the compressor will cycle 4 minutes ON and 6 minutes OFF.
DFM	NON; TIM; FRO CRN	Defrost start mode NON : defrost function is disabled (the following parameter will be FCM). TIM : regular time defrost. FRO : the defrost time count is only increased when the conditions occur for frost to form on the evaporator (optimized time increase). CRN : defrost is based off of compressor run time (time is based off of DAT).
DFT	0...250	Time interval among defrosts in x10 minutes. When this time has elapsed since the last defrost, a new defrost cycle is started. Each number is multiplied by 10 minutes. 0-250 indicates 0-2500 minutes.
DAT	0...100hrs	Frost accumulation timeout.
DFB	NO/YES	Defrost timer backup. With DFB=YES, after a power interruption, the timer resumes the count from where it was left off with ±30 min. approximation. With DFB=NO, after a power interruption, the defrost timer will re-start to count from zero.
DLI	-58...180°	Defrost end temperature.
DMD	0...30min	Minimum defrost duration.
DTO	1...120min	Maximum defrost duration.
DTY	OFF; ELE; GAS	Defrost type OFF: off cycle defrost (Compressor and Heater OFF). ELE: electric defrost (Compressor OFF and Heater ON). GAS: hot gas defrost (Compressor and Heater ON).
DSO	OFF; LO; HI	Defrost start optimization OFF : no optimization. LO : defrost waits until the compressor cut-out. HI : defrost waits until the compressor cut-in.
SOD	0...30 min	Start optimization delay.
DPD	0...240sec	Evaporator pump down. At the beginning of defrost, defrost outputs (determined by DTY) are OFF for DPD seconds.
DRN	0...30min	Pause after defrost (evaporator drain down time).
DDM	RT; LT; SP; DEF	Defrost display mode. During defrost the display will show: RT: the real temperature; LT : the last temperature before defrost; SP : the current setpoint value; DEF : "dEF".

PAR	RANGE	DESCRIPTION
DDY	0...60min	Display delay. The display shows the information selected with parameter DDM during defrost and for DDY minutes after defrost termination.
FID	NO/YES	Fans active during defrost.
FDD	-58...180°	Evaporator fan re-start temperature after defrost.
FTO	0...120min	Maximum evaporator fan stop after defrost.
FCM	NON; TMP; TIM	Fan mode during thermostatic control. NON : The fans remain ON all the time; TMP : Temperature-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is turned OFF, the fans remain ON as long as the temperature difference $T_e - T_a$ is greater than FDT. The fans are turned ON again with FDH differential. (T_e = Evaporator temperature, T_a = Air temperature); TIM : Timed-based control. The fans are ON when the compressor is ON. When the compressor is OFF, the fans switch ON and OFF according to parameters FT1, FT2, FT3
FDT	-12...0°	Evaporator-Air temperature difference for the fans to turn OFF after the compressor has stopped.
FDH	1...12°	Temperature differential for fan re-start.
		Example: FDT = -1, FDH=3. In this case, after the compressor has stopped, the fans are OFF when $T_e > T_a - 1$ (FDT), whereas the fans are ON when $T_e < T_a - 4$ (FDT-FDH).
FT1	0...180sec	Fan stop delay after compressor/heater stop. See Fig. 2
FT2	0...180	Timed fan stop in x10 seconds. With FT2=0 the fans remain on all the time.
FT3	0...180	Timed fan run in x10 seconds. With FT3=0, and FT2 > 0, the fans remain off all the time.
ATM	NON; ABS; REL	Alarm threshold management. NON : all temperature alarms are inhibited (the following parameter will be ACC). ABS : the values programmed in ALA and AHA represent the real alarm thresholds. REL : the alarm threshold is obtained by the sum of setpoint, thermostat differential and ALR/AHR.
ALA	-58... 180°	Low temperature alarm threshold.
AHA	-58... 180°	High temperature alarm threshold.
ALR	-12... 0°	Low temperature alarm differential. With ALR=0 the low temperature alarm is excluded.
AHR	0... 12°	High temperature alarm differential. With AHR=0 the high temperature alarm is excluded.
ATI	T1; T2; T3	Probe used for temperature alarm detection.
ATD	0... 120 min	Delay before alarm temperature warning.
ACC	0...52 weeks	Condenser periodic cleaning. When the compressor operation time, expressed in weeks, matches the ACC value programmed, "CL" flashes in the display. With ACC=0 the condenser cleaning warning is disabled and CND disappears from Info Menu.
IISM	NON; MAN; ECO; DI	Switchover mode to second parameter set NON : inhibition to use the second parameter group (the following parameter will be SB). MAN : button switches the two parameter groups over. ECO : automatic switchover to the second parameter group, when ECO conditions are detected. DI : switchover to the second parameter group when DIx input is on.
IISL	-58... IISH	Minimum limit for IISP setting.
IISH	IISL... 180°	Maximum limit for IISP setting.
IISP	IISL... IISH	Setpoint in mode 2.
IIH0	1... 10°	Thermostat OFF->ON differential in mode 2.
IIH1	0... 10°	Thermostat ON->OFF differential in mode 2.
IIDF	0...250	Time interval among defrosts in mode 2 in x10 minutes.
IIFC	NON; TMP; TIM	Fan control in mode 2. See FCM.

PAR	RANGE	DESCRIPTION
ECS	1...5	Controller sensitivity for the automatic switchover from Group I to Group II (1=minimum, 5=maximum).
ECS	1...5	Controller sensitivity for the automatic switchover.
EPT	0...240 min	Eco pull-down time. Only with IISM=ECO. Group I parameters are used in regulation for at least EPT minutes. See Fig.3
SB	NO/YES	Stand-by button enabling.
DSM	NON; ALR; STP	Door switch input mode: NON : door switch inhibited ALR : when Dlx=DOR and the digital input is on, an alarm is generated after ADO minutes STP : when Dlx=DOR and the digital input is on, in addition to the alarm, the fans are immediately stopped and the compressor is stopped after CSD minutes.
DAD	0...30 min	Delay before door open alarm warning.
CSD	0...30 min	Compressor/heater stop delay after door has been opened.
D10	NON; DOR; ALR; IISM; RDS	DI1 digital input operation NON : digital input 1 not active. DOR : door input. ALR : when the input is on, an alarm is generated (if AHM=STP, the compressor is stopped and the defrosts are suspended). IISM : when the input is on, the controller will use group 2 parameters. RDS : when the input is on, a defrost is started (remote control).
D1A	OPN; CLS.	DI1 digital input activation. OPN : on open CLS : on close
D20	See D10	DI2 digital input operation. See D10.
D2A	OPN; CLS.	DI2 digital input activation. OPN : on open CLS : on close
PSL	-58...158	Minimum setpoint adjusted via potentiometer.
PSR	0...15	Range of setpoint adjusted via potentiometer.
LSM	NON; MAN; ECO; DI1; DI2; DI3.	Light control mode NON : light output not controlled. MAN : light output controlled through button (if OAx=LGT). ECO : lights activated/deactivated following the ECO state. Dlx : lights activated/deactivated following the Dlx state.
LSA	OPN; CLS	Light activation (only with LSM=ECO or LSM=Dlx). OPN : lights on with Dlx open or ECO mode deactivated. CLS : lights on with Dlx closed or ECO mode activated.
OT1	0...600 sec	Activation time of OA1
OT2	0...600 sec	Pause between OA1 activation
OA1	NON; LGT; 0-1; 2CU; 2EU; ALO; ALC	AUX 1 output operation NON : output disabled (always off). LGT : output enabled for light control. 0-1 : the relay contacts follow the on/standby state of controller. 2CU : output programmed for the control of an auxiliary compressor. 2EU : output enabled for the control of the electrical defrost of a second evaporator. ALO : contacts open when an alarm condition occurs. ALC : contacts make when an alarm condition occurs.
2CD	0...120 sec	Auxiliary compressor start delay. If OAx=2CU the auxiliary output is switched on with a delay of 2CD seconds after the main compressor has cut-in. Both compressors are turned off at the same time.
OS1	-12.5..12.5°	Probe T1 offset.

PAR	RANGE	DESCRIPTION
T2	NO/YES	Probe T2 enabling (evaporator).
OS2	-12.5..12.5°	Probe T2 offset.
T3	NON; DSP; CND; 2EU	Auxiliary probe T3 operation NON : probe T3 not fitted. DSP : temperature T3 to be displayed. CND : condenser temperature measurement. 2EU : second evaporator temperature measurement.
OS3	-12.5..12.5°	Probe 3 offset.
AHM	NON; ALR; STP;	Operation in case of high condenser alarm NON : high condenser alarm inhibited. ALR : in case of alarm, "HC" flashes in the display and the buzzer is switched on. STP : in addition to the alarm symbols displayed, the compressor is stopped and defrosts are suspended.
AHT	-50...110°	Condensation temperature alarm (referred to T3 probe).
TLD	1...30 min	Delay for minimum temperature (TLO) and maximum temperature (THI) logging.
TDS	T1; 1-2; T3	Selects the temperature probe to be displayed. T1 : probe T1 1-2 : the AVG-weighted average between T1 and T2 T3 : probe T3
AVG	0...100%	The relative weight of T2 on T1 (if TDS = 1-2) Example 1: T1 = -5°, T2 = -20°, AVG = 100%. The displayed temperature will be -20° (T1 has no effect) Example 2: T1 = -5°, T2 = -20°, AVG = 60%. The displayed temperature will be -14.
SCL	1°C; 2°C; °F	Readout scale. 1°C : measuring range -50...110°C (0.1°C resolution within -9.9 ÷ 19.9°C interval, 1°C outside) 2°C : measuring range -50 ... 110°C °F : measuring range -55 ... 180°F
SIM	0...100	Display slowdown.
ADR	1...255	TRL-002 address for PC communication.
NPR	0...1	Setup programmed.
STT	0...255	Setup traceability.

VI. f) COMPONENTS & WIRING DIAGRAM



Indications:

-  Thermostat output
-  Fan output
-  Defrost output
-  Activation of 2nd parameter set
-  Alarm
-  Manual activation / Increase button
-  Exit / Stand-by button



VII. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

FIND YOUR PROBLEM HERE	REMEDY
1. Condensing unit fails to start.	a. Check if cord & plug has been disconnected. b. Check control temperature setting.
2. Condensing unit operates for prolonged periods or continuously.	a. Are drawers closing properly? b. Dirty condenser or filter. Clean properly. c. Evaporator coil iced. Needs to defrost. See instructions for setting a manual defrost cycle in section VII. c)
3. Food compartment is too warm.	a. Check drawers(s) and gasket(s) for proper seal b. Perhaps a large quantity of warm food has recently been added or the drawers were kept open for a long period of time, in both cases, allow adequate time for the cabinet to recover its normal operating temperature. c. Control setting too high, readjust per instructions on section VII. b) d. Check that condensing coil is clean.
4. Food compartment is too cold.	a. Perhaps a large quantity of very cold or frozen food has recently been added. Allow adequate time for the cabinet to recover its normal operating temperature. b. Adjust the control to a warmer setting, see section VII. b)
5. Condensation on the exterior surface.	a. Check drawer alignment and gaskets for proper seal. b. Condensation on the exterior surface of the unit is perfectly normal during periods of high humidity.
6. Compressor hums but does not start.	a. Call for service.
7. No power to unit	a. Check if cord & plug has been disconnected. b. Check power supply breaker.

VIII. SERVICE/WARRANTY INFORMATION

IX. a) SERVICE INFORMATION

Before calling for service, please check the following:

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Is the electrical cord plugged in?

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Is the fuse OK or circuit breaker on?

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Is the condenser coil clean?

☐

Is the power switch on?

If after checking the above items and the unit is still not operating properly, please contact an authorized Traulsen service agent:

4401 Blue Mound Road Fort Worth, TX 76106
(800) 825-8220.

Traulsen reserves the right to change specifications or discontinue models without notice.



This appliance is marked with the ISO 7010-W021 warning label to indicate the presence of **FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS**. Prior to beginning work on systems containing **FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS**, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimized.

VENTILATED AREA

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.

CABLING

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.

DETECTION OF FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS

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.

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.

NOTES



4401 Blue Mound Road Fort Worth, Texas 76106 (USA)
Phone: 800.825.8220 | Service Fax: 817.740.6757 | E-mail: service@traulsen.com | Website: traulsen.com

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