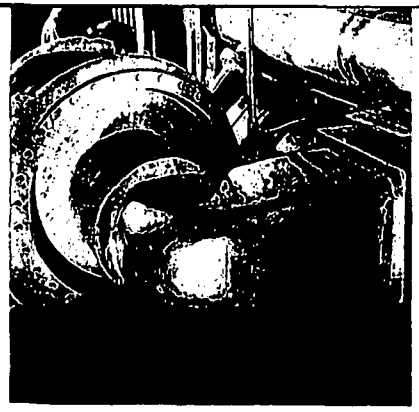
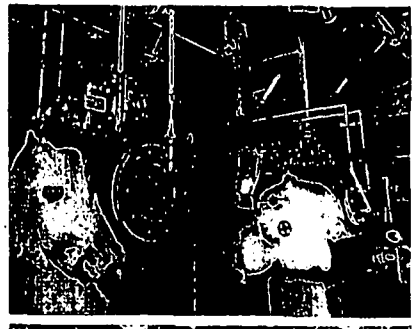
REFRIGERATION MAINTENANCE...

...Key to Better Cold-Job Output



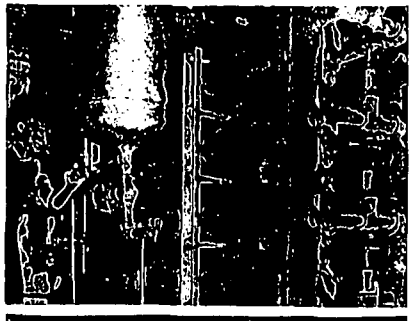
Centrifugal Compressors

Get manufacturer's help if you're new to centrifugals. They need care different from reciprocating units. Oil, grease, purge as recommended. Keep condenser and cooler tubes clean; repair leaks as soon as you find them. Check machine output regularly. Take complete log readings every hour, and use to keep you posted on exactly what machine does.



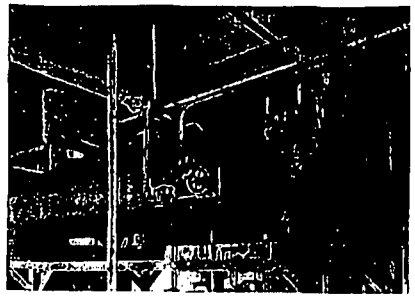
Reciprocating Compressors

Oil regularly, using good lubricant. Stop and check compressor as soon as you hear a knock, or capacity starts to fall. Don't let cylinders frost up too much; it wastes power. *Take log readings regularly.* Keep back and discharge pressure within ranges recommended for machine. Every watch, check valves, springs, packing, cooling-water flow, drive.



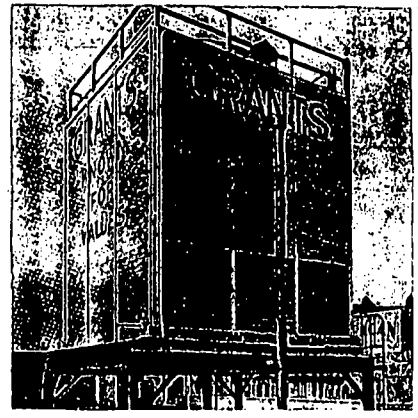
Condensers, Receivers, Separators

Clean condenser tubes as often as needed. Be sure your water supply is as cool and dependable as possible. See that purge valve is close to where air accumulates so you'll get best results. Purge when head pressure rises without change in load. Keep receiver clean, cool. If it has a gage glass, check refrigerant level often. Drain oil separator often.



Brine and Water Coolers

Keep tubes and shell clean, leak-free. Check brine strength once a day, raising or lowering concentration as needed. Have enough insulation on cooler shell and piping to prevent sweating. Repair damaged insulation immediately or you'll waste power. Check brine inlet and outlet temp every hour. Don't let too much frost collect on cold-room coils.



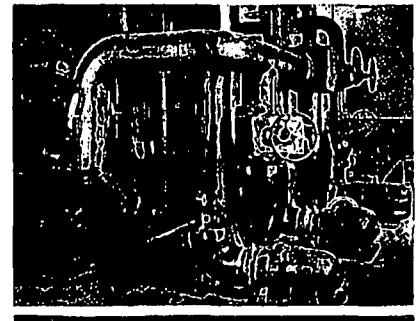
Cooling Towers

Watch 'em, winter and summer. Look for broken or misplaced filling, plugged nozzles and algae. These can cause uneven water distribution. Be sure evaporative condensers are clean and leak-free. Watch for louver icing in winter; it may damage tower, cut output. Check often for piping, fan or tower vibration. See that condenser-water pumps are in good condition at all times. Play it safe; keep a spare pump ready so you won't lose refrigeration if one fails.



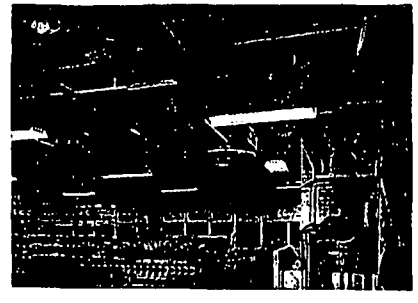
Air Washers

Clean and flush basin once a week. Keep interior and exterior painted at all times. This reduces corrosion, makes a neater looking plant. Have washer water analyzed and *a treatment prescribed if washer corrodes or nozzles plug.* Keep piping and other insulation in topnotch condition. Use safety signs wherever there's danger of personnel injury. Watch fan and its drive for trouble. Lubricate regularly.



Chilled- and Condenser-Water Pumps

If these don't run right, your compressor and chilled-water systems may go on the blink. Check pumps regularly to see that they are lubricated right, packing is OK, discharge pressure correct. Insulate piping to reduce heat gain to *chilled water. Keep insulation tight; cover bare spots as* soon as they appear. Check valves before starting pumps.



Ducts, Air Outlets

Be sure your ducts are clean, or you may get dirt and dust in conditioned areas. Use vacuum cleaner or other means to clean duct interior. Check air distribution from outlets to see that some areas aren't being "robbed." Readjust outlet if the air distribution isn't right. Check canvas connections to see they are tightly fastened to both ends of duct.