

Product Name: Safety Manual for R32 Refrigerant Model

Product Category: Campsite Accessories

Lippert Part Number: N/A



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12. Charging procedures

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 minimise the amount of refrigerant contained in them. Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions. Ensure that the refrigeration system is earthed 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 refrigeration system. Prior to recharging the system it shall be pressure tested with OFN. 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.

13. Decommissioning

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 reclaimed refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.

a) Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.

b) Isolate system electrically.

c) 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.

d) Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.

e) If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.

f) Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.

g) Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with instructions.

h) Do not overfill cylinders. (No more than 80% volume liquid charge.)

i) Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.

j) 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.

k) Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigeration system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

14. Labelling

Equipment shall be labelled stating that it has been de-commissioned and emptied of refrigerant. The label shall be dated and signed.

Ensure that there are labels on the equipment stating the equipment contains flammable refrigerant.

15. Recovery

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 labelled 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 the flammable refrigerant. If in doubt, the manufacturer should be consulted. 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.

The recovered refrigerant shall be processed according to local legislation 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 compressor body shall not be heated by an open flame or other ignition sources to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.

SAFETY MANUAL

FOR R32 REFRIGERANT MODEL

North America Products



CAUTION:
Risk of fire
flammable materials

IMPORTANT NOTE: Read this manual carefully before installing or operating your new appliance unit. Make sure to save this manual for future reference.

Explanation of symbols displayed on the unit

	CAUTION	This symbol shows that the operation manual should be read carefully.
	CAUTION	This symbol shows that a service personnel should be handling this equipment with reference to the installation manual.
	CAUTION	This symbol shows that information is available such as the operating manual or installation manual.

WARNING:

-Servicing shall only be performed as recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Maintenance and repair requiring the assistance of other skilled personnel shall be carried out under the supervision of the person competent in the use of flammable refrigerants.

-DO NOT modify the length of the power cord or use an extension cord to power the unit.

-DO NOT share a single outlet with other electrical appliances. Improper power supply can cause fire or electrical shock.

-Please follow the instruction carefully to handle, install, clear, service the appliance to avoid any damage or hazard.

Flammable

Refrigerant R32 is used within appliance.

-When maintaining or disposing the appliance, the refrigerant (R32) shall be recovered properly, shall not discharge to air directly.

-Compliance with national gas regulations shall be observed.

-Keep ventilation openings clear of obstruction.

-The appliance shall be stored so as to prevent mechanical damage from occurring.

-The appliance shall be stored in a well-ventilated area where the room size corresponds to the room area as specified for operation.

-Any person who is involved with working on or breaking into a refrigerant circuit should hold a current valid certificate from an industry-accredited assessment authority, which authorises their competence to handle refrigerants safely in accordance with an industry recognised assessment specification. All training shall follow the ANNEX HH requirements of UL 60335-2-40 4th Edition.

Examples for such working procedures are:

- breaking into the refrigerating circuit;
- opening of sealed components;
- opening of ventilated enclosures.

-No open fire or device like switch which may generate spark/arcing shall be around appliance to avoid causing ignition of the flammable refrigerant used. Please follow the instructions carefully when storing or maintaining the appliance to prevent mechanical damage from occurring.

-Do not use means to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.

-The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating ignition sources (for example: open flames, an operating gas appliance) and ignition sourcesor (for example: an operating electric heater) close to the appliance.

-Do not pierce or burn.

-Be aware that the refrigerants may not contain an odour.

AVERTISSEMENT

Ne pas utiliser de produits permettant d'accélérer le dégel ou de produits de nettoyage autres que ceux recommandés par le fabricant.

L'appareil doit être entreposé dans un endroit sans source d'allumage fonctionnant en continu (par exemple : flamme nue, appareil au gaz en marche ou radiateur électrique en marche). Ne pas percer ni brûler. Attention : les frigorigènes peuvent être inodores.

1.Transport of equipment containing flammable refrigerants

See transport regulations.

2.Marking of equipment using signs

See local regulations.

3.Disposal of equipment using flammable refrigerants

See national regulations.

4.Storage of equipment/appliances

The storage of the appliance should be in accordance with the applicable regulations or instructions, whichever is more stringent.

5.Storage of packed (unsold) equipment

Storage package protection should be constructed such that mechanical damage to the equipment inside the package will not cause a leak of the refrigerant charge. The maximum number of pieces of equipment permitted to be stored together will be determined by local regulations.

6.Information on servicing

1)Checks to the area

Prior to beginning work on systems containing flammable refrigerants, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimised. For repair to the refrigerating system, the following precautions shall be complied with prior to conducting work on the system.

2)Work procedure

Work shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimise the risk of a flammable gas or vapour being present while the work is being performed.

3)General work area

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. The area around the workspace shall be sectioned off. Ensure that the conditions within the area have been made safe by control of flammable material.

4)Checking for presence of refrigerant

The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerating detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially flammable atmospheres. Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with flammable refrigerants, i.e. non-sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.

5)Presence of fire extinguisher

If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigeration equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available to hand. Have a dry powder or CO2 fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

6)No ignition sources

No person carrying out work in relation to a refrigerating system which involves exposing any pipe work that contains or has contained flammable refrigerant 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 flammable refrigerant can

possibly be released to the surrounding space. Prior to work taking place, the area around the equipment is to be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. No Smoking signs shall be displayed.

7)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.

8)Checks to the refrigerating equipment

Where electrical components are being changed, they shall be fit for the purpose and to the correct specifications. At all times the manufacturer's maintenance and service guidelines shall be followed. If in doubt consult the manufacturer's technical department for assistance. The following checks shall be applied to installations using flammable refrigerants: the actual refrigerant charge is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed; the ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed; if an indirect refrigerating circuit is being used, the secondary circuit shall be checked for the presence of refrigerant; marking to the equipment continues to be visible and legible. markings and signs that are illegible shall be corrected; and 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.

9)Checks to electrical devices

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.

Initial safety checks shall include:

That capacitors are discharged: this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking; that there no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering or purging the system; that there is continuity of earth bonding.

7.Sealed electrical components shall be replaced.

8.Intrinsically safe components must be replaced.

9.Cablling

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.

10. 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 systems containing flammable refrigerants. Electronic leak detectors shall be used to detect flammable refrigerants, but the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (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 suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work. 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. Removal of refrigerant shall be according to Removal and evacuation.

11.Removal and evacuation

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;

-Evacuate;

-Purge the circuit with inert gas (optional for A2L);

-Evacuate (optional for A2L);

-continuously flush or purge with inert gas when using flame to open circuit; and

-open the circuit.

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.

For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, refrigerants purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygen-free nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum (optional for A2L). This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system (optional for A2L). When the final oxygen-free nitrogen charge is used. the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place.

The outlet for the vacuum pump shall not be close to any potential ignition sources, and ventilation shall be available.