

# OAM Purger<sup>ä</sup>

## Installation, Operation & Maintenance Manual

Redi Controls, Inc.

Literature File No. 1149-05ED

## Oil Acid & Moisture Purge Unit

For Use On

### Centrifugal Chillers

Utilizing the following refrigerants

R-11, R-113, R-114 & R-123  
R-12, R-22, R-134a

### Manual for Models

OAM-LPC500-11  
OAM-LPC500-113  
OAM-LPC500-123  
OAM-HPC500



Patent 6,952,938 B2



**Manual Revised as of December 17, 2012**  
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# GENERAL INFORMATION

**YOU ARE URGED TO READ THIS MANUAL THOROUGHLY *BEFORE* INSTALLING, OPERATING OR SERVICING THIS UNIT**

## Upon Receiving Your Unit

Inspect the unit for possible damage caused during shipping. **Contact Redi Controls Technical Support before attempting to install a damaged unit.**

## WARNINGS and Cautions

**NOTE: WARNINGS and Cautions appear in highlighted boxes as illustrated below at appropriate points throughout this manual. Give special attention to these items.**

**WARNINGS:** Provided to alert you to special situations that could result in serious personal injury, damage to your equipment, or cause your equipment not to work properly. Warnings may appear in this manual or on the equipment. Heed all Warnings.

**Cautions:** Alerts installer, servicer and user of situations that could result in damage to OAM Purge Unit and or chiller.

Personal safety and the proper operation of your equipment require strict observance of these precautions.

**EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE INSTALLED AND OPERATED ONLY BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL**

**WARNING:** Certain servicing procedures may expose you to harmful materials and dangerous conditions. To minimize the possibility of injury, follow safety procedures and instructions described in this manual, on product labels and provided in material safety data sheets.

**NOTE:** *The manufacturer has a continuous equipment improvement policy and reserves the right to change specifications and design of its products without notice.*

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**WARNING:** These instructions are intended as an aid to qualified service personnel for proper installation and operation on this equipment. Read these instructions thoroughly before attempting installation or operation of this equipment. Failure to follow these instructions can result in improper installation, servicing or maintenance possibly resulting in fire, electrical shock, property damage, personal injury or death.

## SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Power Requirements .....	120 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 1-Phase, 15 Amp Fused Circuit
FLA (approximately) .....	4.0 Amp
Power Consumption (approximate).....	350 watts
Operating Distillation Temperature.....	150° F (65.5° C)
Operating pressures.....	30 in/hg-250 psi
Distillation Tank Test Pressure.....	350 psig
Weight of Refrigerant/oil mixture per distillation cycle (average) .....	9 to 10lbs
Operating Environment.....	70°F to 105°F
Storage Environment.....	0 °F to 120°F, 5% to 80% RH, non condensing
Dimensions (approximate).....	17.5" height x 12" Width x 11" depth
Weight of OAM unit (approximate) .....	26 pounds
Shipping weight (approximate) .....	50 pounds

## Contents of Installation Kit

- (1) Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual
- (1) ¼" in-line refrigerant liquid "FILL" line filter-drier
- (1) ¼" in-line "Oil Return" line filter-drier
- (1) ¼" ODS oil return line check valve
- (1) 3/8" charging valve adapter with copper ferrules and cap
- (1) 1/2" charging valve adapter with copper ferrules and cap
- (2) 5/8" charging valve adapters with copper ferrules and cap
- (2) 3/4" to 5/8" reducing flare union (*for use with Charging Valve Adapter when necessary*)
- (1) 5/8" to 1/2" reducing flare union (*for use with Charging Valve Adapter when necessary*)
- (1) 1/2" to 3/8" reducing flare union (*for use with Charging Valve Adapter when necessary*)
- (1) Brass three-way internal branch tee and copper ferrule (*used with vapor return line*)
- (2) ¼" NPT to ¼" plugs (*for use in installing the fill line*)
- (16) ¼" flare nuts
- (1) Section of insulation material for in-line refrigerant drier
- (1) 6' foot length of 3/8" O.D. Armiflex insulation
- (1) 10' length of 1/8" adhesive backed insulation tape
- (1) 18" x 24" x 1/2" sheet of adhesive backed Insulation
- (1) Bag of copper ferrules (3 each) 3/8", 1/2" and 5/8"
- (1) Brass ¼" MPT to ¼" FPT street tee (component (2) in Figure 1)
- (1) Mini-Eductor with fittings attached (component (3) in Figure 1)
- (1) ¼" ODS Ball Valve (component (5) in Figure 1)

## Field-Provided Items...

- OAM unit mounting hardware
- Electrical conduit and wiring materials
- ¼" O.D. refrigerant grade copper tubing
- Refrigerant recovery cylinder for excess oil collection during initial oil stripping procedure (when required)

## Preliminary Inspection...

Before installing the OAM Purger, check the data on the Purge unit nameplate and verify that it is the appropriate model for the refrigerant in the chiller it is to be installed on. Make sure the voltage is correct for the application. Visually inspect unit for shipment damage before installing. Pay particular attention to the Heater Thermostat (HT-1) capillary tube to make sure it has not been damaged or kinked.

# OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Redi Controls OAM (Oil Acid and Moisture) Purge is designed to remove *oil, acids and moisture* from the refrigerant charge of a centrifugal chiller and other flooded evaporator type refrigerating machines. However, its primary function is to recover oil from the refrigerant and return it to the chiller's oil sump.

Following installation initial oil stripping is accomplished in two phases. The first phase, or initial oil stripping process, occurs at time of OAM Purge's initial start-up. At this time all excess oil that has been added to the system over time and accumulated in the evaporator is removed and discarded. Often times the initial stripping process yields several gallons up to tens of gallons of excess oil depending severity of oil contamination.

The second phase begins once all excess oil has been removed from the refrigerant. From this point on the OAM Purger will maintain the system in a continual state of lubrication balance, meaning virtually 100 percent of the oil is kept in the oil sump at all times.

The OAM Purger works by continuously extracting 9 to 10 pounds of oil-logged contaminated refrigerant each purge cycle. The mixture is then heated to 150°F (65.5° C) via a 350 watt band heater. The heater causes the liquid refrigerant to boil off as a vapor and returned to the chiller evaporator leaving behind any distilled oil to accumulate in the OAM distillation tank. At the end of the distillation phase any accumulated oil is automatically returned to the chiller's oil sump.

## HOW THE OAM WORKS

OAM Purger operation is cyclic and continuous as long as power is applied. Each purge cycle is approximately 1½ hours in duration comprising the following three operating phases.

**1. Fill Phase:** During the Fill Phase oil contaminated refrigerant flows by gravity, assisted by the equalization line mini-eductor, from the chiller evaporator into the OAM Purger Distillation Tank. At the end of the fill phase the Distillation Phase is initiated.

FILL phase time is field adjustable from 10 to 30 minutes via the FILL TIME Dip Switch on the OAM Controller Module. The typical Fill time setting is 20 minutes.

**2. Distillation Phase:** During the distillation phase the 350w distillation heater is energized heating the refrigerant-oil mixture causing the liquid refrigerant component to vaporize and return to the evaporator via a 20 psid check valve at the vapor return outlet of the distillation tank (10 psid on model OAM LPC500-R113). As the refrigerant boils off any distilled oil accumulates at the bottom of the distillation tank where upon reaching 150°F (65.5° C) the oil return phase is initiated.

Duration of the Distillation Phase is determined by the length of time required to vaporize all liquid refrigerant and raise the temperature of the distilled oil to 150°F (65.5° C) typically about 1 hour.

**3. Oil Return Phase:** Upon reaching 150°F (65.5° C) the oil return phase is initiated and any accumulated oil is returned to the chiller's oil sump.

Oil Return Phase timing is field adjustable from 1 to 11 minutes duration via the oil return Dip Switch on the OAM Controller module. The typical Oil Return setting is 4 minutes.

## How oil is returned to the chiller's oil sump...

During the Distillation Phase pressurized refrigerant vapor builds up in the distillation tank until the vapor return check valve's 20 psid setting is exceeded (10 psid for model OAM 500LPC-R113) wherein refrigerant vapor in excess of the check valves differential pressure continually flows to the evaporator. At the end of the distillation phase the remaining residual pressure in the OAM distillation tank is used to push the distilled oil back to the oil sump

## Operating Parameters

**Oil Temperature:** Distilled oil temperature is controlled by Heater Thermostat (HT-1) at 150° F (65.5° C). The thermostat can be calibrated in the field when necessary. DO NOT alter factory setting unless absolutely necessary. Refer to the Maintenance section for calibration instructions.

**Oil Separation Efficiency:** The amount of refrigerant returned to the chiller's oil sump along with returned oil at the completion each distillation cycle is proportionate to the level of oil concentration in the refrigerant. The higher the oil concentration the more refrigerant will be returned with the oil to the oil sump. **However, at any level of concentration, the amount of refrigerant reaching the oil sump is insignificant.**

**Example:** during the initial clean-up period a chiller with a **500 pound** charge at an average of **12% oil by weight** the OAM Purger will return less than **1 ounce of refrigerant** to the oil sump on any given cycle. After that **only trace amounts of refrigerant (if any) ever reach the oil sump.** The trace amount of refrigerant that does reach the chiller oil sump per each approximately 90 minute cycle is inconsequential.



The Refrigerant-Oil Contamination Chart is used to estimate the amount of excess oil in the Chiller's Refrigerant Charge. According to ASHRAE study 601-TRP; the Average Chiller has 12 % oil by weight in its Refrigerant Charge. A 500 lb. Refrigerant Charge at 12% by weight contains 60 lbs., or 8.5 gallons of oil.

<b>CHILLER REFRIGERANT CHARGE BY WEIGHT IN lbs.</b>												
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200
<b>% OIL</b>	<b>lbs. of Oil in Refrigerant Charge based on % by weight</b>											
1%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2%	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3%	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4%	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5%	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6%	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7%	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8%	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9%	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10%	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11%	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12%	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144
13%	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156
14%	14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168
15%	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180
16%	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192
17%	17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	187	204
18%	18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216
19%	19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	209	228
20%	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240
21%	21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	231	252
22%	22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	242	264
23%	23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	253	276
24%	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	264	288
25%	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300
<b>OIL WEIGHS APPROXIMATELY 7 Lbs. PER GALLON</b>												
<b>60 Lbs = approximately 8.5 Gallons</b>												

## REFRIGERANT-OIL CONTAMINATION CHART

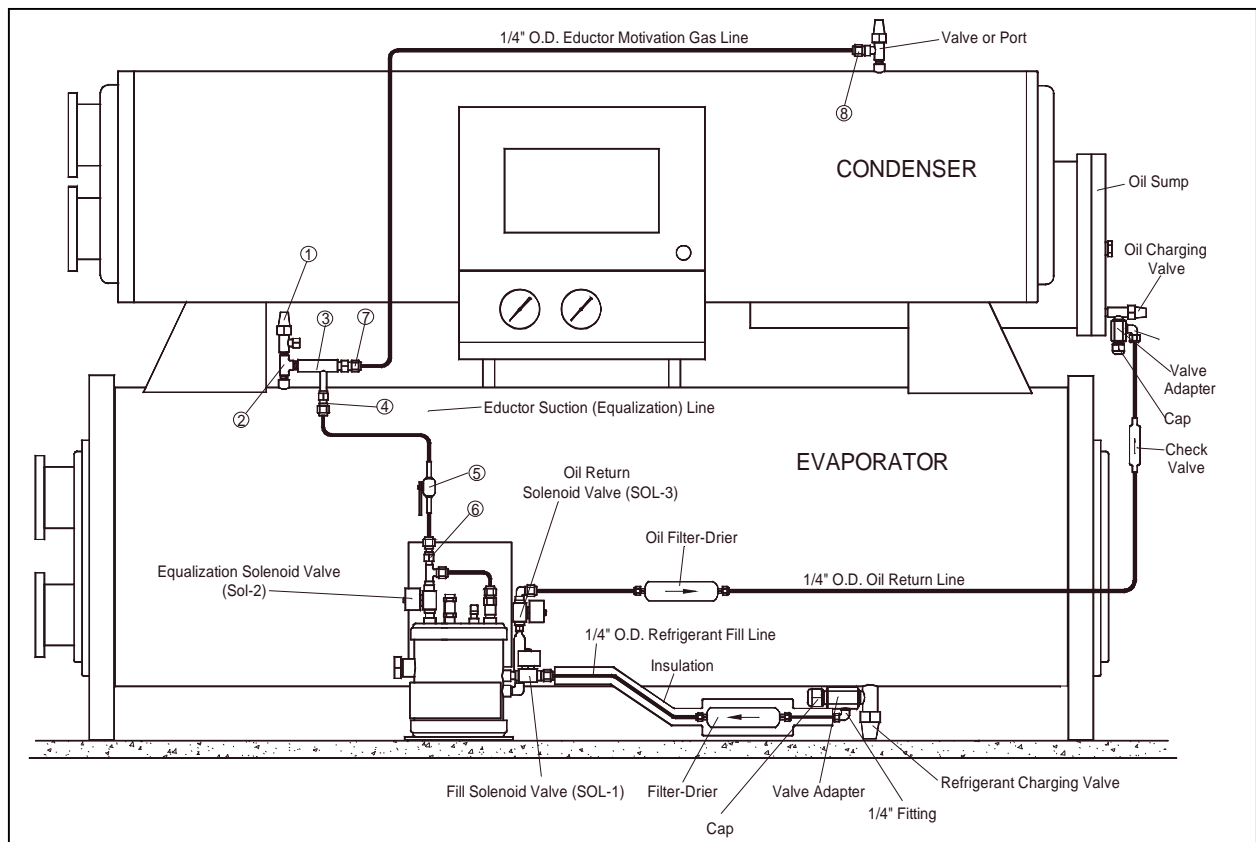
# INSTALLATION

## Location and Mounting...

The OAM Purger comes mounted on its own integral base sufficient for proper support. Unit piping is normally sufficient to stabilize the unit. Additional support may be provided as deemed necessary.

1. The OAM Purger must be located within four (4) feet of the chiller's refrigerant charging valve, or other appropriate valve or port located near the bottom of the evaporator, to which the liquid refrigerant "Fill" line is to be connected.
2. The OAM Purger **MUST** set directly on the floor in upright position so the liquid refrigerant "Fill" inlet port is as low as possible relative to the refrigerant level in the evaporator. For proper filling of the OAM tank the liquid level in the chiller evaporator must be, at minimum, level with the top of the purge tank sight glass.

Figure 1



**NOTICE: Fill Line including Filter Drier MUST BE COMPLETELY INSULATED to prevent vapor locking. Vapor lock will prevent gravity filling of OAM.**

## PLUMBING THE OAM PURGER

To facilitate connection of the Refrigerant Fill line and the Oil Return line, to their respective chiller valves, special brass “Valve Adapter” fittings with copper ferrules have been provided in the OAM Installation Kit. These special adapters allow hook-up to the chiller’s access valves without interfering with normal service access.

**NOTE:** Each **Valve Adapter** has opposing ¼” **FNPT side ports**. To determine which of the ports to use, temporarily screw the Valve Adapter onto the charging valve hand tight. Usually only one of these ports will be accessible. This is the port you will use. The other port will be plugged. From the OAM Installation Kit select the appropriate fitting, as called for in the piping instructions, and install in the unused port. Then, using a ¼” **pipe plug** from the Installation Kit, **plug the unused side port**.

Each Valve Adapter comes with Flare Cap and Ferrule to cap off the Adapter’s charging access port. Be sure to **always use a Ferrule** when installing the Valve Adapter and cap.

In addition, various other brass fittings, etc. are provided in the Installation Kit to facilitate ease of installation.

### Liquid Refrigerant Fill Line Piping

Where to connect...

**NOTE:** Although the following instructs you to connect the OAM Refrigerant Fill Line to the Chiller’s refrigerant charging valve, this is not always best. On some chillers the charging valve is located in the liquid line from the condenser to where it connects to the evaporator. In this case an alternate pick-up point should be used. Sometimes it is necessary to weld a new fitting in the evaporator shell.

**DO NOT connect the Fill Line at a point where liquid refrigerant from the condenser enters the evaporator as this is clean distilled oil-free refrigerant.**

On chillers equipped with an oil recovery eductor system it may be necessary to disconnect the eductor and connect the OAM Fill line connection in its place. On some chillers with an eductor system it may be possible to leave the eductor connected and connect the OAM to a separate location so long as sufficient liquid refrigerant from the evaporator is available to the OAM Purger. However, connecting the OAM to the optimum location assures fastest oil removal.

**NOTE:** On some Carrier “D” Series centrifugal chillers the refrigerant charging valve is located about even with the refrigerant level in the cooler. Therefore, for the OAM Purger to fill by gravity it will be necessary to cut into the horizontal section of the refrigerant charging line where it exits the bottom of the cooler and add a fitting and valve for connecting the OAM Purger Fill Line.

## Fill Line piping hook-up (Refer to Figure 1 page 10)

1. Select the appropriate size Valve Adapter from the Installation Kit that fits the Chiller's refrigerant charging valve. Depending on how the Fill Line is to be run, select either a straight or 90 degree brass ¼" NPT x ¼" flare fitting from the Installation Kit and install in the appropriate side port. Install a ¼" pipe plug from the Installation Kit into the unused port.
2. Using the appropriate Copper Ferrule, permanently install the Valve Adapter onto the chiller's refrigerant charging valve or appropriate fitting on the evaporator vessel.
3. Using ¼" O.D. copper tubing run a ¼" copper line to the Fill Solenoid Valve (SOL-1) from the valve adapter fitting.
4. Next, from the Installation Kit select the Fill Line filter/drier, two ¼" flare nuts and install in the Fill Line.
5. Before making final connection to the purge unit, **INSULATE THE ENTIRE REFRIGERANT FILL LINE and FILTER / DRIER.** Insulation materials are provided in the Installation Kit. READ NOTICE BELOW:

**NOTICE: The entire Fill Line, Filter/Drier, chiller valve and ALL interconnecting piping UP TO THE EVAPORATOR SHELL MUST be INSULATED. Failure to properly insulate these items may result in vapor lock preventing gravity filling of refrigerant. (See Figure 1, on page 10)**

6. **DO NOT** open the refrigerant charging valve at this time.

## Mini-Eductor (Equalization) Line Piping Hook-up

Although the OAM purge tank is designed to liquid fill by **gravity flow** alone during the "FILL" cycle there can be rare occasions where chiller operating conditions can be such as to impede the refrigerant's gravity flow from evaporator into the purge tank resulting in nuisance "PURGE FAULT" lock-out. To avoid such nuisance fault lock-outs the OAM-500 Model Purger incorporates a "**Mini-Eductor**" in the "Equalization Line" to induce gravity filling of the refrigerant under all operating conditions.

**NOTICE:** When connecting the mini-eductor discharge line to a fitting having a schrader valve the valve stem **MUST** first be removed. **Also, DO NOT connect the mini-eductor discharge line to the same line or fitting as the evaporator gauge or other pressure sensing device or transducer as this will cause erroneous pressure reading and/or signal.**

**Also, DO NOT connect the mini-eductor discharge line to the purge unit liquid drain-back line as this can impede liquid refrigerant drain-back under certain conditions.**

Other than the fore mentioned restrictions the Equalization Line (mini-eductor discharge line) may be connected at any point on the evaporator shell above the liquid level. A typical location would be the evaporator angle valve at top of vessel, provided there is no other device connected to the valve. Otherwise the mini-eductor discharge line must be connected to some other valve or fitting elsewhere on the evaporator.

### **Mini-Eductor Hook-up (See Figure 1 page 10)**

1. Bring chiller to atmospheric pressure.
2. Remove evaporator angle valve **(1)** from vessel fitting.
3. Screw ¼" NPT Street Tee **(2)** into vessel fitting.
4. Re-install angle valve **(1)** into end of street.
5. Screw ¼" NPT discharge end of Mini-Eductor **(3)** into branch port of street tee **(2)**.
6. Using ¼" O.D. copper tubing and ball valve **(5)** connect mini-eductor suction inlet port **(4)** to OAM Equalization Port **(6)**.
7. Next, using ¼" O.D. copper tubing connect mini-eductor motivation gas inlet fitting **(7)** to any convenient port or valve **(8)** located anywhere on the condenser shell that will supply pressurized gas flow to the Mini-Eductor when the chiller is operating.
8. **DO NOT** open valves at this time.

**NOTE: If there is a gauge line or pressure sensor connected to the evaporator angle valve either the gauge or sensor must be relocated to another valve or port or the Mini-Eductor must be connected to the evaporator elsewhere above the liquid refrigerant level.**

**NOTE: Avoid sagging or traps in the Vapor Return (Equalization) Line where vapor can condense and accumulate causing a blockage**

## Oil Return Line piping

**NOTE:** Based on the severity of oil contamination the amount of excess oil that may be removed by the OAM Purger at time of initial start-up could be several gallons more than the capacity of the Chiller Oil Sump.

For example: a 500 pound refrigerant charge with 12% oil by weight will contain approximately 8.5 gallons of excess oil. Until the Chiller's refrigerant is purged free of oil, you must decide how you are going to deal with the excess oil before the initial start-up of the OAM Purger.

**UNDERSTAND:** The above example is for illustrative purposes only. A smaller refrigerant charge with a higher percent oil concentration, or a larger refrigerant charge with a lower percentage, may yield much more or less than 8.5 gallons of excess oil.

**Before proceeding estimate how much excess oil will likely be accumulated.** To estimate the excess oil you are likely to accumulate, refer to the most recent refrigerant analysis for your Chiller. You will also need to know the weight of the Chiller's refrigerant charge. Then refer to the "**Percent of Oil**" **Chart 1** on Page 9. Once you know approximately how much excess oil you will be dealing with you then have **two options:**

**NOTE:** It is important to note that the true percentage of oil in the refrigerant charge can vary by as much as 10 percent depending upon where you take the oil sample. For example, if the sample is taken from a location near where the refrigerant returns to the evaporator from the condenser, where it is mostly pure refrigerant, it will indicate a lower percentage of oil contamination than actually exists in the Chiller.

**OPTION 1** Plumb the Oil Return Line as per option one piping Instructions. Option one allows excess oil, as it is being stripped from the refrigerant, to flow direct to the chiller's oil sump where it can accumulate. When using this option it will be necessary to periodically monitor the sump's oil level and remove excess oil as it accumulates. Once the initial oil stripping process is complete and all excess oil has been removed from the oil sump, further monitoring will no longer be necessary.

**Advantage...**once the initial oil stripping process is complete no further action is required.

**Disadvantage...**the main disadvantage is that this option necessitates someone to periodically monitor and drain-off excess oil from the oil sump. This can be both time consuming and inconvenient, especially since the initial oil stripping process can take weeks to complete.

**OPTION 2** Plumb the Oil Return Line as per option two piping Instructions. Install a SINGLE refrigerant recovery cylinder of sufficient capacity in the “Oil Return” line between the OAM Purger and the chiller’s oil sump to collect excess oil. The cylinder will retain excess oil as it is stripped from the refrigerant, preventing it from accumulating in and over filling the oil sump. This oil can then be properly disposed of later.

**WARNING:** The rated capacity of a refrigerant recovery cylinder is for refrigerant which is heavier than oil. Therefore a refrigerant recovery cylinder **will not** hold the same weight of Oil as the rated refrigerant capacity. **(See just below Figure 2 on page 18 approximate oil holding capacities of various size refrigerant recovery cylinders.)**

Once the stripping process is complete the recovery cylinder must be removed from the system.

**Advantage...**does not require periodic monitoring and draining of oil in order to maintain proper oil level in the oil sump. (Good practice is still to periodically monitor the accumulation of oil in the recovery cylinder in the event that there is more oil recovered than anticipated.)

**Disadvantage...**requires temporary installation of a containment vessel. Also, once the oil stripping process is complete and excess oil is collected, the containment vessel **must** be removed from the system.

## OPTION 1 Piping Instructions (See Figure 1 page 10)

1. From the Installation Kit select the appropriate fitting size Valve Adapter that fits the Chiller’s oil charging valve. Depending on how the line is to be run, select either a straight or a 90 degree brass  $\frac{1}{4}$ ” NPT x  $\frac{1}{4}$ ” flare fitting and install in the appropriate adapter side port. Then, using a  $\frac{1}{4}$ ” NPT pipe plug from the Installation Kit, plug the unused side port.
2. Screw the Valve Adapter permanently onto the Chiller’s oil charging valve. Select the mating flare cap and Copper Ferrule from the Installation Kit and install on the Adapter’s larger access port.

3. Next run a ¼” copper line from the Valve Adapter fitting to the ¼” flare outlet fitting on the OAM Purger Oil Return Solenoid Valve (SOL-3). (See Figure 1, page 10.)
4. From the installation kit select the ¼” ODS Check Valve and Oil Filter-Drier. Install filter-drier in the oil return line **near the OAM Purger**. Make sure the flow direction arrow is pointing toward the oil sump.
5. **DO NOT open the oil-charging valve at this time.**
6. Evacuate OAM unit and interconnecting piping.
7. Open all valves to OAM Purger.

## OPTION 2 Piping Instructions (See Figure 2 page 18)

**CAUTION:** This option is a temporary arrangement only and must be removed once the excess oil has been removed and the refrigerant is OIL FREE.

### IMPORTANT

**NOTICE:** if you choose option 2 you should be aware that during the initial oil stripping process about 10 to 15% by weight of the oil accumulated in the temporary Collection Cylinder will be refrigerant. Therefore, because of the loss of refrigerant plus the volume of the oil recovered you should be prepared to add make-up refrigerant to the chiller once the initial stripping process is complete.

Refrigerant in the temporary collection cylinder may be recovered by applying a low wattage electric band heater to the bottom of recovery tank during the stripping process. It also helps to allow the tank to set with the heater energized for a day or two after the process is complete.

After the initial oil stripping process, and once the OAM Purge’s oil return line is connected permanently to the chiller’s oil sump, any trace amount of refrigerant entrained in the oil will be returned to the oil sump and evaporated there.

**Option (2)** is identical to **Option (1)** except you will temporarily install **ONE** containment vessel in the oil return line. The size of the containment vessel (determined by previous calculation) should be of sufficient capacity to collect and hold **all excess oil**.

**WARNING:** NEVER connect multiple cylinders in series. Multiple cylinders MUST only be connected in PARALLEL.

1. Plumb excess oil containment vessel in the Oil-Return line as illustrated in **Figure 2 on page 18**. Remember to install the **check valve** and **Oil Filter-Drier** (provided in the OAM Purger Installation Kit) in the oil return line. Install the Check Valve between the containment vessel, and the oil sump as shown in **figure 2, on page 18**. (See warning on next page)
2. Evacuate entire OAM purge system including all piping and oil collection cylinder.
3. Open all valves to OAM purger.



**WARNING:** Failure to install the Check Valve may result in oil draining from the oil sump into the temporary oil containment vessel, causing the Chiller to shut down because of low oil level.

**CAUTION:** Option (2) is intended only as a temporary convenient method of dealing with excess oil. You **MUST** still occasionally monitor the oil sump for excessive oil accumulation since there may be more excess oil than anticipated. Refer to approximate oil holding capacities of the refrigerant recovery cylinders under Figure 2 on page 18.

3. Once all excess oil has been stripped from the Chiller's refrigerant, remove the temporary containment vessel. Using ¼" copper tubing, reconnect the OAM Purger to the Chiller's oil sump as per **Option 1** Piping Instructions.
4. **DO NOT** open valve at this time.
5. Properly dispose of the accumulated excess waste oil.

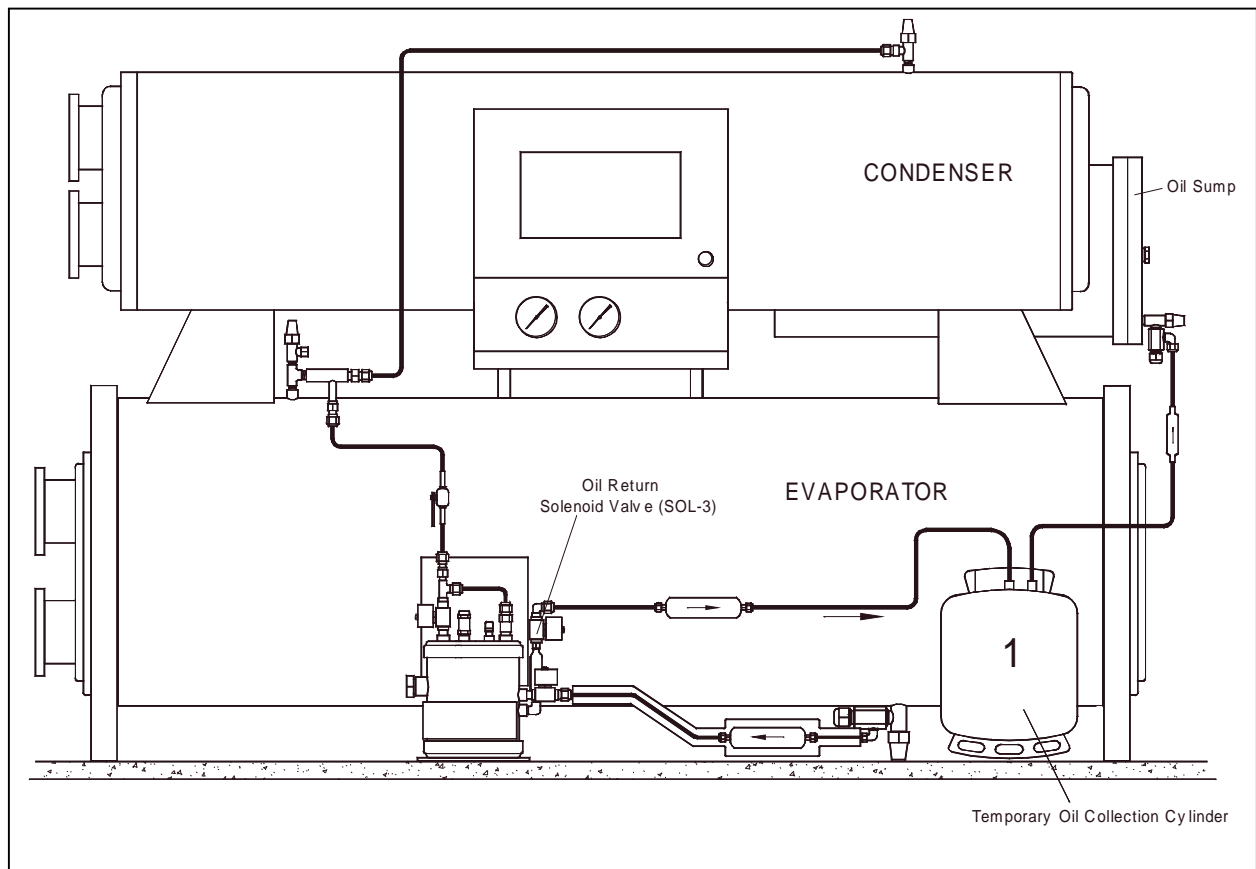


Figure 2 – CORRECT Optional Oil Collection Cylinder Hook-up

Approximate Oil holding capacities at 80% full of various size refrigerant recovery cylinders.

- 50 lb. Cylinder..... 23 pounds / 3.3 gallons
- 100 lb. Cylinder..... 46.4 pounds / 6.6 gallons
- 200 lb. Cylinder..... 92.8 pounds / 13.2 gallons

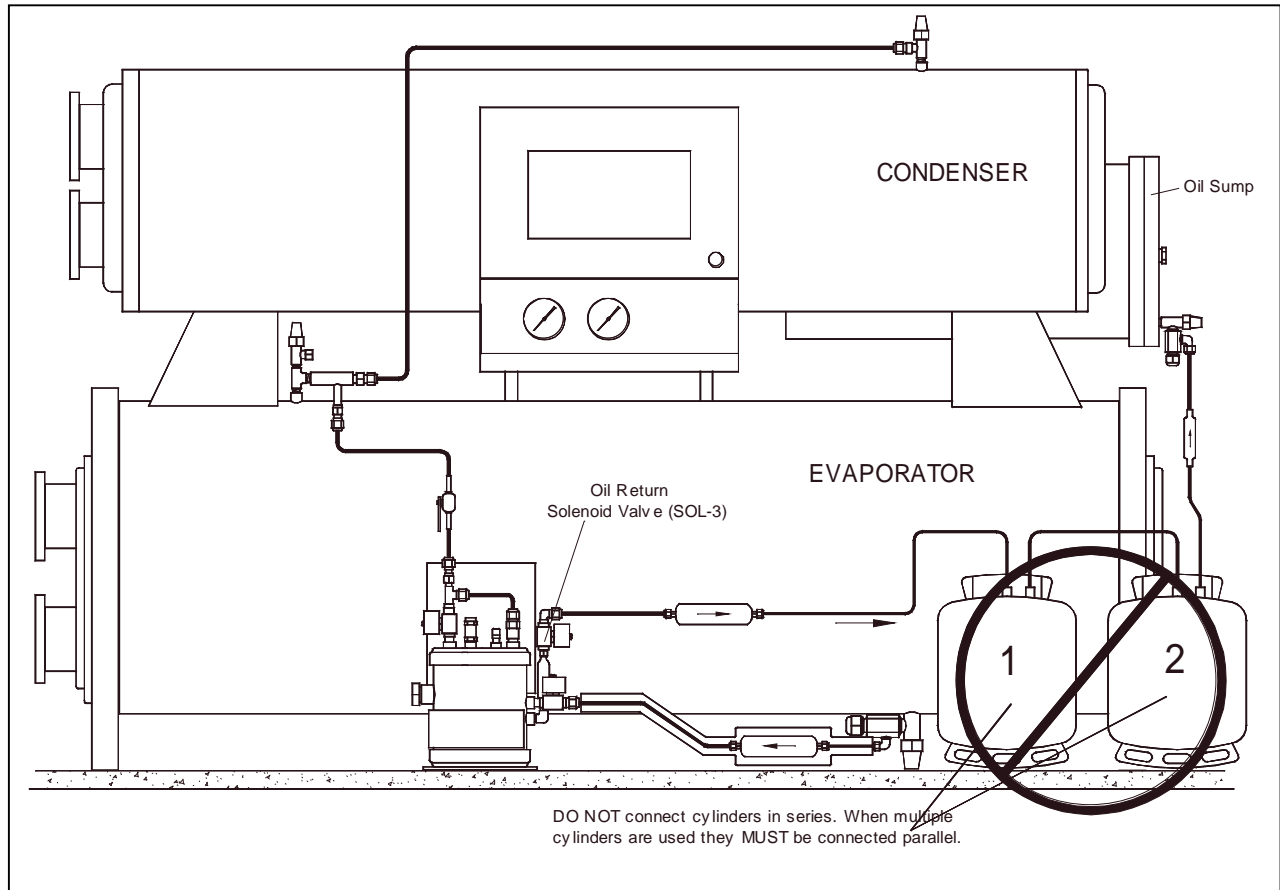


Figure 3 – WRONG Optional Oil Collection Cylinder Hook-up

# ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

**WARNING:** Be sure to open and lockout all electrical disconnects to prevent possible injury or death caused by electrical shock during installation.

**NOTE:** Use Class 1, 14 AWG copper wire and metal conduit. All field installed wiring must comply with applicable NEC and local electrical codes.

## Power Requirement

The OAM Purger requires one power connection to the Chiller's fused control panel. The electrical requirement is: **120 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 1-Phase 15 Amp Fused Circuit.**

## Connecting Power to OAM Purger

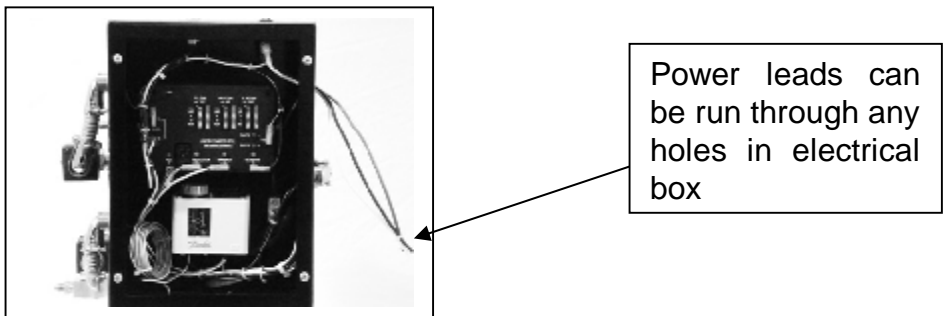


Figure 4 – Electrical Control Box Field Wiring

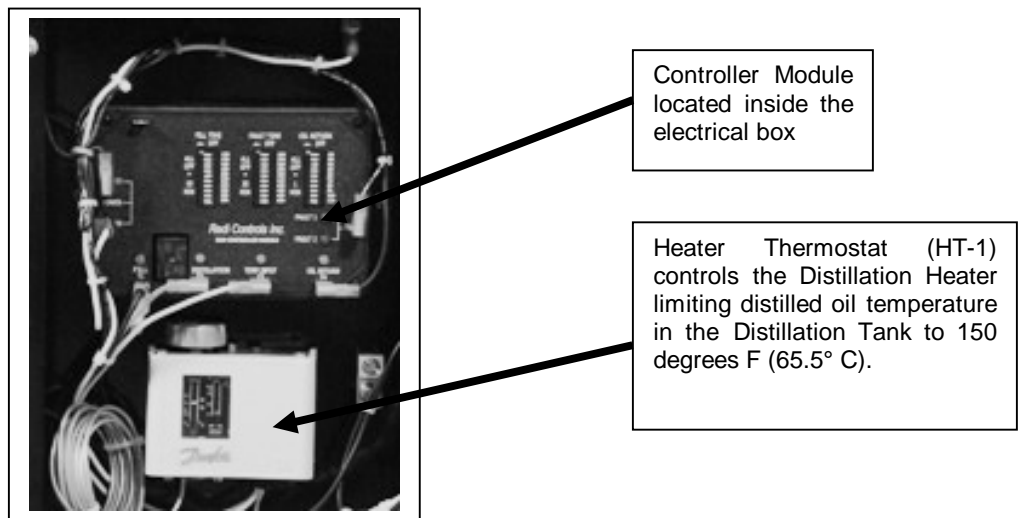


Figure 5 – Major Components Electrical Box

# START-UP PROCEDURE

**NOTE:** Even though each OAM Purger Unit is thoroughly leak tested at the factory before shipment, it is possible for a fitting or line, etc. to become loosened during shipment. It is absolutely imperative that the entire OAM system be leak tested and any leak repaired before placing OAM Purger in service. A leak can result in air entering the chiller, or the loss of refrigerant, or both.

**NOTICE:** It may be necessary to add refrigerant to the system during the initial oil stripping process. Every pound of oil removed from the refrigerant is equivalent to a volumetric reduction of two (2) pounds of refrigerant from the system. Therefore when significant quantities of oil are removed from the system it may be necessary to compensate for this volumetric loss by adding refrigerant. If the refrigerant level in the evaporator does not result in filling the Distillation Tank up to the sight glass the OAM Purger will either function poorly or not at all.

## Leak Testing

1. Check all fittings and piping connection to make absolutely sure they are tight.
2. Leak test and evacuate entire OAM installation. Once leak testing has been completed and it has been determined there are no leaks, and evacuation is complete, proceed to step Initial Start-up.

## Initial Start-up

1. Set FILL TIME Dip Switch to 20 minutes (typical) (comes factory set at 20 minutes)
2. Set FAULT TIME Dip Switch to 40 minutes (typical) (comes factory set at 40 minutes)
3. Set OIL RETURN Dip Switch to 4 minutes (typical) (comes factory set at 4 minutes)
4. Open ALL valves to OAM Purge Unit.
5. Apply power to unit and turn ON-OFF power switch to the ON position.
6. Monitor unit for proper filling.
7. Verify that the heater is energized at the end of the Fill cycle.
8. Monitor a minimum of one complete cycle to verify proper operation.

Initial start-up is now complete.

**NOTE: The OAM Purger can remove several gallons of oil per day from a Chiller during the initial first few days of operation, when properly installed and with a refrigerant charge that has a high percentage of oil, then gradually decrease in amount day by day until all oil is eventually removed from the Chiller's refrigerant.**

## OAM PURGER COMPONENTS

### Controller Module

The OAM Controller Module controls all OAM Purger functions. (See pages 31 & 32 for detailed explanation of controller module if desired).

### Distillation Heater

The Distillation Heater is a 350 watt flexible band heater attached around the bottom of the Distillation Tank and supplies the heat to distill the liquid refrigerant from the oil. The heater temperature is regulated by Heater Thermostat (HT-1) to a maximum of 150 degrees F (65.5° C).

### Distillation Tank

The Distillation Tank is where the refrigerant is distilled and separated from the oil by heat.

### Electrical Control Box

The Electrical Control Box contains the Cycle Timers and Heater Thermostat. On top of the Control Box are the ON-OFF Green Lighted Rocker Switch and Red Fault Light.

### Fill Solenoid Valve (SOL-1)

The Fill Solenoid valve (SOL-1) controls the fill line for the refrigerant from the Chiller Evaporator.

### Heater Thermostat (HT-1)

Heater Thermostat (HT-1) controls the Distillation Heater limiting distilled oil temperature in the Distillation Tank to 150 degrees F (65.5° C).

### Oil Return Solenoid Valve (SOL-3)

Oil Return Solenoid Valve (SOL-3) controls the transfer of distilled oil from the Distillation Tank to the chiller's oil sump.

### Oil Return Check Valve (CK-1)

The oil return check valve prevents inadvertent back-flow of oil from the Chiller's oil sump into the OAM Purger Distillation Tank.

### Power Switch (PS-1)

Power Switch (PS-1) controls input power to the purger control circuit and illuminates when switched ON.

### Pressure Equalization Check Valve (CK-2)

The Pressure Equalization Check Valve maintains approximately 10 to 20 psid between the OAM tank and the chiller evaporator during the distillation phase. This residual pressure is used to push distilled oil back to the oil sump during the oil transfer phase.

### Pressure Equalization Solenoid Valve (SOL-2)

During the Fill Phase Pressure Equalization Solenoid Valve (SOL-2) is energized (opened) to allow the pressures in the Distillation Tank and the Chiller evaporator to equalize. Once the pressures are equalized the OAM fills with refrigerant by gravity.

### Mini-Eductor

The Mini-Eductor assists gravity filling of Purge Tank.

### Purge Fault Light

The Purge Fault light indicates a purge fault condition has occurred and OAM Purger is inoperative. There are two locations for the Purge Fault light, one is on the top of the electrical box and two are on the right side of the OAM controller module inside the electrical box

### Fill Line filter-dryer

The Fill Line filter-dryer removes moisture, acids and particulates from the refrigerant before entering the distillation tank.

### Oil Return Line filter-drier

The Oil Return Line filter-drier removes any residual moisture and contaminants from the return oil before entering the chiller oil sump.

### Oil Return Line check valve

The Oil Return Line check valve prevents inadvertent oil backflow from oil sump.

### Safety Relief Valve (SRV-1)

300 PSI Atmospheric Pressure Relief Valve protects OAM Purger from over pressurization.

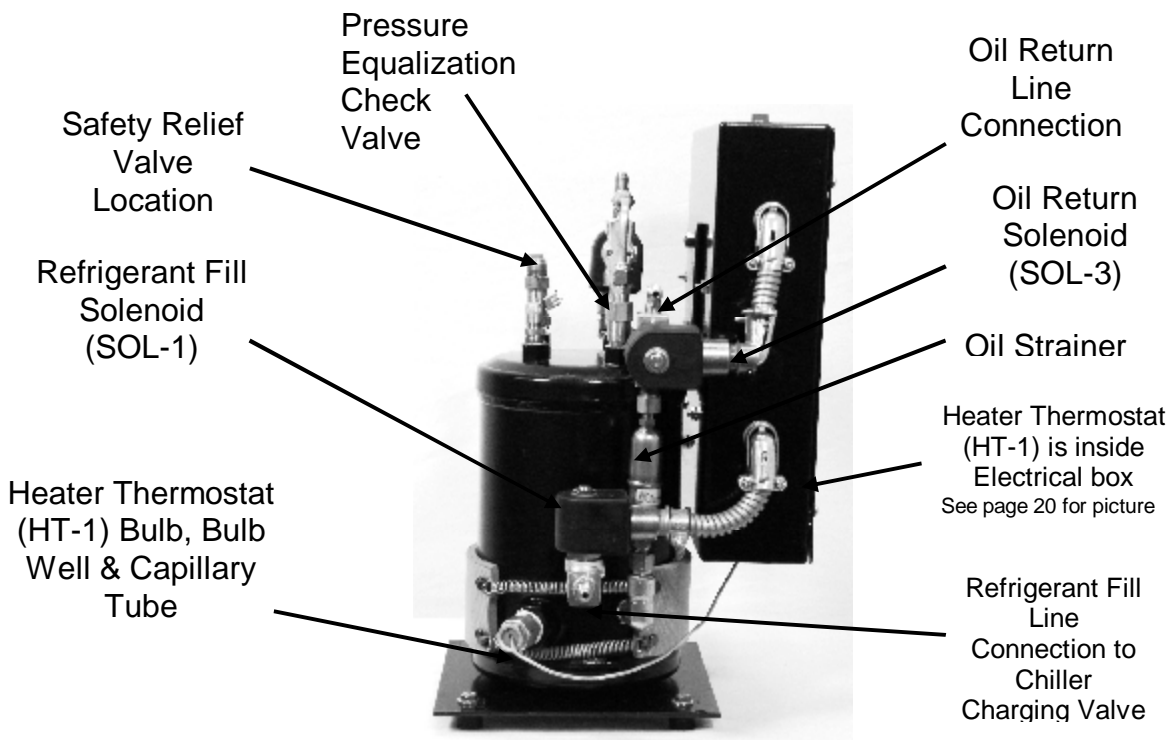
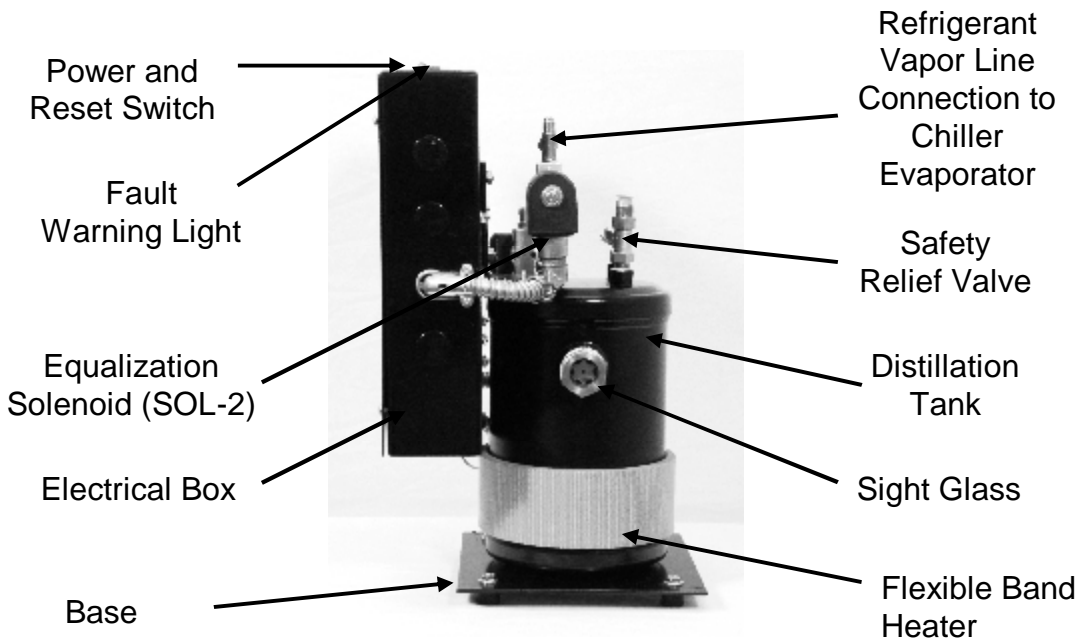
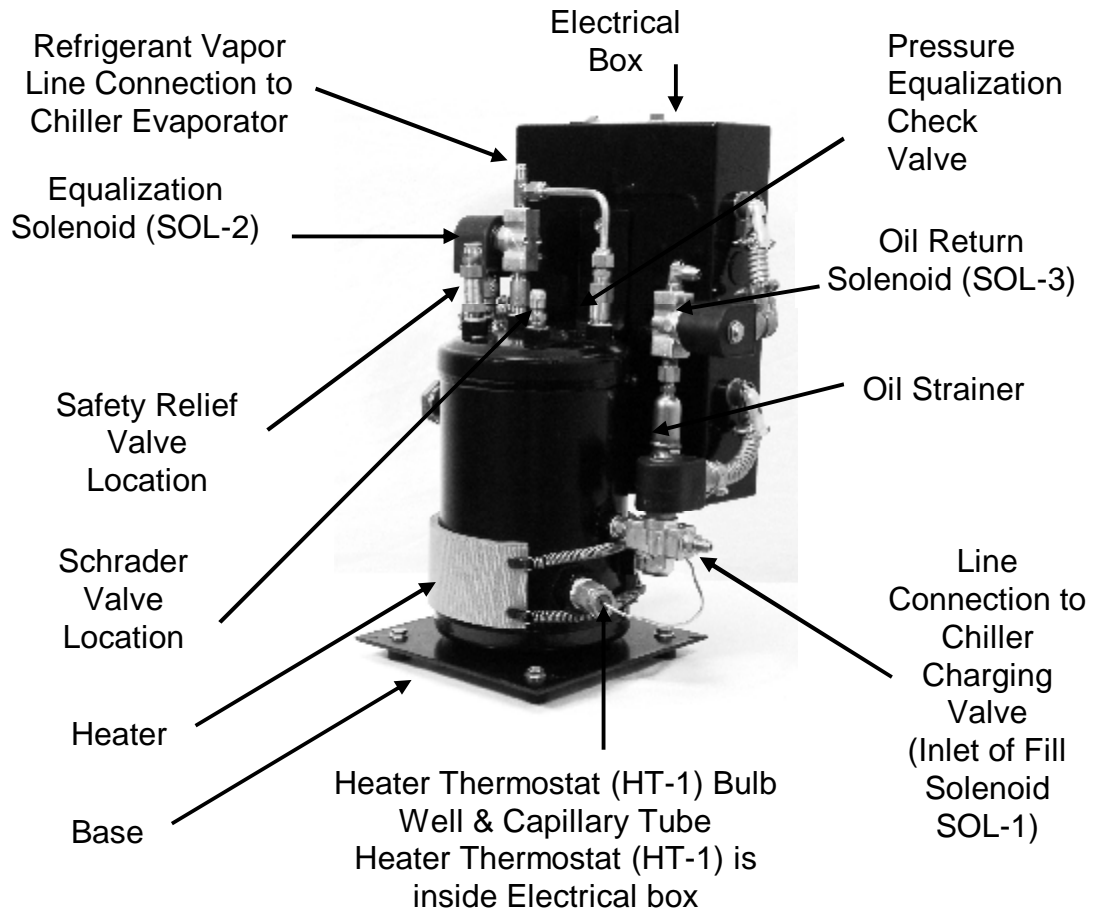


Figure 6 – Major Components of OAM Purger  
(Also See Next Page)



Fill-Line Refrigerant Filter Drier

Figure 6 – Major Components (continued)



# MAINTENANCE

This section discusses the OAM Purger system maintenance requirements and procedures, electrical wiring diagram and basic OAM Purger troubleshooting procedures.

The following maintenance procedures are required to assure efficient and reliable OAM Purger operation.

**WARNING: Certain servicing procedures may expose you to harmful materials and dangerous conditions. To minimize the possibility of injury, follow safety procedures and instructions described in this manual, on product labels and provided in material safety data sheets.**

## Periodic Maintenance

### Quarterly...

1. Replace the Fill Line Refrigerant Filter Dryer.



Fill-Line Refrigerant Filter Dryer

2. Visually inspect the OAM Purger for possible damage.
3. Visually inspect the entire OAM Purger for signs of leaks.

## Heater Thermostat HT-1 Calibration

**The readings on the Heater Thermostat are approximate only. A calibration thermometer must be used for exact adjustment of the set points.** The setting as it appears on the temperature scale may not exactly correspond to the actual set point of 150 degrees F (65.5° C).

# TROUBLE SHOOTING

Should an operational difficulty or malfunction occur, the diagnostic chart and checkout procedures should help to quickly determine the cause and corrective action. The Troubleshooting Chart has a "Symptom" column which describes what the unit is doing; a "Possible Cause" column which identifies possible sources of the problem; and a "Solution" column which describes what must be done to correct the problem.

## Trouble-shooting Chart

Symptom	Possible Cause	Solution
Power switch ON but switch Light is Off	Main power to unit Off Switch light defective	Restore main power Replace Switch
<p><b>Fault 1</b></p> <p><b>Red Neon light on top of control box &amp; Red LED T5 Fault 1 on control module ON</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(INDICATES)</i></p> <p><b>Temperature in distillation tank reach 150°F (65.5° C) during distillation cycle to soon (within the chosen fault time setting( factory set at 40 minute)</b></p>	<p><b>Unit may not be filling properly</b></p> <p>Unit may be filling properly but then leaking backwards through a defective fill solenoid valve back to the evaporator as pressure builds in the OAM distillation tank</p> <p>Unit filling properly but leaks thru defective oil return solenoid during the distillation cycle</p>	<p><b>See section of this chart on "Distillation Tank will not fill" in chart below</b></p> <p>Replace the fill Solenoid Valve (SOL-1)</p> <p>Replace the Oil return Solenoid (SOL-3)</p>
<p><b>Fault 2</b></p> <p><b>Red Neon light on top of electrical box and Red LED T5 Fault 2 on control module ON</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(INDICATES)</i></p> <p><b>Temperature in distillation tank does not reach 150°F (65.5° C within 180 minutes after start of distillation cycle</b></p>	<p>Heater may be defective</p> <p>Heater Thermostat (HT-1) or its associated components may be defective</p> <p>Ambient temperature may be to cold (see Operating Environment on Specifications page 5).</p> <p>Fill Solenoid may be leaking causing unit to continuously fill</p>	<p>Replace Heater</p> <p>Replace Heater Thermostat (HT-1) or associated components</p> <p>See ambient temperature specifications on page 5.</p> <p>Replace the fill Solenoid Valve (SOL-1)</p>

### Trouble-shooting Chart (continued)

Symptom	Possible Cause	Solution
<p><b>Distillation Tank will not fill (or appears not to have filled)</b></p>	<p>Fill Line valve closed</p> <p>Mini-Eductor (equalizer line) ball valve closed.</p> <p>Mini-Eductor motivation gas line valve closed.</p> <p>Distillation Heater ON during Fill Phase</p> <p>Fill line kinked or obstructed</p> <p>Fill line filter drier clogged</p> <p>Equalization line wrongly sharing a port on the evaporator with another device (such as a non-condensable Purger) that discharges liquid or vapor refrigerant into the evaporator.</p> <p>Equalization line connected to a fitting with a Shrader valve.</p> <p>Fill Solenoid (SOL-1) fails to open</p> <p>Fill Solenoid (SOL-1) fails in open position allowing refrigerant to be pushed back to evaporator during distillation</p> <p>Equalization Solenoid (SOL-2) failed to open</p> <p>Purger mounted too high relative to refrigerant level in evaporator.</p> <p>Fill line and connecting piping up to evaporator shell may not be insulated causing vapor lock.</p> <p>Chiller Refrigerant Charge low</p>	<p>Open Valve</p> <p>Open Valve</p> <p>Open Valve</p> <p>Defective Heater Thermostat HT-1 Replace</p> <p>Correct</p> <p>Replace Fill line Filter Drier.</p> <p>Isolate the equalization line from all such devices</p> <p>Remove Shrader Valve Stem</p> <p>Replace Fill Solenoid (SOL-1)</p> <p>Replace Fill Solenoid (SOL-1)</p> <p>Replace Equalization Solenoid (SOL-2)</p> <p>See installing the Purger Page 10</p> <p>Insulate, (see page 12 for instructions)</p> <p>Correct Refrigerant Charge</p>
<p><b>Heater not working</b></p>	<p>Defective Heater</p> <p>Loose or disconnected power lead</p> <p>Defective Heater Thermostat HT-1</p>	<p>Replace Heater</p> <p>Correct</p> <p>Replace (HT-1)</p>

## Trouble-shooting Chart (continued)

Symptom	Possible Cause	Solution
Fill Solenoid Valve (SOL-1) fails to open or close	Solenoid coil defective SOL-1 Solenoid Valve defective Loose or disconnected lead	Replace coil Replace valve Correct
Equalization Solenoid Valve (SOL-2) fails to open or close	Solenoid coil defective SOL-2 Solenoid Valve defective Loose or disconnected lead	Replace coil Replace valve Correct
Oil transfer Solenoid Valve (SOL-3) fails to open or close	Solenoid coil defective SOL-3 Solenoid Valve defective Loose or disconnected lead	Replace coil Replace valve Correct
Oil will not transfer from Distillation Tank to oil sump  Distillation Tank not holding required differential pressure during distillation.	Oil Return Solenoid Valve SOL-3 Solenoid coil defective SOL-3 Solenoid Valve defective Oil Sump valve closed Oil return line kinked or blocked Equalization Solenoid Valve SOL-2 stuck open or leaking past valve seat Fill Solenoid (SOL-1) leaking backward Pressure Equalization Check Valve defective and leaking Oil Check Valve CK-1 stuck closed	Replace coil Replace valve Open Valve Correct as necessary Replace valve Replace Valve Replace Pressure Equalization Check Valve Replace oil Check Valve CK-1

For technical assistance or information about factory repair call  
**317-494-6600**

# PROCEDURE TO CLEAR OIL LOGGED DISTILLATION TANK

The following conditions can cause “oil logging” of the OAM Purger Distillation Tank:

1. The oil sump **Oil Charging valve** has been inadvertently left closed.
2. The **Oil Return Solenoid Valve (SOL-3)** fails to open.
3. The Oil Return line is kinked, or obstructed, preventing oil return to oil sump.
4. The Pressure Equalization Check Valve is defective preventing the OAM from retaining pressure needed to return oil back to the oil sump during the oil return phase.

**Should oil logging occur, clear the Distillation Tank using the following procedure:**

1. Troubleshoot the purger to determine which of the above mentioned conditions has caused the oil logging problem.
2. Correct the problem. Only after the problem has been corrected can you proceed to the next step.
3. Turn OFF power to purger.
4. Isolate the purger from the Chiller by closing all valves to purger, the Refrigerant Charging Valve, Oil Sump Charging Valve and the Evaporator Gauge Stop Valve.
5. Remove cover from Electrical Panel and from the Controls Module temporarily remove the black wires from the T1, T2, and T3 terminals. Next, install a temporary electrical jumper between terminal T7 on controller Module to terminal T4 (make sure the black wire originally on terminal T4 stays connected to terminal T4 (this is the Oil return Solenoid (SOL-3) connection. This will bypass the timing function of the control module and temporarily apply power to the Oil return Solenoid).
6. Using a manifold gauge set, connect a pressure source, such as nitrogen, to the Schrader Access Fitting located on the top of the Distillation Tank. Pressurize the tank to approximately 10 psig.
7. Now, **RE-OPEN** the oil sump oil-charging valve.
8. Turn power to purger back **ON**.
9. The 10 psig pressure will now push the oil from the Distillation Tank back to the Chiller’s oil sump.
10. Carefully monitor pressure and when the manifold gauge indicates a 1 to 2 psig pressure drop in the Distillation Tank **turn the OAM power switch OFF**.
11. Remove manifold gauge set from purger.
12. Remove the temporary jumper from the T4 connection (make sure the black wire from solenoid (SOL-3) is still attached to T4.
13. Re-attach the black wires (removed in step 5 above) to their respective terminals T1, T2, and T3.
14. Use vacuum pump to evacuate the OAM Purger.
15. Place cover back on electrical panel.
16. **OPEN ALL** valves to purger.
17. Turn power to purger back **ON**. The OAM Purger should now function properly.

# OVERVIEW OF OAM PURGER CONTROLLER MODULE

## Normal Operation (no faults)

When AC line power is applied to T7 and T8 power is immediately applied to the FILL output T1, and the FILL LED is turned on. The timing duration of power applied to T1 is set by the FILL time delay dipswitch.

When the FILL time delay expires power is removed from T1, the FILL LED is turned off, power is applied to T2 (DIST), and the DIST LED is turned on. At the same time the FAULT and TEMP time delays are started. If the FLT time delay expires and the TEMP timer doesn't expire before the thermostat applies power to the TEMP INPUT (terminal T3) then the controls continues to operate normally.

The thermostat is wired such that the DIST output power is connected to the DIST load or the TEMP INPUT. When the thermostat applies power to the TEMP INPUT (T3), the TEMP INPUT LED is turned on, power is removed from the DIST output (T2), and the DIST LED is turned off. The OIL output (T4) and OIL LED are turned on 5 seconds after the thermostat closed.

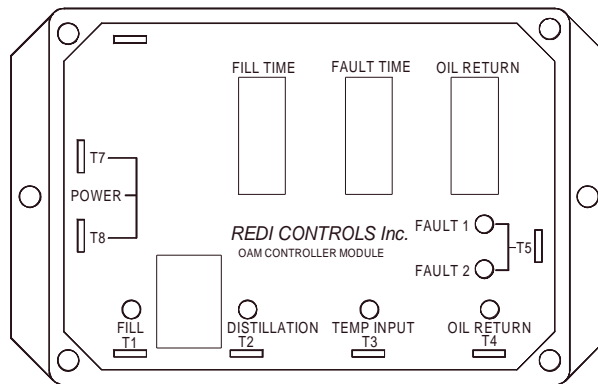
The timing duration of power applied to T4 is set by the OIL time delay dipswitch. When the OIL delay expires power is removed from the OIL output (T4), the OIL LED is turned off, the TEMP INPUT LED is turned off, and the control is reset to start of the described operation by applying power to the FILL output, T1.

## FAULT 1 Operation (IF TEMP IS REACHED WITHIN 40 MINUTES) (T input is energized before the FLT time delay expires)

If the TEMP INPUT (T3) is energized before the FLT time delay expires the power is applied to the NEON output (T5), the FAULT 1 LED is turned on, and power is removed from all other outputs (T1, T2, and T4). The control is latched in this state until it is reset by removing and reapplying AC line power.

## FAULT 2 Operation (IF TEMP IS NOT REACHED WITHIN 180 MINUTES) (T input fails to energize before the TEMP delay expires)

If the TEMP INPUT (T3) fails to energize before the TEMP time delay expires then power is applied to the NEON output (T5), the FAULT2 LED is turned on, and power is removed from all other outputs (T1, T2, and T4). The control is latched in this state until it is reset by removing and reapplying AC line power.



# OAM CONTROL MODULE SPECIFICATIONS

1. Input Voltage: 110VAC or 120VAC,  $\pm 15\%$  (93VAC to 138VAC), 50/60Hz
2. Time Delay: microcontroller
  - 2.1 Normal Mode Time Delays
    - 2.1.1 FILL; adjustable, 10 to 30 minutes ( $\pm 5\%$ )
    - 2.1.2 FAULT; adjustable 35 to 45 minutes ( $\pm 5\%$ )
    - 2.1.3 OIL; adjustable 1 to 11 minutes ( $\pm 5\%$ )
    - 2.1.4 TEMP, fixed, 180 minutes ( $\pm 5\%$ )
  - 2.2 Test Mode Time Delays
    - 2.2.1 FILL; adjustable, 10 to 30 seconds ( $\pm 5\%$ )
    - 2.2.2 FAULT; adjustable 35 to 45 Seconds ( $\pm 5\%$ )
    - 2.2.3 OIL; adjustable 1 to 11 Seconds ( $\pm 5\%$ )
    - 2.2.4 TEMP, fixed, 180 Seconds ( $\pm 5\%$ )
  - 2.3 Dipswitch Settings -- in the event that more than one dipswitch position is in the ON position the highest value takes effect.
3. FILL output:
  - 3.1 Type -- solid state, non-isolated.
  - 3.2 Form -- SPST normally open.
  - 3.3 Rating -- 0.5A max at 120VAC, solenoid.
  - 3.4 Voltage drop -- 2.5V max at max rating.
  - 3.5 Leakage -- 3mA max at 120VAC .
4. DIST output
  - 4.1 Type -- relay, non-isolated.
  - 4.2 Form -- SPST normally open.
  - 4.3 Rating -- 5A max at 120VAC, Heater element.
  - 4.4 Cycles of operation -- 10x10 (to the 6<sup>th</sup>) mechanical, 100x10<sup>3</sup> electrical.
5. Oil output
  - 5.1 Type -- solid state, non-isolated.
  - 5.2 Form -- SPST normally open.
  - 5.3 Rating -- 0.5A max at 120VAC, solenoid.
  - 5.4 Voltage drop -- 2.5V max at max rating.
  - 5.5 Leakage -- 3mA max at 120VAC .
6. NEON output
  - 6.1 Type -- solid state, non-isolated.
  - 6.2 Form -- SPDT normally open.
  - 6.3 Rating -- 0.1A max at 120VAC, neon light indicator.
  - 6.4 Voltage drop -- 2.0V max at max rating.
  - 6.5 Leakage -- 3mA max at 120VAC .
7. TEMP input:
  - 7.1 Type -- mechanical contacts.
  - 7.2 Form -- SPST normally open (common to T2 normally closed to DIST load).
  - 7.3 Rating -- 5mA max at 120VAC, opto-isolator interface.
  - 7.4 Allowable leakage -- 0.1mA maximum.
8. Protection:
  - 8.1 Input and solid state outputs- transient protected.
  - 8.2 Circuitry -- encapsulated.
  - 8.3 Dielectric breakdown -- 1500V RMS, terminals to mounting surface.
  - 8.4 Insulation resistance --  $\geq 100M\Omega$ .
9. Mechanical:
  - 9.1 Mounting -- surface mount with #6 fasteners, 2 places.
  - 9.2 Package -- 6.5" x 3.8" x 1.4" case.
  - 9.3 Terminations -- ¼" quick connects, 8 places.
10. Environmental:
  - 10.1 Operating temperature -- -20C to 60C or -4 F to 140 F.
  - 10.2 Storage temperature -- -40C to 85C or -40 F to 185 F.
  - 10.3 Humidity -- 95% relative, non-condensing
11. Agency approvals: None. Designed to meet UL503 standard:

# ELECTRICAL WIRING DIAGRAM

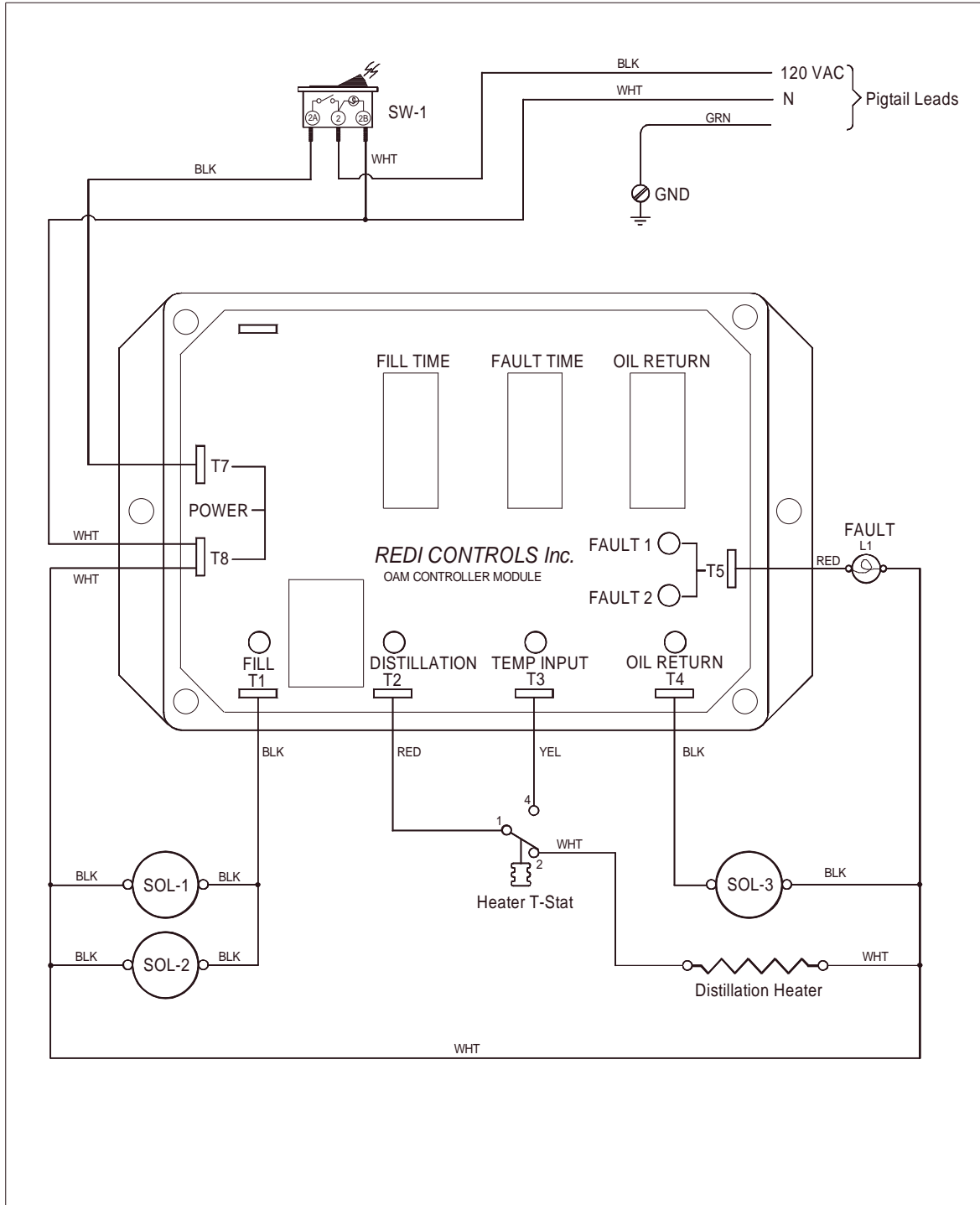


Figure 7. – Electrical wiring diagram



# WARRANTY

## Equipment Warranty

Subject to the terms below, REDI CONTROLS will, within one year after date of purchase, repair any REDI CONTROLS' product being used by the original purchaser, which is defective due to faulty materials or workmanship. REDI CONTROLS has the right to repair or replace a defective part or replace the entire product.

To file a Warranty claim on any system or component, return the defective unit to the address below, or other location as REDI CONTROLS directs, freight prepaid.

This Warranty does not apply to or cover:

- Damages beyond REDI CONTROLS' control.
- Malfunctions that result from failure to properly install, operate or maintain a product in accordance with instructions provided by REDI CONTROLS.
- Failures of equipment due to abuse, accident or negligence.
- Damages from, or part failures due to equipment not being installed per REDI CONTROLS' instructions, per applicable codes or ordinances, or in accordance with good trade practices.
- Labor or other charges incurred in removing or reinstalling any REDI CONTROLS product or part.
- Damages resulting from use of a REDI CONTROLS product for any purpose other than for which it was designed and manufactured.
- Any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, occurring after the Warranty Period.
- Loss of use, loss of time, inconvenience, rental for substitute products, loss of business, loss of income, or any other consequential damages resulting from use or failure of any REDI CONTROLS product.

Inquiries to: **REDI CONTROLS** at 161 R J Parkway, Franklin, Indiana, 46131

**REDI CONTROLS, INC.**  
**(317) 494-6600**