

## TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

1. The Ice 900 RO system and ice storage bin must both be hooked to a floor drain. You can use a one-way check valve to prevent backflow and tee the lines together to reduce overall drain line requirements.
2. The Ice Motor Coupler is designed to be the “weak link” – when the ice tray goes to dump and the ice is built up abnormally in the top tray or frozen solid, it won’t dump and the coupler is designed to break. This is not a coupler issue, but rather a result of a bad ice cycle that jams the ice tray and breaks the coupler.
  - a. Change All Sensors
  - b. Replace Coupler
  - c. Check Ice Production – See sample pictures below:
3. Auto Flush Valve (AFV) is used to clean the RO membrane at start up by allowing more water to drain to flush contaminants from the surface of the membrane.
4. You can use an additional sediment filter for added capacity in locations where sediment filter requires more frequent changes than desired. The pre-sediment filter could be placed outside of the unit. Inside would be ideal to provide leak protection.
5. You can check all sensors by ohm meter and calibration chart to determine resistance at a range of temperatures. See chart in technical manual. Change all sensors to be proactive and limit costly down time.

## ICE SAMPLE PICTURES

ICE CUBE SHOULD BE JUST LARGER THAN A QUARTER AT THE BASE



ICE CUBE SHOULD NOT HAVE TAIL OR BE MIS-SHAPED.



12 proper size and shape ice cubes should be produced every 11-12 minutes once ice making starts. Time and inspect ice shape and size to ensure ice making process is within proper tolerance or sensors could be out of calibration.