

AdobeAir

Owner's Guide

EVAPORATIVE COOLER

USE AND CARE MANUAL

**NOTE! READ AND SAVE
THIS MANUAL
"IMPORTANT SAFETY
INSTRUCTIONS"**

Model Number _____

Serial Number _____

The model and serial numbers for your unit are located inside unit on side of blower housing. Record this information in the space allotted above.

This product covered by City of Los Angeles (C.O.L.A.) Research Reports RR930224 Electrical, and RR8141 Mechanical. Copies of these reports are available from the manufacturer upon request.

This manual was designed to provide you and your installer with information needed to mount, operate, inspect, maintain, and troubleshoot your cooler.

At the end of this booklet there is a chart providing useful hints for increasing the benefits of your evaporative cooler.

The first section, Installation and Start-Up, is especially for the installer.

The Regular Maintenance section contains operation and maintenance instructions for the owner, while the Troubleshooting section includes information on commonly-encountered problems.

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Note: Your warranty does not cover shipping damage. Report all shipping damage at once to dealer or carrier making delivery.

INTRODUCTION

Evaporative cooling works on the principle of heat absorption by moisture evaporation. When a swimmer leaves the water on a windy day, he feels cool because the moisture on his body is evaporating and absorbing heat.

Your evaporative cooler draws exterior air into special pads soaked with water, where the air is cooled by evaporation, then circulated into your home.

Your evaporative cooler makes the best possible use of the evaporative process by metering the flow of water, distributing it evenly through the filter media, and blowing a steady stream of cooled air into your home. The air is then channeled through the building and vented out of the home through open windows, doors or vents.

In **figure 1** are the major parts of your cooler that keep this process operating efficiently. The motor (1) drives the blower (2) which draws air from outside through the pads (3) saturated with water from the pump (4) via the water distribution system (5). The float valve (6) and standpipe (7) hold the water in a reservoir (8) at a constant level.

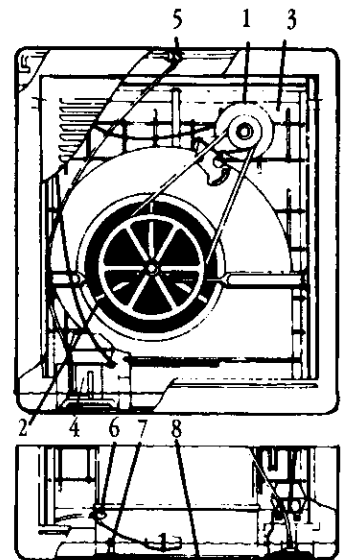


FIGURE 1

INSTALLATION

Mounting Of Down Discharge And Horizontal Models

Important: Read these instructions carefully before installing, operating or servicing your evaporative cooler.

SAFETY

Caution:

Disconnect all electrical power to the cooler before attempting to install, open, or service your cooler. If the cooler is thermostatically controlled, the thermostat is not to be used as a disconnect as it may reset and start the unit unexpectedly.



Even while routinely inspecting or servicing the inside, the cooler can be accidentally started. Keep children and pets away from the cooler and electrical supply when you are working on it.

Always use the recommended tools listed in this manual. Don't attempt to perform any part of the installation described in this book unless you are fully qualified to do so. All electrical work must meet local codes and must be performed by qualified personnel only.

To install cooler cabinet, the following tools are required:

- 5/32" hex key Allen wrench
- Pliers
- Adjustable wrenches
- Tubing cutter
- Screwdrivers

Your cooler may be... a horizontal discharge, a down discharge, or a window model. Horizontal discharge units are designed for installation on the side of a building, on a flat or pitched roof, or on a slab at ground level. Down discharge coolers are designed for flat or pitched roofs. Window models attach easily to window apertures or through the wall. Various installation techniques are shown in the following section.

If the cooler you have selected is to be mounted on the roof of your home, remember these important rules:

- Never attempt to install or service a cooler during a storm or in high wind conditions. Beside risking loss or damage to parts, you could be risking substantial injury.
- Never wear shoes with slick soles when working or walking on a roof. When you least expect it you may end up slipping.
- Never drain water directly on a roof. Use a drain hose to run water to the ground or to a rain gutter.

Before attempting to install the cooler, make sure the following preparations have been made:

- Assure that the mounting surface is strong enough to bear the weight of the cooler when in use; remember that when the system fills with water, the cooler will be much heavier than when dry. For operating weight, see accompanying parts list.
- Make sure you have adequate means for lifting the cooler in place.
- Check the electrical supply to see that it matches the requirements shown on the motor name plate.
- Make sure the mounting surface is level in all directions.
- Make sure any ductwork and electrical needs comply with local, state, county and federal codes.
- Make sure cooler is secure to the stand or leg kit and that is secure to the roof.

If the cooler is to be mounted on the roof, construct a suitable roof stand to support the entire weight of the unit. A roof jack should not be used to support any weight of the unit. We recommend a #785 leg kit to support the unit and to secure it to the roof. Place the cooler over the roof jack and position so that it is level. Carefully seal the space between the roof jack and bottom of cooler with caulking compound, silicone, asphalt or industrial sealing tape to prevent air leakage. Then carefully seal the roof jack to roof with asphalt or caulking compound to prevent air leakage from cooler or rain water from leaking into roof.

Duct Placement

Figures 2-6 show common methods of duct placement for effective cooler operation.



FIGURE 2

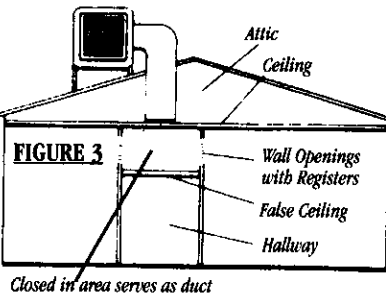
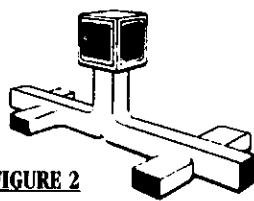
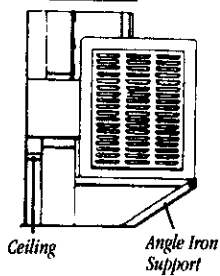


FIGURE 4



Required Exhaust Openings

Using standard CFM ratings, a common method for determining how much to open doors or windows for proper exchange is: 2 square feet per 1,000 CFM.

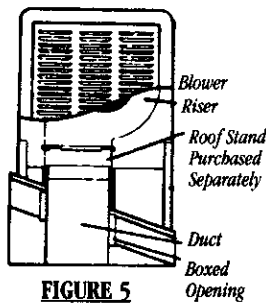


FIGURE 5

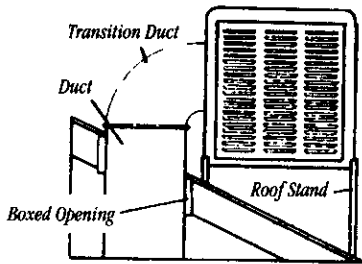


FIGURE 6

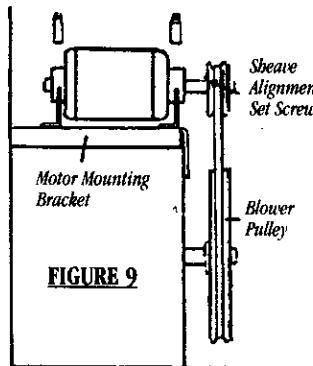


FIGURE 9

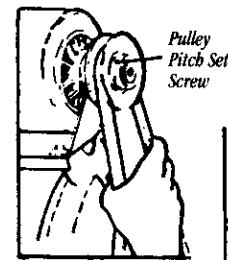


FIGURE 10

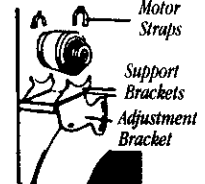


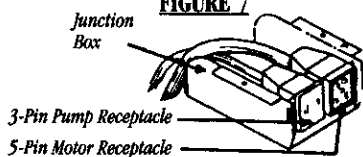
FIGURE 11

Electrical Installation (Ducted Models)



Caution: Disconnect all electrical power to the cooler before attempting to install, open, or service your cooler. If the cooler is thermostatically controlled, the thermostat is not to be used as a disconnect as it may reset and start the unit unexpectedly.

FIGURE 7



Locate the junction box installed in cabinet corner. Note that there are two plug-ins, one for the motor and one for the pump (see Figure 7). These may be in the junction box or parts bag. The power supply from your house must be connected to this junction box to provide pump and motor power. The wiring diagram in Figure 8 shows these connections.

Grounding

Install a ground wire to suitable electrical ground.

Motor Installation (Ducted Models)

Installation

1. Adjust support brackets, if necessary, to width of motor.
2. Place motor in brackets, with closed portion of motor case on top.
3. Place motor strap over each resilient ring motor, at the tabs.
4. Secure to bracket with machine screws and nuts.
5. Insert sheave onto the motor shaft.
6. Install belt from motor sheave to the blower pulley. Align the sheave and pulley as shown. Move motor sheave to achieve alignment; do not move blower pulley (see Figure 9).
7. Tighten belt to the proper tension. When correctly tightened, the belt will deflect about 1/2 inch by hand (see Figure 10).
8. Rotate blower wheel by hand to see that it moves freely without rubbing against housing.

Check motor mounting to be sure all screws and nuts are tightened down.

If cooler is connected to ductwork, air delivery and motor amperage will be decreased due to increased duct resistance. To compensate for this, the motor pulley is adjusted out or in, using an ammeter to

check motor amperage. To prevent overloading of motor, check amperage with all windows and doors open and all air relief systems operating. Note sheave pitch set screw (see Figure 10).

Removal

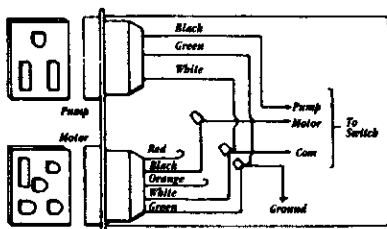
Unplug motor cord from junction box, loosen set screw in motor pulley to remove belt and pulley. Loosen and remove nuts and screws on support brackets. Remove motor straps from motor. Pull motor from brackets (see Figure 11).

Caution: Do not exceed maximum amperage output as stamped on the motor specification plate or motor can overload. Only qualified persons with proper electrical equipment and knowledge should adjust variable pitch sheaves. Do not allow water to get on the motor, as it will burn out the windings.

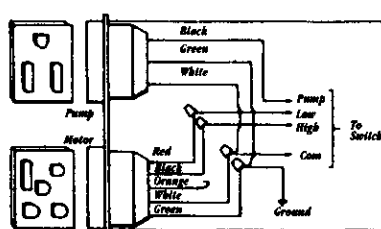
Caution: Disconnect all electrical power to the cooler and insure that belt is not rotating before adjusting belt tension by changing diameter of adjustable sheave. Adjust belt tension only by adjusting motor bracket.



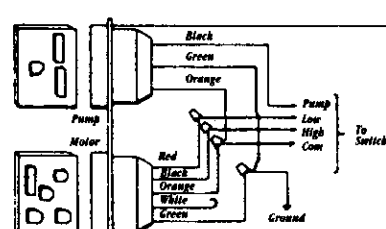
FIGURE 8



115V 1-Speed Electrical Wiring
(Tape back unused orange and red wires)



115V 2-Speed Electrical Wiring
(Tape back unused orange wire)



230V 1-Speed Electrical Wiring
(Tape back unused white wire)

Overflow Standpipe and Drain Line Installation

1. Install overflow drain bushing in bottom of cooler.
2. Screw overflow standpipe into drain bushing and tighten snugly to prevent leakage.
3. Slide rubber washer over drain bushing, push drain bushing through bottom of cooler, and tighten nut.
4. Connect (copper/pvc/garden hose) to drain bushing and drain in accordance to local codes (see Figure 12).

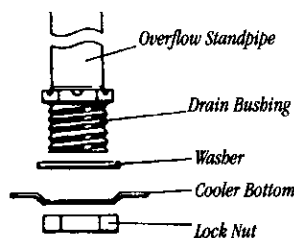


FIGURE 12

Connect Water Supply

A water valve should be installed at a convenient location to allow the water supply to be turned on and off (see Figure 14); 1/4" tubing is used to provide water to the cooler. A water connector kit, available from your dealer, provides the necessary items.

1. Remove 7/16" knock-out from corner leg.
2. Insert end of tubing through this opening.
3. Place tube nut and ferrule over end of tubing.
4. Install float valve through bracket provided.
5. Insert tube into float valve and tighten to secure.

Note: Soft water equipment should not be attached to any water lines going to a cooler. "Soft water" will cause corrosion and decrease effective life of a cooler.

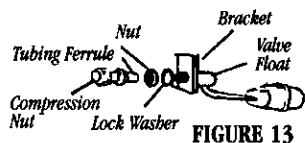


FIGURE 13

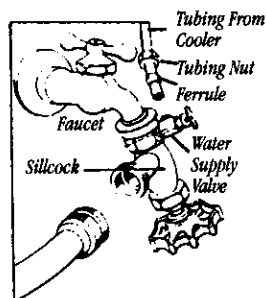


FIGURE 14

Install Bleed-Off

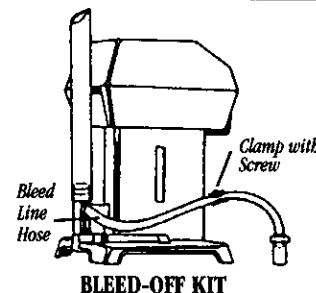
A bleed-off system has been provided with your cooler. Its purpose is to eliminate a small quantity of water from recirculation; this reduces scale build-up. This bleed-off assembly merely requires inserting the bleed-off hose into the pump assembly and routing bleed-line hose through standpipe opening.

1. Install bleed-line into pump assembly bleed-off tap.
2. Route far end of bleed-line into standpipe.
3. Install clamp with screw on bleed-line.
4. Adjust screw to obtain flow rate for appropriate model indicated in table at right.

*Adjust clamp so a 12-ounce beverage can filled by bleed-off in this many seconds.

Note: Bleed rate may degrade slightly after two weeks and should be checked two to four weeks after initial setting and readjusted.

Models Side/Down Window	Motor HP	Gallons Per Hour (Recommended)	Seconds*
SD330 RW3500 RW4000	1/3	2.4	140
SD430 RW4500	1/3	3.6	95
SD430 RW5000	1/2	4.2	80
SD630	1/2	4.7	70
SD630	3/4	5.5	60



BLEED-OFF KIT

Adjusting Water Level and Float Valve

Fill reservoir as follows:

1. Turn water supply on. Check for good pressure and flow from float valve.
2. When float valve shuts off, check water level. Water level should be from 1/2" to 1" below top edge of overflow standpipe.
3. Turn on water and adjust float valve by bending the rod (see Figure 15).

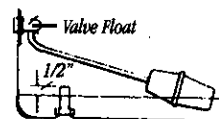


FIGURE 15

GENERAL INSPECTION

Start-Up Inspection

Before starting the cooler motor and pump to check out operation, make sure all installations and adjustments have been properly and thoroughly made. Assure that:

- Cooler mounting is level; duct is sealed.
- Cabinet is securely fastened to mounting.
- Cooler cabinet is grounded. Electrical connections are safe and secure.
- Motor, pump, and float installed. Motor and pump plugged into junction box (on window models, they are factory-wired).
- Pump impeller turns freely. Remove pump and basket. Remove impeller cover (see illustration on page 6) and spin the impeller to assure free rotation.
- Water lines connected securely without leaks. Water supply turned on.
- Float adjusted for proper water level.
- Blower, shaft, collar, and pulley set bolts are snug (do not overtighten pulley bolt).
- Pulley alignment okay; belt tension okay (see page 3 and 4 for instructions).
- Blower bearings are lubricated. Fill oil cup with a good grade SAE 20W or 30W oil.
- Pads presoaked and correctly installed.
- All free aspen fibers are removed from bottom pan to prevent blockage of water distribution.
- Turn control switch to PUMP ONLY position. Check to see that pump starts and that water flows evenly through all distribution outlets.

Start-Up Check List

To check out installation, an initial start-up procedure should be followed:

1. Turn electrical supply on.
2. Turn control switch to PUMP ONLY position. Check to see that pump starts and pads are evenly wet.
3. Open windows or vents in house.
4. Start blower by switching to COOL.
5. Check for cool air delivery. (Note: an aroma of damp wood will be present during initial use of new pads.)

In case of trouble in any of these steps, refer to the Troubleshooting Chart on page 7.

Cabinet Inspection Check List

1. Check for leaks.
2. Check to see that the cooler and troughs are level.
3. Check cooler pads for uneven wetting or open spots.
4. Check water level (see page 4).
5. Check water distribution system for full even flow.
6. Make sure trough openings are unclogged.
7. Rotate blower wheel for free movement. Align belt (see page 3).
8. Check belt tension and condition.
9. Check that set screws and nuts on pulleys, blower wheel and collars are tight.

In case of trouble in any of these steps, refer to the Troubleshooting Chart on page 7.

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

Regular, careful maintenance will allow you to enjoy a long, more efficient service life from your cooler. Before starting any maintenance operation, read thoroughly all operating and maintenance instructions and observe all cautions and warnings.

Changing Cooler Pads

Your cooler pads should be changed at least twice a year... at the beginning of a season and midway through.

Press Retainer Wires Down To Clear Frame

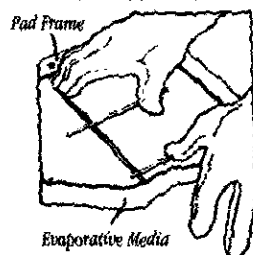


FIGURE 16

But your pads may need to be changed more frequently, depending on local air and water conditions. For instance, in areas where mineral content of the water is high, deposits may build up in the cooler pads, restricting air flow.

Replace pads as follows:

1. Remove pad assembly from cabinet.
2. Remove pad frame stiffener from frame, using caution as stiffener can spring back. Carefully remove all pad from retainers. Remove and discard pads (see Figure 17).
3. Using a mild detergent, wash dirt and scale from pad frames. Wire brushing is not recommended.

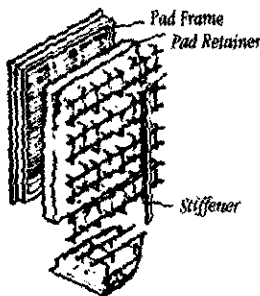


FIGURE 17

4. Lay new pad in frame, starting at trough end, making sure pad is snug against trough and outer edges with no air spaces.
5. Pad thickness should be uniform across the frame. **Note:** Pad must completely fill frame or hot air may enter house.
6. Replace pad retainers and lock under edge of frame. Sharp points must be buried in pad.
7. Pre-soak pads and reinstall pad frame.
8. Start pump and allow troughs to fill... check water level in troughs by slightly tilting each pad frame out.

Adjusting Belt Tension

Each time you inspect your cooler, be sure to check belt tension on motor/blower assembly. Check belt

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS	PAGE	ANNUAL START-UP	BEARING SEASON	ANNUAL SHUT-DOWN
Cabinet Inspection	4	✓	✓	
Changing Cooler Pads	5	✓	✓	
Lubrication	5	✓	✓	
Adjusting Belt Tension	5	✓	✓	
Cleaning Water Pump	5	✓		
Cleaning & Touch Up	5			✓
Drain All Water Lines	5			✓

condition and replace it if frays or defects appear. Check alignment of blower pulley with motor pulley (see page 3 for detailed steps).

Lubrication

Blower shaft bearings need periodic lubrication. The oil cups on the blower shaft bearings should be filled with a good grade SAE 20W or 30W oil when necessary. Under normal use, oiling is required every three months of operation. **Do Not Over-Oil.** The pump and blower motors do not require lubrication.

Cleaning Water Pump

Disassemble and clean water pump as follows (see Figure 18):

1. With power supply disconnected, unplug pump cord.
2. Remove pump.
3. To prevent breakage, carefully release the four snap-out tabs, and lift impeller base plate from the pump body.
4. Using a mild detergent solution, wash all deposits from inside around impeller and impeller base plate.
5. Spin impeller to dislodge any foreign material.
6. Rinse and reinstall impeller base plate.
7. Reinstall pump.
8. Connect cord.

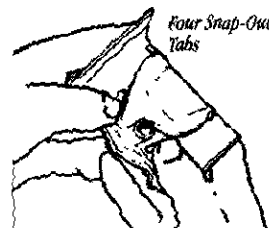
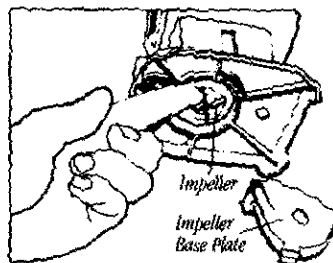


FIGURE 18



Caution: Do not allow pump to topple over and become submerged since water will damage pump motor.

Warning: Never wash your cooler cabinet with a garden hose since water may harm motor and pump or seep into ductwork.



Caution: Disconnect all electrical power to the cooler before attempting to install, open, or service your cooler. If the cooler is thermostatically controlled, the thermostat is not to be used as a disconnect as it may reset and start the unit unexpectedly.

Note: Do Not Undercoat The Water Reservoir

Your cooler's water reservoir is finished with a Polyboard™ appliance-type finish. It is so hard that asphalt-type cooler undercoating will not stick to it. Undercoat will break free and clog pump and water distributor.

Do not use cooler cleaners, cooler treatments, or other additives in this evaporative cooler. The use of any of these products will void your warranty and may impair the life of your evaporative cooler.

Draining and Touch-Up

Clean the cooler cabinet (with power off and frames removed) as follows:

1. Connect a drain hose to the drain fitting on the bottom of the reservoir.
2. Remove standpipe from the drain fitting and allow water to drain (never drain water onto a roof, make sure drain hose is long enough to reach a gutter or over edge of house).
3. Clean reservoir.

The hardness, adhesion and smoothness of the internal and external finish on your cooler makes it extremely unlikely that scratches or chipping will occur. In the event that finish damage does occur, it should be promptly repaired by the following procedures:

1. Sand the area around bare metal spots.
2. Prime and paint with a quality paint.

MOUNTING WINDOW MODELS

Assure that the mounting surface is strong enough to bear the weight of the cooler when in use.

Remember that when the system fills with water, the cooler will be much heavier than when dry. For operating weight, see accompanying Parts List.

To Install Cooler On A Flat Support

The most common method of installation involves mounting the cooler on a flat support or stand provided by the installer. The duct and grille portion are placed through the window opening and window panels are fitted into position (see Figure 19).

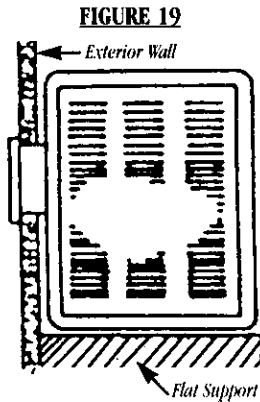


FIGURE 19

Another method of installation involves the use of a chain kit and standoff hardware.

To Install Cooler Using A Chain Kit

1. Attach screw hooks to outside window frame approximately two feet above cooler. Be sure hook is inserted to full depth in frame for maximum strength. Attach chain to each hook.
2. If your cooler does not have holes predrilled, drill 3/16" holes 1" above each pad frame corner at rear of cooler cabinet. Bolt hanger tabs to cooler (notched end up) using machine screws and nuts provided.
3. Place leg leveling bolts in holes in cabinet front with nut, washer and angle to outside of cabinet.
4. Check window sill offset... to determine the thickness of the wood strip for clearance. This clearance will provide space for the grille and winterizing cover if used. Secure wood strip with nails or screws. Fasten the two brackets with screws provided, making sure they are square with the window sash.
5. Place cooler in window allowing duct to rest on sill. Using chain link that brings cooler closest to level position, place link over hanger tab. Turn link to lock it into notches on hanger tab.
6. Place leg leveling bracket on leg leveling bolt with bracket against wall. Adjust bolts and chain to level cooler. Secure brackets to wall with eight #10 Phillips head screws provided.

Note: Cooler may need to be re-leveled later to compensate for added weight of water.

7. Optional window filler kit is available from your dealer (RK227).

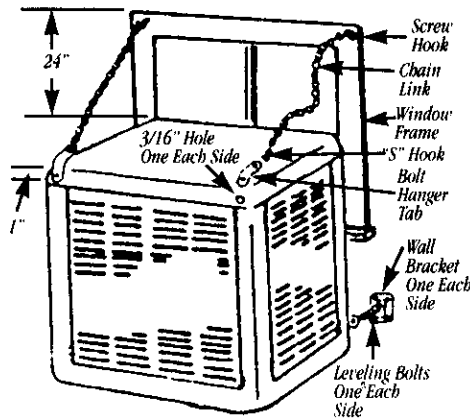


FIGURE 20

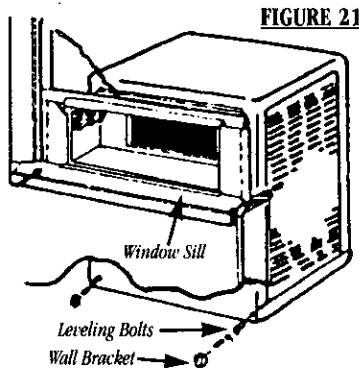


FIGURE 21

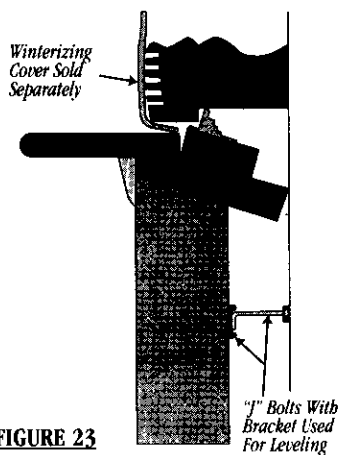
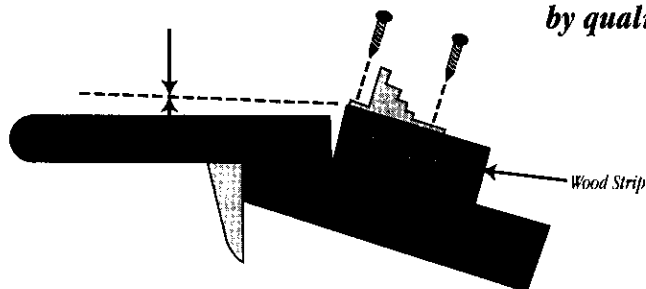


FIGURE 23



Caution: To reduce the risk of electric shock, connect only to an outlet provided with a ground fault circuit interrupting device.



Electrical Wiring on Window Models

Your unit has been pre-wired at the factory so further wiring is not necessary. Figure 22 shows the wiring diagram of your unit in case of electrical component replacement. For motor wiring use diagram on motor backplate.

Two Speed Motor Wiring

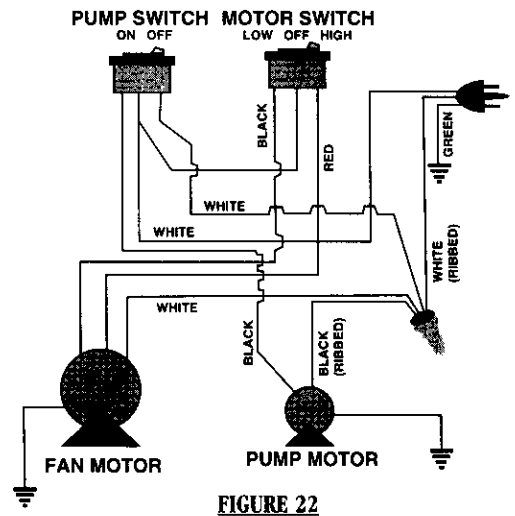


FIGURE 22

Caution: All wiring should be done only by qualified personnel.



Troubleshooting

The following troubleshooting guide is intended to address the most common symptoms and is by no means exhaustive. If symptoms persist, call a qualified serviceman. Electrical work should be completed by a certified electrician. Turn off all power to the cooler before attempting to troubleshoot any of the following symptoms.

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	REMEDY
Unit fails to start or deliver air	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No electrical power to unit <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fuse blown Circuit breaker tripped Cord(s) unplugged or damaged Belt improperly adjusted or broken Motor overheated and/or frozen <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Belt too tight or broken Blower wheel bearings dry/shaft frozen Motor overloaded Faulty wiring or shorts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check power <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Replace fuse* Reset breaker* <i>* If condition persists, call electrician</i> Plug in cord(s) or replace if damaged Adjust belt tension Replace motor <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust belt tension or replace Lubricate or replace blower bearings Using ammeter, adjust motor to full load nameplate amps Call electrician
Unit starts but air delivery inadequate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sufficient air exhaust Motor underloaded (ducted units only) Belt too loose 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Open windows or doors to increase ventilation Using ammeter, adjust motor to full load nameplate amps Adjust belt tension or replace if needed
Inadequate cooling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate exhaust in house Air registers improperly positioned Insufficient water / pad not wet <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pads plugged Dry or open spots on pads Trough holes clogged Pump not working Loose connections in water system Distributor clogged or corroded 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Open windows or doors to increase ventilation Adjust to direct air as desired or install lower restriction registers Check water distribution system <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Replace pads Repack pads Clean troughs and unplug holes Unplug pump. Clean impeller housing of foreign matter and reinstall Check for leaks and correct Clean or replace
Motor fails to operate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive belt tension Blower shaft tight or frozen Motor overloaded Incorrect sheave adjustment Pulleys misaligned 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust belt tension Lubricate blower bearings Correct – do not exceed motor nameplate amps Serviceman should correct Check and correct alignment
Water draining from overflow standpipe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Float arm improperly adjusted Seat in float valve leaking Standpipe not tight 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust float Replace float valve Tighten standpipe
Knocking or banging sound	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bearings dry Wheel rubbing blower housing or rotating off-balance Loose parts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lubricate blower bearings or replace if badly worn. Inspect blower shaft, collars, belt and pulley alignment and motor mounting Resecure or reconnect
Blower shakes or rattles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Belt or pulley loose 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect and adjust, or replace belt and/or pulley as needed.
Excessive humidity in house	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate exhaust 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Open doors or windows to increase ventilation
Musty or unpleasant odor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stale or stagnant water in reservoir Pads mildewed or clogged Pads not completely wet before cooler is turned on 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Drain, flush and clean reservoir, install bleed-off kit Replace pads Turn on water before starting unit

Getting The Most From Your Cooler

Your evaporative cooler is a finely crafted, economically operating unit built on decades of know-how and research. It serves as the heart of an overall air cooling and moving system for your home. But there are a number of ways you can maximize the comfort, efficiency, economy and convenience of your total cooling system.

Maintenance

Regular maintenance as recommended in this manual is essential for cooling comfort, extending the life of your cooler, and avoiding unnecessary parts replacements. Start-up, mid-season and shut-down servicing should never be overlooked. Change pads at least twice a year, or sooner, if mineral deposits or dust build-up.

Add-On Coolers

Coolers come in a wide array of sizes, horsepower, and capacities suitable for patio, garage, guestroom, and so forth. More than one cooler in a single home improves the cooling effectiveness of the entire system. Owners of refrigerated air conditioning have found that the addition of an evaporative cooler vastly reduces their electric bills.

Insulation

Once your cooler forces cooled air into your home and pushes the hot air out, good insulation around your ductwork will keep the air as cool as possible. Whole house insulation will prevent heat from seeping in and will improve cooling comfort.

Multi-Speed Motor

The cooling rate can be controlled by increasing and reducing the amount of cooled air blown into your home. Two-speed motors allow you to use higher speeds during the hottest part of the day, lower speeds for milder temperatures.

Bleed-off

Bleed-off components are included with each cooler and should be installed as instructed in this manual.

Attic Vents

By exhausting cool air through the attic, you can reduce the temperature of this hot spot and make your home more comfortable. It is important to remember to provide adequate exhaust in the area. Again, provide 2 square feet of relief for every 1,000 CFM of air delivery.

Shade the Cooler

Shading the cooler keeps the temperature of intake air lower.

Thermostat Control

The cooler can be set to turn on and off automatically at the temperature desired.

Timer Control

The cooler can be programmed to turn on and off automatically when desired.

Replacement Parts

When ordering replacement parts, always refer to the serial and model number of your cooler. Use the part numbers listed in the accompanying parts list, as illustrated in the diagrams for your model.

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