



AUTO-PURGER® PLUS, APPT

## Specifications, Applications, Service Instructions, & Parts

### AUTO-PURGER® PLUS, APPT Non-condensable Gas (Air) & Water Purger for Ammonia

#### For Models APPT08, APPT16, APPT24, AND APPTC

## SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

The AUTO-PURGER Plus is a totally automatic, electronically controlled refrigerant noncondensable gas (air) and water purger for reducing the energy costs of operating an ammonia refrigeration system. All models are preassembled, pre-wired, insulated, and include an automatic water bubbler, a relief valve, and an isolation service valve package. Installation requires piping the foul gas line, low-pressure pumped-liquid line, low-pressure liquid return line, suction line, water bubbler fill and drain lines, relief valve vent line, water purge line to a customer supplied container, a power connection, and wiring the remote purge point solenoid valves. Purge point solenoid valves must be purchased separately and must be a minimum of ½" (13 mm) port size.

In addition to the APPT08, APPT16, and APPT24, a computerized model—APPTC—is available where a separate plant computer or programmable logic controller (PLC) is used to independently operate the various remote purge point solenoid valves.

The AUTO-PURGER Plus can operate over a wide range of condensing pressures. This is important for refrigeration systems that operate at low condensing pressures during cold ambient conditions.

The number of purgers required for a system depends on the number of installed purge points. Twenty-four purge points is the maximum practical number per purger. For example, a system with 24 points at 10 minutes per point requires a 240 minute (4 hour) cycle. Each purge point can be purged six times a day. If this is not adequate, a second purger should be used and the purge points divided equally between the two purgers.

In a system with normal noncondensable loads, all models will handle a 750 ton (2600 kW) ammonia plant at suction pressures below atmospheric pressure or a 1500 ton (5300 kW) ammonia plant at positive suction pressures. The amount of noncondensibles in the system is based on many factors including age, maintenance practices, and operating temperature.

Water contamination in an industrial ammonia refrigeration system can lower system efficiency, and increase the electrical costs required to run the system's refrigeration compressors. Ammonia refrigerant that is contaminated with water requires a lower suction pressure to maintain the same evaporator temperature than would pure ammonia refrigerant. The requirement to maintain a lower suction pressure than would be necessary if the water contamination were removed is a waste of electrical energy.

For water removal, the AUTO-PURGER Plus has the following capacities:

1% system water concentration – ½ gallon of water removed per week,

5% system water concentration – 1 gallon of water removed per day,

10% system water concentration – 3 gallons of water removed per day,

20% or more system water concentration – 5 gallons of water removed per day.

## MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Material of construction: steel, ASTM A53 Grade B, ASTM A106 Grade B, ASTM A234 Grade WPB, ASTM A105, ASTM A36

Safe working pressure: 400 psig (28 bar)

Operating temperature: -50F to +240F (-50C to +115C)

Internal volume: 0.7 cubic feet (20 liters)

Normal refrigerant inventory: 0.35 cubic feet (10 liters)

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## SECTION 2 INSTALLATION

### MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

Mount the AUTO-PURGER Plus securely on a wall or sturdy steel channels capable of supporting 450 lbs (205 Kg). Eight mounting holes in the frame are provided to support the unit, see Figure 1. The unit should be located in an accessible area, but away from moving equipment that could accidentally come in contact with the purger. Elevation with respect to condensers or high-pressure receivers is not critical. Do not punch access holes in the top of the control cabinet. Unused electrical entrances to the enclosure must be sealed to protect the controls from moisture.

The AUTO-PURGER Plus is normally installed in the compressor room where it can be monitored, but also may be installed outdoors where temperatures below freezing are not anticipated. Outdoor use in areas near falling or spraying water, or in constant high humidity areas is not recommended.

Install the float switch assembly on the purger by removing the packaging material and metal shipping tube. Slip the float switch assembly over the enclosing tube being sure the float switch assembly bottoms on the neck on the enclosing tube. **Warning:** Tighten the retaining screw such that the screw tip is in the groove of the neck assembly. If the float switch assembly is not properly positioned and retained, the switch may not function.

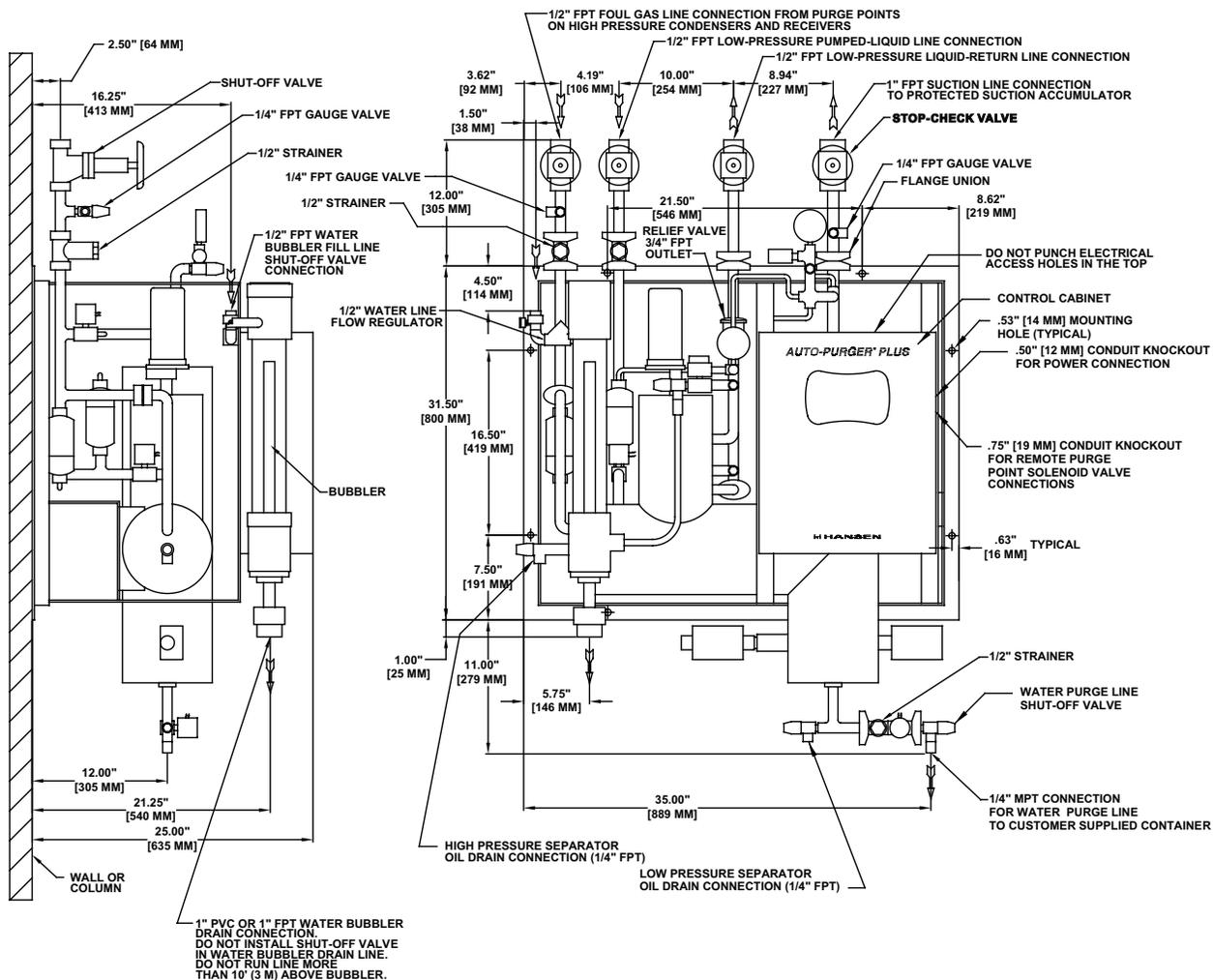
### FOUL GAS PIPING

It is nearly impossible to predict where noncondensable gases (air) will accumulate. Therefore, purging at several points on the high-pressure side of the system is the best method for removing air from the system. For multipoint purgers, the solenoid valves may be manifolded into one line to the purger. However, only one purge point should be purged at a time. Connecting two purge points together may result in gas flowing from one condenser to another due to unequal pressure drop, even though the difference in pressure drops is very small, for example 1/4 psi (0.02 bar). The result is that even in the best of circumstances, only one point is effectively purged. The best practice is to purge each condenser and receiver circuit separately.

It is extremely important to install purge points at locations sure to be liquid free. Also, no liquid traps are desirable either before or after purge point solenoid valves, see Figure 2. The line from the purge point on the condenser to the AUTO-PURGER Plus should not pass through cold areas where further condensing of the saturated gas can occur. If this cannot be avoided, the purge line must be insulated because flooded purge point lines will flood the AUTO-PURGER Plus with liquid, resulting in a temporary halt of noncondensibles being removed.

### AUTO-PURGER PLUS APPT INSTALLATION DIMENSIONS

Figure 1



## SECTION 2 INSTALLATION

The minimum line size for foul gas piping is 1/2" (13 mm). The line should be pitched down toward the purger to drain any refrigerant that may condense.

It is important that one purge point solenoid valve is open at all times to prevent losing foul gas pressure to the purger. The high side pressure transducer monitors foul gas pressure and the AUTO-PURGER Plus will enter an alarm condition if foul gas pressure is lost.

### EVAPORATIVE CONDENSER PIPING

Typically, ammonia evaporative condenser outlet liquid drain lines on each circuit must drop between 4'-6' (1.2m-1.8m) from the centerline of the condenser outlet to the centerline of highest elevation of the liquid line manifold to receiver. Preferably each circuit should have a P-trap to balance variations in pressure drop in each circuit and to prevent liquid from backing up into one or more condensers, flooding the purge point. A properly-sized equalizer line from the receiver will help drain condenser circuits into the receiver. Refer to ASHRAE guidelines or IIR papers on condenser piping design. Also, consult condenser manufacturer's installation instructions for additional piping and sizing information.

Do not use one purge point solenoid valve to purge two circuits. This negates the P-trap on the condenser drain line and may back liquid up into one circuit.

### PURGE POINT LOCATIONS

Condensers should be purged at points recommended by the condenser manufacturer. This is typically at the top of each circuit's outlet header.

In some cases a small, high-pressure auxiliary receiver is located at the outlet of one or more condensers. This receiver should have a purge point at the top.

Where a high-pressure float regulator is used to drain one or more condensers, the top of the float valve chamber should be a purge point.

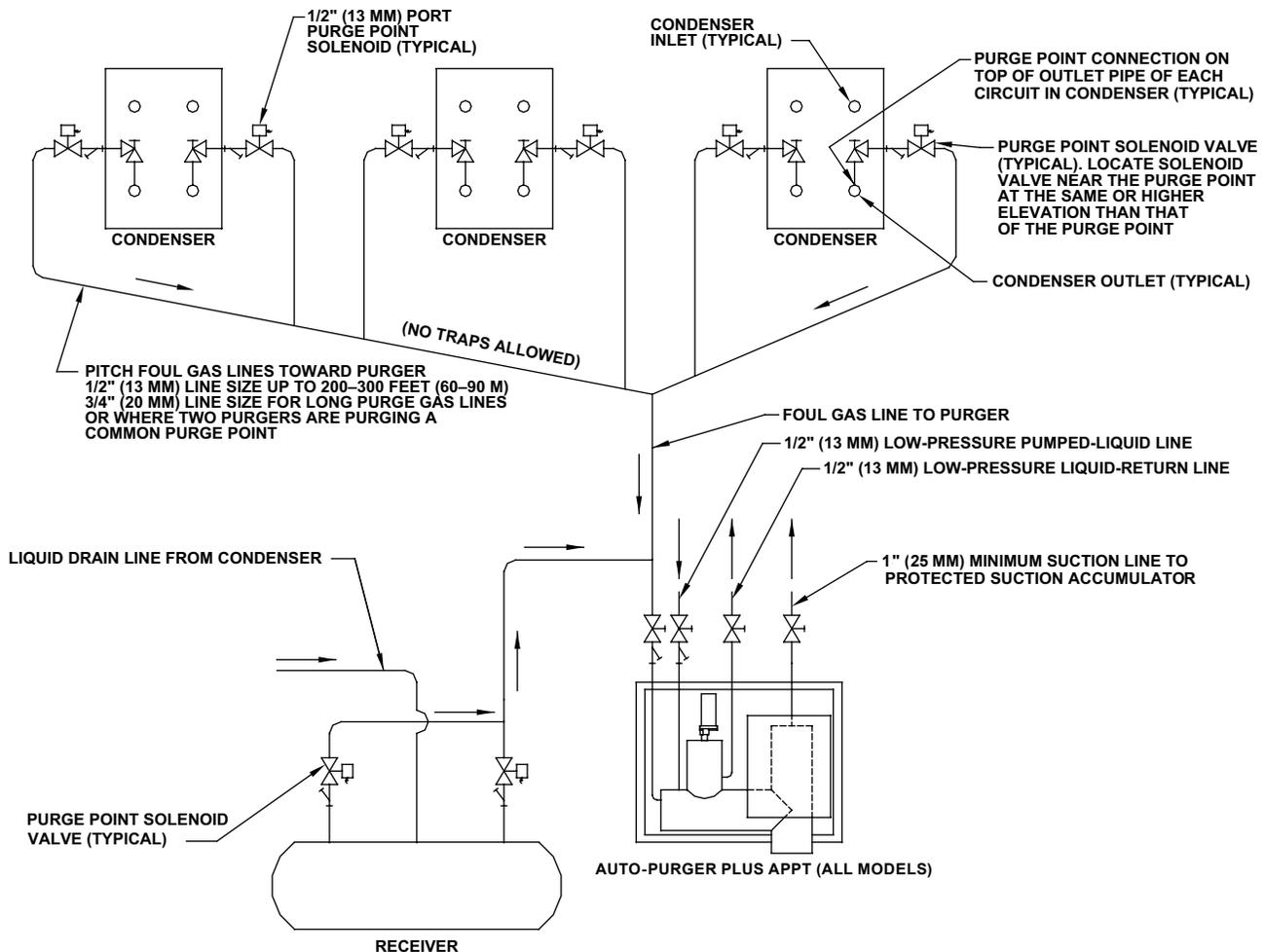
Heat exchangers and horizontal shell and tube watercooled condensers should be purged at the top, usually at the point or points furthest from the compressor discharge main inlet. Vertical condensers should be purged near the top of the vessel if possible.

For certain types of oil separators where very low velocities may exist near the top of the vessel, purging may be advisable from a top fitting.

It is not necessary to purge control pressure receivers, high pressure thermosyphon vessels, or vessels located on the low side of the system.

### TYPICAL PURGE POINT LOCATIONS

Figure 2



## SECTION 2 INSTALLATION

### LOW-PRESSURE PUMPED-LIQUID LINE

A 1/2" (13 mm) low-pressure pumped-liquid source is required for the AUTO-PURGER Plus. This connection should be from the pump discharge of the lowest pressure recirculator, see Figure 3. This connection should be at a location where oil will not be directed into the purger. The low-pressure pumped-liquid line feeds makeup liquid as required during purging. The line contains liquid ammonia that typically is also contaminated with water which is to be removed by the AUTO-PURGER Plus. The liquid line solenoid valve (B) on the AUTO-PURGER Plus closes when the AUTO-PURGER Plus is off, see Figure 6.

If the system contains more than one vessel that does not feed liquid to any other lower pressure vessel, then separate pipes may need to be installed, with corresponding shutoff valves, so that liquid can periodically be drawn from each vessel which may contain water. The liquid pressure must be a minimum 15 psi (1.0 bar) higher than the APPT suction for the liquid to feed properly.

### LOW-PRESSURE LIQUID RETURN LINE

A 1/2" (13 mm) low-pressure liquid return line is required for the AUTO-PURGER Plus. Ammonia vapor from the foul gas line is condensed to liquid in the air separator chamber. This condensed liquid ammonia flows to the suction accumulator through the low-pressure liquid return line, see Figure 3.

### SUCTION LINE

A 1" (25 mm) suction line should be connected to a suction accumulator, see Figure 3. The purger evaporator shell temperature sensor is factory set at 40°F (4°C). To allow for temperature transfer losses between the purger evaporator and the temperature sensor, the suction temperature should be approximately 20°F (-7°C) or below. This then switches the AUTO-PURGER Plus from 3333 EVAP TEMP >40F (4C) to COLLECTING AIR/WATER mode. For higher suction temperatures, consult the factory.

### RELIEF VALVE VENT LINE

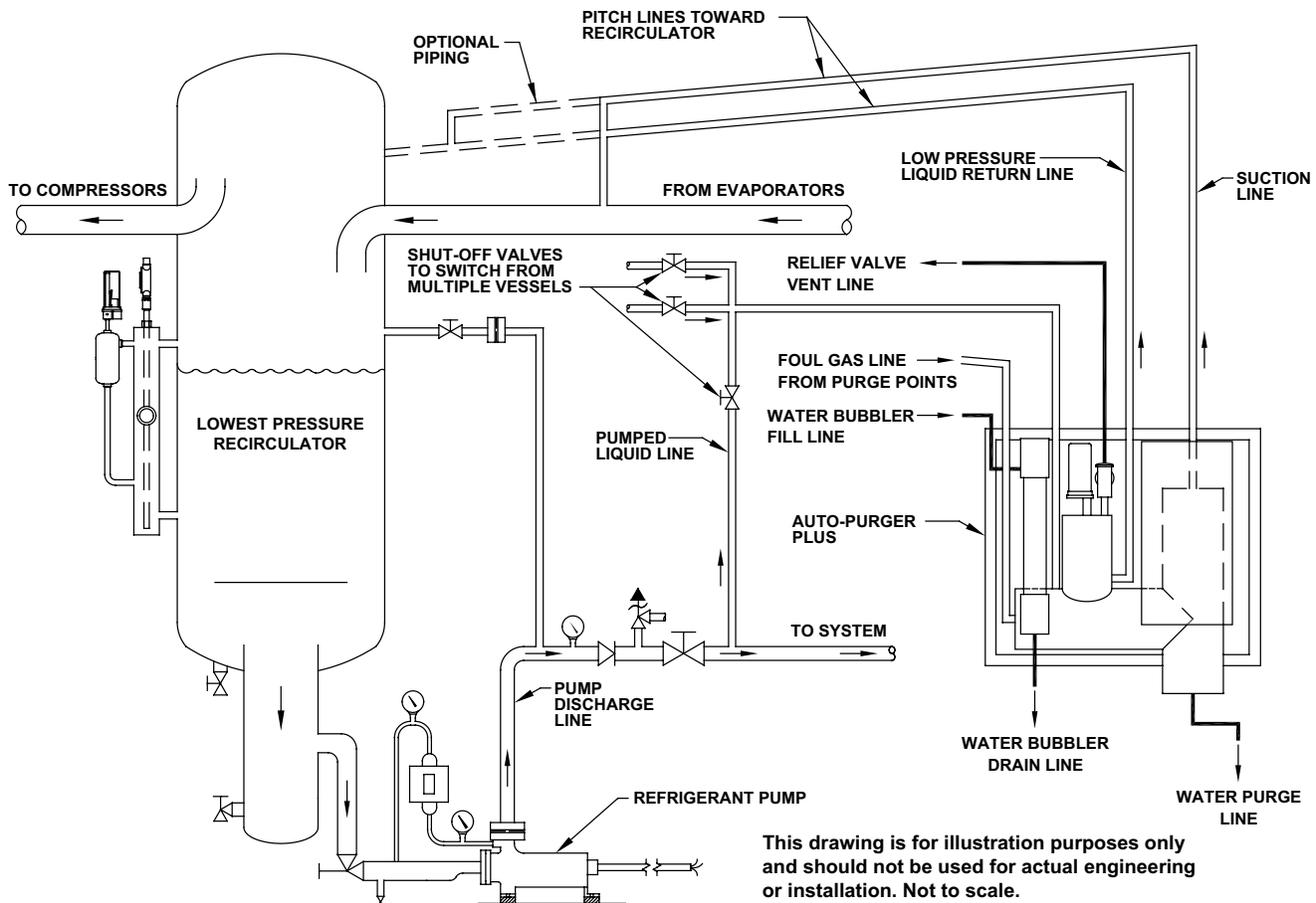
A relief valve vent line should be connected to appropriately vent any potential relief valve discharge in accordance with applicable codes, for example ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15, Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems, see Figure 6.

### WATER BUBBLER FILL LINE

An automatic water bubbler flush system is provided with the purger. A water line must be connected to the water bubbler fill line solenoid valve (D), see Figure 6. The connection is 1/2" FPT. The water supply pressure should be 30–80 psig (2.1–5.5 barg).

## AUTO-PURGER PLUS APPT PIPING DIAGRAM

Figure 3



This drawing is for illustration purposes only and should not be used for actual engineering or installation. Not to scale.

**Note:** For APPT piping diagram to controlled pressure receiver (CPR) system, request Hansen sales drawing #2003-04.

## SECTION 2 INSTALLATION

The clear tube of the water bubbler may become coated with mineral deposits after a period of time. These deposits can be removed by adding a cup of vinegar to the water in the bubbler and cleaning the clear tube through the top plastic fitting with the supplied brush. A water conditioning filter housing and cartridge are available for abnormally hard water.

### WATER BUBBLER DRAIN LINE

A 1" (25 mm) PVC socket/1" FPT water drain connection is located at the bottom of the bubbler. The water bubbler drain line should flow to a suitable drain or container, see Figure 6. If the drain line is run overhead, the fitting on the top of the water bubbler must be sealed, including the 1/4" NPT vent connection in the fitting, and a protective mesh installed around the clear tube. Do not run the line more than 10' (3 m) above the height of the bubbler because the pressure on the water bubbler could be excessive. Support the drain line to prevent undue stress on the water bubbler. Also, do not install a shutoff valve in this line.

Initially, fill the water bubbler with water through the 3" (80 mm) plug located on top of the tube. Keep the plug lubricated and hand tight. Check for leaks at the hose fittings.

### WATER PURGE LINE

Water removed from the refrigeration system by the AUTO-PURGER Plus flows out the water purge line. This line should be directed to a customer supplied container, such as a 55 gallon drum for example, see Figure 6. It is recommended to use rigid metal tubing or to secure the line. Commonly, when draining water, initially all the water is released, then any oil is released, and then a small quantity of ammonia vapor may be released. A loose hose may whip around when the last of the liquid slugs come out of the hose and is therefore not recommended. The customer supplied container may be partially filled with water, and the end of the water purge line submerged in this water so that any small amount of ammonia vapor that may be released is dissolved in this water.

### OIL DRAINS

Excess oil can reduce the purger capacity by lowering the evaporating or condensing rate. Oil is not typically a problem. Oil in the evaporator chamber is typically released with the water that is released out the water purge line. However, any oil that may collect in the purger can be drained off through the two capped 1/4" valves on the purger, see Figure 1. Before draining oil, close the purge gas gauge valve to the water bubbler, the low-pressure pumped-liquid line shut-off valve, the foul gas line shut-off valve, and the water bubbler fill line valve. Allow the purger to pump out, then close the low-pressure liquid return and suction line valves. Use normal oil draining precautions to prevent injury or property damage.

### ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

The standard AUTO-PURGER Plus requires a 115V 50/60Hz 17 amp electrical supply on a 20 amp circuit breaker; models for 220V 50/60Hz, 11 amps electrical supply on a 15 amp circuit breaker are available. All models have a 1/2" (13 mm) knockout on the side of the control cabinet to access the power connection terminal strip.

AUTO-PURGER Plus models APPT08, APPT16, and APPT24 have an additional 3/4" (20 mm) knockout for individual purge point solenoid valves. Wires from each purge point solenoid valve should be brought to the purger control cabinet. Any additional access holes should be made on the side of the control cabinet. All access holes into the control cabinet must be sealed to prevent moisture, dust, and debris entering the cabinet.

From each purge point solenoid, one wire is connected to the corresponding screw terminal for the purge point inside the control cabinet on the terminal strip. For 115V models, the other wire from the purge point solenoid is connected together for all the purge points and tied to the available neutral position on the top terminal strip. For the 220V models, the other wire from the purge point solenoid is connected together for all the purge points and tied to the top terminal strip labeled PP\_COM. Both 115V and 220V models APPT08, APPT16, and APPT24 supply 115V to the purge points.

All APPT models have a relay available which energizes whenever action is required by plant personnel. The normally open contacts will close when action is required. If desired, the contacts may be connected to a light, an audible alarm, or to a plant computer, to notify plant personnel to attend to the purger. The contacts are rated for 10 amps. Connection to the relay is made at the top terminal strip labeled REMOTE RELAY.

The purger should not be operated when the refrigeration compressors are stopped. It is recommended to install a customer supplied, externally mounted, power relay to de-energize the purger when the refrigeration compressors are stopped.

After completing all electrical connections inside the cabinet, connect the cable from the Touchscreen to the PLC. Connect the cable plug to the socket and tighten the hand screws. Refer to the wiring tag inside unit.

### LEAK TEST

Use standard refrigeration procedures to check the AUTO-PURGER Plus for leaks before placing it in service. To confirm a leak-free AUTO-PURGER Plus, manually open one remote purge point solenoid valve, if there is one. Manually open the foul gas shut-off valve and allow pressure inside the purger to build to condensing pressure, as shown on the high side pressure gauge. Then, manually open the high side to low side bypass valve to pressurize the evaporator section of the purger, as shown on the low side pressure gauge, see Figure 6. Check for leaks. Close the high side to low side bypass valve.

## SECTION 3 COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

### WATER BUBBLER

Noncondensable gas released from the AUTO-PURGER Plus flows through the water bubbler where residual ammonia is absorbed into the water. Large, 1" (25 mm) diameter bubbles in the water bubbler indicate proper operation. The water, with absorbed ammonia, flows to a drain. The water bubbler fill line solenoid valve (D) opens to automatically replenish water to the bubbler each time the purge gas solenoid valve (C) energizes. The water bubbler fill line solenoid valve (D) remains energized for 30 seconds after the purge gas solenoid valve (C) de-energizes (float switch magnet pulls in). This fills the water bubbler with fresh water for the next purge cycle.

### LIQUID DRAINER

The liquid drainer separates any liquid condensed in the purge point piping. This liquid is fed to the low-pressure liquid return line. Therefore, only foul gas—no liquid—enters the condensing section of the purger. However, if too much liquid comes down the foul gas line due to improper piping, corrective action must be taken.

### VAPOR TRAP

The vapor trap separates any vapor that flashes in the low-pressure pumped liquid line piping. This vapor is fed to the suction line. Therefore, only liquid—no vapor—flows through the liquid make-up solenoid valve (B) to the evaporator chamber of the purger.

### CHECK VALVES

There are five check valves on the purger.

- 1 psid (.07 bar) check valve with a 1/32" (.8 mm) diameter metering orifice is installed on the purge gas line to prevent reverse flow of water into the purger from the water bubbler.
- 225 psid (15.5 bar) relief check valve from the float chamber to suction line.
- 1 psid (.07 bar) relief check valve from the suction line to the float chamber.
- 1 psid (.07 bar) check valve in the water purge line to prevent reverse flow of water into the purger from the customer supplied container.
- The water bubbler fill line has a 1/2" check valve.

### PURGE GAS ORIFICE

A metering orifice disc is installed inside the 1 psid (0.07 bar) check valve in the purge gas line to the water bubbler, see Figure 6. This 1/32" (0.8 mm) diameter orifice meters the noncondensable gas into the water bubbler to prevent over or under feeding. The 1/4" NPT gauge valve should be fully open during operation and closed for pump out or maintenance.

### METERING VALVE

The metering valve meters condensed liquid refrigerant from the high-pressure float switch chamber of the purger into the low-pressure liquid-return line. The refrigerant is filtered through a small flanged strainer prior to the metering valve, which removes any particles that might block the orifice.

An indication of proper operation of the metering valve is a frosted liquid feed line from the metering valve to the low-pressure liquid-return line. If the line is not frosted when the purger is in COLLECTING AIR/WATER mode, then the flow of refrigerant through the line may be blocked due to dirt in the metering valve or strainer.

The metering valve is set and held in place by a locking knob. Unlock this knob using the .035" hex key wrench provided inside the purger control cabinet. To clean the orifice of the metering valve, fully open the metering valve to flush out any particles. Then, close the valve and reopen two turns.

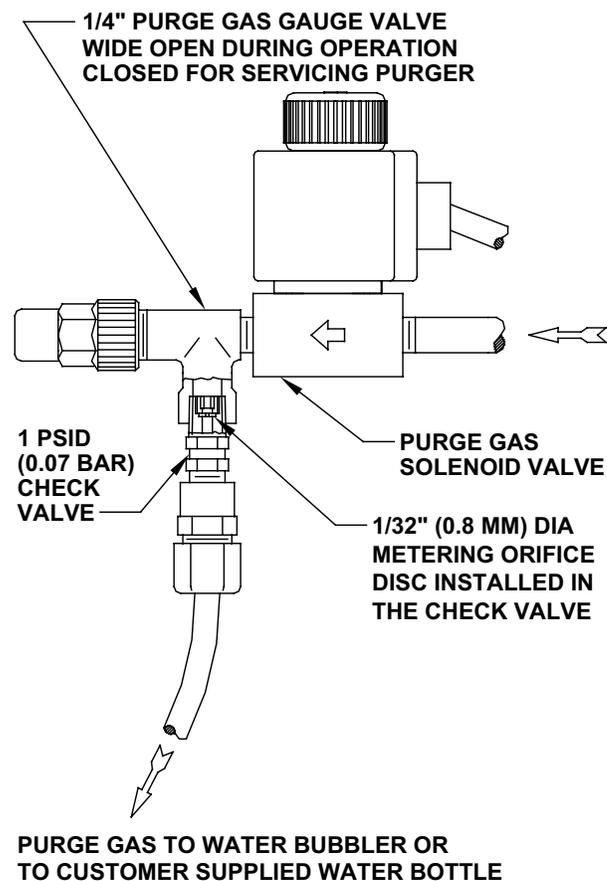
If the line still does not frost, then pump out the purger and inspect the strainer and metering valve.

### HIGH SIDE TO LOW SIDE BYPASS VALVE

The High Side To Low Side Bypass Valve is normally closed. The AUTO-PURGER Plus has portions that normally contain high pressure, and portions that normally contain low pressure. The two portions are separate and isolated from each other. For some maintenance and testing purposes, it may be desirable to connect the two together so that the pressure in both is the same. The High Side To Low Side Bypass Valve may be opened for these purposes. Return this valve to its closed position for normal operation, see Figure 5.

### PURGE GAS SOLENOID VALVE

Figure 4



## SECTION 3 COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

### TEMPERATURE SENSORS

There are three temperature sensors on the purger. All three temperature sensors are type J thermocouples.

- a)The evaporator shell temperature sensor is mounted to the outside of the evaporator shell, and controls the 3333 EVAP TEMP > 40F (4C) indication. It may be replaced without pumping-out the purger.
- b)The plate heater temperature sensor is mounted in the bottom plate of the evaporator shell, between the two electric heaters. It is used to control the heaters to maintain adequate temperature of the plate when CONCENTRATING WATER. It may be replaced without pumping-out the purger, but may be very hot if the heaters are energized.
- c)The liquid temperature sensor measures the temperature of the liquid inside the evaporator. It is used to indicate liquid temperature when CONCENTRATING WATER. It also is used to end the CONCENTRATING WATER cycle and indicate READY TO DRAIN when the water has reached the desired temperature. The purger must be pumped-out to replace it because it is in direct contact with the ammonia/water solution.

### PRESSURE TRANSDUCERS

There are two pressure transducers on the purger. Each provides a 4-20 mA output proportional to pressure from 30 in-Hg to 285 psig (-1.0 bar to +19.7 bar).

- a)The low side pressure transducer measures the pressure in the evaporator shell. It is used to adjust the set point temperature to which the ammonia/water solution is heated if the suction is operating in a vacuum, which prevents boiling off the water. It also controls the low-side pressure-assist solenoid valve (F) to maintain positive pressure for draining water if the suction is in a vacuum.
- b)The high side pressure transducer measures the pressure in the air separator chamber. It controls the 2222 FOUL GAS < 80 PSI (5 BAR) indication, which prevents the purge gas solenoid valve (C) from energizing if the purger has insufficient pressure.

### SINGLE POINT LEVEL SENSORS

There are two single point level sensors on the purger, which operate on the principle of capacitance to determine whether liquid or gas is present. The level sensor has a relay contact which is open when the sensor is in gas, and which closes when the sensor is in liquid ammonia. Further information may be found in bulletin P105.

- a)The liquid make-up level sensor controls the low-pressure pumped-liquid solenoid valve (B) to maintain the ammonia level in the evaporator shell.
- b)The low liquid level sensor prevents the electric heaters from energizing if no liquid is present, which protects the heaters from damage. It also controls the water purge line solenoid valve (G) while draining water. While water is draining, the water purge line solenoid valve (G) will remain energized for 10 seconds after the low liquid level sensor goes dry, and then will shut.

### WATER CONCENTRATION SENSOR

The water concentration sensor measures temperature and pressure in a single sensor, compares the two, and outputs a 4-20 mA signal of the water concentration. A current of 12 mA or less indicates no water. Each mA above 12 mA is equivalent to 7.5% water concentration. For example, 13 mA indicates 7.5% water, 14 mA indicates 15% water, and 15 mA indicates 22.5% water.

The maximum range for the water concentration sensor is 20 mA which indicates 60% water. Any water concentration above 60% is out of range. The APPT display will only indicate a maximum of 60% water, even if the concentration is greater than 60%.

The water concentration sensor will only provide an accurate reading when immersed in liquid. For example, when the APPT is pumped-out, the water concentration sensor will indicate 60%, because it senses low pressure (1 atmosphere) and warm temperature (room temperature), which would mean a high concentration of water if it were sensing a liquid ammonia/water solution.

### ELECTRIC HEATERS

The APPT has two electric heaters, which are used during the CONCENTRATING WATER mode. When the purger is CONCENTRATING WATER, the ammonia/water solution is heated to evaporate as much ammonia as possible, so that when the water is released it has as little ammonia as possible. Each heater is 750 W.

### PURGE POINT SOLENOID VALVES

For the customer-supplied purge point solenoid valves, Hansen recommends our HS8A with close-coupled strainer. This is a 1/2" port, heavy-duty, pilot-operated solenoid valve with stainless steel piston. The purge point solenoid valve must be a minimum of 1/2" port size to avoid excess pressure drop across the valve.

The standard molded coil is for 115V, (208/230V or 24V are available). Flange connections available are 1/2", 3/4", and 3/8" FPT, socket weld, and weld neck. To order, specify catalog number HS8A with close coupled strainer, required connection style and size, and volts. Specify DIN plug solenoid connection if needed.

Both 115V and 220V models APPT08, APPT16, and APPT24 supply 115V to the purge points.

## SECTION 3 COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

### TOUCHSCREEN

The Touchscreen is the operator's interface with the APPT software. The Touchscreen display has two display modes, the Menu Display Mode and the Status Display Mode. The Status Display Mode will indicate the operating conditions and alert the operator of the inputs to the APPT. This is the display mode the APPT will most likely operate in. In the Menu Display Mode the operator can verify and in some cases change various system parameters, troubleshoot their APPT, or remove their data storage device. To switch between the two display modes press "ESC" on Touchscreen.

There are four navigation keys on the Touchscreen:

ESC – Switch between the status mode and menu mode, also used to exit back through menu mode.

∧ - Navigate up

∨ - Navigate down

ENTER – To enter a specific menu hierarchy or enter a parameter change

Auto-Purger Plus Technology Package Color Touchscreen

Figure 5



Along the bottom of the control console there are four functional keys for specific tasks. Each will have a green dot above it when the key is available and a red dot above it when the key is unavailable.

**OK** – This key will become active when the purger is ready to drain water following water concentration mode. It will need to be pressed when prompted to open the water purge solenoid and again when prompted to close the water purge solenoid.

**STATUS** – Pressing this key will display the status screens of the operating conditions of the APPT (there are eight status screens; see below).

**RESET 4444** – Reset 4444 alarm condition (see Section 7 Troubleshooting for explanation of alarm).

**PURGE POINT ADV** – This key is pressed to manually advance to the next purge point (key not applicable on APP(T)C model).

## SECTION 3 COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

### MENU SCREENS FOR APPT

Menu Screen 1

AIR PURGE LIMIT	esc
PURGE POINT ENABLE	^
WATER COLLECTION	v
DISPLAY UNITS	enter

OK	STATUS	RESET 4444	PURGE POINT ADU
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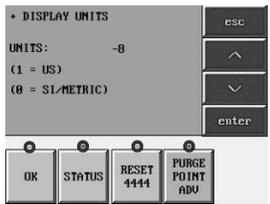
Air Purge Limit



Purge Point Enable



Water Collection



Display Units

**Air Purge Limit** – APPT can limit the amount on continuous air purge time to 60 minutes during normal operation. If there are large amounts of noncondensibles expected to be present, for example during startup, this limit can be disabled allowing the APPT to purge air continuously. To change the selection, press ^ or v to enable or disable.

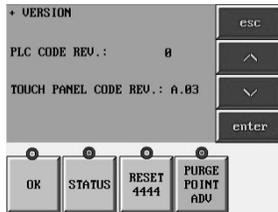
**Purge Point Enable** – APPT08 has purge points 01-08, APPT16 has purge points 01-16, and APPT24 has purge points 01-24. At system startup, when a purger is initially installed in a system having fewer purge points than are available on the APPT, the unused purge points must be set to 0. To enable or skip a purge point simply touch the purge point button on the screen and it will change the selection.

**Water Collection** – This screen contains information that can't be changed. The counts indicate the time (in seconds) the water concentration as measured by the water concentration sensor (HPT717) exceeds the water concentration set point. The concentration of water in the purger evaporator must exceed 25% for 10 continuous minutes AND have the low liquid level sensor reading wet before the purger will enter Concentrating Water mode. Drain Mode will always read 0 and can't be changed.

**Display Units** – Changes the temperature and pressure units for the display readout. To change the selection, press ^ or v to switch the units.

## SECTION 3 COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

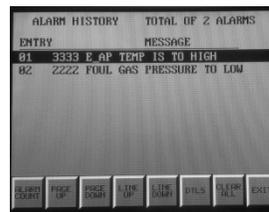
### MENU SCREENS–CONTINUED



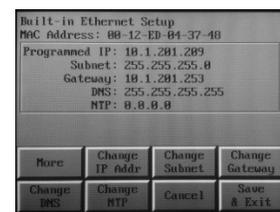
Version



Language



Alarm History



Setup Screen

**Version** – This menu contains information which can't be changed. This will provide the programming version of both the APPT's internal PLC and touchscreen.

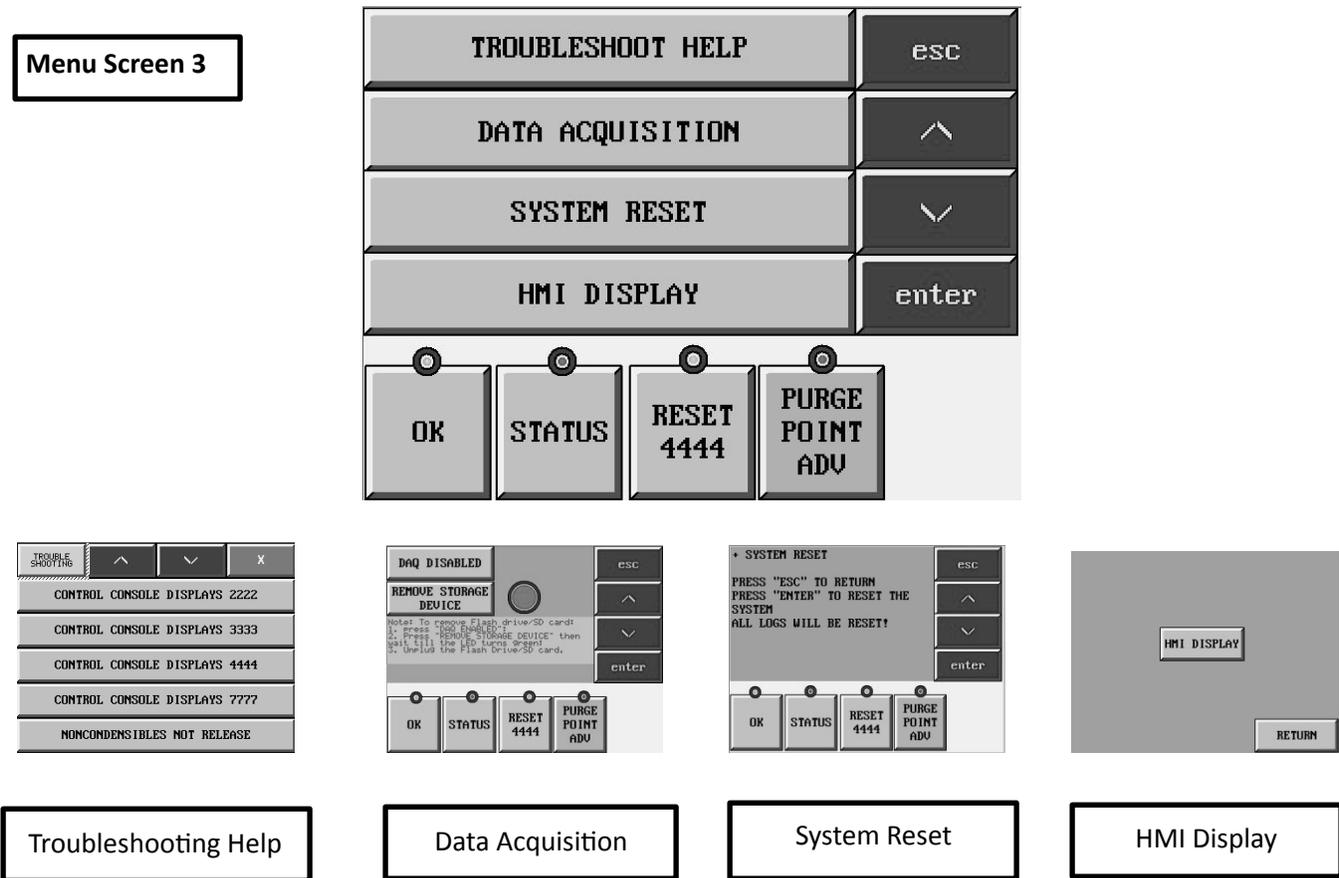
**Language** – Allows the user to change the language of the APPT menus and readouts.

**Alarm History** – This menu contains information which can't be changed. This menu provides a list of all the error codes with the date and time the code appeared. Codes will appear on this list even if they are self-correcting, meaning the operator didn't need to make corrections to APPT to solve error code.

**Setup Screen** – Factory configured set-up parameters. Consult Hansen prior to attempting to change parameters.

## SECTION 3 COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

### MENU SCREENS–CONTINUED



**Troubleshooting Help** –This menu allows the user to scroll through the error code messages for the APPT and read the meaning of the error code and possible causes and solutions to the error code.

**Data Acquisition** – This screen allows the user to disable data collection of the APPT or remove the storage device for user review. All APPT manufactured after October 1, 2016 contain the ability for the touchscreen to record operating data from the purger and store it on a USB storage device or SD card. To download these Excel spreadsheets the storage device must be removed from the APPT touchscreen and plugged into a computer.

**System Reset** – Resets the APPT system similar to rebooting a computer. This will clear any error codes except Service Required, clear the purge counts for air and water, and temporarily stop purging air or water during operation. This will not reset the parameters purge point enabled/disable, air purge time limit, HMI Display, and display units. If this key is pressed while liquid level make up sensor is reading on/wet, the APPT will go into System Initialize mode until the sensor reads dry/off and then the APPT will proceed with standard operation.

**HMI Display** – The PLC is programmed to work with the obsolete keypad and monochrome touchscreen, as well as the color touchscreen but the touchscreen must be set to HMI Display.

## SECTION 3 COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

### STATUS SCREENS FOR APPT

Status Screen 1

AIR PURGE MINUTES= 0	esc		
AIR CYCLES RELEASED= 0	^		
H2O RELEASE MINUTES= 0	v		
H2O CYCLES RELEASED= 0	enter		
OK	STATUS	RESET 4444	PURGE POINT ADU

Status screen 1 will provide the number of times the purger went into a purge cycle and released either air or water and the amount of minutes it spent during those purges.

Status Screen 2

WATER CONCENTRATION = 0 %	esc		
	^		
	v		
	enter		
OK	STATUS	RESET 4444	PURGE POINT ADU

Status screen 2 will provide the water concentration measurement for the flooded evaporator chamber of the APPT. When the flooded evaporator chamber is empty this reading will be 60%. This value will not appear when concentrating water mode is in effect.

Status Screen 3

EVAP. SHELL = +40 F	esc		
EVAP. LIQUID = +40 F	^		
EVAP. PLATE = +40 F	v		
	enter		
OK	STATUS	RESET 4444	PURGE POINT ADU

Status screen 3 will provide the temperatures the thermocouples on the APPT are reading. The units displayed will match what is selected in Menu Screen 1 – Display Units.

## SECTION 3 COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

### STATUS SCREENS-CONTINUED

Status Screen 4

LOW SIDE = 20 psig		esc	
HIGH SIDE = 120 psig		^	
		v	
		enter	
OK	STATUS	RESET 4444	PURGE POINT ADU

Status Screen 4 will provide the high side and low side pressure as recorded from the pressure transducers.

Status Screen 5

LO-PRESSURE PUMPED-LIQ.	<input type="radio"/>	esc	
PURGE GAS	<input type="radio"/>	^	
WATER BUBBLER FILL LINE	<input type="radio"/>	v	
SUCTION LINE	<input type="radio"/>	enter	
LO-SIDE PRESSURE-ASSIST	<input type="radio"/>		
WATER PURGE LINE	<input type="radio"/>		
OK	STATUS	RESET 4444	PURGE POINT ADU

Status Screen 5 will tell which APPT solenoids are energized. This screen should match the beacon lights being on/off on the solenoids (this screen doesn't show purge point solenoids).

Status Screen 6

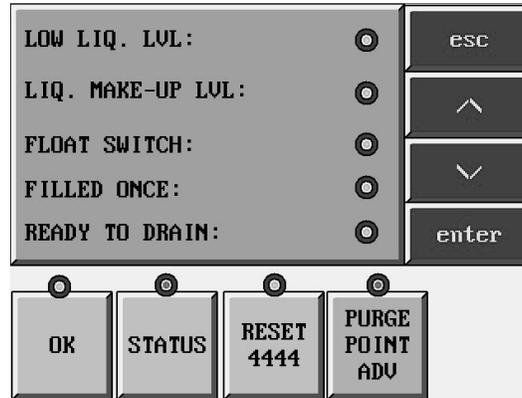
HEATER:	<input type="radio"/>	esc	
CONCENTRATING WATER:	<input type="radio"/>	^	
HPT717 (WCS):	0	v	
STARTUP DELAY MODE:	0	enter	
LSPT:	0		
HSPT:	0		
OK	STATUS	RESET 4444	PURGE POINT ADU

Status Screen 6 will tell if the heater is energized, the start up delay counter, and concentrating water reading. The concentrating water reading is a raw number needing to be converted to give the Water Concentration percentage.

## SECTION 3 COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

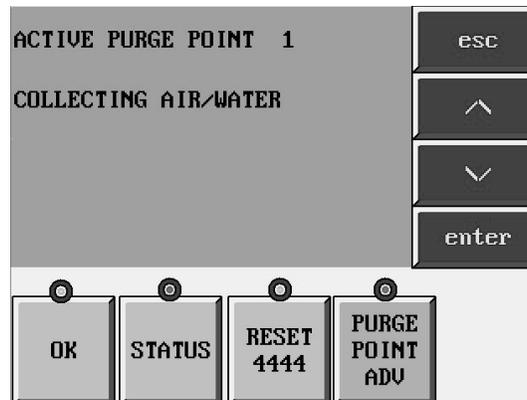
### STATUS SCREENS-CONTINUED

Status Screen 7



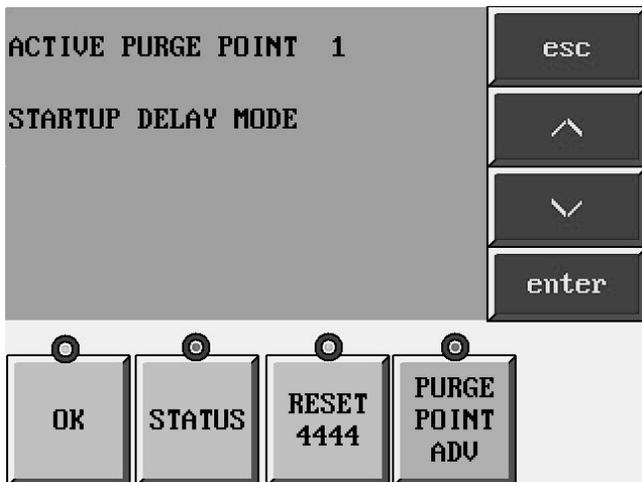
Status Screen 7 provides the state of the level sensors and the float switch.

Status Screen 8



Status Screen 8 will provide the operating mode the purger is in and the active purge point (not applicable for APPC model)

DISPLAY MESSAGES FOR APPT



**Startup Delay Mode** – appears for 10 minutes after APPT evaporator shell temperature reads below 40F (4C) and the foul gas pressure is higher than 80 PSIG (5.5 BARG).



**Releasing Air** – appears when the APPT is releasing noncondensable gas.



**System Initializing** – appears after either the System Reset key has been pressed or power is cycled to the APPT while the Liquid Make-Up Level Sensor is reading wet. APPT will stay in this mode until Liquid make-Up Level Sensor reads dry. This prevents the heaters from turning on until the evaporator shell has filled with liquid.



**Collecting Air/Water** – appears when the APPT is in its normal operating of collecting noncondensable gas and water.

DISPLAY MESSAGES-CONTINUED



**Concentrating Water Mode** – appears during the process of heating the ammonia/water solution to remove as much ammonia from the water as possible before releasing the water. The liquid temperature appears during the concentrating water mode to indicate the temperature of the ammonia/water solution (units will match the selected display units).



**Draining Water** – appears when the concentrated water is draining from the APPT.



**Ready to Drain Water** – appears when the concentrating water process has been completed and water is ready to be drained.



**Draining Complete** – appears when the APPT is done draining and is ready to go back to its normal mode, Collecting Air/Water

## SECTION 3 COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

### TOUCHSCREEN DATA ACQUISITION

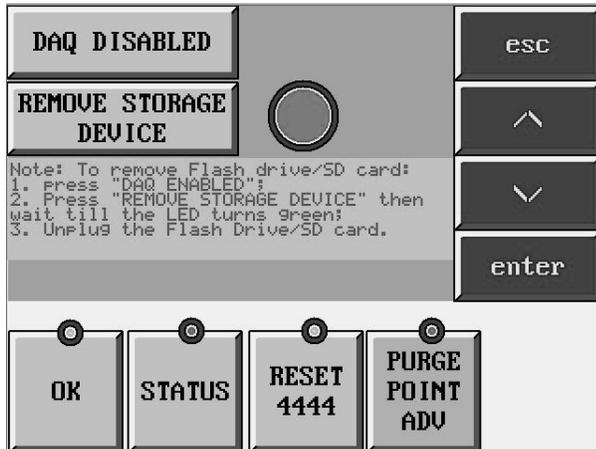
The APPT features data collection which is activated by default on start up of the APPT, unless the user manually deactivates or does not have a storage device plugged into the touch panel. Two files will be created, DATA.csv and MODE.csv. The data will be saved on the flashdrive by default but there is also the option of using a micro SD card. Whichever of these storage devices are used, they must be in FAT or FAT32 format. It is recommended to use a 2G or less storage device in order to limit the size of the files so they can be easily opened and reviewed. It is recommended to either download and/or delete the files from the storage device after 8 months. The data will stop writing to the file once the memory device is full (notification will not be given prior to data writing stopping).

The DATA file is recorded every minute and contains the status of the float switch, liquid make-up level sensor, low liquid level sensor, liquid temperature, plate temperature,

shell temperature, low side pressure sensor, high side pressure sensor, water concentration sensor, and the state of the solenoids on the APPT. Each line will also have a date and time stamp as well as indicating if there is any error code at that time.

The MODE file is recorded every two minutes and it contains the mode the purger is in at that time. The conditions recorded are Satisfied (normal operation, collection air/water), Cool Down, A\_OP, and Water Concentration.

The data acquisition feature can be disabled if the user so desires. Going to Menu Screen 3 and selecting Data Acquisition, you come to the button to enable/disable the data collection feature. Pressing DAQ ENABLED will change the button to read DAQ DISABLED which turns off the data collection.



**Note:** Selecting DAQ Enabled will stop the APPT from collecting and saving the data to your storage device. To remove the storage device, press the Remove Storage Device button. When the dot turns green, remove your flashdrive/SD card. The touchscreen will not record or store any data while the dot is green or when the top button reads DAQ Disabled.



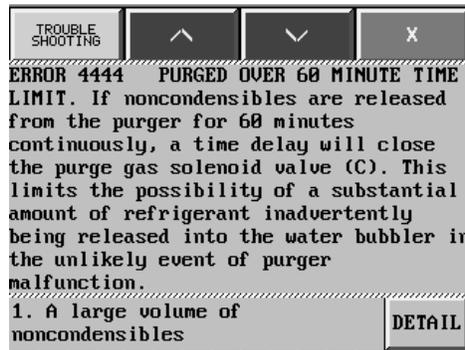
**Note:** When looking at the back of the Touchscreen, the USB port is at the top left and the SD Card port is at the bottom right. If there is both a USB and SD card installed in the Touchscreen, only the USB will record data.

## SECTION 3 COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

### TOUCHSCREEN TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

On the touchscreen of the APPT there is a built-in troubleshooting guide. This guide will show all the error messages displayed, what the error condition is, and a few conditions to check to fix the error state. This guide can

be accessed in two ways, Menu Screen 3 has an option for Troubleshooting Help. Pressing this option will bring you to the menu below where you can select which error condition you are looking for.



**Note:** The second way to access this guide is when you are in an error state there will be a button which will appear. Pressing that button which coincides with the error state the APPT currently is in will bring up the troubleshooting section for that particular error.

The guide programmed into the touchscreen is the same guide which is following this section in the product bulletin.

## SECTION 4 AUTO-PURGER PLUS OPERATION

The AUTO-PURGER Plus is designed to automatically startup and operate without the assistance of plant personnel. Beginning at start-up, the following is a description of the refrigerant flow through a purger when all connecting shut-off valves are open, see Figure 6.

### START-UP

Make sure all piping, electrical connections, and settings are complete as described in this bulletin.

Models APPT08, APPT16, and APPT24 should have unused purge points disabled before start-up. For example, an APPT08 that will only use 6 of the possible 8 purge points, should have purge points 7 and 8 disabled in the purger software. All purge points are enabled when shipped from the factory. To disable purge point, first energize the purger. Press the 'Purge Point Enable' button on Menu Screen 1. Then, touch the button of the purge point on the screen you wish to disable. If purge point is not shown on the screen, scroll up or down with  $\vee$  or  $\wedge$  button to get to the purge point to disable and touch that button on the screen.

To start-up the APPT, open the foul gas, low-pressure pumped-liquid, low-pressure liquid return, and suction line shut-off valves. Open the purge gas valve. The water purge line shut-off valve should remain closed at this time (open only while draining water), see Figure 6. On start-up, the AUTO-PURGER Plus enters a cooling down stage. The display indicates 3333 EVAP TEMP >40F (4C). In this stage, liquid refrigerant fills and cools the purger. The low-pressure pumped-liquid line solenoid valve (B) energizes to feed refrigerant to the low-pressure flooded evaporator. The liquid make-up level sensor, located in the evaporator chamber, senses when the flooded evaporator is full and closes the low-pressure pumped-liquid line solenoid valve (B).

At the same time the flooded evaporator is cooling, the control software energizes the first purge point solenoid valve. Foul gas enters the high-pressure air separator chamber and condenses to fill the high-pressure air separator chamber with liquid ammonia. When the float switch chamber fills with liquid refrigerant, the float ball rises and pulls in the float switch magnet. (If this chamber is already full of air, the float switch magnet will not pull-in until later when this air is released to the bubbler.)

After the evaporator shell temperature has cooled below 40°F, the purger switches from the cooling down stage to STARTUP DELAY MODE for 10 minutes, as indicated by the Touchscreen no longer displaying 3333 EVAP TEMP>40F (4C), but instead displaying STARTUP DELAY MODE. The control software will not allow any noncondensibles to be released into the water bubbler until the 10 minute STARTUP DELAY MODE is complete. This 10 minute delay is necessary to give the purger time to condense enough foul gas to fill the high pressure air separator chamber with liquid ammonia.

### OPERATION

After the 10 minute STARTUP DELAY MODE is complete, the purger will enter its normal mode of COLLECTING AIR/WATER.

The foul gas that flows into the purger may carry a certain amount of condensed refrigerant, which is captured by the liquid drainer before it enters the purger's condenser coil. From the liquid drainer, the liquid is fed directly into the low-pressure liquid return line. If this separation does not occur, liquid refrigerant will fill the purger's condenser and limit the condensing capacity of the purger.

The liquid-free foul gas enters the purger condensing coil, which is submerged in the flooded evaporator. The refrigerant condenses inside the coil. The condensed refrigerant and noncondensable gas then flow through a check valve and into the air separator chamber. The condensed liquid refrigerant is removed from the high-pressure air separator chamber through the liquid metering valve and to the low-pressure liquid return line.

Meanwhile, the noncondensable gas travels along the top of the air separator chamber and into the float ball chamber where it collects. As more noncondensable gases collect, the liquid level gradually falls, causing the float ball to fall. This changes the SPDT switch position of the liquid level float switch and energizes the purge gas solenoid valve (C) and the water bubbler fill line solenoid valve (D), allowing noncondensable gas to bleed through the orifice plate into the water bubbler. The Touchscreen indicates RELEASING AIR. As air is released into the water bubbler, the liquid refrigerant level in the purger float ball chamber rises.

The control software operates each enabled remote purge point solenoid valve in sequence. The control software energizes each purge point for 10 minutes. If noncondensibles are released during this 10 minute period, then the control software will remain on that particular purge point for 10 additional minutes, for a total of 20 minutes. If noncondensibles are released during this second 10 minute period, then the control software will remain on that particular purge point for another 10 minutes, for a total of 30 minutes. After a total of 30 minutes on one particular purge point, the control software will move to the next purge point, regardless of whether noncondensibles were released in the third 10 minute period.

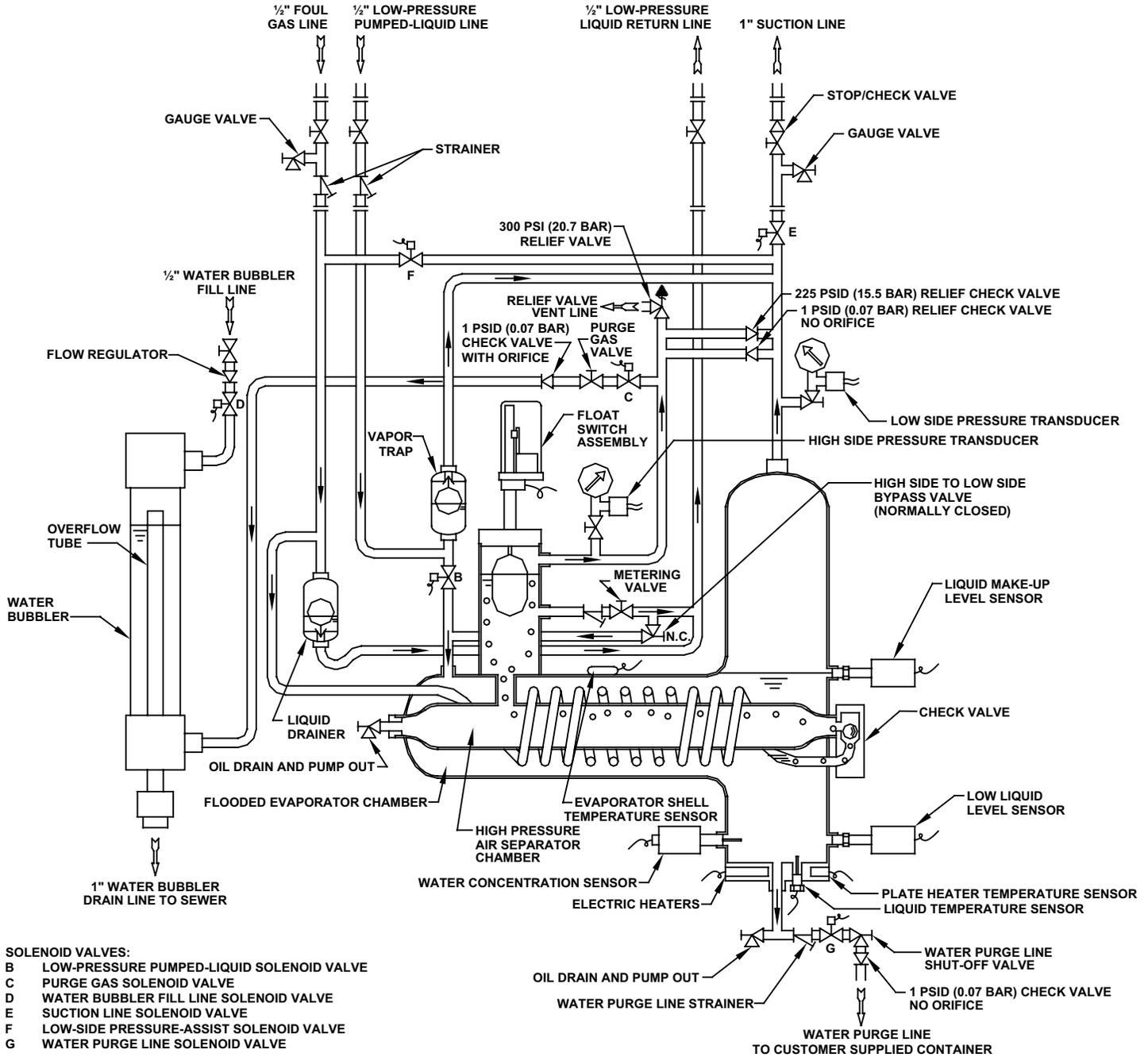
The make-up liquid from the low-pressure pumped liquid line typically contains a small percentage of water dissolved in the liquid ammonia. This is the water the AUTO-PURGER Plus will remove from the refrigeration system. Liquid ammonia and water are brought into the evaporator chamber of the purger, where the ammonia is evaporated and the water remains. Gradually the concentration of water in the evaporator chamber increases with time. When the concentration of water in the evaporator chamber reaches about 25% water for 10 continuous minutes, as detected by the water concentration sensor, the AUTO-PURGER Plus switches to the CONCENTRATING WATER mode. The purger stops collecting air, isolates the mixture of water and ammonia, and energizes the two electric heaters.

continued on page 21

## SECTION 4 AUTO-PURGER PLUS OPERATION

### AUTO-PURGER PLUS APPT FLOW DIAGRAM

Figure 6



## SECTION 4 AUTO-PURGER PLUS OPERATION

About half the energy to concentrate the water comes from the two electric heaters, and the other half comes from the foul gas that continues to flow through the purger. For positive suction pressures, the ammonia/water solution is heated to 185°F (85°C). This corresponds to a concentration of about 10% to 20% ammonia and about 80% to 90% water. In a vacuum, water boils at lower temperatures, so the set point to which the ammonia/water solution is heated is reduced to an appropriately lower temperature depending on the suction pressure as detected by the low side pressure transducer.

The AUTO-PURGER Plus will prepare the concentrated water for draining, but the computer software will not allow draining until an operator presses a button to permit draining. When the purger finishes heating the water and the water has been concentrated, the suction line solenoid valve (E) shuts. The Touchscreen indicates **READY TO DRAIN. OPEN WATER PURGE SHUT-OFF VALVE THEN PRESS “OK” BUTTON.** The system remains in this condition until an operator opens the water purge line shut-off valve and presses the OK button on the Touchscreen, see Page 16.

After the operator opens the water purge line shut-off valve and presses the OK button, the water purge line solenoid valve (G) energizes to drain the concentrated water. The Touchscreen Display indicates **DRAINING WATER.** If the pressure in the evaporator chamber is less than 10 psig (0.7 bar) as detected by the low side pressure transducer, the low-side pressure assist solenoid valve (F) modulates to maintain 10 psig (0.7 bar) in the evaporator chamber. The concentrated water continues to drain until the level reaches the low-liquid level sensor. After the liquid level passes this sensor, the water purge line solenoid valve (G) remains energized for an additional 10 seconds, and then shuts.

After the water is drained, the low-side pressure-assist solenoid valve F closes, the suction line solenoid valve E opens, and the Touchscreen indicates, **DRAINING IS COMPLETE. CLOSE WATER PURGE SHUT-OFF VALVE THEN PRESS “OK” BUTTON.**

After the operator closes the water purge line shut-off valve and presses the OK button, the AUTO-PURGER Plus goes back to 3333 EVAP TEMP>40F (4C) cooling down mode, then the 10 minute STARTUP DELAY mode, and then COLLECTING AIR AND WATER mode. If no air or water is present, there are no releases to atmosphere.

### REMOTE RELAY

The remote relay should be connected to a signaling device or to the plant monitoring and alarm system to notify plant personnel when the purger requires service or the purger is ready to drain water.

The remote relay is a dry contact that is normally open during non-signaling conditions. The remote relay can switch up to 1A @ 240VAC.

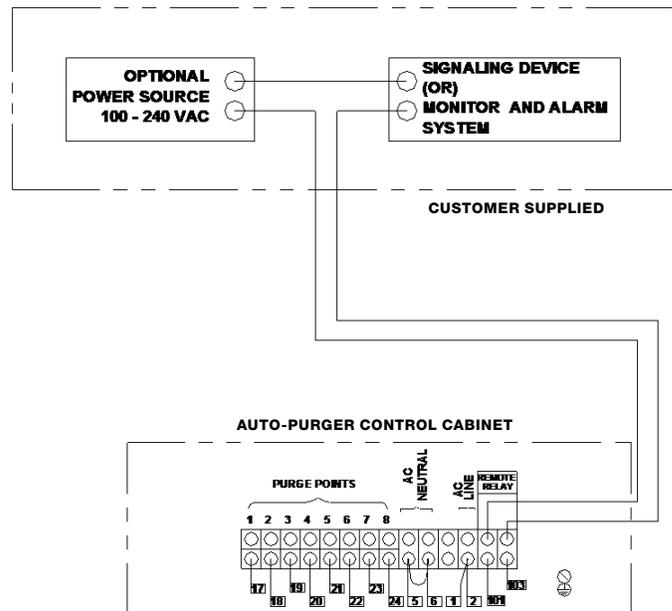
Conditions that trigger the remote relay:

1. ERROR 2222
2. ERROR 3333
3. ERROR 4444
4. ERROR 7777
5. HEATER FAULT or SERVICE REQUIRED
6. READY TO DRAIN
7. DRAINING COMPLETE

Refer to Figure 7 for wiring details

**TYPICAL REMOTE RELAY WIRING**

Figure 7



## SECTION 5 SERVICE, TROUBLESHOOTING, & PARTS

### PURGER PUMP OUT PROCEDURE

- 1) Close the purge gas gauge valve to the water bubbler.
- 2) Close the low-pressure pumped-liquid line shut-off valve.
- 3) Close the foul gas line shut-off valve.
- 4) Close the water bubbler fill line valve.

The purger will pump down in several hours. To accelerate the process, attach ammonia hoses to the oil drain valves and pump out into a suction line. After all liquid is removed, close the low-pressure liquid return line shut-off valve and the suction line stop/check valve to isolate the purger. With electricity on, the pressure in the purger, as indicated by both the high side pressure gauge and the low side pressure gauge, should remain at zero. After the purger is completely pumped-out, turn off electricity to the purger. This process should be completed only by knowledgeable refrigeration technicians.

### SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

Under normal operating conditions the purger may collect refrigerant oil. The purger should be drained every 6 months (more frequent if oil accumulation is significant) to remove the refrigerant oil. Failure to remove the collected refrigerant oil will inhibit the water concentration mode of the purger.

The following components must be checked when the refrigerant oil is manually drained:

1. Low liquid level sensor (SPSN-1)
2. Liquid level make-up sensor (SPSN-1)
3. HPT717 water concentration sensor

Confirm proper operation of the sensors after draining the oil. For detailed instructions refer to Hansen Product Bulletins P105b for SPSN-1 and PT100c for HPT717.

### REPLACEMENT OF THE PLC BACKUP BATTERY

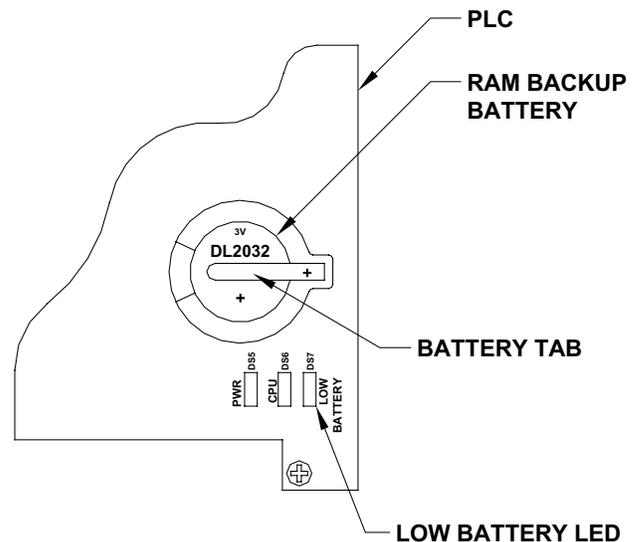
The replacement battery is DURACELL DL2032 or RAYOVAC CR2032.

A 3.0V lithium coin cell battery is used to provide backup power for air purge minutes, air purge cycles, water release minutes and water release cycles. The battery and battery low indicator are located in the lower right corner of the plc, see Figure 8. On certain models, the battery is located underneath a control module. The battery should be replaced every 5 years or when the LOW BATTERY LED is illuminated.

To replace the battery, the power to the APPT must be ON. Lift the battery tab and press the battery out with your finger or a non-metallic tool. When installing a new battery, the battery polarity “+” must be to the top side. Lift the battery tab and slide the battery into place. Verify the LOW BATTERY LED is not illuminated.

**BATTERY REPLACEMENT**

Figure 8



## SECTION 5 SERVICE, TROUBLESHOOTING, & PARTS

### TOUCHSCREEN DISPLAYS 2222

**LOSS OF FOUL GAS PRESSURE.** This usually means the pressure in the air separator chamber is below 80 psig (5.5 barg). The high side pressure gauge on the purger reads near suction pressure. The purger will not allow noncondensable gases to be released from the purger.

**REASON 1:** A remote purge point solenoid valve is jammed closed.

**Check:** Advance purge points one at a time with the purge point advance button, waiting approximately 2 minutes before advancing again. Wait until the Touchscreen again displays 2222. The faulty coil or wiring is now pinpointed. Inspect the remote purge point solenoid valve which caused the diagnostic code to appear. Manually open the solenoid valve and recheck the pressure.

**Action:** If the coil is energized, clean and replace any solenoid valve parts as necessary. See also the Caution section on page 28.

**REASON 2:** Foul gas line restricted.

**Check:** Inspect the Foul gas line for a closed shut-off valve(s) or the plastic shipping cap still in foul gas line flange.

**Action:** Open shut-off valves and/or remove the shipping cap. See also Caution section, page 28.

**REASON 3:** Faulty pressure transducer.

**Check:** With the purger in any operational mode, check the high-side pressure gauge reading. If it is above 80 psig, press the STATUS functional pushbutton several times until the pressures are displayed. Verify that the high side pressure is greater than 80 psig (5.5 barg).

**Action:** If the high side pressure displayed is less than 80 psig (5.5 barg), replace the high side pressure transducer (p/n PT1) with the purger at zero pressure. See also the Caution section on page 28.

### TOUCHSCREEN DISPLAYS 3333

**PURGER TOO WARM.** If the purger evaporator temperature is 40°F (4°C) or warmer, the purger will not release noncondensable gas from the purger because excessive refrigerant would also escape. This code is also displayed during initial start-up until the purger flooded evaporator is cooled down.

**REASON 1:** Suction temperature too high.

**Check:** Verify the pressure at the purger suction line connection. To allow for temperature transfer losses between the purger evaporator and the temperature sensor, the suction temperature should be approximately 20°F (-7°C) or colder. For higher suction temperatures, consult the factory.

**Action:** Connect to a lower-temperature suction.

**REASON 2:** Restriction in the suction line.

**Check:** Inspect the suction line and shut-off valves. These should be a minimum size of 3/4". On new installations, also make sure the plastic shipping cap in suction line flange is removed.

**Action:** Eliminate the restriction. See also the Caution section on page 28.

**REASON 3:** The flooded evaporator inside the purger is not filled with refrigerant.

**Check:** Look for a closed liquid line shut-off valve. Also, check that the liquid line solenoid valve (B) is energized.

**Action:** Open the liquid line shut-off valve. If not energized, check for voltage at the liquid line solenoid valve coil. Replace the coil if it is burned-out.

**REASON 4:** Faulty liquid make-up level sensor providing a "false wet" indication.

**Check:** Remove the cover of the electrical enclosure on the liquid make-up level sensor. The red LED inside will be on if it senses liquid, and off if it senses gas. If the sensor has no frost where the sensor enters the vessel, but the red LED is on, the sensor may be defective.

**Action:** Replace the liquid make-up level sensor if defective. See also Caution section, page 28.

**REASON 5:** Faulty temperature sensor.

**Check:** Press the STATUS button to display the evaporator shell temperature.

**Action:** Replace the evaporator shell temperature sensor (p/n 20-2431) if defective.

**REASON 6:** Purger is in CONCENTRATING WATER mode.

**Check:** Display Window states CONCENTRATING WATER.

**Action:** No action is required. It is normal for the evaporator to heat to warmer than 40°F (4°C) in this mode.

### TOUCHSCREEN DISPLAYS 4444

**PURGED OVER 60 MINUTE TIME LIMIT.** If noncondensibles are released from the purger for 60 minutes continuously, a time delay will close the purge gas solenoid valve (C). This limits the possibility of a substantial amount of refrigerant inadvertently being released into the water bubbler in the unlikely event of purger malfunction.

**REASON 1:** A large volume of noncondensibles is continuously being removed from system.

**Action:** Reset the time delay by pressing the RESET 4444 functional pushbutton on the Touchscreen. See Figure 6. The delay is now reset for up to another hour of continuous purging. Otherwise, change the AIR PURGE LIMIT to STARTUP for continuous purging without the 60 minute time limit.

**REASON 2:** Purge gas solenoid valve (C) is not opening or the seat/orifice is blocked.

**Check:** Make sure purge gas solenoid valve (C) is energized. If not, check for voltage at solenoid coil.

**Action:** Replace the coil if it is burned-out, otherwise clean or replace the valve. See also the Caution section on page 28.

**REASON 3:** The shut-off valve located after the purge gas solenoid valve (C) is closed.

**Check:** Verify that purge gas is not being sent to the bubbler.

**Action:** Open the valve.

## SECTION 5 SERVICE, TROUBLESHOOTING, & PARTS

### TOUCHSCREEN DISPLAYS 7777

**LOSS OF LOW-PRESSURE PUMPED-LIQUID.** If the liquid line solenoid valve remains energized for more than 30 minutes, it indicates there is insufficient low-pressure pumped-liquid available to maintain an adequate level in the flooded evaporator of the purger. The purger will not purge air until this is corrected.

**REASON 1:** Liquid line solenoid valve (B) is not opening or the seat/orifice is blocked.

**Check:** Make sure the liquid line solenoid valve (B) is energized. If not, check for voltage at the solenoid coil.

**Action:** Replace the coil if it is burned-out, otherwise clean or replace the valve. See also the Caution section on page 28.

**REASON 2:** Liquid line restricted.

**Check:** Look for closed shut-off valves in the pumped-liquid line, plugged strainers, or the plastic shipping cap still in the liquid line flange.

**Action:** Inspect piping for a closed shut-off valve. Open the shut-off valves, clean the strainer, or remove the shipping cap. See also the Caution section on page 28.

### NONCONDENSIBLES ARE NOT BEING RELEASED.

(See also page 23; **Touchscreen displays 3333**)

**REASON 1:** Noncondensibles not present in system.

**Check:** Compare the refrigerant liquid temperature from condenser exit with the condensing pressure. The pressure/temperature relationship should be within 2 or 3 psig (0.14 to 0.21 bar).

**ACTION:** None at this time.

**REASON 2:** Metering valve plugged.

**Symptom:** The purger appears to be operating properly, however, the low-pressure liquid-return line is not frosted.

**Action:** Fully open the metering valve to flush out any particles. Then, close the valve and reopen two turns.

**REASON 3:** Foul gas line is flooded with liquid.

**Symptom:** The bottom of the liquid drainer often remains frosted.

**Check:** Inspect condenser and foul gas piping. In many cases, the problem is liquid refrigerant being drawn from the purge point. To prevent this from happening, select purge point locations above liquid surfaces and make sure purge point lines are installed so that only vapor, and not liquid, can be drawn in. Refer to Piping Instructions in Section 2 of this bulletin.

**Action:** Correct condenser and foul gas piping.

### AMMONIA INSTEAD OF NONCONDENSIBLES RELEASED FROM PURGER.

**REASON 1:** Purge gas solenoid valve (C) leaking at seat.

**Symptom:** A slow leak of noncondensibles to the bubbler.

**Check:** Look for dirt or a worn seat in the purge gas solenoid valve (C).

**Action:** Remove, clean, or replace the solenoid tube plunger or valve. See also the Caution section on page 28.

**REASON 2:** Oil in purger.

**Symptom:** No frost around the low side oil drain valve.

**Action:** Remove oil through both the low side and high side drain valves (See Figure 1) per safe refrigeration procedures. See also the Caution section on page 28.

**REASON 3:** Refrigeration compressors are stopped.

**Symptom:** After the refrigeration compressors are stopped, the purger releases ammonia into the water bubbler for about 1/2 hour until either the 2222 alarm or the 3333 alarm is displayed.

**Action:** The purger should not be operated when the refrigeration compressors are stopped. It is recommended to install a customer supplied, externally mounted, power relay to de-energize the purger when the refrigeration compressors are stopped.

### WATER IS NOT BEING RELEASED

**REASON 1:** Water not present in system.

**Check:** Perform a water analysis of the vessel from which the low-pressure pumped liquid is supplied. Divide ppm by 10,000 to convert to percent.

**Action:** None at this time.

**REASON 2:** The water concentration sensor is defective.

**Check:** Press the STATUS button on the Touchscreen and record the water solution percentage, the evaporator liquid temperature, and the low side pressure readings. Compare the evaporator liquid temperature with the low side pressure reading. The water concentration sensor should read approximately 2% water for every 1 °F (0.6 °C) that the evaporator liquid temperature is warmer than the temperature of pure saturated ammonia corresponding to the low side pressure reading. The evaporator liquid temperature must be 12 °F (7 °C) warmer than the temperature of pure saturated ammonia corresponding to the low side pressure reading before the APPT will enter CONCENTRATING WATER mode.

**Action:** Replace the water concentration sensor if defective. See also Caution section, page 28.

**REASON 3:** The low liquid level sensor is defective or out of calibration.

**Check:** The heaters will not energize, and the APPT will not release water, if the low liquid level sensor indicates no liquid is present. Remove the cover of the electrical enclosure on the low liquid level sensor. The red LED inside will be on if it senses liquid, and off if it senses gas. If the sensor has frost where the sensor enters the vessel, but the red LED is off, the sensor may be defective. If there is no frost, either no liquid is present, or the sensor is logged with oil and the oil must be drained. To recalibrate, ensure liquid level is below level of sensor. Remove sensor housing cover and turn calibration screw clockwise slowly till LED illuminates. Then turn screw two full turns counterclockwise.

**Action:** Replace the low liquid level sensor if defective. See also Caution section, page 28.

## SECTION 5 SERVICE, TROUBLESHOOTING, & PARTS

### PLC TIMEOUT

This message means that the APPT Touchscreen is not communicating with the APPT PLC.

**REASON 1:** The cable from the display is not connected to the PLC. The cable is shipped disconnected to make it easier to wire the purge points during initial installation. After the purge points are wired, the cable should be connected to the PLC.

**Action:** Connect the cable if disconnected.

**REASON 2:** DIP switches on the PLC are in the wrong positions.

**Check:** The four DIP switches on the PLC should be: 1-on, 2-off, 3-on, 4-off.

**Action:** Move the switches to the correct positions.

**REASON 3:** The PLC is defective.

**Check:** On the PLC, lower right corner, there are 3 LEDs, PWR/CPU/LOW BATTERY. Check that the PWR and CPU LEDs are ON.

**Action:** If these lights are not on, try turning the purger off then back on. If this does not restart the PLC, replace the PLC.

### PURGER TURNS-OFF DUE TO BLOWN FUSE

This is the result of a short circuit either on the purger itself, or from a shorted purge point solenoid. To isolate the short circuit, turn off power to the APPT, disconnect all modules on the PLC, replace the 2A or 3A fuse if necessary, and perform the following.

**REASON 1:** A short circuit on the APPT sensors.

**Check:** Reconnect the PLC module for temperature, and verify the fuse does not blow. Reconnect the PLC module for the milliamp circuits, and verify the fuse does not blow. Reconnect the PLC module for the level sensors, and verify the fuse does not blow. If the fuse does blow, the location of the short circuit is located.

**Action:** Replace the shorted sensor. See also Caution section, page 28.

**REASON 2:** A short circuit on the APPT solenoid coils.

**Check:** Reconnect the PLC module for the APPT solenoid coils, and verify the fuse does not blow. If the fuse does blow, one of the solenoid coils on the purger, or the heater relay is shorted.

**Action:** Replace the shorted solenoid coil or relay.

**REASON 3:** A shorted purge point solenoid coil.

*(This step is not applicable to model APPTC.)*

**Check:** Reconnect the PLC module(s) for the purge point solenoid coils. Press the PURGE POINT ADV button to sequence through each purge point, and verify the fuse does not blow. If the fuse does blow, that purge point solenoid coil is shorted.

**Action:** Replace the shorted purge point solenoid coil.

### SERVICE REQUIRED OR ERROR HEATER FAULT

The Touchscreen will indicate "SERVICE REQUIRED" or "ERROR HEATER FAULT" when there is a fault detected

within the "CONCENTRATING WATER" mode. The APPT will be locked from operation until the fault is rectified. Liquid solenoid will energize to ensure a safe condition.

**REASON 1:** PLC not receiving signal from thermocouple module.

**Check:** Thermocouple module is completely plugged into PLC.

**Action:** Remove thermocouple module to ensure pins aren't broken, reinsert the module completely into PLC confirming it is completely plugged into PLC and green connector strip is completely plugged into module.

**REASON 2:** PLC is reading thermocouple is open or shorted.

**Check:** Measure each thermocouples' signal prior to wire connected to module.

**Action:** Using a Thermocouple Type J reader, verify temperature on Touchscreen is within 5° of thermocouple reader.

**REASON 3:** Heater fuse is burned out.

**Check:** Measure 15A (115V) or 8A (230V) fuse for continuity.

**Action:** Replace fuse appropriately if burned out.

**REASON 4:** One or both of the heaters are bad not providing enough heat to boil ammonia off.

**Check:** With APPT de-energized, electrical resistance of heaters to be 9-10 ohm for 115V APPT, 35-40 ohm for 230V APPT.

**Action:** Replace the defective heater if measured resistance is double the value or both heaters if measured resistance is open circuit.

**REASON 5:** Heater contactor is not closing.

**Check:** Measure the voltage at the outlet of contactor, it should be 115V or 230V depending on purger voltage.

**Action:** Replace contactor if bad.

**REASON 6:** Capacitors installed with pressure transducers are missing or bad.

**Check:** Capacitors installed across PLC module terminals 50 to 51 and 48 to 51. Remove capacitor, measure 0.1 micro Farad.

**Action:** Install if capacitors are missing or bad.

**REASON 7:** Bad PLC or module.

**Action:** Contact Factory.

### **TOUCHSCREEN CONTINUOUSLY INDICATES “SYSTEM INITIALIZING”.**

The touchscreen will indicate SYSTEM INITIALIZING if the system is restarting and the purger is already cooled down. One example of when this might occur is immediately after pressing the SYSTEM RESET button. The touchscreen will continue to indicate SYSTEM INITIALIZING until the liquid make-up level sensor cycles dry. The APPT will then energize the liquid solenoid until the liquid make-up level sensor reads wet, at which time it will change to STARTUP DELAY MODE. The purpose of SYSTEM INITIALIZING is to ensure the heaters will not energize until the purger evaporator has been filled with liquid at least one time. If SYSTEM INITIALIZING appears for only a few minutes this is normal. If SYSTEM INITIALIZING appears for longer than 30 minutes, then the reason should be investigated.

**REASON 1:** The liquid make-up level sensor is defective

**Check:** Remove the cover of the electrical enclosure on the liquid make-up level sensor. The red LED inside will be on if it senses liquid, and off if it senses gas. If the red LED is either always on or always off, and does not change state, the sensor may be defective.

**Action:** Replace the liquid make-up level sensor if defective. See also Caution section, page 28.

### **WATER BUBBLER DEVELOPS EXCESSIVE MINERAL COATING.**

**REASON 1:** Hard water.

**Action:** Add vinegar to the bubbler water. Then, clean with the supplied brush. Use a water conditioning housing and cartridge in the water supply line to the purger.

Refer to drawing 2003-07 for additional instructions for the APPT models

### **DISPLAY INDICATES “PANEL NOT SET TO HMI”**

The PLC is programmed to work with the obsolete keypad and monochrome Touchscreen as well as the color Touchscreen. Both the obsolete monochrome Touchscreen and the color Touchscreen must operate as HMI.

**REASON 1:** New Touchscreen is installed but set in keypad mode

**ACTION 1:** Go to Menu Screen 3 and press HMI Display button. On following screen press HMI ON button.

### **DISABLED PURGE POINTS WON'T SAVE OR WILL STILL ENERGIZE WHEN DISABLED**

Purge points which aren't needed can be disabled on Menu Screen 1 by simply touching the screen at the purge point to be disabled

**REASON:** Touchscreen was replaced and it was set in keypad mode

**ACTION:** Go to Menu Screen 3 to change HMI display first. Then go to Menu Screen 1 to disable the purge point(s).

### **PROBLEM RECORDING TO DATA LOGGER**

The color Touchscreen has a data collection feature which will save data points to a removable USB thumb drive or a SD Card. The data collection feature can be turned on or off.

**REASON:** Data collection feature is turned on but there isn't a storage device plugged into the color Touchscreen

**ACTION:** Insert either a USB thumb drive or SD Card into the color Touchscreen

**ACTION 2:** Go to Menu Screen 3 and press DATA COLLECTION button. Press button at top left so it says DAQ DISABLED

## SECTION 5 SERVICE, TROUBLESHOOTING, & PARTS

MECHANICAL	
20-1018	Kit, Float Switch HLLSW, Long Leads for Purger
20-1772	Water Bubbler Assembly, antisiphon (w/end connections)
20-1186	Metering Valve
20-1198	Kit, Metering Valve Seal
20-1648	Metering Valve Strainer
20-1737	Kit, Screen Assembly Replacement for above strainer, includes: 20-1535 – Screen Assembly 78-0016 – Strainer Cap Gasket
ST050	Water Purge Line Strainer
78-1001	Kit, Screen Assembly Replacement for above strainer, includes: 78-0005 – Screen Assembly 78-0016 – Strainer Cap Gasket
70-1059	Plunger Kit for all APP Solenoid Valves
20-1183	Check Valve, 1 psid (.07 bar) with orifice
20-2489	Check Valve, 1 psid (.07 bar) no orifice
20-1185	Check Valve, 225 psid (15.5 bar)
20-1214	Kit, Check Valve Seal for 1 psid and 225 psid Check Valves
20-1311	Liquid Drainer
20-2432	Vapor Trap
H5600R/300	Relief Valve, 300 psi
HS2/3	HS2 Solenoid Valve (less coil), ½" FPT (solenoid B, F)
HS2/1	HS2 Solenoid Valve (less coil), ¼" FPT (solenoid C)
HS2B/1	HS2 (Brass) Water Solenoid Valve (less coil), ¼" FPT (solenoid D)
HS2F/1	HS2 Solenoid Valve (less coil), Flanged (solenoid G)
HS8A/1	HS8 Solenoid Valve (less coil), Flanged (solenoid E)
70-1101	Kit, Amber Beacon Light, (solenoid C, D)
70-1102	Kit, Green Beacon Light, (solenoid B, E, F, G)

ELECTRICAL	
70-1088	Solenoid Coil, DIN plug – 115V, 50/60 Hz, 16 Watt
20-2428	Electric Heater, 115V, 50/60 Hz, 750 Watt
20-2477	Electric Heater, 230V, 50/60 Hz, 750 Watt
20-2620	Kit, Fuse, 2 amp, 115V purger
20-2621	Kit, Fuse, 15 amp, 115V purger
20-2622	Kit, Fuse, 3 amp, 230 V purger
20-2623	Kit, Fuse, 8 amp, 230 V purger
20-2626*	Kit, PLC Module, Thermocouple Input, Enhanced, EZ10-4THIE(20-2405)
20-2627	Kit, PLC Module, Current Input, EZ10-8ANICO (20-2406)
20-2628	Kit, PLC Module, AC Output, EZ10-8ACO (20-2407)
20-2629	Kit, PLC Module, AC Input/Output, EZ10-4 ACI 4ACO (20-2408)
20-2631	Kit, PLC Module, AC Input, APP24-2, APPT24-2, EZ10-8ACI (20-2404)
20-2410	Heater Contactor
20-2411	Cable, PLC to Control Console
PSU	100-240VAC:24VDC Power Supply
HPT717	Water Concentration Sensor
SPSN-1	Liquid Make-up Level Sensor, Low Liquid Level Sensor
20-2429	Thermocouple, Plate Temperature
20-2430	Thermocouple, Liquid Temperature
20-2431	Thermocouple, Evaporator Shell Temperature
PT1	Pressure Transducer
20-2464	Transformer 220V/115V

CONTROLLERS			
	V	PLC	APPT Color Touchscreen
APPT08	115	20-2624	20-2580
	230	20-2640	20-2581
APPT16	115	20-2632	20-2582
	230	20-2641	20-2583
APPT24	115	20-2638	20-2584
	230	20-2642	20-2585
APPTC	115	20-2625	20-2578
	230	20-2639	20-2579

\*Serial Number CC185 (2008) or earlier, APPT PLC program must be updated to work with current module

## SELECTING AN AUTO-PURGER®

In addition to the AUTO-PURGER® AP, Hansen Technologies offers three other versions—the compact AUTO-PURGER® APM, the gas (air) and water AUTO-PURGER® APPT, and the Nonelectrical AUTO-PURGER® (NEAP). Use the following descriptions to help select the best AUTO-PURGER for your needs. For additional assistance, contact the factory.

### AUTO-PURGER AP

This is the original AUTO-PURGER. It has solid-state control and is ideal for larger systems, up to 1500 tons (5300 kW) ammonia. This is two to three times the air removal capacity of the Armstrong purger. With models available to purge up to 24 points, the AP features automatic start-up with electronic control. The purge cycles can be individually adjusted to meet system requirements. The AP includes an automatic water bubbler. An optional NEMA 4 rated enclosure is available.



### AUTO-PURGER APM

A more compact version of the original AP, the AUTO-PURGER APM is ideal for medium-size systems, up to 200 tons (700 kW). Like the AP, the APM features automatic start-up with electronic control. Designed for up to four purge points, an electronic “brain” searches for noncondensable gases in the system and purges at those points when air is present. The APM includes an automatic water bubbler and comes standard with a NEMA 12,13 control cabinet. For use with ammonia refrigeration systems. Assembled, tested, and ready to run.



### Nonelectrical AUTO-PURGER (NEAP)

The nonelectrical AUTO-PURGER (NEAP) is ideal for small systems, up to 100 tons (350 kW). The nonelectrical design also makes the NEAP ideal for explosion proof applications. The simple design of the NEAP features easy start-up and is generally used to purge a single point. For use with ammonia refrigeration systems. Assembled, tested, and ready to run.



## PURGER SPECIFICATIONS

HANSEN AUTO-PURGER SPECIFICATIONS				
Model	AP(W)	APP(T)	APM	NEAP
Pressure Rating	400 PSIG 28 BAR	400 PSIG 28 BAR	400 PSIG 28 BAR	400 PSIG 28 BAR
Test Pressure	450 PSIG 31 BAR	450 PSIG 31 BAR	450 PSIG 31 BAR	450 PSIG 31 BAR
Min. Operating Temp	-50°F -45°C	-50°F -45°C	-50°F -45°C	-50°F -45°C
Max. Operating Temp	240°F 115°C	240°F 115°C	240°F 115°C	240°F 115°C
Cubic Volume	0.5 ft <sup>3</sup> 1415 mm <sup>3</sup>	0.7 ft <sup>3</sup> 1982 mm <sup>3</sup>	0.3 ft <sup>3</sup> 849 mm <sup>3</sup>	0.2 ft <sup>3</sup> 566 mm <sup>3</sup>
Heat Exchanger Length x Width (mm)	48" x 5" (1219 x 127)	48" x 5" (1219 x 127)	18" x 5" (457 x 127)	14" x 5" (356 x 127)
Refr. Capacity	1 TR 3.5 kW	1 TR 3.5 kW	0.5 TR 1.75 kW	0.5 TR 1.75 kW
Ammonia Charge	11 lb	14 lb	7 lb	7 lb
Certification Type	CRN, CSA	CRN, CSA	CRN, CSA	CRN
Bulletin Number	AP003	APP001	APM001	NEAP001

## CAUTION

Hansen purgers are for refrigeration systems only. These instructions and related safety precautions must be read completely and understood before selecting, using, or servicing these purgers. Only knowledgeable, trained refrigeration technicians should install, operate, or service these purgers. Stated temperature and pressure limits should not be exceeded. Purger components should not be removed from the purger unless the system has been evacuated to zero pressure. See also the Safety Precautions in the current List Price schedule and the Safety Precautions Sheet supplied with this product. Escaping refrigerant can cause injury, especially to the eyes and lungs.

## WARRANTY

All Hansen products, except electronics, are guaranteed against defective materials or workmanship for one year F.O.B. factory. Electronics are guaranteed against defective materials or workmanship for 90 days F.O.B. factory. No consequential damages or field labor is included



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