

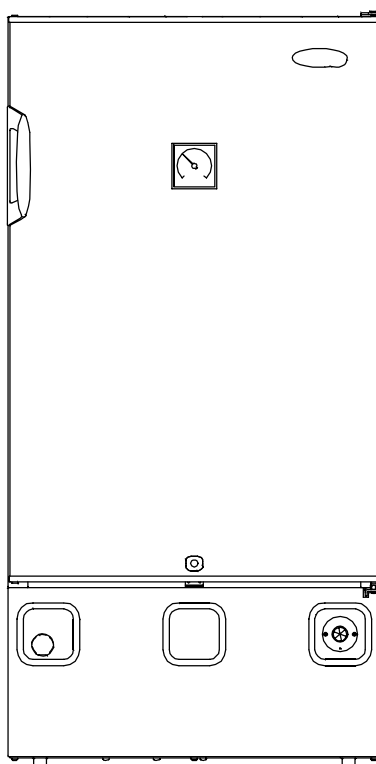


# MANUAL

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RKE - 1D

V110 KE

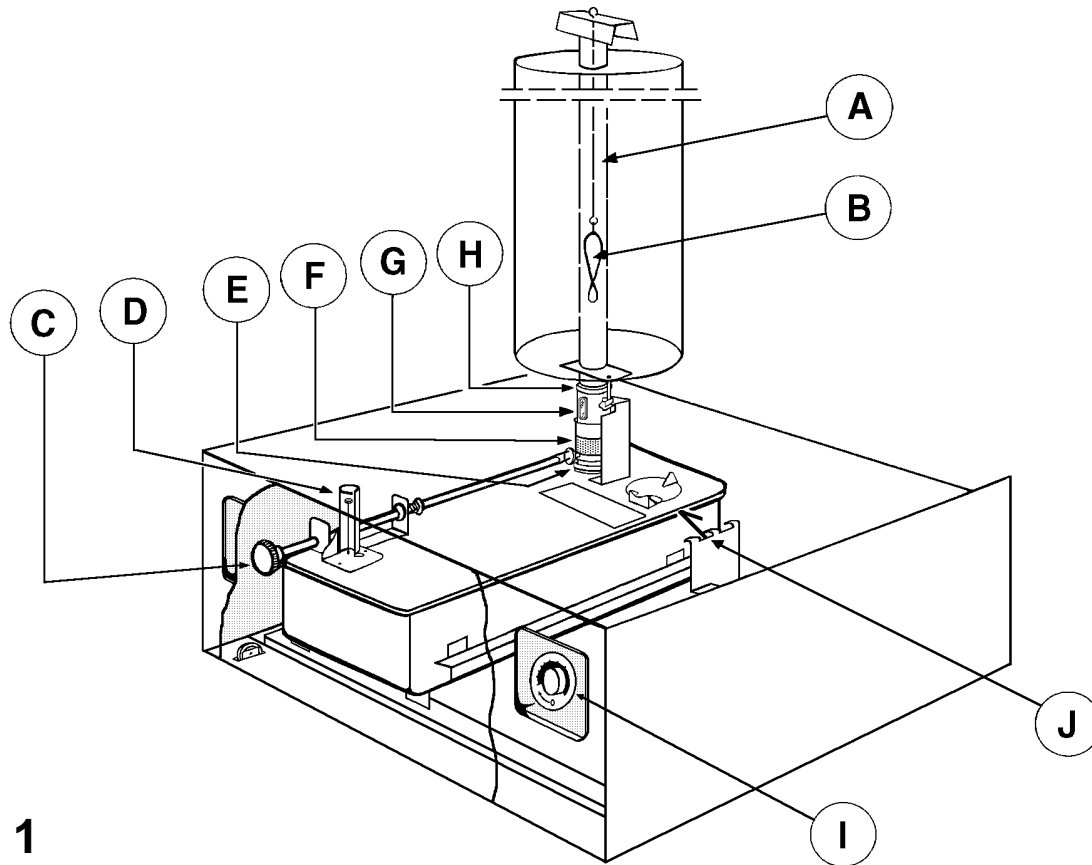


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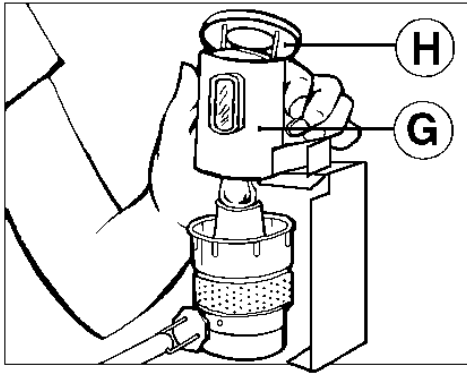




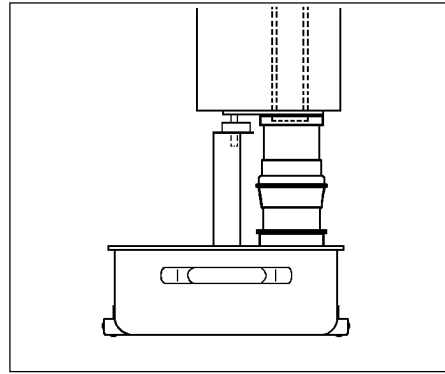
A. Flue tube  
 B. Flue baffle  
 C. Control knob  
 D. Fuel gauge

E. Adapter  
 F. Burner base  
 G. Lamp glass  
 H. Lamp glass insert

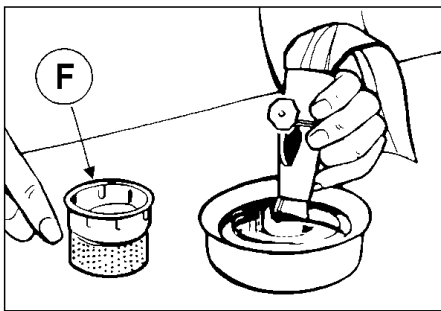
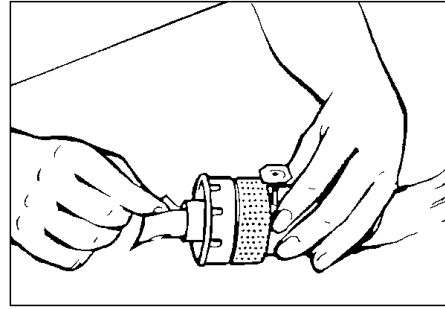
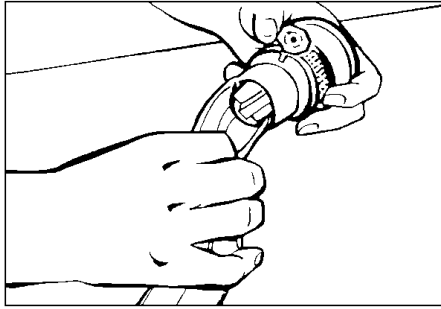
I. Thermostat  
 J. Lever arm



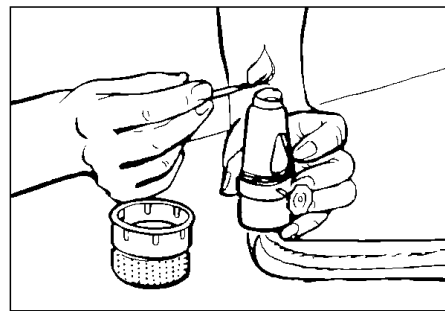
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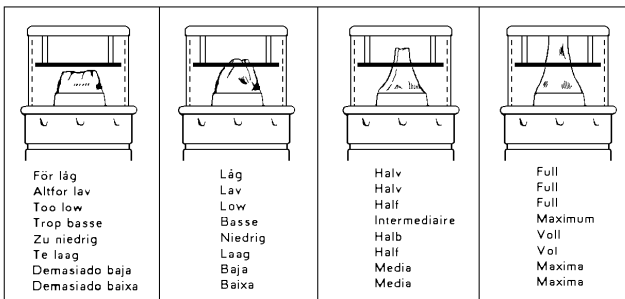
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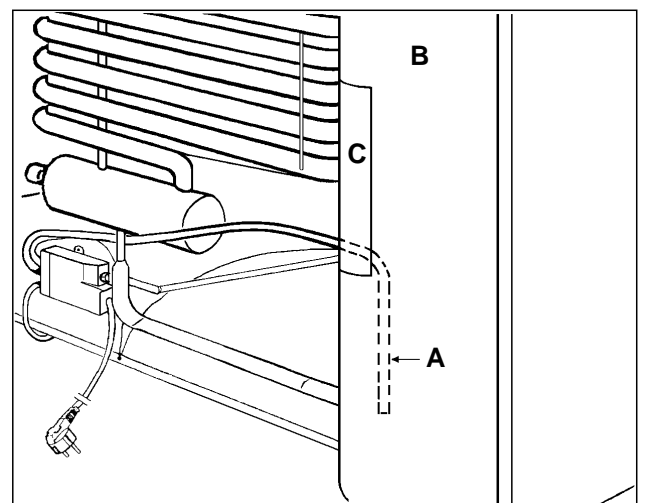
a

b

8

c

d



9

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

## Installation

The cabinet must be installed on a firm floor and must be in a horizontal position. Check the water level in the refrigerator compartment.

Avoid locating the refrigerator in a room subject to high temperatures or strong draughts.

See that a space of at least 16 inches (400 mm) is left free above the top of the cabinet and 1 1/4 inch (30 mm) at the rear, as well as 1 inch (25 mm) of free space on each side of the cabinet, to allow an unrestricted circulation of air, which is essential for the efficient operation of the refrigerator. The ventilation opening at the top of the cabinet must not be covered in any way.

The refrigerator should not be placed in a small pantry or similar location.

The flue baffle (B) must be positioned as shown on the illustration fig. 1.

## Filling the Tank

Always use the kerosene funnel when filling the tank, and fill until the gauge pointer (D) fig. 1, approaches the red mark.

Clean off any kerosene on the top of the tank. If kerosene overflows, the tank should be removed from the refrigerator and wiped clean.

Do not let the tank run dry while the refrigerator is in use because refrigeration will be interrupted and a portion of the wick will be burned off, reducing the life of the wick.

**Always use best quality burning kerosene (Paraffin) and see that it is kept clean, dry and unadulterated. Under no circumstances must vaporizing kerosene, petrol or spirit of any kind be used.**

## Lighting the Burner

Remember that the kerosene burner is an essential part of the refrigerator and that care taken to maintain it in good condition is well repaid.

Before lighting a new wick for the first time, allow the wick to become soaked with kerosene for at least two hours.

## Important

Light the wick and place the lamp glass (G) with insert (H) in position, as shown in fig. 2. Before sliding the tank back into place, turn down the flame by means of knob (C) fig. 1.

Push the tank into the tank holder underneath the cabinet and at the rear of the refrigerator. Slide the tank carefully forwards against the guide pin. Carefully lift the tank by means of the lever arm (J) and check that the guide pin enter the hole in the bracket on the left side of the burner. (FIG. 3).

Make sure that the insert (H) on the top of the lamp glass seals against the bottom of the flue tube (A), it should not be any air gap between the flue tube and the insert. Lock the lever arm in the position were the insert seals against the flue tube.

Turn the flame down halfway, see fig 8 c. The flame generally tends to grow larger a little while after the wick

has been lit, and it should be adjusted during the first few hours so that it does not begin to smoke.

## Regulating the temperature

Cabinet temperature is dependent on the size of the flame. Lowest temperature is obtained with the largest flame. The size and appearance of the flame can be checked through the blue glass on the lamp glass. Regulate the flame as required by means of the knob (C). To maintain steady cabinet temperatures, the refrigerator should operate continuously day and night.

Fig. 8 shows what the flame may look like. In fig. 8 a the flame is too low and may easily go out. It gives little or no refrigeration. Under normal conditions the flame should be as shown in fig. 8 c. It can, of course, be turned up to "full" as shown in fig. 8 d, if required. If the wick is turned up too much, it will begin to smoke and smell.

## Day/night regulator

In low ambient temperature (e.g. night in some areas) the refrigerator may be too cold. By moving the lever (at the top of the refrigerator) to position "moon" the flue baffle will be lifted up about 150 mm which reduces the efficiency of the cooling unit.

During day time when it is hot, the lever is to be moved to position "sun". The flue baffle will return to normal position and the refrigerator will operate normally.

## Care and maintenance

To ensure that the burner works at maximum efficiency at all times, it will be necessary to check and adjust it from time to time, preferably when filling it with kerosene each week. Clean the top of the wick to keep it even; the flame will otherwise tend to smoke. If necessary, burner base (F), fig. 6, may be unscrewed from the burner and cleaned so that its holes do not get clogged up. Keep the tank free from dust and spilled kerosene (fire hazard). A few times each year, or whenever necessary, soot should be removed from the boiler tube.

Lift out the flue baffle (B), fig. 1, remove the tank, place a sheet of paper underneath the flue tube to catch the soot.

Clean the flue tube with the brush supplied with the refrigerator. The flue baffle should also be cleaned.

After cleaning, **ensure that the flue baffle is refitted in position.**

**NOTE: The refrigerator will not operate properly if the flue baffle is not in place.**

When cleaning the burner, take out the burner from the tank and inspect the tails of the wick. If they are dirty, unsuitable kerosene has been used and the tank must be cleaned. Empty the tank and put the dirty kerosene aside for other uses. Rinse the tank twice with clean kerosene and refill with filtered kerosene.

## Changing the Wick

If it is not possible to obtain a proper flame in spite of cleaning and adjusting the wick, it is best to change the wick. To do this, remove the burner and unscrew the wick. Insert the new wick, red end first, through the hole at the bottom of the burner, fig. 4. Using a finger, push the wick in until it passes between the spring and the cog wheel.

The cog wheel grips the wick and it can then be turned up above the lower edge of the burner.

Turn the wick up and down in the burner a few times to make sure that it does not jam and can easily be regulated by means of the screw. Make sure that the wick is at the same height above the burner all the way round. If necessary, adjust it by pulling at the top as shown in fig. 5. The wick should project 3/8 inch (10 mm) above the top edge of the burner. Then dip the projecting part of the wick in the kerosene, fig. 6, and turn the wick down until it is barely 1/8 inch (2-3 mm) above the top of the burner. Light it, fig. 7, and let the flame burn until it goes out by itself. When it has burned out, blow the ash away, and the wick should now be even all the way round.

## Defrosting

Remove all vaccine from the refrigerator, extinguish the flame and leave the door and frozen storage compartment door open. The frost will melt rapidly and run down into a receptacle at the rear of the refrigerator where it evaporates. Defrost water in the freezer compartment should be mopped up with a cloth.

It is advisable to clean the refrigerator in conjunction with defrosting. Use lukewarm water and a non-perfumed detergent. Never use scouring powder, steel wool and the like.

Before starting the refrigerator again, dry out the frozen storage compartment and refrigeration space.

## Turning off

If the refrigerator is to remain out of use, extinguish the burner flame. Empty the cabinet, defrost it and clean it thoroughly. Leave the door ajar.

## Electric operation

Check that the voltage stated on the data plate is the same as the mains voltage in use.

Plug the refrigerator power cord into an easily accessible earthed wall socket.

If no earthed wall socket is available consult an electrician before using the refrigerator.

Refrigerator temperature is kept at a constant level by means of the thermostat (I) fig. 1. Select the temperature required by turning the thermostat knob to a suitable figure.

This knob is graduated from 0 (marked by a spot) to figure 7 and MAX. At the MAX position the cabinet is set for continual operation, i.e. the thermostat is by-passed. Refrigerator temperature is controlled by the thermostat **only** when on electric operation. When running on kerosene, the temperature is controlled by means of the knob (C), fig. 1, on the kerosene tank.

To render the refrigerator completely electrically inert, pull the plug out of the wall socket.

## Changing from kerosene operation to electric operation or vice versa

1. Extinguish the kerosene flame.
2. Plug the power cord into the wall socket.
3. Set the thermostat.

Switching from electric to kerosene operation:

1. Pull the power cord out of the wall socket.
2. Start the refrigerator on kerosene.

**NOTE:** Do not run the refrigerator on electricity and kerosene simultaneously. Refrigerating efficiency will thereby be somewhat impaired but above all the unit may overheat and ruin the refrigerating system.

## Changing the heating element

The heater which is fitted inside the boiler casing (B) fig. 9, of the refrigerator unit, can be changed as follows:

1. Pull the power cord out of the wall socket.
2. Remove the cover C.
3. Remove some insulation wool so that the heater A is accessible.
4. Open the terminal block cover and disconnect the heater leads.
5. Turn and lift the heater out of its pocket.
6. Fit the new heater into the pocket.
7. Connect the leads and close the terminal block cover.
8. Carefully put the insulation wool back into position and close the cover of the boiler casing.

## Fault Tracing

### Refrigerator not cold enough

1. Flame incorrectly adjusted.
2. Wick uneven or too short - clean or replace it.
3. Burner needs cleaning.
4. Poor-quality kerosene.
5. Soot must be removed from the flue tube.
6. Poor seal between flue tube (A) and lamp glass insert (H) fig. 1.
7. Flue baffle (B) missing or incorrectly located.
8. Cabinet needs defrosting.
9. Door does not make good seal against the cabinet.
10. Air circulation restricted round the cooling unit. See "Installation". The cooling unit at the rear of the refrigerator must be cleaned.
11. The cabinet is not level.

### Refrigerator too cold:

The wick is turned up too high.

### Refrigerator not cold:

1. Burner has gone out.
2. Kerosene tank empty.
3. Wick or burner must be cleaned.

### Smell of kerosene:

1. Wick turned down too far.
2. Wick or burner must be cleaned.
3. Poor-quality kerosene.

**Points to remember**

- Keep the refrigerator level.
- Defrost weekly or fortnightly.
- Keep the burner clean.
- Do not overload the refrigerator so that the air cannot circulate freely inside the cabinet.
- Use only good grade of kerosene-paraffin.
- Do not let the fuel tank run dry.
- Inspect the flame regularly.

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