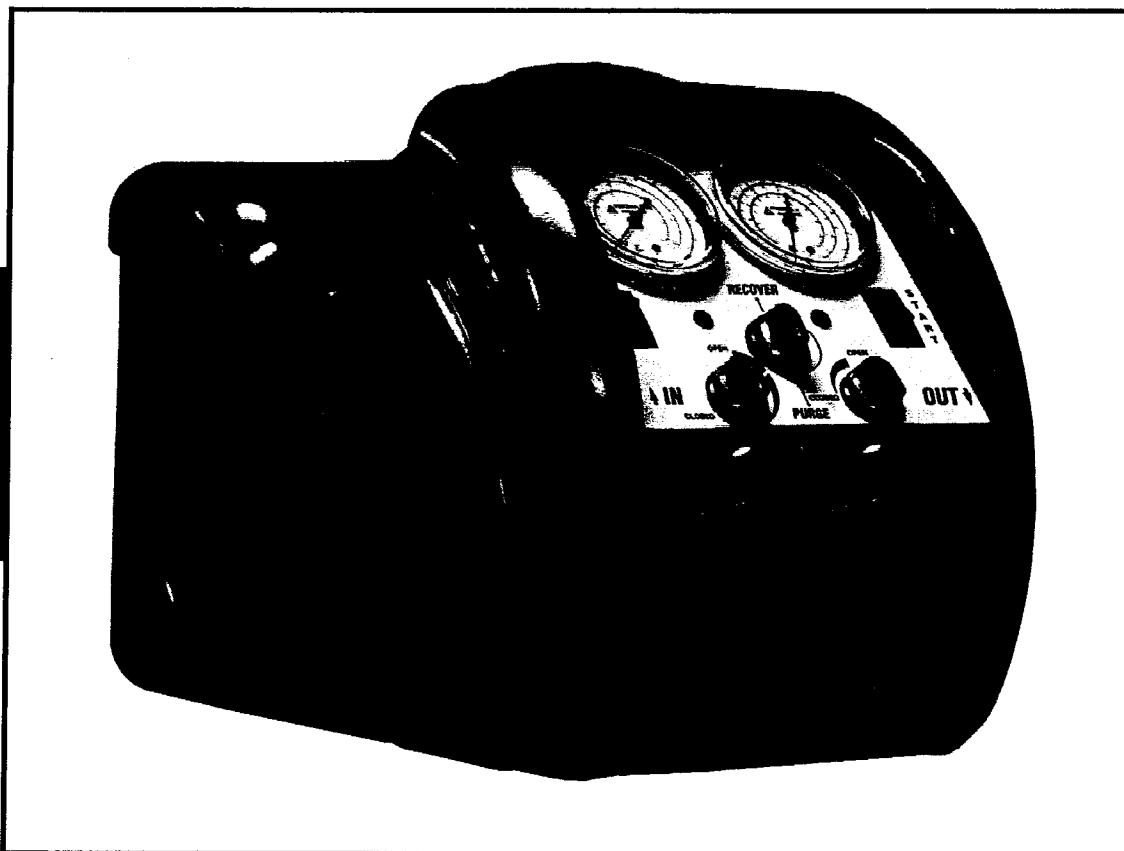


PROMAXTM

REFRIGERANT RECOVERY MACHINE



USER'S OPERATING MANUAL

MINIMAX-E

ADVANCED TEST PRODUCTS, INC. • Miramar, FL
Telephone: (954) 499-5400 • Fax: (954) 499-5454 • Toll Free: (800) 327-5060
www.PromaxRecovery.com

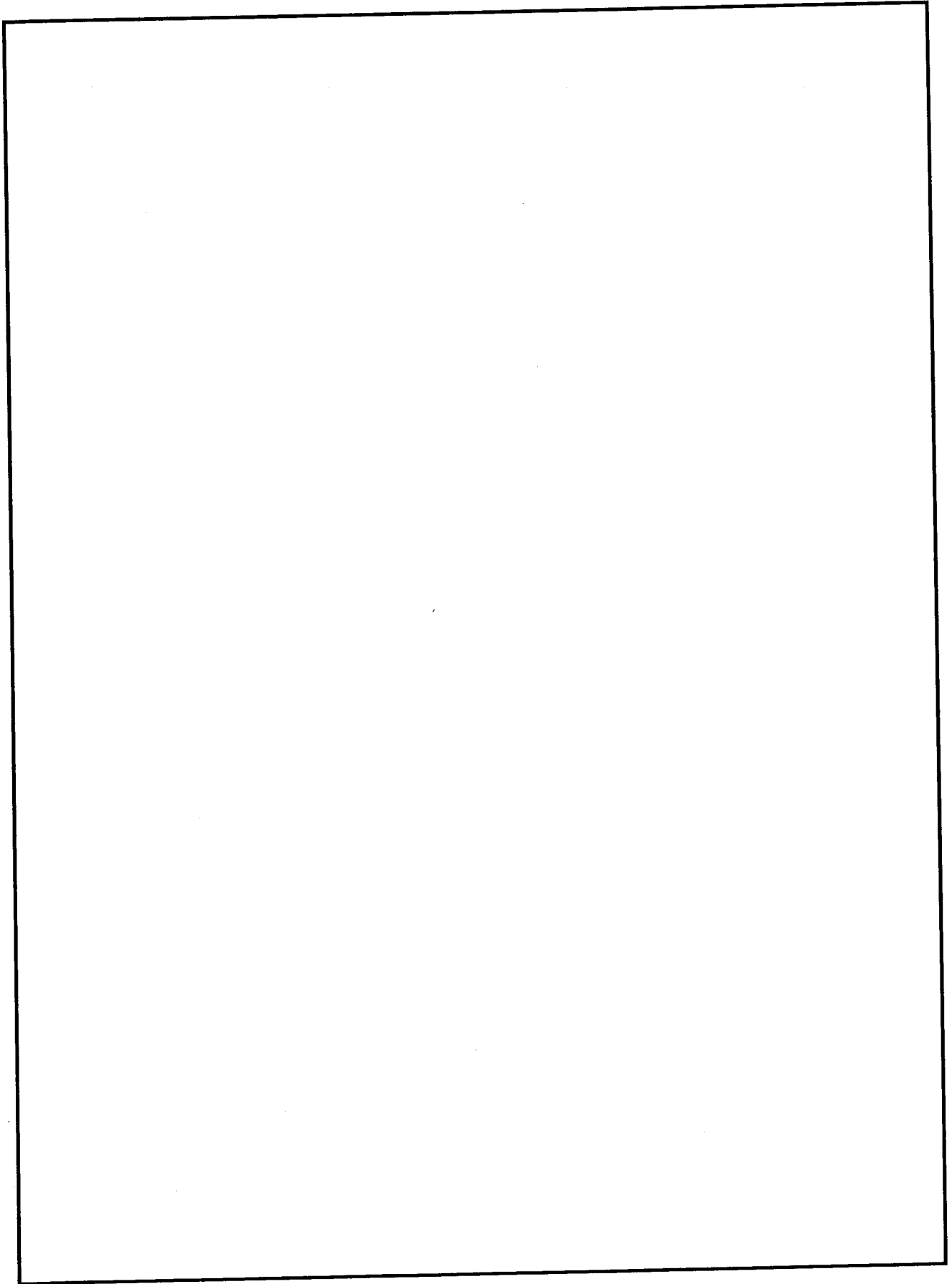
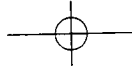




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⚠ IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION ⚠

SAFETY COMES FIRST! Read all safety, operating guidelines and instructions before operating your MINIMAX-E.

1. **CAUTION: ONLY A QUALIFIED TECHNICIAN SHOULD OPERATE THIS RECOVERY UNIT.**
The operator must be familiar with air conditioning and refrigeration systems, refrigerants and the dangers of pressurized components.
2. Always think before acting, familiarity breeds carelessness and carelessness can be harmful to your health or, worse, result in death.
3. ⚠ **WARNING** Always wear safety goggles and protective gloves when working with refrigerants. Contact with refrigerant may cause injury. Disconnect hoses with extreme caution! All hoses may contain liquid refrigerant under pressure.
4. ⚠ **PRESSURIZED TANK CONTAINS LIQUID REFRIGERANT. NEVER OVERFILL STORAGE TANKS. OVERFILLING OF THE TANK MAY CAUSE A VIOLENT EXPLOSION AND POSSIBLE INJURY OR DEATH. DO NOT:** Exceed the working pressure of Recovery Tank cylinder.
5. ⚠ **Warning: DO NOT:** Exceed the working pressure of each cylinder. Recovery cylinders are designed for different pressures. Your MINIMAX-E is not supplied with a recovery tank, it requires the use of tanks with a minimum of 24.1 bar (350 psi) working pressure and PROMAX strongly recommends the use of 27.6 bar (400 psi) tanks.

NOTE: The use of a **27.6 bar (400 psi) tank is mandatory** when recovering **R-410A**. See PROMAX Recovery Tanks under Parts and Accessories section on Page 16.
6. ⚠ A scale must be used to avoid overfilling the storage tank. **DO NOT OVERFILL.** Tank is full at 80% volume. Tank may explode if filled more than 80% due to liquid expansion.
7. Use **ONLY** authorized refillable refrigerant tanks. **NEVER** use a standard disposable 13.6 kg (30 lb.) tank (the type of container in which virgin refrigerant is sold) to recover refrigerant.
8. Read all safety information regarding the safe handling of refrigerant and refrigerant oil, including the Material Safety Data Sheet. MSDS sheets can be obtained from your refrigerant supplier.
9. If you expect temperatures in excess of 57.2° C (135° F,) bar contact the refrigerant supplier.
10. Be sure that any room where you are working is thoroughly ventilated, especially if a leak is suspected. Refrigerant vapor is hazardous to your health and can cause death.
11. ⚠ Avoid breathing A/C refrigerant and lubrication vapor or mist. Exposure may irritate eyes, nose and throat. If accidental system discharge occurs, ventilate work area before resuming service.
12. ⚠ **WARNING: TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE:**
 - Never operate unit in an explosive environment! Do not use this equipment in the vicinity of spilled or open containers of gasoline or any other flammable liquid.
 - When using an extension cord it should be a 3-wire, 14 AWG minimum and no longer than 7.62 meters (25 feet).
 - Use this equipment in locations with mechanical ventilation that provides at least four air changes per hour or locate the equipment at least 0.46 meter (18 inches) above the floor.
 - Never use oxygen when testing for leaks. Any oil in contact with oxygen under pressure will form an explosive mixture.
13. ⚠ **High voltage electricity inside panels. Risk of electrical shock.** Be sure to disconnect the unit from the power source before servicing it.
14. To reduce the risk of injury, care should be taken when moving this equipment.

OPERATING GUIDELINES

⚠ Before operating the MINIMAX-E recovery unit, read the following **⚠**

1. MINIMAX-E IS APPROVED FOR USE WITH THE FOLLOWING CATEGORY III, IV and V REFRIGERANTS (Per ARI 740):

R-12, R-22, R-134A, R-401A, R-401B, R-401C, R-402A, R-402-B, R-404A, R-406A, R-407A, R-407-B, R-407C, R-407D, R-408A, R-409A, R-410A, R-411A, R-411B, R-412A, R-500, R-502, R-507 and R-509

2. A **FILTER** must **always** be used and should be replaced frequently. We recommend that a clean filter be used for every service job. Failure to use a filter will invalidate your warranty.

The use of a filter will greatly reduce the risk of damage to your MINIMAX-E, by preventing foreign material from entering the unit.

3. Each filter should be labeled and used exclusively for one type of refrigerant only.

4. Always open service and cylinder valves slowly. This allows rapid control of the flow of gases if there is any danger. Once it is determined that there is no danger, the valves can be opened fully.

5. Keep all connections to the refrigeration system thoroughly dry and clean. If moisture enters the refrigeration system, it is likely to cause considerable damage.

6. **⚠ CAUTION:** Use only authorized refillable refrigerant recovery tanks. Federal regulations require refrigerant to be transported only in containers meeting DOT spec. 4BA or 4BW. NEVER use a standard disposable 30lb. tank (the type of container in which virgin refrigerant is sold) to recover refrigerant.

7. **⚠** A scale must be used to avoid overfilling the storage tank. DO NOT OVERFILL. Tank is full at 80% volume. Tank may explode if filled more than 80% due to liquid expansion. Below is a representative sample for R-22 refrigerant:

TANK SIZE	MAX NET WEIGHT
13.6 KG (30 lb.) Tank	(24 lbs.) 10.9 KG
22.7 KG (50 lb.) Tank	(40 lbs.) 18.1 KG

Note: Promax strongly recommends the use of the ADS-100 Refrigerant Scale for monitoring tank capacity.

8. Your Minimax has an Internal Pressure Shut Off Switch. If the pressure inside the system should go above 38.5 bars (558 psi), the system will automatically shut itself off. The shut off switch must be manually reset. Access to the shut-off switch is through the hole located in the lower right front panel. (See diagram page 11).

⚠ WARNING: The Internal Pressure Shut Off Switch does not prevent tank overfill. If your system shuts off on high pressure and is connected to your tank, you may have overfilled your tank and created a very dangerous situation! Take immediate measures to relieve any high pressure and/or tank overfill.

9. When recovering large amounts of liquid, use the "Push/Pull method (see diagram on page 13).

⚠ CAUTION: When using the "Push/Pull" method, once the "Push/Pull" siphon is started, it can continue and overfill the storage tank even if the tank is equipped with a "shut off" float sensor. The siphon can continue even after the machine is turned off. You must manually close the valves on the tank and the unit to prevent overfilling of the recovery tank.

10. Always operate the unit on a flat level surface


11. To achieve the deepest final vacuum, use the tank cooling method to lower the head pressure on the recovery tank. (See Pages 13 & 14). Repeat as necessary to achieve the desired vacuum level.

OPERATING GUIDELINES - cont.

NOTE: If there is no liquid in the recovery tank, then the cooling method will not work. In this case, use an empty tank that has been fully evacuated to achieve the final vacuum level required.

14. If the tank pressure exceeds 20.7 bar (300 psi), use the tank cooling procedure to reduce the tank pressure. (See Pages 13 & 14)
15. To maximize recovery rates, use the shortest possible length of 9.5mm (3/8") or larger hose. A hose no longer than .91 meter (3 feet) is recommended.
16. For maximum throughput, always remove all unnecessary hose core depressors and the Schrader valves from port connections.
17. Deformed rubber seals and core depressors in hoses and faulty or unnecessary Schrader valves can restrict flow up to 90%.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF YOUR MINIMAX-E

1. USE of a filter/dryer at the inlet is mandatory. A filter/dryer must always be used between the recovery machine and the inlet hose.
2. Special care should be taken when recovering from a "burned-out" system. Use two high acid capacity filters, in series. (Alco type EK-162-F or Sporlan type C-162-F are recommended) When you have finished recovering from the system, flush your MINIMAX-E with a small amount of clean refrigerant and refrigerant oil to purge off any foreign substances left in the unit.
3. Always empty refrigerant from the MINIMAX-E into a storage tank; see Self-Purge/Auto Evacuate procedure on Page 12. Liquid refrigerant left in the MINIMAX's condenser may expand, causing damage to components.
4.  Warning! Whenever you perform any type of maintenance work on your MINIMAX-E, insure that it is disconnected from the power supply before you begin.
5. If the unit is to be stored or not used for any length of time, we recommend that it be completely evacuated of any residual refrigerant and purged with dry nitrogen.

ADDITIONAL RECOVERY TANK INFORMATION

⚠ Warning: Also read the information pertaining to recovery tanks, previously listed under Safety Information and Operating Guidelines.

1. CAUTION: NEVER use a standard disposable 13.6 kg (30 lb.) (the type of container in which virgin refrigerant is sold) to recover refrigerant. Use ONLY authorized refillable refrigerant tanks. Federal regulations require refrigerant to be transported only in containers meeting DOT specs. 4BW or 4BA.

2. **⚠ Warning:** DO NOT: Exceed the working pressure of each cylinder. Recovery cylinders are designed for different pressures. Your MINIMAX-E is not supplied with a recovery tank, it requires the use of tanks with a minimum of 24.1 bar (350 psi) working pressure and PROMAX strongly recommends the use of 27.6 bar (400 psi) tanks.

NOTE: The use of a 27.6 bar (400 psi) tank is **mandatory** when recovering R-410A.

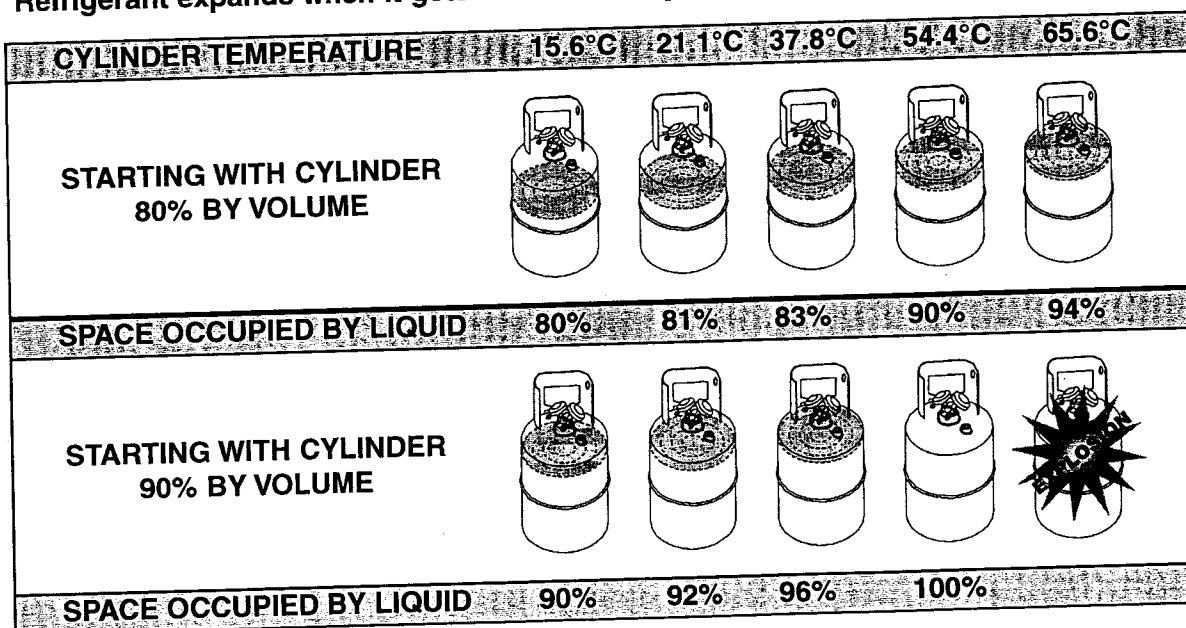
See PROMAX Recovery Tanks under Parts and Accessories section on Page 16.

3. Tanks and filters should be designated for one refrigerant only. Before using a tank previously

used for another refrigerant, completely empty the tank, evacuate it and purge the tank using dry nitrogen, and then re-evacuate it.

3. Always store refrigerant containers in a cool dry place.
5. Do not mix refrigerants in a system, a tank or anywhere else. Each type of refrigerant must have its own tank, filter, etc.
6. Storage cylinders sometimes have valves that are not properly seated when manufactured. Keeping caps on these valves will guard against refrigerant leakage.
7. Do not exceed 80% of tank capacity. PROMAX strongly recommends the use of the Promax ADS-100 Refrigerant Scale for monitoring tank capacity. Safety codes recommend that closed tanks not be filled over 80% of volume with liquid. The remaining 20% is called head pressure room.
8. If you expect temperatures in excess of 57.2°C, (135° F) contact the refrigerant supplier.

⚠ NEVER TRANSPORT AN OVERFILLED CYLINDER ⚠
Refrigerant expands when it gets warm and may cause a tank to explode if overfilled.



PURGING NON-CONDENSABLE GASES FROM REFRIGERANT TANK

1. Allow the tank to sit undisturbed for 24 hours. This allows the air to rise to the top.
2. Connect a manifold to the tank and read the amount of pressure in the tank by looking at the output pressure gauge.
3. Determine the ambient temperature in the room.
4. Refer to a Refrigerant pressure/temperature chart. Find the temperature on the chart and look across to the corresponding pressure for the type of refrigerant in the tank. Determine how that relates to the reading on the gauge.
5. If the pressure reading is higher than the pressure shown on the chart, very slowly (so as not to cause turbulence inside the tank) crack open the vapor port valve. Watch the pressure on the gauge decrease. To prevent venting, add .27-.34 bar(4-5 psi) to the pressure shown on the chart. when the gauge corresponds to that pressure, close the vapor port valve.
6. Allow the tank to sit for 10 minutes and check the pressure again.
7. Repeat the process again if necessary.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR REFRIGERANT RECOVERY

Refrigerant recovery has come a long way in a few short years. On the surface it's simply the process of taking refrigerant out of a system and putting it into a tank. However, this simple process can quickly become problematic if a few items are overlooked. The following are some tips and pointers we've accumulated over the last few years that can save you time and make the process go smoother.

First you need to identify the refrigerant type and quantity in the system you are servicing. If you determine it's a burnout, you need a special tank (a tank that's identified as containing burnout or other unidentified gases), and you need to use extra filtration prior to recovery. (See item #2 on page 6)

If, on the other hand, you know the gas in the system is relatively clean or new, then a new tank should be used. If you're planning on putting the refrigerant back into the same system after you have finished the service or if the refrigerant is going to be reclaimed, then use a tank that has the same refrigerant in it. A word of caution about the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): If you use a variety of refrigerant gasses in your service work - as evidenced by your refrigerant purchases - and you only own one tank, you are asking for trouble. You would be well advised to own at least one tank for every refrigerant type serviced, plus an extra for burnouts and other unknowns.

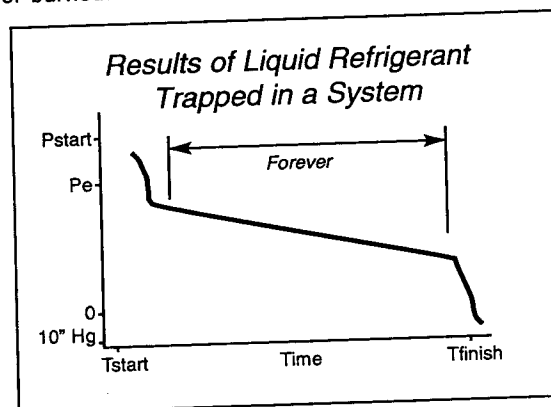
PLANNING AHEAD

Knowing the quantity of refrigerant is important for planning storage requirements, as well as planning for the actual recovery. For instance, any system with more than 5lbs. of refrigerant is likely to have areas where the liquid can get trapped.

The key to a quick recovery procedure is to get the liquid out first, and then get the remaining vapor out. However most systems are not "recovery friendly." That is they don't have access ports at their lowest points. If some units you're servicing are on maintenance contracts, you would save significant time by installing access ports at all of the lowest points in the system, where liquid is likely to accumulate.

Since most systems don't have these ports you need to be prepared to boil off the trapped liquid with a heat gun, when ever it's found. An indicator of trapped liquid in a system is frost or condensation forming on the plumbing or components where the liquid is trapped. The trapped liquid may be in an area that is not visible. In all cases trapped liquid in a system during recovery causes the recovery process to slow down, regardless of the size or type of machine (*see diagram*).

If you are unable to locate the trapped liquid, but you know it's there, because the recovery job is taking "forever". Turn on the system compressor (if it's operable) for a few seconds, this will get the refrigerant moving to another part of the system and in the process pick up enough heat to boil off.



HOSES AND VALVES

Hoses and Schraeder valves have a large impact on recovery speed. In general, the larger the hose, the less friction on the flow of refrigerant, the quicker the recovery time. Many contractors are now using 9.5mm (3/8") lines for the input to the recovery machine, even those lines originating out of 6.3mm (1/4") fittings.

Schraeder valves must be removed from the connection prior to an expedient recovery. Most wholesalers sell a tool for removing these cores, while keeping the connection sealed. The core depressor, in the end of the hose, should also be removed. These two items can turn a 20 minute job into one that goes on for hours. So, be sure to remove the Schraeder valves and core depressors before every recovery job.

Another hose consideration is the little rubber grommet at the end of the hose that makes a seal with the flare fitting. We've seen these seals so worn and deformed that when the hose is connected to the flare fitting the grommet virtually seals off the connection.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR REFRIGERANT RECOVERY - cont.

This is probably never noticed in charging, because the pressure opens the grommet, but during recovery (or with suction) the deformed grommet severely restricts the flow of refrigerant.

REFRIGERANT RECYCLING

Current regulations state that used refrigerant shall not be sold, or used in a different owner's equipment, unless the refrigerant has been laboratory analyzed and found to meet the requirements of ARI 700 (latest edition). As a result, recycling and verifying ARI 700 conformance isn't economically justified in most cases. It's still a great idea to do as much cleaning of refrigerant going back into the same system (or owner's system) as possible. We recommend using the largest, high-acid capacity filter, that are economically feasible. Put these filters on the suction or inlet side of the recovery unit. Change filters often.

The recovery of large amounts of liquid refrigerant can sometimes carry with it large quantities of oil, if the system being serviced doesn't have an adequate oil separator installed. If this recovered refrigerant isn't going to be liquid charged back into the same system, you might want to separate the refrigerant from the oil in order to measure the oil (to know how much oil to charge back into the system). Refrigerant sent back for reclaim does not need to have the oil removed. One of the simplest and most cost effective ways to achieve this is to use a 13.6kg or 22.7kg (30 or 50 lb.) tank in line with your recovery machine. Connect the system to the liquid port of the tank, then from the vapor port of the tank connect to the input of your recovery machine. A second tank, for storing refrigerant, should then be connected to the output of the recovery machine. If you encounter large amounts of liquid you will need to put a band heater around the first tank. When the recovery job is complete the oil can be removed, from the first tank, by applying a small amount of pressure, using nitrogen, to one of the ports and extracting the oil from the other. If you are going to remove the oil from the vapor port you will need to turn the tank upside down. Always wear safety glasses when performing this operation as the oil may be acidic and could cause severe burning.

KEEPING THE DIRT OUT

During the recovery process your recovery machine can be exposed to debris that can, potentially, damage it. This includes brazing spatter and copper/ brass slithers. Further contamination can be introduced from the refrigerant storage tanks. To prolong the life of your recovery machine, **always use an inline filter at the inlet Port.**

Whenever you are charging a system from a recovery cylinder it is a good idea to use an in-line filter to protect the system from contamination. Again, change your in-line filters often.

GETTING THE LIQUID OUT

See diagram on page 13 of this manual

Push/pull is a method of removing bulk liquid from a system using the pressure differential created by the recovery machine. Push-pull will generally not work on smaller systems because there is no bulk liquid reservoir to create a siphon from.

Push-pull is mostly used on systems with a receiver tank or those with greater than 9.1kg (20 lbs.) of refrigerant, or when transferring from one tank to another. The rate of liquid transfer is very much dependent on hose size, with larger hoses providing much better throughput.

Another trick is to cool the tank, if it's partially filled, prior to or during recovery. This operation will lower the pressure in the storage tank and therefore speed up recovery. There must be a minimum of 2.3kg (5 lbs) of liquid refrigerant in the tank you wish to chill. This operation can be performed prior to or during the recovery. See the two set up diagrams and procedures on page 13-14 of this manual.

There is nothing magic here, you are simply using your recovery machine to make a refrigerator where the tank is the evaporator. By throttling the output valve, you're effectively creating a capillary tube or an expansion device, but you need to adjust the back pressure to suit the conditions and the refrigerant. Five to ten minutes of chilling can produce some very dramatic tank cooling, depending on the conditions. If there are any non condensables in the tank this process will not work. The greater the quantity of refrigerant in the tank the longer the process will take.

OPERATING YOUR MINIMAX-E

PROCEDURE FOR NORMAL SYSTEM RECOVERY

1. Inspect the MINIMAX-E thoroughly to insure that it is in good operating condition.
 2. Make sure all connections are correct and tight (see set-up diagram below).
 3. Open the liquid port of the recovery cylinder (always open valves slowly to check hoses and connections for leaks).
 4. Make sure the Recover/Purge valve is set on Recover.
 5. Open the output port of the MINIMAX-E
 6. Open the liquid port on your manifold gauge set.
- Note: Opening the liquid port will remove the liquid from the system first, greatly reducing the recovery time. (after the liquid has been removed, open the manifold vapor port to finish evacuating the system).
7. Connect your MINIMAX-E to a 220V outlet.
 - a. Switch the main power switch to the ON position. You should hear the fan running.
 - b. Press the compressor start switch. This "momentary" switch will start the compressor.

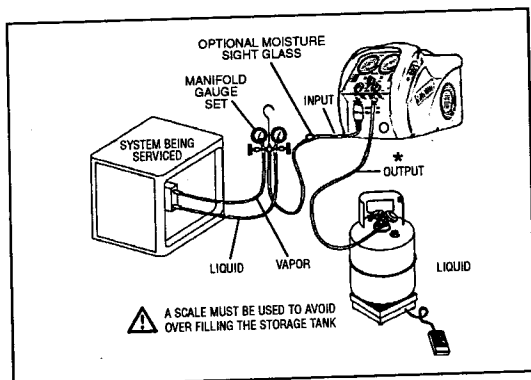
It may be necessary, under certain circumstances, to press this switch more than once to start the compressor.

8. Slowly open the input port on the MINIMAX-E.
 - a. If the compressor starts to knock, slowly throttle back the input valve until the knocking stops.
 - b. If the input valve was throttled back, it should be fully opened once the liquid has been removed from the system (the manifold gauge set vapor port should also be opened at this time).
9. Run until desired vacuum is achieved.
 - a. Close the manifold gauge sets vapor and liquid ports.
 - b. Close the MINIMAX-E input port.
 - c. Shut off and proceed with the Self Purge procedure on the next page.

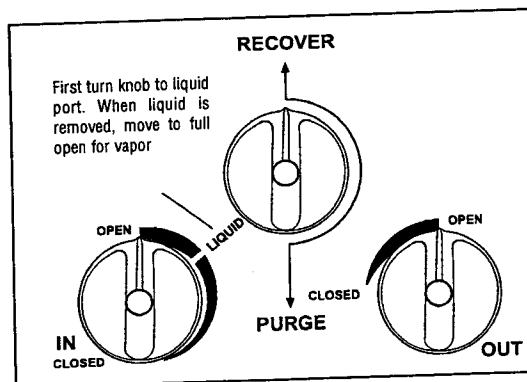
Note: Always purge the MINIMAX-E after each use (see Self Purge procedure on page 12). Failure to purge the remaining refrigerant from the MINIMAX-E could result in the acidic degradation of internal components, ultimately causing premature failure of the unit.

DIAGRAM FOR REFRIGERATION RECOVERY

THIS IS THE FASTEST METHOD FOR RECOVERING VAPOR REFRIGERANT



* Access hole for manual reset of pressure shut-off switch.



SELF PURGING YOUR MINIMAX

PROCEDURE FOR PURGING REMAINING REFRIGERANT FROM THE MINIMAX-E

1. Close the ports of the system being serviced that are connected to the input port of the Minimax-E.
2. Close the input port on the Minimax-E.
3. Turn off the Minimax-E.
4. Turn the Recover/Purge valve to the Purge position.
5. Restart the Minimax-E.
6. Run until desired vacuum is achieved.
7. Close the ports on the recovery tank and the Minimax-E.
8. Turn the Minimax-E off.
9. Return the Recover/Purge valve to the Recover position.
10. Disconnect and store all hoses.
11. Replace the in-line filter on your MINIMAX-E after every job.

SELF PURGE/ AUTO EVACUATE

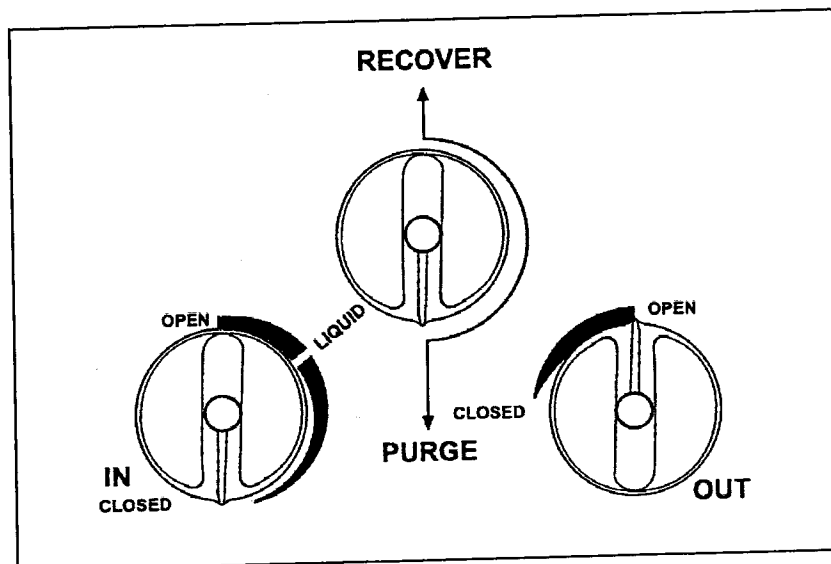
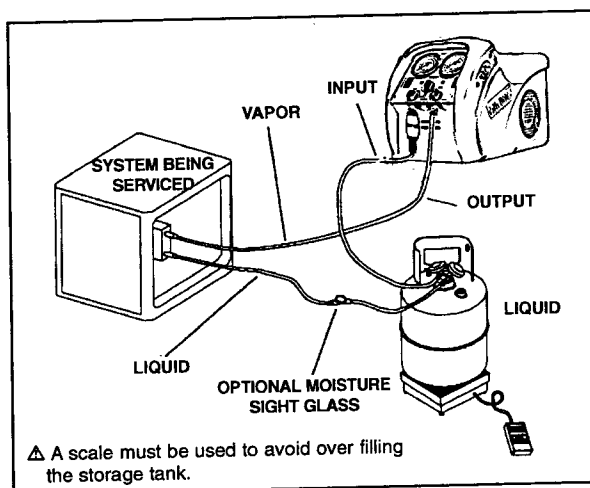


DIAGRAM FOR "PUSH/PULL" METHOD

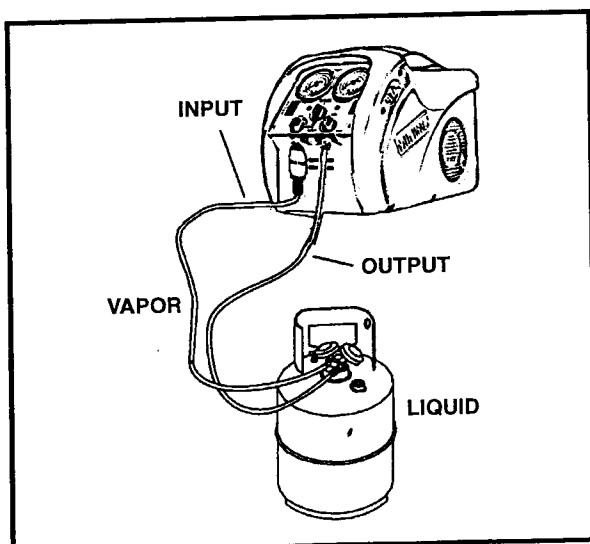
Push/pull method only works with large systems where the liquid is readily accessible. Do not use this method on systems that contain less than 6.8 kg (15 lbs.) as it may not work.

The sight glass is used to provide a method of determining the moisture content and quality of a system's refrigerant.

⚠ CAUTION: When using the "Push/Pull" method, once the siphon is started, it can continue and overflow the storage tank even if the tank is equipped with a float level sensor. The siphon can continue even when the machine is turned off. You must manually close the valves on the tank and the unit to prevent overfilling of the recovery tank.



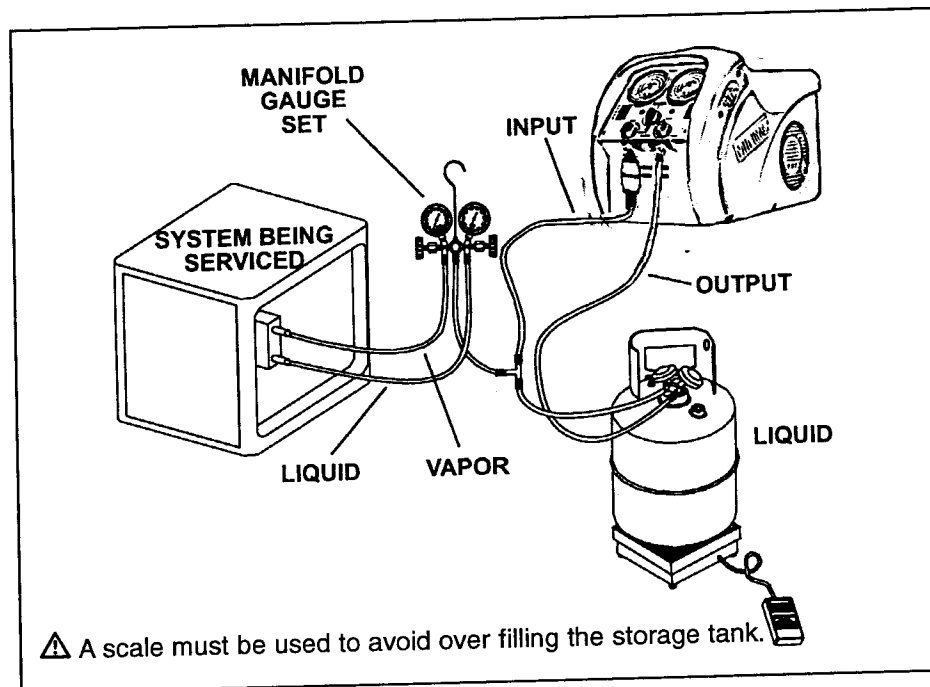
SET-UP DIAGRAM FOR TANK PRE OR SUB COOLING PROCEDURE



See page 10 of this manual for more information.

1. To start you must have a minimum of 2.3 kg (5 lbs.) of liquid refrigerant in the tank.
2. Throttle the output valve so that the output pressure is 6.9 bar (100 psi) greater than the input pressure, but never more than 20.7 bar (300 psi).
3. Run until the tank is cold.

OPTIONAL RECOVERY/TANK PRE OR SUB COOLING FOR FIXED HOSE SET-UP



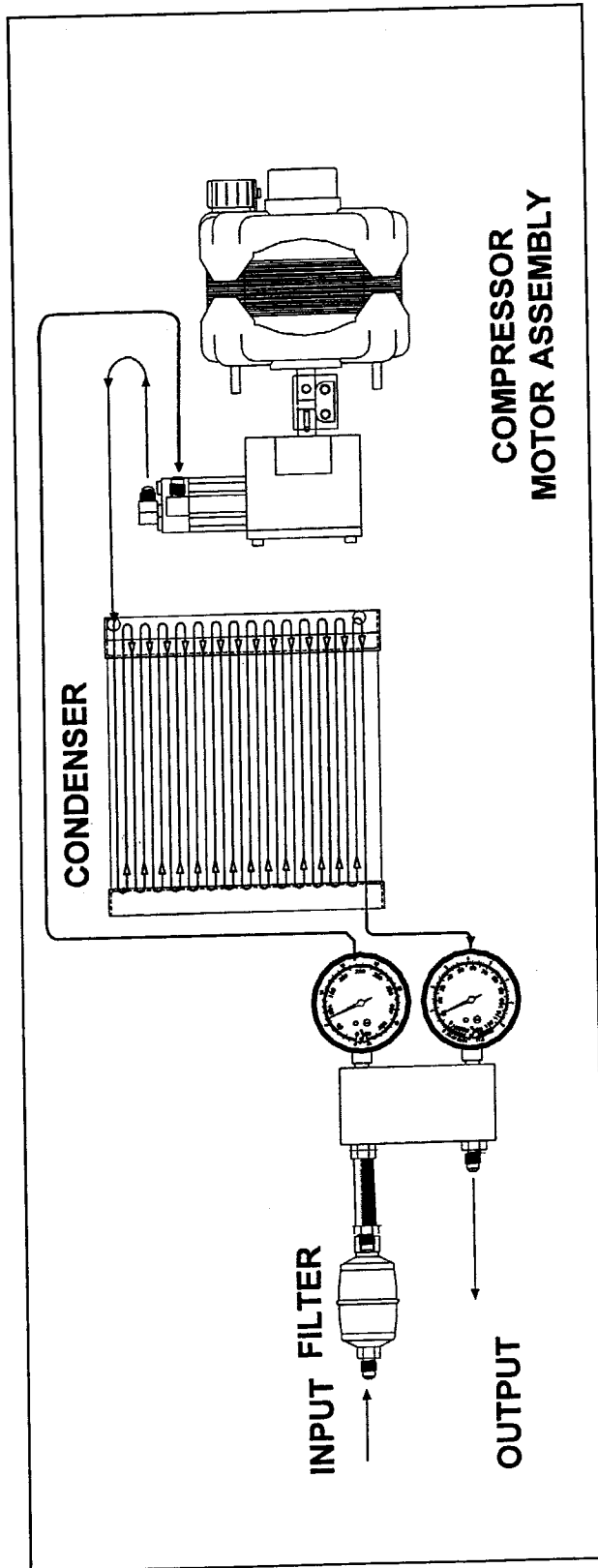
NORMAL RECOVERY:

Tank Vapor valve is closed

TANK PRE OR SUB COOLING:

Tank Vapor valve is open and both manifold gauge set valves are closed.

REFRIGERANT FLOW DIAGRAM

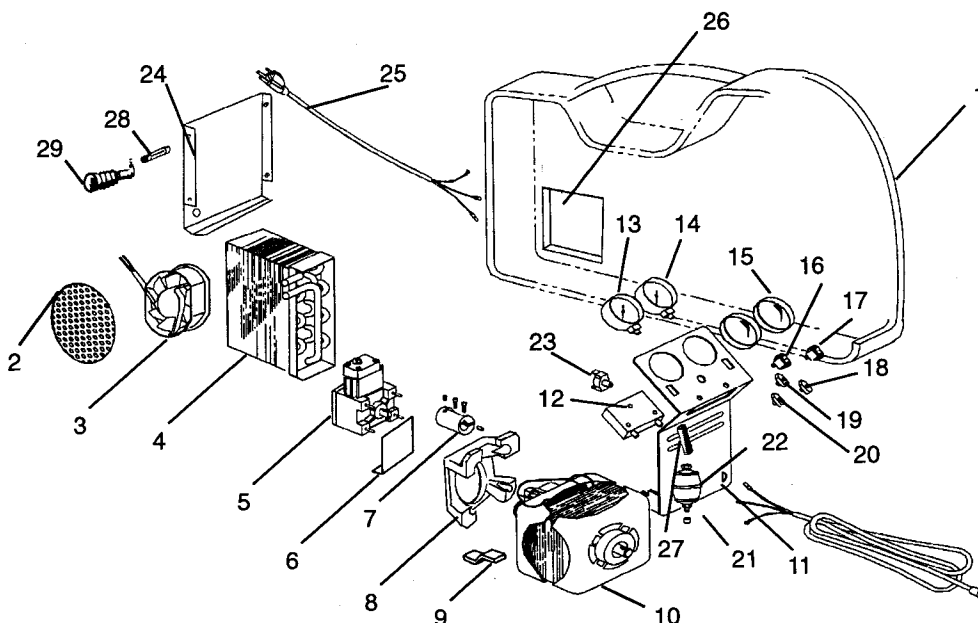


NOTE: A filter must always be used. Failure to use a filter will invalidate your warranty.

The use of a filter will greatly reduce the risk of damage to your **MINIMAX-E** by preventing foreign material from entering the unit.

Special consideration for filtration must be given when you know you are servicing a machine that has "Burned Out." We recommend the use of two size 162 filter driers, in line, to be used for that job and that job only.

MINIMAX-E PARTS DIAGRAM

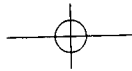


MINIMAX-E PARTS LIST

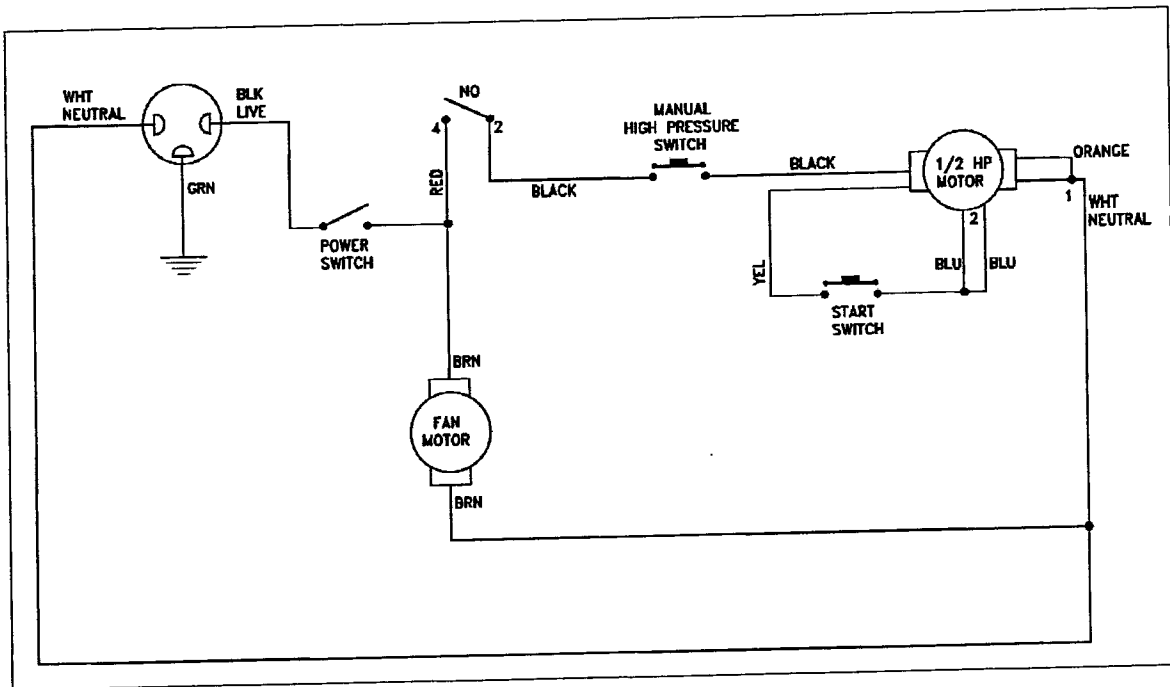
ITEM DESCRIPTION	PART#	ITEM DESCRIPTION	PART#	ITEM DESCRIPTION	PART#
1 PLASTIC CASE	(100118)	11 FRONT PANEL	(100121)	21 FLARE CAP	(NB6501)
2 FAN GRILL, OUTLET	(100179)	12 MANIFOLD	(700009)	22 FILTER	(100343)
3 AXIAL FAN	(1000242)	13 INPUT GAUGE	(GA1500)	23 PRESSURE SENSOR	(100339)
4 CONDENSER	(100139)	14 OUTPUT GAUGE	(GA0800)	24 REAR PANEL	(100221)
5 COMPRESSOR	(CP1320)	15 GAUGE LENS	(GA1000)	25 CORD SET	(10022)
6 COMPRESSOR BRACKET	(100207)	16 ON/OFF SWITCH	(EL1310)	26 FAN GRILL, INLET	(100221)
7 COUPLER	(CP1315)	17 START SWITCH	(EL1309)	27 HOSE ASSY	(100345)
8 BELL HOUSING	(CP1001)	18 RED KNOB	(100124)	28 FUSE-5AMP, SLOW BLOW, 250V	(100406)
9 MOTOR BRACKET	(100528)	19 BLACK KNOB	(100122)	29 FUSE HOLDER	(100419)
10 MOTOR	(EL1822)	20 BLUE KNOB	(100123)		

REPLACEMENT KITS & ACCESSORIES

PART#	DESCRIPTION
KT3302	PISTON SEAL REPLACEMENT (middle section of compressor)
KT3303	VALVE REPLACEMENT KIT (top section of compressor)
KT3307	COMPRESSOR REPAIR KIT (all three sections of compressor)
KT3308	SHAFT REPLACEMENT KIT (bottom section of compressor)
RGT30	13.6 KG (30 LB) RECOVERY TANK, 24.1 BAR (350 psi) working pressure, with capacity sensor
RGT30NS	SAME AS RGT30, WITHOUT SENSOR
RGT50	22.7 KG (50 LB) RECOVERY TANK 24.1 BAR (350 psi) working pressure, with capacity sensor
RGT50NS	SAME AS RGT50, WITHOUT SENSOR
RGT50HP	22.7 KG (50 LB) RECOVERY TANK, HIGH PRESSURE 27.6 BAR (400 psi) working pressure with capacity sensor
ADS-100	REFRIGERANT SCALE, 90 KG (200LB) CAPACITY, WITH REMOVABLE PLATFORM



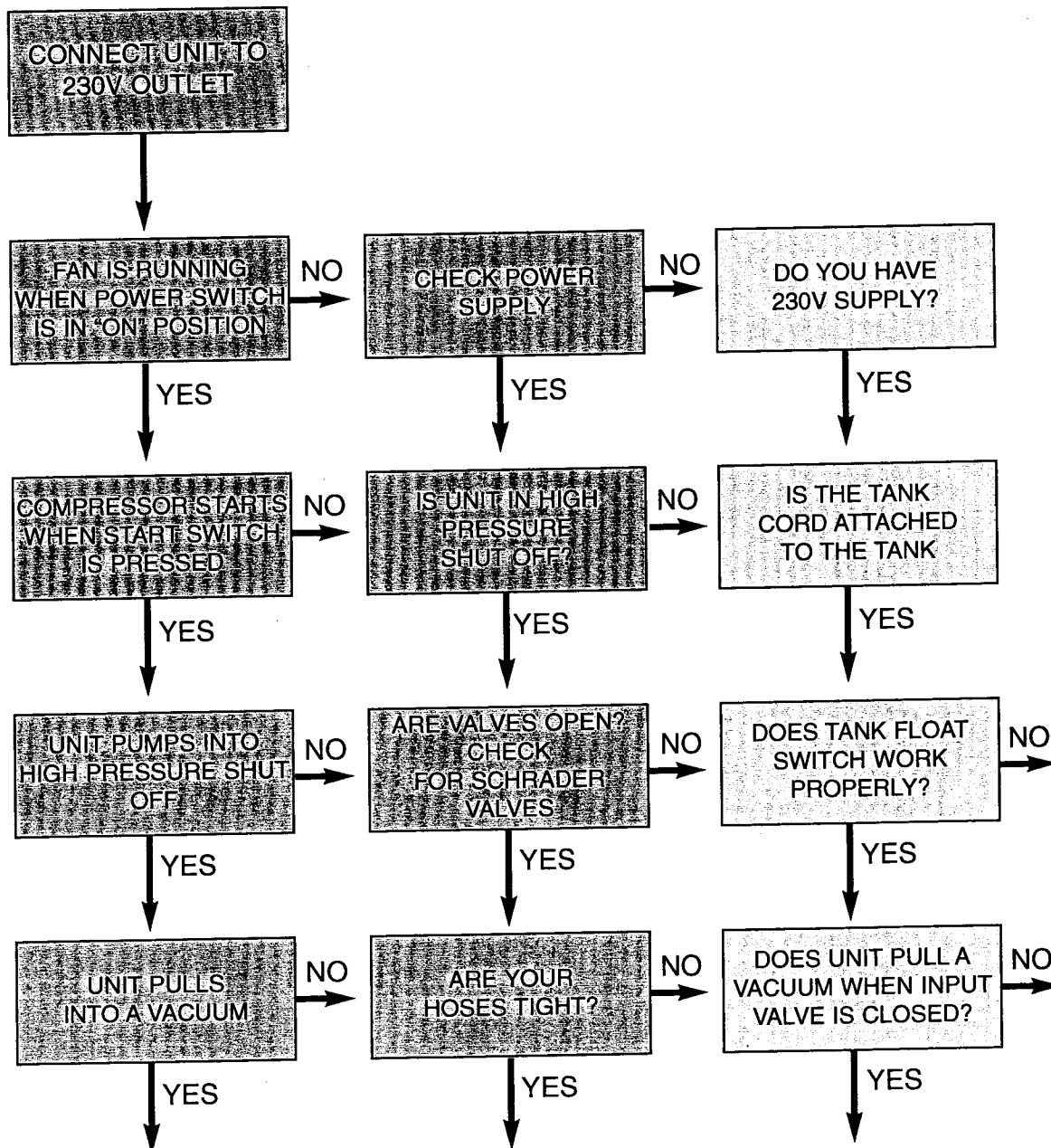
MINIMAX-E WIRING DIAGRAM



TROUBLESHOOTING YOUR MINIMAX-E

SAFETY FIRST

Read and understand all safety information contained in this manual before servicing the unit.



CALL PROMAX FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE 1-954-499-5400

TROUBLESHOOTING ENDS

FULL ONE YEAR WARRANTY

MFG # _____

Promax products are warranted to be free from defects in workmanship and materials for a period of one year from date of purchase.

THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS APPLY:

1. The warranty applies to products in normal use only, as described in the operating manual. The product must also be serviced and maintained as described therein.
2. If the product fails, it will be replaced at the option of Advanced Test Products, Inc. (ATP)
3. Warranty service claims are subject to factory inspection for product defect(s). If during the warranty evaluation it is determined that a filter has not been used or that the filter was not properly maintained or that the machine has been used in any way other than the purpose for which it was designed, ATP, reserves the right to void the warranty.
4. All warranty claims must be made within the warranty period. Proof of purchase must be supplied . This warranty is non-transferable.
5. Please note that the warranty does not apply if the product or product part is damaged by accident, misuse, tampered with or modified in any way.
6. Normal wear items (seals, filters, etc.) are specifically excluded from warranty, unless found by Promax to be defective.

WARRANTY SERVICE

This warranty is given by ADVANCED TEST PRODUCTS, INC.
Service under this warranty must be obtained by the following steps:

1. Outside the U.S.A. contact your local Promax Distributor.
2. Inside the U.S.A. call 1.800.327.5060 or 954-499-5400 for a return material authorization (RMA) number.

