

8500™ COMPRESSOR
**(FOR USE WITH CRYO-TORR® HIGH-VACUUM
PUMPING SYSTEMS)**

**Installation, Operation
and Servicing Instructions**

M8040251
Rev. B/1 (10/91)

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Manual Contents

This manual provides installation, operation and servicing instructions by major system component (cryopump and compressor) to simplify getting the world's finest high-vacuum pump into operation quickly and efficiently, meeting its designed capabilities.

Technical Inquiries

CTI-CRYOGENICS has a world wide system of customer support centers available to answer technical questions, or to assist you with installation, operation and maintenance of your high-vacuum equipment. All customer support centers have "rapid response" capabilities providing 24-hour technical support. In the Continental U.S.A. and Canada you may call toll free for assistance *24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK.*

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Your high-vacuum equipment is designed and manufactured to ensure a minimum of maintenance. However, should your unit require service or if you need technical assistance, contact the nearest customer support center. Have the following information available when placing the call so we may assist you quickly.

- Equipment Type • Product Application
- Product Serial No. • Hours of Operation
- Product Part No. • Specific Problem Area

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Section 1: Introduction

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1.1 General

The manual provides instructions for installing, operating and servicing the 8500™ Compressor. If you are installing or operating a Cryo-Torr® High-Vacuum System you should also have available the high-vacuum manual that applies to your particular system:

- M8040240: Cryo-Torr 100, 7, 8 and 8F High-Vacuum Pumps
- M8040252: Cryo-Torr 10 High-Vacuum Pump
- M8040259: Cryo-Torr 400 High-Vacuum Pump
- M8040266: Cryo-Torr 500 High-Vacuum Pump

The manuals for a system cover two basic components: the high-vacuum pump and the compressor. Each manual outlines the details necessary for installation, operation and servicing of that component. A manual is shipped with each system component (high-vacuum pump and compressor).

When you purchase a system, you will receive the two manuals necessary for system installation, plus a loose-leaf binder with index tab separators, allowing you to compile a complete indexed notebook.

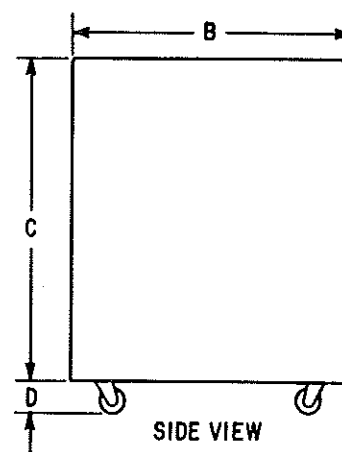
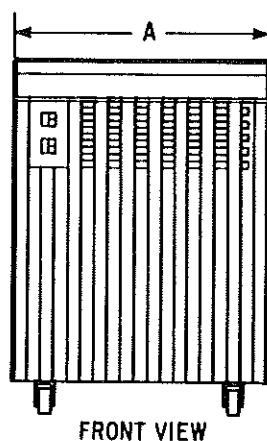
1.2 Installation, Operation and Servicing Instructions

Installation, Operation and Servicing Instructions for your 8500 Compressor provide easily accessible information. All personnel with installation, operation, and servicing responsibilities should become familiar with the contents of these instructions to ensure high quality, safe, reliable performance.

Table 1.1 8500™ Compressor Specifications

Dimensions

LOCATION	COMPRESSOR DIMENSION INCHES (MM)
A	19.52 max. (496 mm)
B	21.50 max. (546 mm)
C	24.24 max. (616 mm)
D	2.30 (55 mm)



Weight

340 lbs (154 kg) approximate

Weight (shipping)

445 lbs (202 kg) approximate

Power requirements (steady-state conditions)

COMPRESSOR	VOLTS	HZ	PHASE	FULL LOAD CURRENT (AMPS)	OPERATING VOLTAGE RANGE (VOLTS)	MAXIMUM PHASE RUN CURRENT (AMPS)
8500, Part No. 8031348G001	208/230	60	3	22	198-250	26
	200	50	3	22	190-230	26
8500, Part No. 8031348G002	460	60	3	10	395-506	13
	380	50	3	12	342-457	16

Table 1.1 8500™ Compressor Specifications (Cont.)

Power consumption

5 kw, nominal operating power, 5.75 kW maximum

Nominal power factor 0.8: 7.6 kVA max.

Compressor input-power cable (customer supplied)

Recommended type SO-4 conductor, 600V, neoprene jacket and 10-gauge wire

Install per Figure B.1, electrical schematic diagram, ensuring compliance with all national, state and local standards.

Helium pressure

Static: 195 - 205 psig (1345 - 1415 kPa) at 70 to 80°F (21 to 27°C)

Return: normal operation: 75-85 psig (517-590 kPa) at operating temperature

Ambient operating temperature range

50 to 100°F (10 to 38°C)

Interface

Cold-Head power receptacles (3): Mates with plugs on cold-head power cables.

Compressor input-power receptacle: Mates with Hubbel twist lock plug No. 2723 (for Model G001).

For Model 8500 Model G002, Part No. 2433.

Gas-supply connector: 1/2-inch self-sealing coupling

Gas-return connector: 1/2-inch self-sealing coupling

Remote control receptacle (24 VAC): mates with P5 connector P/N MS3106A-14, supplied by CTI-CRYOGENICS.

Adsorber service schedule

Replace every three years.

Cooling water requirements

70°F water supply, 2.5 gpm, 14 psid (pressure drop: water inlet to water outlet).

The pressure value does not consider discharge back-pressure conditions.

Maximum/minimum water requirements

Maximum outlet temperature 90°F (32°C)

Minimum inlet temperature 40°F (4°C)

Nominal inlet pressure, maximum 100 psig

This compressor has been designed to operate with water having a pH value of 6.0 to 8.0 and a calcium carbonate concentration of less than 75 parts per million (typical municipal drinking water quality). For applications of lower pH or greater hardness, water conditioning may be necessary.



Legend

1. Power ON indicator lamp.
2. Oil sight glass.
3. Cooling water output.
4. Cooling water input.
5. Helium gas-return connector self-sealing coupling.
6. Helium gas-supply connector self-sealing coupling.
7. Compressor overload reset.
8. Voltage selector switch (S2).
9. Voltage selector switch (S3).
10. Elapsed-time meter (ETM).
11. Cold-head power circuit breakers (CB2 and CB3).
12. Cold-head power cable receptacles (J2, J3 and J4).
13. Input power cable receptacle (J1).
14. Helium gas charge fitting and valve.
15. Helium return pressure gauge.
16. Safety interlock.
17. System power ON/OFF switch circuit breaker (CB1).
18. System remote control receptacle (J5). (Jumper plug installed)

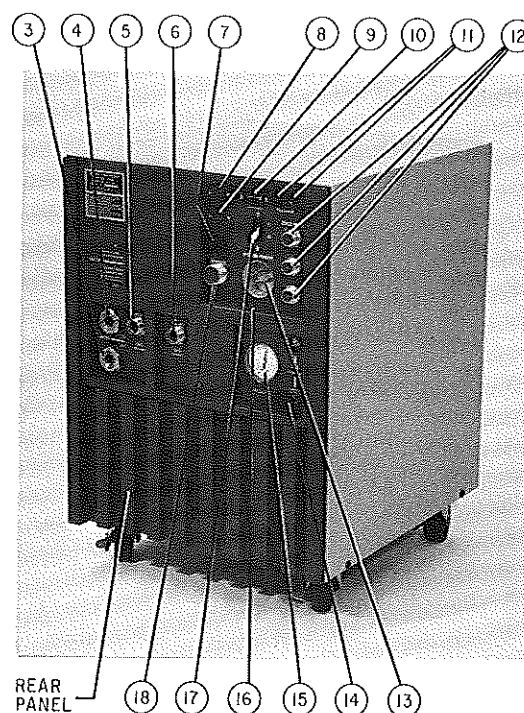
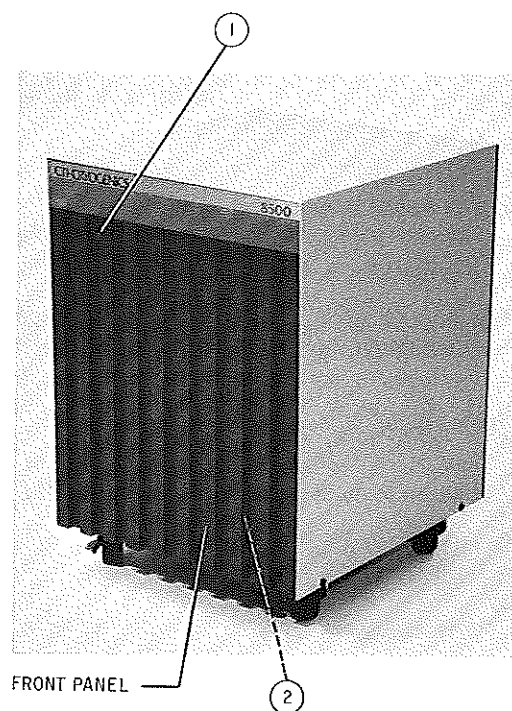


Figure 1.1 8500™ Compressor

Section 2: Inspection

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2.1 Packaging of the System

The Cryo-Torr High-Vacuum Pump System is packaged in three separate cartons. Listed below are the contents of each carton, depending upon which cryopump is included in the system. Note that an Installation, Operation and Servicing Manual is included in the carton for the high-vacuum pump and for the compressor; each manual covers the component packaged in that carton.

When installing a Cryo-Torr High-Vacuum Pump System, CTI recommends that as you unpack a component, you perform an inspection and the necessary tasks for system installation for the component according to the manual included with the component. Final system installation and operation will be performed following procedures in the high-vacuum pump manual that applies to your particular system.

CRYO-TORR HIGH-VACUUM PUMP SYSTEM		
CARTON LABEL	SYSTEM COMPONENT	MANUAL INCLUDED
Cryo-Torr®	Cryo-Torr 100, 7, 8 and 8F Cryopump	M8040240
Cryo-Torr®	Cryo-Torr 10 Cryopump	M8040252
Cryo-Torr®	Cryo-Torr 400 Cryopump	M8040259
Cryo-Torr®	Cryo-Torr 500 Cryopump	M8040266
Compressor	8500™ Compressor	M8040251
Accessories	Installation and Scheduled Maintenance Tool Kit and Accessories, P/N 8032040G009 for G001 compressor or P/N 8032040G010 for G002 compressor.	None

2.2 The Compressor

On receipt, remove the 8500 Compressor from its shipping carton and inspect the compressor for evidence of damage as described in this Section.

1. Unpackage and remove the compressor from its shipping carton.
2. Check the carton contents. It should contain:
 - a. 8500 Compressor.

- b. Two barbed fittings for compressor cooling water connections.
- c. Compressor remote start connector.
- d. Input power connector.
- e. Oil prime manifold, P/N 8018129.
- f. 8500 Compressor Manual, P/N M8040251.

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Section 3: Installation

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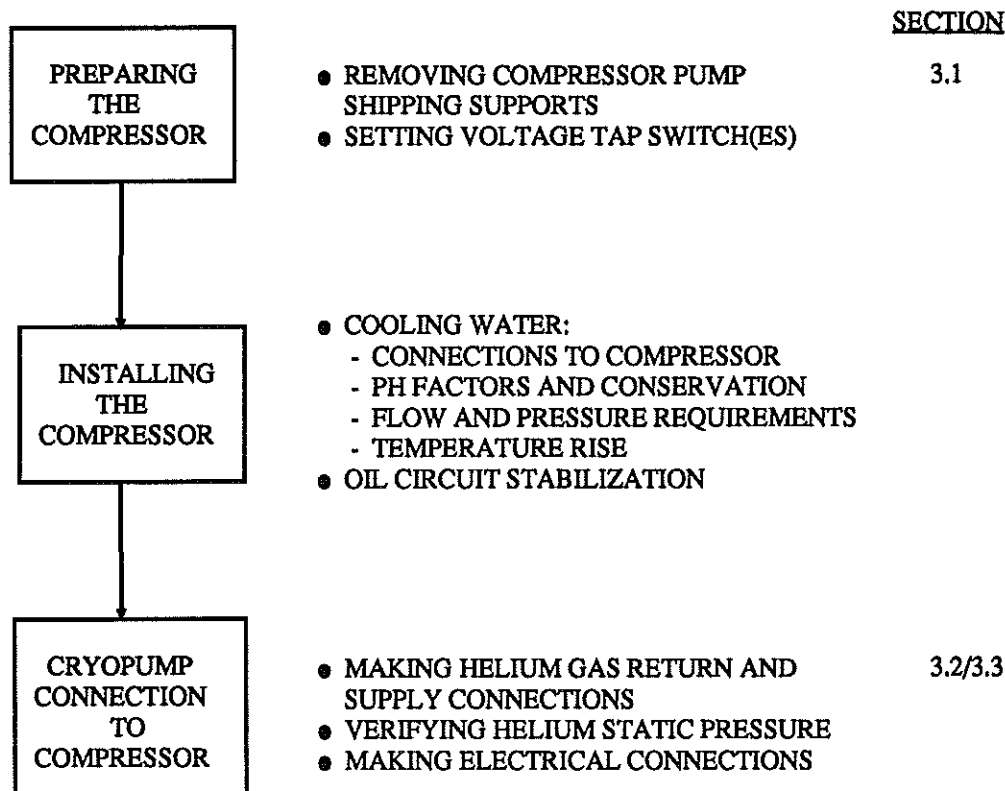


Figure 3.1 Block diagram for 8500 Compressor Installation

3.1 Compressor Installation

Installation of your compressor requires no special tools other than those supplied in the Installation and Scheduled Maintenance Tool Kit.

Preparing the Compressor

1. After removing the compressor front panel, refer to Figure 3.2 and remove the front two compressor pump shipping supports.
 - a. Remove the front two nuts and red flat washers that secure the compressor pump tightly in position.

Note: Retain the two red flat washers for use during shipment.
 - b. Remove the two rubber grommets that are in the package attached to the compressor: install them, flat side up, onto the front two mounting posts.
 - c. Reinstall the two nuts and screw them down flush with the tops of the mounting posts.
 - d. Replace the compressor front panel.

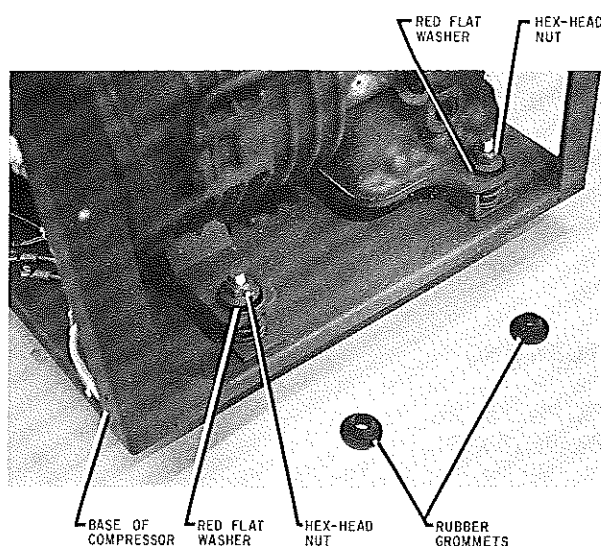


Figure 3.2 Removing compressor pump shipping supports

Assembling the Compressor Input-Power Cable

CAUTION

Use round cable (diameter 0.595" to 1.50") with the CTI-supplied compressor receptacle plug. Do not tin the conductor leads.

Assemble the compressor input-power cable using the CTI-supplied compressor receptacle plug and a 600-volt power cable that has a SO-4 conductor, 600-volt rating neoprene jacket and 10-gauge wire as follows.

1. Prepare the input power cable by stripping wires and jacket of the cable as shown in Figure 3.3.

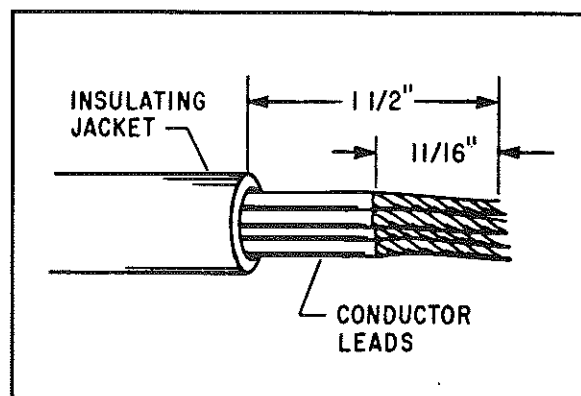


Figure 3.3 Stripping compressor input-power cable insulation

2. Disassemble the receptacle plug. See Figure 3.4.
 - a. Loosen the two assembly screws (1) securing the receptacle plug face (2) to the cover (3) until plug face can be removed from cover.
 - b. Open cord clamp (5) by loosening the two clamp screws (4) securing the clamp to the cover.

Note: If you are using cable with a diameter greater than 0.895 inch, remove the auxiliary insert (6) from the cover.

- c. Insert the stripped end of the power cable into the cover opening by starting from clamp end (6) until the stripped conductor ends are exposed.
- d. Loosen and back off all terminal screws on receptacle plug face (2).

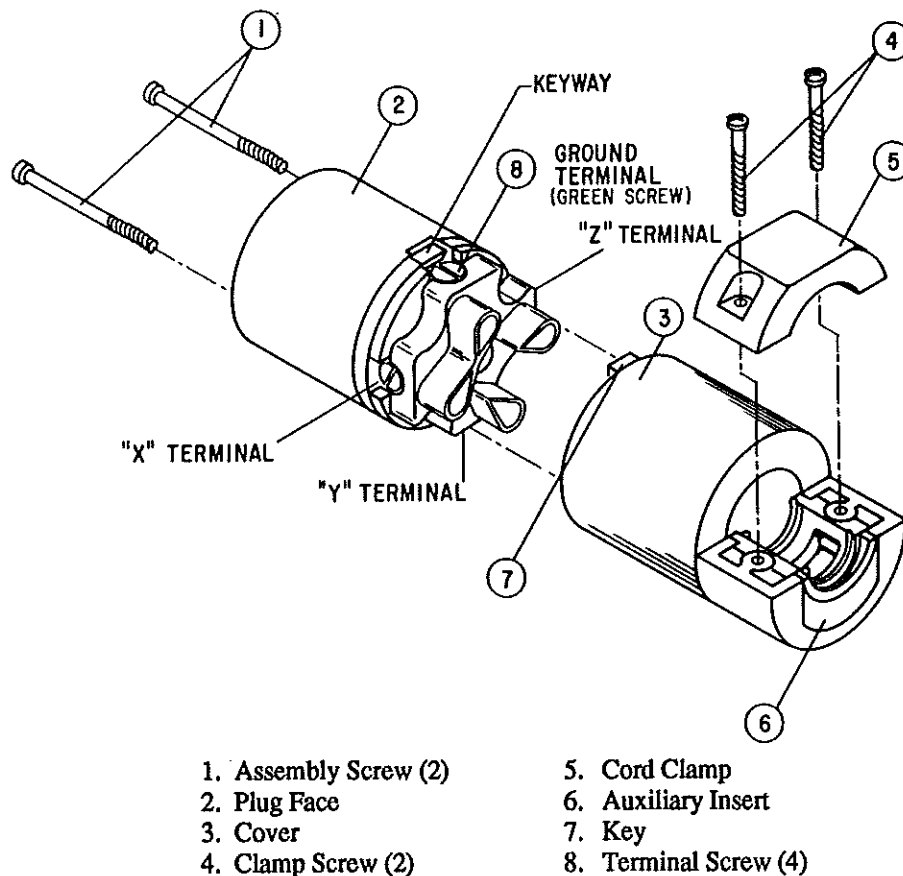


Figure 3.4 Input power cable receptacle plug

- e. Insert all conductors into their proper wire entrance holes on receptacle plug face. See Figure 3.5. Check that there are no bare conductors exposed. Tighten terminal screws to 9-12 in.-lbs torque.

3. Assemble the receptacle plug by sliding the cover over the wire assembly noting key (7). Align the key on the cover to the keyway on the plug face and tighten the two assembly screws (1) to secure the cover and plug face. Alternately tighten the clamp screws (4) to 8-10 in.-lbs torque.

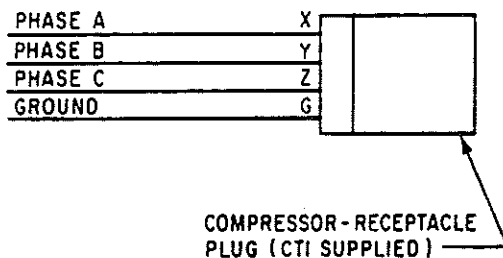


Figure 3.5 Wiring diagram for compressor-receptacle plug

⚠ WARNING

Insure that the ground wire is returned to a suitable ground in a non-interrupting manner.

Do not connect the compressor to the power source at this time. All of the preparation must be completed and all the panels reinstalled before electrically connecting the compressor.

Electrical preparation of compressor control module

1. Refer to Table 1.1, page 1-2, for electrical power requirements. Then, using a voltmeter, measure the phase-to-phase voltage from the power source.
2. Prepare the compressor voltage selector switch(s) S2 and S3 as required in accordance with Figure 3.6.

Cooling Water: Preparation

If flexible water hose connections are used, install the barbed fittings supplied with the compressor on the input and output connections:

1. Apply a light coating of standard plumbing thread sealant on the barbed fitting threads.
2. Tighten fittings on 1/2-inch FPT input and output connections. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN.**
3. Connect flexible hoses to the fittings and secure with hose clamps.

If hard piping is desired, apply a light coating of plumbing thread sealant on threads and install the water lines directly onto the compressor 1/2-inch FPT input and output connections. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN.**

CAUTION

Check water connections for leaks.

Cooling Water: General Considerations

For Your Information --

Adjust your water flow to maintain an optimum discharge water temperature of 80°F with a minimum input pressure of 7 psi. For detailed cooling water requirements, see Table 1.1, page 1-3.

Cooling water having a pH value of 6.0 to 8.0 and a calcium-carbonate concentration of less than 75 ppm, the quality of typical municipal drinking water, is acceptable. If the cooling water has a pH value lower than 6.0 or a calcium-carbonate concentration higher than 75 ppm, water conditioning may be required.

1. The cooling water must meet the following flow, pressure, and temperature requirements.

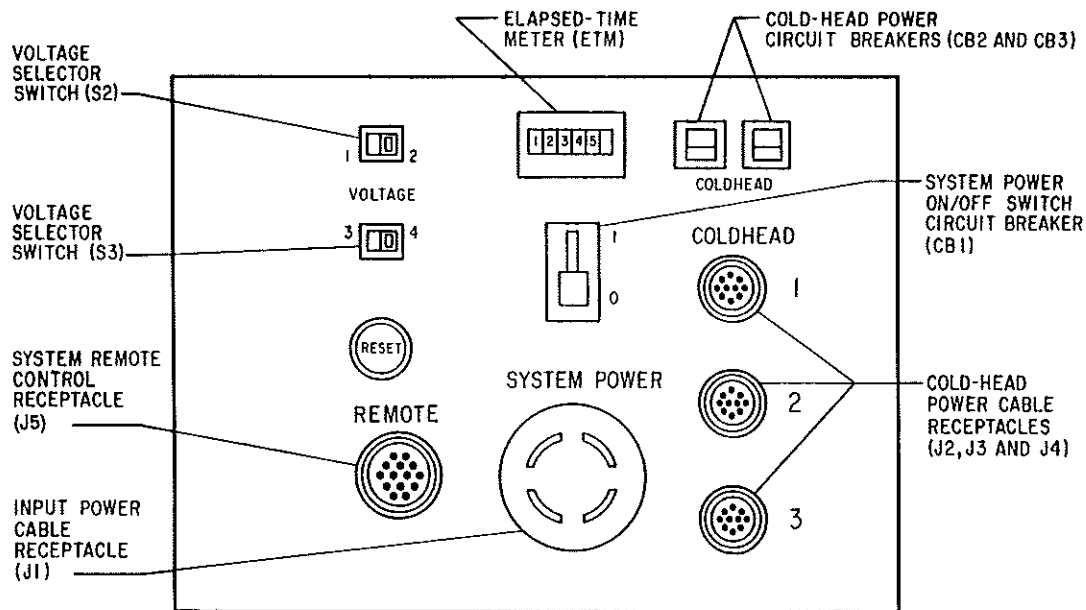
- Maximum outlet temperature 90°F (32°C).
- Minimum inlet temperature 40°F (4°C).
- Maximum inlet pressure 100 psig.

A system with nominal cooling water conditions would have a 70°F water supply, 2.5 gpm, 14 psid (pressure drop: water inlet or water outlet). The pressure value does not consider discharge back-pressure conditions.

2. To conserve water adjust the water flow to maintain 80°F discharge temperature. Shut off cooling water when the compressor is not running.

CAUTION

If cooling water below 40°F (4°C) is allowed to run through the compressor while the compressor is not operating, the compressor oil will change viscosity and thicken, causing the compressor to overheat and shut off at startup. In this event, repeatedly restart the compressor and allow it to run until it has shut off several times. The oil temperature will rise and thereby allow continuous compressor operation.



COMPRESSOR CONFIGURATION	FREQUENCY (Hz)	LINE VOLTAGE	SETTINGS		COLD-HEAD VOLTAGE
			S2	S3	
P/N 8031348G001 208/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz	50	190-210 210-230	2 2*	3 4*	137-153 131-144
	60	198-230 230-250	2 2*	3 4*	145-169 144-158
P/N 8031348G002 380 VAC, 50 Hz 460 VAC, 60 Hz	50	342-400 400-457	2 2*	3 4*	126-147 125-143
	60	395-460 460-506	2 2*	3 4*	145-169 144-158

*Factory Setting

Figure 3.6 Preparing the 8500 Compressor control module

3. Drain and purge water from the compressor before shipping it back to the factory or subjecting it to freezing conditions. Purge water from the compressor by blowing compressed air, regulated to 30 to 40 psig (200 to 275 kPa) into the compressor output connection and allowing water to exit from the water input connection.

Oil Circuit Stabilization

1. Check to insure that the cover and all panels are properly installed on the compressor.
2. With the system power ON/OFF switch in the OFF position, connect the input-power cable to the power source. If necessary, refer to Table 1.1, page 1-2, for electrical requirements.
3. Place the system power switch to the ON position and allow the compressor to run 15 minutes to stabilize the oil circuit. If the compressor shuts down, oil system priming may be necessary. Refer to Section 4.2.5, page 4-5, for priming procedures.

3.2 Connecting the Compressor to the Cryopump

For Your Information --

If your application requires the use of multiple compressors on a single gas manifold, you must install an external check valve on each compressor. Order CTI Kit No. 8080275K004 and contact the Product Service Department for installation guidance on manifolded compressors.

Make the connections between the cryopump and compressor. See Figure 3.7.

1. Remove all dust plugs and caps from the supply fittings and return lines, compressor, and cryopump cold head. Check all fittings.
2. Connect the helium-gas return line from the gas-return connector on the rear of the compressor to the gas-return connector on the cryopump cold head.
3. Connect the helium-gas supply line from the gas-supply connector on the rear of the compressor to the gas-supply connector on the cryopump cold head.
4. Attach the supply and return line identification decals (CTI supplied) to their respective connecting piping ends.

Verify proper helium supply static pressure by confirming that the helium pressure gauge reads 195 - 205 psig (1345 - 1415 kPa), in an ambient temperature range of 50 to 100°F (10 to 38°C).

If the indicated pressure is higher than 205 psig (1415 kPa), reduce the pressure as follows:

1. Remove the flare cap from the gas charge fitting located on the rear of the compressor.
2. Open the gas charge valve **very slowly**. Allow a slight amount of helium gas to escape until the helium pressure gauge reads 200 psig (1380 kPa).
3. Close the gas charge valve and reinstall the flare cap.

If the indicated pressure is lower than 195 psig (1345 kPa), add helium gas as described in Section 4.2.1, page 4-3.

3.3 Electrical Connection of Compressor

WARNING

The system power switch on the rear of the compressor must be in the OFF position before making any and all electrical connections.

1. Connect the power cable to the rear panel of the compressor and the other end to the electrical power connector on the cryopump.
2. Plug the compressor input power cable into the power source.
3. Turn the system power switch on the rear of the compressor to the ON position.
4. If the compressor does not start the most likely cause is that the main power input phasing is incorrect. To correct the phasing, interchange any two of the three phase wires at the compressor input power receptacle plug. See Figure 3.5, page 3-3.

3.4 Multipump Installation

Your 8500 Compressor can be connected to more than one high-vacuum pump at a time. For example, three Cryo-Torr 8 vacuum pumps can be connected to a single 8500 Compressor. For detailed instructions on multiple cryopump installation, refer to Appendix E.

If a remote switching system is desired, refer to Appendix F for fabrication of a remote switching circuit. Remove the supplied jumper plug connected to the compressor remote connector J5 and connect the switching circuit to J5 connector. If the remote switching circuit is to be discontinued, then simply disconnect the remote switching circuit from the J5 connector and reinstall the jumper plug.

Note: The compressor will not operate if the jumper plug is not reinstalled.

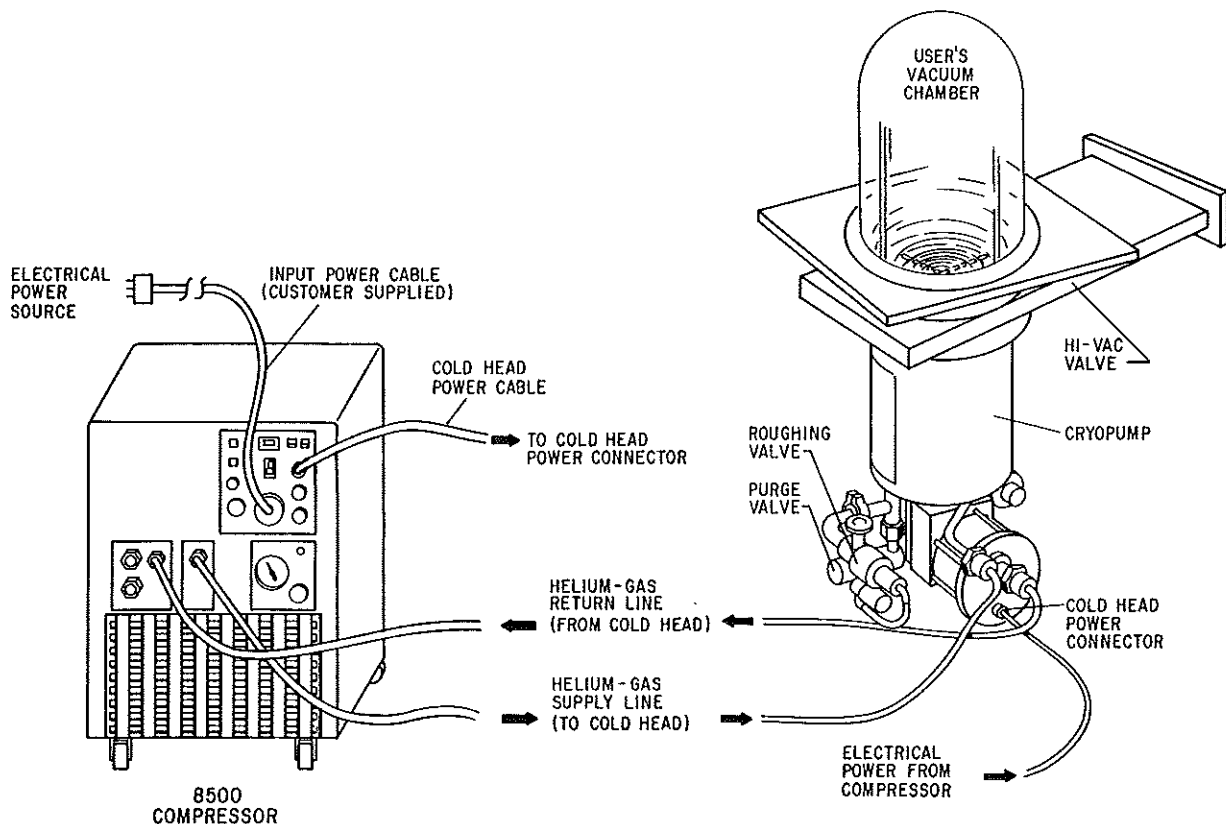


Figure 3.7 8500 Compressor installation

Section 4: Maintenance Procedures

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⚠ WARNING

Always disconnect the compressor from all sources of electrical power before performing any maintenance procedures.

4.1 Scheduled Maintenance

The only scheduled maintenance required on the 8500 Compressor is replacement of the compressor adsorber (P/N 8080275K001) every three years.

Removing the Compressor Adsorber

To remove the compressor adsorber see Figure 4.1 and proceed as follows:

1. Shut down the compressor.
2. Disconnect the compressor input power cable from its electrical power source and disconnect the water lines.
3. Disconnect the flex lines from the gas-return and gas-supply connectors at the rear of the compressor.

Note: Use the two wrenches supplied in the Installation and Scheduled Maintenance Tool Kit to avoid loosening the body of the coupling from its adapter. Hold one wrench fast on the coupling half attached to the rear side of the compressor. Use the other wrench to loosen the coupling on the helium supply or return line.

4. Loosen the four screws that hold the compressor rear panel and remove the panel.

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1/12/93 REPLACED
3/15/96 REPLACED

5. Disconnect the adsorber-inlet self-sealing coupling. See Figure 4.1.
6. Remove the bolts, nuts, and washers that secure the adsorber to the base of the compressor. Save all hardware.
7. Carefully slide the adsorber outward until it clears the compressor and remove the adsorber.

⚠ WARNING

Depressurize the adsorber before disposing of it. Attach the depressurization fitting (included in the Installation and Scheduled Maintenance Tool Kit) to the coupling half at either end of the adsorber and tighten it slowly.

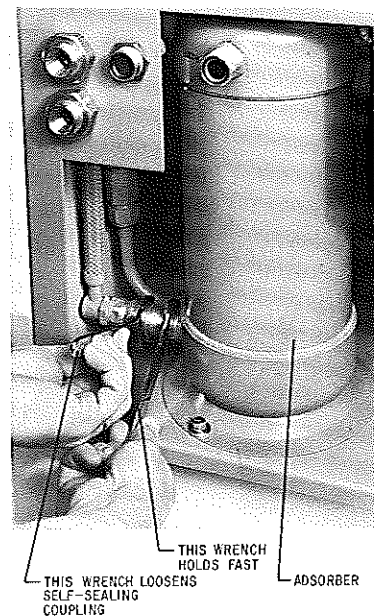


Figure 4.1 Disconnecting the adsorber self-sealing couplings

Installing the Compressor Adsorber

1. Install the replacement adsorber as follows:
 - a. Remove the dust caps from the self-sealing coupling halves at each end of the replacement adsorber.
 - b. Install the replacement adsorber following the steps for compressor adsorber removal in reverse order. Use the hardware saved in step 6 above.
2. Connect the adsorber to the compressor internal piping as follows:
 - a. Check the self-sealing connector flat rubber gasket to make sure that it is clean and properly positioned.
 - b. Make the first turns by hand and then firmly seal the connection using the two wrenches until the fittings "bottom".

CAUTION

Make sure to hold fast on the left coupling nut while tightening the right coupling nut, as shown in Figure 4.2.

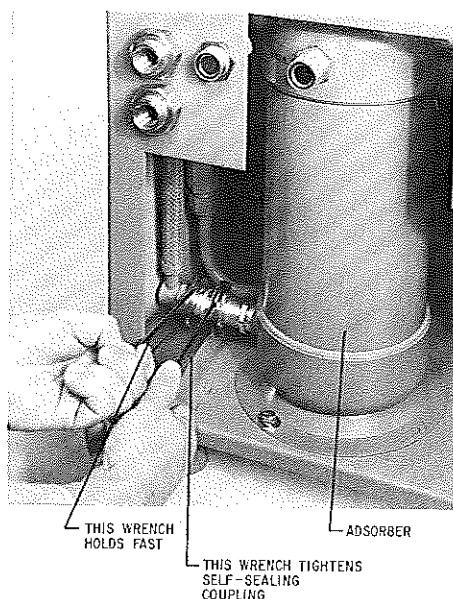


Figure 4.2 Connecting self-sealing couplings

- c. Using the two wrenches supplied in the Installation and Scheduled Maintenance Tool Kit, make the connection quickly to minimize minor gas leakage. See Figure 4.2.
3. Replace the panel and secure it by tightening the four screws.
4. Ensure that the pressure gauge reads 195-205 psig (1345-1415 kPa). If additional gas pressure is required, follow the instructions in Section 4.2, under Adding Helium Gas. Record the date that the adsorber was replaced, and also make a note that the next adsorber replacement is in three years.
5. Connect the flex lines to the gas-return and gas-supply connectors at the rear of the compressor.
6. Connect the water lines to the compressor fittings and secure with hose clamps. If hard piping is used, apply a light coating of plumbing thread sealant on threads and install water lines onto the compressor. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN.**

CAUTION

Check water connections for leaks.

7. Connect the cold head power cables to the compressor connectors.
8. Plug the compressor input power cable into the power source.

4.2 Unscheduled Maintenance

Suggested Unscheduled Maintenance Equipment

It is advisable to keep on hand the unscheduled maintenance equipment and disposable supplies listed below.

1. Helium, 99.999% pure.
2. Pressure regulator (0-3000/0-400 psig).
3. Maintenance manifold, P/N 8080250K003*.
4. Helium charging line terminating in a 1/4-inch female flare fitting, P/N 7021002P001.
5. Installation and Scheduled Maintenance Tool Kit, P/N 8032040G009 for Model 8500 G001 Compressor or 8032040G010 for Model 8500 G002 Compressor.

*Available from stock; consult the factory or your sales representative.

4.2.1 Adding Helium Gas

Use only 99.999% pure helium gas.

CAUTION

If the compressor helium pressure gauge reads 0, decontamination is required. Refer to decontamination procedures on page 4-4 or contact the Product Service Department.

1. A User-supplied helium charging line terminating in a 1/4-inch female flare fitting, and a two-stage pressure regulator rated at 0-3000/0-400 psig is required for this operation.
2. If you need to add helium more than once every several months, check for leaks caused by improperly connected self-sealing connections or any mechanical joint within the compressor.

There are two conditions that require the addition of helium gas:

1. Compressor not operating; helium pressure gauge reads 195 psig (1345 kPa), or below.
2. Compressor operating; helium pressure reads 75 psig (517 kPa), or below.

To add helium gas:

1. Attach a two-stage regulator (0-3000/0-400 psig) and charging line to a helium gas (99.999% pure). **DO NOT OPEN THE BOTTLE AT THIS TIME.** Purge the regulator and charging lines as instructed in steps a through e below. Do *not* use helium gas that is *less than 99.999% pure*.
 - a. Open the regulator a small amount by turning the adjusting knob clockwise until it contacts the diaphragm, then turn approximately 1/8 to 1/4 turn more, so that the regulator is barely open.
 - b. Slowly open the bottle valve, and purge the regulator for 10 to 15 seconds. Turn the regulator knob counterclockwise until the helium stops flowing.
 - c. Connect the charge line to the helium pressure regulator.
 - d. Remove the flare cap of the gas charge fitting on the rear of the compressor. Loosely connect the charge line to the charge fitting.
 - e. Set the helium pressure regulator to 10 to 25 psig (70-125 kPa). Allow helium gas to flow through the charging line and around the loosened flare fitting for 30 seconds to purge the charging line of air. Then tighten the flare nut at the end of the charge line.

(This procedure is required to ensure that both the regulator and the charging line will be purged of air and that the air trapped in the regulator will not diffuse back into the helium bottle. For best results, CTI suggests a dedicated helium bottle, regulator, and line, which are never separated, for adding helium.)

2. Set the helium pressure regulator to 300 psig (2070 kPa). Depending on the compressor operating state, add helium gas:
 - a. If the compressor is running (approximately 2 hours operating time) under normal operating conditions, slowly open the helium charge valve on the rear of the compressor. When the helium pressure gauge rises to 75-85 psig (517-590 kPa) tightly close the charge valve.

- b. If the compressor is not running slowly open the helium charge valve. When the helium pressure gauge rises to 195-205 psig (1345-1415 kPa), tightly close the charge valve.

▲ CAUTION

Add helium gas slowly to prevent relief valve blow-off.

3. Ensure that the helium charge valve on the compressor is tightly closed. Shut off the helium pressure regulator on the helium bottle and remove the charging line from the male flare fitting. Shut off the helium gas bottle valve. Reinstall the flare cap.

4.2.2. Helium Circuit Decontamination

Contamination of the helium-gas circuit is indicated by sluggish or intermittent operation (ratchetting) of the cold head drive mechanism. With severe contamination the cold head drive may seize and fail to operate. One of the major sources of contamination is using helium gas of less than the required purity. When performing the decontamination process, use only 99.999% pure-helium gas, and the regulator and charging line must be properly connected and purged. This decontamination procedure will remove contaminants from the cold head and/or compressor, thereby restoring system performance. The cold-trapping of contaminants inside the cold head during this procedure will also decontaminate the compressor if the contamination of the system is not severe. Separate decontamination of the compressor is required whenever the compressor has been opened to atmosphere, or the pressure dropped to zero.

4.2.3. Cryopump Decontamination Procedures

1. Cool down the cryopump and operate it for one to three hours. If the system will not cool down, proceed to step 2. Operating the cryopump will isolate the contaminants by "freezing" them in the cold head. The contaminants in the helium-gas circuit of the cryopump tend to become frozen inside the cold head. The longer the cryopump is operated beyond the one-hour period, the greater is the amount of contamination that becomes isolated inside the cold head.

2. Shut down the compressor as follows:
 - a. Close the Hi-Vac valve in your vacuum system.
 - b. Turn off the system power ON/OFF switch.

▲ CAUTION

Exposing the cryopump to atmosphere during warm-up will cause excessive water vapor adsorption by the charcoal of the 15K array.

3. **Immediately** disconnect the helium-gas supply and helium-gas return lines from the gas-supply and gas-return connectors at the rear of the compressor. Leave them attached to the cold head.
4. Attach the maintenance manifold (P/N 8080250K003) to the disconnected ends of the helium-gas return and helium-gas supply lines.
5. Reduce the pressure in the cold head to a level of 45 psig by using the maintenance manifold.
6. Allow the second stage of the cold head to warm up to room temperature. Warm-up time can be reduced by purging the cryopump with warm dry argon or nitrogen gas. Using the gas heater, CTI P/N 8080250K020, will reduce warm-up time about 50 percent, and will maintain the gas temperature below the 150°F (66°C) limit.
7. Once the cryopump has reached room temperature, attach a two-stage regulator (0-3000/0-400 psig) and charging line to a helium bottle (99.999% pure). **DO NOT OPEN THE BOTTLE VALVE AT THIS TIME.** Purge the regulator and charging line as instructed in steps a through e in Section 4.2.1, page 4-3. Do *not* use helium gas that is *less than 99.999% pure*.
8. Perform in sequence:
 - a. Backfill the cold head and helium-gas return and supply lines with helium to a static charge pressure of 195-205 psig (1345-1415 kPa) by adjusting the regulator to the required pressure, and opening the valve on the manifold. Close the valve when the pressure is correct.

- b. Depressurize the cold head by *slowly* opening the ball valve and allowing the helium to bleed out slowly. Do *not* reduce the pressure to *less than* 30 psig or the cold head may be further contaminated.
 - c. Perform flushing steps a and b three more times.
 - d. Pressurize the cold head to the static charge pressure of 195-205 psig (1345-1415 kPa) and run the cold head drive motor for 10 to 30 seconds by actuating the controller ON/OFF switch to on.
 - e. Perform steps b through d three more times for a total of 16 flushes and a total of 4 drive-motor runs.
9. Verify that the cold head is pressurized to the static charge pressure of 195-205 psig (1345-1415 kPa).
 10. Disconnect the maintenance manifold from the helium-gas return and helium-gas supply lines.
 11. Reconnect the helium-gas return and helium-gas supply lines to the return and supply connectors at the rear of the compressor. The cryopump is now ready for operation.

4.2.4 Compressor Decontamination Procedures

The procedure to decontaminate a compressor is similar to the above procedure with certain exceptions.

- There is no need to operate the cryopump before decontaminating the compressor.
 - The maintenance manifold and helium-gas supply and helium-gas return lines will be connected to the supply and return fittings on the compressor.
1. Open the ball valve slightly on the maintenance manifold and allow the helium to bleed out and depressurize the compressor (if pressurized) to 30 psig.
 2. Charge the compressor slowly to approximately 200 psig (1380 kPa) by opening the 1/8-inch valve on the maintenance manifold.

3. Run the compressor for about 30 seconds.
4. Repeat steps 1 and 2, one time.
5. Disconnect the maintenance manifold from the helium-gas return and helium-gas supply lines.
6. Reconnect the helium-gas return and helium-gas supply lines to the return and supply connectors on the cold head. The compressor is now ready for operation.

For Your Information --

After connecting the compressor to the cryopump, and operating the system for a period of time, it may be necessary to decontaminate the cryopump as some residual contamination from the compressor may become trapped in the cold head. If the entire system was reduced to zero psig (a broken flex line for example), then the cryopump and compressor would have to be decontaminated according to the cryopump decontamination section, beginning on page 4-4.

4.2.5. Priming the Compressor Oil System

The oil-prime manifold (P/N 8018129) supplied with the 8500 Compressor is used to prime the compressor oil system when any of the following conditions exist:

1. The compressor has been inoperative for a period of three months or longer.
2. The compressor is not operating and the supply pressure gauge reads 0 psig. If this condition exists contact the Product Service Department for corrective action before priming the compressor.
3. The compressor has automatically shut off because of a loss of helium supply pressure.

Priming procedures are:

1. Disconnect the helium return and supply lines from the rear of the compressor.
2. Install the oil-prime manifold on the compressor supply and return connectors.
3. Ensure that the pressure gauge reads 195-205 psig (1345-1415 kPa). If additional gas pressure is required, follow the instructions in Section 4.2.1, under Adding Helium Gas.
4. Turn the compressor switch to the ON position and allow the compressor to run between 15 and 30 minutes.
5. After completing the oil-system priming turn off the compressor and remove the oil-prime manifold.
6. Reconnect the helium return and supply lines on the rear of the compressor.

Section A

Troubleshooting Procedures

A.1 Troubleshooting the Compressor.	A-1
A.2 Technical Inquiries.	A-1

A.1 Troubleshooting the Compressor

The compressor troubleshooting procedures are summarized in Table A.1.

A.2 Technical Inquiries

Please refer to page ii of this manual for a complete list of the CTI-CRYOGENICS' world wide customer support centers.

Table A.1 Compressor Troubleshooting Procedures

⚠ WARNING

- Disconnect the compressor power before performing any troubleshooting procedures.
- The compressor pump is hot after operating. Wait for the pump to cool down before working on the inside of the compressor.
- Do not change or modify any compressor internal wiring circuits, this may cause failure of the compressor and cold head due to improper phasing.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
1) System power ON/OFF switch (CB1) remains in the ON position when switched on but the compressor will not run. Refer to Figure B.1 and C.1, pages B-3 and C-3, for identification of all electrical components.	1) Incorrect phasing of input power causing phase monitor switch to remain open.	1) Check phasing of input power from the source against its schematic, Figure 3.5, page 3-3.
	2) No power coming from the source.	2) Check source fuses, circuit breakers, and wiring associated with the power source, and repair as needed.
	3) Insufficient voltage at power source causing phase monitor switch to remain open.	3) Verify adequate phase to phase input voltage. Refer to Table 1.1, page 1-2.
	4) Control circuit fuses missing or blown.	4) Check control fuses FU1, FU2, and FU3. Also check control fuse FU4. If any of these fuses are blown, contact the Product Service Department.
	5) Improperly wired external remote control circuit. This will apply only if the remote control feature <i>is being</i> utilized.	5) Verify correct installation of remote control feature per Appendix F.
	6) Remote control jumper plug not in place. This will apply only if remote circuit <i>is not being</i> utilized.	6) Check to insure that remote jumper plug is fully seated. See Figure B.1, page B-3, for jumper plug location on J5 remote connector.
	7) Incorrect control circuit voltage.	7) Check the voltage setting on switch S2/S3 per Figure 3.6, page 3-5.
	8) Excessive current drawn by the compressor pump has caused the overload relay in the motor contactor (MI) to open.	8) a. Reset the overload relay in the motor contactor. Refer to Figure B.1, page B-3, for its location. b. Contact the Product Service Department.

Table A.1 Compressor Troubleshooting Procedures (Cont.)

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
2) System power ON/OFF switch (CB1) remains in the ON position, and the compressor stops after several minutes of operation and remains off.	1) Loss or degradation of power coming from power source. 2) Thermal protective switches are open. 3) Very cold cooling water has caused a restriction of oil flow through the oil injection orifice during startup.	1) Ensure a constant supply of power per Table 1.1, page 1-2. 2) Check for inadequate water cooling, see Table 1.1. 3) Recheck for proper cooling water temperature per Table 1-1. Restart the compressor repeatedly until continuous operation is achieved.
3) System power ON/OFF switch (CB1) remains in the ON position, and the compressor stops after several minutes of operation and remains off.	1) a. Loss of oil injection has caused the oil flow thermal switch (TS2) to open. b. The solenoid valve (SOL 1) is not opening. c. Insufficient oil in the compressor pump. d. The oil injection orifice is blocked. 2) Excessive current drawn by the compressor pump or the solenoid valve (SOL 1) has caused the overload relay in the motor contactor (M1) to open. 3) Control circuit fuses blown. 4) The remote control system switch has opened. This will apply only if the remote control feature is incorporated per Appendix F, Figure F.1, page F-2.	1) a. Check the thermal switch (TS2) for continuity. b. Check the solenoid coil for continuity. c. Confirm that oil is visible in the compressor sight glass. d. Contact the Product Service Department for assistance. 2) a. Reset the overload relay in the motor contactor. Refer to Figure 1.1, page 1-4, for its location. b. Contact the Product Service Department for assistance. 3) Check condition of control circuit fuses (F1, F2, F3, and F4). Refer to Figure C.1, for location of fuses. 4) Close the remote control system switch.

Table A.1 Compressor Troubleshooting Procedures (Cont.)

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
4) System power ON/OFF switch (CB1) remains in the ON position, the compressor and all cold heads stop and recycle.	1) Intermittent loss or degradation of input power.	1) Confirm that there is a constant supply of power per Table 1.1, page 1-2.
5) Cold head circuit breakers (CB2, CB3) shut off, or will not remain on.	1) Damaged cold head drive cable, connectors or drive motor. 2) Damaged components in the cold head control circuit (K3, K4, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9, ETM, TS1, TS2, TS3, M1 (Coil), CB1, T1, T2, or T3).	1) Check for compressor operation with each cold-head connector (P2, P3 or P4) disconnected. Contact the Product Service Department if the compressor operates improperly. 2) Refer to Figure C.1, and check for damaged components and contact the Product Service Department.
6) Cold head hunts or ratchets during operation.	1) Improper voltage select settings.	1) Low control voltage, remove jumper plug from J5 remote connector and check control voltage between pins F and G on the remote connector for correct voltage readings. Refer to Figure 3.6, page 3-5 for correct control voltage readings. If incorrect reading check setting of voltage selector switch(s) S2 or S3, refer to Figure 3.6, page 3-5.

Appendix B

Electrical Schematic for 8500 Compressor

LEGEND FOR FIGURE B.1

1FU THROUGH 14FU - (ALL SLOW-BLOW TYPE)

FUSE DESIGNATION	AMP RATING	
	G001	G002
1FU	2.5	1.5
2FU	2.5	1.5
3FU	2.5	1.5
4FU	4.0	4.0
14FU	0.125	0.125

CB1 - System Power Switch and Circuit Breaker
 CB2, CB3 - Circuit Breakers, 3A, Cryopump Power
 ETM- Elapsed Time Meter
 J1- Input Power Connector
 J2- Number One Cold-Head Cable Connector - 6 Pins
 J3- Number Two Cold-Head Cable Connector - 6 Pins
 J4- Number Three Cold-Head Cable Connector - 6 Pins
 J5- System Remote Connector - 14 Pins
 J6, J9 - Chassis Connectors
 K3 - Voltage Select Remote Relay
 K4 - System Power Remote Relay
 K5 - Compressor Start Relay
 K6 - Interlock Relay
 K7 - Number One Cold-Head Remote Start Relay
 K8 - Number Two Cold-Head Remote Start Relay
 K9 - Number Three Cold-Head Remote Start Relay
 1LT - Compressor Status Indicator Lamp
 M1- Motor Contactor
 M1OL - Motor Overload Protector
 PM1 - Phase Monitor
 S2 - Voltage Selector Switch
 S3 - Voltage Selector Switch
 SOL1 - Solenoid Valve, Normally Closed
 SOL2 - Solenoid Valve, Normally Open
 T1 - Cold-Head Drive Transformer
 T2 - Cold-Head Drive Transformer
 T3 - Control Voltage Transformer
 TS1 - Thermal Protective Switch - Oil Flow/Gas Discharge Temperature
 TS2 - Thermal Protective Switch - Oil Flow/Motor Temperature
 TS3 - Thermal Protective Switch - Oil/Water Temperature

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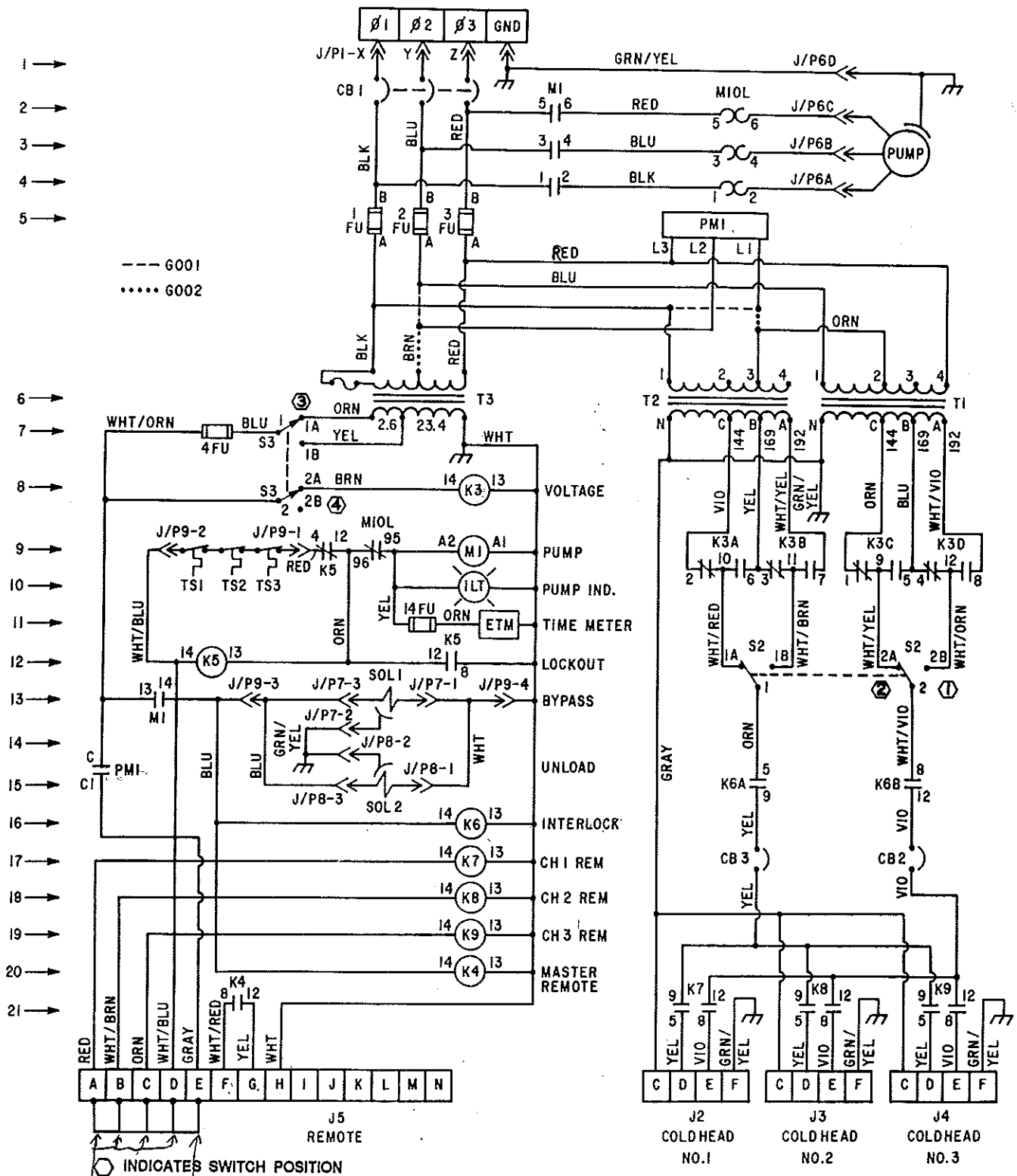


Figure B.1 Electrical schematic for 8500 Compressor, P/N 8031351 Rev. B

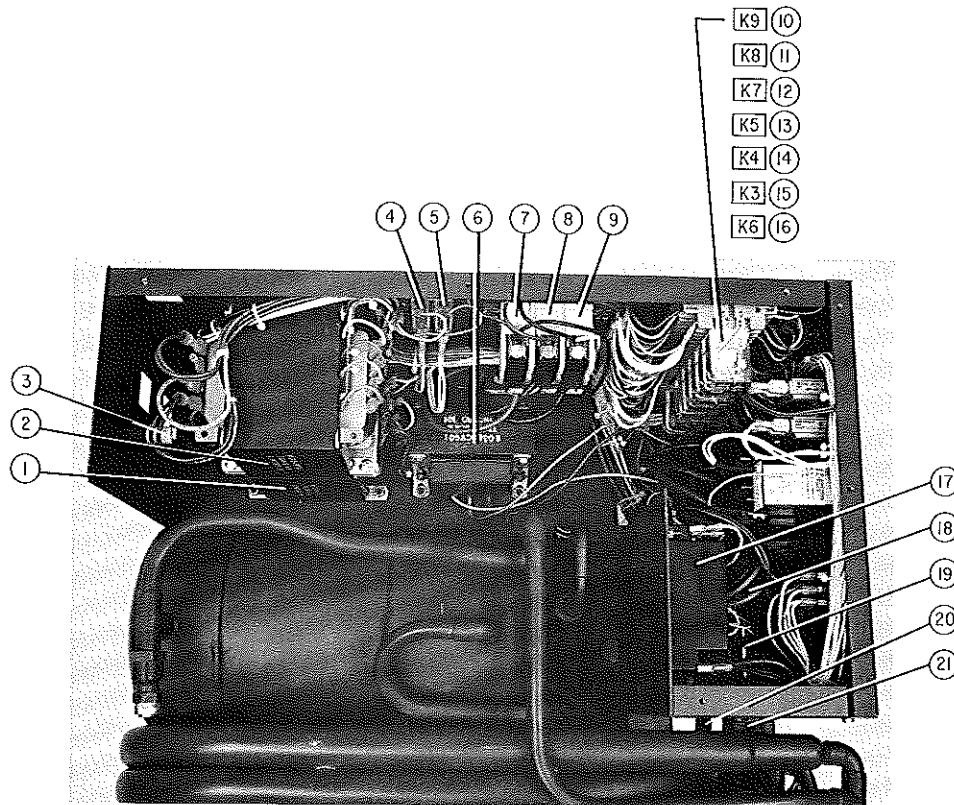
Appendix C

Components in the Electrical Control Module of 8500 Compressor

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ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL DESIGNATION
1	Cold-Head Drive Transformer	T2
2	Cold-Head Drive Transformer	T1
3	Compressor Status Indicator Lamp	1LT
4	ETM Fuse	14FU
5	Control Circuit Fuse	4FU
6	Control Voltage Transformer	T3
7	Control Circuit Fuse	3FU
8	Control Circuit Fuse	2FU
9	Control Circuit Fuse	1FU
10	Number Three Cold-Head Remote Start Relay	K9
11	Number Two Cold-Head Remote Start Relay	K8
12	Number One Cold-Head Remote Start Relay	K7
13	Compressor Start Relay	K5
14	System Power Remote Relay	K4
15	Voltage Select Relay	K3
16	Interlock Relay	K6
17	Phase Monitor	PM1
18	Motor Overload	M1OL
19	Motor Contactor	M1
20	Chassis Connector	J9
21	Chassis Connector	J6

**Figure C.1 Components in the electrical control module
of 8500 Compressor**

Appendix D

8500 Compressor Flow Diagram

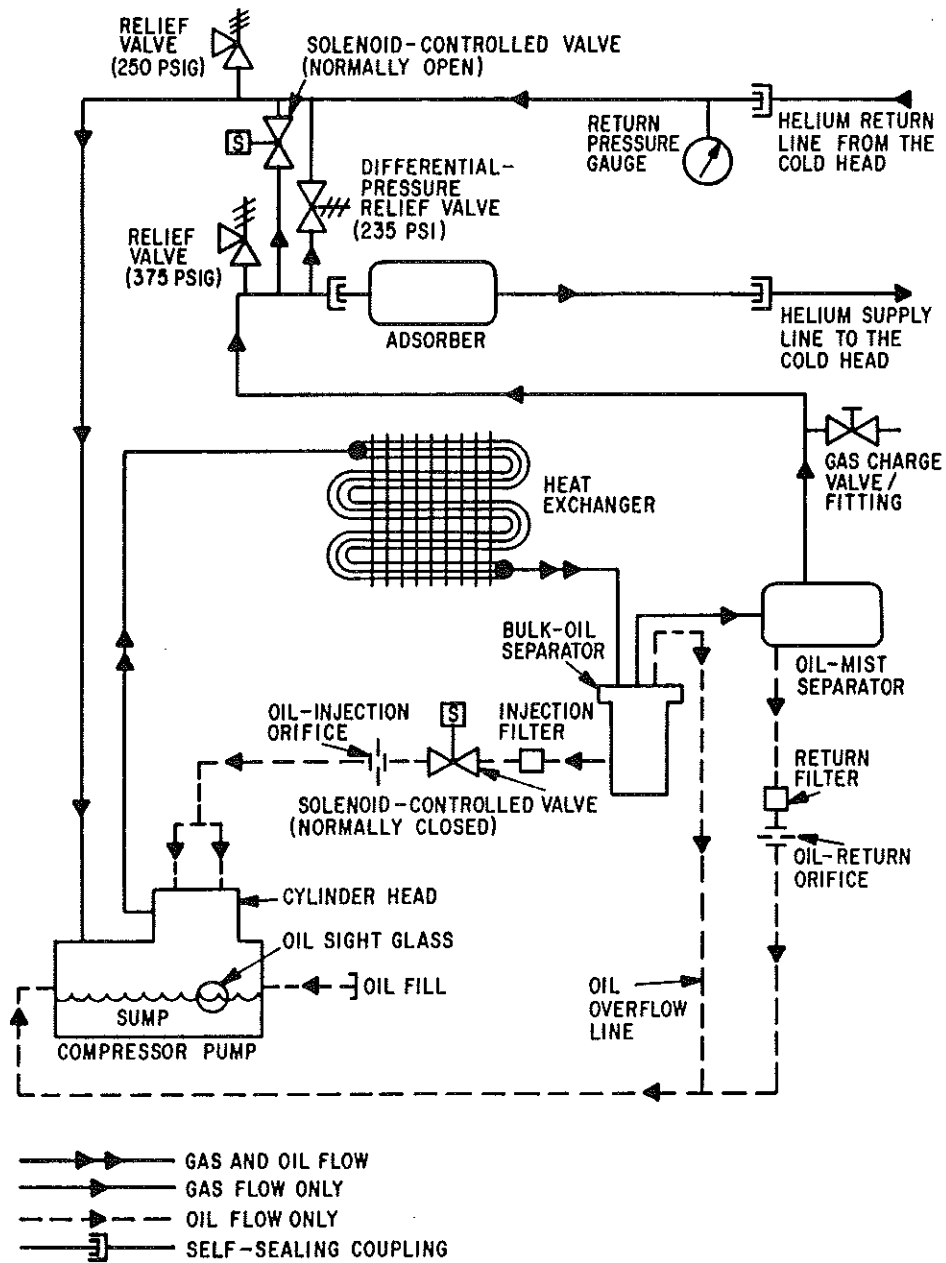


Figure D.1 Flow diagram of 8500 Compressor

Appendix E

Multiple Cryopump Installation with Single 8500 Compressor

Your 8500 Compressor may be used to drive a number of multiple Cryo-Torr cryopump combinations.

Figure E.1 depicts a typical multi-cryopump installation with a 8500 Compressor. As shown in this figure, a power cable is connected from the compressor to each cold head; also, the components are helium connected in parallel (all supply fittings piped together).

If you are considering a multiple cryopump installation please contact the CTI-CRYOGENICS Application Engineering Department (1-800-367-4887) for technical assistance in the selection and sizing of the manifolds and interconnecting lines for your particular installation.

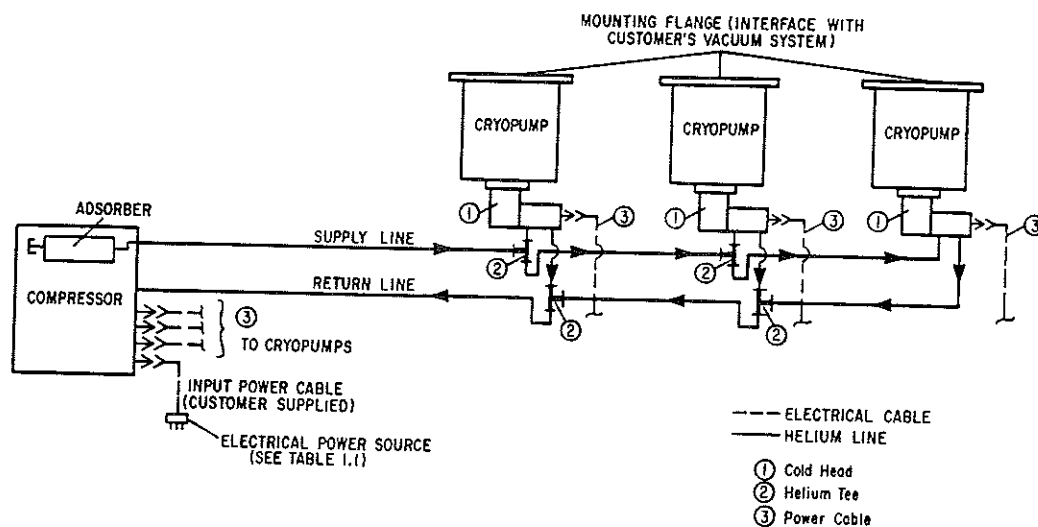


Figure E.1 Typical multiple cryopump installation with 8500 Compressor

Preliminary System Requirements

Installation of the Model 8500 Compressor for use with a single cryopump is covered in Section 3. Installation for multiple cryopump usage is similar, but requires that system charge pressure be established for a given high-vacuum pump system. Additionally, the following parameters must be considered before the system can be assembled.

- All system components must be assembled and be operational for system static charge pressure determination.
- All system components must have static charge pressures of 195 – 205 psig at 70°F to 80°F (21°C to 27°C).

Determining System Charge Pressure

To establish the helium gas charge pressure of a multiple cryopump installation proceed as follows:

1. Assemble your multiple cryopump system components.
2. Check the compressor pressure gauge to insure static pressure does not exceed 195 - 205 psig (1345-1415 kPa).
3. If it is necessary to reduce helium gas pressure then perform the following:
 - a. Disconnect the charging line from gas charge fitting on rear of compressor.
 - b. Open the gas charge valve very slowly. Allow helium gas to escape until pressure gauge reads 50-100 psig (345-690 kPa).
 - c. Close the gas charge valve and reinstall the charging line to the gas charge fitting, refer to step 4 for procedure.
4. If the pressure is low, attach a helium bottle, regulator, and charging line to the compressor and perform the following:
 - a. Remove the flare cap of the gas charge fitting on the rear of the compressor.
 - b. Loosely attach a charging line from the helium pressure regulator on the helium bottle to the 1/4-inch male flare fitting installed on the helium charge fitting of the compressor.

Note: Use only 99.999% pure helium.

- c. Set the helium pressure regulator to 10 to 25 psig (70-125 kPa). Allow helium gas to flow through the charging line and around the loosened flare fitting for 30 seconds to purge the charging line of air. Then tighten the flare nut at the end of the charge line.
- d. Slowly add helium gas until compressor pressure gauge reads 195-205 psig (1345-1415 kPa).
5. Turn on the system power ON/OFF switch.
6. Note helium pressure gauge reading immediately after startup. It should read 50-100 psig (345-690 kPa). If necessary add additional helium gas by slowly opening the helium charge valve on the rear of the compressor until the helium pressure gauge rises to 50-100 psig (345-690 kPa).
7. Allow the cryopump to operate until a cooldown temperature of 20K or less is reached.

Adjust the helium pressure if necessary as described in step 6 until the helium pressure gauge reads 80-100 psig (550-690 kPa) while the system is operating.

8. Allow the system to reach steady state. Recheck the helium pressure.
9. When steady state is achieved, shut the system off and allow the system time to reach steady state conditions at room temperature.
10. When the system reaches room temperature, the pressure reading on the compressor gauge is the system charge pressure.

For Your Information --

Record the compressor static pressure in your operating log. This is the static pressure for your particular installation and should be used for checking compressor performance or when troubleshooting the installation.

11. Ensure that the helium charge valve on the compressor is tightly closed. Then shut off the helium pressure regulator or the helium bottle. Remove the charging line from the male flare fitting and reinstall the flare cap.

Appendix F

Remote Cryo-Torr High-Vacuum Pump Operation Using 8500 Compressor

Remote Operation

An electrical schematic is provided, see Figure F.1, for fabrication of an external switching circuit. This feature provides the capability for remote ON/OFF switching of the complete system (compressor and all cold heads) and for individual switching of electrical power to each of the cold head connectors J2, J3 and J4. It is not mandatory that all three remote switching features be utilized simultaneously. The switching circuit is connected into the control module of the compressor by means of the 14-pin system remote connector J5, which is located at the rear of the control module. Note that a J5 jumper connector is installed on the compressor as shipped. Refer to Figure 1.1, page 1-4, for location of the connector.

Assembling the Switching Circuit

Assemble the remote switching circuit to suit your installation requirements as follows:

1. Uncouple the J5 jumper connector from the compressor. Wire the remote connector using 18-gauge stranded copper wire and a remote switch or relay contact with a minimum rating of 150mA at 24 VAC. Follow the schematic in Figure F.1, ensuring compliance with all national, state and local standards.
2. After fabricating and checking the remote switching circuit, connect it to the system remote connector J5.
3. Ensure that the system power ON/OFF switch on the compressor is off, and that all the remote switches are off before connecting the input power cable to the power source. The system power ON/OFF switch and circuit breaker safety features on the compressor will remain operational even with the remote switching circuit being utilized.
4. Turn the system power ON/OFF switch on the compressor module to the ON position and check for proper operation of the remote switching circuit.
5. If the use of the remote control switching circuit is to be discontinued, then simply disconnect the remote control switching circuit from J5 and reinstall the J5 jumper connector.

Note: The cryopump system will not operate if the jumper connector is not reinstalled.

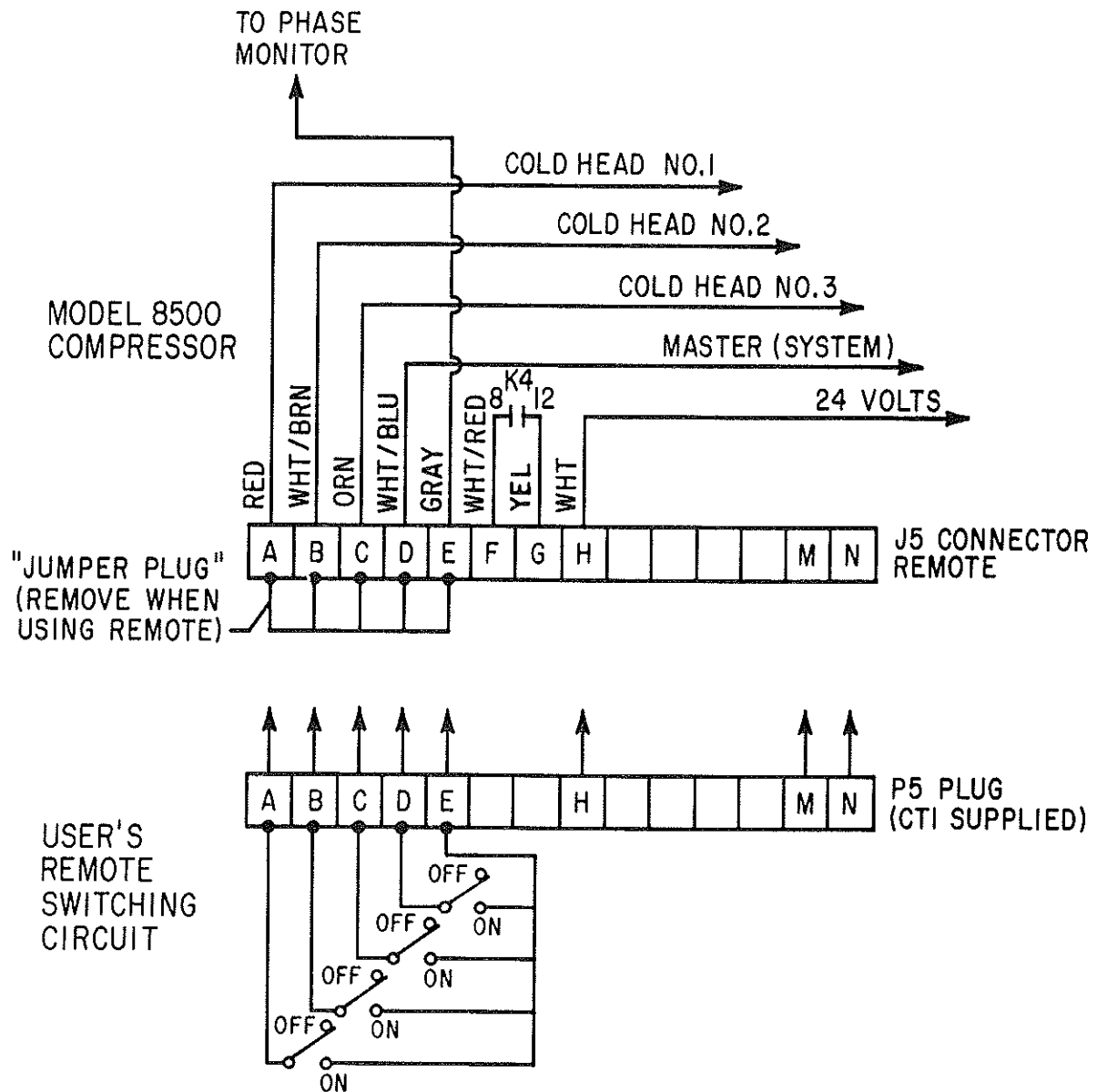


Figure F.1 Remote high-vacuum pump switching schematic