

Packaged Heat Pump



Owner's Guide to Operating and Maintaining Your Cooling & Heating Unit

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD.

Failure to follow this warning can result in property damage, personal injury, and/or death.

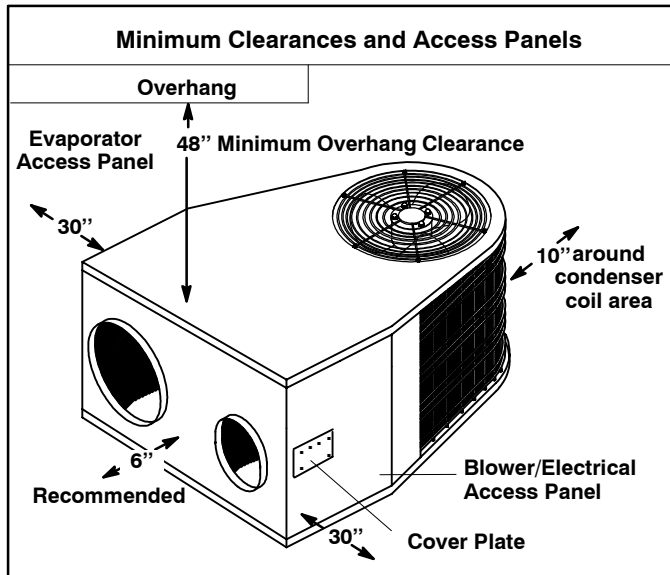
Disconnect power at fuse box or service panel before performing recommended maintenance.

This manual should be left with the owner.

EFFICIENT COOLING

Your new unit is among the most energy-efficient and reliable heat pump products available today. To assure its dependability, spend just a few minutes with this booklet now. Learn about the operation of your heat pump and the small amount of maintenance it takes to keep it operating at its peak efficiency.

With minimal care, your heat pump will provide you and your family with satisfying home comfort – both now and for years to come.



IMPORTANT FACTS

To better protect your investment and to eliminate unnecessary service calls, familiarize yourself with the following facts:

⚠ WARNING

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance or use can cause fire, electrical shock or other conditions which may cause personal injury or property damage.

Refer to this manual. For assistance or additional information consult a qualified installer, service agency, distributor, or branch. The qualified installer or agency must use only factory authorized kits or accessories when modifying this product.

- Your heat pump system should never be operated without a clean air filter properly installed. Plan to inspect the filter periodically. A clogged air filter will increase operating costs and shorten the life of the unit.
- Supply-air and return-air registers should not be blocked. Drapes, furniture, and toys are some of the items commonly found obstructing grilles. Restricted airflow lessens the unit's efficiency and life span.
- Outdoor units must have unrestricted airflow. Do not cover the unit, lean anything against it, or stand upon it. Do not allow grass clippings, leaves, or other debris to accumulate around or on top of the unit. Maintain a 10-in.

minimum clearance between the outdoor unit and tall grass, vines, shrubs, et cetera.

- Your multi-purpose indoor thermostat is the control center for your heat pump system. You should familiarize yourself with its proper operation. Attempting to control the system by other means – for instance, switching the electrical supply power ON and OFF – may cause damage to the unit.
- Thermostat “jiggling” causes rapid-cycling, which is potentially damaging to the compressor. Do not move the temperature selector on the thermostat for any reason for at least 5 minutes after the compressor has shut off.
- You may find that you can maintain greater personal comfort by running the fan continuously. Air pockets can form due to the structure of the building, placement of registers, et cetera. These air pockets may be too cool or warm for your liking. Continuous fan operation minimizes any temperature differences. Also, systems equipped with electronic air cleaners and/or humidifiers offer the added benefits of having the air continuously cleaned year-round, and humidified during the winter season.
- Your heat pump will remove humidity from your home during the cooling season. After a few minutes of operation, you should be able to see water trickle from the condensate drain of the cooling coil. Check this occasionally to be sure the drain system is not clogged. Of course, don't expect to see much drainage if you live in a very dry environment.

OPERATING YOUR UNIT

THERMOSTAT

The operation of your heat pump system is controlled by the indoor thermostat. You simply adjust the thermostat and it maintains the indoor temperature at the level you select. Most thermostats for heat pump systems include temperature control selector, FAN switch, and SYSTEM switch. EMERGENCY HEAT control is usually provided with the SYSTEM switch.

The temperature control selector is a dial or button(s) that allows you to establish the degree of temperature that you wish to maintain for your personal comfort. Some thermostats possess two temperature control selectors: one for setting the temperature desired during the cooling cycle, and one to set the heating operation temperature.

The FAN switch offers two options for controlling the blower: AUTO and ON. When set to AUTO, the blower will run during the time the heat pump is operating. When the FAN switch is set at the ON position, the blower will run continuously.

Typically, the SYSTEM switch on your thermostat offers the following selections: COOL, OFF, and HEAT. Your thermostat may also have another selection, AUTO. The heat pump will not operate when the SYSTEM switch is set at the OFF position. With the SYSTEM switch set at COOL, your heat pump will operate in its cooling mode when the indoor temperature rises above the level that you wish to maintain. With the SYSTEM switch set at the HEAT position, your heat pump will provide warmth whenever the indoor temperature falls below the level that you have selected.

The AUTO selection found on some thermostats provides for automatic changeover between cooling and heating

cycles. With the SYSTEM switch set in the AUTO position, the cooling mode is activated when the indoor temperature rises above the thermostat cooling temperature setting, or the heating mode will be activated when the indoor temperature drops below the thermostat setting for the heating cycle.

Depending on your winter heating needs, your home comfort system may include supplementary electric resistance heat. If it does, your system will turn on electric resistance heat only as necessary to meet your heating needs during defrost cycles or when outdoor temperatures are low. In the event of a heat pump malfunction, you can use the EMERGENCY HEAT setting on your thermostat to manually select electric resistance heat. Heat pump heating is deactivated when EMERGENCY HEAT is selected. Because electric resistance heat consumes more electricity than the heat pump's normal heating mode, selecting EMERGENCY HEAT will result in higher electricity costs. If it becomes necessary to use EMERGENCY HEAT to provide heat, call your dealer for service as soon as it is practical.

See your thermostat owner's manual for additional information.

Sequence of Operation

Cooling Mode:

(1) On a call for cooling - PHM324 to PHM342

With a call for cooling (Y), the indoor fan energizes immediately where as the contactor energizes after a 5 minute time delay (incase of an initial start up) starting the compressor and the outdoor fan motor.

(2) When the cooling setpoint has been satisfied

When the cooling demand is met, (Y) de-energizes, shutting off the compressor, indoor fan and the outdoor fan.

(1) On a call for cooling - PHM348 and PHM360

These units utilize a 2 stage indoor thermostat. With a first stage call for cooling (Y1), the indoor fan (low stage) energizes immediately where as the contactor energizes after a 5 minute time delay (incase of an initial start up) starting the compressor (low stage) and the outdoor fan motor. If the low stage operation cannot satisfy the cooling demand, the second stage cooling (Y2) energizes switching the compressor into high stage cooling through energizing an internal solenoid valve inside the scroll compressor and switching the indoor fan into high stage.

(2) When the cooling setpoint has been satisfied

When second stage cooling is satisfied, Y2 de-energizes switching the compressor and the indoor fan into low stage cooling. When the low stage cooling demand is met, Y1 de-energizes shutting off the compressor, indoor fan and the outdoor fan.

Heating Mode:

(1) On a call for heating - PHM324 to PHM342

With a call for heating (Y), the indoor fan (low stage) energizes immediately where as the contactor energizes after a 5 minute time delay (incase of an initial start up) starting the compressor and the outdoor fan motor. If (Y) cannot satisfy the heating demand, the auxiliary or back up heat (W2) energizes. Incase of staged heating, W3 is

energized if the demand is not met. The highest airflow selected is run while the electric heat is in operation.

(2) When the heating setpoint has been satisfied

When heating demand is met, W3, W2 and Y sequentially de-energize shutting off the compressor, indoor fan and the outdoor fan.

(1) On a call for heating - PHM348 and PHM360

With a first stage call for heating (Y1), the indoor fan (low stage) energizes immediately whereas the contactor energizes after a 5 minute time delay (incase of an initial start up) starting the compressor (low stage) and the outdoor fan motor. If the low stage operation cannot satisfy the heating demand, the second stage heating (Y2) energizes switching the compressor into high stage heating through energizing an internal solenoid valve inside the scroll compressor and switching the indoor fan into high stage. The auxiliary or back up heat is controlled by a third stage (W2). If the demand is not met, W3 is energized incase of staged heating.

(2) When the heating setpoint has been satisfied

When heating demand is satisfied, W3, W2 and Y2 sequentially de-energize switching the compressor and the indoor fan into low stage heating. When the low stage heating demand is met, Y1 de-energizes shutting off the compressor, indoor fan and the outdoor fan.

Cooling Cycle - When operating in the cooling cycle, your heat pump will run until the indoor temperature is lowered to the level you have selected. On extremely hot days, your heat pump will run for longer periods at a time and have shorter "off" periods than on moderate days.

The following are typical conditions that add extra heat and/or humidity to your home. Your heat pump will work longer to keep your home comfortable under these conditions:

- Entrance doors are frequently opened and closed
- Laundry appliances are being operated
- A shower is running
- More than the usual number of people are present in the home
- More than the normal number of electric lights are in use
- Drapes are open on the sunny side of the home

Heating Cycle - With the SYSTEM switch of your indoor thermostat set to the HEAT position, the heat pump will operate in its heating mode until room temperature is raised to the level you have selected. Of course, the heating unit will have to operate for longer periods to maintain a comfortable environment on colder days and nights than on moderate ones.

Defrost Cycle - When your heat pump is providing heat to your home and the outdoor temperature drops below 45 degrees Fahrenheit, moisture may begin to freeze on the surface of the outdoor coil. If allowed to build up, this ice would impede airflow across the coil and reduce the amount of heat absorbed from the outside air. So, to maintain energy-efficient operation, your heat pump has an automatic defrost cycle.

The defrost cycle starts at a preset time interval of 30, 60, 90 or 120 minutes. Defrost will start at the preset time only if the ice is sufficient to interfere with normal heating operation.

After the ice is melted from the outdoor coil, or after a maximum of 10 minutes in the Defrost mode, the unit will automatically switch back to normal heating operation.

Do not be alarmed if steam or fog appears at the outdoor unit during the defrost cycle. Water vapor from the melting ice may condense into a mist in the cold outside air.

Emergency Heat - The EMERGENCY HEAT setting on your thermostat refers to any supplementary heating appliance that may be included in your home comfort system. Operation of the EMERGENCY HEAT source may be required if heating demands exceed the capacity of the heat pump, or if the heat pump malfunctions.

The word Emergency on your thermostat display will show if Emergency mode is selected. This indicates that the heat pump is off and the supplemental heating source is operating.

The AUXHEAT display will show under normal operation when the second stage of heat is operating.

Do not operate your unit in the heating mode when outdoor temperatures are above 66°F unless you set your thermostat to emergency heat mode.

PERFORMING ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

With the proper maintenance and care, your heat pump will operate economically and dependably. Maintenance can be accomplished easily by referring to the following directions. However, before performing maintenance consider these important safety precautions:

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD.

Failure to follow this warning can result in property damage, personal injury, and/or death.

Use extreme care during all of the following checks and procedures.

Make sure electric power is turned OFF as instructed in appropriate steps.

- DISCONNECT ALL ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE HEAT PUMP BEFORE PERFORMING SERVICE OR MAINTENANCE. DO NOT REMOVE ACCESS PANELS.

For a packaged heat pump, disconnect power to the unit and any supplemental electric heaters.

NOTE: THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE ELECTRICAL DISCONNECT SWITCH.

- ALTHOUGH SPECIAL CARE HAS BEEN TAKEN TO MINIMIZE SHARP EDGES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF YOUR UNIT, BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL WHEN HANDLING PARTS. DO NOT REACH INTO THE UNIT.

Check the Air Filter - A dirty air filter will cause excessive strain on the compressor and blower motor. This can cause the components to overheat and automatically shut down. In the extreme, the components will fail and need to be replaced. To avoid inefficient or failed operation of your unit, CHECK THE FILTER(S) EVERY 3 TO 4 WEEKS. Replace filter(s) when necessary, or clean the filter(s) if you have the reusable type.

Disposable filters should be replaced by similar, new filters of the same dimensions.

Reusable, permanent filters should be washed in a solution of cold water and mild detergent, then rinsed and thoroughly dried. THE FILTER MUST BE COMPLETELY DRY BEFORE BEING REINSTALLED. To avoid prolonged shutdown of your unit while a filter is drying, you should have an extra filter on hand. This would allow you to rotate between the two with minimal downtime for your comfort system. Extra filters may be purchased from your dealer.

The filter(s) and filter rack for a packaged system are supplied and installed by the contractor or dealer. Typically, the filter(s) and rack are located in the return-air duct at the outdoor unit or behind the return-air grille(s). Have your dealer show you the location of your filter(s) and the procedures for removal and replacement.

If you have any questions about the removal and/or cleaning of your filter(s), contact your dealer for assistance.

If grass clippings, leaves, shrubbery, and debris are kept away from the unit, minimal care should be sufficient to keep the system functioning properly. However, if the outdoor coil becomes dirty, use a brush or vacuum cleaner and soft brush attachment to clean the exterior surface. If dirt is deep in the coil, contact your dealer for service. The outdoor fan motor may have to be disconnected and the top panel removed to gain access to the coil for thorough cleaning. Do not attempt this yourself.

Unit Support - Your packaged unit should be maintained at a level position. If its support should shift or settle so that the unit is no longer level, you should correct the condition. Relevel it promptly to assure condensate drainage out of the unit. If you notice that water or ice collects beneath the unit, arrange for it to be drained away from the unit.

BEFORE YOU CALL FOR SERVICE, CHECK FOR THESE EASILY SOLVED PROBLEMS

Check the indoor and outdoor disconnect switches. Verify that circuit breakers are ON.

Check for sufficient airflow. Check the air filter(s) for any accumulations of dirt. Check for blocked return-air or supply-air grilles. Be sure grilles are open and unobstructed.

Check the settings on your indoor thermostat. If you desire cooling, see that the temperature control selector is set below room temperature and the SYSTEM switch is on the COOL or AUTO position. If you require warmth, be sure the temperature control selector is set above room temperature and the SYSTEM switch is at HEAT or AUTO. The FAN switch should be set at ON for continuous blower operation or AUTO if you wish the blower to function only while the unit is operating.

If your comfort system still fails to operate, contact your servicing dealer for troubleshooting and repairs. Specify your apparent problem, and state the model and serial numbers of your equipment. (You should have them recorded on page 4 of this booklet.) With this information, your dealer may be able to offer helpful suggestions over the phone, or save valuable time through knowledgeable preparation for the service call.

REGULAR DEALER MAINTENANCE

In addition to the routine maintenance that you perform, your home comfort system should be inspected annually by a properly trained service technician. The inspection should include the following:

- Routine inspection of air filter(s). Replacement or cleaning as required.
- Inspection and cleaning of the blower wheel, housing, and motor.
- Inspection and, if required, cleaning of evaporator and condenser coils.
- Inspection of the coil drain pan, plus the drain lines. Service should include cleaning if required.
- A check of all electrical wiring and connections.
- A check for secure physical connections of individual components within units.
- Operational check of the heat pump system to determine actual working condition. Necessary repair and/or adjustment should be performed at this time.

WARRANTY

The unit warranty is in the installer's literature pack. Ensure that the installer leaves the warranty and literature pack with you.

INSTALLATION DATA

Date Installed _____
Dealer Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Telephone _____

UNIT DATA

Product No. _____
Model No. _____
Serial No. _____
Heater, if applicable:
Part No. _____
Kilowatt Rating _____