

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

R-410A Single Package Heat Pump

PHJ324-60

These instructions must be read and understood completely before attempting installation

Safety Labeling and Signal Words

DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION, and NOTE

The signal words **DANGER**, **WARNING**, **CAUTION**, and **NOTE** are used to identify levels of hazard seriousness. The signal word **DANGER** is only used on product labels to signify an immediate hazard. The signal words **WARNING**, **CAUTION**, and **NOTE** will be used on product labels and throughout this manual and other manual that may apply to the product.

DANGER – Immediate hazards which will result in severe personal injury or death.

WARNING – Hazards or unsafe practices which could result in severe personal injury or death.

CAUTION – Hazards or unsafe practices which may result in minor personal injury or product or property damage.

NOTE – Used to highlight suggestions which will result in enhanced installation, reliability, or operation.

Signal Words in Manuals

The signal word **WARNING** is used throughout this manual in the following manner:

 **WARNING**

The signal word **CAUTION** is used throughout this manual in the following manner:

 **CAUTION**

Signal Words on Product Labeling

Signal words are used in combination with colors and/or pictures or product labels.

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 **WARNING**

PERSONAL INJURY, AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to carefully read and follow this warning could result in equipment malfunction, property damage, personal injury and/or death.

Installation or repairs made by unqualified persons could result in equipment malfunction, property damage, personal injury and/or death.

The information contained in this manual is intended for use by a qualified service technician familiar with safety procedures and equipped with proper tools and test instruments.


Installation must conform with local building codes and with the national Electrical Code NFPA70 current edition or Canadian Electrical Code part 1 CSA C.22.1.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Installation and servicing of this equipment can be hazardous due to mechanical and electrical components. Only trained and qualified personnel should install, repair, or service this equipment.

Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions such as cleaning and replacing air filters. All other operations must be performed by trained service personnel. When working on this equipment, observe precautions in the literature, on tags, and on labels attached to or shipped with the unit and other safety precautions that may apply.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses, protective clothing, and work gloves. Use quenching cloth for brazing operations. Have fire extinguisher available. Read these instructions thoroughly and follow all warnings or cautions included in literature and attached to the unit. Consult local building codes, the current editions of the National Electrical Code (NEC) NFPA 70. In Canada refer to the current editions of the Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1.

Recognize safety information. This is the safety-alert symbol . When you see this symbol on the unit and in instructions or manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury. Understand these signal words: DANGER, WARNING, and CAUTION. These words are used with the safety-alert symbol. DANGER identifies the most serious hazards which **will** result in severe personal injury or death. WARNING signifies hazards which **could** result in personal injury or death. CAUTION is used to identify unsafe practices which **may** result in minor personal injury or product and property damage. NOTE is used to highlight suggestions which **will** result in enhanced installation, reliability, or operation.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Before installing or servicing system, always turn off main power to system and install lockout tag. There may be more than one disconnect switch. Turn off accessory heater power switch if applicable.

CAUTION

CUT HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in personal injury.

Sheet metal parts may have sharp edges or burrs. Use care and wear appropriate clothing.

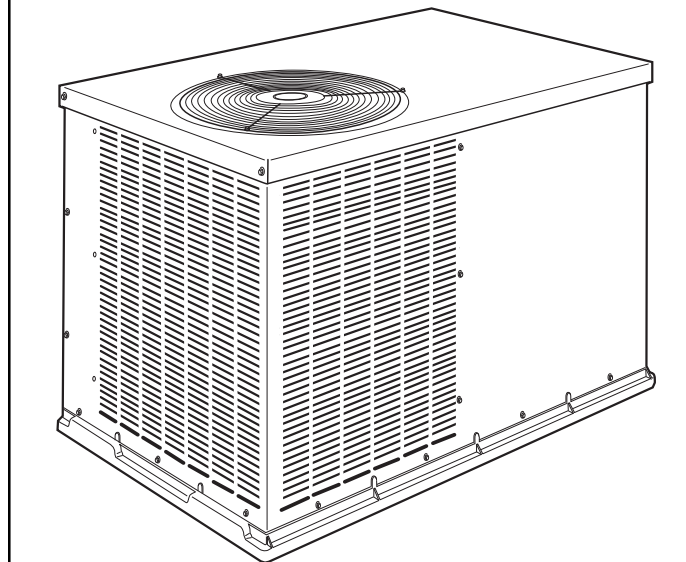
WARNING

PERSONAL INJURY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

Failure to relieve system pressure could result in personal injury and/or death.

1. Relieve pressure and recover all refrigerant before servicing existing equipment, and before final unit disposal. Use all service ports and open all flow-control devices, including solenoid valves.
2. Federal regulations require that you do not vent refrigerant into the atmosphere. Recover during system repair or final unit disposal.

FIGURE 1 PHJ324-60



INTRODUCTION

This packaged heat pump is fully self-contained and designed for outdoor installation (See Fig. 1). Standard units are shipped in a horizontal-discharge configuration for installation on a ground-level slab or directly on the ground if local codes permit. Standard units can be converted to downflow (vertical) discharge configurations for rooftop applications with a field supplied plenum.

RECEIVING AND INSTALLATION

Step 1 — Check Equipment

IDENTIFY UNIT

The unit model number and serial number are printed on the unit informative plate. Check this information against shipping papers.

INSPECT SHIPMENT

Inspect for shipping damage while unit is still on shipping pallet. If unit appears to be damaged or is torn loose from its anchorage, have it examined by transportation inspectors before removal. Forward claim papers directly to transportation company. Manufacturer is not responsible for any damage incurred in transit. Check all items against shipping list. Immediately notify the nearest equipment distribution office if any item is missing. To prevent loss or damage, leave all parts in original packages until installation.

Step 2 — Provide Unit Support

For hurricane tie downs, contact distributor for details and PE (Professional Engineering) Certificate, if required.

SLAB MOUNT

Place the unit on a solid, level concrete pad that is a minimum of 4 in. (101.6 mm) thick with 2 in. (50.8 mm) above grade. The slab should extend approximately 2 in. (50.8 mm) beyond the casing on all 4 sides of the unit. Do not secure the unit to the slab *except* when required by local codes.

A 6-in. (152.4 mm) wide gravel apron should be used around the flat surface to prevent airflow blockage by grass or shrubs. The unit should be level within 1/4 in. (6.4 mm). This is necessary for the unit drain to function properly.

GROUND MOUNT

The unit may be installed either on a slab or placed directly on the ground if local codes permit. Place the unit on level ground prepared with gravel for condensate discharge.

Step 3 — Provide Clearances

The required minimum service clearances are shown in Fig. 6 and Fig. 7. Adequate ventilation and outdoor air must be provided.

The outdoor fan draws air through the outdoor coil and discharges it through the top fan grille. Be sure that the fan discharge does not recirculate to the outdoor coil. Do not locate the unit in either a corner or under an overhead obstruction. The minimum clearance under a partial overhang (such as a normal house overhang) is 48 in. (1219 mm) above the unit top. The maximum horizontal extension of a partial overhang must not exceed 48 in. (1219 mm).

IMPORTANT: Do not restrict outdoor airflow. An air restriction at either the outdoor-air inlet or the fan discharge may be detrimental to compressor life.

Do not place the unit where water, ice, or snow from an overhang or roof will damage or flood the unit. Do not install the unit on carpeting or other combustible materials. Slab-mounted units should be at least 4 in. (102 mm) above the highest expected water and runoff levels. Do not use unit if it has been under water.

Step 4 — Place Unit

Unit can be moved with the holds provided in the unit base. Refer to table 1 for shipping weights. Use extreme caution to prevent damage when moving the unit. Unit must remain in an upright position during all moving operations. The unit must be level with in 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) for proper condensate drainage; the ground-level pad must be level before setting the unit in place. When a field-fabricated support is used, be sure that the support is level and that it properly supports the unit.

Step 5 — Select and Install Ductwork

The design and installation of the duct system must be in accordance with the standards of the NFPA for installation of non-residence type air conditioning and ventilating systems, NFPA 90A or residence type, NFPA 90B and/or local codes and ordinances.

Select and size ductwork, supply-air registers, and return air grilles according to ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers) recommendations.

Use the duct flanges provided on the supply- and return-air openings on the side of the unit. See Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 for connection sizes and locations. **The 14-in. (355.6 mm) round or 14 x 20 in. (356 x 508mm) rectangular duct collars are shipped inside the unit attached to the base pan in the indoor blower compartment. They are field-installed and *must be removed from the indoor blower compartment prior to start-up, even if they are not used for installation.* If a corrugated shipping block is used under the blower housing, remove and discard the block and label.**

When designing and installing ductwork, consider the following:



CAUTION

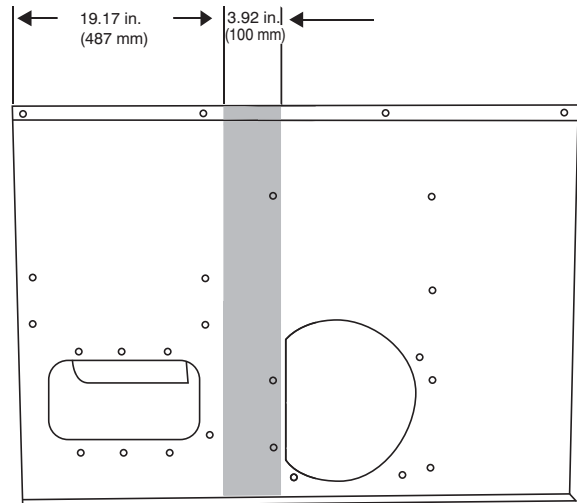
UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in damage to unit components.

When connecting ductwork to units, do not drill deeper than 3/4 in. (19.1 mm) in shaded area shown in Fig. 2 or coil may be damaged.

FIGURE 2

Area Not to be Drilled More Than 3/4"
Deep (19.1mm)



1. All units should have field-supplied filters installed in the return-air side of the unit. Recommended sizes for filters are shown in Table 1.

2. Avoid abrupt duct size increases and reductions. Abrupt change in duct size adversely affects air performance.

IMPORTANT: Use flexible connectors between ductwork and unit to prevent transmission of vibration. Use suitable gaskets to ensure weather tight and airtight seal. When electric heat is installed, use fireproof canvas (or similar heat resistant material) connector between ductwork and unit discharge connection. If flexible duct is used, insert a sheet metal sleeve inside duct. Heat resistant duct connector (or sheet metal sleeve) must extend 24-in. (610 mm) from electric heater element.

3. Size ductwork for cooling air quantity (cfm). The minimum air quantity for proper electric heater operation is listed in Table 2. Heater limit switches may trip at air quantities below those recommended.

4. Seal, insulate, and weatherproof all external ductwork. Seal, insulate and cover with a vapor barrier all ductwork passing through conditioned spaces. Follow latest Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association (SMACNA) and Air Conditioning Contractors Association (ACCA) minimum installation standards for residential heating and air conditioning systems.

5. Secure all ducts to building structure. Flash, weatherproof, and vibration-isolate duct openings in wall or roof according to good construction practices.

Fig. 7 shows a typical duct system with a unit installed.

Installing factory-supplied duct flanges:

For 24, 30, and 36 sizes:

- Two round 14-in. (355.6 mm) duct collars are factory supplied.
- Line up the 6 holes in the duct collar with the pre-drilled holes in the side panel.
- Fasten duct collar to side panel using field-supplied screws.

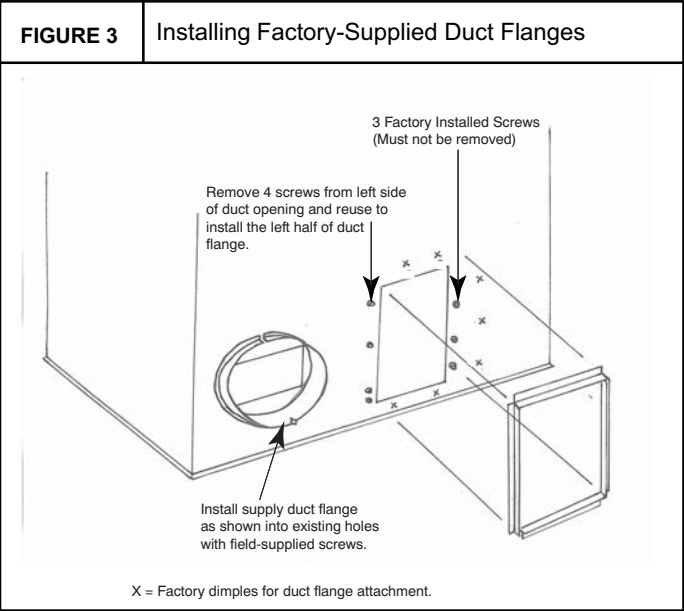
For 42, 48, and 60 sizes (See Fig. 3):

- One round 14-in. (355.6 mm) duct collar for the supply air connections and two "L" brackets for the 14-in. x 20-in. (355.6 x 508 mm) return air connection are factory-supplied.
- Line up the 6 holes in the supply duct collar with the pre-drilled holes in the side panel. Fasten duct collar to side panel using field-supplied screws.
- For the return, remove the 4 screws on the left side of the return

and install one of the “L” flanges on the left side by replacing the 4 screws. Using the 2 dimples below the return, align the bottom of the “L” flange with the two dimples and attach using field-supplied thread-cutting screws.

For the second “L” flange, align flange with the three dimples to the right of the return and the two dimples above the return and attach using field-supplied thread-cutting screws.

NOTE: The factory-installed screws to the right of the return should not be removed in this process.



CONFIGURING UNITS FOR DOWNFLOW (VERTICAL) DISCHARGE

Units are dedicated side supply products. They are not convertible to vertical air supply. A field-supplied plenum must be used to convert to vertical air discharge.

Step 6 — Connect Condensate Drain

NOTE: When installing condensate drain connection be sure to comply with local codes and restrictions.

Unit removes condensate through a 1.05 in. (26.6 mm) ID hole which is located at the end of the unit. See Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 for location of condensate connection. Use standard 3/4-in. (19.1 mm) PVC pipe [1.05 in. (26.6 mm) actual OD] and seal it into the condensate hole.

Condensate water can be drained directly onto the roof in rooftop installations (where permitted) or onto a gravel apron in ground level installations. Install a field-supplied condensate trap at end of condensate connection to ensure proper drainage. Make sure that the outlet of the trap is at least 1-in. (25.4 mm) lower than the drain pan condensate connection to prevent the pan from overflowing (See Fig. 4 and Fig. 5). When using a gravel apron, make sure it slopes away from the unit.

If the installation requires draining the condensate water away from the unit, install a 2-in. (50.8 mm) trap using a 3/4-in. (19 mm) ID tubing or pipe. (See Fig. 3 and 4.) Make sure that the outlet of the trap is at least 1-in. (25.4 mm) lower than the unit drain-pan condensate connection to prevent the pan from overflowing. Prime the trap with water. Connect a drain tube using a minimum of 3/4-in. (19.1 mm) PVC, 3/4-in. (19.1 mm) CPVC, or 3/4-in. (19.1 mm) copper pipe (all field supplied). Do not undersize the tube. Pitch the drain tube downward at a slope of at least 1-in. (25.4 mm) for every 10 ft (3 m) of horizontal run. Be sure to check the drain tube for leaks. Prime trap at the beginning of the cooling season start-up. Allowable glues for condensate trap connection are: Standard ABS, CPVC, or PVC cement.

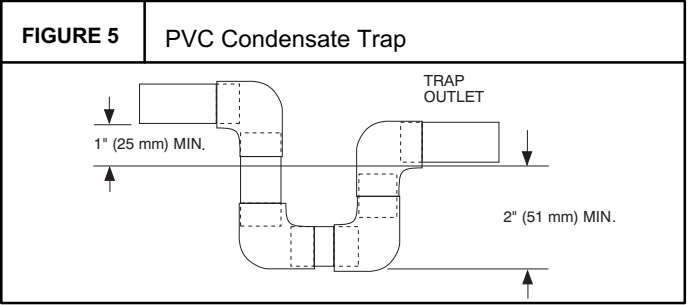
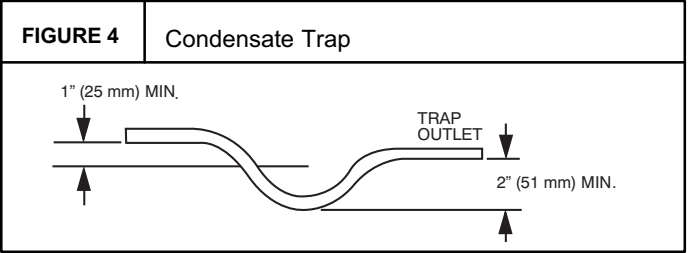


FIGURE 6

Unit Base Dimensions PHJ324-36

UNIT	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	UNIT WT.		UNIT HEIGHT	CENTER OF GRAVITY IN [MM]		
		LBS.	KG.		X	Y	Z
24	208/230-1-60	263	120	30-1/8 [763]	14 [356]	19 [483]	14 [356]
	208/230-1-60	264	120	30-1/8 [763]	14 [356]	19 [483]	14 [356]
30	208/230-1-60	284	130	34-1/8 [867]	14 [356]	19 [483]	16 [406]
36	208/230-1-60	285	130	34-1/8 [867]	14 [356]	19 [483]	16 [406]

NEC REQUIRED CLEARANCES

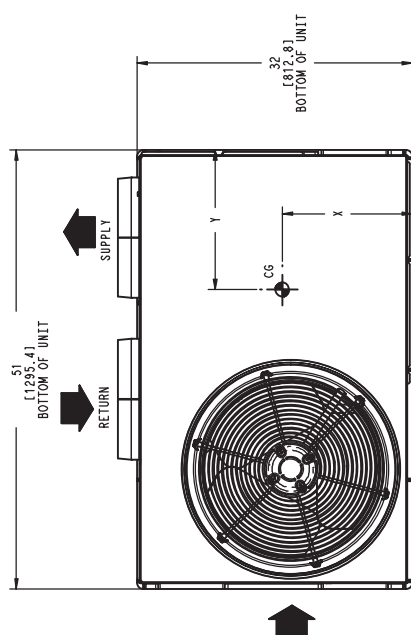
BETWEEN UNITS, POWER ENTRY SIDE.....42.0 [1067]
 UNIT AND UNGROUNDED SURFACES, POWER ENTRY SIDE.....36.0 [914]
 UNIT AND BLOCK OR CONCRETE WALLS AND OTHER GROUNDED SURFACES, POWER ENTRY SIDE.....42.0 [1067]
 SIDE OF UNIT WITH DUCT OPENINGS.....0

REQUIRED CLEARANCE FOR SERVICING

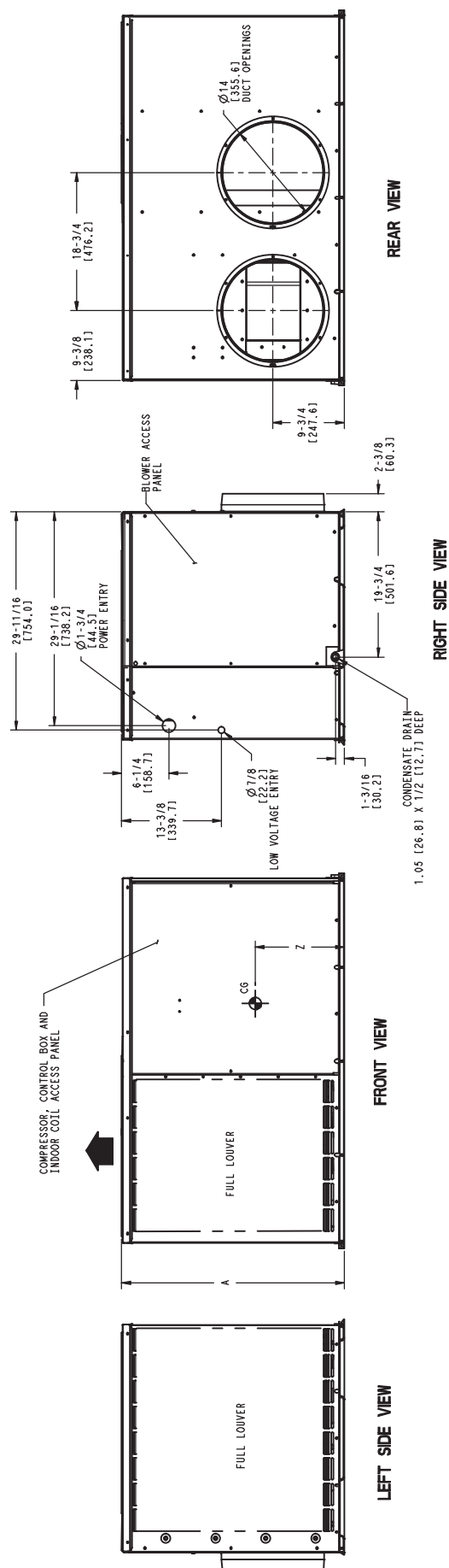
TOP OF UNIT.....36.0 [914]
 SIDE OF UNIT OPPOSITE DUCT OPENINGS.....30.0 [762]
 SIDE OF UNIT WITH POWER ENTRY.....30.0 [762]
 (EXCEPT FOR NEC REQUIREMENTS)

NOTE: CLEARANCES MUST BE MAINTAINED TO PREVENT RECIRCULATION OF AIR FROM OUTDOOR FAN DISCHARGE. A REMOVABLE FENCE OR BARRICADE REQUIRES NO CLEARANCE.

DIMENSIONS IN [] ARE IN MM



TOP VIEW



REAR VIEW

RIGHT SIDE VIEW

FRONT VIEW

LEFT SIDE VIEW

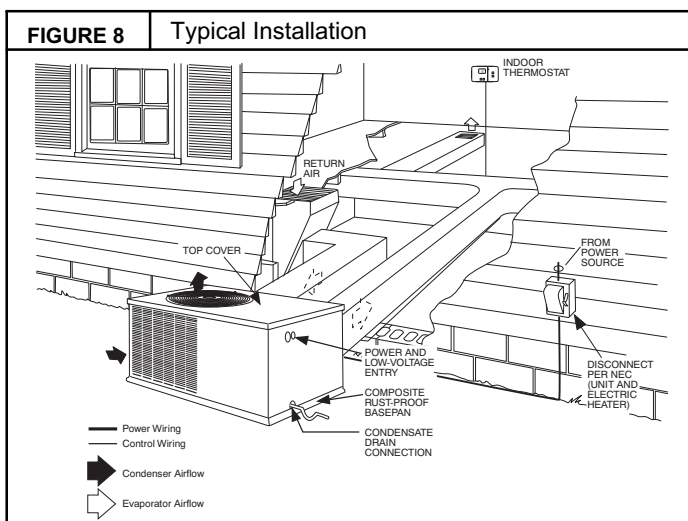


Table 1 – Physical Data

UNIT SIZE	24	30	36	42	48	60
NOMINAL CAPACITY (ton)	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	5
SHIPPING WEIGHT (lb)	312	314	334	388	407	420
(kg)	142	143	152	177	185	191
COMPRESSOR TYPE	SCROLL					
REFRIGERANT	R-410A					
REFRIGERANT QUANTITY (lb)	5.50	6.70	5.85	7.00	7.50	8.50
QUANTITY (kg)	2.49	3.04	2.65	3.18	3.40	3.86
OUTDOOR METERING DEVICE	Piston					
ORIFICE OD (in.)	0.049	0.049	0.057	0.061	0.067	0.073
(mm)	1.245	1.245	1.448	1.549	1.702	1.854
OUTDOOR COIL ROWS...FINS/in.	2...20	2...20	2...20	2...20	2...20	2...20
FACE AREA (sq. ft)	9.1	9.1	10.2	13.0	15.5	15.5
OUTDOOR FAN NOMINAL AIRFLOW (cfm)	2000	2000	2800	3100	2900	3200
DIAMETER (in.)	20	20	20	20	20	20
DIAMETER (mm)	508	508	508	508	508	508
MOTOR HP (RPM)	1/8 (825)	1/8 (825)	1/4 (1100)	1/4 (1100)	1/4 (1100)	1/3 (1110)
INDOOR METERING DEVICE	Piston					TXV
ORIFICE OD (in.)	0.059	0.059	0.067	0.073	0.080	N/A
(mm)	1.499	1.499	1.702	1.854	2.032	
INDOOR COIL ROWS...FINS/in.	3...12	3...12	3...12	3...12	3...12	3...12
FACE AREA (sq. ft)	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.1
INDOOR BLOWER NOMINAL COOLING AIRFLOW (cfm)	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1750
NOMINAL SIZE D x L (in.)	10 x 8	10 x 8	11 x 9	11 x 9	11 x 10	11 x 10
(mm)	254 x 203	254 x 203	279 x 229	279 x 229	279 x 254	279 x 254
MOTOR (HP)	1/3	1/3	1/2	1/2	3/4	1
HIGH-PRESSURE SWITCH (psig) CUTOUT	650 +/- 15					
RESET (AUTO)	420 +/- 25					
LOW-PRESSURE SWITCH (psig) CUTOUT	20 +/- 5					
RESET (AUTO)	45 +/- 10					
RETURN-AIR FILTERS THROWAWAY (in.)	20x20x1	20x24x1	24x30x1	24x36x1		
(mm)	508x508x25	508x610x25	610x762x25	610x914x25		

*Required filter sizes shown are based on the ARI (Air conditioning & Refrigeration Institute) rated airflow at a velocity of 300 ft/min (91 m) for throwaway type or 450 ft/min (137 m) for high capacity type. Recommended filters are 1-in. (25 mm) thick.

Table 2 – Minimum Airflow for Safe Electric Heater Operation

HP Unit Size	Minimum Airflow (CFM)				
	5 kW	7.5 kW	10 kW	15 kW	20 kW
24	750	800	800	X	X
30	750	800	800	X	X
36	750	800	800	1200	X
42	750	800	800	1200	X
48	750	800	800	1200	1800
60	750	800	800	1200	1800

X = Not Approved Combination

Step 7 — Install Electrical Connections

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

The unit cabinet must have an uninterrupted, unbroken electrical ground to minimize the possibility of personal injury if an electrical fault should occur. This ground may consist of an electrical wire connected to the unit ground screw in the control compartment, or conduit approved for electrical ground when installed in accordance with NEC, ANSI/NFPA 70 American National Standards Institute/ National Fire Protection Association (latest edition) (in Canada, Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1) and local electrical codes.

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT COMPONENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in damage to the unit being installed.

1. Make all electrical connections in accordance with NEC ANSI/NFPA 70 (latest edition) and local electrical codes governing such wiring. In Canada, all electrical connections must be in accordance with CSA standard C22.1 Canadian Electrical Code Part 1 and applicable local codes. Refer to unit wiring diagram.
2. Use only copper conductor for connections between field-supplied electrical disconnect switch and unit. DO NOT USE ALUMINUM WIRE.
3. Be sure that high-voltage power to unit is within operating voltage range indicated on unit rating plate. On 3-phase units, ensure phases are balanced within 2 percent. Consult local power company for correction of improper voltage and/or phase imbalance.
4. Do not damage internal components when drilling through any panel to mount electrical hardware, conduit, etc.

HIGH-VOLTAGE CONNECTIONS

The unit must have a separate electrical service with a field-supplied, waterproof disconnect switch mounted at, or within sight from the unit. Refer to the unit rating plate, NEC and local codes for maximum fuse/circuit breaker size and minimum circuit amps (ampacity) for wire sizing.

The field-supplied disconnect may be mounted on the unit over the high-voltage inlet hole when the standard power and low-voltage entry points are used. See Fig. 9 and 10 for acceptable location.

Operation of unit on improper line voltage constitutes abuse and may cause unit damage that could affect warranty.

ROUTING POWER LEADS INTO UNIT

Use only copper wire between disconnect and unit. The high-voltage leads should be in a conduit until they enter the unit; conduit termination at the unit must be watertight. Run the high-voltage leads through the hole on the control box side of the unit (See Fig. 9). When the leads are inside the unit, run leads to the control box (See Fig. 10). Connect leads to the black and yellow wires.

CONNECTING GROUND LEAD TO UNIT GROUND

Connect the ground lead to the chassis using the unit ground in the control box.

FIGURE 9

Unit Electrical Connection

HIGH-VOLTAGE POWER WIRING ENTRY HOLE

LOW-VOLTAGE WIRING ENTRY HOLE (grommet hole)

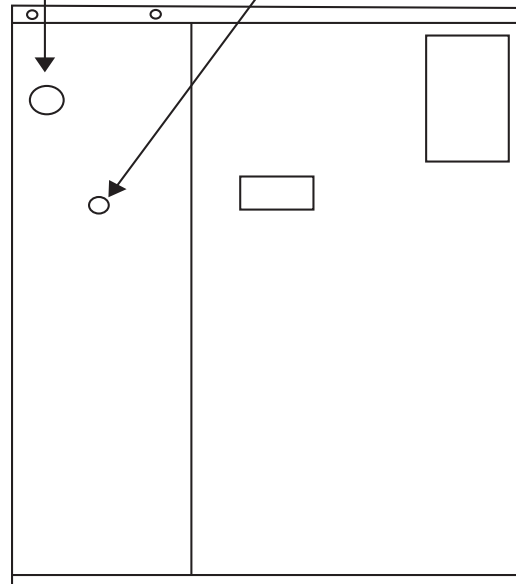
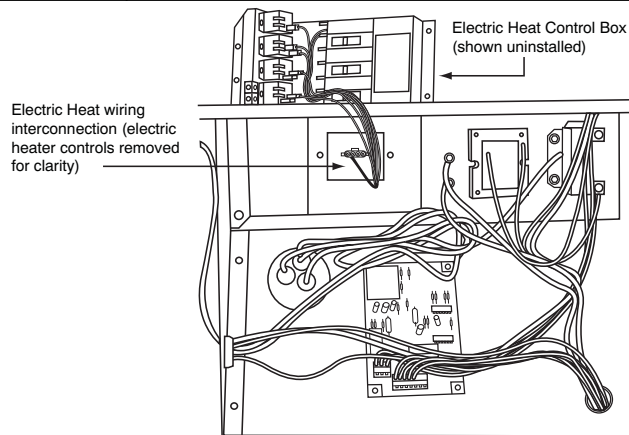


FIGURE 10

Control Box Wiring



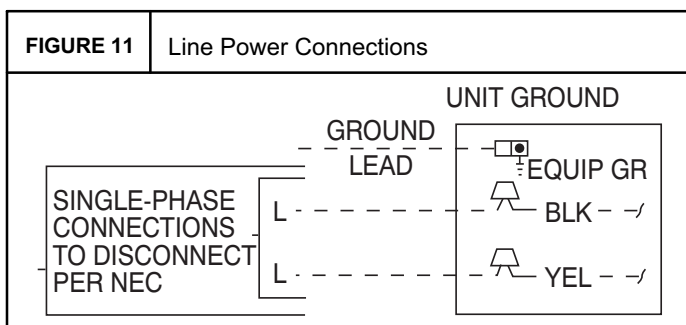
ROUTING CONTROL POWER WIRES (24-V)

Form a drip-loop with the thermostat leads before routing them into the unit. Route the thermostat leads through grommeted hole provided in unit into unit control box (See Fig. 9). Connect thermostat leads and unit power leads as shown in Fig. 11, Fig. 12 and Fig. 13.

Route thermostat wires through grommet providing a drip-loop at the panel. Connect low-voltage leads to the thermostat as shown in Fig. 11.

The unit transformer supplies 24-v power for complete system including accessory electrical heater. Transformer is factory wired for 230-v operation.

Unit main harness contains a 3 amp automotive style replaceable fuse. If transformer secondary voltage is not available at red and brown leads in unit low voltage box, check fuse in red lead near transformer. Replace with Littelfuse brand, part number 257003.



Unit main harness also contains a 1k ohm, 3 watt load resistor wired across low voltage leads "G" and "C". Purpose of resistor is to provide a small electrical load for the indoor thermostat fan circuit to ensure reliable operation.

ACCESSORY ELECTRIC HEAT WIRING

Refer to accessory electric heat installation instructions for information on installing accessory electric heat. Accessory electric heat wiring is shown in Fig. 14.

PRE-START-UP

⚠ WARNING

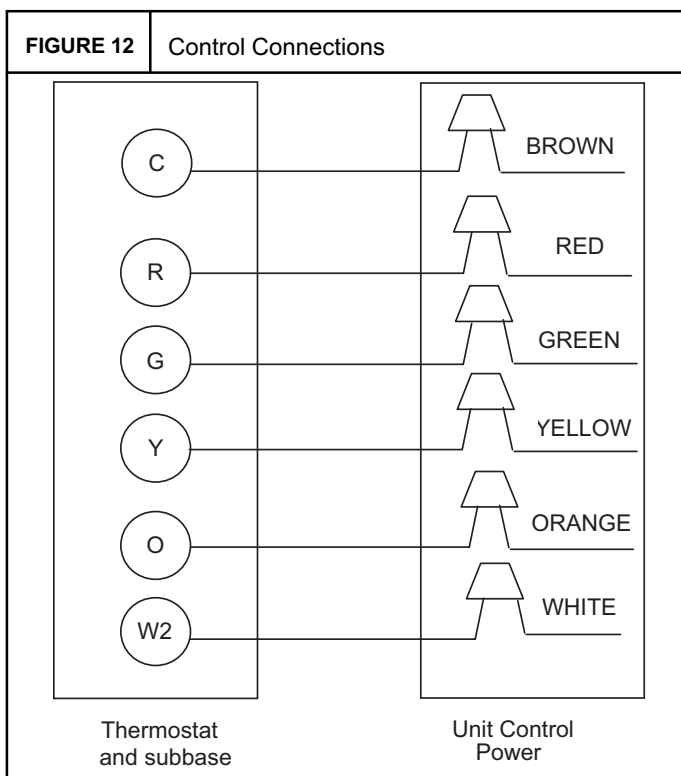
FIRE, EXPLOSION, ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

1. Follow recognized safety practices and wear protective goggles when checking or servicing refrigerant system.
2. Relieve and recover all refrigerant from system before touching or disturbing compressor plug if refrigerant leak is suspected around compressor terminals.
3. Never attempt to repair soldered connection while refrigerant system is under pressure.
4. Do not use torch to remove any component. System contains oil and refrigerant under pressure.
5. To remove a component, wear protective goggles and proceed as follows:
 - a. Shut off electrical power to unit and install lockout tag.
 - b. Relieve and reclaim all refrigerant from system using both high- and low-pressure ports.
 - c. Cut component connecting tubing with tubing cutter and remove component from unit.
 - d. Carefully unsweat remaining tubing stubs when necessary. Oil can ignite when exposed to torch flame.

Proceed as follows to inspect and prepare the unit for initial start-up:

1. Remove all access panels.
2. Read and follow instructions on all DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION, and INFORMATION labels attached to, or shipped with unit.



⚠ WARNING

PERSONAL INJURY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

Failure to relieve system pressure could result in personal injury and/or death.

Relieve pressure and recover all refrigerant before system repair or final unit disposal.

Wear safety glasses and gloves when handling refrigerant. Keep torches and other ignition sources away from refrigerants and oils.

3. Make the following inspections:
 - a. Inspect for shipping and handling damages, such as broken lines, loose parts, disconnected wires, etc.
 - b. Inspect for oil at all refrigerant tubing connections and on unit base. Detecting oil generally indicates a refrigerant leak. Leak test all refrigerant tubing connections using electronic leak detector, or liquid-soap solution. If a refrigerant leak is detected, see following **Check for Refrigerant Leaks** section.
 - c. Inspect all field- and factory-wiring connections. Be sure that connections are completed and tight.
 - d. Ensure wires do not touch refrigerant tubing or sharp sheet metal edges.
 - e. Inspect coil fins. If damaged during shipping and handling, carefully straighten fins with a fin comb.
4. Verify the following conditions:
 - a. See **Outdoor Fan Adjustment** section.
 - b. Make sure that air filter is in place.
 - c. Make sure that condensate drain pan and trap are filled with water to ensure proper drainage.
 - d. Make sure that all tools and miscellaneous loose parts have been removed.

START-UP

Step 1 — Check for Refrigerant Leaks

Proceed as follows to locate and repair a refrigerant leak and to charge the unit:

1. Locate leak and make sure that refrigerant system pressure has been relieved and reclaimed from both high- and low-pressure ports.
2. Repair leak following accepted practices.

NOTE: Install a filter drier whenever the system has been opened for repair.

3. Add a small charge of R-410A refrigerant vapor to system and leak-test unit.
4. Recover refrigerant from system and evacuate to 500 microns if no additional leaks are found.
5. Charge unit with R-410A refrigerant, using an accurate scale. Refer to unit rating plate for required charge.

Step 2 — Start-Up Cooling and Make Adjustments

Complete the required procedures given in the Pre-Start-Up section before starting the unit. Do not jumper any safety devices when operating the unit. Do not operate the unit in cooling mode when the outdoor temperature is below 40°F (4.4°C) (unless accessory low-ambient kit is installed). Do not rapid cycle the compressor. Allow 5 min. between "on" cycles to prevent compressor damage.

CHECKING COOLING AND HEATING CONTROL OPERATION
Start and check the unit for proper cooling control operation as follows:

1. Place room thermostat SYSTEM switch in OFF position. Observe that blower motor starts when FAN switch is placed in ON position and shuts down within 60 sec. when FAN switch is placed in AUTO position.
2. Place SYSTEM switch in COOL position and FAN switch in AUTO position. Set control below room temperature. Observe that compressor, outdoor fan, and indoor blower motors start. Observe that cooling cycle shuts down when control setting is satisfied.
3. If unit is equipped with electric heat, place system switch in HEAT position. Observe that indoor fan energizes. Set control above room temperature. Observe that heating cycle shuts down when control setting is satisfied.
4. When using an automatic changeover room thermostat, place both SYSTEM and FAN switches in AUTO positions. Observe that unit operates in Cooling mode when temperature control is set to call for Cooling (below room temperature), and unit operates in Heating mode when temperature control is set to call for Heating, if equipped with electric heat (above room temperature).

Step 3 — Refrigerant Charge

Refrigerant Charge — The refrigerant system is fully charged with R-410A refrigerant and is tested and factory sealed. Amount of refrigerant charge is listed on unit nameplate and in Table 1. Unit must operate a minimum of 15 minutes before checking charge.

NOTE: Adjustment of the refrigerant charge is not required unless the unit is suspected of not having the proper R-410A charge.

NOTE: Unit sizes 24 - 48 have fixed orifice refrigerant metering devices, the 60 size has a TXV. There is a different charging procedure for both expansion devices. Refer to the correct procedure for your unit.

NO CHARGE

Use standard evacuating techniques. After evacuating system, weigh in the specified amount of refrigerant (refer to Table 1).

LOW CHARGE COOLING

24 - 48 Units, Fixed Metering Device:

1. Operate unit a minimum of 10 minutes before checking charge.
2. Measure suction pressure by attaching an accurate gauge to compressor suction side service port.
3. Measure suction side temperature by attaching an accurate thermistor type or electronic thermometer to suction line about 10 in. from compressor.
4. Measure outdoor air dry-bulb temperature with thermometer.
5. Measure indoor air (return air) wet-bulb temperature with a sling psychrometer or electronic equivalent.
6. Using Superheat Charging Table (Table 3) find outdoor temperature and indoor air wet-bulb temperature. At this intersection note superheat. Where a dash (-) appears on table do not attempt to charge unit under these conditions or refrigerant slugging may occur. In this situation refrigerant must be evacuated and weighed in. See rating plate for charge quantity.
7. Refer to Required Suction Tube Temp. (Table 3). Find superheat temperature located in Step 6 and suction pressure. At this intersection note suction line temperature.
8. If unit has a higher suction line temperature than charted temperature, add refrigerant until charted temperature is reached.
9. If unit has a lower suction line temperature than charted temperature, reclaim refrigerant until charted temperature is reached.
10. If outdoor air temperature or pressure at suction port changes, charge to new suction line temperature indicated on chart.

60 Units, TXV Metering Device::

1. Measure discharge line pressure by attaching a gauge to the service port.
2. Measure the liquid line temperature by attaching a temperature sensing device to it.
3. Insulate the temperature sensing device so that the outdoor ambient doesn't affect the reading.
4. Refer to the required subcooling in Table 4 to find the required subcooling based on the model type and the outdoor ambient temperature.
5. Interpolate if the outdoor temperature lies in between the table values.
6. Find the pressure value corresponding to the measured pressure on the compressor discharge line.
7. Read across from the pressure reading to obtain the Liquid line temperature for a required subcooling.
8. Add charge if the measured temperature is higher than the liquid line temperature value in the table.
9. Remove charge if the measured temperature is lower than the table value.

HEATING MODE CHARGE

Do not attempt to adjust charge by cooling methods while in heat pump heating mode. Recover refrigerant and weigh in according to unit data plate refrigerant data.

Table 3 – Superheat Charging

SUPERHEAT CHARGING TABLE
(SUPERHEAT °F (°C) AT COMPRESSOR SUCTION SERVICE PORT)

OUTDOOR TEMP °F (°C)	EVAPORATOR ENTERING AIR °F (°C) WB													
	50 (10)	52 (11)	54 (12)	56 (13)	58 (14)	60 (16)	62 (17)	64 (18)	66 (19)	68 (20)	70 (21)	72 (22)	74 (23)	76 (24)
55 (12.7)	9 (5.0)	12 (6.7)	14 (7.8)	17 (9.4)	20 (11)	23 (13)	26 (14)	29 (16)	32 (18)	35 (19)	37 (21)	40 (22)	42 (23)	45 (25)
60 (15.6)	7 (3.9)	10 (5.6)	12 (6.7)	15 (8.3)	18 (10)	21 (12)	24 (13)	27 (15)	30 (17)	33 (18)	35 (19)	38 (21)	40 (22)	43 (24)
65 (18.3)	--	6 (3.3)	10 (5.6)	13 (7.2)	16 (8.9)	19 (11)	21 (12)	24 (13)	27 (15)	30 (17)	33 (18)	36 (20)	38 (21)	41 (23)
70 (21.1)	--	--	7 (3.9)	10 (5.6)	13 (7.2)	16 (8.9)	19 (11)	21 (12)	24 (13)	27 (15)	30 (17)	33 (18)	36 (20)	39 (22)
75 (23.9)	--	--	--	6 (3.3)	9 (5.0)	12 (6.7)	15 (8.3)	18 (10)	21 (12)	24 (13)	28 (16)	31 (17)	34 (19)	37 (21)
80 (26.7)	--	--	--	--	5 (2.8)	8 (4.4)	12 (6.7)	15 (8.3)	18 (10)	21 (12)	25 (14)	28 (16)	31 (17)	35 (19)
85 (29.4)	--	--	--	--	--	--	8 (4.4)	11 (6.1)	15 (8.3)	19 (11)	22 (12)	26 (14)	30 (17)	33 (18)
90 (32.2)	--	--	--	--	--	--	5 (2.8)	9 (5.0)	13 (7.2)	16 (8.9)	20 (11)	24 (13)	27 (15)	31 (17)
95 (35.0)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6 (3.3)	10 (5.6)	14 (7.8)	18 (10)	22 (12)	25 (14)	29 (16)
100 (37.7)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8 (4.4)	12 (6.7)	15 (8.3)	20 (11)	23 (13)	27 (15)
105 (40.6)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5 (2.8)	9 (5.0)	13 (7.2)	17 (9.4)	22 (12)	26 (14)
110 (43.3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6 (3.3)	11 (6.1)	15 (8.3)	20 (11)	25 (14)
115 (46.1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8 (4.4)	14 (7.8)	18 (10)	23 (13)
REQUIRED SUCTION TUBE TEMPERATURE °F (°C) (MEASURED AT COMPRESSOR SUCTION SERVICE PORT)														
SUPERHEAT TEMP °F (°C)	SUCTION PRESSURE AT SUCTION SERVICE PORT PSIG (kPa)													
	107 (840)	111 (869)	116 (900)	120 (931)	125 (963)	130 (996)	135 (1030)	140 (1064)	145 (1103)					
0 (0)	35 (1.7)	37 (2.8)	39 (3.9)	41 (5.0)	43 (6.1)	45 (7.2)	47 (8.3)	49 (9.4)	51 (11)					
2 (1.1)	37 (2.8)	39 (3.9)	41 (5.0)	43 (6.1)	45 (7.2)	47 (8.3)	49 (9.4)	51 (11)	53 (12)					
4 (2.2)	39 (3.9)	41 (5.0)	43 (6.1)	45 (7.2)	47 (8.3)	49 (9.4)	51 (11)	53 (12)	55 (13)					
6 (3.3)	41 (5.0)	43 (6.1)	45 (7.2)	47 (8.3)	49 (9.4)	51 (11)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)					
8 (4.4)	43 (6.1)	45 (7.2)	47 (8.3)	49 (9.4)	51 (11)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)					
10 (5.6)	45 (7.2)	47 (8.3)	49 (9.4)	51 (11)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)					
12 (6.7)	47 (8.3)	49 (9.4)	51 (11)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)					
14 (7.8)	49 (9.4)	51 (11)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)					
16 (8.9)	51 (11)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)	67 (19)					
18 (10.0)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)	67 (19)	69 (21)					
20 (11.1)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)	67 (19)	69 (21)	71 (22)					
22 (12.2)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)	67 (19)	69 (21)	71 (22)	73 (23)					
24 (13.3)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)	67 (19)	69 (21)	71 (22)	73 (23)	75 (24)					
26 (14.4)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)	67 (19)	69 (21)	71 (22)	73 (23)	75 (24)	77 (25)					
28 (15.6)	63 (17)	65 (18)	67 (19)	69 (21)	71 (22)	73 (23)	75 (24)	77 (25)	79 (26)					
30 (16.7)	65 (18)	67 (19)	69 (21)	71 (22)	73 (23)	75 (24)	77 (25)	79 (26)	81 (27)					
32 (17.8)	67 (19)	69 (21)	71 (22)	73 (23)	75 (24)	77 (25)	79 (26)	81 (27)	83 (28)					
34 (18.9)	69 (21)	71 (22)	73 (23)	75 (24)	79 (26)	79 (26)	81 (27)	83 (28)	85 (29)					
36 (20.0)	71 (22)	73 (23)	75 (24)	81 (27)	81 (27)	81 (27)	83 (28)	85 (29)	87 (31)					
38 (21.1)	73 (23)	75 (24)	83 (28)	83 (28)	83 (28)	83 (28)	85 (29)	87 (31)	89 (32)					
40 (22.2)	75 (24)	85 (29)	85 (29)	85 (29)	85 (29)	85 (29)	87 (31)	89 (32)	91 (33)					

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Table 4 – Required Subcooling

Required Subcooling °F (°C)										Required Liquid Line Temperature for a Specific Subcooling (R-410A)									
Model Size		Outdoor Ambient Temperature °F (°C)					Pressure (psig)	Required Subcooling °F					Pressure (kPa)	Required Subcooling °C					
		75 (24)	85 (29)	95 (35)	105 (41)	115 (46)		5	10	15	20	25		3	6	8	11	14	
AC 060		15 (8.3)	15 (8.3)	15 (8.3)	14 (7.8)	14 (7.8)	189	61	56	51	46	41	1303	16	13	11	8	5	
HP 060		16 (8.9)	16 (8.9)	16 (8.9)	15 (8.3)	15 (8.3)	196	63	58	53	48	43	1351	17	15	12	9	6	
							203	66	61	56	51	46	1399	19	16	13	10	8	
							210	68	63	58	53	48	1448	20	17	14	11	9	
							217	70	65	60	55	50	1496	21	18	15	13	10	
							224	72	67	62	57	52	1544	22	19	16	14	11	
							231	74	69	64	59	54	1593	23	20	18	15	12	
							238	76	71	66	61	56	1641	24	21	19	16	13	
							245	77	72	67	62	57	1689	25	22	20	17	14	
							252	79	74	69	64	59	1737	26	23	21	18	15	
							260	81	76	71	66	61	1792	27	25	22	19	16	
							268	83	78	73	68	63	1848	29	26	23	20	17	
							276	85	80	75	70	65	1903	30	27	24	21	19	
							284	87	82	77	72	67	1958	31	28	25	22	20	
							292	89	84	79	74	69	2013	32	29	26	23	21	
							300	91	86	81	76	71	2068	33	30	27	24	22	
							309	93	88	83	78	73	2130	34	31	28	26	23	
							318	95	90	85	80	75	2192	35	32	29	27	24	
							327	97	92	87	82	77	2254	36	33	31	28	25	
							336	99	94	89	84	79	2316	37	34	32	29	26	
							345	101	96	91	86	81	2378	38	35	33	30	27	
							354	103	98	93	88	83	2440	39	36	34	31	28	
							364	105	100	95	90	85	2509	40	38	35	32	29	
							374	107	102	97	92	87	2578	41	39	36	33	30	
							384	108	103	98	93	88	2647	42	40	37	34	31	
							394	110	105	100	95	90	2716	44	41	38	35	32	
							404	112	107	102	97	92	2785	45	42	39	36	33	
							414	114	109	104	99	94	2854	46	43	40	37	34	
							424	116	111	106	101	96	2923	47	44	41	38	35	
							434	118	113	108	103	98	2992	48	45	42	39	36	
							444	119	114	109	104	99	3061	48	46	43	40	37	
							454	121	116	111	106	101	3130	49	47	44	41	38	
							464	123	118	113	108	103	3199	50	48	45	42	39	
							474	124	119	114	109	104	3268	51	48	46	43	40	
							484	126	121	116	111	106	3337	52	49	47	44	41	
							494	127	122	117	112	107	3406	53	50	47	45	42	
							504	129	124	119	114	109	3475	54	51	48	46	43	
							514	131	126	121	116	111	3544	55	52	49	46	44	
							524	132	127	122	117	112	3612	56	53	50	47	45	
							534	134	129	124	119	114	3681	56	54	51	48	45	

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Step 4 — Indoor Airflow and Airflow Adjustments

WARNING

UNIT OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage or improper operation.

For cooling operation, the recommended airflow is 350 to 450 cfm for each 12,000 Btuh of rated cooling capacity.

Table 5 shows dry coil air delivery for horizontal discharge units. Table 6 and Table 7 show pressure drops.

NOTE: Be sure that all supply- and return-air grilles are open, free from obstructions, and adjusted properly.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Disconnect electrical power to the unit and install lockout tag before changing blower speed.

Blower speed tap can be changed by replacing the factory installed blue low speed tap wire (cooling) with the unused black high speed wire in unit control box. The red medium speed wire is factory installed to operate with a call for supplemental electric heat. See unit wiring diagram. Be sure new airflow meets the range noted above the minimum electric heat CFM, if equipped. Refer to Table 2 and 5.

All model sizes are factory wired for rated airflow operation.

Step 5 — Sequence of Operation

FAN OPERATION

The FAN switch on the thermostat controls indoor fan operation. When the FAN switch is placed in the ON position, the indoor (evaporator) fan motor (IFM) is energized through the G terminal on the thermostat. The motor's internal logic then provides power to the indoor (evaporator) fan motor (IFM). The IFM will run continuously when the FAN switch is set to ON.

When the FAN switch is set to AUTO, the thermostat deenergizes the IFM (provided there is not a call for cooling). The contacts open and the IFM is deenergized. The IFM will be energized only when there is a call for cooling, in heat pump

heating mode or if the unit is equipped with accessory electric heat, the indoor-fan motor will also run while the accessory electric heat is energized.

NOTE: All motors on this product are programmed for 60 sec time delay on tap 1 and 30 sec time delay on tap 2. There is no time delay on tap 3. The indoor fan will remain on for the set time delay after G or W2 is deenergized.

COOLING OPERATION

With a call for cooling (Y), the indoor fan, compressor, and the outdoor fan motor are energized. When the cooling demand is met, Y de-energizes, shutting off the compressor, indoor fan, and the outdoor fan.

HEATING OPERATION

With a call for heating (Y), the compressor, outdoor fan, and indoor fan start immediately. If Y cannot satisfy the heating demand, the auxiliary or backup heat (W2) energizes. In case of staged heating, W3 is energized if the demand is not met. When heating demand is met, W3, W2 and Y sequentially de-energize shutting the compressor, indoor fan and the outdoor fan.

CONTINUOUS FAN

With the continuous Indoor fan option selected on the thermostat, G is continuously energized. The continuous fan speed will be the same as the cooling fan speed.

DEFROST

Defrost board (DB) is a time and temperature control, which includes a field-selectable time period between checks for defrost (30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes). The time period is factory-set at 60 minutes and should only be adjusted by a trained service person. Electronic timer and defrost cycle start only when contactor is energized and defrost thermostat (DFT) is closed.

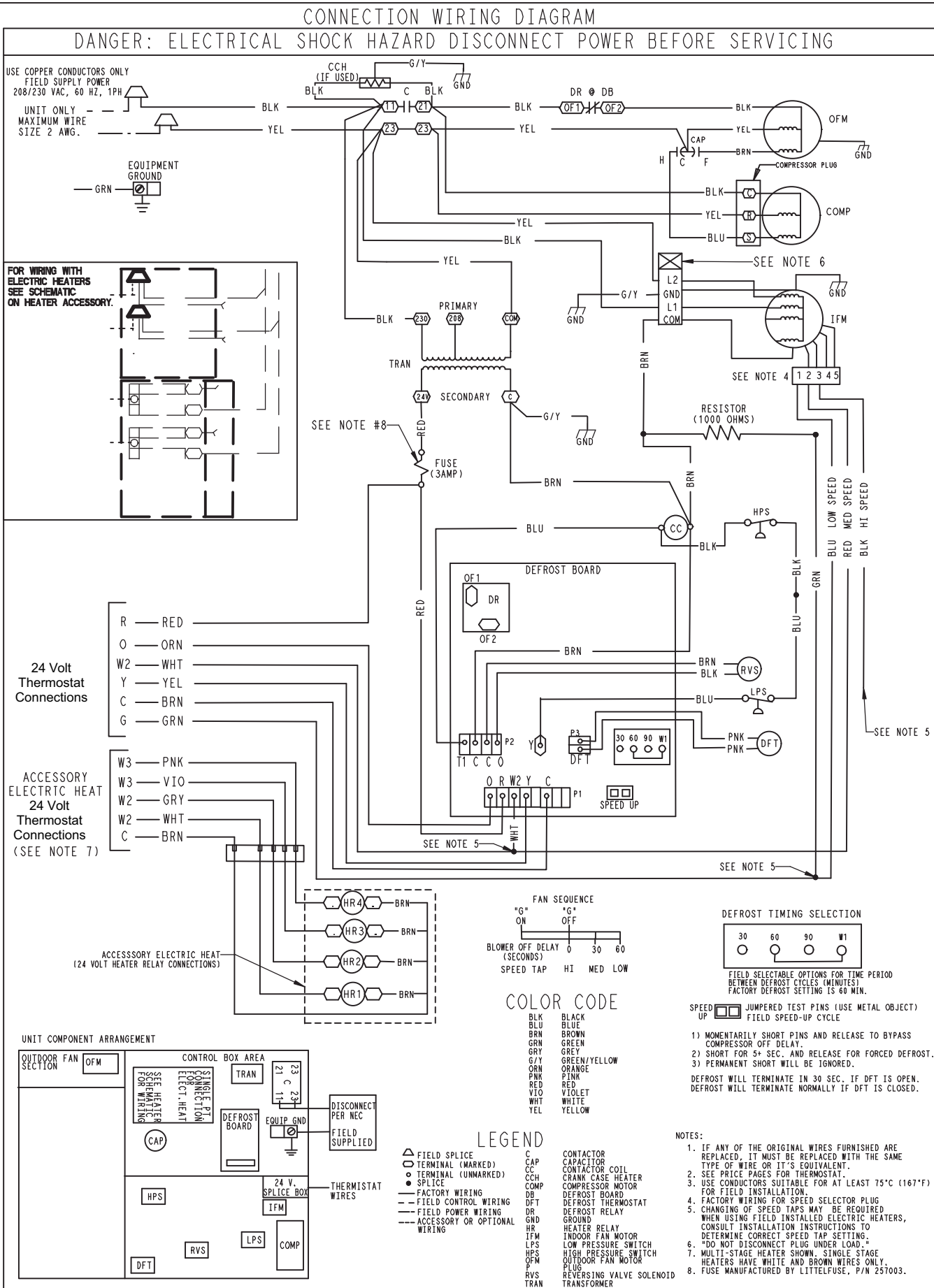
Defrost mode is identical to Cooling mode. The outdoor fan motor stops because of "OF1" and "OF2" contacts opening on the defrost board, a bank of optional electric heat turns on to warm air supplying the conditioned space.

ELECTRIC RESISTANCE HEATING

If accessory electric heaters are installed, the thermostat energizes W, which energizes the heater relay and in turn energizes the electric heaters. The IFM is energized which starts the indoor-fan motor. If the heaters are staged, W2 is energized when the second stage of heating is required. When the need for heating is satisfied, the heater and IFM are de-energized.

FIGURE 13

Typical Single Phase Unit Connection Wiring Diagram



Typical Single Phase Unit Ladder Wiring Diagram



FIGURE 14

Single Phase Accessory Electric Heat Diagram

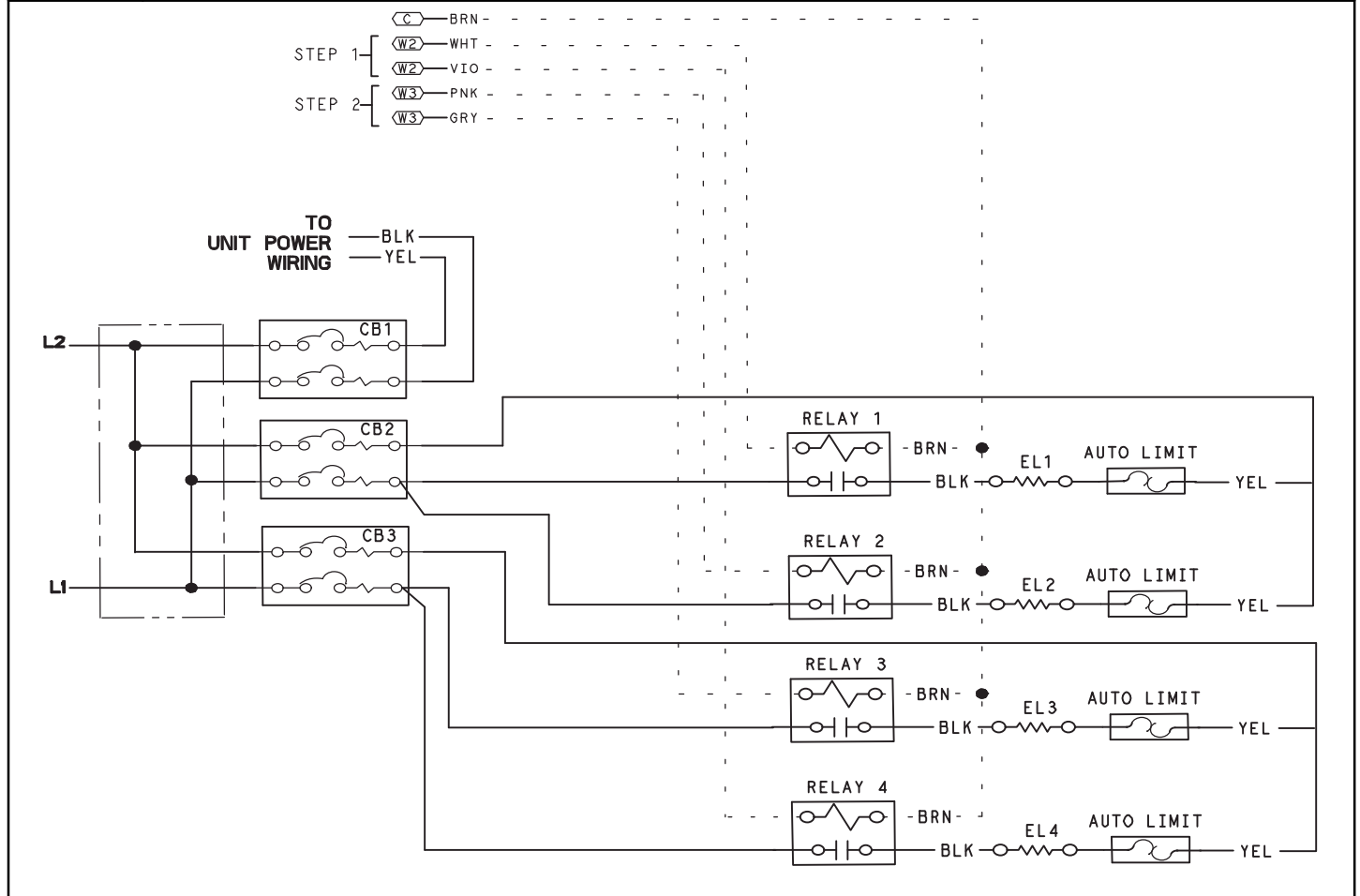


Table 5 – Wet Coil Air Delivery*
(Deduct 10 percent for 208 Volt Operation)

230 VOLT HORIZONTAL DISCHARGE												
UNIT SIZE	SPEED TAP	AIR DELIVERY ²	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (in. W.C.)									
			0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
24	1	SCFM	933	799	758	707	675	608	549	497	435	394
	2	SCFM	1016	921	882	854	809	761	711	668	599	552
	3	SCFM	1079	1041	1003	970	944	909	866	810	764	724
30	1	SCFM	1052	1018	984	943	914	879	833	795	732	678
	2	SCFM	1141	1107	1069	1036	1006	974	932	899	856	784
	3	SCFM	1246	1213	1181	1144	1108	1078	1043	1015	973	931
36	1	SCFM	1311	1253	1195	1136	1083	1023	958	895	818	729
	2	SCFM	1413	1364	1313	1256	1203	1148	1084	1022	969	882
	3	SCFM	1571	1525	1473	1423	1364	1313	1261	1210	1156	1090
42	1	SCFM	1499	1434	1394	1349	1307	1273	1232	1169	1108	1038
	2	SCFM	1568	1532	1497	1459	1407	1381	1346	1304	1252	1185
	3	SCFM	1635	1593	1560	1523	1484	1439	1406	1369	1335	1264
048	1	SCFM	1657	1625	1590	1554	1517	1486	1448	1417	1381	1340
	2	SCFM	1707	1673	1644	1614	1586	1549	1515	1479	1449	1407
	3	SCFM	1931	1900	1870	1840	1809	1778	1749	1714	1683	1646
60	1	SCFM	1837	1798	1753	1716	1677	1637	1590	1549	1497	1445
	2	SCFM	1910	1872	1835	1795	1748	1711	1673	1623	1568	1525
	3	SCFM	2098	2065	2032	1996	1956	1917	1877	1839	1798	1753

*Air delivery values are based on operating voltage of 230v, wet coil, without filter or electric heater. Deduct filter and electric heater pressure drops to obtain static pressure available for ducting.

NOTES:

1. Do not operate the unit at a cooling airflow that is less than 350 cfm for each 12,000 Btuh of rated cooling capacity. Evaporator coil frosting may occur at airflows below this point.
2. Standard Cubic Feet per Minute.

Table 6 – Filter Pressure Drop (IN. W.C.)

FILTER SIZE in. (mm)	CFM																	
	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200
20X20X1 (508X508X25)	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20X24X1 (508X610X25)	—	—	—	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24X30X1 (610X762X25)	—	—	—	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24X36X1 (610X914X25)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14

Table 7 – Accessory Electric Heat Pressure Drop (IN. W.C.)

HEATER kW	CFM							
	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200
5 – 20	0.033	0.037	0.042	0.047	0.052	0.060	0.067	0.075

MAINTENANCE

To ensure continuing high performance, and to minimize the possibility of premature equipment failure, periodic maintenance must be performed on this equipment. This cooling unit should be inspected at least once each year by a qualified service person. To troubleshoot unit, refer to Table 9, Troubleshooting Chart.

NOTE TO EQUIPMENT OWNER: Consult your local dealer about the availability of a maintenance contract.



WARNING

PERSONAL INJURY AND UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death and possible unit component damage.

The ability to properly perform maintenance on this equipment requires certain expertise, mechanical skills, tools and equipment. If you do not possess these, do not attempt to perform any maintenance on this equipment, other than those procedures recommended in the Owner's Manual.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

1. Turn off electrical power to the unit and install lockout tag before performing any maintenance or service on this unit.
2. Use extreme caution when removing panels and parts.
3. Never place anything combustible either on or in contact with the unit.

CAUTION

UNIT OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in equipment damage or improper operation.

Errors made when reconnecting wires may cause improper and dangerous operation. Label all wires prior to disconnecting when servicing.

The minimum maintenance requirements for this equipment are as follows:

1. Inspect air filter(s) each month. Clean or replace when necessary.
2. Inspect indoor coil, drain pan, and condensate drain each cooling season for cleanliness. Clean when necessary.
3. Inspect blower motor and wheel for cleanliness each cooling season. Clean when necessary.
4. Check electrical connections for tightness and controls for proper operation each cooling season. Service when necessary.
5. Ensure electric wires are not in contact with refrigerant tubing or sharp metal edges.

Air Filter

IMPORTANT: Never operate the unit without a suitable air filter in the return-air duct system. Always replace the filter with the same dimensional size and type as originally installed. See Table 1 for recommended filter sizes.

Inspect air filter(s) at least once each month and replace (throwaway-type) or clean (cleanable-type) at least twice during each cooling season and twice during the heating season if electric heat is installed, or whenever the filter becomes clogged with dust and lint.

Unit Top Removal

NOTE: When performing maintenance or service procedures that require removal of the unit top, be sure to perform all of the routine maintenance procedures that require top removal, including coil inspection and cleaning, and condensate drain pan inspection and cleaning.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Disconnect electrical power, and install lockout tag to the unit before removing top.

Only qualified service personnel should perform maintenance and service procedures that require unit top removal.

Refer to the following top removal procedures:

1. Unplug all three wires from the outdoor fan motor.
2. Remove screws on unit top cover flange. (Save all screws.)
3. Lift top from unit carefully. Set top on edge and make sure that top is supported by unit side that is opposite duct (or plenum) side.
4. Carefully replace and secure unit top to unit, using screws removed in Steps 1 and 2, when maintenance and/or service procedures are completed.

Indoor Blower and Motor

NOTE: All motors are pre-lubricated. Do not attempt to lubricate these motors.

For longer life, operating economy, and continuing efficiency, clean accumulated dirt and grease from the blower wheel and motor annually.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Disconnect electrical power, and install lockout tag to the unit before cleaning and lubricating the blower motor and wheel.

To clean the blower wheel:

1. Remove the blower housing:
 - a. Remove the screws on the external side of the duct panel that fasten the housing to the duct panel assembly.
 - b. Remove the side access panel and unscrew the mounting bracket that fastens the blower housing to the internal partition panel of the control box assembly.
 - c. Make sure that the blower housing is supported by hand before completely removing the mounting bracket.
 - d. Slide the blower housing from the rails of the duct panel and place it outside the unit.
2. Remove the blower wheel from the housing:
 - a. Loosen the set screw which secures the wheel to the motor shaft.
 - b. Loosen the three mounting legs of the motor by removing the bolts that fasten the mounting legs to the housing.
 - c. Slide out the motor assembly (motor, belly band and the 3 mounting legs) from the hub of the wheel.
 - d. Remove the filler panel at the discharge end of the blower housing by removing the two screws that fasten it to the housing.
 - e. Ensure proper reassembly by marking wheel orientation. Remove the wheel from the housing.
3. Remove the caked on dirt from the wheel and the motor using a brush.
4. Remove lint and dirt accumulations from the wheel and housing with a vacuum cleaner, using a soft brush attachment.
5. Remove grease and oil with a mild solvent.
6. Reassemble
 - a. Slip the wheel back in the housing with the hub set screw parented in the correct direction.
 - b. Install the filler panel.

- Reinsert the motor assembly in the wheel hub and align the mounting legs with the housing mounting hold locations.
- Tighten the mounting bolts to fasten the motor assembly with the housing.
- Center the wheel in the housing by sliding it, align the flat end of the shaft with the set screw and tighten the set screw.
- Slide back the blower housing into the mounting rails in the duct panel and install the mounting bracket back in its position.
- Install the screws on the external side of the duct panel to fasten duct panel with the housing.
- Replace the side access panel.

Outdoor Coil, Indoor Coil, and Condensate Drain Pan

Inspect the condenser coil, evaporator coil, and condensate drain pan at least once each year.

The coils are easily cleaned when dry; therefore, inspect and clean the coils either before or after each cooling season. Remove all obstructions, including weeds and shrubs, that interfere with the airflow through the condenser coil.

Straighten bent fins with a fin comb. If coated with dirt or lint, clean the coils with a vacuum cleaner, using the soft brush attachment. Be careful not to bend the fins. If coated with oil or grease, clean the coils with a mild detergent and water solution. Rinse coils with clear water, using a garden hose. Be careful not to splash water on motors, insulation, wiring, or air filter(s). For best results, spray condenser coil fins from inside to outside the unit. On units with an outer and inner condenser coil, be sure to clean between the coils. Be sure to flush all dirt and debris from the unit base.

Inspect the drain pan and condensate drain line when inspecting the coils. Clean the drain pan and condensate drain by removing all foreign matter from the pan. Flush the pan and drain trough with clear water. Do not splash water on the insulation, motor, wiring, or air filter(s). If the drain trough is restricted, clear it with a "plumbers snake" or similar probe device.

Outdoor Fan Adjustment



CAUTION

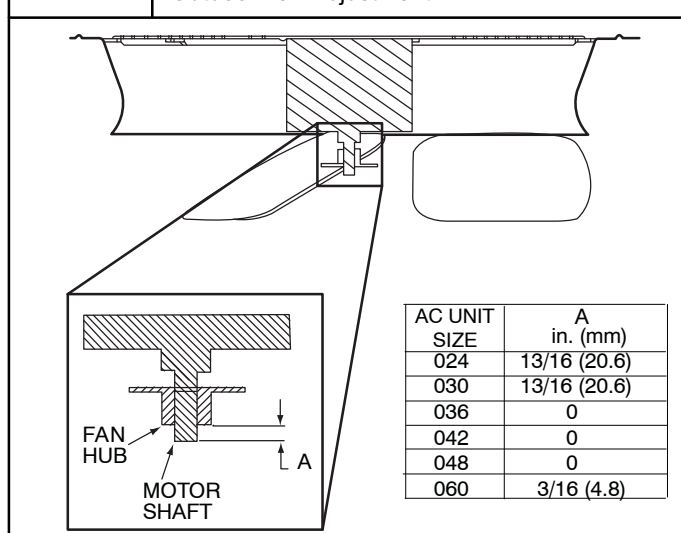
UNIT OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in damage to unit components.

Keep the condenser fan free from all obstructions to ensure proper cooling operation. Never place articles on top of unit.

- Shut off unit power supply and install lockout tag.
- Remove outdoor-fan assembly (grille, motor, motor cover, and fan) by removing screws and flipping assembly onto unit top cover.
- Inspect the fan blades for cracks or bends.
- If fan needs to be removed, loosen the setscrew and slide the fan off the motor shaft.
- When replacing fan blade, position blade as shown in Fig. 15. Tighten setscrews.

FIGURE 15 Outdoor Fan Adjustment



Electrical Controls and Wiring

Inspect and check the electrical controls and wiring annually. Be sure to turn off the electrical power to the unit.

Remove access panel to locate all the electrical controls and wiring. Check all electrical connections for tightness. Tighten all screw connections. If any smoky or burned connections are noticed, disassemble the connection, clean all the parts, re-strip the wire end and reassemble the connection properly and securely.

Check to ensure no wires are touching refrigerant tubing or sharp sheet metal edges. Move and secure wires to isolate from tubing and sheet metal edges.

After inspecting the electrical controls and wiring, replace all the panels. Start the unit, and observe at least one complete cooling cycle to ensure proper operation. If discrepancies are observed in operating cycle, or if a suspected malfunction has occurred, check each electrical component with the proper electrical instrumentation. Refer to the unit wiring label when making these checks. (See Fig. 13)

Refrigerant Circuit

Inspect all refrigerant tubing connections and the unit base for oil accumulation annually. Detecting oil generally indicates a refrigerant leak.



WARNING

EXPLOSION, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death or equipment damage.

This system uses R-410A refrigerant which has higher operating pressures than R-22 and other refrigerant. No other refrigerant may be used in this system. Gauge set, hoses, and recovery system must be designed to handle R-410A. If you are unsure, consult the equipment manufacturer.

If oil is detected or if low cooling performance is suspected, leak test all refrigerant tubing using an electronic leak detector, halide torch or liquid-soap solution. If a refrigerant leak is detected, refer to Check for Refrigerant Leaks section.

If no refrigerant leaks are found and low cooling performance is suspected, refer to Checking and Adjusting Refrigerant Charge section.

Indoor Airflow

The airflow does not require checking unless improper performance is suspected. If a problem exists, be sure that all supply- and return-air grilles are open and free from obstructions, and that the air filter is clean.

Metering Devices

Refrigerant cooling metering device is a piston (24 - 48) or TXV (60) located upstream of the indoor coil distributor assembly.

High Flow Valves

High flow valves are located on the compressor hot gas and suction tubes. Large black plastic caps distinguish these valves with O-rings located inside the caps. These valves can not be accessed for service in the field. Ensure the plastic caps are in place and tight or the possibility of refrigerant leakage could occur. To replace valve core body without removing charge, service too p/n 1178968 is required.

High Pressure Switch

The high-pressure switch is located in the discharge line and protects against excessive condenser coil pressure. It opens at 650 psig (4482 kPa). High pressure may be caused by a dirty condenser coil, failed fan motor, or condenser air recirculation.

To check switch:

1. Turn off all power to unit.
2. Disconnect leads on switch.
3. Apply ohmmeter leads across switch. You should have continuity on a good switch.

Loss of Charge Switch

The loss of charge switch is located in the liquid line and will protect the compressor against a loss of charge condition. It opens at 20 psig (138 kPa). If switch is open check system pressures. If pressures are normal, check continuity and wiring of switch. Repair or replace as required.

R-410A Compressor

The compressor used in this product is specifically designed to operate with R-410A refrigerant and cannot be interchanged.

The compressor is an electrical (as well as mechanical) device. Exercise extreme caution when working near compressors. Power should be shut off, if possible, for most troubleshooting techniques. Refrigerants present additional safety hazards.

⚠ WARNING

EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Wear safety glasses and gloves when handling refrigerants. Keep torches and other ignition sources away from refrigerants and oils.

Compressors vary in type by unit size. See Table 8 below for compressor type by size.

Table 8 – Compressor Type

UNIT	COMPRESSOR TYPE	MANUFACTURER SUGGESTED OIL TYPE
24	Copeland Scroll	3MAF Polyolester Oil (POE)
30	Copeland Scroll	3MAF Polyolester Oil (POE)
36	Copeland Scroll	3MAF Polyolester Oil (POE)
42	Copeland Scroll	3MAF Polyolester Oil (POE)
48	Copeland Scroll	3MAF Polyolester Oil (POE)
60	Copeland Scroll	3MAF Polyolester Oil (POE)

All compressors in these units have internal overload protection. This protection will interrupt motor current under fault conditions such as running current overload. The Copeland Scroll compressors also have internal pressure relief that will relieve from the high side to the low side if the differential is between 550 and 625 psig.

Refrigerant

⚠ WARNING

EXPLOSION, ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death or equipment damage.

This system uses R-410A refrigerant which has higher operating pressures than R-22 and other refrigerants. No other refrigerant may be used in this system. Gauge set, hoses, and recovery system must be designed to handle R-410A. If you are unsure, consult the equipment manufacturer.

This system uses R-410A refrigerant which has higher operating pressures than R-22 and other refrigerants. No other refrigerant may be used in this system. Gauge set, hoses, and recovery system must be designed to handle R-410A. If you are unsure, consult the equipment manufacturer. Failure to use R-410A compatible servicing equipment or replacement components may result in property damage or injury.

Compressor Oil

Use only manufacturer suggested compressor oil, see Table 8 for correct oil.

NOTE: Alternate manufacturer approved compressor oil for 048 unit with Copeland Scroll compressor: Uniqema RL32-3MAF, Copeland Ultra 32 CC, Mobil Arctic EAL22 CC, ICI Emkarate RL22 or ICI Emkarate 32CF.

This oil is extremely hygroscopic, meaning it absorbs water readily. POE/PVE oils can absorb 15 times as much water as other oils designed for HCFC and CFC refrigerants. Take all necessary precautions to avoid exposure of the oil to the atmosphere.

Servicing Systems on Roofs with Synthetic Materials

POE/PVE compressor lubricants are known to cause long term damage to some synthetic roofing materials. Exposure, even if immediately cleaned up, may cause embrittlement (leading to cracking) to occur in one year or more. When performing any service that may risk exposure of compressor oil to the roof, take appropriate precautions to protect roofing. Procedures which risk oil leakage include, but are not limited to, compressor replacement, repairing refrigerant leaks, replacing refrigerant components such as filter drier, pressure switch, metering device, coil, accumulator, or reversing valve.

Synthetic Roof Precautionary Procedure

1. Cover extended roof working area with an impermeable polyethylene (plastic) drip cloth or tarp. Cover an approximate 10 x 10 ft (3 x 3 m) area.
2. Cover area in front of the unit service panel with a terry cloth shop towel to absorb lubricant spills, prevent run-offs, and protect drop cloth from tears caused by tools or components.
3. Place terry cloth shop towel inside unit immediately under component(s) to be serviced and prevent lubricant run-offs through the louvered openings in the unit base.
4. Perform required service.
5. Remove and dispose of any oil contaminated material per local codes.

Liquid Line Filter Drier

The filter drier is specifically designed to operate with R-410A. Use only factory-authorized components. Filter drier must be replaced whenever the refrigerant system is opened. When removing a filter drier, use a tubing cutter to cut the drier from the system. Do not unsweat a filter drier from the system. Heat from unsweating will release moisture and contaminants from drier into system.

R-410A Refrigerant Charging

Refer to unit information plate and charging chart. Some R-410A refrigerant cylinders contain a dip tube to allow liquid refrigerant to flow from cylinder in upright position. For cylinders equipped with a dip tube, charge R-410A units with cylinder in upright position and a commercial metering device in manifold hose. Charge refrigerant into suction-line.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Refer to the Troubleshooting Chart (Table 9) for troubleshooting information.

START-UP CHECKLIST

Use the Start-Up Checklist at the back of this manual.

HEAT PUMP WITH R-410A QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

R-410A refrigerant operates at 50-70 percent higher pressures than R-22. Be sure that servicing equipment and replacement components are designed to operate with R-410A. R-410A refrigerant cylinders are rose colored.

- R-410A refrigerant cylinders manufactured prior to March 1, 1999, have a dip tube that allows liquid to flow out of cylinder in upright position.
Cylinders manufactured March 1, 1999 and later DO NOT have a dip tube and MUST be positioned upside down to allow liquid to flow.
- Recovery cylinder service pressure rating must be 400 psig. DOT 4BA400 or DOT BW400.
- R-410A systems should be charged with liquid refrigerant. Use a commercial type metering device in the manifold hose.
- Manifold sets should be minimum 700 psig high-side and 180 psig low-side with 550 psig low-side retard.
- Use hoses with minimum 700 psig service pressure rating.
- Leak detectors should be designed to detect HFC refrigerant.
- R-410A, as with other HFCs, is only compatible with POE/PVE oils.
- Vacuum pumps will not remove moisture from oil.
- Only use factory specified liquid-line filter driers with rated working pressures no less than 600 psig.
- Do not install a suction-line filter drier in liquid line.
- POE/PVE oils absorb moisture rapidly. Do not expose oil to atmosphere.
- POE/PVE oils may cause damage to certain plastics and roofing materials.
- Wrap all filter driers and service valves with wet cloth when brazing.
- A R-410A liquid-line filter drier is required on every unit.
- Do not use an R-22 TXV.
- Never open system to atmosphere while it is under a vacuum.
- When system must be opened for service, break vacuum with dry nitrogen and replace filter driers.
- Always replace filter drier after opening system for service.
- Do not vent R-410A into the atmosphere.
- Observe all warnings, cautions, and bold text.
- Do not leave R-410A suction line driers in place for more than 72 hrs.

Table 9 – Troubleshooting Chart

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
Compressor and outdoor fan will not start	Power failure	Call power company
	Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped	Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker
	Defective contactor, transformer, control relay, or high-pressure, loss-of-charge or low-pressure switch	Replace component
	Insufficient line voltage	Determine cause and correct
	Incorrect or faulty wiring	Check wiring diagram and rewire correctly
	Thermostat setting too low/too high	Reset Thermostat setting
Compressor will not start but condenser fan runs	Faulty wiring or circuit Loose connections in compressor	Check wiring and repair or replace
	Compressor motor burned out, seized, or internal overload open	Determine cause Replace compressor
	Defective run capacitor, overload, or PTC (positive temperature coefficient) thermistor	Determine cause and replace
	Low input voltage	Determine cause and correct
Compressor cycles (other than normally satisfying) cooling/heating calls	Refrigerant overcharge or undercharge	Recover refrigerant, evacuate system, and recharge to capacities shown on rating plate
	Defective compressor	Replace and determine cause
	Insufficient line voltage	Determine cause and correct
	Blocked outdoor coil	Determine cause and correct
	Defective run/start capacitor, overload or start relay	Determine cause and replace
	Faulty outdoor fan motor or capacitor	Replace
	Restriction in refrigerant system	Locate restriction and remove
Compressor operates continuously	Dirty air filter	Replace filter
	Unit undersized for load	Decrease load or increase unit size
	Thermostat temperature set too low	Reset Thermostat setting
	Low refrigerant charge	Locate leak, repair, and recharge
	Air in system	Recover refrigerant, evacuate system, and recharge
	Outdoor coil dirty or restricted	Clean coil or remove restriction
Excessive head pressure	Dirty air filter	Replace filter
	Dirty indoor or outdoor coil	Clean coil
	Refrigerant overcharged	Recover excess refrigerant
	Air in system	Recover refrigerant, evacuate system, and recharge
	Indoor or outdoor air restricted or air short-cycling	Determine cause and correct
Head pressure too low	Low refrigerant charge	Check for leaks, repair and recharge
	Restriction in liquid tube	Remove restriction
Excessive suction pressure	High Heat load	Check for source and eliminate
	Reversing valve hung up or leaking internally	Replace valve
	Refrigerant overcharged	Recover excess refrigerant
Suction pressure too low	Dirty air filter	Replace filter
	Low refrigerant charge	Check for leaks, repair and recharge
	Metering device or low side restricted	Remove source of restriction
	Insufficient coil airflow	Check filter—replace if necessary
	Temperature too low in conditioned area	Reset Thermostat setting
	Outdoor ambient below 55°F (13°C)	Install low-ambient kit
	Filter drier restricted	Replace

START-UP CHECKLIST

(Remove and Store in Job Files)

I. PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

Model No _____
Serial No _____
Date _____
Technician _____
Customer Information(Name/Address) _____

II. PRE-START-UP

- ____ Verify that all packing materials have been removed from unit.
- ____ Verify that condensate connection is installed per installation instructions.
- ____ Check all electrical connections and terminals for tightness.
- ____ Check wire proximity to refrigerant tubes and sheet metal edges.
- ____ Check that indoor (indoor) air filter is clean and in place.
- ____ Verify that unit installation is level.
- ____ Check fan wheel propeller for location in housing and setscrew tightness.

III. START-UP

Supply Voltage: L1-L2 _____
Compressor Amps: L1(C) _____ L2(S) _____ L3(R) _____
Indoor Fan Amps: _____ Outdoor Fan Amps: _____

TEMPERATURE-Cooling Mode

Outdoor Air Temperature: _____ DB _____ WB
Return-Air Temperature: _____ DB _____ WB
Cooling Supply Air: _____ DB _____ WB

PRESSURES-Cooling Mode

Refrigerant Suction _____ psig
Suction Line Temp* _____
Refrigerant Discharge _____ psig
Discharge Temp† _____

TEMPERATURE-Heating Mode

Outdoor Air Temperature: _____ DB _____ WB
Return-Air Temperature: _____ DB _____ WB
Supply Air: _____ DB _____ WB

PRESSURES-Heating Mode

Refrigerant Suction _____ psig
Suction Line Temp* _____
Refrigerant Discharge _____ psig
Discharge Temp† _____

*Measured at suction inlet to compressor

†Measured at liquid line leaving outdoor coil