PGD4 and PGS4 Series E, G, WPG4 Series E 14 SEER Single-Packaged Air Conditioner and Gas Furnace System with R-410A Refrigerant Single Phase 2-5 Nominal Tons (Sizes 24-60) Three Phase 3-5 Nominal Tons (Sizes 36-60)

Installation Instructions

A170030

IMPORTANT: Effective January 1, 2015, all split system and packaged air conditioners must be installed pursuant to applicable regional efficiency standards issued by the Department of Energy.

NOTE: Read the entire instruction manual before starting the installation.

NOTE: Installer: Make sure the Owner's Manual and Service Instructions are left with the unit after installation.

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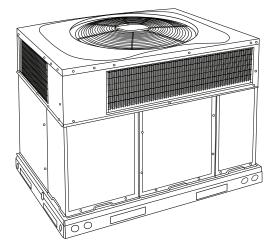


Fig. 1 – Unit (Low NOx Model Available)

Safety Considerations

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service maintenance, or use can cause explosion, fire, electrical shock, or other conditions which may cause death, personal injury, or property damage. Consult a qualified installer, service agency, or your distributor or branch for information or assistance. The qualified installer or agency must use factory-authorized kits or accessories when modifying this product. Refer to the individual instructions packaged with the kits or accessories when installing.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses, protective clothing, and work gloves. Have a 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 Fuel Gas Code (NFGC) NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, and the National Electrical Code (NEC) NFPA 70.

In Canada refer to the current editions of the National Standards of Canada CAN/CSA-B149.1 and 2 Natural Gas and Propane Installation codes, and 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.

WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION, ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

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

A qualified installer or agency must use only factory-authorized kits or accessories when modifying this product.

Introduction

This unit (see Fig. 1) is a fully self-contained, combination Category I gas heating/electric cooling unit designed for outdoor installation (See Fig. 3 - Fig. 6 for unit dimensions). All unit sizes have return and discharge openings for both horizontal and downflow configurations, and are factory shipped with all downflow duct openings covered. Units may be installed either on a rooftop or on a cement slab. (See Fig. 7 for roof curb dimensions).

In gas heating mode, this unit is designed for a minimum continuous return-air temperature of 55°F (13°C) db and a maximum continuous return-air temperature of 80°F (27°C) db. Failure to follow these return-air temperature limits may affect reliability of heat exchangers, motors, and other components.

Models that start with a "P" that are low NOx have a "1" in the 13th position, while models that start with a "W" have a "L" in the 11th position. These models are dedicated low NOx units designed for California installations. These models meet the California maximum

oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emissions requirements of 40 nanograms/joule or less as shipped from the factory and must be installed in California Air Quality Management Districts or any other regions in North America where a Low NOx rule exists.

NOTE: Low NOx requirements apply only to natural gas installations.

Receiving and Installation

Step 1 – Check Equipment Identify Unit

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

Inspect Shipment

Inspect for shipping damage before removing packaging materials. 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.

If the unit is to be mounted on a curb in a downflow application, review Step 9 to determine which method is to be used to remove the downflow panels before rigging and lifting into place. The panel removal process may require the unit to be on the ground.

Step 2 - Provide Unit Support

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

Roof Curb

Install accessory roof curb in accordance with instructions shipped with curb (See Fig. 7). Install insulation, cant strips, roofing, and flashing. Ductwork must be attached to curb.

IMPORTANT: The gasketing of the unit to the roof curb is critical for a water tight seal. Install gasketing material supplied with the roof curb. Improperly applied gasketing also can result in air leaks and poor unit performance.

Curb should be level to within 1/4 in. (6 mm). This is necessary for unit drain to function properly. Refer to accessory roof curb installation instructions for additional information as required.

Installation on older "G" series roof curbs.

Two accessory kits are available to aid in installing a new "G" series unit on an old "G" roof curb.

- Accessory kit number CPADCURB001A00, (small chassis) and accessory kit number CPADCURB002A00, (large chassis) includes roof curb adapter and gaskets for the perimeter seal and duct openings. No additional modifications to the curb are required when using this kit.
- 2. An alternative to the adapter curb is to modify the existing curb by removing the outer horizontal flange and use accessory kit number CPGSKTKIT001A00 which includes spacer blocks (for easy alignment to existing curb) and gaskets for the perimeter seal and duct openings. This kit is used when existing curb is modified by removing outer horizontal flange.

A CAUTION

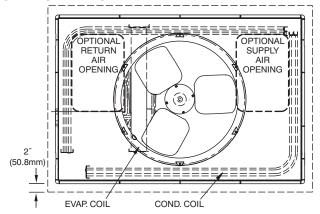
UNITS/STRUCTURAL DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in property damage.

Ensure there is sufficient clearance for saw blade when cutting the outer horizontal flange of the roof curb so there is no damage to the roof or flashing.

Slab Mount

Place the unit on a solid, level pad that is at least 2 in. (51 mm) above grade. The pad should extend approximately 2 in. (51 mm) beyond the casing on all 4 sides of the unit. (See Fig. 2.) Do not secure the unit to the pad except when required by local codes.



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Fig. 2 – Slab Mounting Details Step 3 – Field Fabricate Ductwork

Secure all ducts to roof curb and building structure on vertical discharge units. Do not connect ductwork to unit. For horizontal applications, unit is provided with flanges on the horizontal openings. All ductwork should be secured to the flanges. Insulate and weatherproof all external ductwork, joints, and roof openings with counter flashing and mastic in accordance with applicable codes.

Ducts passing through an unconditioned space must be insulated and covered with a vapor barrier.

If a plenum return is used on a vertical unit, the return should be ducted through the roof deck to comply with applicable fire codes.

Read unit rating plate for any required clearances around ductwork. Cabinet return-air static shall not exceed -.25 IN. W.C.

Step 4 - Provide Clearances

IMPORTANT: The unit must be secured to the curb by installing screws through the bottom of the curb flange and into the unit base rails. When installing large base units onto the common curb, the screws must be installed before allowing the full weight of the unit to rest on the curb. A minimum of six screws are required for large base units. Failure to secure unit properly could result in an unstable unit. See Warning near Rigging/Lifting information and accessory curb instructions for more details.

The required minimum operating and service clearances are shown in Fig. 3 - Fig. 6. Adequate combustion, ventilation and condenser air must be provided.

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.

The condenser fan pulls air through the condenser coil and discharges it through the top grille. Be sure that the fan discharge does not recirculate to the condenser 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).

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 2 in. (51 mm) above the highest expected water and runoff levels. Do not use unit if it has been under water.

Step 5 - Rig and Place Unit

Rigging and handling of this equipment can be hazardous for many reasons due to the installation location (roofs, elevated structures, etc.).

Only trained, qualified crane operators and ground support staff should handle and install this equipment.

When working with this equipment, observe precautions in the literature, on tags, stickers, and labels attached to the equipment, and any other safety precautions that might apply.

Training for operators of the lifting equipment should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Application of the lifter to the load, and adjustment of the lifts to adapt to various sizes or kinds of loads.
- 2. Instruction in any special operation or precaution.
- 3. Condition of the load as it relates to operation of the lifting kit, such as balance, temperature, etc.

Follow all applicable safety codes. Wear safety shoes and work gloves.

Inspection

Prior to initial use, and at monthly intervals, all rigging shackles, clevis pins, and straps should be visually inspected for any damage, evidence of wear, structural deformation, or cracks. Particular attention should be paid to excessive wear at hoist hooking points and load support areas. Materials showing any kind of wear in these areas must not be used and should be discarded.

WARNING

PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD

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

When straps are taut, the clevis should be a minimum of 36 in. (914 mm) above the unit top cover.

MARNING

UNIT FALLING HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death. Never stand beneath rigged units or lift over people.

Rigging/Lifting of Unit (See Fig. 8)

MARNING

UNIT FALLING HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death. Large base units must be secured to common curb before allowing full weight of unit to rest on curb. Install screws through curb into unit base rails while rigging crane is still supporting unit.

Lifting holes are provided in base rails as shown in Fig. 3 - Fig. 6.

Leave top shipping skid on the unit for use as a spreader bar to
prevent the rigging straps from damaging the unit. If the skid is not
available, use a spreader bar of sufficient length to protect the unit
from damage.

- 2. Attach shackles, clevis pins, and straps to the base rails of the unit. Be sure materials are rated to hold the weight of the unit (See Fig. 8).
- Attach a clevis of sufficient strength in the middle of the straps.
 Adjust the clevis location to ensure unit is lifted level with the ground.

After the unit is placed on the roof curb or mounting pad, remove the top skid.

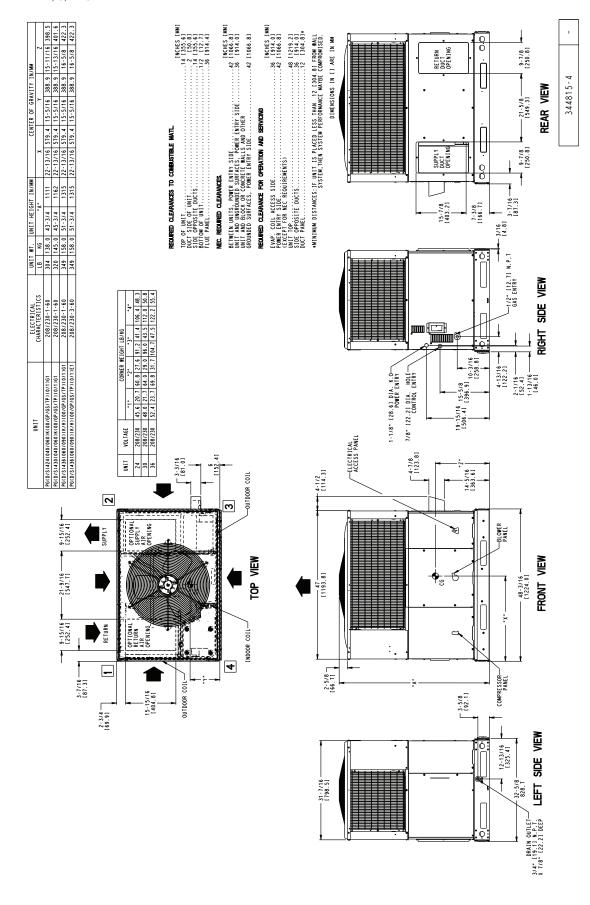


Fig. 3 – PGD4 and PGS4 24-36 Unit Dimension

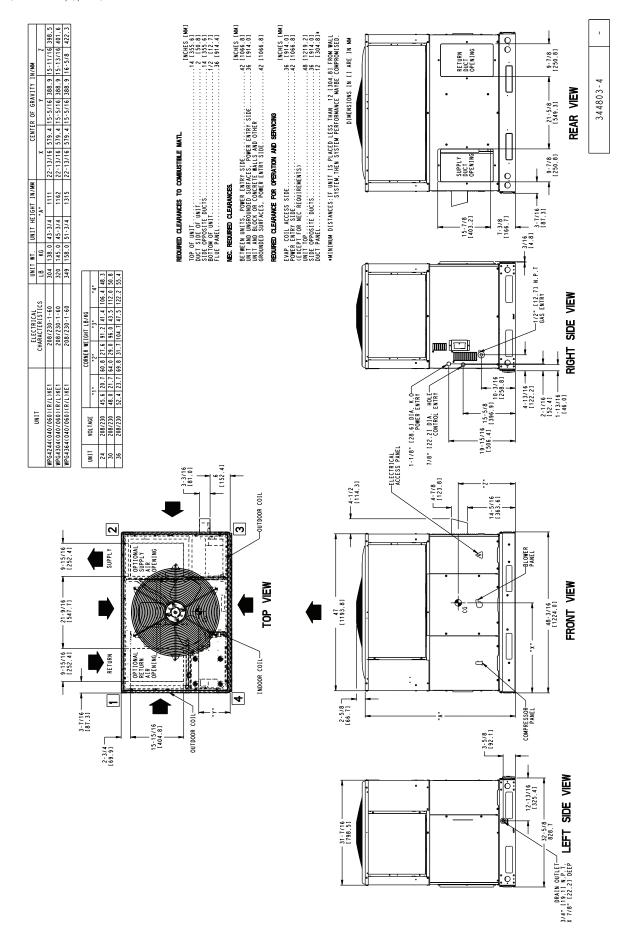


Fig. 4 – WPG4 24-36 Unit Dimension

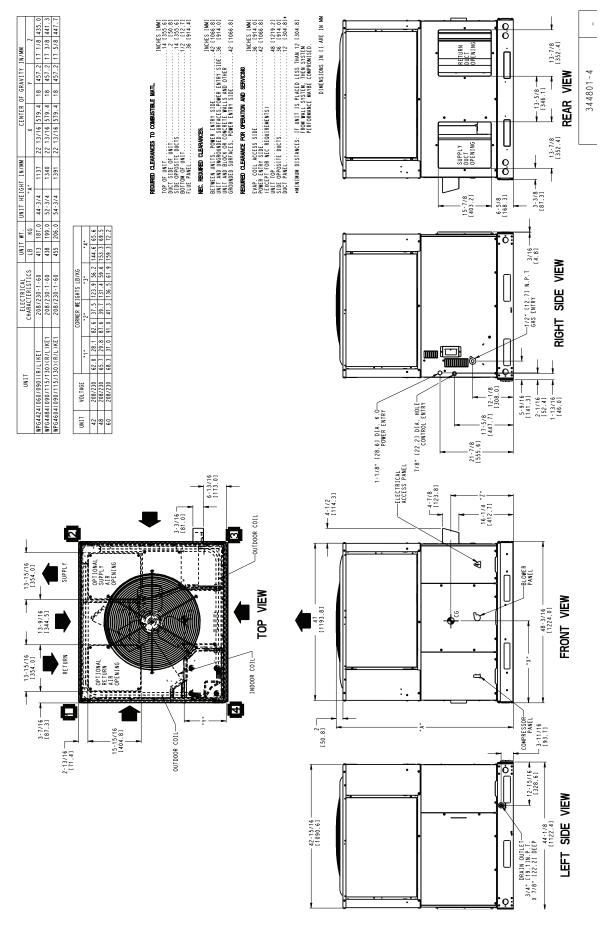


Fig. 5 - WPG4 42-60 Unit Dimensions

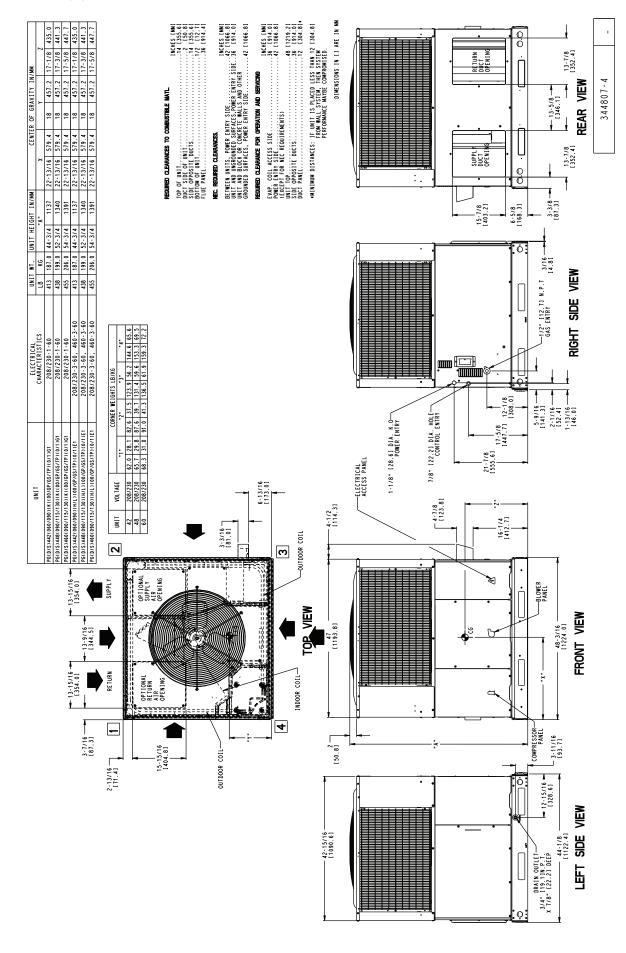
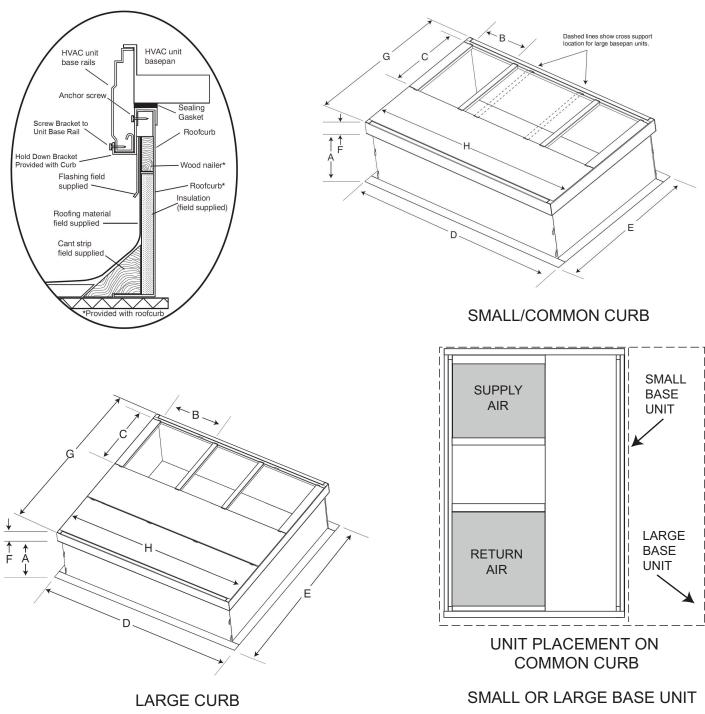


Fig. 6 - PGD4 and PGS4 42-60 Unit Dimensions



UNIT	CATALOG NUMBER	A IN. (mm)	B (small / common base) IN. (mm)*	B (large base) IN. (mm)*	C IN. (mm)	IN. (mm)	E IN. (mm)	F IN. (mm)	G IN. (mm)	H IN. (mm)
Small or Large	CPRFCURB011B00	14 (356)	10 (254)	14 (356)	16	47.8	32.4 (822)	2.7 (69)	30.6 (778)	46.1 (1170)
Large	CPRFCURB013B00	14 (356)	14 (356)	14 (000)	(406)	(1214)	43.9 (1116)	2.7 (00)	42.2 (1072)	40.1 (1170)

^{*.} Part Number CPRCURB011B00 can be used on both small and large basepan units. The cross supports must be located based on whether the unit is a small basepan or a large basepan.

NOTES:

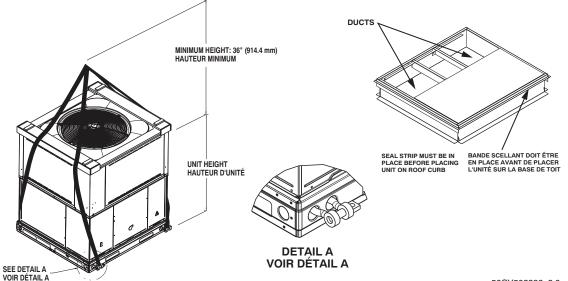
- 1. Roof curb must be set up for unit being installed.
- Seal strip must be applied, as required, to unit being installed.
- 3. Roof curb is made of 16-gauge steel.
- 4. Attach ductwork to curb (flanges of duct rest on curb).
- 5. Insulated panels: 1-in. (25.4 mm) thick fiberglass 1 lb. density.

Fig. 7 - Roof Curb Dimensions

▲ CAUTION - NOTICE TO RIGGERS ▲ PRUDENCE - AVIS AUX MANIPULATEUR

ACCESS PANELS MUST BE IN PLACE WHEN RIGGING.
PANNEAUX D'ACCES DOIT ÊTRE EN PLACE POUR MANIPULATION.

Use top skid as spreader bar. / Utiliser la palette du haut comme barre de répartition



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	SMALL CABINET									LAF	RGE CABI	NET		
Unit	2	4	3	0	3	6		Unit	4	2	4	.8	6	0
Oilit	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg		- Oille	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg
Rigging Weight	329	149	361	164	390	177		Rigging Weight	455	206	480	218	497	225

NOTE: See dimensional drawing for corner weights.

Fig. 8 – Unit Suggested Rigging

Table 1 – Physical Data

UNIT SIZE	24040	24060	30040	30060	36060	36090	42060	42090					
NOMINAL CAPACITY (ton)	2	2	2-1/2	2-1/2	3	3	3-1/2	3-1/2					
SHIPPING WEIGHT lb.	329	329	361	361	390	390	455	455					
SHIPPING WEIGHT (kg)	149	149	164	164	177	177	206	206					
COMPRESSOR / QUANTITY	Rota	ry / 1			l .								
REFRIGERANT (R-410A)													
Quantity lb.	5.3	5.3	6.4	6.4	8.2	8.2	6.2	6.2					
Quantity (kg)	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.7	2.8	2.8					
REFRIGERANT METERING DEVICE		Orific	ce		T)	ΧV	Orifice						
ORIFICE ID in. / mm	.059 / 1.5	.059 / 1.5	.063 / 1.60	.063 / 1.60	N	/A	.073 / 1.85	.073 /1.85					
OUTDOOR COIL													
RowsFins/in.	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121					
Face Area (sq ft)	11.9	11.9	13.6	13.6	18.8	18.8	13.6	13.6					
OUTDOOR FAN													
Nominal CFM	2500	2500	2700	2700	3200	3200	3600	3600					
Diameter in.	24	24	24	24	24	24	26	26					
Diameter (mm)	609.6	609.6	609.6	609.6	609.6	609.6	660.4	660.4					
Motor Hp (Rpm)	1/10 (810)	1/10 (810)	1/10 (810)	1/10 (810)	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810	1/5 (810)					
INDOOR COIL													
RowsFins/in.	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317					
Face Area (sq ft)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.7					
INDOOR BLOWER													
Nominal Cooling Airflow (CFM)	800	800	1000	1000	1150	1150	1350	1350					
Size in.	10x10	10x10	10x10	10x10	11x10	11x10	11x10	11x10					
Size (mm.)	254x254	254x254	254x254	254x254	279.4x254	279.4x254	279.4x254	279.4x254					
Motor HP (RPM)	1/2 (1050)	1/2 (1050)	1/2 (1050)	1/2 (1050)	3/4 (1000)	3/4 (1000)	1/2 (1050)	1/2 (1050)					
FURNACE SECTION*													
Burner Orifice No. (QtyDrill Size)													
1 Phase Natural Gas (Factory Installed)	244	344	244	344	344	338	344	338					
1 Phase Propane Gas	255	355	255	355	355	353	355	353					
3 Phase Natural Gas (Factory Installed)			244	238	238	338	238	338					
3 Phase Propane Gas			255	253	253	353	253	353					
HIGH-PRESSURE SWITCH				650 +/-	15	II.	I	II.					
(psig) Cut-out Reset (Auto)				420 +/-	25								
LOSS-OF-CHARGE / LOW-PRESSURE													
SWITCH (Liquid Line) (psig) cut-out Reset	20 +/- 5												
(auto)	45 +/- 10												
							1 each 2	24x14x1					
RETURN-AIR FILTERS ^{† ‡}							610x3	56x25					
Throwaway Size in.			2 each 20	x12x1			24x2	15x1					
(mm)			508x305	5x25			508x305x25 610x406x25						

^{*.} Based on altitude of 0 to 2000 ft (0-610 m).

Required filter sizes shown are based on the larger of the AHRI (Air Conditioning Heating and Refrigeration Institute) rated cooling airflow or the heating airflow velocity of 300 to 350 ft/minute for throwaway type. Air filter pressure drop for non-standard filters must not exceed 0.08 IN. W.C.

‡. If using accessory filter rack refer to the filter rack installation instructions for correct filter sizes and quantity

Table 1—Physical Data (Continued)

UNIT SIZE	48090	48115	48130	60090	60115	60130				
NOMINAL CAPACITY (ton)	4	4	4	5	5	5				
SHIPPING WEIGHT Ib	480	480	480	497	497	497				
SHIPPING WEIGHT kg	218	218	218	225	225	225				
COMPRESSOR / QUANTITY			Scro	oll / 1						
REFRIGERANT (R-410A)										
Quantity lb	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.8				
Quantity (kg.)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4				
REFRIGERANT METERING DEVICE	Orifice									
ORIFICE ID in./mm		.080 / 2.03			.084	/ 2.14				
OUTDOOR COIL										
RowsFins/in.	121	121	121	121	121	121				
Face Area (sq ft)	21.4	21.4	21.4	23.3	23.3	23.3				
OUTDOOR FAN										
Nominal CFM	3600	3600	3600	4200	4200	4200				
Diameter in.	26	26	26	26	26	26				
Diameter (mm)	660.4	660.4	660.4	660.4	660.4	660.4				
Motor Hp (Rpm)	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810)	1/5 (810)				
INDOOR COIL										
RowsFins/in.	317	317	317	317	317	317				
Face Area (sq ft)	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.6				
INDOOR BLOWER										
Nominal Cooling Airflow (CFM)	1550	1550	1550	1750	1750	1750				
Size in.	11x10	11x10	11x10	11x10	11x10	11x10				
Size (mm)	279.4x254	279.4x254	279.4x254	279.4x254	279.4x254	279.4x254				
Motor HP (RPM)	1.0 (1075)	1.0 (1075)	1.0 (1075)	1.0 (1040)	1.0 (1040)	1.0 (1040)				
FURNACE SECTION*										
Burner Orifice No. (QtyDrill Size)										
1 & 3 Phase Natural Gas (Factory Installed)	338	333	331	338	333	331				
1 & 3 Phase Propane Gas	353	351	349	353	351	349				
HIGH-PRESSURE SWITCH		J.	650	+/- 15	II.	1				
(psig) Cut-out Reset (Auto)			420	+/- 25						
LOSS-OF CHARGE / LOW-PRESSURE										
SWITCH (Liquid Line) (psig) cut-out Reset	20 +/- 5 N/A									
(auto)	45 +/- 10									
RETURN-AIR FILTERS Throwaway ^{† ‡} in.		1 each 24x14x1			1 each 24x16x1					
mm		610x356x25		610x406x25						
		24x15x1		24x18x1						
		610x406x25			610x457x25					

- *. Based on altitude of 0 to 2000 ft (0-610 m).
- †. Required filter sizes shown are based on the larger of the AHRI (Air Conditioning Heating and Refrigeration Institute) rated cooling airflow or the heating airflow velocity of 300 to 350 ft/minute for throwaway type. Air filter pressure drop for non-standard filters must not exceed 0.08 IN. W.C.
- ‡. If using accessory filter rack refer to the filter rack installation instructions for correct filter sizes and quantity.

Step 6 – Connect Condensate Drain

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

This unit disposes of condensate water through a 3/4 in. NPT fitting which exits through the base on the evaporator coil access side. See Fig. 3 - Fig. 6 for location.

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 2-in. (51 mm) condensate trap at the end of condensate connection to ensure proper drainage. Make sure that the outlet of the trap is at least 1 in. (25 mm) lower than the drain-pan condensate connection to prevent the pan from overflowing (See Fig. 9). Prime the trap with water. When using a gravel apron, make sure it slopes away from the unit.

Connect a drain tube using a minimum of 3/4-in. PVC or 3/4-in. copper pipe (all field-supplied) at the outlet end of the 2-in. (51 mm) trap. Do not undersize the tube. Pitch the drain tube downward at a slope of at least 1-in. (25 mm) for every 10 ft (3.1 m) of horizontal run. Be sure to check the drain tube for leaks.

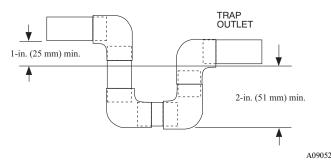


Fig. 9 - Condensate Trap

Step 7 - Install Flue Hood

The flue assembly is secured and shipped in the return air duct. Remove duct cover to locate the assembly (See Fig. 11).

NOTE: Dedicated low NOx models MUST be installed in California Air Quality Management Districts where a Low NOx rule exists.

These models meet the California maximum oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emissions requirements of 40 nanograms/joule or less as shipped from the factory.

NOTE: Low NOx requirements apply only to natural gas installations.

WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death. The venting system is designed to ensure proper venting. The flue hood assembly must be installed as indicted in this section of the unit installation instructions.

Install the flue hood as follows:

- This installation must conform with local building codes and with NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC), (in Canada, CAN/CGA B149.1, and B149.2) latest revision. Refer to Provincial and local plumbing or wastewater codes and other applicable local codes.
- Remove flue hood from shipping location (inside the return section
 of the blower compartment-see Fig. 11). Remove the return duct
 cover to locate the flue hood. Place flue hood assembly over flue
 panel. Orient screw holes in flue hood with holes in the flue panel.
- 3. Secure flue hood to flue panel by inserting a single screw on the top flange and the bottom flange of the hood.

Step 8 - Install Gas Piping

The gas supply pipe enters the unit through the access hole provided. The gas connection to the unit is made to the 1/2-in. (12.7 mm) FPT gas inlet on the gas valve.

Install a gas supply line that runs to the heating section. Refer to the NFGC for gas pipe sizing. Do not use cast-iron pipe. It is recommended that a black iron pipe is used. Check the local utility for recommendations concerning existing lines. Size gas supply piping for 0.5 IN. W.C. maximum pressure drop. Never use pipe smaller than the 1/2-in. (12.7 mm) FPT gas inlet on the unit gas valve.

For natural gas applications, the gas pressure at unit gas connection must not be less than 4.0 IN. W.C. or greater than 13 IN. W.C. while the unit is operating. For propane applications, the gas pressure must not be less than 11.0 IN. W.C. or greater than 13 IN. W.C. at the unit connection.

A 1/8-in. (3.2 mm) NPT plugged tapping, accessible for test gauge connection, must be installed immediately upstream of the gas supply connection to the gas valve.

When installing the gas supply line, observe local codes pertaining to gas pipe installations. Refer to the NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 latest edition (in Canada, CAN/CGA B149.1).

NOTE: In the state of Massachusetts:

- Gas supply connections MUST be performed by a licensed plumber or gas fitter.
- 2. When flexible connectors are used, the maximum length shall not exceed 36 in. (915 mm).
- 3. When lever handle type manual equipment shutoff valves are used, they shall be T-handle valves.

The use of copper tubing for gas piping is NOT approved by the state of Massachusetts.

In the absence of local building codes, adhere to the following pertinent recommendations:

- Avoid low spots in long runs of pipe. Grade all pipe 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) for every 15 ft (4.6 m) of length to prevent traps. Grade all horizontal runs downward to risers. Use risers to connect to heating section and to meter.
- 2. Protect all segments of piping system against physical and thermal damage. Support all piping with appropriate straps, hangers, etc. Use a minimum of one hanger every 6 ft (1.8 m). For pipe sizes larger than 1/2 in., follow recommendations of national codes.
- Apply joint compound (pipe dope) sparingly and only to male threads of joint when making pipe connections. Use only pipe dope that is resistant to action of liquefied petroleum gases as specified by local and/or national codes. Never use Teflon tape.
- 4. Install sediment trap in riser leading to heating section (See Fig. 10). This drip leg functions as a trap for dirt and condensate.
- 5. Install an accessible, external, manual main shutoff valve in gas supply pipe within 6 ft (1.8 m) of heating section.
- 6. Install ground-joint union close to heating section between unit manual shutoff and external manual main shut-off valve.
- 7. Pressure test all gas piping in accordance with local and national plumbing and gas codes before connecting piping to unit.

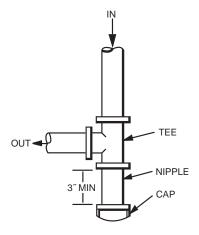


Fig. 10 – Sediment Trap

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NOTE: Pressure test the gas supply system after the gas supply piping is connected to the gas valve. The supply piping must be disconnected from the gas valve during the testing of the piping systems when test pressure is in excess of 0.5 psig. Pressure test the gas supply piping system at pressures equal to or less than 0.5 psig. The unit heating section must be isolated from the gas piping system by closing the external main manual shutoff valve and slightly opening the ground-joint union.

Table 2 – Gas Flow Capacity*

NOMINAL	INTERNAL		LENGTH OF PIPE FT (m) [†]												
IRON PIPE SIZE (IN.)	DIAMETER (IN.)	10 (3)	20 (6)	30 (9)	40 (12)	50 (15)	60 (18)	70 (21)	80 (24)	90 (27)	100 (30)	125 (38)	150 (46)	175 (53)	200 (61)
1/2	.622	175	120	97	82	73	66	61	57	53	50	44	40	_	_
3/4	.824	360	250	200	170	151	138	125	118	110	103	93	84	77	72
1	1.049	680	465	375	320	285	260	240	220	205	195	175	160	145	135
1-1/4	1.380	1400	950	770	600	580	530	490	460	430	400	360	325	300	280
1-1/2	1.610	2100	1460	1180	990	900	810	750	690	650	620	550	500	460	430

^{*.} Capacity of pipe in cu ft of gas per hr for gas pressure of 0.5 psig or less. Pressure drop of 0.5-IN. W.C. (based on a 0.60 specific gravity gas). Refer to Table 2 and National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1.

^{†.} This length includes an ordinary number of fittings.

WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

- Connect gas pipe to unit using a backup wrench to avoid damaging gas controls.
- Never purge a gas line into a combustion chamber. Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.
- Use proper length of pipe to avoid stress on gas control manifold.
- If a flexible connector is required or allowed by authority having jurisdiction, black iron pipe shall be installed at furnace gas valve and extend a minimum of 2 in. (51 mm) outside furnace casing.
- If codes allow a flexible connector, always use a new connector.
 Do not use a connector which has previously serviced another gas appliance.
- Check for gas leaks at the field-installed and factory-installed gas lines after all piping connections have been completed. Use a commercially available soap solution (or method specified by local codes and/or regulations).

Step 9 - Install Duct Connections

The unit has duct flanges on the supply- and return-air openings on the side and bottom of the unit. For downshot applications, the ductwork connects to the roof curb (See Fig. 3 - Fig. 6 for connection sizes and locations).

Configuring Units for Downflow (Vertical) Discharge

MARNING

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.

- 1. Open all electrical disconnects before starting any service work.
- Remove horizontal (metal) duct covers to access vertical (downflow) discharge duct knockouts in unit basepan. (See Fig. 11.)

A CAUTION

PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in property damage.

Collect ALL screws that were removed. Do not leave screws on rooftop as permanent damage to the roof may occur.

3. For single-phase models only, on the discharge side only, remove the insulation covering the downshot (plastic) knockout. Insulation is held in place with aluminum tape. Please note that large chassis units have 2 pieces of insulation, and only the piece over the downshot knockout needs to be removed. Discard insulation.

- 4. To remove the downshot (plastic) knockouts for both supply and returns, break front and right side connecting tabs with a screwdriver and hammer. Push cover down to break rear and left side tabs. These plastic knockouts are held in place with tabs similar to an electrical knockout. Discard plastic knockout covers.
- 5. Set unit on roof curb.
- Verify that the downshot ducts are aligned with the downshot knockout areas.
- 7. Re-install horizontal (metal) covers as needed to seal unit. Ensure openings are air and watertight.

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

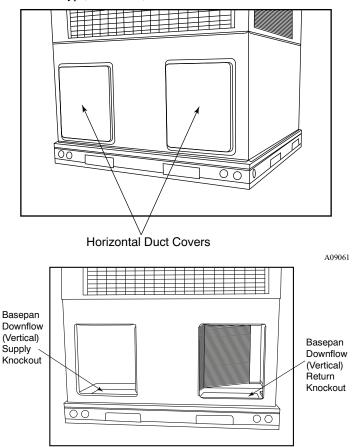


Fig. 11 – Supply and Return Duct Opening

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Adhere to the following criteria when selecting, sizing, and installing the duct system:

- Units are shipped for horizontal duct installation (by removing duct covers).
- Select and size ductwork, supply-air registers, and return-air grilles according to American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) recommendations.
- Use flexible transition between rigid ductwork and unit to prevent transmission of vibration. The transition may be screwed or bolted to duct flanges. Use suitable gaskets to ensure weather-tight and airtight seal.
- All units must have field-supplied filters or accessory filter rack installed in the return-air side of the unit. Recommended sizes for filters are shown in Table 1.
- Size all ductwork for maximum required airflow (either heating or cooling) for unit being installed. Avoid abrupt duct size increases or decreases or performance may be affected.

- 6. Adequately insulate and weatherproof all ductwork located outdoors. Insulate ducts passing through unconditioned space, and use vapor barrier in accordance with latest issue of Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association (SMACNA) and Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) minimum installation standards for heating and air conditioning systems. Secure all ducts to building structure.
- Flash, weatherproof, and vibration isolate all openings in building structure in accordance with local codes and good building practices.

Step 10 - Install Electrical Connections

MARNING

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. 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 NFPA 70 (NEC) (latest edition) (in Canada, Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1) and local electrical codes.

A CAUTION

UNIT COMPONENT DAMAGE HAZARD

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

- Make all electrical connections in accordance with NFPA 70
 (NEC) (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.
- Use only copper conductor for connections between field-supplied electrical disconnect switch and unit. DO NOT USE ALUMINUM WIRE.
- 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.
- Insulate low-voltage wires for highest voltage contained within conduit when low-voltage control wires are in same conduit as high-voltage wires.
- 5. Do not damage internal components when drilling through any panel to mount electrical hardware, conduit, etc.

High-Voltage Connections

When 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 duct panel; conduit termination at the duct panel must be watertight.

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 switch box 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. 3 - Fig. 6 for acceptable location).

NOTE: Field supplied disconnect switch box should be positioned so that it does not cover up any of the unit gas combustion supply air lowers

See unit wiring label (Fig. 16, Fig. 17, Fig. 18, Fig. 19, Fig. 20, and Fig. 21) and Fig. 12 for reference when making high voltage connections. Proceed as follows to complete the high-voltage connections to the unit.

Single phase units:

- 1. Run the high-voltage (L1, L2) and ground lead into the control box.
- 2. Connect ground lead to chassis ground connection.
- 3. Locate the black and yellow wires connected to the line side of the contactor (if equipped).
- Connect field L1 to black wire on connection 11 of the compressor contactor.
- 5. Connect field wire L2 to yellow wire on connection 23 of the compressor contactor.

Three-phase units:

- 1. Run the high-voltage (L1, L2, L3) and ground lead into the control box
- 2. Connect ground lead to chassis ground connection.
- 3. Locate the black and yellow wires connected to the line side of the contactor (if equipped).
- Connect field L1 to black wire on connection 11 of the compressor contactor.
- 5. Connect field wire L3 to yellow wire on connection 13 of the compressor contactor.
- 6. Connect field wire L2 to blue wire from compressor.

Special Procedures for 208-v Operation

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death. Make sure the power supply to the unit is switched OFF and install lockout tag before making any wiring changes. With disconnect switch open, move black wire from transformer (3/16 in. [4.8mm]) terminal marked 230 to terminal marked 208. This retaps transformer to primary voltage of 208 vac.

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Before making any wiring changes, make sure the gas supply is switch off first. *Then* switch off the power supply to the unit and install lockout tag.

Control Voltage Connections

Do not use any type of power-stealing thermostat. Unit control problems may result.

Use no. 18 American Wire Gage (AWG) color-coded, insulated (35°C minimum) wires to make the control voltage connections between the thermostat and the unit. If the thermostat is located more than 100 ft (30.5 m) from the unit (as measured along the control voltage wires), use no. 16 AWG color-coded, insulated (35°C minimum) wires.

Standard Connection

Run the low-voltage leads from the thermostat, through the inlet hole, and into unit low-voltage splice box.

Locate six (seven for 3-phase) 18-gage wires leaving control box. These low-voltage connection leads can be identified by the colors red, green, yellow, brown, blue, and white (See Fig. 12). A gray wire is standard on 3-phase units for connection to an economizer. Ensure the leads are long enough to be routed into the low-voltage splice box (located below right side of control box). Route leads through hole in bottom of control box and make low-voltage connections (See Fig. 12). Secure all cut wires, so that they do not interfere with operation of unit.

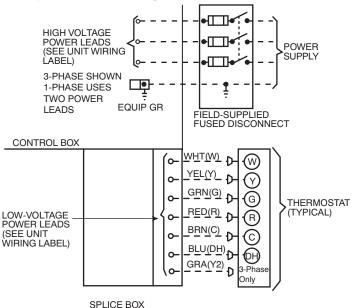


Fig. 12 – High- and Control-Voltage Connections

Heat Anticipator Setting (Electro-Mechanical Thermostats only)

The room thermostat heat anticipator must be properly adjusted to ensure proper heating performance. Set the heat anticipator, using an ammeter between the W and R terminals to determine the exact required setting.

NOTE: For thermostat selection purposes, use 0.18 amp for the approximate required setting. Failure to make a proper heat anticipator adjustment will result in improper operation, discomfort to the occupants of the conditioned space, and inefficient energy utilization; however, the required setting may be changed slightly to provide a greater degree of comfort for a particular installation.

Transformer Protection

The transformer is of the energy-limiting type, however a direct short will likely blow a secondary fuse. If an overload or short is present, correct overload condition and check for blown fuse on Indoor Fan board or Integrated Gas Controller. Replace fuse as required with correct size and rating.

Pre-Start-up

WARNING

ENVIRONMENTAL, FIRE, EXPLOSION, ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

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

Use the Start-Up Checklist supplied at the end of this book and proceed as follows to inspect and prepare the unit for initial start-up:

- 1. Remove access panels (see Fig. 25).
- Read and follow instructions on all DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION, and INFORMATION labels attached to, or shipped with unit.
- 3. Make the following inspections:
 - a. Inspect for shipping and handling damage, such as broken lines, loose parts, disconnected wires, etc.
 - Inspect all field- and factory-wiring connections. Be sure that connections are completed and tight.
 - c. Ensure wires do not touch refrigerant tubing or sharp sheet metal edges.
 - d. Inspect coil fins. If damaged during shipping and handling, carefully straighten fins with a fin comb.

! WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Do not purge gas supply into the combustion chamber. Do not use a match or other open flame to check for gas leaks.

Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

- 4. Verify the following conditions:
 - a. Make sure gas line is free of air. Before lighting the unit for the first time, perform the following with the gas valve in the OFF position:

NOTE: If the gas supply pipe was not purged before connecting the unit, it will be full of air. It is recommended that the ground joint union be loosened, and the supply line be allowed to purge until the odor of gas is detected. Never purge gas lines into a combustion chamber. Immediately upon detection of gas odor, retighten the union. Allow 5 minutes to elapse, then light unit.

- Ensure fan hub is positioned correctly with respect to motor housing.
- c. Make sure that air filter(s) is in place.
- d. Make sure that condensate drain trap is filled with water to ensure proper drainage.
- e. Make sure that all tools and miscellaneous loose parts have been removed.

Start-up

Step 1 – Check for Refrigerant Leaks

WARNING



EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Never use air or gases containing oxygen for leak testing or operating refrigerant compressors. Pressurized mixtures of air or gases containing oxygen can lead to an explosion.

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.

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

Step 2 – Start-up Heating 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. Make sure that burner orifices are properly aligned. Unstable operation my occur when the burner orifices in the manifold are misaligned.

Follow the lighting instructions on the heating section operation label (located on the inside of the control access panel) to start the heating section.

NOTE: Make sure that gas supply has been purged, and that all gas piping has been checked for leaks.

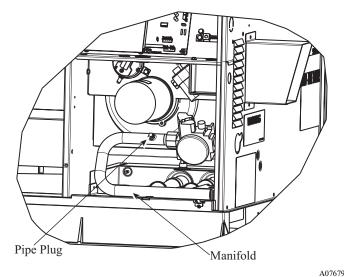


Fig. 13 - Burner Assembly

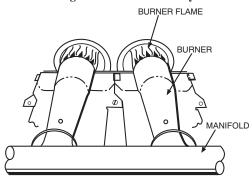


Fig. 14 – Monoport Burner

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Check Heating Control

Start and check the unit for proper heating control operation as follows (see furnace lighting instructions located on the inside of the control access panel):

- 1. Place room thermostat SYSTEM switch in the HEAT position and the fan switch is placed in AUTO position.
- 2. Set the heating temperature control of the thermostat above room temperature.
- 3. The induced-draft motor will start.
- 4. On a call for heating, the main burner should light within 5 sec. of the spark being energized. If the burners do not light, there is a 22-sec. delay before another 5-sec. try. If the burners still do not light, this sequence is repeated. For 3-phase models if the burners do not light within 15 minutes from the initial call for heat, there is a lockout. For single phase models, if the burners do not light on the 4th ignition attempt, there is a lockout. To reset the control, break the 24-v power to W.
- 5. For 3-phase models the evaporator fan will turn on 45 sec. after the flame has been established. The evaporator fan will turn off 45 sec. after the thermostat has been satisfied. For single phase models the evaporator fan will turn on 30 sec. after the flame has been established. The evaporator fan will turn off 90 sec. After the thermostat has been satisfied. Please note that the integrated gas unit controller (IGC) has the capability to automatically reduce the evaporator "ON" delay and increase the evaporator "OFF" delay in the event of high duct static and/or partially-clogged filter.

Check Gas Input

Check gas input and manifold pressure after unit start-up (See Table 6). If adjustment is required proceed as follows:

The rated gas inputs shown in Table 6 are for altitudes from sea level to 2000 ft (610 m) above sea level. These inputs are based on natural gas with a heating value of 1025 Btu/ft³ at 0.60 specific gravity, or propane gas with a heating value of 2500 Btu/ft³ at 1.5 specific gravity.

IN THE U.S.A.:

The input rating for altitudes above 2,000 ft (610 m) must be reduced by 4% for each 1,000 ft (305 m) above see level.

For installations below 2,000 ft (610 m), refer to the unit rating plate.

For installations above 2,000 ft (610 m). multiply the input on the rating plate by the derate multiplier in Table 3 for correct input rate.

Table 3 – Altitude Derate Multiplier for U.S.A.*

Altitude ft (m)	Percent of Derate	Derate Multiplier Factor [†]
0-2000 (0-610)	0	1.00
2001-3000 [*] (610-914)	8-12	0.90
3001-4000 (915-1219)	12-16	0.86
4001-5000 (1220-1524)	16-20	0.82
5001-6000 (1524 -1829)	20-24	0.78
6001-7000 (1829-2134)	24-28	0.74
7001-8000 (2134-2438)	28-32	0.70
8001-9000 (2439-2743)	32-36	0.66
9001-10,000 (2744-3048)	36-40	0.62

- *. In Canada see Canadian Altitude Adjustment.
- †. Derate multiplier factors are based on midpoint altitude for altitude range.

IN CANADA:

The input rating for altitudes from 2,000 (610 m) to 4,500 ft (1372 m) above sea level must be derated 10% by an authorized Gas Conversion Station or Dealer.

EXAMPLE:

90,000 Btu/hr Input Furnace Installed at 4300 ft.

Furnace Input Rate at Sea Level	X Derate Multiplier Factor		=	Furnace Input Rate at Installation Altitude
90,000	X	0.90	=	81,000

When the gas supply being used has a different heating value or specific gravity, refer to national and local codes, or contact your distributor to determine the required orifice size.

A CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in reduced unit and/or component life.

Do Not redrill an orifice. Improper drilling (burrs, out-of-round holes, etc.) can cause excessive burner noise and misdirection of burner flame. If orifice hole appears damaged or it is suspected to have been redrilled, check orifice hole with a numbered drill bit of correct size.

Adjust Gas Input

The gas input to the unit is determined by measuring the gas flow at the meter or by measuring the manifold pressure. Measuring the gas flow at the meter is recommended for natural gas units. The manifold pressure must be measured to determine the input of propane gas units.

Measure Gas Flow (Natural Gas Units)

Minor adjustment to the gas flow can be made by changing the manifold pressure. The manifold pressure must be maintained between 3.2 and 3.8 IN. W.C.

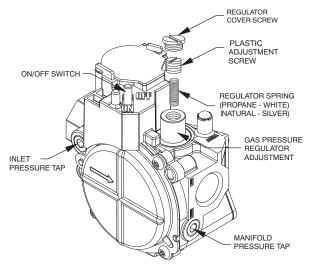


Fig. 15 – Single-Stage Gas Valve

If larger adjustments are required, change main burner orifices following the recommendations of national and local codes.

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NOTE: All other appliances that use the same meter must be turned off when gas flow is measured at the meter.

Proceed as follows:

- 1. Turn off gas supply to unit.
- 2. Remove pipe plug on manifold (See Fig. 13) and connect manometer. Turn on gas supply to unit.
- Record number of seconds for gas meter test dial to make one revolution.
- 4. Divide number of seconds in Step 3 into 3600 (number of seconds in one hr).
- 5. Multiply result of Step 4 by the number of cubic feet (cu ft) shown for one revolution of test dial to obtain cubic feet (cu ft) of gas flow per hour.
- 6. Multiply result of Step 5 by Btu heating value of gas to obtain total measured input in Btuh. Compare this value with heating input shown in Table 6 (Consult the local gas supplier if the heating value of gas is not known).

EXAMPLE: Assume that the size of test dial is 1 cu ft, one revolution takes 32 sec, and the heating value of the gas is 1050 Btu/ft³. Proceed as follows:

- 1. 32 sec. to complete one revolution.
- 2. 3600, 32 = 112.5.
- 3. $112.5 \times 1 = 112.5 \text{ ft3 of gas flow/hr.}$
- 4. $112.5 \times 1050 = 118,125$ Btuh input.

If the desired gas input is 115,000 Btuh, only a minor change in the manifold pressure is required.

Observe manifold pressure and proceed as follows to adjust gas input:

1. Remove regulator cover screw over plastic adjustment screw on gas valve (See Fig. 15).

 Turn plastic adjustment screw clockwise to increase gas input, or turn plastic adjustment screw counterclockwise to decrease input (See Fig. 15). Manifold pressure must be between 3.2 and 3.8 IN. WC.

WARNING

FIRE AND UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

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

Unsafe operation of the unit may result if manifold pressure is outside this range.

3. Replace regulator cover screw on gas valve (See Fig. 15).

4. Turn off gas supply to unit. Remove manometer from pressure tap and replace pipe plug on gas valve. (See Fig. 13.) Turn on gas to unit and check for leaks.

Measure Manifold Pressure (Propane Units)

Refer to propane kit installation instructions for properly checking gas input.

NOTE: For installations below 2,000 ft (610 m), refer to the unit rating plate for proper propane conversion kit. For installations above 2,000 ft (610 m), contact your distributor for proper propane conversion kit.

Check Burner Flame

With control access panel (see Fig. 25) removed, observe the unit heating operation. Watch the burner flames to see if they are light blue and soft in appearance, and that the flames are approximately the same for each burner. Propane will have blue flame (See Fig. 14). Refer to the Maintenance section for information on burner removal.

Table 4 - High Altitude Compensation, Natural Gas - Single Phase Models

Nameplate	Rated I	Rated Heating Input (Btu/hr), Natural Gas at Installation Altitude Above Sea Level, U.S.A.*										
Input (Btu/hr)	0 to 2000 ft (0-610 m)	2001 to 3000 ft* (611 to 914 m)	3001 to 4000 ft (915 to 1219 m)	4001 to 5000 ft (1220 to 1524 m)	5001 to 6000 ft (1524 to 1829 m)							
40000	40000	36000	34400	32800	31200							
60000	60000	54000	51600	49200	46800							
90000	90000	81000	77400	73800	70200							
115000	115000	103500	98900	94300	89700							
127000	127000	114300	109200	104100	99100							

^{*.} In the U.S.A., the input rating for altitudes above 2000 ft (610m) must be reduced by 4% for each 1000 ft (305 m) above sea level.

In Canada, the input rating for altitudes from 2001 to 4500 ft (611 to 1372 m) above sea level must be derated by 10% by an authorized gas conversion station or dealer. For Canadian Installations from 2000 to 4500 ft (610-1372 m), use U.S.A. column 2001 to 3000 ft (611 to 914 m).

Table 5 – High Altitude Compensation, Natural Gas - Three Phase

Nameplate	Rated	Rated Heating Input (Btu/hr), Natural Gas at Installation Altitude Above Sea Level, U.S.A.*									
Input (Btu/hr)	0 to 2000 ft (0-610 m)	2001 to 3000 ft* (611 to 914 m)	3001 to 4000 ft (915 to 1219 m)	4001 to 5000 ft (1220 to 1524 m)	5001 to 6000 ft (1524 to 1829 m)						
40000	40000	36000	34400	32800	31200						
60000	60000	54000	51600	49200	46800						
90000	90000	81000	77400	73800	70200						
115000	115000	103500	98900	94300	89700						
130000	130000	117000	111800	106600	101400						

^{*.} In the U.S.A., the input rating for altitudes above 2000 ft (610m) must be reduced by 4% for each 1000 ft (305 m) above sea level. In Canada, the input rating for altitudes from 2001 to 4500 ft (611 to 1372 m) above sea level must be derated by 10% by an authorized gas conversion station or dealer. For Canadian Installations from 2000 to 4500 ft (610-1372 m), use U.S.A. column 2001 to 3000 ft (611 to 914 m).

Table 6 – Heating Inputs

	NUMBER OF ORIFICES	G	AS SUPPLY PRE	MANIFOLD PRESSURE			
HEATING INPUT (BTUH)		Nat	ural [*]	Prop	ane*†	(IN. W.C.)	
(51011)	011111020	Min	Max	Min	Max	Natural{	Propane*†
40,000	2	4.0	13.0	11.0	13.0	3.2~3.8	10.0~11.0
60,000	3	4.0	13.0	11.0	13.0	3.2~3.8	10.0~11.0
90,000	3	4.5	13.0	11.0	13.0	3.2~3.8	10.0~11.0
115,000	3	4.5	13.0	11.0	13.0	3.2~3.8	10.0~11.0
130,000	3	4.5	13.0	11.0	13.0	3.2~3.8	10.0~11.0

^{*.} Based on altitudes from sea level to 2000 ft (610 m) above sea level. In U.S.A. for altitudes above 2000 ft (610 m), reduce input rating 4 percent for each additional 1000 ft (305 m) above sea level. In Canada, from 2000 ft (610 m) above sea level to 4500 ft (1372 m) above sea level, derate the unit 10 percent.

^{†.} When a unit is converted to propane, different size orifices must be used. See separate, natural-to-propane conversion kit instructions.

SCHEMATIC 208/230-1-60

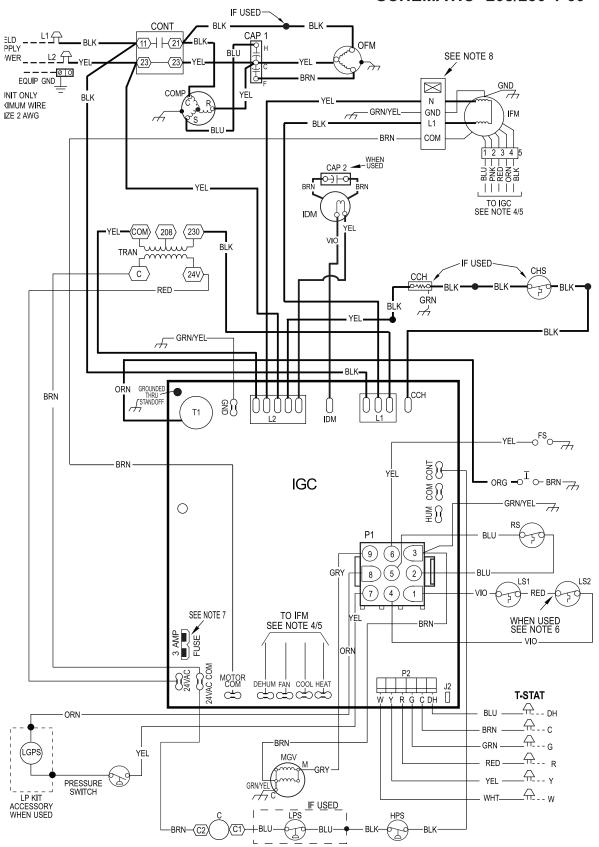


Fig. 16 – 208/230-1-60 Connection Wiring Diagram

LADDER WIRING DIAGRAM DANGER: ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE SERVICING

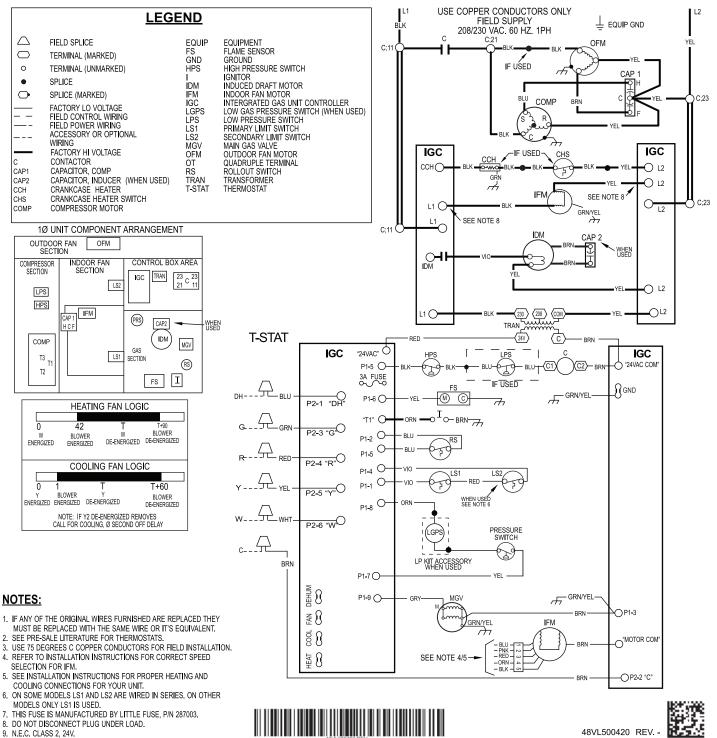


Fig. 17 – 208/230-1-60 Ladder Wiring Diagram

CONNECTION WIRING DIAGRAM

DANGER: ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE SERVICING

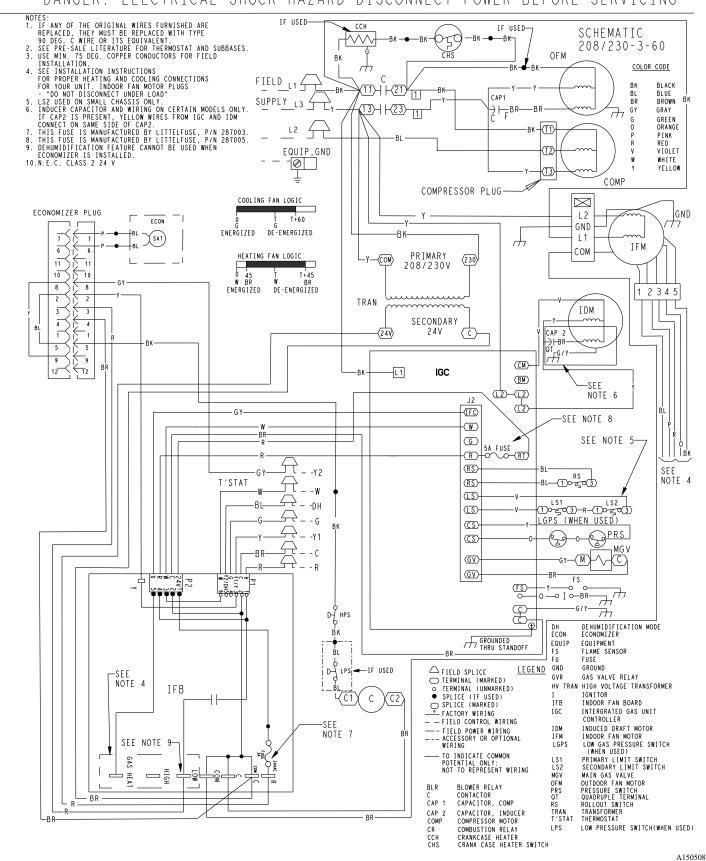


Fig. 18 – 208/230-3-60 Connection Wiring Diagram

LADDER WIRING DIAGRAM

DANGER: ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE SERVICING

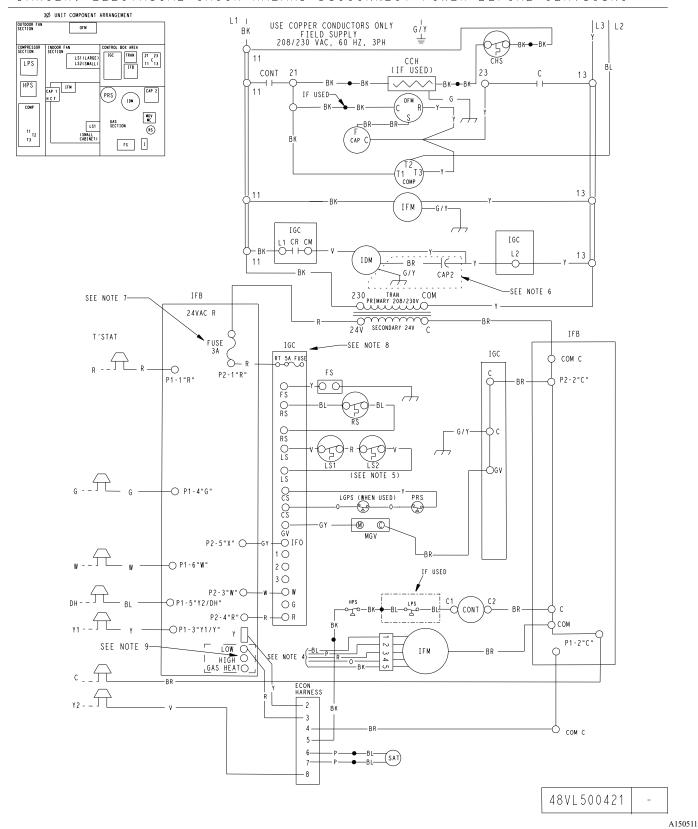


Fig. 19 – 208/230-3-60 Ladder Wiring Diagram

CONNECTION WIRING DIAGRAM

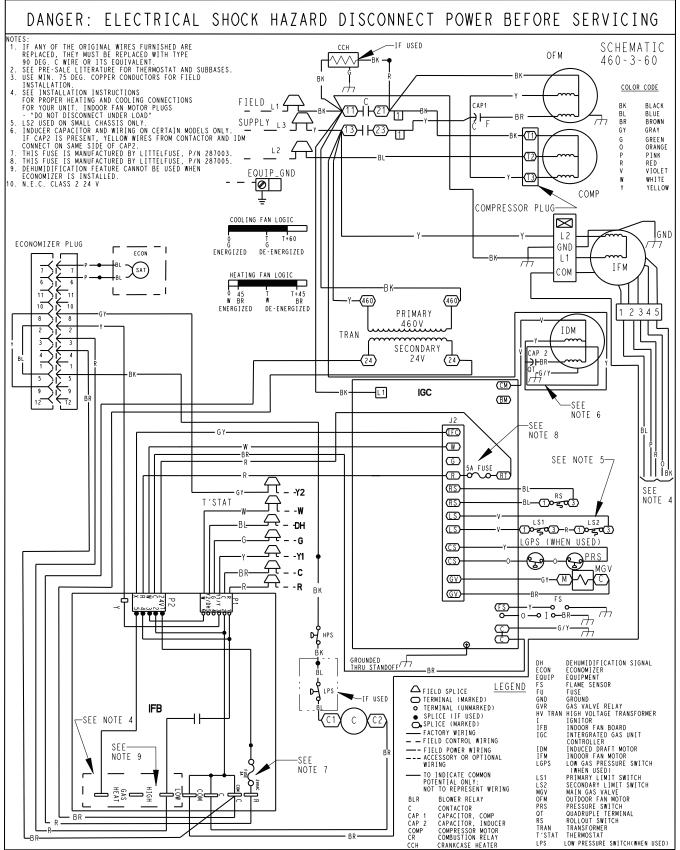


Fig. 20 – 460-3-60 Connection Wiring Diagram

LADDER WIRING DIAGRAM

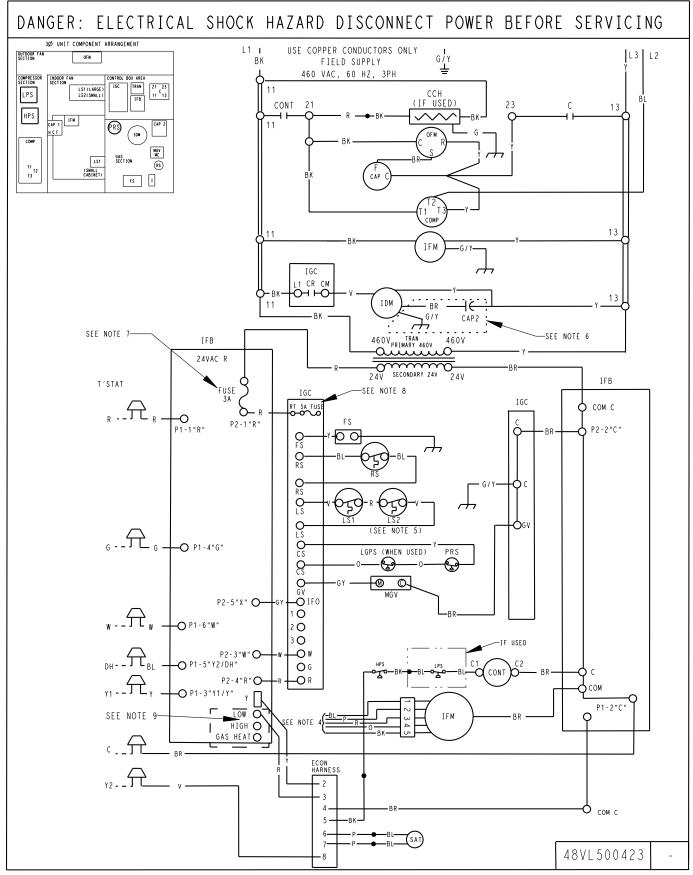


Fig. 21 – 460-3-60 Ladder Wiring Diagram

Normal Operation

An LED (light-emitting diode) indicator is provided on the integrated gas unit controller (IGC) to monitor operation. The IGC is located by removing the control access panel (see Fig. 25). During normal operation, the LED is continuously on (See Table 7 for error codes).

Airflow and Temperature Rise

The heating section for each size unit is designed and approved for heating operation within the temperature-rise range stamped on the unit rating plate.

Table 10, Table 11 and Table 12 show the approved temperature rise range for each heating input, and the air delivery CFM at various temperature rises for a given external static pressure. The heating operation airflow must produce a temperature rise that falls within the approved range. For single phase units only, "High" blower speed is for high static cooling only and must not be used for gas heating speed.

Refer to Indoor Airflow and Airflow Adjustments section to adjust heating airflow when required.

Heating Sequence of Operation (Single Phase Models)

(See Fig. 16, Fig. 17 and unit wiring label)

On a call for heating, terminal W of the thermostat is energized, starting the induced-draft motor for a 5 second pre-purge. When the pressure switch senses that the induced-draft motor is moving sufficient combustion air, the burner sequence begins. This function is controlled by the integrated gas unit controller (IGC). The indoor (evaporator) –fan motor is energized 30 seconds after flame is established. When the thermostat is satisfied and W is de-energized, the burners stop firing and the indoor (evaporator) fan motor shuts off after a 90 second time-off delay. Please note that the IGC has the capability to automatically reduce the indoor fan motor on delay and increase the indoor fan motor off delay in the event of high duct static and/or a partially-clogged filter.

Heating Sequence of Operation (3 Phase Models)

(See Fig. 18, Fig. 19, Fig. 20, and Fig. 21 and unit wiring label.)

On a call for heating, terminal W of the thermostat is energized, starting the induced-draft motor. When the pressure switch senses that the induced-draft motor is moving sufficient combustion air, the burner sequence begins. This function is performed by the integrated gas unit controller (IGC). The indoor (evaporator)-fan motor is energized 45 sec after flame is established. When the thermostat is satisfied and W is de-energized, the burners stop firing and the indoor (evaporator) fan motor shuts off after a 45-sec time-off delay. Please note that the IGC has the capability to automatically reduce the indoor fan motor on delay and increase the indoor fan motor off delay in the event of high duct static and/or partially-clogged filter.

Limit Switches

Normally closed limit switch (LS) completes the control circuit. Should the leaving-air temperature rise above the maximum allowable temperature, the limit switch opens and the control circuit "breaks." Any interruption in the control circuit instantly closes the gas valve and stops gas flow to the burners. The blower motor continues to run until LS resets.

When the air temperature at the limit switch drops to the low-temperature setting of the limit switch, the switch closes and completes the control circuit. The direct-spark ignition system cycles and the unit returns to normal heating operation.

Table 7 – LED Indications

LED INDICATION
On
Off
1 Flash
2 Flashes
3 Flashes
4 Flashes
5 Flashes
6 Flashes
7 Flashes
8 Flashes
9 Flashes

- *. LED indicates acceptable operation. Do not change ignition control board.
- This code indicates an internal processor fault that will reset itself in one hr. Fault can be caused by stray RF signals in the structure or nearby. This is a UL requirement.
- NOTES:
- 1. When W is energized the burners will remain on for a minimum of 60 sec.
- 2. If more than one error code exists they will be displayed on the LED in sequence.

Rollout Switch

The function of the rollout switch is to close the main gas valve in the event of flame rollout. The switch is located above the main burners. When the temperature at the rollout switch reaches the maximum allowable temperature, the control circuit trips, closing the gas valve and stopping gas flow to the burners. The indoor (evaporator) fan motor (IFM) and induced draft motor continue to run until switch is reset. The IGC LED will display FAULT CODE 7.

Step 3 – 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 compressor 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 minutes between on cycles to prevent compressor damage.

Checking Cooling 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 when FAN switch is placed in AUTO position.
- Place SYSTEM switch in COOL position and FAN switch in AUTO position. Set cooling control below room temperature. Observe that compressor, condenser fan, and evaporator blower motors start. Observe that cooling cycle shuts down when control setting is satisfied. The evaporator fan will continue to run for 90 sec.
- 3. When using an auto-changeover room thermostat, place both SYSTEM and FAN switches in AUTO positions. Observe that unit operates in Heating mode when temperature control is set to call for heating (above room temperature) and operates in Cooling mode when temperature control is set to call for cooling (below room temperature).

IMPORTANT: Three-phase, scroll compressors are direction oriented. Unit must be checked to ensure proper compressor 3-phase power lead orientation. If not corrected within 5 minutes, the internal protector will shut off the compressor. The 3-phase power leads to the unit must be reversed to correct rotation. When turning backwards, the difference between compressor suction and discharge pressures will be minimal.

Checking and Adjusting Refrigerant Charge

The refrigerant system is fully charged with R-410A refrigerant and is tested and factory sealed. Allow system to operate a minimum of 15 minutes before checking or adjusting charge.

WARNING



EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Never use air or gases containing oxygen for leak testing or operating refrigerant compressors. Pressurized mixtures of air or gases containing oxygen can lead to an explosion.

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

NOTE: Some units have fixed orifice refrigerant metering devices. There is a different charging procedure for both expansion devices. Refer to the correct procedure for your unit.

The charging label and the tables shown refer to system temperatures and pressures in cooling mode only. A refrigerant charging label is attached to the inside of the compressor access panel. (See Table 9 Subcool chart for units with TXV and superheat chart for units with fixed orifice.) The chart includes the required liquid line temperature at given discharge line pressures and outdoor ambient temperatures.

A superheat chart is attached to the inside of the compressor access panel for the unit with fixed metering device. Refer to the charging procedure on the label.

An accurate thermocouple- or thermistor-type thermometer, and a gauge manifold are required when using the subcooling charging method for evaluating the unit charge. Do not use mercury or small dial-type thermometers because they are not adequate for this type of measurement.

A CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in unit damage.

When evaluating the refrigerant charge, an indicated adjustment to the specified factory charge must always be very minimal. If a substantial adjustment is indicated, an abnormal condition exists somewhere in the cooling system, such as insufficient airflow across either coil or both coils.

Proceed as follows:

- 1. Remove caps from low- and high-pressure service fittings.
- 2. Using hoses with valve core depressors, attach low- and high-pressure gauge hoses to low- and high-pressure service fittings, respectively.
- Start unit in Cooling Mode and let unit run until system pressures stabilize.
- 4. Measure and record the following:
 - a. Outdoor ambient-air temperature (°F [°C] db).
 - b. Liquid line temperature (°F [°C]).
 - c. Discharge (high-side) pressure (psig).
 - d. Suction (low-side) pressure (psig) (for reference only).
- 5. Using "Cooling Charging Charts," compare outdoor-air temperature (°F [°C] db) with the discharge line pressure (psig) to

- determine desired system operating liquid line temperature (See Table 9).
- 6. Compare actual liquid line temperature with desired liquid line temperature. Using a tolerance of ± 2°F (±1.1°C), add refrigerant if actual temperature is more than 2°F (1.1°C) higher than proper liquid line temperature, or remove refrigerant if actual temperature is more than 2°F (1.1°C) lower than required liquid line temperature.

NOTE: If the problem causing the inaccurate readings is a refrigerant leak, refer to the Check for Refrigerant Leaks section.

Indoor Airflow and Airflow Adjustments

A CAUTION

UNIT OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in unit damage.

For cooling operation, the recommended airflow is 350 to 450 cfm for each 12,000 Btuh of rated cooling capacity. For heating operation, the airflow must produce a temperature rise that falls within the range stamped on the unit rating plate.

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.

This unit has independent fan speeds for gas heating and cooling modes. Single phase models also have a dedicated continuous fan speed. All models (1 phase and 3 phase), have a field-selectable capability to run two different cooling speeds: A normal cooling fan speed (350-450 CFM/Ton) and an enhanced dehumidification fan speed (As low as 320 CFM/Ton) for use with either a dehumidistat or a thermostat that supports dehumidification.

This unit is factory-set for use with a single cooling fan speed. For single phase models, the cooling speed is marked "COOL" on the IGC (See Fig. 22). For 3-phase models, the cooling speed is marked "LOW" on the interface board (IFB) (See Fig. 23). The factory-shipped settings are noted in Table 10 and .Table 11 There are up to 3 additional speed tap wires available for use in either gas heating mode, cooling mode, or continuous fan mode (For color coding on the indoor fan motor leads, see Table 8). For single phase models, one of the additional speed tap wires is connected to the continuous fan, with the other 2 wires shipped loose in the control box near the IGC. For three phase models, the additional 3 speed tap wires are shipped loose with vinyl caps and are located in the control box near the interface fan board (IFB) (See Fig. 23).

Gas Heating Fan Speed Set-up (Single Phase Models):

To change the gas heating speed:

- 1. Remove existing speed tap wire from the "HEAT" terminal on the IGC.
- 2. Connect the desired speed tap wire on the "HEAT" terminal on the IGC board. Make sure that the speed chosen delivers temperature rise within the rise range listed on the unit. "High" speed is for high static cooling only, and must not be used for gas heating. "High" blower speed is for high static cooling only and must not be used for gas heating speed.

Gas Heating Fan Speed Set-up (3 Phase Models)

To change the gas heating speed:

- Remove the vinyl cap off of the desired speed tap wire (Refer to Table 8 for color coding). Table 11 and Table 12 show the temperature rise associated with each fan speed for a given static pressure. Make sure that the speed chosen delivers a temperature rise within the rise range listed on the unit rating plate.
- Remove the current speed tap wire from the "GAS HEAT" terminal on the interface fan board (IFB) (Fig. 23) and place vinyl cap over the connector on the wire.
- 3. Connect the desired speed tap wire to the "GAS HEAT" terminal on the interface fan board (IFB).

Cooling Fan Speed Set-up (Dehumidification feature not used) (Single Phase Models):

To change cooling speed:

- Remove existing speed tap wire from the "COOL" terminal on the IGC board. Add the wet coil pressure drop in Table 13 to the system static to determine the correct cooling airflow speed in Table 8 that will deliver the nominal cooling airflow listed in Table 1 for each size.
- Connect the desired speed tap wire on the "COOL" terminal on the IGC board.

Single Cooling Fan Speed Set-up (Dehumidification feature not used) (3 Phase Models)

To change cooling speed:

- Remove the vinyl cap off of the desired speed tap wire (Refer to Table 8 for color coding). Add the wet coil pressure drop in Table 13 to the system static to determine the correct cooling airflow speed in Table 11 or Table 12 that will deliver the nominal cooling airflow as listed in Table 1 for each size.
- Remove the current speed tap wire from the "LOW" terminal on the interface fan board (IFB) (See Fig. 23) and place vinyl cap over the connector on the wire.
- Connect the desired speed tap wire to the "LOW" terminal on the interface fan board (IFB).

Dehumidification Cooling Fan Speed Set-up (Single Phase Models):

IMPORTANT: Dehumidification control must open control circuit on humidity rise above set point.

Use of the dehumidification cooling fan speed requires use of either a 24 VAC dehumidistat or a thermostat which includes control of a 24 VAC dehumidistat connection. In either case, the dehumidification control must open the control circuit on humidity rise above the dehumidification set point.

- 1. Move shunt jumper on IGD board to "DH" (See Fig. 22).
- 2. Refer to airflow table (Table 10) to determine allowable speeds for the dehumidification cooling fan speed. Speeds that are not allowed are shaded in Table 10.
- 3. Connect selected speed tap wire to "DHUM" terminal on the IGC board. Verify that static pressure is in the acceptable range for the speed tap to be used for dehumidification cooling.

Two Cooling Fan Speeds Set-up (Dehumidification feature used) (3 Phase Models)

IMPORTANT: Dehumidification control must open control circuit on humidity rise above set point.

Use of the dehumidification cooling fan speed requires use of either a 24 VAC dehumidistat or a thermostat which includes control of a 24 VAC dehumidistat connection. In either case, the dehumidification control

must open the control circuit on humidity rise above the dehumidification set point.

- 1. Remove fan speed tap wire from the "LOW" terminal on the interface fan board (IFB) (See Fig. 23).
- Determine correct normal cooling fan speed for unit and application. Add the wet coil pressure drop in Table 13 to the system static to determine the correct cooling airflow speed in Table 11 or Table 12 that will deliver the nominal cooling airflow as listed in Table 1 for each size.
- 3. Remove the vinyl cap off of the desired speed tap wire (Refer to Table 8 for color coding) for the normal cooling fan speed and place desired speed tap wire on "HIGH" on the interface board.
- 4. Refer to airflow tables (Table 11 or Table 12) to determine allowable speeds for the dehumidification cooling fan speed. In Table 11 or Table 12 speeds that are not allowed for dehumidification cooling are shaded.
- 5. Remove the vinyl cap off of the desired speed tap wire (Refer to Table 8 for color coding) for the dehumidification cooling fan speed and place desired speed tap wire on the "LOW" connection on the interface board (IFB). Verify that static pressure is in the acceptable range for the speed tap to be used for dehumidification cooling.
- 6. Use any spare vinyl plugs to cap any unused speed tap wires.

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

Continuous Fan Speed Set-up (Single Phase Models):

To change continuous fan speed:

- Remove existing speed tap wire from the "FAN" terminal on the IGC.
- Connect the desired speed tap wire on the "FAN" terminal on the IGC board.

Continuous Fan Operation (3 Phase Models)

When the DEHUM feature is not used, the continuous fan speed will be the same as cooling fan speed. When the DEHUM feature is used, the continuous fan will operate on IFB "LOW" speed when the DH control lead is not energized, or IFB "HIGH" speed when the DH lead is energized (see Fig. 23).

Table 8 - Color Coding for Indoor Fan Motor Leads

Black = High Speed
Orange = Med-High Speed
Red = Med Speed
Pink = Med-Low Speed
Blue = Low Speed

Cooling Sequence of Operation

With the room thermostat SYSTEM switch in the COOL position and the FAN switch in the AUTO position, the cooling sequence of operation is as follows:

- When the room temperature rises to a point that is slightly above the cooling control setting of the thermostat, the thermostat completes the circuit between thermostat terminal R to terminals Y and G.
- The normally open contacts of energized contactor (C) close and complete the circuit through compressor motor (COMP) to condenser (outdoor) fan motor (OFM). Both motors start instantly.
- 3. The set of normally open contacts on the interface fan board (IFB) are closed which energizes a circuit to the indoor fan motor (IFM).

NOTE: Once the compressor has started and then stopped, it should not be started again until 5 minutes have elapsed. The cooling cycle remains on until the room temperature drops to a point that is slightly below the cooling control setting of the room thermostat. At this point, the

thermostat breaks the circuit between thermostat terminal R to terminals Y and G. These open circuits deenergize contactor coil C. The condenser and compressor motors stop. After a 60-sec. delay, the blower motor stops. The unit is in a standby condition, waiting for the next call for cooling from the room thermostat.

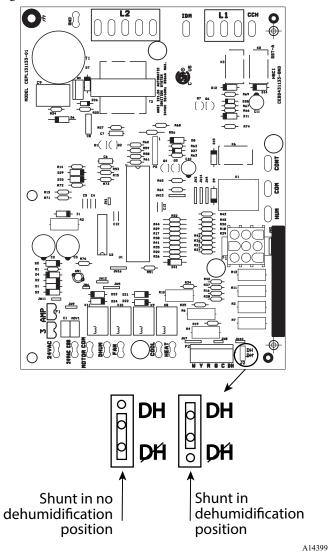


Fig. 22 - Single Phase IGC Board

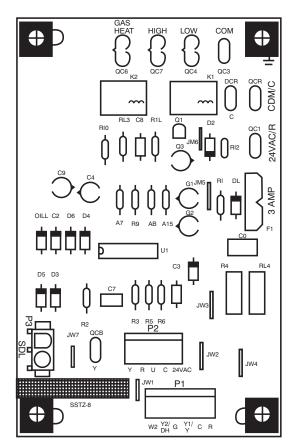


Fig. 23 – Interface Fan Board (IFB)

Table 9 – Cooling Charging Chart

OUTDOOR TEMP "F(C) 9(5.0) 12 (2.07) 154 (12) 56 (13) 93 (14) 0.0 (16) 92 (17) 64 (18) 66 (19) 92 (20) 70 (21) 72 (22) 74 (23) 76 (24) 55 (25) 95 (27) 9 (5.0) 12 (6.07) 14 (17.8) 17 (9.4) 20 (11) 23 (13) 36 (14) 29 (16) 32 (19) 33 (19) 37 (21) 40 (22) 42 (23) 45 (25) 16							RHEAT									C	OOLING ONLY CHARGING PROCEDURE
TEMP FF (C) 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) 36 (14) 65 (15) 60 (15.6) 95 (15.7) 14 (7.8) 17 (14.78) 18 (14.78) 18 ((SUPERH		·									1.	Operate unit a minimum of 10 minutes
Section 12 (2.7) 12 (3.7)																	before checking charge.
58 (12.7) 9, (5.6) 14 (6.7) 14 (6.7) 14 (6.8) 17 (9.4) 20 (11) 23 (13) 28 (14) 29 (16) 32 (18) 30 (19) 37 (21) 40 (22) 42 (33) 45 (29) 30 (27) 40 (28) 45 (29) 40 (28) 45 (29) 40 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28) 45 (29) 45 (28)															76 (24)	2.	Measure suction pressure by attaching
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) 32 (15) 30 (17) 33 (18) 36 (20) 38 (21) 41 (23) 32 (15) 30 (17) 33 (18) 36 (20) 39 (22) 39 (22) 39 (23) 39 (23) 39 (24)															45 (25)		an accurate gauge to compressor suction
To C1-11																	side service port
Tell (13.9) - - -		-														3.	
88 (26.7) 5 (2.8) 8 (4.4) 1 (2 (6.7) 15 (8.3) 18 (10) 2 (12) 2 (2 (14) 28 (16) 3 (17) 35 (19) 2 (19) 2 (10) 3 (17) 3 (19) 9 (32.2) 6 (2.8) 9 (5.0) 13 (7.2) 16 (8.9) 20 (11) 2 (13) 27 (15) 3 (17) 3 (19) 19 (17) 19 (-	-	7 (3.9)													by attaching an accurate thermisitor
85 (29.4)			_		6 (3.3)												
99 (32.2)						5 (2.8)	8 (4.4)										
95 (35.0)			_	_		-	-									4.	
105 (44.6)			_	_		-	-	5 (2.8)									
105 (40.6)			_						6 (3.3)	10 (5.6)	· /					5.	Measure indoor air (return air) wet-bulb
115 (43.3)			_													ļ	
115 (46.1) - - - - - - - - -			_	_			_			5 (2.8)							or electronic equivalent.
REQUIRED SUCTION TUBE TEMPERATURE *F (*C) (MEASURED A TOMPRESSOR SUCTION SERVICE PORT) SUPERIAL TEMP *F (*C) (738) (766) (800) (828) (862) (862) (897) (893) (986) (1000) 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) 51 (13) 45 (12) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 51 (13) 47 (14) 49 (14) 51 (14) 5		_	-	_		_	-	_		-	6 (3.3)	11 (6.1)	15 (8.3)	20 (11)		6.	Using Superheat Charging Table find
SUPERHEAT TEMP *F (*C) (738) (766) (800) (828) (828) (827) (931) (966) (1000) (100)	115 (46.1)					_				_		8 (4.4)	14 (7.8)	18 (10)	23 (13)		outdoor temperature and indoor air wet-
SUCTION PRESSURE AT SUCTION SERVICE PORT PSIG (PA) 107		F															bulb temperature. At this intersection
SUCTION PRESSURE AT SUCTION SERVICE PORT PSIG (PA) 107								,									note superheat. Where a dash (-) appears
TEMP °F (°C) 101/7 131 116 116 120 122 132 130 135 140 1450 1000 1020 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10	SUDEDWEAT																on table do not attempt to charge unit
1						125	130										under these conditions or refrigerant
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) 42 (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) 57 (14) 59 (15) 43 (6.1) 45 (7.2) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 41 (6.6) 45 (7.2) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 41 (16) 63 (17) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 41 (16) 63 (17) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 41 (16) 63 (17) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 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) 32 (17.8) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 32 (27) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 32 (27) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 33 (28) 82 (29) 36 (20.0) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 81 (27) 83 (28) 85 (29) 85	TEIWII I (G)																slugging may occur. In this situation
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) 59 (15) 61 (16) 61 (16) 61 (16) 61 (17.8) 45 (7.2) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 61 (16) 61 (17.8) 45 (7.2) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 81 (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) 30 (16.7) 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) 30 (16.7) 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) 31 (18.9) 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) 30 (16.7) 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) 30 (16.7) 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) 31 (27) 31	0 (0)	35 (1.7)															refrigerant must be evacuated and
6 (3.3)	2 (1.1)		39 (3.9)					49 (9.4)									weighed in. See rating plate for charge
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) 61 (16) 63 (17) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 63 (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) 83 (28) 85 (29	4 (2.2)	39 (3.9)	41 (5.0)	43 (6.1)	45 (7.2)	47 (8.3)		51 (11)		55 (13)							
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) 65 (18) 14 (7.8) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 68 (18) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (11) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 32 (17.8) 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) 32 (17.8) 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) 32 (17.8) 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) 32 (17.8) 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) 32 (17.8) 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) 32 (17.8) 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) 81 (2	6 (3.3)															7.	Refer to Required Suction Tube Temp.
12 (6.7) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (14) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 61 (16) 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) 31 (17.8) 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) 32 (17.8) 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) 32 (17.8) 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) 33 (27.8) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 33 (28) 85 (29) 85 (29) 85 (29) 85 (29) 85 (29) 85 (29) 87 (31) 89 (32) 40 (22.2) 75 (24) 85 (29) 8	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)							table. Find superheat temperature located
12 (6.7) 47 (8.3) 49 (9.4) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (8.9) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 85 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 85 (29) 85	10 (5.6)	45 (7.2)	47 (8.3)	49 (9.4)	51 (11)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)					_		in step 6 and suction pressure. At this
16 (8.9) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 89 (21) 71 (22) 23 (12.2) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 83 (28) 85 (29) 85	12 (6.7)	47 (8.3)	49 (9.4)	51 (11)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	Ī		1700	715			intersection note suction line temperature.
16 (8.9) 51 (11) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 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) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 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) 31 (16.7) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 31 (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) 33 (28) 83 (18.9) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 85 (29) 87 (31) 38 (21.1) 73 (23) 75 (24) 85 (29) 85 (2	14 (7.8)	49 (9.4)	51 (11)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)			ш	767		8.	If unit has a higher suction line temperature
18 (10.0) 53 (12) 55 (13) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 85 (15) 86 (17) 85 (18) 87 (19) 89 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 85 (18) 87 (19) 89 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 85 (29) 87 (31) 89 (32) 91 (33)	16 (8.9)	51 (11)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)	67 (19)	Ī				ŧ		than charted temperature, add refrigerant
22 (12.2) 57 (14) 59 (15) 61 (16) 63 (17) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 85 (29) 85 (18 (10.0)	53 (12)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)	67 (19)	69 (21)	İ			-9-T-			until charted temperature is reached.
22 (12.2) 57 (14) 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) 79 (26) 30 (16.7) 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) 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) 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) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 83 (28) 85 (29) 86 (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	20 (11.1)	55 (13)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)	67 (19)	69 (21)	71 (22)	Ī		115	. 44	_	9.	If unit has a lower suction line temperature
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) 79 (26) 30 (16.7) 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) 32 (17.8) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 33 (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) 85 (29	22 (12.2)	57 (14)	59 (15)	61 (16)	63 (17)	65 (18)	67 (19)	69 (21)	71 (22)	73 (23)	İ		- 155	77			
26 (14.4) 61 (16) 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) 31 (27) 32 (17.8) 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) 32 (17.8) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 85 (29) 87 (31) 88 (29) 87 (31) 89 (32) 40 (22.2) 75 (24) 85 (29) 85											1		115		T		
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) 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) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 83 (28) 34 (18.9) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 79 (26) 81 (27) 83 (28) 85 (29) 36 (20.0) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 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) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 85 (29) 87 (31) 89 (32) 40 (22.2) 75 (24) 85 (29									75 (24)		İ		50ZH50	0518 RF	V. A		
30 (16.7) 65 (18) 67 (19) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 77 (25) 79 (26) 81 (27) 83 (28) 81 (27) 81 (İ		0021100			10). If outdoor air temperature or pressure at
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) 87 (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)											İ					'`	
34 (18.9) 69 (21) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 79 (26) 81 (27) 83 (28) 85 (29) 36 (20.0) 71 (22) 73 (23) 75 (24) 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) 83 (28) 85 (29) 87 (31) 89 (32) 40 (22.2) 75 (24) 85 (29) 85 (29) 85 (29) 87 (31) 89 (32) 91 (33)				<u> </u>							1						suction line temperature indicated on chart
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) 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)											1						Tatalan and temperature maneague on ondi
38 (21.1) 73 (23) 75 (24) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 83 (28) 85 (29) <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>											1						
40 (22.2) 75 (24) 85 (29) 85 (29) 85 (29) 85 (29) 85 (29) 85 (29) 87 (31) 89 (32) 91 (33)											1					Ш	81 8 8 8 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8
											1						
50ZH500518 REV.A	40 (22.2)	1 / 3 (24)	00 (23)	00 (20)	00 (20)	00 (28)	00 (28)	07 (01)	00 (02)	91 (33)	ı		ll.			Ш	
																L	50ZH500518 REV.A

Superheat charging table is derived from optimum performance point. (95°F [35°C] outdoor ambient and (80°F [27°C] dry bulb; 67°F [19°C] wet bulb indoor condition.) Where a dash (-) appears do not attempt to check charge or charge unit under these conditions using the superheat method. (Weigh in method should be used.)

A150625

		Required Sul	bcooling °F(°	C)					Red	quired Lic	quid Line	Temperature for a Specific	c Subcoolin	g (R-410	A)			
			nbient Tempe	,				Require	d Subcoo	•		·		Ĺ		d Subcoo	oling (°C)	
Model Size	75 (24)	85 (29)	95 (35)	105 (41)	115 (46)	Pressure (psig)	5	10	15	20	25		Pressure (kPa)	3	6	8	11	14
036	13 (7)	13 (7.2)	13 (7.3)	13(7.4)	14(7.7)	189	61	56	51	46	41		1303	16	13	11	8	5
						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
<u>Cha</u>	rging Proc	<u>edure</u>				245	77	72	67	62	57		1689	25	22	20	17	14
						252	79	74	69	64	59		1737	26	23	21	18	15
1- Measure I	Discharge lir	ne pressure by	attaching a	gauge to the s	ervice port.	260	81	76	71	66	61		1792	27	25	22	19	16
						268	83	78	73	68	63		1848	29	26	23	20	17
2- Measure 1 device to it.	the Liquid lin	e temperature	by attaching	ı a temperatur	e sensing	276	85	80	75 77	70	65		1903	30	27	24	21	19
	ha tammarati	ura canaina da	vice on that t	he Outdoor A	mbiont	284 292	87 89	82	77 79	72	67		1958	31 32	28 29	25 26	22 23	20 21
	ne temperati ct the readin		evice so that i	ne Outdoor A	mbient	300	89 91	84 86	79 81	74 76	69 71		2013 2068	32	30	26	23	21
		-	the table has	ed on the mod	lol cizo and	309	93	88	83	78	73		2130	34	31	28	26	23
	· Ambient ten		tile table bas	eu on the mot	iei size allu	318	95	90	85	80	75		2192	35	32	29	27	24
		•	emperature li	es in between	the table	327	97	92	87	82	77		2254	36	33	31	28	25
values.			omporataro n		ino tabio	336	99	94	89	84	79		2316	37	34	32	29	26
6- Find the F	Pressure Val	ue in the table	e correspond	ing to the the	measured	345	101	96	91	86	81		2378	38	35	33	30	27
		ssor Discharg		3		354	103	98	93	88	83		2440	39	36	34	31	28
7- Read acro	oss from the	Pressure read	ding to obtain	the Liquid lin	е	364	105	100	95	90	85		2509	40	38	35	32	29
temperature	for a require	ed Subcooling	1			374	107	102	97	92	87		2578	41	39	36	33	30
8- Add Char	ge if the mea	sured temper	ature is highe	er than the tab	le value.	384	108	103	98	93	88		2647	42	40	37	34	31
1						394	110	105	100	95	90		2716	44	41	38	35	32
9 - Remove	charge if the	measured ter	mperature is I	ower than the	table value.	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	110007.200	3268	51	48	46	43	40
						484	126 127	121 122	116 117	111 112	106 107	MACH STORE	3337 3406	52 53	49 50	47 47	44 45	41 42
						494						東京		53				
						504 514	129 131	124 126	119 121	114 116	109 111	PROME	3475 3544	54 55	51 52	48 49	46 46	43 44
						514 524	132	126	121	117	112		3612	56	52	50	46	44
		50VL500	709 REV			534	134	129	124	119	114	50VL500709 REV	3681	56	54	51	48	45

To properly check or adjust charge, conditions must be favorable for subcooling charging. Favorable conditions exist when the outdoor temperature is between 75°F to 115°F (24°C and 46°C), and the indoor temperature is between 70°F and 80°F (21°C and 27°C). Follow the procedure above.

 $Table~10-Dry~Coil~Air~Delivery^*-Horizontal~and~Downflow~Discharge~Sizes~24-60~208/230VAC-1~Phase~Air~Coil~Air~Delivery^*-Horizontal~and~Downflow~Discharge~Sizes~24-60~208/230VAC-1~Phase~Air~Coil~Air~Delivery^*-Horizontal~and~Downflow~Discharge~Sizes~24-60~208/230VAC-1~Phase~Air~Coil~Air~Delivery^*-Horizontal~and~Downflow~Discharge~Sizes~24-60~208/230VAC-1~Phase~Air~Coil~Air~C$

Unit Size	Heating Rise	Motor Speed	Тар	Allowable					ESP (in. W	.C.)					
Unit Size	°F (°C)	wotor Speed	тар	Functions		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
					CFM	654	552	454	338	Х	Х	х	Х	х	х
		Low [†]	Blue	Alternate Heating	BHP	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	х	х	Х	Х	Х	х
		LOW	blue	Alternate rieating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	45	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	25	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	840	759	677	600	505	411	293	Х	Х	Х
		Med-Low [‡]	Pink	Heating	BHP	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	Х	Х	Х
		Med-Low.	1 11110	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	35	39	44	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	20	22	24	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24040	25 - 55				CFM	888	818	750	679	606	511	425	320	238	Х
	(14 - 31)	Medium**	Red	Cooling	BHP	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	Х
		Wiodiam		Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	34	36	40	44	49	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	19	20	22	24	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1133	1069	995	930	854	784	701	628	549	464
		Med-High	Orange	Alternate Cooling	BHP	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33
			J	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	26	28	30	32	35	38	42	47	54	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	15	15	17	18	19	21	24	26	30	NA 040
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only	CFM BHP	1291	1241	1190	1131	1081	1028	949	854	742	616
		Ü		0 0 1		0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.38
					CFM	654	552	454	338	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
		Low [†]	Blue		BHP	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	X	X	X	X	X	X
					Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA 040	NA 750	NA C77	NA	NA 505	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Alta	CFM BHP	840	759	677	600	505	411	293	X	X	X
		Med-Low	Pink	Alternate Cooling		0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	X NA	X NA	X
				Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA NA	NA
	05 55				Gas Heat Rise (°C) CFM	30 888	NA 818	NA 750	NA 679	NA 606	NA 511	NA 425	NA 320	238	NA
24060	25 - 55 (14 - 31)			O lin	BHP	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	X X
	(14-31)	Medium**	Red	Cooling Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	50	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Alternate rieating	Gas Heat Rise (°C)	28	30	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
					CFM	1133	1069	995	930	854	784	701	628	549	464
				Heating	BHP	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33
		Med-High [‡]	Orange	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	40	42	45	48	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				/ titerriate occining	Gas Heat Rise (°C)	22	23	25	27	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1291	1241	1190	1131	1081	1028	949	854	742	616
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only —	BHP	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.38
					CFM	654	552	454	338	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	X
				_	BHP	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Low [†]	Blue	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	45	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA
				_	Gas Heat Rise (°C)	25	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	840	759	677	600	505	411	293	X	X	X
				Heating	BHP	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	X	X	X
		Med-Low [‡]	Pink	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	35	39	44	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	20	22	24	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	25 - 55				CFM	1104	1038	979	915	844	782	712	639	532	452
30040				Cooling	BHP	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32
	(14 - 31)	Medium**	Red	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	27	29	30	33	35	38	42	47	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	15	16	17	18	20	21	23	26	NA	NA
					CFM	1133	1069	995	930	854	784	701	628	549	464
			_	Alternate Cooling	BHP	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33
		Med-High	Orange	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	26	28	30	32	35	38	42	47	54	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	15	15	17	18	19	21	24	26	30	NA
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only	CFM	1291	1241	1190	1131	1081	1028	949	854	742	616

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Table 10 – Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Horizontal and Downflow Discharge Sizes 24-60 208/230VAC - 1 Phase (Continued)

Linit Cina	Heating Rise	Matan On and	T	Allowable					ESP (in. W	.C.)					
Unit Size	°F (°C)	Motor Speed	Тар	Functions		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
					CFM	654	552	454	338	Х	х	х	Х	х	х
		Louit	Blue		BHP	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	Х	х	х	Х	х	х
		Low [†]	blue		Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	840	759	677	600	505	411	293	Х	х	х
		Med-Low	Pink	Alternate Cooling	BHP	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	Х	х	х
		Wied-Low	THIK	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30060	25 - 55				CFM	1104	1038	979	915	844	782	712	639	532	452
00000	(14 - 31)	Medium**	Red	Cooling	BHP	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32
		Wicdiaiii		Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	41	43	46	49	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	23	24	25	27	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1133	1069	995	930	854	784	701	628	549	464
		Med-High [‡]	Orange	Heating	BHP	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33
		Wied Flight	- 3	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	40	42	45	48	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	22	23	25	27	29	NA	NA	NA 05.4	NA 740	NA 010
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only	CFM BHP	1291	1241	1190	1131	1081	1028	949	854	742	616
		Ü		0 0 7		0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.38
					CFM	650	587	517	442	381	320	259	X	X	X
		Low [†]	Blue		BHP Gas Heat Rise (°F)	0.08 NA	0.08	0.09 NA	0.09 NA	0.10	0.10 NA	0.11	X NA	X NA	X NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
					CFM	1144	1105	1066	1026	984	941	895	850	806	763
				Heating	BHP	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34
		Med-Low [‡]	Pink	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	39	41	42	44	46	48	50	53	NA	NA
	25 - 55			Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°C)	22	23	23	24	25	26	28	29	NA NA	NA NA
					CFM	1223	1186	1151	1115	1075	1039	1001	957	914	870
36060	(14 - 31)			O lin	BHP	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41
	(14 - 31)	Medium**	Red	Cooling Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	37	38	39	40	42	43	45	47	49	52
				Alternate Heating		20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	29
					Gas Heat Rise (°C) CFM	1356	1321	1288	1251	1216	1181	1149	1109	1071	1034
					BHP	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51
		Med-High	Orange	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				_	Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1520	1487	1459	1429	1394	1364	1331	1295	1261	1225
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only —	BHP	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.67
					CFM	650	587	517	442	381	320	259	X	X	X
				_	BHP	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	X	X	X
		Low [†]	Blue		Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1144	1105	1066	1026	984	941	895	850	806	763
				Alternate Cooling	BHP	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34
		Med-Low	Pink	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	58	61	63	65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	32	34	35	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	35 - 65				CFM	1223	1186	1151	1115	1075	1039	1001	957	914	870
36090	(19 - 36)		. .	Cooling	BHP	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41
		Medium**	Red	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	55	56	58	60	62	64	NA	NA	NA	NA
				j -	Gas Heat Rise (°C)	30	31	32	33	35	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1356	1321	1288	1251	1216	1181	1149	1109	1071	1034
			0	Heating	BHP	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51
		Med-High [‡]	Orange	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	49	51	52	53	55	57	58	60	62	65
				j -	Gas Heat Rise (°C)	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	35	36
		110.7	DI. '	High Otation C. II. C. I	CFM	1520	1487	1459	1429	1394	1364	1331	1295	1261	1225
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only	BHP	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.67
	l	1		1	"	00				00				00	

Table 10 – Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Horizontal and Downflow Discharge Sizes 24-60 208/230VAC - 1 Phase (Continued)

Unit Size	Heating Rise	Motor Speed	Тар	Allowable					ESP (in. W	/.C.)					
Offic Size	°F (°C)	Motor Speed	ιαρ	Functions		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
					CFM	1001	902	833	777	717	650	575	527	466	419
		Low [†]	Blue	Alternate Heating	BHP	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20
		LOW	Dide	Alternate Fleating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	45	50	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	25	28	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1016	950	902	842	783	721	655	590	541	480
		Med-Low [‡]	Pink	Heating	BHP	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22
		WICG-LOW			Gas Heat Rise (°F)	44	47	50	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	25	26	28	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
42060	25 - 55				CFM	1403	1358	1316	1265	1217	1167	1116	1067	1012	956
	(14 - 31)	Medium**	Red	Cooling	BHP	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39
				Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	32	33	34	35	37	38	40	42	44	47
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	18	18	19	20 1327	20 1275	21	22	23 1127	25	26 1022
				A11 1 0 11	CFM BHP	1461	1411	1367			1220	1174		1074	
		Med-High	Orange	Alternate Cooling Alternate Heating		0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40 40	0.41	0.42
		_	_	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F) Gas Heat Rise (°C)	31 17	32 18	33 18	34 19	35 20	37 20	38 21	22	42 23	44 24
					CFM	1575	1528	1488	1447	1406	1360	1314	1264	1213	1159
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only	BHP	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50
-					CFM	1001	902	833	777	717	650	575	527	466	419
				<u> </u>	BHP	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20
		Low [†]	Blue	<u> </u>	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				<u> </u>	Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA
					CFM	1016	950	902	842	783	721	655	590	541	480
				 	BHP	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22
		Med-Low	Pink	 	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				-	Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA NA
	35 - 65				CFM	1403	1358	1316	1265	1217	1167	1116	1067	1012	956
42090	(19 - 36)			Cooling	BHP	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39
	(/	Medium**	Red	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	48	50	51	53	56	58	61	63	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	27	28	29	30	31	32	34	35	NA	NA
					CFM	1461	1411	1367	1327	1275	1220	1174	1127	1074	1022
		+		Heating	BHP	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42
		Med-High [‡]	Orange	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	46	48	49	51	53	55	58	60	63	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	26	27	27	28	29	31	32	33	35	NA
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only	CFM	1575	1528	1488	1447	1406	1360	1314	1264	1213	1159
		піgri	DIACK	High Static Cooling Only	BHP	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50
					CFM	644	552	461	376	301	235	х	Х	Х	х
		Low [†]	Blue		BHP	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	Х	х	Х	х
		LOW	Dide		Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1430	1386	1347	1302	1258	1208	1160	1114	1065	1014
		Med-Low [‡]	Pink	Heating	BHP	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35
		Med-Low	1 IIIK	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	47	49	50	52	54	56	58	61	64	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	34	35	NA
48090	35 - 65				CFM	1658	1622	1585	1549	1512	1476	1442	1402	1360	1322
.5500	(19 - 36)	Medium**	Red	Cooling	BHP	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49
		Wicdiaiii		Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	50	51
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	23	23	24	24	25	25	26	27	28	28
					CFM	1945	1913	1867	1829	1792	1758	1717	1688	1645	1603
		Med-High	Orange	Alternate Cooling	BHP (95)	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.71
					Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA	NA 0470	NA 2420	NA 2400	NA 2074	NA	NA 4070	NA 1007	NA 4704	NA 4004
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only	CFM	2201	2172	2138	2108	2074	2041	1970	1867	1764	1634
		J] 3 3	BHP	0.83	0.84	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.83	0.79	0.74

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Table 10 – Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Horizontal and Downflow Discharge Sizes 24-60 208/230VAC - 1 Phase (Continued)

Unit Size	Heating Rise	Motor Speed	T	Allowable					ESP (in. W	.C.)					
Unit Size	°F (°C)	wotor Speed	Тар	Functions		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
					CFM	644	552	461	376	301	235	Х	Х	х	Х
		Low [†]	Blue		BHP	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	х	Х	х	х
		LOW	blue		Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1430	1386	1347	1302	1258	1208	1160	1114	1065	1014
		Med-Low	Pink	Alternate Cooling	BHP	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35
		Wed-Low	FIIIK	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
48115	30-60				CFM	1658	1622	1585	1549	1512	1476	1442	1402	1360	1322
40110	(17 - 33)	Medium**	Red	Cooling	BHP	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49
		iviedium	rtcu	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	52	53	55	56	57	59	60	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	29	30	30	31	32	33	33	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1945	1913	1867	1829	1792	1758	1717	1688	1645	1603
		Med-High [‡]	Orange	Heating	BHP	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.71
		Med-High	Grango	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	53	54
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	28	29	30
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only	CFM	2201	2172	2138	2108	2074	2041	1970	1867	1764	1634
		i iigii	Black	Tilgit claus cooling citiy	BHP	0.83	0.84	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.83	0.79	0.74
					CFM	644	552	461	376	301	235	Х	Х	Х	Х
		Low [†]	Blue		BHP	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	Х	Х	Х	Х
		LOW			Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1430	1386	1347	1302	1258	1208	1160	1114	1065	1014
		Med-Low	Pink	Alternate Cooling	BHP	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35
					Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
48130	35 - 65				CFM	1658	1622	1585	1549	1512	1476	1442	1402	1360	1322
	(19 - 36)	Medium**	Red	Cooling	BHP (05)	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49
		araii.		Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	58	59	61	62	63	65	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	32	33	34	34	35	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM BHP	1945	1913	1867	1829	1792	1758	1717	1688	1645	1603
		Med-High [‡]	Orange	Heating		0.58	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.71
			Ü	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	49	50	51	52	54	55	56	57	58	60
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	27	28	29	29	30	30	31	32	32	33
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only	CFM BHP	2201	2172	2138	2108	2074	2041	1970	1867	1764	1634
		, ,				0.83	0.84	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.83	0.79	0.74
					CFM BHP	839	768 0.10	697 0.10	625	551	486	422	360	306	X
		Low [†]	Blue			0.09			0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14 NA	X NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C) CFM	NA 1403	1361	1320	1276	NA 1236	1192	1145	1099	1054	1012
					BHP	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37
		Med-Low [‡]	Pink	Heating		48	50	51	53	55	57	59	62	64	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°F) Gas Heat Rise (°C)	27	28	28	29	30	32	33	34	36	NA NA
	25 25				CFM	1822	1788	1757	1726	1690	1657	1623	1589	1553	1518
60090	35 - 65			0 1	BHP	0.54		-		0.59					0.64
	(19 - 36)	Medium**	Red	Cooling Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	37	0.55 38	0.56 39	0.57 39	40	0.60 41	0.61 42	0.62 43	0.63 44	45
				Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°C)	21	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24	25
				+	CFM	1982	1940	1900	1859	1816	1775	1739	1701	1655	1596
					ВНР	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.73
		Med-High	Orange	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	0.62 NA	0.63 NA	NA	NA	NA	0.69 NA	0.70 NA	NA	0.73 NA
				· · ·	Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
				+	CFM	2271	NA 2241	2206	NA 2171	NA 2134	NA 2080	1973	1857	1746	1596
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only	ВНР										
					BHP	0.90	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.90	0.84	0.78	0.73

Manufacturer reserves the right to change, at any time, specifications and designs without notice and without obligations.

Table 10 - Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Horizontal and Downflow Discharge Sizes 24-60 208/230VAC - 1 Phase (Continued)

	Heating Rise			Allowable					ESP (in. W	.C.)					
Unit Size	°F (°C)	Motor Speed	Тар	Functions		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
	` ,				CFM	839	768	697	625	551	486	422	360	306	Х
		. +	Divis		BHP	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	Х
		Low [†]	Blue		Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1403	1361	1320	1276	1236	1192	1145	1099	1054	1012
		Med-Low	Pink		BHP	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37
		Wed-Low	FILIK		Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
60115	30-60				CFM	1822	1788	1757	1726	1690	1657	1623	1589	1553	1518
00113	17 - 33)	Medium**	Red	Cooling	BHP	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.64
		wedium	rteu	Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	56	57
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	26	27	27	28	28	29	30	30	31	32
					CFM	1982	1940	1900	1859	1816	1775	1739	1701	1655	1596
		Med-High [‡]	Orange	Heating Alternate	BHP	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.73
		ivied-High	Orange	Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	44	45	45	46	48	49	50	51	52	54
	High BI			Gas Heat Rise (°C)	24	25	25	26	26	27	28	28	29	30	
		gh Black	High Static Cooling Only	CFM	2271	2241	2206	2171	2134	2080	1973	1857	1746	1596	
		-	Didok	riigii cialle cooling criiy	BHP	0.90	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.90	0.84	0.78	0.73
					CFM	839.2	768.3	696.8	625.4	551.4	485.6	421.7	360.2	305.8	Х
		Low [†]	Blue		BHP	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	Х
		LOW	Bido		Gas Heat Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					CFM	1403	1361	1320	1276	1236	1192	1145	1099	1054	1012
		Med-Low	Pink		BHP	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37
					Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
60130	35 - 65				CFM	1822	1788	1757	1726	1690	1657	1623	1589	1553	1518
	(19 - 36)	Medium**	Red	Cooling	BHP	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.64
		Wicalam		Alternate Heating	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	62	63
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	29	30	30	31	32	32	33	34	34	35
				<u>_</u>	CFM	1982	1940	1900	1859	1816	1775	1739	1701	1655	1596
	Med-High [‡] Oran	Orange	Heating	BHP	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.73	
		ou i ligir	3	Alternate Cooling	Gas Heat Rise (°F)	48	49	50	52	53	54	55	56	58	60
					Gas Heat Rise (°C)	27	27	28	29	29	30	31	31	32	33
		High	Black	High Static Cooling Only	CFM	2271	2241	2206	2171	2134	2080	1973	1857	1746	1596
		3		3,	BHP	0.90	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.90	0.84	0.78	0.73

Shaded areas indicate speed/static combinations that are not permitted for dehumidification speed.

- *. Air delivery values are without air filter and are for dry coil (See Wet Coil Pressure Drop table).
- †. Factory-shipped continuous fan speed
- ‡. Factory-shipped heating speed

 **. Factory-shipped cooling speed

[&]quot;High Static Cooling" = Only to be used for cooling function (not allowed for heating function)
"NA" = Not allowed for heating speed
NOTE: Deduct field-supplied air filter pressure drop and wet coil pressure drop to obtain static pressure available for ducting.

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Table 11 – Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Horizontal Discharge Sizes 36-60 3 Phase Models Only

Unit	Heating	Motor	Wire						tatic Pressu				
J	Rise Range	Speed	Color		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
				CFM	979	912	859	789	731	654	556	454	374
		Low	Blue	Heating Rise (°F)	45	48	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	27	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1136	1080	1015	957	912	861	808	723	633
		Med-Low [†]	Pink	Heating Rise (°F)	39	41	43	46	48	51	54	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	23	24	26	27	28	30	NA	NA
				CFM	1208	1144	1091	1025	964	902	886	830	746
36060	25 - 55°F	Medium [‡]	Red	Heating Rise (°F)	36	38	40	43	46	49	50	53	NA
	(14 - 31°C)			Heating Rise (°C)	20	21	22	24	25	27	28	29	NA
				CFM	1495	1439	1376	1303	1221	1207	1137	1052	981
		Med-High	Orange	Heating Rise (°F)	29	31	32	34	36	36	39	42	45
		3		Heating Rise (°C)	16	17	18	19	20	20	22	23	25
				CFM	1560	1491	1416	1337	1255	1233	1160	1082	998
		High	Black	Heating Rise (°F)	28	30	31	33	35	36	38	41	44
			D.a.o.r.	Heating Rise (°C)	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	24
				CFM	979	912	859	789	731	654	556	454	374
		Low	Blue	Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		LOW	Dide	Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1136	1080	1015	957	912	861	808	723	633
		Med-Low	Pink	Heating Rise (°F)	58	61	65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Med-Low	PINK	3	32	34	36	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	1208			1025		902		830	746
	35 - 65°F	_		CFM		1144	1091		964		886		
36090	(19 - 36°C)	Medium [‡]	Red	Heating Rise (°F)	54	58	60	64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(10 00 0)			Heating Rise (°C)	30	32	34	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1495	1439	1376	1303	1221	1207	1137	1052	98′
		Med-High [†]	Orange	Heating Rise (°F)	44	46	48	51	54	55	58	63	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	25	27	28	30	30	32	35	NA
				CFM	1560	1491	1416	1337	1255	1233	1160	1082	998
		High	Black	Heating Rise (°F)	42	44	46	49	52	53	57	61	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	23	25	26	27	29	30	32	34	NA
				CFM	952	882	806	746	671	605	530	551	486
		Low	Blue	Heating Rise (°F)	46	49	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	27	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1002	936	875	821	748	687	613	554	565
		Med-Low [†]	Pink	Heating Rise (°F)	43	46	50	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	26	28	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1255	1210	1145	1074	1008	940	878	895	838
42060	25 - 55°F	Medium	Red	Heating Rise (°F)	35	36	38	40	43	46	49	48	52
	(14 - 31°C)	ourum		Heating Rise (°C)	19	20	21	22	24	26	27	27	29
				CFM	1335	1267	1246	1176	1109	1049	988	926	872
		Med-High [‡]	Orange	Heating Rise (°F)	32	34	35	37	39	41	44	47	50
		iviea-Hign+	Orange		18	19	19	20	22	23	24	26	28
			1	Heating Rise (°C) CFM	1472	1401	1326	1251	1275	1198	1139	1085	102
		18.1	DI I		29	31	33	35	34	36	38	40	42
		High	Black	Heating Rise (°F)									
				Heating Rise (°C)	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	24

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Table 11 – Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Horizontal Discharge Sizes 36-60 3 Phase Models Only (Continued)

Unit	Heating	Motor	Wire						atic Pressu				
UIIIL	Rise Range	Speed	Color		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
				CFM	952	882	806	746	671	605	530	551	486
		Low	Blue	Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N/
				CFM	1002	936	875	821	748	687	613	554	569
		Med-Low	Pink	Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N/
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N/
				CFM	1255	1210	1145	1074	1008	940	878	895	83
42090	35 - 65°F	Medium [†]	Red	Heating Rise (°F)	53	55	58	62	NA	NA	NA	NA	N/
.2000	(19 - 36°C)	Wediam		Heating Rise (°C)	30	31	32	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	N/
				CFM	1335	1267	1246	1176	1109	1049	988	926	87
		Med-High [‡]	Orange	Heating Rise (°F)	50	53	54	57	60	64	NA	NA	N.
		ivied-High+	Orange		28	29	30	32	34	35	NA	NA NA	N.
				Heating Rise (°C) CFM	1472	1401	1326	1251	1275	1198	1139	1085	102
		Uthanka	DII-		45	48	50	53	52	56	59	62	6
		High	Black	Heating Rise (°F)		27							
				Heating Rise (°C)	25		28	30	29	31	33	34	30
				CFM	1402	1351	1311	1263	1224	1172	1136	1080	10
		Low [†]	Blue	Heating Rise (°F)	48	50	51	53	55	57	59	62	6
				Heating Rise (°C)	27	28	28	29	30	32	33	34	3
				CFM	1457	1404	1367	1318	1284	1233	1197	1144	11
		Med-Low	Pink	Heating Rise (°F)	46	48	49	51	52	54	56	58	6
				Heating Rise (°C)	26	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	3
	05 0505			CFM	1736	1695	1642	1601	1553	1512	1465	1427	13
48090	35 - 65°F	Medium [‡]	Red	Heating Rise (°F)	39	39	41	42	43	44	46	47	4
	(19 - 36°C)			Heating Rise (°C)	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	2
				CFM	2149	2111	2062	2026	1980	1945	1905	1864	17
		Med-High	Orange	Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	36	3
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	20	2
				CFM	2344	2306	2259	2203	2141	2070	1991	1902	18
		High	Black	Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	3
		9	D.a.o.r.	Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	2
				CFM	1402	1351	1311	1263	1224	1172	1136	1080	10
		Low	Blue	Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
		LOW	Dide		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
				Heating Rise (°C) CFM	1457	1404	1367	1318	1284	1233	1197	1144	11
			B: 1		58	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
		Med-Low	Pink	Heating Rise (°F)									
				Heating Rise (°C)	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
	30 - 60°F			CFM	1736	1695	1642	1601	1553	1512	1465	1427	13
48115	(17 - 33°C)	Medium [‡]	Red	Heating Rise (°F)	49	50	52	53	55	56	58	60	N
	(11 - 00 0)			Heating Rise (°C)	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	N
				CFM	2149	2111	2062	2026	1980	1945	1905	1864	17
		Med-High [†]	Orange	Heating Rise (°F)	40	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	4
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	2
				CFM	2344	2306	2259	2203	2141	2070	1991	1902	18
		High	Black	Heating Rise (°F)	36	37	38	39	40	41	43	45	4
		1	İ	Heating Rise (°C)	20	21	21	21	22	23	24	25	2

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Table 11 – Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Horizontal Discharge Sizes 36-60 3 Phase Models Only (Continued)

Unit	Heating	Motor	Wire						tatic Pressu				-
Jiii	Rise Range	Speed	Color		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
				CFM	1402	1351	1311	1263	1224	1172	1136	1080	104
		Low	Blue	Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1457	1404	1367	1318	1284	1233	1197	1144	110
		Med-Low	Pink	Heating Rise (°F)	65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N/
				Heating Rise (°C)	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N/
				CFM	1736	1695	1642	1601	1553	1512	1465	1427	138
48130	35 - 65°F	Medium [‡]	Red	Heating Rise (°F)	55	56	58	59	61	63	65	NA	N.
	(19 - 36°C)			Heating Rise (°C)	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	NA	N
				CFM	2149	2111	2062	2026	1980	1945	1905	1864	179
		Med-High [†]	Orange	Heating Rise (°F)	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	5
		Wed-High	Clarigo	Heating Rise (°C)	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	28	2
				CFM	2344	2306	2259	2203	2141	2070	1991	1902	18
		High	Black	Heating Rise (°F)	41	41	42	43	44	46	48	50	5
		riigii	Black		23	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	2
				Heating Rise (°C) CFM	1445	1389	1341	1281	1236	1189	1139	1072	10
		1 †	Blue	Heating Rise (°F)	46	48	50	52	54	56	59	62	6
		Low [†]	blue	3	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	35	3
				Heating Rise (°C) CFM	1678	1635	1602	1558	1513	1474	1438	1404	13
			D: 1		40	41	42	43	44	45	47	48	5
		Med-Low	Pink	Heating Rise (°F)									
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	2
	35 - 65°F			CFM	1962	1915	1880	1843	1794	1753	1711	1675	16
60090	(19 - 36°C)	Medium [‡]	Red	Heating Rise (°F)	NA	35	36	36	37	38	39	40	4
	(13 - 33 3)			Heating Rise (°C)	NA	19	20	20	21	21	22	22	2
				CFM	2131	2088	2065	2013	1982	1941	1888	1860	17
		Med-High	Orange	Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	36	3
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	20	2
				CFM	2461	2409	2339	2286	2192	2140	2062	1968	18
		High	Black	Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
				CFM	1445	1389	1341	1281	1236	1189	1139	1072	10
		Low	Blue	Heating Rise (°F)	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
				Heating Rise (°C)	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
				CFM	1678	1635	1602	1558	1513	1474	1438	1404	13
		Med-Low	Pink	Heating Rise (°F)	51	52	53	55	56	58	59	NA	N
				Heating Rise (°C)	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	NA	N
				CFM	1962	1915	1880	1843	1794	1753	1711	1675	16
60115	30 - 60°F	Medium [‡]	Red	Heating Rise (°F)	43	44	45	46	47	49	50	51	5
55110	(17 - 33°C)	Wedium.	1.00	Heating Rise (°C)	24	25	25	26	26	27	28	28	2
				CFM	2131	2088	2065	2013	1982	1941	1888	1860	17
		Med-High [†]	Orange	Heating Rise (°F)	40	41	41	42	43	44	45	46	4
		iviea-Hign'	Orange	4	22	23	23	24	24	24	25	25	2
				Heating Rise (°C) CFM	2461	2409	2339	2286	2192	2140	2062	1968	18
		12.1	DI I		35	35	36	37	39	40	41	43	
		High	Black	Heating Rise (°F)									4
		1	I	Heating Rise (°C)	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	2

Table 11 – Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Horizontal Discharge Sizes 36-60 3 Phase Models Only (Continued)

Unit	Heating	Motor	Wire					External St	atic Pressu	re (IN. W.C.)			
Offic	Rise Range	Speed	Color		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
				CFM	1445	1389	1341	1281	1236	1189	1139	1072	1027
		Low	Blue	Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1678	1635	1602	1558	1513	1474	1438	1404	1349
		Med-Low	Pink	Heating Rise (°F)	57	58	59	61	63	65	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	32	32	33	34	35	36	NA	NA	NA
	05 0505			CFM	1962	1915	1880	1843	1794	1753	1711	1675	1628
60130	35 - 65°F	Medium [‡]	Red	Heating Rise (°F)	49	50	51	52	53	54	56	57	58
	(19 - 36°C)			Heating Rise (°C)	27	28	28	29	29	30	31	32	32
				CFM	2131	2088	2065	2013	1982	1941	1888	1860	1785
		Med-High [†]	Orange	Heating Rise (°F)	45	46	46	47	48	49	50	51	53
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	28	30
				CFM	2461	2409	2339	2286	2192	2140	2062	1968	1874
		High	Black	Heating Rise (°F)	39	40	41	42	43	44	46	48	51
				Heating Rise (°C)	21	22	23	23	24	25	26	27	28

Shaded areas indicate speed/static combinations that are not permitted for dehumidification speed.

- *. Air delivery values are without air filter and are for dry coil (See Wet Coil Pressure Drop table).
- †. Factory-shipped heating speed

NOTE: Deduct field-supplied air filter pressure drop and wet coil pressure drop to obtain external static pressure available for ducting.

^{‡.} Factory-shipped cooling speed
"NA" = Not allowed for heating speed

Table 12 – Dry Coil Air Delivery * - Downflow Discharge Sizes 36-60 3 Phase Models Only

Unit	Heating	Motor	Wire					Extern	al Static P	ressure (IN	N. W.C.)			
Unit	Rise Range	Speed	Color		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
				CFM	979	912	859	789	731	654	556	454	374	255
				WATTS	202	212	217	221	231	236	245	251	259	253
		Low	Blue	BHP	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.27
				Heating Rise (^o F)	45	48	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	27	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1136	1080	1015	957	912	861	808	723	633	545
				WATTS	294	309	310	322	325	333	341	349	354	367
		Med-Low [†]	Pink	BHP	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.38	
				Heating Rise (°F)	39	41	43	46	48	51	54	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	23	24	26	27	28	30	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1208	1144	1091	1025	964	902	886	830	746	663
	25 - 55°F	_		WATTS	345	350	358	366	373	377	390	396	407	410
36060	(14 - 31°C)	Medium [‡]	Red	ВНР	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.44
	(0. 0)			Heating Rise (°F)	36	38	40	43	46	49	50	53	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	21	22	24	25	27	28	29	NA	NA
				CFM	1495	1439	1376	1303	1221	1207	1137	1052	981	894
				WATTS	625	634	635	633	624	613	598	583	573	551
		Med-High	Orange	BHP	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.63	0.61	0.59
				Heating Rise (°F)	29	31	32	34	36	36	39	42	45	49
				Heating Rise (°C)	16	17	18	19	20	20	22	23	25	27
				CFM	1560	1491	1416	1337	1255	1233	1160	1082	998	911
				WATTS	708	699	683	674	660	634	624	606	581	566
		High	Black	BHP	0.76	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.62	0.61
				Heating Rise (°F)	28	30	31	33	35	36	38	41	44	48
				Heating Rise (°C)	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	24	27
				CFM	979	912	859	789	731	654	556	454	374	255
				WATTS	202	212	217	221	231	236	245	251	259	253
		Low	Blue	BHP	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.27
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA 1015	NA 057	NA	NA	NA	NA 700	NA	NA
				CFM	1136	1080	1015	957	912	861	808	723	633	545
		Madlan	Di-I-	WATTS BHP	294	309 0.33	310	322	325	333	341	349	354 0.38	367
		Med-Low	Pink		0.32		0.33	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37		NI A
				Heating Rise (°F)	58	61 34	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
				Heating Rise (°C) CFM	32 1208	1144	1091	1025	964	902	886	830	746	663
			_	WATTS	345	350	358	366	373	377	390	396	407	410
36090	35 - 65°F	Medium [‡]	Red	BHP	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.44
30090	(19 - 36°C)	iviedium	Reu	Heating Rise (°F)	54	58	60	64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					30	32	34	36	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
				Heating Rise (°C) CFM	1495	1439	1376	1303	1221	1207	1137	1052	981	NA 894
				WATTS	625	634	635	633	624	613	598	583	573	551
		Med-High [†]	Orange	BHP	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.63	0.61	0.59
		weu-High	Orallye	Heating Rise (°F)	44	46	48	51	54	55	58	63	NA	0.59 NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	25	27	28	30	30	32	35	NA NA	NA NA
				CFM	1560	1491	1416	1337	1255	1233	1160	1082	998	911
				WATTS	708	699	683	674	660	634	624	606	581	566
		High [†]	Black	BHP	0.76	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.62	0.61
		nigii'	DIAUN	Heating Rise (°F)	42	44	46	49	52	53	57	61	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	23	25	26	27	29	30	32	34	NA NA	NA NA
				nealing Rise (C)	23	25	∠0	21	29	30	32	34	INA	INA

Table 12 – Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Downflow Discharge Sizes 36-60 3 Phase Models Only (Continued)

Unit	Heating	Motor	Wire					Extern	al Static P	ressure (IN	I. W.C.)			
Unit	Rise Range	Speed	Color		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
				CFM	952	882	806	746	671	605	530	551	486	435
				WATTS	124	134	140	150	156	166	171	182	188	198
		Low	Blue	BHP	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.21
				Heating Rise (°F)	45	49	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	27	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1002	936	875	821	748	687	613	554	565	518
				WATTS	144	155	161	171	176	187	193	203	209	220
		Med-Low [†]	Pink	BHP	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.24
				Heating Rise (°F)	43	46	49	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	26	27	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1255	1210	1145	1074	1008	940	878	895	838	785
	25 - 55°F			WATTS	249	272	284	292	305	319	320	329	336	347
42060	(14 - 31°C)	Medium	Red	BHP	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37
	(14-31-0)			Heating Rise (^o F)	35	36	38	40	43	46	49	48	52	55
				Heating Rise (°C)	19	20	21	22	24	26	27	27	29	31
				CFM	1335	1267	1246	1176	1109	1049	988	926	872	891
				WATTS	311	323	330	342	356	367	378	385	395	403
		Med-High [‡]	Orange	BHP	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.43
				Heating Rise (^o F)	32	34	35	37	39	41	44	47	50	49
				Heating Rise (°C)	18	19	19	20	22	23	24	26	28	27
				CFM	1472	1401	1326	1251	1275	1198	1139	1085	1023	961
				WATTS	401	414	426	440	471	462	473	478	486	491
		High	Black	BHP	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.53
				Heating Rise (^o F)	29	31	33	35	34	36	38	40	42	45
				Heating Rise (°C)	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	24	25
				CFM	952	882	806	746	671	605	530	551	486	435
				WATTS	124	134	140	150	156	166	171	182	188	198
		Low	Blue	BHP	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.21
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1002	936	875	821	748	687	613	554	565	518
				WATTS	144	155	161	171	176	187	193	203	209	220
		Med-Low	Pink	BHP	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.24
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1255	1210	1145	1074	1008	940	878	895	838	785
	05 0505			WATTS	249	272	284	292	305	319	320	329	336	347
42090	35 - 65°F	Medium [†]	Red	BHP	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37
	(19 - 36°C)			Heating Rise (°F)	53	55	58	62	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	30	31	32	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1335	1267	1246	1176	1109	1049	988	926	872	891
		1		WATTS	311	323	330	342	356	367	378	385	395	403
		Med-High [‡]	Orange	BHP	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.43
				Heating Rise (°F)	50	53	54	57	60	64	NA	NA	NA	NA
		1		Heating Rise (°C)	28	29	30	32	34	35	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1472	1401	1326	1251	1275	1198	1139	1085	1023	961
		1		WATTS	401	414	426	440	471	462	473	478	486	491
		High	Black	BHP	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.53
		. "9"	-	Heating Rise (°F)	45	48	50	53	52	56	59	62	65	NA
		1		Heating Rise (°C)	25	27	28	30	29	31	33	34	36	NA
			1	ricating rase (C)	20	۷.	20	50	23	JI	55	J-T	50	INA

Table 12 – Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Downflow Discharge Sizes 36-60 3 Phase Models Only (Continued)

Unit	Heating	Motor	Wire					Extern	al Static P	ressure (IN	I. W.C.)			-
Unit	Rise Range	Speed	Color		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	8.0	0.9	1.0
				CFM	1503	1457	1423	1374	1330	1287	1241	1199	1153	1111
				WATTS	225	233	246	254	269	282	292	307	314	329
		Low [†]	Blue	BHP	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35
				Heating Rise (°F)	45	46	47	49	50	52	54	56	58	60
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	26	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				CFM	1556	1508	1461	1432	1388	1346	1302	1256	1221	1168
				WATTS	244	261	268	281	290	305	319	330	345	353
		Med-Low [†]	Pink	BHP	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38
				Heating Rise (^o F)	43	44	46	47	48	50	51	53	55	57
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	32
				CFM	1861	1822	1786	1758	1716	1688	1660	1619	1583	1539
	25 2505			WATTS	400	417	426	441	452	467	482	492	507	519
48090	35 - 65°F (19 - 36°C)	Medium [‡]	Red	BHP	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.56
	(19 - 30 C)			Heating Rise (^o F)	36	37	37	38	39	40	40	41	42	43
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	20	21	21	22	22	22	23	23	24
				CFM	2319	2291	2255	2230	2193	2166	2118	2057	1992	1887
				WATTS	758	769	787	799	808	823	822	805	780	737
		Med-High	Orange	BHP	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.79
		_		Heating Rise (^o F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20
				CFM	2532	2487	2444	2391	2330	2259	2179	2111	2033	1949
				WATTS	1014	1022	1015	994	965	935	898	858	823	786
		High	Black	BHP	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.84
				Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1503	1457	1423	1374	1330	1287	1241	1199	1153	1111
				WATTS	225	233	246	254	269	282	292	307	314	329
		Low	Blue	BHP	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35
		Low	Diac	Heating Rise (°F)	57	58	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			<u> </u>	Heating Rise (°C)	31	32	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1556	1508	1461	1432	1388	1346	1302	1256	1221	1168
			<u> </u>	WATTS	244	261	268	281	290	305	319	330	345	353
		Med-Low	Pink	BHP	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38
		Med-Low	FILIK	Heating Rise (°F)	55	56	58	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	30	31	32	33	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
				CFM	1861	1822	1786	1758	1716	1688	1660	1619	1583	1539
				WATTS	400	417	426	441	452	467	482	492	507	519
48115	30 - 60°F	Medium [‡]	Dod	BHP	0.43	0.45			0.48	0.50	0.52		0.54	0.56
40115	(17 - 33°C)	Medium	Red				0.46	0.47				0.53		
				Heating Rise (°F)	46	47	48	48	50	50	51	53	54	55
				Heating Rise (°C)	25	26	26	27	28	28	29	29	30	31
				CFM	2319	2291	2255	2230	2193	2166	2118	2057	1992	1887
	1			WATTS	758	769	787	799	808	823	822	805	780	737
	1	Med-High [†]	Orange	BHP	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.79
				Heating Rise (°F)	37	37	38	38	39	39	40	41	43	45
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	21	21	21	22	22	22	23	24	25
	1			CFM	2532	2487	2444	2391	2330	2259	2179	2111	2033	1949
				WATTS	1014	1022	1015	994	965	935	898	858	823	786
	1	High	Black	BHP	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.84
	1			Heating Rise (^o F)	34	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44
		1		Heating Rise (°C)	19	19	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24

Table 12 – Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Downflow Discharge Sizes 36-60 3 Phase Models Only (Continued)

l lmi4	Heating	Motor	Wire					Extern	al Static P	ressure (IN	I. W.C.)			
Unit	Rise Range	Speed	Color		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
				CFM	1503	1457	1423	1374	1330	1287	1241	1199	1153	1111
				WATTS	225	233	246	254	269	282	292	307	314	329
		Low	Blue	BHP	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35
				Heating Rise (^o F)	63	65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	35	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1556	1508	1461	1432	1388	1346	1302	1256	1221	1168
				WATTS	244	261	268	281	290	305	319	330	345	353
		Med-Low	Pink	BHP	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38
				Heating Rise (^o F)	61	63	65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Heating Rise (°C)	34	35	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				CFM	1861	1822	1786	1758	1716	1688	1660	1619	1583	1539
	35 - 65°F			WATTS	400	417	426	441	452	467	482	492	507	519
48130	(19 - 36°C)	Medium [‡]	Red	BHP	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.56
	(19 - 30 C)			Heating Rise (^o F)	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	59	60	62
				Heating Rise (°C)	28	29	30	30	31	31	32	33	33	34
				CFM	2319	2291	2255	2230	2193	2166	2118	2057	1992	1887
				WATTS	758	769	787	799	808	823	822	805	780	737
		Med-High [†]	Orange	BHP	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.79
				Heating Rise (^o F)	41	42	42	43	43	44	45	46	48	50
				Heating Rise (^o C)	23	23	23	24	24	24	25	26	27	28
				CFM	2532	2487	2444	2391	2330	2259	2179	2111	2033	1949
				WATTS	1014	1022	1015	994	965	935	898	858	823	786
		High	Black	BHP	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.84
				Heating Rise (^o F)	38	38	39	40	41	42	44	45	47	49
				Heating Rise (^o C)	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	26	27
				CFM	1479	1436	1387	1346	1298	1253	1206	1160	1114	1061
				WATTS	224	239	247	262	270	284	300	307	319	330
		Low [†]	Blue	BHP	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35
				Heating Rise (^o F)	46	47	49	51	52	54	56	59	61	64
				Heating Rise (°C)	26	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	34	36
				CFM	1841	1796	1761	1724	1690	1651	1616	1578	1527	1478
				WATTS	425	434	453	460	476	485	501	508	525	542
		Med-Low	Pink	BHP	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.58
				Heating Rise (^o F)	36	37	38	39	40	41	41	42	44	45
				Heating Rise (°C)	20	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24	25
				CFM	1944	1913	1872	1838	1801	1771	1731	1698	1655	1613
	35 - 65°F			WATTS	486	501	511	529	537	554	565	578	595	603
60090	(19 - 36°C)	Medium [‡]	Red	BHP	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.65
	(19 - 30 C)			Heating Rise (^o F)	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	39	40	41
				Heating Rise (°C)	19	19	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	23
				CFM	2178	2148	2105	2073	2036	2002	1967	1919	1845	1751
	1			WATTS	674	691	703	717	733	743	758	754	734	701
		Med-High	Orange	BHP	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.75
				Heating Rise (^o F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	36	38
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	20	21
	1			CFM	2480	2432	2375	2322	2236	2161	2085	2006	1917	1808
	1			WATTS	1029	1012	995	975	941	908	869	836	796	751
	1	High	Black	BHP	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.01	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.85	0.81
	1			Heating Rise (°F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	37
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	21

Table 12 – Dry Coil Air Delivery* - Downflow Discharge Sizes 36-60 3 Phase Models Only (Continued)

Unit	Heating	Motor	Wire					Extern	al Static P	ressure (IN	l. W.C.)			
Ollit	Rise Range	Speed	Color		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
				CFM	1479	1436	1387	1346	1298	1253	1206	1160	1114	10
				WATTS	224	239	247	262	270	284	300	307	319	33
		Low	Blue	BHP	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.
				Heating Rise (^o F)	58	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
				Heating Rise (°C)	32	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
			+	CFM	1841	1796	1761	1724	1690	1651	1616	1578	1527	14
				WATTS	425	434	453	460	476	485	501	508	525	5
		Med-Low	Pink	BHP	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.56	0
				Heating Rise (°F)	46	47	48	49	50	52	53	54	56	
				Heating Rise (°C)	26	26	27	27	28	29	29	30	31	
				CFM	1944	1913	1872	1838	1801	1771	1731	1698	1655	10
				WATTS	486	501	511	529	537	554	565	578	595	6
60115	30 - 60°F	Medium [‡]	Red	BHP	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.64	0
00113	(17 - 33°C)	Mediani	rteu		44	45	46	46	47	48	49	50	51	
				Heating Rise (°F) Heating Rise (°C)	24	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	29	
					2178	2148	2105	2073	2036	2002	1967		1845	1
				CFM				717				1919		7
		NA 110 1 *		WATTS	674	691	703		733	743	758	754	734	
		Med-High [†]	Orange	BHP	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.79	0
				Heating Rise (°F)	39	40	40	41	42	43	43	44	46	
				Heating Rise (°C)	22	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	26	
				CFM	2480	2432	2375	2322	2236	2161	2085	2006	1917	1
				WATTS	1029	1012	995	975	941	908	869	836	796	7
		High	Black	BHP	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.01	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.85	0
				Heating Rise (^o F)	NA	35	36	37	38	39	41	42	44	4
				Heating Rise (°C)	NA	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	
				CFM	1479	1436	1387	1346	1298	1253	1206	1160	1114	10
				WATTS	224	239	247	262	270	284	300	307	319	3
		Low	Blue	BHP	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0
				Heating Rise (^o F)	64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
				Heating Rise (°C)	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
				CFM	1841	1796	1761	1724	1690	1651	1616	1578	1527	14
				WATTS	425	434	453	460	476	485	501	508	525	5
		Med-Low	Pink	BHP	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.56	0
				Heating Rise (°F)	52	53	54	55	56	58	59	60	62	
				Heating Rise (°C)	29	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	
				CFM	1944	1913	1872	1838	1801	1771	1731	1698	1655	1
			<u> </u>	WATTS	486	501	511	529	537	554	565	578	595	6
60130	35 - 65°F	Medium [‡]	Red	BHP	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.64	0
00130	(19 - 36°C)	Mediani	rteu	Heating Rise (°F)	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	58	
				Heating Rise (°C)	27	28	28	29	29	30	31	31	32	
				CFM	2178	2148	2105	2073	2036	2002	1967	1919	1845	1
				WATTS						743				7
		Mod High	Orange	BHP	674	691	703	717	733		758	754	734	
		Med-High [†]	Orange		0.72	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.79	0
				Heating Rise (°F)	44	44	45	46	47	48	48	50	52	
				Heating Rise (°C)	24	25	25	26	26	26	27	28	29	
				CFM	2480	2432	2375	2322	2236	2161	2085	2006	1917	1
				WATTS	1029	1012	995	975	941	908	869	836	796	7
		High	Black	BHP	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.01	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.85	0
				Heating Rise (^o F)	38	39	40	41	43	44	46	47	50	,
	I	1		Heating Rise (°C)	21	22	22	23	24	24	25	26	28	

Shaded areas indicate speed/static combinations that are not permitted for dehumidification speed.

NOTE: Deduct field-supplied air filter pressure drop and wet coil pressure drop to obtain external static pressure available for ducting.

^{*.} Air delivery values are without air filter and are for dry coil (See Wet Coil Pressure Drop table).

^{†.} Factory-shipped heating speed

^{‡.} Factory-shipped cooling speed
"NA" = Not allowed for heating speed

Table 13 – Wet Coil Pressure Drop (IN. W.C.)

Unit								Stand	ard CFM (S	CFM)							
Size	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200
24	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06												
30				0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.11									
36				0.06	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14								
42					0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.11				
48							0.04	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14		
60										0.06	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.13

Table 14 – Economizer with 1-in. Filter Pressure Drop (IN. W.C.)

	Filter Size in. (mm)	Cooling								Standar	rd CFM ((SCFM)							
	Filler Size III. (IIIIII)	Tons	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200
	600-1400 CFM	2.0,																	
	12x20x1+12x20x1	2.5,	-	-	0.09	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.25	0.28	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(305x508x25+305x508x25)	3.0																	
i	1200-1800 CFM 16x24x1+14x24x1 (406x610x25+356x610x25)	3.5, 4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.16	-	-	-	-
	1500-2200 CFM 16x24x1+18x24x1 (406x610x25+457x610x25)	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23

Table 15 – Filter Pressure Drop Table (IN. W.C.)

Filter Size in. (mm)	Cooling								Standar	d CFM	(SCFM)							
Filler Size III. (IIIIII)	Tons	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200
600-1400 CFM 12x20x1+12x20x1 (305x508x25+305x508x25)	2.0, 2.5, 3.0	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1200-1800 CFM 16x24x1+14x24x1 (406x610x25+356x610x25)	3.5, 4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	-	-	-	-
1500-2200 CFM 16x24x1+18x24x1 (406x610x25+457x610x25)	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15

Maintenance

To ensure continuing high performance and to minimize the possibility of premature equipment failure, periodic maintenance must be performed on this equipment. This unit should be inspected at least once each year by a qualified service person. To troubleshoot unit, refer to Table 16, Table 17, Table 18, Troubleshooting Chart.

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

MARNING

PERSONAL INJURY AND UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death and 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 these warnings could result in personal injury or death:

- 1. Turn off electrical power to the unit and install lock out 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.

A CAUTION

UNIT OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in improper operation.

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

! CAUTION

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in environmental pollution. Remove and re-cycle all components or materials (i.e. oil, refrigerant, etc) before unit final disposal.

The minimum maintenance requirements for this equipment are as follows:

- 1. Inspect air filter(s) each month. Clean or replace when necessary.
- Inspect indoor coil, drain pan, and condensate drain each cooling season for cleanliness. Clean when necessary.
- Inspect blower motor and wheel for cleanliness at the beginning of each heating and cooling season. Clean when necessary. For first heating and cooling season, inspect blower wheel bi-monthly to determine proper cleaning frequency.
- 4. Check electrical connections for tightness and controls for proper operation each heating and cooling season. Service when necessary.
- 5. Ensure electric wires are not in contact with refrigerant tubing or sharp metal edges.

- Check and inspect heating section before each heating season. Clean and adjust when necessary.
- 7. Check flue hood and remove any obstructions, if necessary.

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, or whenever the filter becomes clogged with dust and lint.

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 and tag electrical power to the unit before cleaning the blower motor and wheel.

To clean the blower motor and wheel:

- 1. Remove and disassemble blower assembly as follows:
 - a. Remove blower access panel (see Fig. 25).
 - b. Disconnect 5 pin plug and 4 pin plug from indoor blower motor. Remove capacitor if required.
 - c. On all units remove blower assembly from unit. Remove screws securing blower to blower partition and slide assembly out. Be careful not to tear insulation in blower compartment.
 - d. Ensure proper reassembly by marking blower wheel and motor in relation to blower housing before disassembly.
 - e. Loosen setscrew(s) that secures wheel to motor shaft, remove screws that secure motor mount brackets to housing, and slide motor and motor mount out of housing.
- 2. Remove and clean blower wheel as follows:
 - a. Ensure proper reassembly by marking wheel orientation.
 - b. Lift wheel from housing. When handling and/or cleaning blower wheel, be sure not to disturb balance weights (clips) on blower wheel vanes.
 - c. Remove caked-on dirt from wheel and housing with a brush. Remove lint and/or dirt accumulations from wheel and housing with vacuum cleaner, using soft brush attachment. Remove grease and oil with mild solvent.
 - d. Reassemble wheel into housing.
 - e. Reassemble motor into housing. Be sure setscrews are tightened on motor shaft flats and not on round part of shaft. Reinstall blower into unit. Reinstall capacitor.
 - f. Connect 5 pin plug and 4 pin plug to indoor blower motor.
 - g. Reinstall blower access panel (see Fig. 25).
- Restore electrical power to unit. Start unit and check for proper blower rotation and motor speeds during heating and cooling cycles.

Induced Draft (combustion air) Blower Assembly

The induced-draft blower assembly consists of the inducer motor, the blower housing, and the induced-draft blower wheel.

Clean periodically to assure proper airflow and heating efficiency. Inspect blower wheel every fall and periodically during the heating season. For the first heating season, inspect blower wheel bimonthly to determine proper cleaning frequency.

To inspect blower wheel, remove draft hood assembly. Shine a flashlight into opening to inspect wheel. If cleaning is required, remove induced-draft blower assembly as follows:

- 1. Remove control access panel (See Fig. 25).
- 2. Remove the 5 screws that attach induced-draft blower assembly to the flue collector box cover.
- Slide the assembly out of the unit. (See Fig. 27). Clean the blower wheel. If additional cleaning is required, continue with Steps 4 and
- 4. To remove blower wheel, remove 2 setscrews.
- 5. To remove inducer motor, remove screws that hold the inducer motor to the blower housing.
- 6. To reinstall, reverse the procedure outlined above.

Flue Gas Passageways

To inspect the flue collector box and upper areas of the heat exchanger:

- 1. Remove the induced draft blower assembly according to directions in the Induced Draft Blower Assembly section.
- Remove the 11 screws holding the flue collector box cover (See Fig. 24) to the heat exchanger assembly. Inspect the heat exchangers.
- 3. Clean all surfaces, as required, using a wire brush.

Limit Switch

Remove blower access panel (see Fig. 25). Limit switch is located on the fan partition.

Burner Ignition

Unit is equipped with a direct spark ignition 100 percent lockout system. Ignition module (IGC) is located in the control box (See Fig. 21). Module contains a self-diagnostic LED. During servicing, refer to label diagram or Table 7 in these instructions for LED interpretation.

If lockout occurs, unit may be reset by either momentarily interrupting power supply to unit or by turning selector switch to OFF position at the thermostat.

Main Burners

At the beginning of each heating season, inspect for deterioration or blockage due to corrosion or other causes. Observe the main burner flames and adjust, if necessary.

Removal of Gas Train

To remove the gas train for servicing:

- 1. Shut off main gas valve.
- 2. Shut off power to unit and install lockout tag.
- 3. Remove control access panel (See Fig. 25).
- 4. Disconnect gas piping at unit gas valve.
- Remove fan partition mounting bracket (2 screws located on the left side of control compartment on the fan partition panel). Slide bracket forward, bottom first, to remove. (See Fig. 24.)
- 6. Remove wires connected to gas valve. Mark each wire.
- Remove the mounting screw that attaches the burner rack to the unit base (See Fig. 24).
- 8. Partially slide the burner rack out of the unit (see Fig. 24 and Fig. 27). Remove ignitor and sensor wires at the burner assembly. Remove wires to rollout switch.
- 9. Slide the burner rack out of the unit (See Fig. 24 and Fig. 27).
- 10. To reinstall, reverse the procedure outlined above.
- 11. Check all connections for leaks.

WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Do not purge gas supply into the combustion chamber. Do not use a match or other open flame to check for gas leaks.

Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

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.

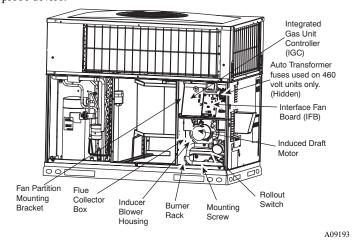


Fig. 24 – Blower Housing and Flue Collector Box

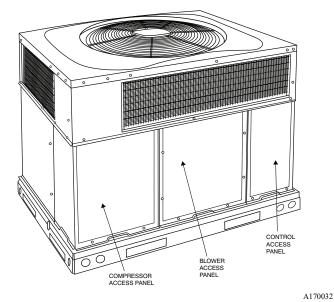


Fig. 25 – Unit Access Panels

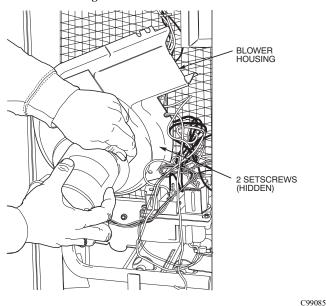


Fig. 26 - Removal of Motor and Blower Wheel

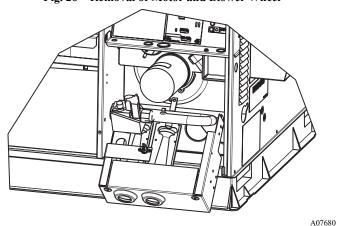


Fig. 27 - Burner Rack Removed

Outdoor Fan

MARNING

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 the unit.

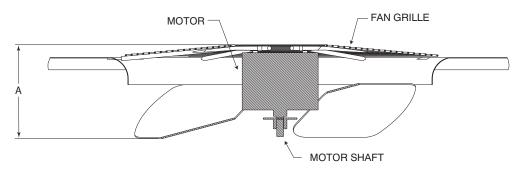
- 1. Remove 6 screws holding outdoor grille and motor to top cover.
- Turn motor/grille assembly upside down on top cover to expose fan blade.
- 3. Inspect the fan blades for cracks or bends.
- If fan needs to be removed, loosen setscrew and slide fan off motor shaft.
- 5. When replacing fan blade, position blade as shown in Fig. 28.
- Ensure that setscrew engages the flat area on the motor shaft when tightening.
- 7. Replace grille.

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 panels (see Fig. 25) 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.

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.



A08505

Max Distance Between Top of Fan Grille and Bottom of Fan Blade

Size	",	\ "
Size	IN.	mm
24	9.0	228
30	7.1	1804
36	8.0	203
42	7.6	193
48	7.6	193
60	7.6	193

Fig. 28 - Fan Blade Position

Refrigerant Circuit

Annually inspect all refrigerant tubing connections.

A WARNING

EXPLOSION, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

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

System under pressure. Relieve pressure and recover all refrigerant before system repair or final unit disposal. Use all service ports and open all flow-control devices, including solenoid valves.

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

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

Gas Input

The gas input does not require checking unless improper heating performance is suspected. If a problem exists, refer to the Start-Up section

Evaporator Airflow

The heating and/or cooling 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. When necessary, refer to the Indoor Airflow and Airflow Adjustments section to check the system airflow.

R-410A Items

The indoor metering device is either a TXV or orifice type device depending on size.

Pressure Switches

Pressure switches are protective devices wired into control circuit (low voltage). They shut off compressor if abnormally high or low pressures are present in the refrigeration circuit. These pressure switches are specifically designed to operate with R-410A systems. R-22 pressure switches must not be used as replacements for the R-410A system.

Low Pressure Switch (24 size only)

This switch is located on the suction line and protects against low suction pressures caused by such events as loss of charge, low airflow across indoor coil, dirty filters, etc. It opens at 50 psig. If system pressure is above this, switch should be closed. To check switch:

- 1. Turn off all power to unit.
- 2. Disconnect leads on switch.
- Apply ohm meter leads across switch. You should have continuity on a closed switch.

NOTE: Because these switches are attached to refrigeration system under pressure, it is not advisable to remove this device for troubleshooting unless you are reasonably certain that a problem exists. If switch must be removed, remove and recover all system charge so that pressure gauges read 0 psig. Never open system without breaking vacuum with dry nitrogen.

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.

High pressure may be caused by a dirty outdoor coil, failed fan motor, or outdoor air recirculation. To check switch:

- 1. Turn off all power to unit.
- 2. Disconnect leads on switch.
- 3. Apply ohm meter leads across switch. You should have continuity on a closed switch.

Compressor (R-410A Refrigerant)

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.

A WARNING

FIRE/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.

For models that have a scroll compressor, the compressor pumps refrigerant throughout the system by the interaction of a stationary and an orbiting scroll. The scroll compressor has no dynamic suction or discharge valves, and it is more tolerant of stresses caused by debris, liquid slugging, and flooded starts. The compressor is equipped with a noise reducing shutdown device and an internal pressure relief port. The pressure relief port is a safety device, designed to protect against extreme high pressure. The relief port has an operating range between 550 (26.34 kPa) and 625 psig (29.93 kPa) differential pressure.

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.

Refrigerant System

This information covers the refrigerant system including the compressor oil needed, servicing systems on roofs containing synthetic materials, the filter drier and refrigerant charging.

Compressor Oil

The Copeland scroll compressor uses 3MAF POE oil. If additional oil is needed, use Unique RL32-3MAF. If this oil is not available, use Copeland Ultra 32 CC or Mobil Arctic EAL22 CC. This oil is extremely hygroscopic, meaning it absorbs water readily. POE 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.

Rotary Compressor

The 24 size unit uses a single cylinder rotary compressor. This compressor utilizes a rotor which is positioned eccentrically with respect to the shell. Refrigerant gas is ported directly into the compression chamber and discharged into the surrounding area. It is also known as a "high-side" design since high pressure gas surrounds the motor and compression chamber. The majority of the shell will be hot to the touch. The rotary compressor also utilizes an external built-in accumulator to reduce the likelihood of refrigerant liquid from entering the compressor.

Servicing Systems on Roofs with Synthetic Materials

POE (polyolester) 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. (3.1 m X 3.1 m) area.
- 2. Cover area in front of the unit service panel with a terry cloth shop towel to absorb lubricant spills and 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.
- Remove and dispose of any oil contaminated material per local codes.

Liquid Line Filter Drier

This 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

Use the Troubleshooting Guides (See Table 16, Table 17, and Table 18) if problems occur with these units.

Start-up Checklist

Use Start-Up checklist to ensure proper start-up procedures are followed.

Table 16 – Troubleshooting Chart

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
	Power failure	Call power company
	Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped	Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker
	Defective contactor, transformer, or high-pressure,	Replace component
Compressor and condenser fan will not start.	loss-of-charge or low-pressure switch	· ·
	Insufficient line voltage	Determine cause and correct
	Incorrect or faulty wiring	Check wiring diagram and rewire correctly
	Thermostat setting too high	Lower thermostat temperature setting below room temperature
	Faulty wiring or loose connections in compressor circuit	Check wiring and repair or replace
	Compressor motor burned out, seized, or	Determine cause
	internal overload open	Replace compressor
Compressor will not start but condenser fan runs	Defective run/start capacitor, overload, start relay	Determine cause and replace
	One leg of 3-phase power dead	Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker
	One leg of 3-phase power dead	Determine cause
	Low input voltage	Determine cause and correct
Three-phase scroll compressor		Correct the direction of rotation by reversing the
makes excessive noise, and there may be a low pressure differential.	Scroll compressor is rotating in the wrong direction	3-phase power leads to the unit. Shut down unit to allow pressures to equalize.
	Refrigerant overcharge or undercharge	Recover refrigerant, evacuate system, and recharge to capacities shown on rating plate
	Defective compressor	Replace and determine cause
O commence and the second control of the sec	Insufficient line voltage	Determine cause and correct
Compressor cycles (other than normally satisfying thermostat)	Blocked outdoor coil	Determine cause and correct
	Defective run/start capacitor	Determine cause and replace
	Faulty outdoor fan motor or capacitor	Replace
	Restriction in refrigerant system	Locate restriction and remove
	Dirty air filter	Replace filter
	Unit undersized for load	Decrease load or increase unit size
	Thermostat temperature set too low	Reset thermostat
Compressor operates continuously	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
	Dirty air filter	Replace filter
	Dirty condenser coil	Clean coil
Excessive head pressure	Refrigerant overcharged	Recover excess refrigerant
Excessive flead pressure	Air in system	Recover refrigerant, evacuate system, and recharge
	Condenser air restricted or air short-cycling	Determine cause and correct
	Low refrigerant charge	Check for leaks, repair, and recharge.
Head pressure too low	Restriction in liquid tube	Remove restriction
Excessive suction pressure	Refrigerant overcharged	Recover excess refrigerant
	Dirty air filter	Replace filter
	Low refrigerant charge	Check for leaks, repair and recharge
	Metering device or low side restricted	Remove source of restriction
Suction pressure too low	Insufficient evaporator airflow	Increase air quantity Check filter–replace if necessary
	Temperature too low in conditioned area	Reset thermostat
	Outdoor ambient below 55 F (13 C)	Install low-ambient kit
	Filter drier restricted	Replace filter
		. top.add into

Table 17 - Troubleshooting Guide-Heating

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
Burners will not ignite	Water in gas line	Drain. Install drip leg.
	No power to furnace	Check power supply fuses, wiring or circuit breaker.
	No 24-v power supply to control circuit	Check transformer. NOTE: Some transformers have internal over-current protection that requires a cool-down period to reset.
	Mis-wired or loose connections	Check all wiring and wire nut connections
	Misaligned spark electrodes	Check flame ignition and sense electrode positioning. Adjust as necessary.
	No gas at main burners	Check gas line for air. Purge as necessary. NOTE: After purging gas line of air, wait at least 5 minutes for any gas to dissipate before attempting to light unit. Check gas valve.
Inadequate heating	Dirty air filter	Clean or replace filter as necessary
	Gas input to furnace too low	Check gas pressure at manifold match with that on unit nameplate
	Unit undersized for application	Replace with proper unit or add additional unit
	Restricted airflow	Clean or replace filter. Remove any restriction.
	Limit switch cycles main burners	Check rotation of blower, temperature rise of unit. Adjust as necessary.
Poor flame characteristics	Incomplete combustion results in: Aldehyde odors, carbon monoxide, sooting flame, floating flame	Tighten all screws around burner compartment Cracked heat exchanger. Replace. Unit over-fired. Reduce input (change orifices or adjust gas line or manifold pressure). Check burner alignment. Inspect heat exchanger for blockage. Clean as necessary.

Table 18 - Troubleshooting Guide-LED Status Codes

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
No Power or Hardware failure (LED OFF)	Loss of power to control module (IGC)*.	Check 5-amp fuse son IGC*, power to unit, 24-v circuit breaker, and transformer. Units without a 24-v circuit breaker have an internal overload in the 24-v transformer. If the overload trips, allow 10 minutes for automatic reset.
Check fuse, low voltage circuit (LED 1 flash)	Fuse is blown or missing or short circuit in secondary (24VAC) wiring.	Replace fuse if needed. Verify no short circuit in low voltage (24 VAC wiring).
Limit switch faults (LED 2 flashes)	High temperature limit switch is open.	Check the operation of the indoor (evaporator) fan motor. Ensure that the supply-air temperature rise is in accordance with the range on the unit nameplate. Clean or replace filters.
Flame sense fault (LED 3 flashes)	The IGC* sensed flame that should not be present.	Reset unit. If problem persists, replace control board.
4 consecutive limit switch faults (LED 4 flashes)	Inadequate airflow to unit.	Check the operation of the indoor (evaporator) fan motor and that supply-air temperature rise agrees with range on unit nameplate information.
Ignition lockout fault (LED 5 flashes)	Unit unsuccessfully attempted ignition for 15 minutes.	Check ignitor and flame sensor electrode spacing, gaps, etc. Ensure that fame sense and ignition wires are properly terminated. Verify that unit is obtaining proper amount of gas.
Pressure Switch fault (LED 6 flashes)	Open pressure switch.	Verify wiring connections to pressure switch and inducer motor. Verify pressure switch hose is tightly connected to both inducer housing and pressure switch. Verify inducer wheel is properly attached to inducer motor shaft. Verify inducer motor shaft is turning.
Rollout switch fault (LED 7 flashes)	Rollout switch has opened.	Rollout switch will automatically reset, but IGC* will continue to lockout unit. Check gas valve operation. Ensure that induced-draft blower wheel is properly secured to motor shaft. Inspect heat exchanger. Reset unit at unit disconnect.
Internal control fault (LED 8 flashes)	Microprocessor has sensed an error in the software or hardware.	If error code is not cleared by resetting unit power, replace the IGC*.
Temporary 1 hr auto reset ¹ (LED 9 flashes)	Electrical interference impeding IGC software	Reset 24-v. to control board or turn thermostat off, then on again. Fault will automatically reset itself in one (1) hour.

^{*}WARNING \(\Delta\): If the IGC must be replaced, be sure to ground yourself to dissipate any electrical charge that my be present before handling new control board. The IGC is sensitive to static electricity and my be damaged if the necessary precautions are not taken.

IMPORTANT: Refer to Table 17-Troubleshooting Guide-Heating for additional troubleshooting analysis.

LEGEND

IGC—Integrated Gas Unit Controller

LED—Light-Emitting Diode

Start-Up Checklist

(Remove and Store in Job Files)

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION IODEL NO.:
ERIAL NO.:
ATE:
ECHNICIAN:
. PRESTART-UP (Insert check mark in box as each item is completed)) VERIFY THAT ALL PACKING MATERIALS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM UNIT) REMOVE ALL SHIPPING HOLD DOWN BOLTS AND BRACKETS PER INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS) CHECK ALL ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS AND TERMINALS FOR TIGHTNESS) CHECK GAS PIPING FOR LEAKS (WHERE APPLICABLE)) CHECK THAT INDOOR (EVAPORATOR) AIR FILTER IS CLEAN AND IN PLACE) VERIFY THAT UNIT INSTALLATION IS LEVEL) CHECK FAN WHEEL, AND PROPELLER FOR LOCATION IN HOUSING/ORIFICE AND SETSCREW TIGHTNESS
I. START-UP LECTRICAL UPPLY VOLTAGE
OMPRESSOR AMPS
NDOOR (EVAPORATOR) FAN AMPS
EMPERATURES UTDOOR (CONDENSER) AIR TEMPERATURE DB
ETURN-AIR TEMPERATUREDB WB
OOLING SUPPLY AIR DB WB
AS HEAT SUPPLY AIR
RESSURES AS INLET PRESSURE IN. W.C.
AS MANIFOLD PRESSURE IN. W.C.
EFRIGERANT SUCTIONPSIG,SUCTION LINE TEMP*
EFRIGERANT DISCHARGEPSIG, LIQUID TEMP†
) VERIFY REFRIGERANT CHARGE USING CHARGING CHARTS
AS HEAT TEMPERATURE RISE EMPERATURE RISE (See Literature) RANGE
IEASURED TEMPERATURE RISE
Measured at suction inlet to compressor

†Measured at liquid line leaving condenser.

PGD4 and PGS4 Series E, G, WPG4 Series E: Installation Instructions

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